| 的兒身心難 | 展 |
|-------|---|
| 第三講 | |

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今日課程內容

- ▶ 西方眼中的兒童
- ▶ 兒童發展的歷史



心理測驗 Q:想像著你只有你一個人在青綠的草原上,有河水流過,樹上小鳥鳴叫,天 上有星星閃耀。

這時候你應該可以完全放鬆,你想是哪 一個物件讓你最為安心?

A 青綠的草原

B泉水

C小島

D智慧

| 測童生 | F.經歷 | 壓對你 |
|-----|------|-----|
| 白 | 勺影着 | 警 |

| 回顧兒童發展的歷史 | | |
|---------------|----------|--|
| Origins of | Child | |
| Development ' | Theories | |

6th - 15th centuries Medieval period

- Preformationism : children seen as little adults.
- Childhood is not a unique phase.
- Children were cared for until they could begin caring for themselves, around 7 years old.
- Children treated as adults (e.g. their clothing, worked at adult jobs, could be married, were made into kings, were imprisoned or hanged as adults.)

16th Century Reformation period

- Puritan religion influenced how children were viewed.
- Children were born evil, and must be civilized.
- · A goal emerged to raise children effectively.
- Special books were designed for children.

17th Century Age of Enlightenment

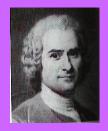
- John Locke believed in tabula rasa
- Children develop in response to nurturing.
- Forerunner of behaviorism



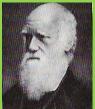
www.cooperativeindividualism.org/ locke-john.jpg

18th Century Age of Reason

- Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - children were noble savages, born with an innate sense of morality; the timing of growth should not be interfered with.
- Rousseau used the idea of stages of development.
- Forerunner of maturationist beliefs



| 19th (| Century |
|------------|------------|
| Industrial | Revolution |



- Charles Darwin
 - □ theories of natural selection and survival of the fittest
- Darwin made parallels between human prenatal growth and other animals.
- Forerunner of ethology

20th Century

Theories about children's development expanded around the world.

- Childhood was seen as worthy of special attention.
- · Laws were passed to protect children,

21th Century

■ What about your observations??



■ Through your eyes......