

Ka Tikaka o Ka Roro The Developing Brain









The Developing Brain X Factor Education







The Decade of the Brain

The 1990's were called the 'decade of the brain' due to significant advancements in brain scanning technologies.

What did we find out?

- * The growth of the frontal cortex is *experience* dependent.
- * The first thousand days ARE the most important.

Cozolino, Louis (2006). *The neuroscience of human relationships: Attachment and the developing social brain.* New york, NY,US: W. W. Norton & Co.





Weight of a brain at 0, 3 & Adult







300 350 400 500 600 700 800 900 1 kilo 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4

Newborn baby brain 350 grams

Three year Adult brain old brain 1.4 kilos 1.2 kilos



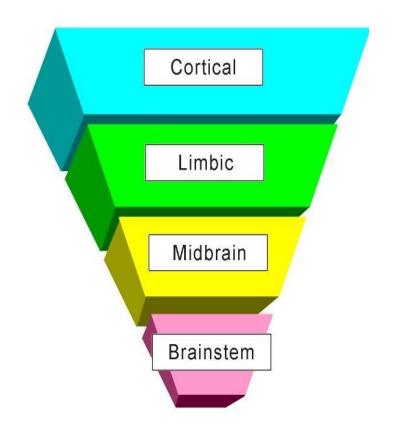


The Human Brain





Perry's Neuro-sequential Model



Empathy - Controlling Yourself - Literacy

Emotional Response

Coordination - Movement

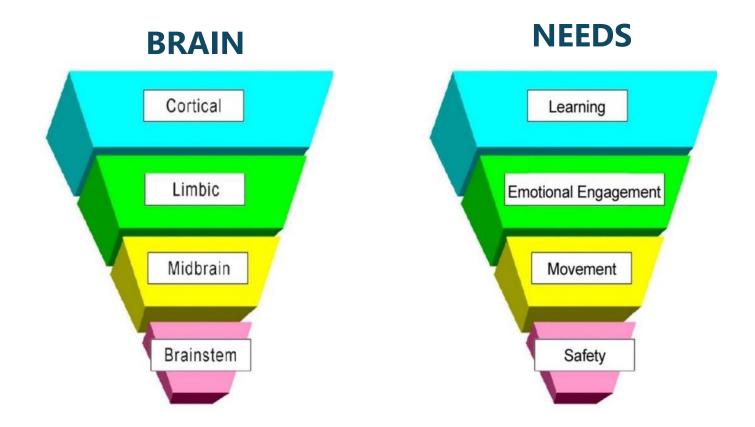
Heart Rate Fight – Flight - Freeze

Perry, B.D. (2002). *Brain Structure and Function 1: Basics of Organisation*. Adapted in part from "Maltreated Children Experience, Brain Development and the Next Generation (W.W. Norton & Company)





Brain & Pedagogy



Adapted from: McCaleb, M. & Mikaere-Wallis, N. Relationship-shaping: Teacher consistency and implications for brain development. The First Years/Ngā Tau Tuatahi: New Zealand Infant and Toddler Education, 7(2), 21-25



Te Whanau Roro

ATTACHMENT CORTEX Tamaiti Nga Matua **LIMBIC** (me Nga Rangatahi!) **BRAINSTEM** Kaumātua **STRESS**

