

## **ECE Home Learning Lesson # 4**

### **Further Investigations:**

#### **Research:**

★ **Historical Influences on Educating Children**

#### **Question:**

**Create a time-line with the following people and describe their contribution to early childhood education: John Locke (1632), Friedrich Freobel (1826), Elizabeth Peabody (1860), Arnold Gesell (1900), Maria Montessori (1907), Patty Smith Hill (1926), Jean Jacques Piaget (1926), Benjamin Spock (1940), Erik Erikson (1950), Howard Gardner (1983), Reggio Emilia (2000)**

★ **8 Intelligences - Theory of Multiple Intelligences Explained - Dr. Howard Gardner**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s2EdujrM0vA>

## **Assignment # 4- Child Development Principles and Theories**

**Textbook: Working with Young Children- 7<sup>th</sup> Edition**

**Pages 91-116**

Terms to know:

**development:** refers to change or growth that occurs in children

**infant:** birth through the first year

**toddler:** children from age one up to the third birthday

**preschooler:** is often used to describe children ages three to six years of age

**physical development:** refers to physical body changes

**gross-motor development:** involves improvement of skills using the large muscles in the legs and arms

**fine-motor development:** involves the small muscles of the hands and fingers

**cognitive development:** the processes people use to gain knowledge

**social-emotional development:** two areas are grouped together because they are so interrelated. Learning to relate to others is social development. Emotional development, on the other hand, involves feelings and expression of feelings.

**cephalocaudal principle:** according to this principle, the child first gains control of the head, then the arms, then the legs

**proximodistal principle:** accordingly, the spinal cord develops before other parts of the body

**maturation:** refers to the sequence of biological changes in children

**neurons:** specialized nerve cells

**synapses:** links or connections between nerve cells

**windows of opportunity:** or a specific span of time, for the normal development of certain types of skills.

**theory:** principle or idea that is proposed, researched, and generally accepted as an explanation

**schemata:** are mental representations or concepts

**sensorimotor stage:** takes place between birth and two years old. Infants use their senses to explore and learn.

**preoperational stage:** Takes place between the ages of two and seven. Children during this age are very egocentric.

**concrete operations:** During the ages of seven to eleven years children develop the capacity to think systematically

**multiple intelligences:** emphasizes that there are different kinds of intelligences used by the human brain

**1. What type of development includes changes in bone thickness, vision, and hearing?**

Physical development

**2. What type of development includes trust, fear and pride?**

Social-emotional development

**3. List and explain three principles of development.**

1) Cephalocaudal principle: Child first gains control of their head, then arms, then the legs

2) proximodistal principle: the spinal cord develops before other parts of the body.

3) Maturation: refers to the sequence of biological changes in children. Children need to mature to a certain point before they can gain certain skills.

**4. What two factors work together to contribute to healthy brain development?**

Heredity and Environment

**5. Describe how stress created by negative experiences can affect the brain.**

Under stress the infant can produce cortisol which in high levels can eventually cause trigger anxiety, fear and mistrust.

**6. What are windows of opportunity? Why are they important?**

Windows of opportunity are specific time spans for the normal development of certain types of skills.

They are important because after these key periods, chances for creating stable, long lasting pathways in the brain tend to diminish.

**7. List the stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory that take place during early childhood years.**

Stage 1: Trust vs Mistrust

Stage 2: Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt

Stage 3: Initiative vs Guilt

Stage 4: Industry vs Inferiority

## **8. According to Erikson, what do infants need to develop trust?**

They need to have warm, consistent, predictable and attentive care.

## **9 List and explain Piaget's stages of development.**

Sensorimotor stage- takes place between birth and two years of age. Infants use all their senses to explore and learn.

Preoperational stage- takes place between the ages two and seven. Children during this stage are very egocentric. This means that they assume others see the world the same way they do.

Concrete operations- takes place ages of seven to eleven. Children develop the capacity to think systematically, but only when they can refer to actual objects and use hands-on activities.

## **12. What type of intelligence allows people to use their vision to develop mental images?**

Visual-Spatial