

Chapter 1
Historical and Theoretical Influences of Childrearing

Multiple Choice Questions 1-37

1. From the beginning of the 20th Century to the present time, American parents' relationships with their children have:
 - a. not changed at all.
 - b. undergone slight change.
 - c. undergone considerable change.
 - d. not been studied at all.
2. The autocratic approach to child socialization was influenced by which of the following beliefs or theories?
 - a. Thomas Hobbes
 - b. Freudian Theory.
 - c. Watson's Psychological Theory
 - d. Attachment Theory
3. Thomas Hobbes expressed which of the following views?
 - a. That children should be unconditionally loved.
 - b. That parental authority when strictly applied upholds both a religious mandate and a cultural tradition.
 - c. That the family is a democracy where the rights of all family members should be respected.
 - d. That parents should be less harsh with their children.
4. Which of the following is true of the childrearing beliefs of the Early Puritans in the United States?
 - a. They were shaped by scientific theory.
 - b. They thought that children's willfulness was due to their inherent sinfulness.
 - c. They emphasized that adults should respect the true nature and needs of the child.
 - d. They believed that under optimal conditions children's innate talents would emerge.
5. The parenting pattern that developed as a result of Freudian influence reflected Freud's beliefs that:
 - a. Parents should be less harsh with their children.
 - b. Lenient parenting methods are detrimental to children's well-being.
 - c. Parents should not be affectionate toward their children.
 - d. Parents should set limits for their children
6. Which of the following is true of G. Stanley Hall?
 - a. He emphasized that adults should respect the true nature and needs of the child.
 - b. He believed that children are basically sinful.

- c. He believed that children's minds are blank slates at birth, to be molded by their caretakers.
 - d. He recommended that parents of infants disregard their natural inclinations to respond to their crying infants.
- 7. Freud's view of the nature of the child reflected the philosophical perspective of the French philosopher, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, that:
 - a. Children are basically sinful.
 - b. Under optimal conditions children's innate talents would emerge.
 - c. Children's minds are blank slates at birth, to be molded by their caretakers.
 - d. Children are like adults, with all the faculties of maturity on a reduced scale.
- 8. Which of the following describes John Watson's childrearing views?
 - a. He was supportive of parental expressions of affection for their children.
 - b. He provided scientific evidence to support his views of childrearing.
 - c. He did not influence American parents very much.
 - d. He recommended that parents disregard their natural inclinations to respond to their crying infants.
- 9. The popularity of Watson's beliefs regarding how parents should rear their children was due to his views being:
 - a. published in the best seller, *Raising a Well Disciplined Child*.
 - b. published in popular journals such as *McCalls*.
 - c. published in academic journals.
 - d. supported by scientific evidence.
- 10. Which of the following was one of Watson's recommendations?
 - a. Parents should practice demand feeding of their infants.
 - b. Parents should be responsive to their babies' cries.
 - c. Parents should treat parenting as a scientific experiment.
 - d. Parents should be aware of their children's basic instincts.
- 11. Which of the follow theorist is associated with the idea of the growth-producing effect of parental support for their children as they confront developmental crises?
 - a. Erikson
 - b. Skinner
 - c. Vygotsky
 - d. Watson
- 12. Which of the following reflects a belief of John Watson?
 - a. He believed that that parental responsiveness to their children spoiled them.
 - b. He believed that children's play is their work
 - c. He believed that children are active participants in their own development.
 - d. He believed that the sensitive responsiveness of a caregiver provides for the child an internalized working model of parental availability.

13. According to Bowlby & Ainsworth's studies of infant attachment, which of the following statements is true?
- Children's play is their work and in playing they get their work done.
 - Parents should treat parenting as a scientific experiment.
 - The use of scheduled care contributes to the development of attachment.
 - Infants, whose caregivers are emotionally and physically available to them, develop secure attachment.
14. Mary Ainsworth's perspective on children and/or childrearing emphasizes that:
- children are active participants in their cognitive development.
 - children's minds are blank slates at birth, to be molded by their caretakers.
 - parents should respond to the feelings evoked by the child.
 - parents should set limits for their children.
15. Based on studies of infants and children in orphanages, Rene Spitz concluded which of the following,
- Responsiveness of the caregiver to infants' cries and other gestures of communication are crucial to infant development.
 - Infants and children in orphanages who were provided scheduled care showed normal development.
 - Many of the infants and children in orphanages who did not get responsive care became overweight.
 - There are few differences between infants and children raised by their biological parents and their counterparts in orphanages.
16. Which of the following represents Erikson's views of child development?
- The quality of the parent-child relationship helps the child to resolve psychosocial crises at each stage of development.
 - Children benefit from scheduled care.
 - Parents should let their infants "cry it out."
 - Children are active participants in their cognitive development.
17. Spock's advice to parents reflected which of the following:
- The views of Watson, that parents should refrain from being warm and responsive to their children.
 - The view that children benefit from natural and logical consequences.
 - The belief that children need to experience the love of their parents but also need limits.
 - That parents should have a basic understanding of the role of contingencies in affecting behavior.
18. B. F. Skinner challenged our understanding of children's behavior by explaining which of the following?
- Children learn through vicarious reinforcement or punishment which involves two interrelated strategies, imitation and modeling.

