04 Childhood

Outline for Taking Notes Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The definition of *childhood* is most clearly defined by the Nebraska State Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) who enforces the licensing regulations of child care providers.

By their standards, children are defined as being under the age of 13 years. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year old is still a child; age 13 begins the period of adolescence.

2. The 4 areas of development (physical, intellectual, emotional, and social) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (connected) and interactive. When there are problems with one area, the other areas may also be adversely affected. The 4 areas continually influence each other.

3. According to psychologist Jean Piaget, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ‘work’ of children’. It is a child’s unique way of experiencing the world, practicing skills, and learning roles.

4. In 1932, sociologist Mildred B.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorized that play can be classified into 6 different levels of social participation:

A. Stage 1 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when the child is not engaged in any observable activity. A child may be standing in one spot or performing random movements.

B. Stage 2 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the child is alone but maintains focus on an activity. Such a child is uninterested in or is unaware of what others are doing.

C. Stage 3 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the child watches others at play but does not engage in it. The child may engage in other forms of social interaction, such as conversation about the play, without actually joining in the activity.

D. Stage 4 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the child plays separately from others but close to them, sometimes mimicking their actions. They may be playing with similar materials, but not *with* each other.

E. Stage 5 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a group of children participate in similar or identical activities without formal organization, group direction, group interaction, or a definite goal. There may be personal interaction… but no common goal.

F. Stage 6 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the activity is organized, and participants have assigned roles. There is also increased self-identification with a group, and a group identity may emerge. The children are capable of taking turns.

5. Three different types of play allow children to imitate, practice roles, express emotions, experiment, learn skills, and learn how to interact:

 A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play - acting things out; problem-solving

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play - using senses to find out what materials will do, and what happens when you do things to them; self-testing of abilities

C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play - building; creating

6. Russian-born psychologist Lev \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1896-1934) developed the theory called

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Vygotsky promoted the idea that children’s thinking and social skills develop by participating in activities that are slightly beyond their level of competence. When children receive help from adults or guided participation from older children who are more advanced than they are… they advance in cognitive development. Therefore, MIXED AGE play or peer groups are best.

7. Psychologist Abraham \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1908-1970) developed the:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a hierarchy)

8.

 

9. Sexual needs are limited, often to curiosity. Parents should only be concerned about

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (self-stimulation of the genitals) if a child seems preoccupied with it to the exclusion of other activities.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior is also normal… girls preferring to be around girls and boys wanting to be around boys. This is not related to sexual intimacy, however.

11. The child learns about their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_… the biological/genetic determination of being male or female.

 But they also learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_… knowledge of who THEY are as male or female.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are cultural definitions and expectations about being male or female.

12. There is a cultural shift in the United States… an acceptance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This is the view that all people, male or female, are capable of developing a wide range of traits which may include some traditionally masculine and some traditionally feminine.

 Masculine traits: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Feminine traits: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. First fears, of the infant/todder: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Middle childhood fears: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pre-teen fears: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense of self-worth, often developed through relationships with parents and peers, as well as through accomplishments.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, *given in moderation and for legitimate accomplishments* can increase confidence and self-esteem.

15. While the first two stages of Erikson’s 8-stage theory of psychosocial development (trust and autonomy) were to be accomplished in the first years of life… the next two stages are addressed during childhood.

Stage 3: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The 4 year old child begins to assert their power, and take on roles of leadership. They initiate social interactions and tasks. Failure to learn these skills may result in feelings of guilt and lower self-esteem.

Stage 4: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ When children are successful, they typically incorporate a sense of industry into their self-image. They become ‘industrious’ or productive… and learn that hard work produces results. Children who do not progress toward some degree of mastery may feel inferior. Industry or hard work, the task of ages 5-11, is especially important for success in school, sports, music, and other activities.

16. The transition from acquaintanceship to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is typically characterized by an increase in both the breadth and depth of self-disclosure. Reciprocity is the key. One person takes the risk of disclosing personal information and then 'tests' whether the other reciprocates.

17. Psychologist Robert L. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Identified 4 stages of friendship in children, developing from ages 6 – 12.

Stage 1: they simply live close

 together

 Stage 2: an awareness and care

 about the others’ feelings

 Stage 3: mutual interests and a

 genuine give and take

 Stage 4: a stable lasting

 relationship based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Status within the group, including levels of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can boost self-esteem OR create feelings of loneliness and anxiety.

20. As children move through middle childhood, they have conflicting needs: highly motivated to be independent, but still having a strong need to belong, to be accepted, and be part of a group.

 A dependence on the peer group creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21. Conformity to group standards can have a positive effect, such as promoting academic performance or following rules. But peer groups can also encourage destructive behaviors, such as stealing, drinking, using drugs, and bullying.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a negative attitude, without reason, toward people of a

specific group. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves actions based on prejudice, such as excluding members of a specific group (often ethnic, racial, or economic groups).

22. Psychologist Lawrence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, inspired by Piaget’s work, expanded it into his own 3-level (6-Stage) Theory of Moral Development. He studied how an individual thinks about fairness and justice; right and wrong.

