

# Chapter 6

## Infancy: Emotional and Social Development

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### INTRODUCTION

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Chapter 6 illustrates the importance of children's early years in shaping their psychological and social well-being. The chapter covers several domains, including:

- The development of emotion. The role of emotion is discussed, and research pertaining to the emotional life of children is presented.
- Theories of personality development. Five different theories are presented: psychoanalytic, psychosocial, behavioral, cognitive, and ecological.
- Social development. The objects, functions, and formation of the attachment process are illustrated, as well as the effect of early attachment patterns on later relationships.
- Temperament. The interaction between a child's temperament and the parents' child-rearing practices is examined.
- Early parenting. Different aspects of early parenting are considered. The role of the mother and father and multiple mothering are discussed within the context of the child's psychosocial development.
- Other factors. The effects of day care, siblings, and grandparents on the child's emotional, social, and intellectual development are covered.
- Negative influences. The effects of poverty, abuse, and neglect are presented.

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## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

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After completing Chapter 6, you should be able to:

1. Discuss the three characteristics of emotions in development and list three functions of emotions.

2. Cite different views of personality development associated with:

Freud

Erikson

Skinner

Piaget

Bronfenbrenner

3. Define the term *attachment* and describe the three stages of social responsiveness.



8. Briefly summarize what is known about the development of *stranger anxiety* in children, and state when it seems to appear.
  
9. Briefly summarize what is known about the development of *separation anxiety* in children, and state when it seems to appear.
  
10. Briefly list children's developing *emotions* as they appear in an orderly fashion in the course of maturation using Izard's differential emotions theory and Campos's theory about emotional development.
  
11. List the six milestones of emotional development according to the Greenspan model of emotional progress.

12. List and briefly describe the functions of attachment according to ethologists.

13. Define autism and explain how it can affect social interaction and communication.

14. Define *temperament* and discuss Alexander Thomas' views on individual temperaments:

difficult

slow to warm up

easy

15. Explain Alexander Thomas' "goodness of fit" theory.

16. Explain the roles of father and mother in caregiving.

17. Explain the impact of absentee fathers on development.

18. Discuss different perspectives on the importance of early child-care practices.

19. Describe *multiple mothering*, and examine its effects on young children.

20. Describe the effects of parents on health, education, and work.

21. Explain the impact of severe early deprivation on children in terms of their development.

22. Explain which children are more likely to become the victims of maltreatment and abuse.

23. List signs adults should look for when suspecting child abuse or neglect, or some symptoms displayed by children who are maltreated.

## WEB SITES

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The following Web sites deal with some of the major concepts and issues presented in Chapter 6. Additional resources can be found at the text's Web site at <http://www.mhhe.com/crandell6>.

Society for Research on Child Development  
<http://www.srcd.org/cdab.html>

National Association for the Education of Young Children  
<http://www.naeyc.org/>

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse & Neglect  
<http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/>

Early Childhood News  
<http://www.earlychildhood.com/>

National Child Care Information Center  
<http://www.nccic.org/>

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren  
<http://www.aarp.org/life/grandparents/>

Institute for Research on Poverty  
<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/irp/>

Administration on Developmental Disabilities  
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/add/index.htm>

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SELF-TESTS

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**Matching**

Match the key terms with their definitions:

- |                                     |                                 |                              |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. attachment                       | i. interpersonal intelligence   | q. securely attached infants |
| b. child abuse                      | j. kinship care                 | r. separation anxiety        |
| c. disorganized/disoriented infants | k. multiple mothering           | s. sensory integration       |
| d. emotion                          | l. neglect                      | t. social referencing        |
| e. emotional intelligence           | m. nuclear family               | u. strange situation         |
| f. insecure/avoidant infants        | n. oral sensory stage           | v. stranger anxiety          |
| g. insecure/resistant infants       | o. person permanence            | w. temperament               |
| h. intrapersonal intelligence       | p. reactive attachment disorder |                              |

