- I. PSY 211: Child Development and Psychology
- II. 2 Credit Hours
- III. Course Description:

An in-depth study of factors influencing the development and behavior of children from conception through adolescence.

- IV. Place of Course in the Curriculum: This course is required for all elementary education majors. It is recommended for students in their second year of studies.
- V. Goals and Objectives:

A. Goals- College students, practicing teachers, persons in other helping professions, and parents face many years of close association with children. Knowledge of the total development will be helpful in furthering the understanding of and relating with children.

Teacher candidates will begin to understand that appropriate planning for teaching children depends on their knowledge of child development, and that they will be looked upon as <u>leaders</u> by the families of the children they will teach. They should also become aware through their study of both classic and current research that there will continue to be more for them to <u>learn</u> about child development after they enter their chosen profession.

- B. Objectives Upon successful completion of this course, the student will:
  - 1. Demonstrate that he/she possesses spiritual, mental, social, physical, and emotional characteristics needed by a successful beginning teacher or by a member of another of the helping professions. (LD1, LR2)
  - 2. Demonstrate a knowledge of basic social-cognitive theory, and relate this to his/her own importance as a model in Christian living for children and youth. (T8, LR2)
  - 3. Demonstrate a knowledge of assessing physical, intellectual, psychosocial, and moral development of children. (T6)
  - 4. Be able to evaluate the significance of various hypotheses about human nature, learning, and instruction. (T8, LR2)
  - 5. Have some understanding of the basic concepts of individual differences in the classroom related to intelligence, learning styles, performance, and creativity. (T6)
  - 6. Demonstrate through tests and papers a general knowledge of human development and theories in the cognitive, affective, language, perceptual, and motor areas from birth through adolescence, identifying normal ranges of pupil behavior which can be expected for each chronological age. (T6, LR7)

- 7. Give evidence of the ability to predict expected behaviors of children and relate them to the teaching-learning process. (T5, T6, T8)
- 8. Gain some appreciation of the personal worth of each child as a complex and wonderful creation of an Almighty God who has seen fit to allow the world to continue through the birth of successive generations of infants. (T7)
- 9. Recognize differences in children's cultural backgrounds and begin to think about planning learning experiences appropriate to a child's cultural orientation. (LR4)
- 10. Become so aware of principles of child development that he/she can later plan appropriate instruction for basic skill development. (T6)
- 11. Perceive the effects on children of socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions in home and community. (LR4)
- 12. Become aware of both classical and current research in human development and be able to discuss the implications of such research for classroom teaching. (T8)

#### VI. Content:

- 1. Basic Questions (T6, T8)
- 2. Theories of Development (T6, T8)
- 3. Prenatal Development and Birth (T6)
- 4. Infancy and Toddler hood (T6)
  - a. Physical Development and Health
  - b. Perceptual and Cognitive Development
  - c. Social and Personality Development
- 5. The Preschool Years (T6)
  - a. Physical Development and Health
  - b. Cognitive Development
  - c. Social and Personality Development
- 6. School Age (T6)
  - a. Physical Development and Health
  - b. Cognitive Development
  - c. Social and Personality Development
- 7. Adolescence (T6)
  - a. Physical Development and Health
  - b. Cognitive Development
  - c. Social and Personality Development
- 8. Parenting
  - a. (LR4)
- 9. Teaching (T5, T9)
- 10. Social Policy Debate (LD5, LR3)
- 11. Culture and Contexts (LR4)
- 12. Research Reports (T5, T6)

13. Psychology in Action (T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, LD1, LD2, LD8, LR2, LR4, LR7)

# VII. Methodology:

- 1. Videos (T5, T6, T8, LR4)
- 2. Student group reports on selected text topics (LD2, LD5)
- 3. Guest Speakers (LD8)
- 4. Guided large/small group discussion (LD2, LD5)
- 5. Lecture (T5, T6, T8)
- 6. Written reports (LD1, LD2, LD8, LR2, LR4)
- 7. Self Reflection (LD1, LD2, LR2)

### VIII. Student Roles:(LD2, LD5, LD8, LR2, LR7, T6)

- 1. Attend all course meetings
- 2. Complete reading
- 3. Complete written assignments
- 4. Participate in class discussions and activities
- 5. Engage in self-assessment
- 6. Find and use research to support perspectives

### IX. Evaluation: (LR7, T5, T6, T8, LD1, LD2, LR2, LR7)

- 1. Student reaction papers
- 2. Group presentation
- 3. Class participation
- 4. Written exams

## X. Bibliography:

Adams, G.R., T.T. Gullotta, & R. Montemayor (Eds.). <u>Adolescent identity</u> formation. Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1992.

Adams, R. (2001). The organization and dynamics of adolescent conflict with parents and friends. <u>Journal of Marriage and the Family</u>, 63, 97-110.

Adesman, A.R. <u>Developmental disabilities in infancy and childhood.</u> Vol 2., <u>the spectrum of developmental disabilities.</u> Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes, 1996.

Alper, S., P.J. Schloss, S.K. Etscheidt, & C.A. Macfarlane, <u>Inclusion</u>. <u>Are we abandoning or helping students?</u> Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press, 1995.

Beck, L. (2003). Child development. Boston: Allyn and Bacon

Berube, M. <u>Life as we know it.</u> A father, a family, and an exceptional child. New York: Pantheon Books, 1996.

Bornstein, M.H. <u>Sensitive periods in development: Interdisciplinary</u> perspectives. Hillside, NJ: Erlbaum, 1987.

