**AQA A Level Attachment – Attachment Knowledge Organiser – Term 4**

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| **Key Words** | **Caregiver Interactions and Role of The Father** | **Schaffer and Emerson - Stages of Attachment and Animal Studies** |
| AttachmentReciprocityInteractional SynchronyAsocialIndiscriminate Specific MultipleSecondary attachmentsImprintingCritical periodSexual imprintingMaternal deprivationClassical conditioningOperant conditioningReinforcementPunishmentDrive reductionPrimary driveSecondary driveSocial releasersMonotropyInnateSecure attachmentInsecure-avoidantInsecure-resistantCultural variationImposed EticSeparationDeprivationPrivationSensitive periodInstitutionalizationDisinhibited attachment | Caregiver interactions are important as they are meaningful in the development of an attachment.Reciprocity: intense and highly pleasurable interaction; each person responds to the other eliciting an interactionAlert Phases: these are what babies ‘signal’ when they want to interact with their caregiver; more frequent after 3 monthsActive involvement: babies take an active role not a passive role in these interactionInteractional Synchrony: ‘temporal co-ordination of micro level social behaviour’ (Feldman 2007). Caregiver and baby act in such a way that their actions and emotions mirror one another. **Role of The Father**Research looked at whether there is a role for fathers in attachment.Only 3% of babies within first 7 months become attached to father over mother; most 18 month old babies have attachment with father by this age.*Grossman et al. (2002)* found that the father played an important role as the ‘playmate’ and their attachment was less to do with emotional development. | **Schaffer and Emerson – Stages of Attachment**Asocial Stage: attachment between objects and humans is similarIndiscriminate Attachment: 2-7 months babies display more obvious social behaviours; preference to humans and familiar peopleSpecific Attachment: 7+ months babies show classic signs of attachment – anxiety, for example when separated.Multiple Attachments: babies start to show attachment behaviours to other people they see a lot of the time (secondary attachments)**Animal Studies****Lorenz** – Studied on goslings to see if they hatched and imprinted on humans; they did.(Imprinting)**Harlow** – studied on baby monkeys and removed them from their mothers; deprivation of maternal mother and whether this had an affect on them – it did!*Issues with animal studies:*You cannot generalise to humans; its unethical |
| **Explanations of Attachment:** | **Types of Attachment** | **Cultural Variations of Attachment** |
| **Learning Theory: Dollard and Miller (1950)***Classical and Operant Conditioning*Also known as *‘cupboard love’* theory – emphasises importance of attachment figure as provider of food.**Bowlby’s Theory (1988)**John Bowlby rejected learning theory – he supports an evolutionary theory.Bowlby’s theory is monotropic as he places great emphasis on a child’s attachment to one caregiver; its different and more important to any other attachment.*2 principles that clarify this:**Law of continuity:* states that the more predictable a child’s care the better the quality of their attachment*Law of accumulated separation:* states that each separation from the primary caregiver adds up ‘safest dose is zero dose’Bowlby suggests babies are born with innate behaviours to attract attention of adults = **social releasers****Critical period** = a period of time within the first few weeks of life where it is a sensitive period (6 months - 2 years) for forming attachmentsInternal working model = based on previous experiences and relationships; these help us shape future ones | ‘The Strange Situation’Assessing the quality of attachment to the caregiver.**Proximity** – a baby with a good attachment will stay close to the caregiver**Exploration and Secure** -base behaviour – Good attachment enables a baby to feel confident to explore using their caregiver as a safe base**Stranger Anxiety** – one of the signs of becoming closely attached is the fear of a stranger**Separation Anxiety**- strong attachment means a stronger protest when separated from primary caregiver**Response to Reunion** – securely attached babies greet caregiver with pleasure and seek comfort.Findings from The Strange Situation:3 types of attachment:*Secure Attachment**Insecure-Avoidant**Insecure-Resistant* | There are culture variations when it comes to attachment types.Meta analysis of the Strange Situation – completed by vanlJzendoorn and Kroonberg.Individualistic Cultures: Collectivist Cultures: |
| **Bowlby – Maternal Deprivation** | **Romanian Orphans - Institutionalisation** | **Attachment and Relationships** |
| **Deprivation** – when the child lacks emotional care from primary caregiver.Bowlby sees the **first 2 and a half years of** a childs life as a *critical period for psychological development*. If this happens, the child psychological damage is inevitable.**Intellectual Development****Emotional Development**Research: Bowlby’s 44 Thieves study (links between emotionless psychopathy and maternal deprivation) | ***Rutter et al.*** conducted Romanian Orphan Studies.Studying the effects of deprivation on emotional and intellectual development.**Effects of institutionalisation:**Disinhibited attachmentsIntellectual DisabilityMental RetardationCan link Animal studies to support and refuteBowlby – refute LEARNING THEORY but support NATURE explanations | **Internal Working Model** – quality of a babies first attachment is crucial**Relationships in Childhood** -attachment type is associated with peer relationships in childhood**Relationships in Adulthood** – internal working model affects relationships but also our parenting*Hazan and Shaver – Love Quiz*Study exploring how previous experiences define your attachment type |