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 20th 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, has so influenced an entire nation’s ideas about babies…His views have brought naturalness, common sense, reassurance, Sigmund Freud and even joy to parents all over the world.”

In the 1970s, with the rise of the women’s liberation movement, feminists began to publicly criticize Spock for the sexist philosophy apparent in his book. Spock was thus forced to confront his own ideas about gender roles and gender stereotyping.

By the mid-1960s, however, book sales quickly slowed due to Spock’s tarnished reputation after his publicized involvement in protests of the Vietnam War. Skepticism of his work increased, especially among colleagues, who criticized Spock for not being a serious academic researcher and relying too heavily on anecdotal evidence in his book.

In the seventh edition, Spock endorses a low-fat, plant-based diet for children due to rising trends in obesity and Spock’s own switch to a macrobiotic diet after facing criticism for his earlier recommendations on diet in the third edition. Spock also masked Freudian explanations of children’s behavior in plainspoken language to avoid offending his readers, making his book accessible to a wide audience.

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, Spock’s book has been reprinted numerous times and is still used by parents today.

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care is a classic work on child-rearing that has had a significant impact on parenting in the United States. The book has been updated and revised multiple times, reflecting changes in medical and psychological knowledge over the years. The book provides practical advice on a wide range of topics, from feeding and toilet training to discipline and child safety, and has become a trusted resource for parents and child care professionals.

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, Spock’s book has been reprinted numerous times and is still used by parents today.

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care is a classic work on child-rearing that has had a significant impact on parenting in the United States. The book has been updated and revised multiple times, reflecting changes in medical and psychological knowledge over the years. The book provides practical advice on a wide range of topics, from feeding and toilet training to discipline and child safety, and has become a trusted resource for parents and child care professionals.

REATION

Within a year of being published, The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care had sold 1,750,000 copies, mostly by word-of-mouth advertising. Mothers appreciated Spock’s advice and found his approach to child-rearing to be more flexible and less restrictive than earlier child care experts. Spock’s book helped to popularize new ideas about child care in the years following World War II, encouraging flexibility, common sense, affection, and Freudian philosophy. Spock’s reassuring advice helped parents feel more confident in their ability to care for their children.

By the mid-1960s, however, book sales quickly slowed due to Spock’s tarnished reputation after his publicized involvement in protests of the Vietnam War. Skepticism of his work increased, especially among colleagues, who criticized Spock for not being a serious academic researcher and relying too heavily on anecdotal evidence in his book.

In the seventh edition, Spock endorses a low-fat, plant-based diet for children due to rising trends in obesity and Spock’s own switch to a macrobiotic diet after facing criticism for his earlier recommendations on diet in the third edition. Spock also masked Freudian explanations of children’s behavior in plainspoken language to avoid offending his readers, making his book accessible to a wide audience.

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, Spock’s book has been reprinted numerous times and is still used by parents today.

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care is a classic work on child-rearing that has had a significant impact on parenting in the United States. The book has been updated and revised multiple times, reflecting changes in medical and psychological knowledge over the years. The book provides practical advice on a wide range of topics, from feeding and toilet training to discipline and child safety, and has become a trusted resource for parents and child care professionals.

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, Spock’s book has been reprinted numerous times and is still used by parents today.

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care is a classic work on child-rearing that has had a significant impact on parenting in the United States. The book has been updated and revised multiple times, reflecting changes in medical and psychological knowledge over the years. The book provides practical advice on a wide range of topics, from feeding and toilet training to discipline and child safety, and has become a trusted resource for parents and child care professionals.

Spock’s book helped revolutionize child care in the 1940s and 1950s. Prior to this, rigid schedules permeated pediatric care. Influential authors like behavioral psych Infant and Child in 1928, and pediatrician Luetta M. Holt, who wrote The Care and Feeding of Children: A Catechism for the Use of Mothers and Children’s Nurses in 1894, told parents to train an early, specific age.[36] Watson, and other child care experts observed over rigidly because they believed that irregularities in feeding and bowel diseases seen among babies in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[7]

Furthermore, these experts, whose ideas were embodied in Infant Care pamphlets distributed by the U.S. government, warned against “excessive” affection by parents to protect children from becoming spoiled or fussy, these experts recommended kissing children only on the forehead and limiting hugs or other displays of affection.

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 need for more natural and intuitive approaches to child-rearing.

Unlike leading child care experts prior to the 1940s, Spock supports flexibility in child-rearing, advising parents to treat each child as an individual. Drawing on his own experiences as a pediatrician with a psychoanalytic background, Spock sought to implement Freudian philosophy into child-rearing practices, Spock would try out his advice on patients and their mothers, continuously seeking their feedback to refine his methods.