1. \_\_\_\_ a technique consisting of a series of eight episodes in which researchers observe infants in an unfamiliar playroom
2. \_\_\_\_ a wariness of strangers
3. \_\_\_\_ an affectional bond that one individual forms for another and that endures across time and space
4. \_\_\_\_ an arrangement in which responsibility for a child's care is dispersed among several people
5. \_\_\_\_ distress shown when a familiar caregiver leaves
6. \_\_\_\_ feeling that motivates, organizes, and guides perception, thought, and action
7. \_\_\_\_ nonaccidental physical attack on or injury to children by individuals caring for them
8. \_\_\_\_ abilities such as being able to motivate oneself, persistence in the face of frustrations, controlling impulses and delaying gratification, empathizing, hoping, deregulation of one's moods to keep distress from overwhelming the ability to think
9. \_\_\_\_ the absence of adequate social, emotional, and physical care
10. \_\_\_\_ the practice whereby an inexperienced person relies on a more experienced person's interpretation of an event to regulate his or her subsequent behavior
11. \_\_\_\_ inappropriate social behaviors due to abandonment and deprivation
12. \_\_\_\_ the ability to understand and manage oneself
13. \_\_\_\_ the relatively consistent, basic dispositions inherent in people that underlie and modulate much of their behavior
14. \_\_\_\_ the ability to understand and manage other people
15. \_\_\_\_ infants who indicate confusion and apprehension towards caregivers
16. \_\_\_\_ infants who ignore or avoid the caregiver
17. \_\_\_\_ infants who seek contact and then reject caregiver
18. \_\_\_\_ an arrangement whereby a relative close to a child, other than a parent, raises the child
19. \_\_\_\_ two parents and children
20. \_\_\_\_ stage in which infants develop a basic trust in others



21. \_\_\_\_ the notion that an individual exists independently of immediate visibility
22. \_\_\_\_ infants who use the parent as a secure base from which to explore the environment
23. \_\_\_\_ process that allows one to take in and organize sensations

**Multiple Choice**

Circle the letter of the response that best completes or answers each of the following statements and questions.

***Factual Questions***

1. According to Erik Erikson, the development of which of the following is the essential task of infancy?
- a. independence
  - b. a sense of self-worth
  - c. a basic trust in others
  - d. the feeling of belonging
2. The physiological changes, subjective experiences, and expressive behaviors that are involved in feelings are termed
- a. temperament
  - b. emotion
  - c. self-esteem
  - d. social referencing
3. Child neglect is best defined as
- a. an intentional physical attack on a child by the parent
  - b. an injury that is purposely inflicted on the child by the parent
  - c. the absence of adequate social, emotional, and physical care
  - d. severe injuries associated with physical abuse of children
4. Studies of parents who abuse their children reveal that the parents
- a. expect very little from their children
  - b. are exclusively from lower socioeconomic levels
  - c. were themselves abused as children
  - d. usually suffer from severe psychotic tendencies, untreatable through counseling
5. The practice whereby an inexperienced person relies on a more experienced person's interpretation of an event to regulate his or her subsequent behavior is
- a. accommodation
  - b. modeling
  - c. imprinting
  - d. social referencing
6. Which of the following statements is the most accurate according to Izard's differential emotions theory?
- a. All the basic emotions are in place at birth.

- b. At birth, the inner feelings of babies are limited to shyness, contempt, and guilt.
  - c. Emotions are not preprogrammed on a biological clock.
  - d. Each emotion has its own distinctive facial pattern.
7. Izard has found that infants normally express shyness as well as self-awareness
- a. shortly after birth
  - b. around 4 to 6 weeks of age
  - c. around 6 to 8 months of age
  - d. by about their first birthday
8. What is the main disagreement Joseph Campos has with Carroll Izard regarding emotions?
- a. in fact, they have no disagreement
  - b. Campos believes that children actively construct emotions
  - c. Campos believes that all the basic emotions are in place at birth
  - d. Campos believes that all the basic emotions are preprogrammed to occur at specified times
9. The relatively consistent, basic dispositions inherent in people that underlie and modulate much of their behavior are referred to as
- a. temperament
  - b. attachment
  - c. person permanence
  - d. emotion
10. The attachment behavioral system does the following
- a. encourages youngsters to avoid people
  - b. leads to maintaining proximal contact with adults
  - c. gives the child feelings of security to explore
  - d. encourages interaction with others after initial wariness subsides
11. According to Thomas's categories of temperament, a baby that has a low activity level, adapts very slowly, and tends to be withdrawn would be classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ baby.
- a. difficult
  - b. easy
  - c. slow-to-warm-up
  - d. passive
12. Autism usually
- a. occurs in the first six months of life
  - b. affects communication skills
  - c. doesn't affect both twins
  - d. all of these
13. Thomas refers to the match between the characteristics of infants and their families as
- a. temperament
  - b. attachment
  - c. social bonding
  - d. goodness of fit
14. A major finding about temperament and child-rearing practices is

