

Cuddling, Consciousness, and Cognition: The Significance of Emotional Engagement on Development and Learning

Keith L. Pentz National Early Childhood Specialist Kaplan Early Learning Company 6060 Wilkinson Road #107 Sarasota, FL 34233 941.960.3405 kpentz@kaplanco.com

For more information on this training or other Kaplan Professional Development: Contact Robyn Clark 1.800.334.2014 Rclark@kaplanco.com

Guiding Principles

- Development begins in the prenatal period and extends throughout life.
- Nurturing and responsive relationships provide the foundation for healthy growth and development.
- Development occurs through a complex interaction between genetic factors and environmental experiences.
- Optimal growth is achieved when good health and nutrition are combined with nurturing and responsive caregiving.
- Genetic factors and environmental deficiencies can cause developmental delays.
- Development occurs across multiple domains:
- Development in one domain influences development in other domains.
- Development proceeds through a predictable sequence of milestones.
- Cultural context influences every aspect of development.
- Children's individual differences and temperament influence development and learning.
- Children's learning occurs throughout the day through everyday experiences and routines.
- Children's learning can be enhanced by families and early childhood teachers.
- All children can benefit and learn from sharing experiences with other children.
- There is a strong, direct connection between the early years and later success in school and life.

Infant and Toddler Nurturing

(as found in Jeff Johnson's Babies In the Rain: Promoting Play, Exploration, and Discovery with Infants and Toddlers)

- Feed brains and bodies
- Care for you to care for them
- ✤ Take clues from their cues
- ✤ Get attached
- Play every day
- Tune in to temperaments
- Focus on routines
- Seek continuity
- Drive learning with interests
- Allow self-direction
- Let them do it
- Build brains with repetition
- Devote time to learning
- Stimulate, but don't overstimulate
- Choose small groups
- Love language

Attachment

Secure

Avoidant

Anxious

Disorganized

SEAL

Stimulus (any sensory provocation) **Emotion** (positive or negative) **Attention** (positive emotions drive executive functions negative emotions drive survival) *Learning* (the response to the attentional variant)

(adapted from Robert Sylwester's A Biological Brain in a Cultural Classroom)