

COURSE: 7065	Parenting and Child Development	UNIT: B	Child Development and Guidance	
ESSENTIAL STANDARD:	5.00	B2	16%	Understand development and care of the toddler.
OBJECTIVE:	5.02	B2	4%	Understand emotional and social development of toddlers.
ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does a toddler develop emotionally? • How does a toddler develop socially? 				
UNPACKED CONTENT				
<p>Toddlers are children ages one to three, not one through three. At three, children are preschoolers.</p> <p>Emotional development of toddlers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realization of being a separate person • Egotism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-centered---seeing the world as revolving around them ▪ Egotistic---often expressed by frequent use of the word <i>mine</i> ▪ Self-esteem and self-image • Negativity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The way a toddler expresses his/her independence and general opposition to the world ▪ Usually expressed by doing the opposite of what others want ▪ Causes of negativism---desire for independence, frustration, realization of being a separate person • Anger and frustration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Release leads to temper tantrums ▪ Often released by screaming, kicking, pounding and sometimes holding their breath ▪ May continue through the age of four • Fear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-year-olds suffer from separation anxiety---the fear that loved ones will not return ▪ Three-year-olds with an expanding imagination may fear the dark ▪ Adults should not dismiss the fears of the toddler but should handle in a supportive way • Jealousy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May begin when the child is eighteen months ▪ Peaks at the age of three ▪ Cause: The toddler cannot understand that there is enough attention or love for everyone. • Love/affection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relationships formed by toddler's interactions forms base of ability to love/show affection ▪ Parent or other caregiver is the first person the child learns to love ▪ Later expanded to include siblings and others outside of the home • Empathy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ability to put oneself in another person's shoes ▪ By age two, the toddler has developed the ability to empathize 				

OBJECTIVE:	5.02	B2	4%	Understand emotional and social development of the toddlers.
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UNPACKED CONTENT

Social development of toddlers

Milestones of Social Development		
One-year-old	Two-year-old	Three-year-old
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plays alone but often near others ▪ Dislikes sharing toys ▪ Desires approval ▪ Fears some strangers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engages in parallel play ▪ Plays simple games with others ▪ Bosses other children ▪ Says “please” if prompted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Takes part in brief group activities (cooperative play) ▪ Takes turns ▪ Likes to help ▪ Shows affection

- Socialization goals
 - Respect self, others and things
 - Use good manners
 - Take turns and sharing
 - Show patient and learn to wait
 - Use words rather than violence to resolve conflict
 - Cooperate with others
- Imaginary friends
 - Gives the child a person to talk with about negative feelings
 - Mirrors everything the child does --- examine own thoughts and feelings
 - Some parents feel their children use this friend because they cannot make friends
 - A parent should worry only if friend does not disappear by adolescence
- Role of play
 - Types of play
 - Solitary play—babies play using their senses without engaging others
 - Parallel play—children play in close proximity without interacting
 - Cooperative play—children learn to play together, give-and-take, share, take turns
 - Imitative-imaginative play—children pretend to be objects/persons other than themselves
 - Types of development supported by play
 - Physical
 - Language
 - Approaches to learning
 - Cognitive
 - Emotional
 - Social
 - Moral