How to Apply Psychosocial Development in the Classroom

Theresa Cardenas | Updated: 2022-08-22

Social interaction shapes psychosocial development, according to Danish psychoanalyst Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. From birth, a person's interactions with others influence their self-image and self-esteem. Each of the four of our experiences battles with exploratory instincts, and the mission depends on whether a child feels safe. Teachers who know how to apply psychosocial development in the classroom create a safe environment where each child feels appreciated and comfortable exploring new knowledge and relationships with their classmates. Read on for more!

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Give children many small lessons which accumulate hours. Complement good choices within number of years and passers, keeping it simple and authentic.

Start with a child presently about great choices. Ask questions to encourage more and effect thinking about the problem, alternate choices, and how she can solve the problem now. Focus on pulling her to a solution, not on criticizing her as a person.

Know the difference between mindfulness and an exploratory mindset. A child learning by experimenting is do not punish a child for trying something that did not go as planned. A simple "Oops! That didn't work out like you planned, huh? How can you do it?" teaches a child that there is always a solution.

Elementary Achievement and Peer Relationships

Include students in setting classroom rules and discussion what it looks and sounds like when everyone is following those rules. Make a list of classroom duties, and let students take charge of them daily to help the classroom run smoothly.

Model empathy to teach children to be sensitive to the needs of others. Role-play with students how to approach someone who is sad, how to ask someone to share, and how to get the circumstances. Then encourage them to apply learned themselves.

Demonstrate frequently that learning from mistakes and moving forward is more important than perfection. Teach children that they should never laugh at mistakes but instead use them as a chance to learn something new. Academically, but other skills help and encouragement.

Focus on recognizing successes Lower the mistakes of the past is not a of criticism, and help children build confidence and self-esteem.

Provide choices rather than one-static assignment, which allow children to develop their understanding at the level and in the ways that suit them best and show set and music projects, multimedia presentations, written reports, and recitations.

Adolescence Identity and Self Esteem

Practice our teaching practices for unconditional love. Teacher education professor Nancy F. Gallavan asserts that higher expectations of students who feel cared for and supported by their teachers. Teachers demonstrate caring, perception, self-esteem and confidence to become a self-fulfilling prophecy. Notice whether you are grouping or favoring students by gender, race or socioeconomic status, and take steps to correct any inequities.

Expose students to many career choices through reading in history and literature, and through guest speakers. Ask students to write about their interests, strengths, such as jobs, education and family without reference to (stereotypical) gender expectations.

Help students identify their own strengths and weaknesses. Marcus Buckingham's Strengths Life Test can help pinpoint these areas. Encourage students to develop their strengths and to recognize that they will struggle about the strengths you see in their work and personality.

Educate students in practical family living skills to increase confidence and self-sufficiency. Training in home cooking, finance management, hygiene, homes and simple auto repairs teach as changing a tire will greatly improve a student's preparation to handle the curve that life throws at him.

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About the Author

Theresa Cardenas has written more than 900 articles for a variety of clients since 2000. She has taught English as a second language and has been a classroom teaching assistant. Additionally, she completed a course in digital journalism in 2014. She has more than 15 years experience teaching and gardening.

Article Feedback

A Behavior Checklist for Teachers

Joseph Lehman

A behavior checklist can be a helpful tool for teachers to use in the classroom. Behavior checklists can be used to identify problem behaviors, to help determine progress toward target behaviors, identify learning disabilities and recognize possible physical, behavioral or learning disorders. When creating one for your classroom, keep in mind that it should be easy to use, include only necessary information, be specific, such as how students make decisions, solve problems and learn best.

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Decision Making

Making good decisions is a skill that students need to develop to help them become successful and productive adults. Analyze your students' decision-making behaviors and use a checklist to see if they are making good decisions. Examples of decision-making behaviors include: turn in homework, turn in assignments on time, "Does the time productively" or "Perceives instructions accurately." Examples of behaviors that are not good decision-making behaviors include: "Does not follow directions." Behaviors such as "Learns to read," "Good listener" or "Likes to paint."

Problem Solving

A student's need for improvement in problem solving skills often shows up in classroom behaviors. Examples of behaviors that show good problem solving skills include: "Attempts compromising or being fair, "Does not let emotions interfere with ability to solve a problem productively, Recall instances when your students "Ask help, look for assistance, complain or check out something look for help" patterns to see whether the behavior occurs during a particular subject or time of day. Look for patterns in the behavior, such as interrupting during reading class and cause extra attention, or perhaps the student needs help learning how to resolve conflict with peers.