Na Dr Rangimarie Rose Pere - Oral Communications 2009



ATTACHMENT

CORTEX LIMBIC **BRAINSTEM**

Kai meets the needs of all FOUR

4. Learning (wananga)

3. Emotional Validation (whakawhanaungatanga)

2. Rhythm (waiata)

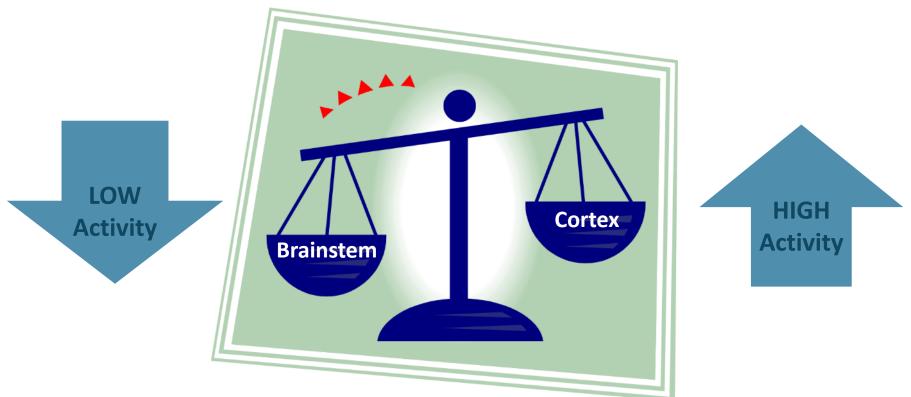
1. Safety (karanga & karakia)

STRESS

Na Dr Rangimarie Rose Pere - Oral Communications 2009



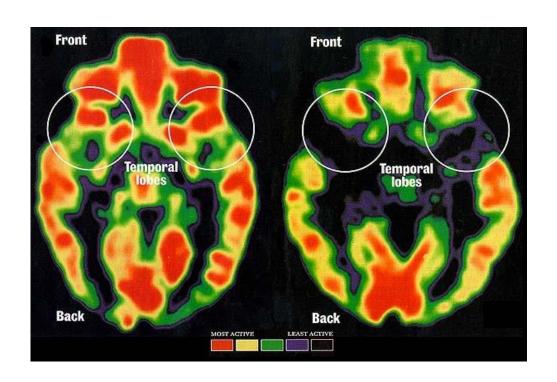
As one increases, the other declines – and vice versa



To really be using your cortex, your brainstem needs to be **CALM**.



Effects of Trauma, abuse & neglect on the developing brain





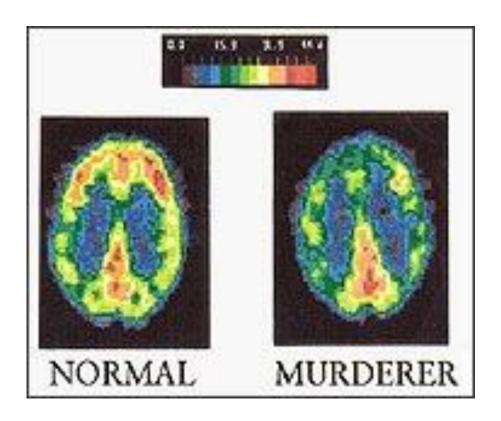


Image from Raine, A. (2009). *Murderous Minds: Can we see the mark of Cain?*Accessed from www.dana.org/news/cerebrum/detail



Biology of Comfort

- Links brain stem to heart, lungs and stomach.
- As a child is reassured, the heart, lungs & stomach settle.
- Alarm system dimmer switch: not just on/off.
- Good vagal tone linked to better emotional balance:
 - Better emotional balance
 - Clear thinking
 - Improved attention span
 - More effective immune system

Sunderland, M. (2006) The Science of Parenting London: Dorling Kindersley





CORTEX LIMBIC MOVEMENT **BRAINSTEM**

Pro social behaviors

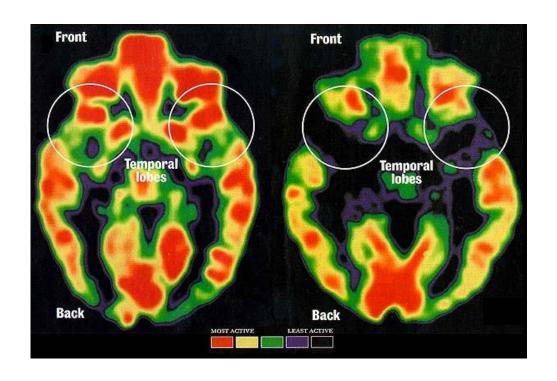
3. Cognitive Training
2. Validation

1. SAFETY

Survival/Reptilian behaviors

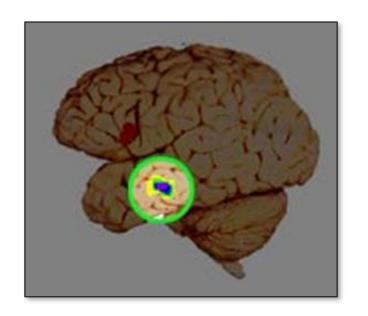


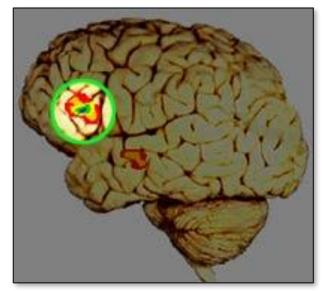
Effects of Trauma, abuse & neglect on the developing brain