Level 1: Obeys rules to avoid punishment or get rewards

Level 2: Conforms to society’s rules to win approval of others, or avoid disapproval

Level 3: Abides by rules for the community’s welfare or by universal ethical principles…

 simply because it is:

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are also called ‘scruples’ or ‘ethics’ or ‘standards’.

24. Carol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refined Kohlberg’s theory by taking into account the strong influences of parents, family members, and peers on morality, as well as:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ differences.

25. During childhood, the pre-teen improves in strength, balance and hand-eye coordination.

They may experience ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ as the skeleton matures. Gross and fine motor movements become more complex and graceful over time.

26. Poor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be credited to heavy backpacks, but also to adaptations to a growing skeleton and muscles. Pre-teens frequently slouch and drag their feet.

They also lack awareness of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

27. Most permanent teeth, with the exception of 2nd and 3rd molars, erupt by age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the ‘period of time surrounding puberty’, or sexual maturity. The average pre-teen girl experiences the growth of axillary and pubic hair, breasts, and subcutaneous fat. The hips may start to widen. Pre-teen boys will notice growth of the penis, scrotum, and testicles.

29. During early childhood the body becomes more slender, longer, and less top-heavy than during toddler ages.

A dramatic height growth spurt occurs in girls at about age \_\_\_\_ and boys about age \_\_\_\_\_\_.

30. While the individual undergoes stages 1 (oral) and 2 (anal) of Freud’s theory of psychosexual development during their early childhood, they enter:

 Stage 3, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ STAGE, by ages 3-6 years. The primary focus of the biological sexual urges (libido) is on the genitals. Children also begin to discover the differences between males and females.

31. THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes these feelings of wanting to possess the mother and the desire to replace the father. If asked, they would say “I want to marry my mommy!”

32. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been used to described a similar set of feelings experienced by young girls. Thus, we get ‘daddy’s little girls’, and “I love daddy more than anyone else!”

33. According to Freud’s theory, the child from age 6 to puberty enters the 4th of the 5 stages:

THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ STAGE. During this period, sexual feelings are inactive. As children enter school, they become more concerned with peer relationships, hobbies, and other interests. Sexual energy is still present, but directed into intellectual pursuits and social interactions. Communication skills and self-confidence build. The legal community also recognizes that pre-teens lack emotional and sexual maturity/interest. Any adult exposing a child to sexual activities would be charged with:

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

34. After the sensorimotor stage displayed by infants/toddlers, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage is the second in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. This stage occurs roughly between the ages of 2-7.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development is key to this period. Children gain fluency through repetition of high-frequency words and familiar text. They go from learning to read, to reading to learn.

During this period they increase their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listening and understand

language) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (learning to speak and use language) vocabularies. Children learn new words in at least three ways: *direct instruction* (from a more knowledgeable source), *contextual abstraction* (using clues from spoken and written forms of language to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words) , and *morphological analysis* (break down the parts of the word that they know in order to infer what the word mean).

35. Piaget noted that children in this stage do not yet understand concrete logic.

An experiment in ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ of volume illustrates this concept.

In one conservation experiment, equal amounts of liquid are poured into two identical containers. The liquid in one container is then poured into a different shaped cup, such as a tall and thin cup or a short and wide cup. Children are then asked which cup holds the most liquid. Similar experiments show conservation of number, length, mass, weight, and quantity. He found that few children showed any understanding of conservation prior to the age of five.

36. Piaget’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage (stage 3) begins around age seven and continues until approximately age eleven. During this time, children gain a better understanding of mental operations. Children begin thinking logically about concrete events, but have difficulty understanding abstract or hypothetical concepts. They can focus on multiple parts of a problem at one time; they can reverse operations.

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the length of time one is able to concentrate on a task at hand.

Research suggests that the average child’s attention span equals \_\_\_\_- \_\_\_\_ minutes per year of age, with a maximum of approximately 20 minutes. Attention span can be increased with practice and an environment free from distractions (too many hours of video games and TV may be responsible for short attention spans). Increased attention spans allow children to sit in school and focus on academic pursuits.

38. Nebraska Statute 79-201: All children who will be \_\_\_\_\_\_, but not more than 18 years old by January 1 of the current school year must be enrolled in formal education, public or private. Good, formal education assures that brain neurons and synapses will receive proper stimulation.

39. Educational psychologists study how people learn, student outcomes, the instructional process, and individual differences in learning. These four made valuable contributions to the way we educate children today:

1. B.F. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorized the use of positive and negative

reinforcements to improve learning.

B. Alfred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in conjunction with Stanford University, developed the Stanford-Binet IQ test… an intelligence test used to measure the capacity for verbal and numerical reasoning.

 C. Arnold Lucius \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pioneered the idea of preschool education.

D. Maria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ best known for her philosophy and Montessori method of education. She believed children would educate themselves if given a prepared educational environment and knowledgeable but unobtrusive teacher.