**Social Cognition and Theory of Mind:**

- Babies can understand intention
  - Focus more on goal change than behavior change
    - Reaching for a ball is a goal but the side you reach for is the behavior
- Theory of mind – Set of interrelated concepts we use to make sense of our own thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, as well as those of others
  - Comes with an understanding of preferences and beliefs

**Earliest Interactions:**

- Babies have the capacity to imitate faces and learn early on about the connection between facial expressions and emotion
- Social referencing – A process of using others’ facial expressions as a cue about the situation

**Attachment:**

- Separation anxiety occurs around 6-8 months
  - Means there is a formed attachment – strong, enduring, emotional bond between a child and its caregivers that some psychologists consider the basis for relationships later in life
- Secure base – The relationship in which the child feels safe and protected, according to Bowlby
- Imprinting – Learned attachments that are formed at a particularly early period
  - Humans do not show imprinting
- Strange situation – Experimental procedure for assessing attachment, in which the child is allowed to explore an unfamiliar room with the mother present before the mother leaves for a few minutes, and then returns
  - Securely attached children will explore, play with toys, etc. when mom is present but will show distress when she leaves. They are enthusiastic when mom returns
  - Anxious/resistant children don’t explore even when mom is present and are upset when the mom leaves. They act ambivalent when she returns
  - Anxious/avoidant children are distant when mom is present and ignore the mom’s return even though there is sometimes looking for her
  - Disorganized children don’t have an organized way to deal with the stress and are distressed, sometimes moving away from the mother when she returns
  - Most children in middle-class families are securely attached, but this number is lower in lower-income families
- Internal working model – A set of beliefs and expectations about how people behave in social relationships, and also guidelines for interpreting others’ actions, and habitual responses to make in social settings
  - If a child has a good relationship with a caretaker, Bowlby predicts that the child will expect good relationships with others and will try to attain them and vice versa
  - Secure attachments as toddlers can decrease chances of anxiety disorders
  - Sometimes, attachment patterns can change due to drastic events

**Role of Temperament:**

- Differences in temperament – characteristic pattern of emotion and behavior that is evident from an early age and determined to a considerable extent by genetic patterns
  - Continues until adulthood and is genetically based

**The Role of Culture:**

- Zone of proximal development – Range of accomplishments that are beyond what the child can do on her own, but that she can achieve with help or guidance
  - Example: At young ages children are asked questions like “remember when we went to the zoo?” When a little older, they are asked “did you see any elephants at the zoo?” Then, even older, they are asked, “what happened at the zoo today?”
Role of Parenting Skills:

- Parenting can be divided by how accepting they are of the child and how demanding they are to the child
  - Authoritarian parent – High on demandingness but low on responsiveness
    - "Because I said so!"
  - Permissive parents – Low on demandingness but high on responsiveness
    - Few explicit rules
  - Authoritative parents – High on responsiveness and demandingness
    - Power but accepting to reasonable requests
  - Disengaged parent – Low on both responsiveness and demandingness
    - Free reign

The Impact of Child Care:

- Home life and parents’ sensitivity is more a predictor than the quality of child care

Effects of Domestic Conflict and Divorce:

- Outcome is worse if the child is younger or experienced significant conflict for a long period of time before the divorce as well as those with secure attachment

No Attachment:

- Antisocial and skittish if not involved with parental social contact at a young age

Socioemotional Development in Adolescence:

- Identity versus role confusion – The major developmental task of adolescence is developing a stable ego identity, or sense of which one is. Failure results in developing a negative identity or in role confusion, according to Erikson
- Adolescents, to find a true “identity,” go against the general rules of the parents
- Ego identity – A feeling of being at home in one’s body, knowing where one is going, and inner assuredness of anticipated recognition from those who count
- Identity confusion – No stable identity emerges or the emergence of a negative identity based on undesirable roles in society
- Adolescent children of authoritative parents tend to be happier and more responsible as well as higher social skills and SAT scores
- Absence of a fully mature forebrain may make it more difficult for adolescents to rein in their impulses
  - Don’t take consequences of actions into consideration
  - They go sensation seeking
  - Actions influenced by friends in order to be accepted
  - Peer influence is mostly aimed at different behavior from those of previous generations, however

Lecture:

- Child-development – Development in different domains is connected
- Early development is related to later development but not perfectly
- Development is jointly influenced by heredity and environment
- Children help determine their own development
- Longitudinal Research – Behavior of one or more individuals is measured as the subjects age
- Cross-sectional research – People of different ages are compared at the same point in time
- Continuous change – Development is gradual
- Discontinuous – Occurs in stages or steps

Need to memorize Erikson social stages

- Erikson – Psychosocial theory and extended Freudian psychosexual theory
Andrew Rosen

- Considered the entire life cycle
- Recognized influence of societal, historical, and cultural factors
- 8 Stages
  - Conflicts need to be resolved in prior stage to move to further stage

- Collectivist society – Interdependent self
- Individualist society – Independent self
- Parenting style influences child’s trait and vice versa. Harmonious marriage influences child’s traits and vice versa. This is the reciprocal determinism
- Temperament – Consistent mood or style of behavior that isn’t learned
- Goodness of fate – Parent is accommodating the temperament of the child
- Critical Period – An optimal period shortly after birth when an organism’s exposure to certain stimuli or experiences produces proper development
- Imprinting – Process by which certain animals form attachments during a critical period very early in life
- Attachment is similar but less rigid than imprinting
  - Familiarity breeds attachment
- Harlow’s Surrogate Mother Experiment – Monkey preferred contact with comfortable cloth
  - Negated “cupboard” theory of love
- Contact is a safe haven for stressed child – Attachment theory by Bowlby
- Babies have built in visual accommodation for 8-10 inches
- Responsiveness to higher pitch voices
- Rooting reflex in response to contact
- Strange situation test – A parent-infant “separation and reunion” procedure that is staged in a lab to test the security of a child’s attachment
- Intrusive parent will lead to avoidant attachment without goodness of fate
- Unresponsive to baby’s cues will lead to ambivalent attachment
- Sensitive care giving (0-9 mo.)