

KEY

**Guided Reading Activity 3-3**

**Parenting Styles and Social Development**

For use with textbook pages 78-86

Directions: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

authoritarian	moral	role taking
democratic/authoritative	oral stage	socialization
developmental	permissive/laissez-faire	stressed
identification	psychosocial	uninvolved
limits	responsibility	

**Parenting Styles**

Children learn independence and adult roles primarily from the parent-child relationship.

In 1 authoritarian families, children do not have the right to question their parents.

In 2 democratic families children participate in decision making as their age allows.

In 3 permissive families children have the final say. 4 Uninvolved parents are distant from their children and uncommitted to parenting.

In democratic/authoritative families, 5 limits are established and 6 responsibility is assumed gradually.

See Diane Baumrind TABLE

**Child Abuse**

Overburdened and 7 stressed parents tend to abuse their children. Abuse has many 8 developmental effects for victims.

1996 - 3 million cases of child abuse

Child abuse is usually passed on!

**Social Development**

9 Socialization is the process of learning the cultural rules of behavior. The first stage of Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory of development is known as the 10 oral stage stage. The 11 identification process occurs when boys relate better to their fathers and girls to their mothers. Erik Erikson's theory of 12 psychosocial development assumes that much development occurs when the crises of life are resolved.

The cognitive-developmental approach to development recognizes children's games as a time when children practice 13 role taking. Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of 14 moral development stresses the importance of seeing others' points of view during social development.

(Gungs)

Boys: aggression not fear  
Girls: emotions not ambitions