

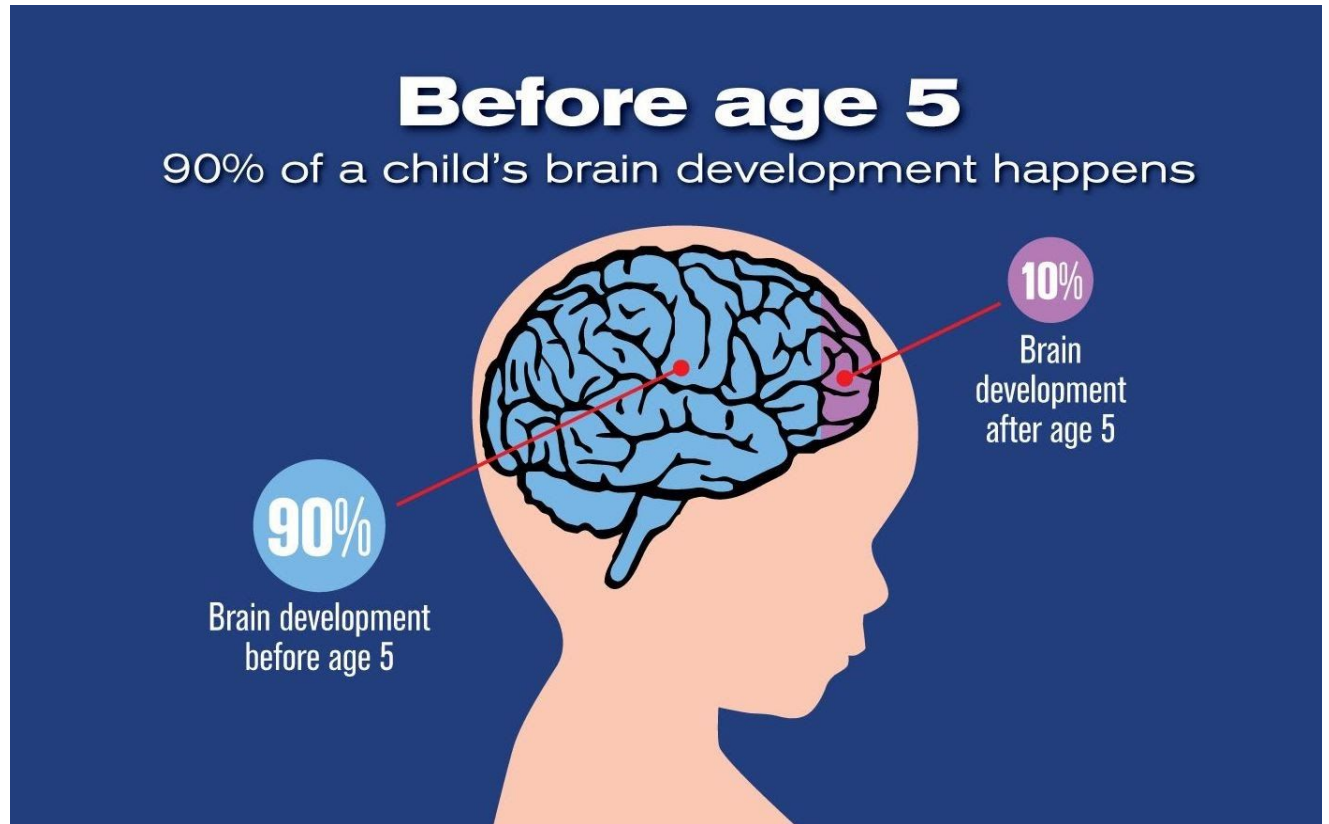
Let's Build a
Better Future
for our children!



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Brain Development

In order for us to understand how important we can be in developing our children's future, Just look at the picture to find out how much of a person's brain will develop in the early years of his life.



AGENDA;

Responsive Care

Temperament

Play

STEM

Literacy

School readiness

What children experience even before learning how to talk, increases their chances of reaching their full potential and might be the key to creating a better society for everyone.

