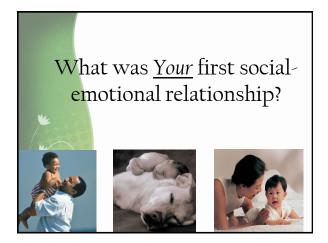
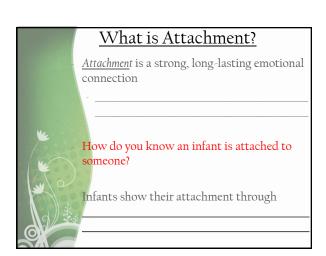
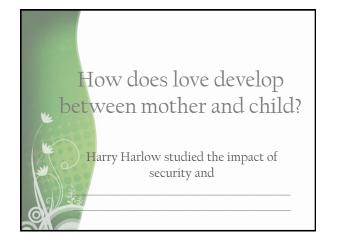


OBJECTIVES -What is attachment? -How and why do we develop attachment relationships?





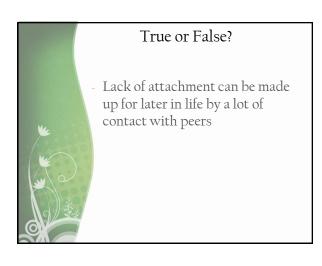


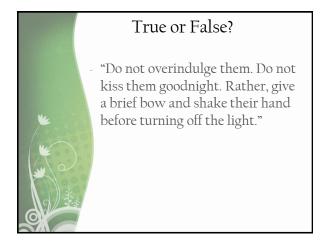


Harry Harlow (1959) "The Monkey Love experiments" Harlow evaluated whether comfort was more important to infant attachment. The young animals were "raised" by two kinds of One mother was made of soft terry cloth, the other made of wire mesh "Monkey Love Experiments" Harlow's research showed that Harlow's work suggested that the development of a child's love for their caregiver rather than physiological

What does this mean for humans?	
Harlow showed that the development of attachment was closely associated with in	
early life.	
Further experiments on abusive conditions	
showed that no matter how abusive the "Iron Maidens" were, the baby monkeys always came back and displayed affection towards them.	
What happened to these monkeys?	
Monkeys raised without their mothers were	
"When confronted with fear, they displayed autistic and institutionalized behaviors-throwing	
themselves on the floor, clutched themselves, rocked back and forth, and screamed in terror."	
They were incapable of having sexual relations and they were also unable to parent their	
offspring,	
	•
"Not even in our most devious dreams could we	-
have designed a surrogate	
as evil as these real monkey mothers were."	

Did Harlow's work influence our society? True or false? Less than 50 years ago parents were told by doctors that rocking or picking up a crying infant could "damage" them.







It is beneficial to place a newborn directly on its mother's belly after birth

Do we all need attachment and physical contact?

Yes, according the theories of John Bowlby (1969, 1991), that children who form an attachment to an adult are

Attachment not only deepens the parent-child relationship, but may have contributed to human survival.







- Observer shows the experimental room to mother and infant, then leaves the room.
- Infant is allowed to explore the playroom for 3 minutes; mother watches but does not participate.
- 3 A stranger enters the room and remains silent for 1 minute, then talks to the baby for a minute, and then approaches the baby. Mother leaves unobtrusively.
- 4 The stranger does not play with the baby but attempts to comfort it if necessary.
- S After 3 minutes, the mother returns, greets, and consoles the baby.
- 6 When the baby has returned to play, the mother leaves again, this time saying "bye-bye" as she leaves.
- Stranger attempts to calm and play with the baby.
- 8 After 3 minutes, the mother returns and the stranger leaves.

The Quality of Attachment Based on how the infant reacts to separation from the caregiver and the reunion by using a procedure known as the _____ Ainsworth (1993) and others have identified 4 basic types of _ Secure Attachment Insecure/Resistant Insecure/Avoidant Insecure/Disorganized Types of Attachment Secure attachment is a relationship of During infancy this relationship provides a <u>secure base</u> for exploration of the environment. This group seems to say "I missed you terribly, but now that you're back, I'm okay." of American children have secure attachment relationships (Kail, 2007). 3 Types of <u>Insecure Attachment</u> Insecure-Avoidant attachment: Infants or young children seem somewhat _____toward their caregivers and may even



Name that Attachment Relationship! A baby in this group might say "I missed you terribly, but now that you're back, I'm okay." A baby in this group might say "You left me again. I always have to take care of myself." Name that Attachment Relationship! A baby in this group might say "Why do you do this? I get so angry when you're like this." A baby in this group might say "What's going on here? I want you to be here, but you left and now you're back. I don't know whether to laugh or cry." Next Class How does our thinking develop?