

Chapter 1 : Parenting: A Dynamic Perspective - George W. Holden - Google Books

*He is the author of numerous scientific articles and chapters, and the books *Parenting: A dynamic perspective* (Sage,) and *Parents and the Dynamics of Child Rearing* (Westview,). In addition he co-edited *Children Exposed to Marital Violence* (American Psychological Association,) and the *Handbook of Family Measurement Techniques*, Vol.*

Blended Family and Step-Parenting Tips How to Bond with Your Stepchildren and Deal with Stepfamily Issues Since many remarriages include children from previous relationships, blended families or stepfamilies are more common than ever. When families "blend", though, things rarely progress smoothly. While blending families requires adjustment for everyone involved, these guidelines can help your new family work through the growing pains. No matter how strained or difficult things seem at first, with open communication, mutual respect, and plenty of love and patience, you can develop a close bond with your new stepchildren and form an affectionate and successful blended family. What is a blended family? A blended family or stepfamily forms when you and your partner make a life together with the children from one or both of your previous relationships. The process of forming a new, blended family can be both a rewarding and challenging experience. Making your blended family a success Trying to make a blended family a replica of your first family, or the ideal nuclear family, can often set family members up for confusion, frustration, and disappointment. Instead, embrace the differences and consider the basic elements that make a successful blended family: Without the marriage, there is no family. All relationships are respectful. Respect should be given not just based on age, but also based on the fact that you are all family members now. Members of your blended family may be at various life stages and have different needs teens versus toddlers, for example. They may also be at different stages in accepting this new family. Family members need to understand and honor those differences. After a few years of being blended, hopefully the family will grow and members will choose to spend more time together and feel closer to one another. Planning your blended family Having survived a painful divorce or separation and then managed to find a new loving relationship, the temptation can often be to rush into remarriage and a blended family without first laying solid foundations. But by taking your time, you give everyone a chance to get used to each other, and used to the idea of marriage and forming a new family. Too many changes at once can unsettle children. Blended families have the highest success rate if the couple waits two years or more after a divorce to remarry, instead of piling one drastic family change onto another. Get to know them. Love and affection take time to develop. Find ways to experience "real life" together. Try to get the kids used to your partner and their children in daily life situations. Make parenting changes before you marry. Agree with your new partner how you intend to parent together, and then make any necessary adjustments to your parenting styles before you remarry. Your kids or new partner may put you in a situation where you feel you have to choose between them. Think of it as making small investments that may one day yield a lot of interest. Given the right support, kids should gradually adjust to the prospect of marriage and being part of a new family. It is your job to communicate openly , meet their needs for security, and give them plenty of time to make a successful transition. Supporting a Loved One Through Grief and Loss When a parent has died, the remarriage of the remaining parent may trigger unfinished grieving in children. Give them space and time to grieve. Bonding with your new blended family You will increase your chances of successfully bonding with your new stepchildren by thinking about what they need. Children want to feel: Children want to be able to count on parents and step-parents. Children of divorce have already felt the upset of having people they trust let them down, and may not be eager to give second chances to a new step-parent. Kids like to see and feel your affection, although it should be a gradual process. Kids often feel unimportant or invisible when it comes to decision making in the new blended family. Recognize their role in the family when you make decisions. Heard and emotionally connected. Creating an honest and open environment free of judgment will help kids feel heard and emotionally connected to a new step-parent. Show them that you can view the situation from their perspective. Children of all ages respond to praise and encouragement and like to feel appreciated. Let your stepchild set the pace Every child is different and will show you how slow or fast to go as you get to know them. Some kids may be more open and willing to engage. Shy, introverted children

may require you to slow down and give them more time to warm up to you. Given enough time, patience, and interest, most children will eventually give you a chance. Use routines and rituals to bond

Creating family routines and rituals can help you bond with your new stepchildren and unite the family as a whole. Plan to incorporate at least one new family ritual, such as Sunday visits to the beach, a weekly game night, or special ways to celebrate a family birthday. Establishing regular family meals, for example, offers a great chance for you to talk and bond with your children and stepchildren as well as encourage healthy eating habits. Helping children adjust

Kids of different ages and genders tend to adjust differently to a blended family. You will need to adjust your approach with different age levels and genders, but your goal of establishing a trusting relationship is the same. Young children under 10 May adjust more easily because they thrive on cohesive family relationships. Are more accepting of a new adult. Have more daily needs to be met. Adolescents aged 11-14 May have the most difficult time adjusting to a stepfamily. Need more time to bond before accepting a new person as a disciplinarian. May not demonstrate their feelings openly, but may be even more sensitive than young children when it comes to needing love, support, discipline, and attention. Teenagers 15 or older May have less involvement in stepfamily life. Prefer to separate from the family as they form their own identities. May not be open in their expression of affection or sensitivity, but still want to feel important, loved and secure.

Gender Differences

general tendencies: Both boys and girls in stepfamilies tend to prefer verbal affection, such as praises or compliments, rather than physical closeness, like hugs and kisses. Girls tend to be uncomfortable with physical displays of affection from their stepfather. Boys seem to accept a stepfather more quickly than girls.