How the babies' brains develop and how this early period lays the foundation for who we will become in the future is very important. Our capacity to learn, absorb information, and shape our behavior and understanding of the world around us, it won't ever be as powerful as it is during our first few years of life. Please watch the [video](#) to be more familiar with your child's brain development.

During our early years, the brain optimizes learning and is capable of extraordinary changes. The baby brain can create more than 1,000,000 unicorn connections every single second.

It is important to know about how our children develop from day one. Please watch the [video](#) to understand the children's development from birth to one year old, and from one to two years old [here](#).



Responsive Care



A secure relationship with your child, helps him to feel safe. Responsive care is when you tuning into your child's cues and then responding to them in a sensitive way. This is the best way to meet your child's needs. Learn more about Responsive Care [here](#).

TEMPERAMENT



“Temperament broadly refers to consistent individual differences in behavior that are biologically based and are relatively independent of learning, a system of values and attitudes.” In order to understand the way your child experiences the world you can watch a video [here](#), or read more information [here](#).

To learn more about how you can help your young children to develop their feelings please watch the [video](#) to provide better guidance that is more appropriate for their ages and stages.

Play



Play is important for healthy brain development. It is through play that children at a very early age engage and interact in the world around them and improve their abilities to plan, organize and regulate emotions. Research shows that appropriate play with parents and peers is a singular opportunity to promote the social-emotional, cognitive, language, and self-regulation skills that build a prosocial brain. Furthermore, play supports the formation of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships with all caregivers that children need to thrive.



There are 4 types of play;

- Functional Play.
- Constructive Play.
- Exploratory Play.
- Dramatic Play.

This list explains how children's play changes by age as they grow and develop social skills.

- Unoccupied Play (Birth-3 Months)
- Solitary Play (Birth-2 Years)
- Spectator/Onlooker Behavior (2 Years)
- Parallel Play (2+ Years)
- Associate Play (3-4 Years)
- Cooperative Play (4+ years)

Please watch this [video](#) to learn more about the power of play.



Babies have conversations through cries, facial expressions, and body movements. This [video](#) will help parents deepen their understanding of how babies and toddlers communicate their needs and feelings.



The relationship between a parent and child builds the child's ability to form relationships with others and face difficult challenges. Through supportive relationships, young children can explore the world and understand the difference between right and wrong. This [video](#) provides strategies for developing a strong bond and a nurturing relationship with your child.



During the first three years, children learn about how things fit together - and use this skill to solve everyday problems. Thinking skills – such as understanding cause and effect, how things fit together, classification, and symbolic thinking – begin developing in the baby’s earliest days.

[Watch](#) how thinking skills develop through everyday play and exploration.

STEM



The **STEM** subjects (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) offer many opportunities for children to use their minds and hands to play, explore, and learn.

STEM education helps children better understand the world and relate to it. **STEM** involves introducing children to new concepts through activities and games. It essentially helps them live the concepts rather than only reading about them

Science



An early understanding of science can be seen when children experiment with:

- Making observations and noticing similarities and differences;
- Asking questions;
- Describing objects, animals, and plants, and natural processes like rainstorms;
- Predicting what will happen next in a process;
- Providing explanations for processes they observe
- Using tools to further exploration, such as binoculars, a shovel, or a pulley.

Watch this [video](#) to learn more about STEM. Science.

Technology and Engineering:



Engineering and technology skill sets emerge as children explore:

- Solving the problems they encounter in their world (and making their own problems to solve!)
- Combining objects in new ways
- Testing how things work, like pressing buttons on the television remote;
- Changing part of a system, like the height of a ramp, and making predictions about what will happen; and
- Using information about what works and doesn't work to improve their creations.

Watch this [video](#) to learn more about STEM. Engineering and Technology.