- a. children are active agents in their own socialization process
  - b. parents are the product of the children they are trying to rear
  - c. both a and b
  - d. neither a nor b
15. The bond that one individual forms for another and that endures across time is referred to as
- a. attachment
  - b. temperament
  - c. person permanence
  - d. social referencing
16. Which of the following is identified as an indicator of specific attachment in infants (the third stage of attachment)?
- a. separation distress
  - b. bonding
  - c. maternal deprivation
  - d. developmental psychopathology
17. A child who cries in the presence of unknown people is probably exhibiting
- a. neglect
  - b. object relations anxiety
  - c. attachment anxiety
  - d. stranger anxiety
18. The ongoing relationships infants have with mothers, fathers, grandparents, and siblings is called their
- a. social framework
  - b. social network
  - c. social attachment
  - d. social permanence
19. There are more kinship caretakers now than in the past due to
- a. parental drug abuse
  - b. teen pregnancy
  - c. child abuse
  - d. all of these
20. Which of the following is not a function of attachment?
- a. The child learns to cling to the primary caregiver.
  - b. The child learns about the world.
  - c. It provides the child with emotional security.
  - d. It allows the child to enter into social relationships with other human beings.
21. The ethologist John Bowlby says that attachment behaviors are
- a. learned behaviors from one's environment
  - b. formed from proximity and contact with adults
  - c. innate biological tendencies ready to be activated
  - d. reciprocal and derive from a reinforcing relationship with the mother
22. According to learning theories of attachment, the mother is initially a

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- a. biologically preprogrammed magnet for the child
  - b. punishing source for the child
  - c. hindrance to the child's acquisition of gender identity
  - d. neutral stimulus for the child
23. Research by Ainsworth indicates that
- a. there is no correlation between early maternal caregiving and patterns of attachment behavior
  - b. the avoidant mothers of resistant infants are often inconsistent, insensitive, and rejecting
  - c. attachment patterns do not vary from culture to culture
  - d. early attachment behaviors are not indicative of later social and cognitive development
24. Which of the following statements is the least accurate regarding the research on stranger anxiety?
- a. It seems to be common among 8-month-old infants.
  - b. Infants show significantly more "wary" behaviors than their mothers do.
  - c. It is a developmental milestone that normally occurs in children.
  - d. Children tend to react to strangers with acceptance.
25. Emotional intelligence includes such abilities as
- a. social gratification
  - b. impulse control
  - c. excessive stress promotion
  - d. sensory deprivation
26. Absentee fathers seem to affect
- a. girls more than boys
  - b. boys more than girls
  - c. girls and boys equally
  - d. neither boys or girls
27. Current research on the role of the father indicates that
- a. men lack the potential to be as good caretakers of children as women
  - b. fathers are more likely than mothers to hold their babies and look at them
  - c. fathers smile more at their babies than mothers
  - d. babies drink less milk when fathers do the bottle feeding than when mothers do
28. Concerning parenting responsibility, which of the following is not a trend that has emerged in the United States over the past 30 years?
- a. More children reside in fatherless settings.
  - b. Fathers are taking a more active role in child care and household tasks because more women work outside the home.
  - c. Mothers still provide most of the child care and perform most of the household tasks.
  - d. Fathers are likely to be "weekend" parents.
29. One of the most consistent findings about a father's absence in the home is
- a. girls from fatherless homes exhibit poorer moral judgment
  - b. deterioration of a boy's school performance
  - c. deterioration of a daughter's school performance
  - d. the older the child is when he or she loses the father, the greater the impairment

30. The arrangement in which responsibility for a child's care is dispersed among several people is termed
- extended caregiving
  - communal parenting
  - multiple parenting
  - multiple mothering
31. Regarding the research on child day-care centers, which statement is most accurate?
- Day-care children are very different from their home-raised counterparts in regard to their intellectual, social, and emotional development.
  - Day-care children appear to be less attached to their mothers than children raised at home.
  - Most infants with working mothers spend the day in a day-care center.
  - High-quality day care is an acceptable alternative child-care arrangement.