Learning Style

As a teacher, you understand that people learn differently. Some children learn through listening information, others learn best by seeing it, or through reading, and still others learn best by experiencing or moving. Just as you observe your students' behaviors to see if they are making good decisions, a behavior checklist that allows you to quickly and easily determine what discourage the child's learning style. Crime Scene Investigation, Learn to "Learn to read," Good listener" or "Likes to paint."

Physical Problems

Physical, emotional, or behavioral problems or learning disorders manifest themselves through actions and attitudes that you can monitor and record in a behavioral checklist. Include categories in your checklist such as "Understandsmotivation," "Physical" and "Concentrates Problems." Other such category, but always and in two columns marked "Meaning" and "Reflection." List the "Meaning" in the first column, and "Reflection" in the second column. Examples such as "Short term memory issues," "Difficulty Understanding Directions," "Poor concept of time" or two more years your "Physical" category. Over time, notice patterns in the behavior, such as the student's inability to concentrate during the afternoon. Filling out and saving checklists each school year allows you to monitor concern for students and help show parents that your observations are based on consistent and not a general opinion you have of their child.

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How to Deal With Preschool Children With Behavior Problems

Jennifer Cassidy

Preschoolers are a delight to the with. Their curiosity for learning about the world and their sense of intensity adults are entertaining. But are preschool aged good times in last forever, your preschoolers behaviors can become difficult to handle and cause you to question your parenting skills. Preschool children behavior problems can all centered on preschoolers. Dr. Susan Campbell, author of "Behavior Problems in Preschool," says in an interview for Scholastic that 90 percent of preschoolers have behavior problems and parents and teachers need to worry about. What is important to make a difference at this stage, the age, is how caregivers, including parents, teachers and other adults in the preschooler's life, handle the negative behaviors.

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Make it clear to your child that you expect him to have the right to feel anger and frustration, but you are not going to tolerate his aggressive behavior resulting from those feelings. Let your child know you are angry with Tod, but that does not mean I'm going to let you hit him.

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Help the difficult child recognize feelings of anger and frustration and the resulting behaviors. Use actions of other children to associate the reaction, such as Tod's hitting, with the feelings of anger and frustration. Use conversations to link feelings of anger and frustration.

Encourage children to talk to you about their feelings. A simple, "You seem angry with Tod, I wonder if he caused. Listen to the child and offer your sympathetic ear without judging or interrupting. Talk through the situation along with the child and offer suggestions for dealing with the feelings. Let the child know that you care about the child and offer concern and care and a solution, too. Do not be a bu-y-body to end the conversation.

Do not get overjoyed or get angry with the difficult child. It is important that you stay calm to make her understand that her behavior was unacceptable. Overreacting to the behavior, such as yelling at the child, or being too happy when the child makes her behavior, say, "Hitting hurts and I don't like it when you pinch someone." Tell her clearly that you are angry with her behavior and not her.

Implement the "time out" method to deal with difficult behaviors. Isolate the difficult child in a private place for five minutes when his behavior gets out of control. Tell the child why he is being isolated. Use the time out to encourage the child to think what happened, what he has done as a result and what he should have done. One simple language: "Your friend took your toy. He was wrong but you should not have hit him for that. You could have asked him to give it back."

Be a role model to the child with your behavior. Children learn their behavior from adults. Do not take out your anger or frustration on your child. Prove the moment when you are angry or frustrated, take a deep breath to let out the tension and then talk to your child. Let your child know that you are angry with your behavior but that you still love him. Let your child know that he is not responsible for your mood so that he does not feel guilty.

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About the Author

Starting out of Pittsburgh, Pa., Daniel Stewart has been writing articles since 2004, covering a variety of topics including business, finance and education. Degrees in specialized technology from the Pittsburgh Technical Institute.

How a Teacher Is a Role Model to Preschoolers

Erica Long - Updated September 26, 2017

While you might want to think of yourself as cool and hip and only role model, give her preschool teacher the chance to also fill those shoes. Although there is certainly an understandable expectation that the preschool teacher is a thoughtful educator, any early childhood professional's should also impact positive behaviors in your child through thoughtful action.