Math



Shapes;

<https://youtu.be/rLEjr8FdgwI>

Shape awareness is an understanding of:

- Shape characteristics.
- Matching
- Positioning shapes



Pattern;

<https://vimeo.com/155854726>

Pattern awareness emerges as children explore:

- Daily patterns like a familiar bedtime routine
- Matching and sorting objects by shape, size, or color
- Creating their own patterns using toys or materials they find in the world in around them
- Describing the patterns they see and create
- Knowing what comes next in a pattern



Measurement;

<https://vimeo.com/155854724>

Spatial awareness is an understanding of:

- The size, length, height, and weight of people or objects
- The concept of capacity
- The idea of distance
- The idea of time



Counting;

<https://youtu.be/6aRVyWKArcY>

Children use early math skills throughout their daily routines and activities. This is good news as these skills are important for being ready for school. But early math doesn't mean taking out the calculator during playtime. Even before they start school, most children develop an understanding of addition and subtraction through everyday interactions. Other math skills are introduced through daily routines you share with your child, like counting steps as you go up or down. Informal activities give children a jumpstart on the more formal math instruction that starts in school.



Addition and Subtraction;

<https://vimeo.com/155854723>

An early understanding of addition and subtraction can be seen when children experiment with:

- Counting the number of items in a group of objects.
- Adding objects to a group.
- Removing objects from a group.
- Comparing groups of objects—to figure out which has more or if they have the same amount.

Literacy



Continuing the conversation after you have read helps to strengthen their understanding of the story and maximize their oral learning experience. By making reading time “conversation” time, both you and your children will enjoy the experience more

Please watch the [video](#) to learn more about literacy.

And the last word,

SCHOOL READINESS



for the very young child, social-emotional skills—like the ability to listen, communicate, and form relationships with others—are crucial for supporting the development of academic competency.

Babies come into the world filled with curiosity about the people, objects, and places they encounter. Daily routines like feeding, diaper-changing, and bathtime offer babies especially rich opportunities to have fun, connect and bond with loved ones, and figure out how the world works.

Important early learning skills get their start through these everyday moments between babies and adults. Reading together, and watching your baby to learn how she communicates through sounds, facial expressions, and gestures, are both ways to give her a foundation in literacy and language skills. Self-confidence grows as babies feel loved and nurtured by the adults who care for them. They begin developing self-control (though they won't master this skill for a quite a while) when you soothe them after an upset. And babies learn to think, and to puzzle out an interesting problem, by using their senses to play and explore the world around them.

Remember: If your baby is interested and involved in an activity—and having fun—he is learning! It isn't necessary to "teach" very young children. Formal classes and other activities that push babies and toddlers to learn concepts before they are ready do not help their development or make them do better in school. In fact, they can even make children feel like failures when they are pushed to do something they can't succeed at or don't enjoy. So treasure these early days of playing and cuddling with your little one—it is exactly what she needs to grow and learn.

Please watch this [video](#) to learn more about school readiness.

“Early connections last a lifetime.”

Learn more about your child through these links;

- *Developing Self-Confidence From Birth to 12 Months*

<https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/1284-developing-self-confidence-from-birth-to-12-months>

- *Developing Self-Control From 0-12 Months*

<https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/1283-developing-self-control-from-0-12-months>

- *Supporting Thinking Skills From 0-12 Months*

<https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/1282-supporting-thinking-skills-from-0-12-months>

- *Who am I? Developing a Sense of Self and Belonging*

<https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/2648-who-am-i-developing-a-sense-of-self-and-belonging>

- *Birth to 12 Months: Social-Emotional Development*

<https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/238-birth-to-12-months-social-emotional-development>

- *12-24 Months: Social-Emotional Development*

<https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/240-12-24-months-social-emotional-development>

- *24-36 Months: Social-Emotional Development*

<https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/241-24-36-months-social-emotional-development>

- *Supporting Language and Literacy Skills from 0-12 Months*

<https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/1281-supporting-language-and-literacy-skills-from-0-12-months>

Special thanks to ZEROTOTHREE amazing resources.