Brownell, K.D. and C.G. Fairburn, (Eds.). <u>Eating disorders and obesity: A comprehensive handbook.</u> New York: Guilford Press, 1995.

Ceci, S.J. and M. Bruck. <u>Jeopardy in the courtroom</u>. <u>A scientific analysis of children's testimony</u>. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1995.

Chase-Lansdale, P.L. and J. Brooks-Gunn, (Eds.). <u>Escape from poverty.</u> <u>What makes a difference for children?</u> Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Cole, M. <u>Developmental psychology</u>: <u>An advanced textbook</u>. (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, 1992.

Comer, J.P., N.M. Hayes, E.T. Joyner, and M. Ben-Avie, (Eds.). <u>Rallying the whole village.</u> The Comer process for reforming education. New York: Teachers College Press, 1996.

Crockett, L.J., and Crouter, A.C. (Eds.). <u>Pathways Through Adolescence</u>, Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum, 1995.

Diamond, M and Hopson, J. (1999). Magic Trees of the Mind. NY: Plume.

Dunn, J. <u>Young children's close relationships.</u> Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1993.

Eisenberg, N. <u>The caring child.</u> Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1992.

Erikson, E.H. Identity and the life cycle. New York: Norton, 1980.

Eron, L.D., J.H. Gentry, and P. Schlegil, (Eds). <u>Reason to hope. A psychosocial perspective on violence and youth.</u> Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1994.

Field, T.M. Infancy. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1990.

Flavell, J.H., P.H. Miller, and S.A. Miller. <u>Cognitive development.</u> 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2002.

Garbarino, J., N. Dubrow, K. Kostelny, and C. Pardo. <u>Children in danger.</u> <u>Coping with the consequences of community violence.</u> San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1992.

Goldstein, J.H., (Ed.). <u>Toys, play and child development.</u> Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Golombok, S., and R. Fivush. <u>Gender Development.</u> Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Greenfield, P.M., and R. R. Cocking, (Eds.). <u>Cross-cultural roots of minority</u> child development. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, 1994.

Gullotta, T.P., G. R. Adams, and R. Montemayor, (Eds.) <u>Adolescent sexuality.</u> Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1993.

Hale-Benson, Janice E. <u>Black children: Their roots, culture, and learning styles.</u> Rev. Ed., Johns Hopkins paperbacks ed. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986.

Hall, D. (2001). Young children's use of syntactic cues. <u>Child Development</u>, <u>70</u>, 78-91.

Harrington, E.M., D. Reiss, and R. Plomin (Eds.). <u>Separate social worlds of sibling.</u> The impact of nonshared environment on development. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, 1994.

Hetherington, E.M., D. Reiss, and R. Plomin (Eds.). <u>Separate social worlds of siblings.</u> <u>The impact of nonshared environment on development.</u> Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, 1994.

Kagan, J. Galen's prophecy. New York: Basic Books, 1994.

Karen, R. Becoming Attached. New York: Warner Books, 1994.

Kemper, K.J. The wholistic pediatrician. New York: Harper-Collins, 1996.

Kozol, J. Amazing Grace. New York: Crown, 1995.

Kurtines, W.M., and J.L. Gewirtz, (Eds.). <u>Handbook of moral behavior and development.</u> Vol. 1, <u>Theory</u>, Vol. 2, <u>Research</u>, Vol. 3, <u>Application</u>. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, 1991.

Lerner, R.M. <u>Concepts and theories of human development.</u> 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: Random House, 1986.

McLanahan, S. and G. Sandefur. <u>Growing up with a single parent: What hurts, what helps.</u> Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1994.

Millstein, S.G., A.C. Petersen, and E.O. Nightingale, (Eds.) <u>Promoting the health of adolescents</u>. New directions for the twenty-first century. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Montemayor, R., G.R. Adams, and T.P. Gullotta, Eds. <u>Personal relationships during adolescence</u>. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1994.

Mussen, P.H., ed. <u>Handbook of Child Psychology.</u> 4<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Wiley, 1983.

National Research Council. <u>Understanding child abuse and neglect.</u> Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1993.

Nilsson, L. A child is born. New York: Delacorte Press, 1990.

Phinney, Jean S. and Mary Jane Rotheram, (Eds.). <u>Children's Ethnic Socialization</u>. Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1987.

Pinker, S. <u>The language instinct</u>. How the mind creates language. New York: William Morrow, 1994.

Plomin, R. and G.E. McClearn (Eds.). <u>Nature, nurture, and psychology.</u> Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1993.

Rosenbirth, J.F. <u>In the beginning</u>: <u>Development in the first two years of life</u>.  $2^{\text{nd}}$  Ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1992.

Rothbart, M. (2000). Temperament and personality. <u>Journal of Personality</u> and Social Psychology, 78, 122-135.

Rowe, D.C. <u>The limits of family influence</u>: <u>Genes, experience, and behavior</u>. New York: Guilford Press, 1994.

Rutter, M. (Ed.). <u>Psychosocial disturbances in young people. Challenges for prevention</u>. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Sandberg, S. (Ed.). <u>Hyperactivity disorders of childhood.</u> Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1996.

Shatz, M. A toddler's life. Becoming a person. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

Shore, C.M. <u>Individual differences I language development.</u> Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1995

Steinberg, L. <u>Beyond the classroom</u>. <u>Why school reform has failed and what parents need to do.</u> New York: Simon and Schuster, 1996.

Tanner, J.M. <u>Foetus into man. Physical growth from conception to maturity.</u> (revised and enlarged ed.) Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1990.

Waters, E. and Cummings, E. (2000). A secure base from which to explore close relationships. <u>Child Development</u>, 71, 164-172.