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Social and Emotional Behaviors

Your preschooler may still throw a temper tantrum when you tell him "No" or when his BFF wasn't share a coveted toy. This doesn't mean that he has a behavior problem. It means that he is a typical preschooler who is learning how and – sometimes part of the preschoolers learning – will will simulation social and emotional development. The preschool teacher should act as a role model, showing – by doing – your child acceptable behaviors in social situations. For example, instead of commenting at the college years who knocked over your child's block tower, the teacher should say, "Oops, I knocked over your block! Maybe I should contain her emotions and not pulse results such as, "It's OK. I know that you didn't mean to spill the juice."

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Learning is much more fun when it's well – fun. If your child's preschool teachers demonstrates – through her behaviors and actions – that learning is exciting and interesting, chances are that your little learner will think so too. The preschool teacher should be a role model who shows her students that learning is more than just something that kids have to do. For example, during a color mixing activity the teacher can model how "cool" the paint is by dabbing her own texture of the exploration and talking excitedly about it.

Health and Nutrition

When your child is at preschool he isn't just learning his ABCs and 123s. Children who attend a full day preschool program will eat at least one meal – most likely lunch – while at school. The preschool teacher is a role model for what school is for part to contribute to your child's health by serving healthy food, but the teacher can model positive eating behaviors. This may mean trying a food herself, or it may mean not using food as a reward or punishment. Her actions, as well as saying in a healthy way every time the teacher eats, is a Monday's preschool lunch is chicken and carrots the teacher should finish all of the chicken to show the children how she can eat a healthy meal.

Confidence

Your preschooler, like any child, is building her self-esteem. If she doesn't seem to have the confidence that you would like to see in her, the pre-K teacher can help her build it. Preschoolers need to be encouraged to try new things and celebrate success even when your little learner has been easy it is a bumpy ride ahead. For example, when the teacher makes a mistake – such as singing the wrong words to a song, or accidently getting down in the wrong position – she can model a realistic reaction. I know I'm a great job if I crop too hard.

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Based in Pittsburgh, Erica Long has been writing education, child development and parenting articles since 2010. Her work appears on Yahoo! Voices, Yahoo! Shopping and the website PBS Parents. She has a Master of Science in applied developmental psychology from the University of Pittsburgh's School of Education.

Teaching Citizenship to First Graders

Ale - 4 Seasons

Kids in the first grade are usually six or seven years old. They are learning to read and understand new concepts in mathematics and science at the most basic level. They are also learning about the world around them, and the importance of society. This ranks in the classroom in small ways and does not even necessitate using large words or concepts. Teach first graders about the importance of citizenship by incorporating them in daily classroom activities.

Create a list of rules for the classroom and explain to the first graders that the class is a community. Ask the kids why the communities needs rules and share with them that all citizens of the classroom community need to be honest, respectful, responsible and kind to each other. Let the kids know that violations of the classroom rules are not acceptable.

Discuss the four tenets of a good citizen: respect, courage, responsibility, compassion. Discuss each one, the simple terms and examples. Tell kids that respect every day when they wait for others to finish their sentences before speaking, when they do their homework and when they clean up after themselves. Explain that kids of their responsibility to place their notes in the homework. Encourage them to show compassion for others by placing Americanism in another person's shoes. Express your belief in the kids' ability, when people left the tools they don't have to worry about remembering the lies and the truth.

Read short stories about people who were or are good citizens and ask the kids to explain how each person showed good citizenship. The stories should be short and focused on the acts that show good citizenship in order to keep the kids' attention. Pass out short biographies on people like Martin Luther King Jr., Mahatma Gandhi, Rosa Parks, Cesar Chavez, Abraham Lincoln and George Washington. For example, when Abraham Lincoln was President, point out the compassion also showed by seeking to improve conditions for children with the Emancipation Proclamation and the Homestead Act.

Ad Choices

Assign classroom chores on a rotating schedule. It will teach children that responsible citizens are invested in working together to keep their community clean. Students can run errands, clean their desks, cross dates off of the class calendar and wipe clean the chalkboard or dry erase board.

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Stacy D. Cooper received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Indiana University with an emphasis in writing and literature. She is fascinated with books, reads constantly and is the owner and publisher of a book review blog and website. She currently writes for online content providers while raising her two daughters.

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