Effects of Trauma, abuse & neglect on the developing brain





Adolescent

Adult

Yurgelun-Todd, D. (2002) Frontline interview "Inside the Teen Brain" on www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/teenbrain/interviews/todd.html

Amygdala vs Frontal Cortex





Reading Facial Expressions

Fusiform Gyrus

Yurgelun-Todd, D. Emotional and cognitive changes during adolescence. Current Opinion in Neurobiology 2007, 17:251-257



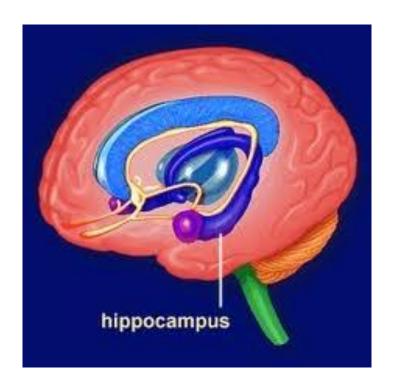
Memory and Alcohol



Image from Susan Tapert PhD. University of California, San Diego.



Hippocampus





Neuro-sequential Needs

CORTEX LIMBIC BRAINSTEM

ATTACHMENT

4. Executive Functions

3. Self Esteem, Dispositions & Emotional Connection

2. Rhythmic Patterning & Lateralisation

1. Calm the HPA Axis

STRESS

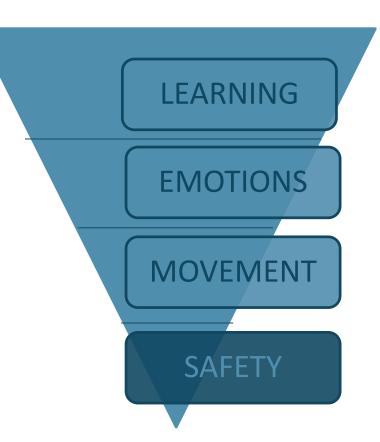


Trauma Background





Four parts of the brain - Brainstem

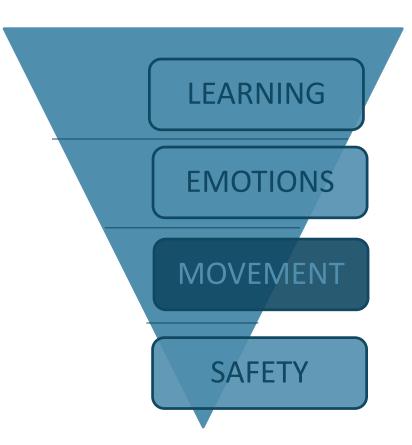


- Karakia
- Kaumatua
- Touch (mirimiri)
- Sensory Pathways
- Predictability (karaka)
- Autonomy
- Water & kai
- Dyadic Relationship





Four parts of the brain - Movement

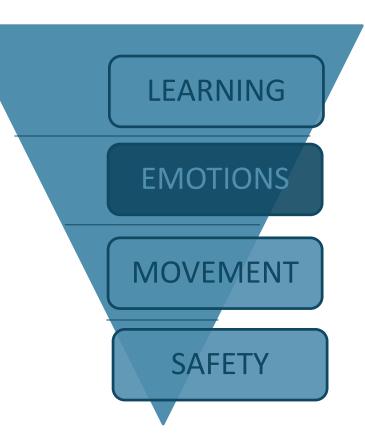


- Rhythmic Patterning
- Routine
- Ritual
- Waiata
- Motivation
- Kapa Haka
- Movement Autonomy
- Corpus Callosum