He reminds parents to have confidence in their abilities and to trust their common sense; his practice as a pediatrician had proven to him that parents’ instincts were usually best.[78]

In the seventh edition, Spock endorses a low-fat, plant-based diet for children due to rising trends in obesity and Spock’s own switch to a macrobiotic diet after facing criticism for his earlier recommendations on diet in the third edition. Spock also masked Freudian explanations of children’s behavior in plainspoken language to avoid offending his readers, making his book accessible to a wide audience.

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, Spock’s book has been reprinted numerous times and is still used by parents today.

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care is a classic work on child-rearing that has had a significant impact on parenting in the United States. The book has been updated and revised multiple times, reflecting changes in medical and psychological knowledge over the years. The book provides practical advice on a wide range of topics, from feeding and toilet training to discipline and child safety, and has become a trusted resource for parents and child care professionals.

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, Spock’s book has been reprinted numerous times and is still used by parents today.

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care is a classic work on child-rearing that has had a significant impact on parenting in the United States. The book has been updated and revised multiple times, reflecting changes in medical and psychological knowledge over the years. The book provides practical advice on a wide range of topics, from feeding and toilet training to discipline and child safety, and has become a trusted resource for parents and child care professionals.

Spock’s book helped revolutionize child care in the 1940s and 1950s. Prior to this, rigid schedules permeated pediatric care. Influential authors like behavioral psych Infant and Child in 1928, and pediatrician Luetta M. Holt, who wrote The Care and Feeding of Children: A Catechism for the Use of Mothers and Children’s Nurses in 1894, told parents to train an early, specific age.[36] Watson, and other child care experts observed over rigidly because they believed that irregularities in feeding and bowel diseases seen among babies in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[7]

Furthermore, these experts, whose ideas were embodied in Infant Care pamphlets distributed by the U.S. government, warned against “excessive” affection by parents to protect children from becoming spoiled or fussy, these experts recommended kissing children only on the forehead and limiting hugs or other displays of affection.

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 need for more natural and intuitive approaches to child-rearing.

Unlike leading child care experts prior to the 1940s, Spock supports flexibility in child-rearing, advising parents to treat each child as an individual. Drawing on his own experiences as a pediatrician with a psychoanalytic background, Spock sought to implement Freudian philosophy into child-rearing practices, Spock would try out his advice on patients and their mothers, continuously seeking their feedback to refine his methods.

He reminds parents to have confidence in their abilities and to trust their common sense; his practice as a pediatrician had proven to him that parents’ instincts were usually best.[78]
NOTES


Parenting

Types

Adoptive | Alloparenting |
Complex family | Coparenting |
Foster care | Kinmune 1 |
LGBT |
Matrilocal family | Noncustodial |
Nuclear family | Orphaned |
Shared |
Single parent | Blended family |
Surrogacy |
In loco parentis |

Attachement theory |
Applied behavior analysis |
Behaviorism |
Child development |
Cognitive development |
Developmental psychology |
Human development |
Love |
Maternal bond |
Nature versus nurture |
Parental investment |
Paternal bond |
Pediatrics |
Social psychology |

Styles

Attachment parenting |
Concerted cultivation |
Gatekeeper parent |
Helicopter parent |
Nurturant parenting |
Slow parenting |
Soccer mom |
Strict father model |
Taking Children Seriously |
Work at home parent |

After-school activity |
Allorance |
Bedtime |
Child care |
### Techniques
- Co-sleeping
- Homeschooling
- Latchkey kid
- Parent Management Training
- Play (dates)
- Role model
- Spoiled child
- Television
- Toy (educational)

### Discipline
- Blanket training
- Corporal punishment in the home
- Curfew
- Grounding
- Tactical ignoring
- Time-out
- Child abandonment
- Child abuse
- Child labour
- Child neglect
- Cinderella effect
- Incest
- Narcissistic parent
- Parental abuse by children
- Parental alienation

### Abuse
- Child support
- Cost of raising a child
- Marriage
- Parental responsibility
- Deadbeat parent
- Paternity
- Disownment

### Legal and social aspects
- Child support
- Cost of raising a child
- Marriage
- Parental responsibility
- Deadbeat parent
- Paternity
- Disownment

### Experts
- Tanya Byron
- Rudolf Dreikurs
- David Elkind
- Jo Frost
- Haim Ginott
- Thomas Gordon
- Alan E. Kazdin
- Truby King
- Annette Lareau
- Penelope Leach
- Madeline Laveau
- William Sears
- B. F. Skinner
- Benjamin Spock
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. TheYoungandtheRestlessminorcharacters – 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. TheLastPuritan – 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.