***Conceptual Questions***

1. An adoptive mother tells a therapist, "My 2-month-old doesn't show any special preference for me. I think she doesn't love me." Such a declaration indicates that the
- child has probably developed maternal deprivation syndrome
  - mother may abuse the child when the child doesn't satisfy her needs
  - mother has psychotic tendencies and should be institutionalized
  - child is demonstrating the first stage of attachment behavior
2. You are a first-grade teacher. A child in your class arrives at school early and wants to stay after school to help you clean up the room. This behavior may be
- the way the child deals with separation anxiety
  - an indication of secure attachment to the mothering figure
  - an indicator of recent maternal deprivation
  - a potential warning sign of child abuse and neglect
3. Roxanne's 1-year-old son looks at her for guidance before he allows a photographer to take his picture. When his mother smiles at him, the child remains at ease until the camera flicks. Roxanne's son has demonstrated
- specific attachment
  - person permanence
  - social referencing
  - stranger anxiety
4. Dionne's baby daughter, Celine, was scolded because she would not share any of her toys with her twin sister. After being reprimanded, her facial expression appeared to convey a look of guilt. According to Izard's differential emotions theory, Celine is likely to be
- 4 to 6 weeks old
  - 3 to 4 months old
  - 1 year old
  - 2 years old

5. Your nephew is 8 months old. You are a psychology major interested in assessing his emotional development. You might expect that your nephew will
- lift his arms when his mother bends over to pick him up and gurgle when his mother says “Hi”
  - primarily display either surprise or sadness, particularly if he has never seen you
  - respond in a stereotypical way toward you even when you change your facial expressions
  - approach you if you raise your eyebrows and wrinkle your nose
6. During the Foster’s annual Easter egg hunt, Beth overhears her young son, Matthew, say that he no longer believes in the Easter bunny. According to the Greenspan’s stage theory on children’s emotional development, Matthew’s ability to tell fantasy from reality represents which stage?
- stage three
  - stage four
  - stage five
  - stage six
7. A 2-year-old will not let his mother out of his sight without expressing rage or anxiety. Erikson suggests that this child
- has had a deficient parenting style
  - has a disposition he was born with
  - has not resolved issues of trust satisfactorily
  - has a chemical imbalance in his brain
8. Frank’s infant son, Albert, usually has a cheerful disposition and is able to adapt quickly to novel situations and people. Alexander Thomas’s research on temperament suggests that Albert would be classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ baby.
- passive
  - slow-to-warm-up
  - easy
  - low-maintenance
9. An infant is more likely to approach, follow, and cling to her mother than to her father. These behaviors indicate
- unfocused expression and excitement
  - a specific attachment
  - an insecure attachment
  - arousal by all parts of the environment
10. You are concerned because your 8-month-old does not seem to feel distressed when you leave the house. Your sister, who is a full-time homemaker, says that her children showed separation anxiety at 6 months of age. On the basis of research evidence, you might conclude that
- because you work, separation is a more common event for your infant, and thus he reacts less to it
  - your child has probably developed person permanence, whereas your nephews have not
  - your nephews are showing indiscriminate attachment, whereas your child is showing specific attachment
  - your child has not been imprinted by a social network of other adults

11. Tanya is concerned because her infant son, Marlon, becomes visibly upset, cries loudly, and stops playing with his toys whenever she leaves his room. A developmental psychologist would respond to Tanya's concern by saying that Marlon is expressing a normal tendency for infants termed

- a. indiscriminate attachment
- b. person permanence
- c. stranger anxiety
- d. separation distress

12. David placed his infant daughter, Mariah, on the rug so she could crawl around. Mariah became visibly upset, and she started to cry. David picked Mariah up into his arms, she immediately began to smile, then David cuddled her. To suggest that David and Mariah were genetically predisposed for such behavior offers support for which developmental paradigm?

- a. learning perspective
- b. social perspective
- c. ethological perspective
- d. behavioral perspective

13. Which of the following statements is consistent with the learning theory view of attachment?

- a. Behaviors that promote proximity are important in the natural selection process.
- b. Attachment develops through the process of socialization, whereby children acquire a need for the presence of the parents.
- c. Parents are genetically predisposed to provide caretaking behavior.
- d. The human face is an innate releasing stimulus for smiling.

