

COURSE: 7065	Parenting and Child Development	UNIT: B	Child Development and Guidance	
ESSENTIAL STANDARD:	4.00	B2	18%	Understand development and care of the infant.
OBJECTIVE:	4.02	B2	4%	Compare emotional and social development of infants.
ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are emotional development and social development of infants similar? • How are emotional development and social development of infants different? 				
UNPACKED CONTENT				
Both emotional development and social development are closely interrelated aspects of an infant's growth; yet, each is a separate type of development with clearly observable patterns and characteristics.				
Similarities: Emotional Development and Social Development				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both follow predictable patterns. Developmental milestones can be anticipated. • Affection and harmony are key elements needed for both emotional and social development. • Both occur according to individual timing and vary from one individual to another. • As they build trust and healthy attachments, people learn to handle their emotions and form healthy relationships. These are essential for both emotional and social development. • Infants develop individual personalities as they develop emotionally and socially. Personalities are the result of healthy emotional and social development. • A person's relationships and behaviors are both influenced by their emotional and social development. • Both emotional and social development occur over the span of a lifetime---from infancy to old age. 				

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UNPACKED CONTENT				
Differences: Emotional Development and Social Development				
Emotional Development			Social Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition: A process of learning to recognize and express feelings and establish a unique personal identity 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition: A process of learning to show self-expression and how to interact with others 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result: Healthy emotional development helps a child become a self-confident adult, able to handle stress, and empathetic to feelings and concerns of others. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result: Healthy social development helps a child become a tolerant adult who interacts peacefully with others and listens to different points of view before acting. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influences: Emotional development is influenced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .A child’s individuality and temperament .Type of care received .Atmosphere at home 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influences: Social development is influenced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Actions of parents and caregivers .Type of care received .Atmosphere at home 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trust and mistrust: Infants who are frequently held and cuddled develop feelings of safety, love, and trust and feel that the world is a safe place. Infants who are not as well-loved feel confused and not trusting. This often leads to behavior and relationship problems later in life. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trust and mistrust: Eric Erickson’s first stage is where infants learn whether to trust or mistrust others around them. This trust is the basis of good relationships with others. Two ways to build trust in infants are: (1) to provide a consistent environment and (2) to provide their basic needs consistently. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interference: Bitterness and mistrust in an infant’s environment interferes with healthy emotional development. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interference: Lack of love and attention may cause failure to grow and develop optimally. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imitation: Infants catch the tone of adults’ moods and respond with similar moods. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imitation: Infants learn to imitate and adjust to the actions of people around them. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early signs of emotional development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Crying .Muscle tension .Smiling .Cooing .Wiggling the body 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Early signs of social development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Responding to a voice .Enjoying being picked up .Responding to cuddling, comforting .Smiling when a face/person appears .Crying when a face/person leaves 	

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UNPACKED CONTENT				
Emotional Development			Social Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At birth: Emotional development begins at birth and continues throughout life. Newborns are able to feel two basic emotions---contentment and distress. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At birth: Newborns are passive, not social, but within weeks they begin to interact with others around them. Social interaction continues throughout life. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First weeks: Infants' emotions become more varied. They learn to associate emotions with causes---hunger, pain, lack of attention, etc. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First weeks: Newborns improve their social interactions as they listen to voices, begin to see faces, try to make eye contact, and smile at faces and voices. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three months: Show pleasure/delight with smiles and laughter; show uncertainty with puzzled looks and questioning sounds 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three months: Make cooing sounds to catch attention, fuss until parents come, arch their backs and reach out to be held 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three to six months: Show excitement when caregivers appear and distress when they leave. Only when babies feel loved and secure can they extend their interests beyond themselves. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three to six months: Begin to recognize and trust their caregivers; around six months, form an attachment, or strong bond, with parents/caregivers. This is their first real social relationship. Many infants also form attachments with special objects. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six to ten months: Begin to show fear as they learn to recognize situations they perceive as threatening. At ten months, show more specific emotions---anger, sadness, happiness, etc. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six to ten months: Many demonstrate fear of unfamiliar people, or stranger anxiety, and cry to express their fears. They often seek approval from parents by “showing off” what they’ve learned to do. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eleven to twelve months: Infants' fear of being apart from parents is at its peak. Many experience separation anxiety when parents leave. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eleven to twelve months: Infants who cry when parents leave them are not trying to be unreasonable. They are still unable to see anyone else's point of view. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Search for independence: As children learn new physical skills, such as walking, they are developing independence. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Search for independence: The loving care of parents helps children find their own sense of identity and independence. 	

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UNPACKED CONTENT				
Emotional Development			Social Development	
<p>- Ways to promote healthy emotional development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Hug, kiss, cuddle, rock, and smile .Use a comforting voice .Keep up with attachment objects .Set good examples of ways to express emotions .Allow child to quiet self by sucking 			<p>- Ways to promote healthy social development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Encourage baby to use gestures .Provide positive examples---“hello,” “thank you,” and “bye-bye” .Talk to infants in a pleasant voice .Smile, show positive facial expressions .Provide opportunities for other family members to interact with infant 	
<p>- Role of play: Play helps children learn to express emotions.</p>			<p>- Role of play: Play helps children learn to interact with adults and other children.</p>	