

Terms/Concepts	Definitions/Examples
Attachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong emotional bond with others that continues over time
Lorenz & geese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • young geese became attached to Lorenz (they followed him, etc.) • Imprinting concept • Don't have to attach to mother or even same species, just your "primary caregiver"
Bowlby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infants have traits that elicit certain nurturing responses
Harlow's research on monkeys (& video)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a wire "mother" monkey which contained milk, and a cloth "mother" monkey with no milk • Disputed view that attachment is due to food • "Contact comfort" is important to attachment • Harlow demonstrates that an attachment bond includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Having a safe base when distressed ○ Having a secure base for exploration ○ Monkeys in a strange situation without a "mother" were terrified
Research by Ainsworth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The strange situation"- Ainsworth researched how children reacted in strange situations • She found that there were 3 categories of children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Securely attached (60% of children)- they were upset when the mother left and ran to their mother for comfort upon her return ○ Avoidant (20%)- were indifferent to the mother leaving

	<p>and returning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Anxious/ambivalent (15%)- they were upset when their mother left, and ran to her upon her return, but then were angry at her and pushed her away o Disorganized category (5%)- no consistent responses
Deprivation of attachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orphanages and abuse deprive children of attachment • Romanian orphanages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If children were neglected they had trouble with attachment issues and aggression o If institutionalized for more than 8 months → lasting emotional scars o If adopted after age 2 → poor attachment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This illustrates a critical period ▪ Harlow's monkeys experienced the same type of effect- neglect, abuse or isolation led to attachment issues ▪ 30% of people who are abused will abuse their own children
Types of parenting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissive (indulgent/indifferent)- children have trouble with self-regulation later • Authoritarian- “my way or the highway” style, generally use physical discipline, they parent in one way (don't adjust for different children); kids don't learn to self-regulate because of

	<p>too much parental regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authoritative- better style of parenting, have rules and structure but there is room for negotiation; kids tend to regulate their own behavior
Fathers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father's appropriate parenting predicts health and well-being (as well as the mother's) • A British study found that children with involved fathers do better in school
Daycare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no major impact on attachment if a child is enrolled in high-quality daycare • Poor daycare is boring and unresponsive and does impact attachment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Poverty can lead to poor daycare • Daycare produces children with slightly higher thinking/language skills and aggressiveness/defiance, and stress hormones • Working parents compensate for not seeing their child with high-quality time with them outside of work
Divorce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divorce itself does not affect children • Rather, exposure to conflict, or viewing domestic abuse do have a negative impact on children (confounding variables) • Poverty and lack of the involvement by the father after the divorce also have an impact on children
"Difficult" vs. "easy" children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "difficult" children are more reactive to stimuli, and are upset