**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** | |
| Attachment  Reciprocity  Interactional Synchrony  Asocial  Indiscriminate  Specific  Multiple  Secondary attachments  Imprinting  Critical period  Sexual imprinting  Maternal deprivation  Classical conditioning  Operant conditioning  Reinforcement  Punishment  Drive reduction  Primary drive  Secondary drive  Social releasers  Monotropy  Innate  Secure attachment  Insecure-avoidant  Insecure-resistant  Cultural variation  Imposed Etic  Separation  Deprivation  Privation  Sensitive period  Institutionalization  Disinhibited 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 interaction  Alert Phases: these are what babies ‘signal’ when they want to interact with their caregiver; more frequent after 3 months  Active involvement: babies take an active role not a passive role in these interaction  Interactional 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 similar  Indiscriminate Attachment: 2-7 months babies display more obvious social behaviours; preference to humans and familiar people  Specific 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 attachments  Internal 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 attachments  Intellectual Disability  Mental Retardation  Can link Animal studies to support and refute  Bowlby – 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 |