- b. That absorbent minds of children make punishment an effective way to shape behavior.
 - c. That parents should have a basic understanding of the role of contingencies in affecting behavior.
 - d. That parents should be aware that children are inherently willful.
19. Which of the following is true of Social Learning Theory?
- a. Social Learning Theory evolved from Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development/
 - b. The basic premise of Social Learning Theory was developed by Erikson and Froebel.
 - c. Children have to be directly reinforced or punished to learn a behavior.
 - d. Children learn through vicarious reinforcement or punishment which involves two interrelated strategies, imitation and modeling.
20. Which of the following represents the view of Social Learning Theorists?
- a. Children have a natural tendency to imitate.
 - b. Parents can promote certain desired behaviors by scaffolding children's efforts.
 - c. Children need to be directly reinforced to learn a behavior.
 - d. Scheduled feeding of babies is recommended
21. The belief that children's play is their work, meaning that it is through play that children learn, comes from the social research of:
- a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. Caroline Pratt
 - c. B.F. Skinner
 - d. Benjamin Spock
22. The Montessori philosophy of how to rear children explains the concept of which of the following?
- a. The young child's mind unconsciously soaks up information from the environment resulting in the child's learning at a rapid pace.
 - b. The belief that children do not need direct experience in order to learn new skills.
 - c. Children only learn through a scaffolding process.
 - d. All children pass through stages of psychosocial development.
23. According to Montessori, a/an _____ is a genetically determined timetable during which certain developmental changes occur when normal environmental conditions are present.
- a. Chronosystem
 - b. Ecological system
 - c. Vicarious reinforcement
 - d. Sensitive period of development

24. Which of the following represents the theory of Jean Piaget?
- Piaget emphasized guided participation of parents in children's learning experiences.
 - Piaget's view of children as active participants in their cognitive development reflects those of Watson.
 - Piaget's theory of how children learn extended beyond the first 6 years that were the focus of Montessori.
 - Piaget focused on cognitive development only during early childhood.
25. Which of the following statements is reflects Jean Piaget's view of children?
- Piaget's view of children's development reflects the work of Freud.
 - The cognitive development of infants and children is enhanced by their active engagement of objects in their environment.
 - Piaget's theory of how children learn is limited to the first 6 years.
 - Piaget emphasized guided participation of parents in children's learning experiences.
26. When teaching something new to a child, Vygotsky pointed out that:
- Competencies come about as a result of interactions between novices and more skilled members of a society acting as tutors or mentors.
 - One can measure a child's capability by that child's performance of a skill the child has accomplished already.
 - Children's development is enhanced when they work independently.
 - The young child's process of learning is passive and completely dependent on the environment.
27. Which of the following describes the process of guided participation?
- Parents are taught how to carry out family meetings using a democratic family model.
 - The teacher engages the learner in joint activities providing instruction as well as direct involvement in the learning process.
 - The effect of time on a child's development is explored using a chronosystem model.
 - Children receive reinforcement after performing certain behaviors
28. After years of believing that a child's nature dictates the best approach to parenting, Rudolph Dreikurs:
- suggested that we needed an increased awareness of the role of contingencies in influencing children's behavior.
 - advocated that autocratic parent-child relationships be replaced by democratic parent-child relationships.
 - influenced the Social Learning theorists, who emphasized vicarious reinforcement.
 - suggested that children need limits and boundaries as well as parental support.

