

Social and Emotional Development
The University of Melbourne
Practice Multiple Choice Questions

Lecture 1: History and Overarching Themes

1. When we look back at history, we see a revolution in terms of how we think of children today. Which of the following is incorrect in terms of the history of childhood?
 - a) Before 1600, children aged six and above were treated as little adults in Europe
 - b) After 1600, religious leaders advocated schooling, especially in morality
 - c) After the 1800s the first systematic studies of children were started, beginning with Freud and his psychoanalytic theory
 - d) Before 1600, children dressed as adults, worked, enjoyed adult leisure activities, and there was little child specific law

2. The late 1800s marked the beginning of systematically studying childhood and child development. Which of the following is true of the history of childhood investigation and the methods used?
 - a) Baby biographies, which record information as the child develops, founded by G. Stanley Hall, were the first hint of systematic child study
 - b) Past studies were problematic in that they focused on many children and so provided no in-depth information regarding specific developmental trajectories
 - c) Freud's psychoanalytic theory focused on childhood and predicting what would happen to children as they age
 - d) Today, researchers typically undergo large-scale investigations studying many children in order to draw conclusions, as studying one child provides rich information but does not allow the research to generalise about child development