The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care written by Benjamin Spock, is a manual on infant and child care first published in 1946, almost instantly, selling 500,000 copies in its first six months. By Spock's death in 1998, over 50 million copies of the book had been sold, making it the best-selling book of the twentieth century in America, aside from the Bible. As of 2011, the book had been translated into 39 languages.

Spock and his manual helped revolutionize child-rearing methods for the post-World War II generation. Mothers heavily relied on Spock's advice and appreciated his friendly, reassuring tone. Spock emphasizes in his book that, above all, parents should have confidence in their abilities and trust their instincts. The famous first line of the book reads, "Trust yourself. You know more than you think you do."

HISTORY

CHILD CARE BEFORE SPOCK
Although Spock's reputation has changed over time, Spock continued to be a leading authority on child care until his death. In 1990, time, the widespread move to the suburbs broke up families, increasing parents' reliance on experts' advice over grandparents' advice. Near the end of his life, Spock's changing ideas on nutrition were reflected in the seventh edition of his book, where he advocated a low-fat, plant-based diet for children due to rising trends in obesity and Spock's own switch to a vegan diet. Spock was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as "Baby and Child Care" in the 1950s, and "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" in the 1940s, which is frequently credited for helping to raise a generation of "Spock babies" in the post-World War II era.

REVISED EDITIONS

During Spock's lifetime, seven editions of his book were published. Several co-authors have helped revise the book since the fifth edition. Since Spock's death in 1998, his work has been reprinted and updated with new information and research. The latest edition is the 11th edition, published in 2015. Each subsequent edition of the book brings medical information up-to-date. Other revisions have emerged to deal with contemporary social issues, such as day care and gender roles.

INTENT

As a practicing pediatrician in the 1930s, Spock noticed that prevailing methods in pediatric care seemed cruel and ignored the emotional needs of the child. He was concerned about the rigid schedules and lack of flexibility in child-rearing practices. Spock's approach was to promote flexibility and encourage parents to trust their common sense when raising their children. He believed that much of a child's personality and behavior rested in the parents' hands, but he did not scare parents away from parenting. Instead, he aimed to provide comprehensive information to all mothers, giving advice that combined the physical and psychological aspects of child care.

SYNOPSIS

Spock's book helped revolutionize child care in the 1940s and 1950s. Prior to this, rigid schedules permeated pediatric care. Influential authors like behavioral psychiatrist Luther Emmett Holt wrote "Infant and Child Care" in 1928, which popularized new ideas about child care in the years following World War II. Spock's book helped to create a new generation of "Spock babies" and laid the groundwork for modern child care practices.

REACTION

Within a year of being published, "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" sold 750,000 copies, mostly by word-of-mouth advertising. Spock quickly became a household name in the 1950s. He was praised for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and using conversational, easy-to-read language. Spock's book was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as "Baby and Child Care," and "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" in the 1940s.

Although Spock's reputation has changed over time, he was a leading authority on child care until his death. In 1989, a Life magazine cover story on Spock included a photo of the Kentucky born Dr. Benjamin Spock, the first American pediatrician to emphasize the importance of "common sense" in child care and parenting. Spock was a voice for parents and a defender of children's rights. He was lauded for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and using conversational, easy-to-read language. Spock's book was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as "Baby and Child Care," and "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" in the 1940s. Spock was popular in the 1950s and is frequently credited for helping to raise a generation of "Spock babies" in the post-World War II era.

LEGACY

Spock's book was influential in the development of modern child care practices. He was a leading authority on child care until his death. In 1989, Life magazine's cover story on Spock included a photo of the Kentucky born Dr. Benjamin Spock, the first American pediatrician to emphasize the importance of "common sense" in child care and parenting. Spock was a voice for parents and a defender of children's rights. He was lauded for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and using conversational, easy-to-read language. Spock's book was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as "Baby and Child Care," and "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" in the 1940s. Spock was a voice for parents and a defender of children's rights. He was lauded for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and using conversational, easy-to-read language. Spock's book was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as "Baby and Child Care," and "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" in the 1940s. Spock was a voice for parents and a defender of children's rights. He was lauded for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and using conversational, easy-to-read language. Spock's book was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as "Baby and Child Care," and "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" in the 1940s. Spock was a voice for parents and a defender of children's rights. He was lauded for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and using conversational, easy-to-read language. Spock's book was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as "Baby and Child Care," and "The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" in the 1940s. Spock was a voice for parents and a defender of children's rights. He was lauded for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and using conversational, easy-to-read language.
NOTES


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Parenting

Types

Adoptive

Alloparenting

Complex family

Coparenting

Foster care

Kommune 1

LGBT

Matrifocal family

Nuclear family

Orphaned

Shared

Single parent

Blended family

Sorority

In loco parentis

Attachment theory

Behaviorism

Child development

Cognitive development

Developmental psychology

Human development

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Taking Children Seriously

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After-school activity

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Gatekeeper parent

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Slow parenting

Soccer mom

Strict father model

Taking Children Seriously

Work at home parent

After-school activity

Allowance

Bedtime

Child care
often referred to simply as Baby and Child Care), written by Dr. Benjamin Spock, was first published on 14 July 1946, and is one of the biggest best sellers of all time. By 1998, it had sold more than 50 million copies. In its most general sense, discipline refers to systematic instruction given to a … Wikipedia. The Young and the Restless minorities characters – The following are characters from the American soap opera The Young and the Restless who are notable for their actions or relationships, but who do not warrant their own articles. Contents 1 Current Characters 1.1 Genevieve … Wikipedia. The Last Puritan – The Last Puritan: A Memoir in the Form of a Novel was written by the American philosopher George Santayana. The groundbreaking American childcare manual urged parents to trust themselves, but was also accused of being the source of postwar permissiveness. Spock also projects a seductive, aw-shucks pragmatism on every page of Baby and Child Care. He insists his is not the last word, that mothers and fathers always know best and that "natural loving care" is the only way to go. Spock is also profoundly American in outlook. "Your baby is born to be a reasonable, friendly human being," he writes, in words that could have been written by Thomas Jefferson or Benjamin Franklin. Later, reflecting Enlightenment thought, he would argue quite passionately that the growing child is fundamentally and naturally good, sensible, joyful and healthy.
The book was at times controversial; Spock was accused of advocating permissiveness. Others criticized the book’s status as a bible for parents, bemoaning its influence on generations of children. On the other hand, many parents believe that the book increased their confidence; especially for women, Spock’s assertion that it was acceptable to be irritated or impatient on occasion debunked myths about the “perfect parent.” He also urged parents to be active in politics and their communities, to make their children’s world better. We’ll Help Your Grades Soar. Start your 48-hour free trial a Assessment | Biopsychology | Comparative | Cognitive | Developmental | Language | Individual differences | Personality | Philosophy | Social | Methods | Statistics | Clinical | Educational | Industrial | Professional items | World psychology |. Developmental Psychology: Cognitive development · Development of the self · Emotional development · Language development · Moral development · Perceptual development · Personality development · Psychosocial development · Social development · Developmental measures.