Four parts of the brain - Limbic

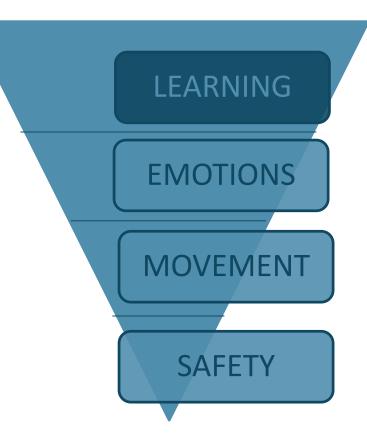


- Validation
- Self Esteem
- Dispositions
- Naming emotions
- Reframing
- Risk Taking
- Cultural Validation & Restoration





Four parts of the brain - Cortex



- Academic Achievement
- Empathy
- Self regulation
- Problem Solving
- Inhibitory control
- Working memory
- Metacognition
- Detachment





Pruning

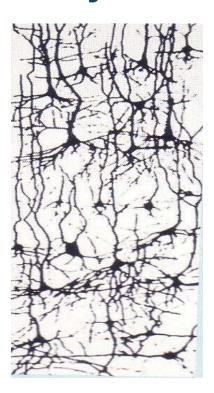
At Birth



3-6 years



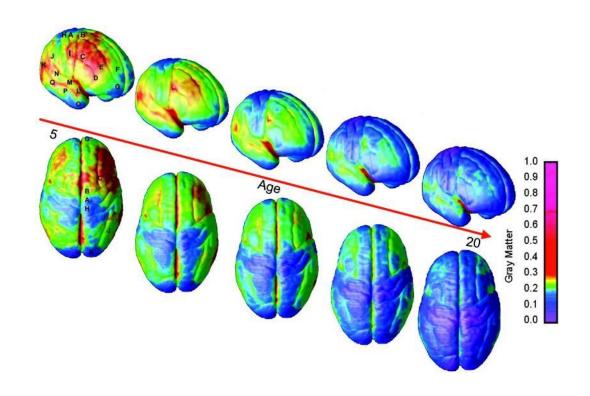
14 years







Changes to the Cellular Architecture of the Brain in Adolescence





If we imagine the brain as a tree...

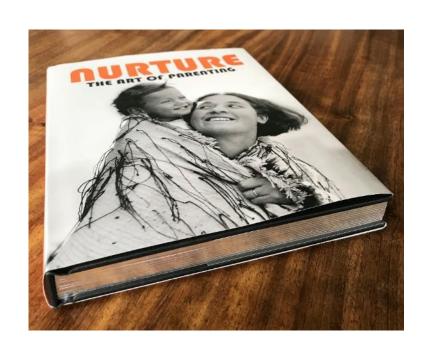
Endorphins = Fertilizer



Cortisol = Weed Killer



NURTURE – by Peter Alsop & Nathan Wallis



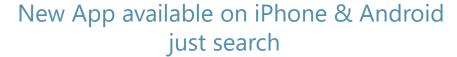
"By opening our hearts and minds to ideas – both sharing them and receiving them – we embrace a timeless truth: it takes a village to raise great children"

Available at www.pottonandburton.co.nz/store/NURTURE









Parenting Baby's Brain



New Book by Peter Alsop & Nathan Wallis

NURTURE – The Art of Parenting

Available at www.pottonandburton.co.nz/store/NURTURE



New Documentary series

An Anxious World: Children

https://attitudelive.com/watch/An-Anxious-World-Children-Part-1 https://attitudelive.com/watch/An-Anxious-World-Children-Part-2









Love Grows Brains



wrightfamilyfoundation.org.nz





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Behavioral and Neural Correlates of Delay of Gratification 40 Years Later. B.J. Casey et al. in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA*, Vol. 108, No. 6, pages 14,998-15,003; September 6, 2011

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Improving Fluid Intelligence with Training on Working Memory. Susanne M. Jaeggi, Martin Buschkuehl, John Jonides and Walter J. Perrig in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA, Vol. 105, No. 19, pages 6829-6833; May 13, 2008.





