Describe the Denver II
The Denver II is an assessment tool that helps to determine if a child is at risk for developmental delays. It measures language, social interaction, fine motor skills such as grabbing things, and gross motor such as hopping, skipping, etc.

People to know
John Piaget- Developed stages of Cognitive Development First stage is the sensorimotor stage that occurs from birth to two years and is the relationship between sensory behaviors and motor behaviors. It is subdivided into six stages.

Sensorimotor Stage
1/2. Primary Circular reactions- infant is dependent on reflexes and natural responses and cannot respond to a stimulus yet. Babinski reflex-stroke child's foot and it will curl up Stage 2. Reflexes become more coordinated.
8-12 months-children become purposeful and can create goals and become more cognitively mature.
5. tertian circular reaction (18-24) months infant begins talking, and becomes more thoughtful, deliberate and active in problem solving and beginning to understand the world.
Object permanence- Children believe and object is still present even though they cannot see it.
6. Stranger anxiety-person has not been registered into the child's brain yet, and they are fearful of them.

Freud-Psychoanalytic/Psychosexual development belief that human actions and thoughts are the result of hidden desires in childhood.

First stage : Oral Stage
- Oral incorporation-child is toothless and sucks on nipple
- Oral aggressive-Child begins to bite on the nipple or breast.

Second Stage: Anal Stage
- Anal expulsive- child goes to the bathroom everywhere as a way to control their parents
- Anal retentive- Child holds on to their bowls to control their parents

Erikson - Psychosocial Development Freud's development model does not include a lifespan perspective, nor does it include culture. Erickson takes Freud's analysis further to include the lifespan.

First Stage
- Trust vs. Mistrust- occurs in first year of life. children who are well taken care of will develop trust. Children who are neglected feel that the world is not a safe place and will not trust as easily.
- Autonomy vs shame and doubt occurs during toilet training and the 2nd year of life. Children who are encouraged to use the bathroom experience autonomy.

Pavlov- Behaviorism -stresses the impact of environment on the individual. People develop in relation to their association and reinforcements that come with their actions.