29. Which of the following describes Bronfenbrenner's Developmental Model?
- It represents a model for studying people in similar social environments.
 - It emphasizes guided participation, engaging the child in joint activities.
 - It draws attention to the assorted contexts that impact the socialization process and the ongoing development of the individual.
 - It emphasizes the importance of understanding children's natural instincts.
30. Which of the following reflects a premise of Family Systems Theory?
- The behavior of each person in the family has an influence on the behaviors of all other family members.
 - There are several stages of family development, that begin with the anticipation of the arrival of children.
 - It is an organized set of ideas that are shared by members of a cultural group?
 - It consists of assorted contexts that impact the socialization process and the ongoing development of the individual.
31. According to Galinsky's Theory of Parental Role Development:
- The socio-emotional needs of the parent are balanced with the physical demands of the child.
 - Variations of developmental stages are dependent on the marital status of the parents.
 - It begins with the anticipation of the arrival of children and is continually adjusted to children's ongoing developing needs.
 - It is similar to Erikson's psychosocial development with crisis stages that must be resolved at various points of raising children.
32. Which of the following theories or models allow us to consider family dynamics across generations and to consider the interactional intricacy of families
- Family Systems Theory
 - Family Development Theory
 - Systemic Family Development Model
 - Ethnotheories
33. Which of the following theories is an organized set of ideas that are shared by members of a cultural group?
- Family Systems Theory
 - Family Development Theory
 - Systemic Family Development Model
 - Ethnotheory
34. In the large-scale child care study conducted by the NICHD, which of the following was found to be more important than actual time spent with the mother.
- the quality of the infant's relationship with the mother,
 - maternal sensitivity and alternate caregiver sensitivity
 - the number of hours the child spent away from home
 - child-caregiver ratio, and caregiver turnover.

35. Which of the following family interaction patterns **is** explained by Feminist Theory?
- a. The socio-emotional needs of the parent are balanced with the physical demands of the child.
 - b. The ways in which family members adjust to normative and normative events in the family.
 - c. The ways in which many families cope with the stresses they encounter.
 - d. The granting of differing levels of freedom for sons and daughters during adolescence.
36. The Double ABCX Model of Stress and Adaptation emphasizes which of the following?
- a. A model for studying people in various cultural environments.
 - b. The behavior of each person in the family has an influence on the behaviors of all other family members.
 - c. Family members' perception of a crisis as well as family coherence affect how family members adapt to a crisis.
 - d. The ways in which gender shapes family interaction patterns.
37. Which of the following describes the role of alloparents?
- a. Older siblings, grandparents, or other kin who assist parents in providing care to babies and children.
 - b. Surrogate parents who carry and give birth to someone else's children.
 - c. Foster parents who assume primary care for children when parents are unable to do so.
 - d. Parents in the military who are living away from their children, due to deployment.

Short Answer and Essay Questions 1-5

1. Name the two early influences of autocratic parenting, including the views of the child related to those influences.
2. Which theory did Bowlby and Ainsworth introduce and what did they recommend regarding infant care, including infant feeding?
3. Discuss the role of the parent in a child's learning experience using Vygotsky's theory.
4. What important idea regarding family relationships did Dreikurs introduce in his Social Discipline Theory and what does that idea mean in terms of parent-child relations?
5. What are three recommendations for parents to ensure that children are helped, not harmed, by their use of technology?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE CHOICE, SHORT ANSWER, AND ESSAY QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTERS 1-12

Chapter 1 – Historical and Theoretical Influences of Childrearing

Answers to Multiple Choice Questions 1-37

1. C	11. A	21. B	32. C
2. A	12. A	22. A	31. C
3. B	13. D	23. D	33. D
4. B	14. C	24. C	34. B
5. A	15. A	25. B	35. D
6. A	16. A	26. A	36. C
7. B	17. C	27. B	37. A
8. D	18. C	28. B	
9. B	19. D	29. C	
10. C	20. A	30. A	

Feedback for Short Answer and Essay Questions 1-5

1. The two early influences of autocratic parenting were Thomas Hobbes in Europe and Early American Puritans in the United States. Hobbes viewed the child as wilful. Early American Puritans viewed the child as sinful.
2. They introduced Attachment theory. Based on their studies, they recommended that parents be responsive to their infants' cries. They recommended demand feeding of infants.
3. The parent acts as a partner, working closely with the child as the child is attempting new tasks. The parent provides instruction and necessary support to assist the child in acquiring knowledge and skills.
4. Dreikurs introduced the idea of democratic parent-child relations. Democratic parent-

child relations mean that all family members are equal in value although not equal in responsibility and privilege. This also means that all family members have a voice in what happens in the family.

5. They should understand that there are detrimental outcomes for children whose usage of daily screen time exceeds 2 hours per day and that children under two years of age should not be exposed to screen time. Parents should recognize that daily screen time includes total time spent watching television, playing video games, or using a computer. They should provide safeguards to prevent children and adolescents from being contacted by persons who wish to victimize them.