14. Stephanie and her mother are visiting a friend for the first time. Stephanie plays happily until her mother leaves to get some coffee. She starts to cry but quickly stops when her mother returns. What type of attachment does she have with her mother?

- a. secure
- b. avoidant
- c. resistant
- d. ambivalent

15. Pierre is a 1-year-old who is securely attached to his mother. Which of the following statements is the *least* accurate?

- a. He has received consistent, sensitive, responsive mothering.
- b. Pierre is likely to develop into an unselfish toddler and will acquire normal social skills.
- c. He is likely to develop good cognitive skills.
- d. As he ages, Pierre will lack the ability to care for his younger siblings because he demands too much attention from his mother.

16. Dana is out with her father when a woman she does not know approaches them rapidly. Dana starts to cry. Her crying probably signifies

- a. wariness of strangers
- b. attachment to her mother
- c. separation distress
- d. attachment to her father

17. Chelsea is 11 months old when her mother drops her off at the local day-care center for the first time. Based on what is known about wariness of strangers, predict how Chelsea would most likely respond upon meeting her new caretaker for the first time?
- She will cry because she has achieved the developmental milestone of a “fear of the stranger.”
  - She will become visibly upset because she believes that her mother is abandoning her.
  - She will cling to her mother and withdraw from looking at the stranger.
  - She will greet the stranger with acceptance and exhibit friendly responses.
18. Alex was raised in an institution until the Romanos adopted him at the age of 4. He will probably
- experience no mental deficiency whatsoever
  - attain a higher IQ score after adoption
  - attain a normal IQ score after he is reared in a normal family environment
  - remain unaffected by the processes of institutionalization and adoption
19. Your 1-year-old son displays distress when you leave him at the day-care center. Developmental psychopathologists would probably say that
- your son will be more likely than other children to have psychiatric difficulties as an adult
  - your son was displaying the early precursors of a bipolar mood disorder
  - this behavior was an ethologically significant and normal part of your son’s attachment behavioral system
  - the duration, frequency, and intensity of his behavior would need to be assessed before its significance could be determined
20. On a typical day, Vanessa’s mother shares mothering with several other individuals, including Vanessa’s aunts, grandmothers, older cousins, and neighbors. This illustration of diffused nurturance is termed
- maternal deprivation
  - motherese
  - secondary mothering
  - multiple mothering



**Essay Questions**

1. A friend tells you that attachment occurs between any two animals or people who are brought together. Explain why this is not true based on your understanding of the progression, objects, and functions of attachment.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. You must settle an argument between two friends who disagree over whether it is emotion or intellect that ensures survival of our species. What are the arguments for emotion? For intellect?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. A set of twins is forced to spend each day in separate care environments. One must stay in a day-care facility at her mother's place of employment. The other stays with her father for half the day and with her grandmother at home for the other half. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these two arrangements.

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ANSWERS FOR SELF-TESTS

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**Matching**

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. u | 9. l  | 17. g |
| 2. v | 10. t | 18. j |
| 3. a | 11. p | 19. m |
| 4. k | 12. h | 20. n |
| 5. r | 13. w | 21. o |
| 6. d | 14. i | 22. q |
| 7. b | 15. c | 23. s |
| 8. e | 16. f |       |

**Multiple Choice**

**Factual**

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c  | 12. b | 23. b |
| 2. b  | 13. d | 24. b |
| 3. c  | 14. c | 25. b |
| 4. c  | 15. a | 26. b |
| 5. d  | 16. a | 27. b |
| 6. d  | 17. d | 28. d |
| 7. c  | 18. b | 29. b |
| 8. c  | 19. d | 30. d |
| 9. a  | 20. a | 31. d |
| 10. b | 21. c |       |
| 11. c | 22. d |       |

**Conceptual**

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 8. c  | 15. d |
| 2. d | 9. b  | 16. a |
| 3. c | 10. a | 17. c |
| 4. d | 11. d | 18. b |
| 5. d | 12. c | 19. c |
| 6. d | 13. b | 20. d |
| 7. c | 14. a |       |