Blended family challenges

As you blend two families, differences in parenting, discipline, lifestyle, etc. Agreeing on consistent guidelines about rules, chores, discipline, and allowances will show the kids that you and your spouse intend to deal with issues in a similar and fair way. Other common challenges include:

In blended families, there may be children with birthdays closer to one another than possible with natural siblings, or the new step-parent may be only a few years older than the eldest child. One step-parent may have never been a parent before, and therefore may have no experience of the different stages children go through. Changes in family relationships. If both parents remarry partners with existing families, it can mean children suddenly find themselves with different roles in two blended families. For example, one child may be the eldest in one stepfamily, but the youngest in the other. Blending families may also mean one child loses their uniqueness as the only boy or girl in the family. Difficulty in accepting a new parent. If children have spent a long time in a one-parent family, or still nurture hopes of reconciling their parents, it may be difficult for them to accept a new person. Coping with demands of others. In blended families, planning family events can get complicated, especially when there are custody considerations to take into account. Children may grow frustrated that vacations, parties, or weekend trips now require complicated arrangements to include their new stepsiblings. Changes in family traditions. Most families have very different ideas about how annual events such as holidays, birthdays, and family vacations should be spent. Try to find some common ground or create new traditions for your blended family. Strengthening your blended family

Establishing trust is crucial to creating a strong, cohesive blended family. At first, children may feel uncertain about their new family and resist your efforts to get to know them. This is often simply apprehension about having to share their parent with a new spouse and stepsiblings. Try not to take their negative attitudes personally. Instead, build trust and strengthen your new blended family by:

Creating clear boundaries

Discuss the role each step-parent will play in raising their respective children, as well as changes in household rules. Establish the step-parent as more of a friend or counselor rather than a disciplinarian. Let the biological parent remain primarily responsible for discipline until the step-parent has developed solid bonds with the kids. Create a list of family rules. Discuss the rules with the children and post them in a prominent place. Understand what the rules and boundaries are for the kids in their other residence, and, if possible, be consistent. Keeping ALL parents involved

Children will adjust better to the blended family if they have access to both biological parents. It is important if all parents are involved and work toward a parenting partnership. Let the kids know that you and your ex-spouse will continue to love them and be there for them throughout their lives. Communicating often and openly

The way a blended family communicates says a lot about the level of trust between family members. When communication is clear, open, and frequent, there are fewer opportunities for misunderstanding and more

possibilities for connection, whether it is between parent and child, step-parent and stepchild, or between step-siblings. Uncertainty and worry about family issues comes from poor communication, so talk as much as possible.

Chapter 2 : Autonomy in Adolescent Development: Towards Conceptual Clarity, 1st Edition (Paperback) - I

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This book helps to address these questions while bringing clarity to the literature on adolescent autonomy. *Autonomy in Adolescent Development: Towards Conceptual Clarity* highlights a distinction between two notions of autonomy: The chapters in this volume illustrate how this distinction sheds new light on controversial questions regarding autonomy, such as: Or are there limits to the amount of autonomy ideal for well-being and social adjustment? Is autonomy a universally critical ingredient of optimal development? Or do effects of autonomy differ by cultural context and socioeconomic status? How can parents, siblings, and peers promote the development of autonomy? Bringing together scholars from varied theoretical backgrounds studying autonomy in different contexts, this book provides an overview of recent conceptual and empirical work from diverse perspectives, yielding refreshing and thought-provoking insights into the nature of adolescent autonomy. *Autonomy in Adolescent Development* is invaluable for advanced students and researchers in adolescent development, acting both as a guide and as a source of inspiration for new research in the area. Table of Contents Preface. How to solve the conundrum of adolescent autonomy? The development of autonomy during adolescence: A social-cognitive domain theory view, Judith G. A dynamic perspective on adolescent behavioral autonomy and parent regulation, Lauree Tilton-Weaver and Sheila K. Adolescent autonomy in context: Facilitative parenting in different cultures, domains, and settings, Wendy S. Grolnick, Madeline Levitt, and Alessandra Caruso. Parental antecedents and effects on identity, well-being, and resilience, Avi Assor. The role of choice in understanding adolescent autonomy and academic functioning, Erika A. Patall and Sophia Yang Hooper. Parent-adolescent relationships and romantic development: A review and argument for research on autonomy supportive parenting, Melanie J. His research is mainly about parent-child relationships and about the role of parenting in child and adolescent development. Maarten Vansteenkiste is professor at Ghent University, Belgium. His major research interests include the study of motivation and autonomy in diverse life domains. His major research interests include autonomy, defiance, parenting, and identity development. About the Series Studies in Adolescent Development The Studies in Adolescent Development series is published in conjunction with the European Association for Research on Adolescence and is committed to publishing and promoting the highest quality of writing in the field of adolescent development. The series aims to respond to the recent shifts in the social and ecological environment of adolescents and in the new theoretical perspectives within the social science by providing a range of books, each of which deals in-depth with an aspect of current interest within the field of adolescent development. Each book focuses on a specific aspect of adolescence and provides either a clear picture of the research endeavours which are currently serving to extend the boundaries of our knowledge and understanding of the field, or an insightful theoretical perspective of adolescent development. The editors encourage publications which represent original contributions to the field.

Chapter 3 : SAGE Books - Parenting: A Dynamic Perspective

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Chapter 4 : Handbook of Dynamics in Parent-Child Relations - Leon Kuczynski - Google Books

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Chapter 5 : Citation Machine: American Psychological Association 6th Edition format citation generator for

Description. Parenting A Dynamic Perspective 2nd Edition Test Bank. calendrierdelascience.comgh Carol and Estelle are good friends, they have very different ideas about how to deal with their children's sleep problems. Carol believes that her son is fearful of the dark and spends time comforting him and making sure he gets the.

Chapter 6 : Strategic Management : A Dynamic Perspective: Concepts 1st Edition |

Today, there is an excellent journal dedicated to parenting research (Parenting: Science and Practice) and a detailed, authoritative summary of the research can be found in the 5-volume, 2nd edition, of the Handbook of Parenting (Bornstein, b). It is an exciting time for parenting research.