

Toddlers 1 to the end of 2 years

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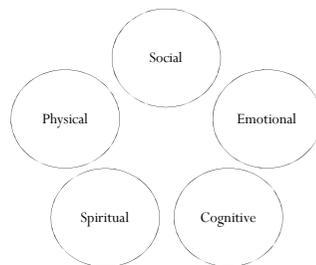
NOTICE!
Do **NOT** read ahead on these slides.
We will discuss why in class.

A critical peek at Early Childhood Care and Education in Africa

- “Like every import into Africa, ECCE [Early Childhood Care and Education] has become actively imported rather than a homegrown set of relationships evolving from women’s family social services. . . human resources have to rely on international consultants, whose training seems to have blinded them to ethnocultural realities and developmental norms other than those of the Euro-American context” (Nsamenang, 2009, p. 47).

For each domain of development below, brainstorm:

1. What are main “milestones” that children should reach in toddlerhood?
2. How are young children “educated” to foster this development?
3. Review the notes as a group and highlight questions or contradictions



Overview

- Key Milestones in the toddler years:
 - Walking
 - Talking
 - Interacting with others
 - Becoming independent
- Toddlers are generally more active and energetic than at any other point in their lives

Physical Growth

- Growth slows after about 1 year
- From 1 to 2 years, the child will grow 10-12 cm and gain 2 kilograms
- From 2 to 3 years, the child will grow about 5-8 cm and gain 2 kilograms
- By 2 years, children have achieved about half of their adult height and 90% of adult head size.
- Body proportions are beginning to change and they become slimmer and more muscular

Gross Motor Skills

Use of large muscles in arms and legs

- **12 months:** Stand alone
- **14 months:** Walk alone
- **18 months:** Run, Walk up steps with assistance, Pull toys while walking
- **24 months:** Jump in place, Stand on tiptoe, Kick a ball, Climbs on furniture without help
- **36 months:** Climb well, Pedal a tricycle (3-wheel bike), Walk up and down stairs with one foot on each step

Fine Motor Skills

Use of small muscles in hands and fingers

- **15 months:** Stack small towers with cubes
- **18 months:** Scribble, Help undress, Drink from a cup, Eat with a spoon
- **24 months:** Make straight lines and circles, Take things apart and put them back together
- **36 months:** Can play with small toys such as buttons and moving parts

Intellectual Development

- **12 months:** Become very curious, Short attention span
- **18 months:** Knows the uses of ordinary objects such as handset, cup, spoon
 - Can follow 1-step verbal commands
- **24 months:** Sort shapes and colors, Follow two-step instructions, Name items in pictures, Sing simple songs, Use objects to represent other objects
- **36 months:** Understands what *two* means

Toddler Intellectual Development

- Toddlers learn in the context of important relationships
- Toddlers are curious, active, self-motivated learners
- Toddlers teach themselves when they are allowed to explore an enriched environment

Oral Language Development

- **12 months:** Speaks 2-3 words (Vocabulary)
- **18 months:** Combines two words into sentences
- **24 months:** 50-word vocabulary, Speaks sentences with 2 to 4 words
- **36 months:** 200 word vocabulary, Talks well enough for strangers to understand, Speaks in sentences with 3 or 4 words

Writing Development

- **18 months:** Ability to hold a large crayon and makes marks
- **24 months:** Scribble enthusiastically

18 months



36 months



Literacy Development

- Literacy skills toddlers can develop:
 - Interest in reading
 - Correct handling of books
 - Learn the rules of print
 - Develop language skills
- **18 months:** Show an interest in books and pictures of familiar objects
- **24 months:** Turn book right side up, Point at pictures in book, Follow simple stories
- **36 months:** Turn pages in the book, Reads same book over and over, Complete sentences in familiar stories

Fostering Language Development

- Help toddlers tell stories, such as what happened that day
- Expand on what children say
- Sing songs
- Read storybooks
- Discuss pictures
- Point to and discuss print
- Give toddlers materials to draw
- Ask toddlers to discuss what they drew

Emotional Development

- **12 months:** Begin to experience more complex emotions such as jealousy, affection, pride and shame. Emotions are usually very intense but short-lived.
- **24 months:** Develop more self-confidence, Become frustrated easily.

Social Development

- **12-15 months:** Communicates needs by pointing
- **18 months:** Begins simple pretend play, Clings to caregivers in new situations, Explores alone but with a caregiver close
- **24 months:** Copies the behavior and speech of others, Gets excited when with other children, Plays mainly beside other children
- **24-36 months:** Engages in pretend play, Plays simple games
- **36 months:** Takes turns in games, Shows concern for a distressed friend, Separates easily from caregivers

Social Development

- Toddlers are egocentric
 - **Egocentrism:** Inability to take another person's perspective
- Toddlers start playing with other children
- Toddlers begin to desire their independence
 - As a result, toddlers begin being disobedient
 - They say "NO!" quite frequently
 - Toddlers will also frequently have temper tantrums
 - The child must be consistently taught appropriate and inappropriate behavior

Social Development

- Some disobedience among toddlers is “developmentally” appropriate
 - Making a mess with food is the process of learning how to feed themselves.
 - Saying “No!” is the process of learning independence
 - Getting into things is the process of exploring and learning about the world

Social Development

- Other reasons why toddlers may disobey:
 - **Want Attention:** Ensure that children get attention and are praised when they are behaving well
 - **Feel powerless:** Toddlers are still very limited in their abilities, so they misbehave when frustrated
 - **Tired or Sick:** Toddlers cannot regulate their behavior, so they can disobey when their body needs rest
 - **Feel Upset:** Toddlers cannot regulate their emotions, so if they are hurt, sad, or angry, they will act out

Types of Play

- **Constructive Play:** Use objects to build or construct things
 - Learn rules that govern physical reality
- **First Pretend Play:** Use toys to symbolize real objects
 - Learn the ability to use symbols
- **Substitute Pretend Play:** Use objects to stand for something altogether different
- **Sociodramatic Play:** Play in cultural roles together with other children
 - Learn language and social skills
- **Rule-Governed Play:** Play by rules and formal games
 - Learn to follow rules and transition into more systematic thinking

Emotional Development: Tantrums

- Preventing Tantrums
 - **Set a good example** by properly managing your feelings
 - **Praise** the child for good behavior
 - **Look for signs** of a tantrum and redirect their attention elsewhere
- Managing tantrums
 - **Keep calm**
 - **Distract their attention elsewhere**
 - **Ignore the behavior**
 - **Calmly and quietly try to soothe the toddler**, though this sometimes can cause the tantrum to get worse
 - **Time out:** 1 minute for every year of the child

Caring for Toddlers

- Safety is very important as they can move around, but lack judgment in avoiding hazardous places.
 - More accidents occur among toddlers than any other stage of childhood.
- Childhood poisonings are a frequent source of illness and death for toddlers.
 - Keep all medications and toxic cleaners in a locked cabinet.
- Keep toddlers away from the kitchen to prevent the danger of burns from pulling hot liquid and food off the fire.
- Prevent toddlers from going close to water (e.g., wells, buckets filled with water)

Caring for Toddlers

- Be consistent both in modeling behavior, and in addressing appropriate versus inappropriate behavior in the child.
- Teach concepts of proper greeting and sharing with others.
- Read to the child on a regular basis to develop language skills.
- Develop routines helps the toddler know what behavior is expected of them.