#### **Social Development**

#### **Social Interactions**

- Close relationships with teachers and those outside of family
- Parallel play and sociodramatic play

#### **Prosocial Behavior**

- Develop a concern for others
- Using comforting words
- Warm and secure relationships help to develop this skill

#### Sense of Self

- Develop a sense of self-esteem
- Children that feel supported have higher self-esteem
- Beginning to learn success and failure
- Feedback will influence determination

#### **Emotional Development**

#### **Emotional Competence**

- Express emotions such as pride, guilt, and shame
- · Can now describe and label feelings
- Builds a foundation for school readiness

#### **Development of Conscience**

- Consideration of others
- Right from wrong
- Relationships with others help develop feelings
- Reasoning and reminders help to understand right from wrong

#### Stress, Coping, and Resilience

- Some stress helps to develop coping and resilience
- Supportive adults help children create a positive sense of self-worth

#### **NAEYC**

**Developmentally Appropriate Practice** 



Thank you to the following for their support:
Local School Districts and Early Learning Centers
Wellspan Ephrata Community Hospital
Penn Lancaster General Hospital
Community Impact Partnerships
Lancaster United Way
Popovsky Performing Arts Studio





# Grow the Seed of Learning Social and Emotional Learning

"A child's ability to regulate emotions takes a while to regulate." John Medina, 2014



# Integrating the Left and Right Brain

\*\*Remember, children develop at their own pace.

Young children are right-brain dominant during the first three years of life. They have not mastered how to use logic and words to express feelings. When Toddlers begin to ask "Why", we know that the left brain is beginning to kick in.

### Left Brain:

- Logic
- Literal
- Linguistic
- Sequence and Order

## **Right Brain:**

- Nonverbal
- Communication
- Facial Expressions
- Emotional

Adapted from: Daniel Siegel, M.D. and Tina Bryson, Ph.D- 2012

Social and emotional learning develops in the home through supportive caregiving. Parents can model appropriate attitudes and behaviors.

https://casel.org/homesand-communities/

The brain develops at different times and therefore each child is different. There are 5 influencers of human intelligence:

- 1. The desire to explore
- 2. Self-Control
- 3. Creativity
- 4. Verbal Communication
- 5. Interpreting nonverbal communication

"Intelligence is developed in the arms of warm, loving people. ~John Medina, 2014

# **Emotional Milestones**

\*\*Emotions are the activation of neurological circuits that prioritize our view of the world. They are like Post-it notes.- John Medina, 2014

# The Amygdala

 Helps to generate emotions and then store memories of the emotions it generates.

# **Mirror Neurons**

- Help us develop empathy
- May be involved in the ability to interpret nonverbal cues- facial expressions

"By age 4, a child will lie about once every 2 hours; by age 6, its once every 90 minutes."- John Medina, 2014.

As children develop their moral compass, parents can assist with:

- Clear, consistent rules and rewards
- 2. Fair punishment
- 3. Rules that are

Executive function is a better predictor of academic success than IQ. ~John Medina, 2014