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Short- and Long-Term Benefits of Cognitive Training. Susanne M. Jaeggi Marton Buschkuehl, John Jonides and Priti Shah in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, Vol. 108, No. 25, pages 10,081-10,086; June 21, 2011

Short-Term Music Training Enhances Verbal Intelligence and Executive Function. Sylvain Moreno, Ellen Bialystok, Raluca Barac, E. Glenn Schellenberg, Nicholas J. Cepeda and Tom Chau in *Psychological Science*, Vol. 22, No. 11, pages 1425-1433; June 21, 2011

Stress Signalling Pathways That Impair Prefrontal Cortex Structure and Function. A.F.T Arnsten in *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, Vol. 10, pages 410-422; June 2009

A Bidirectional Model Of Executive Functions and Self Regulation. Clancy Blair and Alexandra Ursache in *Hand-book of Self-Regulation: Research, Theory, and Applications.* Second edition. Edited by Kathleen D. Vohs and Roy F. Baumeister. Guilford Press, 2011.

Child Development in the Context of the Adversity: Experiential Canalization of Brain and Behavior. C. Blair and C. C. Raver in *American Psychologist*, Vol. 67, No. 4, pages 309-318; May-June 2012





Further Reading

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The traditional Maori whanau

The major socialisation fact in the pre-European Maori family as reported by the earliest European observers, was the place of the nurturing warrior – the father as carer along with the mother. The whole whanau contained multiple parents in grandparents, uncles and aunts and minders in older cousins as well as siblings. All were committed to raising the children, very much in the model left from the primal whanau.

The children participated in kaumatua (elders) councils. Both men and women were of chiefly status. Children were trained to do the varied roles of adulthood – warriors, judges, food producers, artists, builders and caregivers. They witnessed all forms of cannibalism and slavery. Many slaves, however, were treated as members of whanau. All the observers commented that the children and youth were years ahead of European children and youth in all aspects of life.

Te Kahui Mana Ririki, Auckland, New Zealand, May 2011





What were the traditional techniques used in learning? Principles of child raring.

Rev. Samuel Marsden 1814-

'I saw no quarrelling while I was there. They are kind to their women and children. *I never observed either with a mark of violence upon them, nor did I ever see a child struck'* [ed. Elder, J.R., *The Letters and Journals of Samuel Marsden*, 128]

'The New Zealanders do not correct their children lest they should abate their courage or subdue their violent passions. Hence the children are in no subjection to their parents.' [ed. Elder:479]





Joel Polack 1838

'The New Zealand father is devotedly fond of his children, they are his pride, his boast, and peculiar delight; he generally bears the burden of carrying them continually within his mat.

The children are seldom or never punished; which consequently, causes them to commit so many annoying tricks, that continually renders them deserving of a sound, wholesome castigation.

The father performs the duty of a nurse; and any foul action the embryo warrior may be guilty of, causes a smile rather than a tear from the devoted parent.' [I:374] Manners and Customs of the New Zealanders





They also ask questions in the most numerously attended assemblies of chiefs, who answer them with an air of respect, as if they were a corresponding age to themselves.

I do not remember a request of an infant being treated with neglect, or a demand from one of them being slighted.' [Manners and Customs of the New Zealanders, I:378-9]





George French Angas 1847

'Both parents are almost idolatrously fond of their children; and the *father frequently* spends a considerable portion of his time in nursing his infant, who nestles in his blanket, and is lulled to rest by some native song.

The children are cheerful and lively little creatures, full of vivacity and intelligence. They pass their early years almost without restraint, amusing themselves with the various games of the country' [Angas, 1847:313-4]





Edward Shortland 1856

'Curbing the will of the child by harsh means was thought to tame his spirit, and to check the free development of his natural bravery. The chief aim, therefore, in the education of children being to make them bold, brave, and independent in thought and act, a parent is seldom seen to chastise his child, especially in families of rank.

Were he to do so, one of the uncles would probably interfere to protect his nephew, and seek satisfaction for the injury inflicted on the child by seizing some of the pigs or other property of the father.' [156]





William Colenso 1868

'Their love and attachment to children was very great ... They certainly took every physical care of them; and as they rarely chastised (for many reasons) of course, petted and spoiled them.

The father, or uncle, often carried or nursed his infant on his back for hours at a time, and might often be seen quietly at work with the little one there snugly ensconced' ['On the Maori Races of New Zealand,' *TNZInst* I, 30]

