The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care

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 published. The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care has been translated into 39 languages as of 2011, and the book has 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

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care is a manual on infant and child care first published in 1946.
Spock's book helped revolutionize child care in the 1940s and 1950s. Prior to this, rigid schedules permeated pediatric care. Influential authors like behavioral psychologist Benjamin Spock and child psychiatrist Luther Emmett Holt, who wrote *The Care and Feeding of Children: A Catechism for the Use of Mothers and Children's Nurses* in 1894, told parents training at an early, specific age. Watson, Hol, and other child care experts over-ridicely because they believed that irregularities in feeding and bowel diseases seen among babies in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Furthermore, these experts, whose ideas were embodied in *Infant Care* pamphlets distributed by the U.S. government, warned against “excessive” affection by parents. 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 common problems seen during practices like breastfeeding and toilet training, in order to give less arbitrary advice to mothers who came to his practice. He thus became a pediatrician with a psychoanalytic background. Seeking useful ways to implement Freudian philosophy into child-rearing practices, Spock would try out his advice on his patients. He then contracted contemporary norms in child care by supporting flexibility instead of rigidity and encouraging love for children by their parents.

Although Spock was approached to write a child-care manual in 1938 by Doubleday, he did not yet feel certain enough of his professional abilities to accept the offer. Spock felt more convinced of his advice and published a paperback copy of *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* in 1946 with Pocket Books. Each comprehensive information to all mothers, giving advice that combined the physical and psychological aspects of child care. So that any mother could afford it, the book sold 750,000 copies, mostly by word-of-mouth advertising.

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, two more editions have been published.

**Spock, Benjamin (1939). *Baby and Child Care* (2nd ed.). New York: Pocket Books.**


**Spock, Benjamin; Rothenberg, Michael B. (1992). *Dr. Spock’s Baby and Child Care* (6th ed.). New York City: Dutton.**

**Spock, Benjamin; Parker, Steven (1998). *Dr. Spock’s Baby and Child Care* (7th ed.). New York City: Pocket Books.**

**Spock, Benjamin; Needlman, Robert (2004). *Dr. Spock’s Baby and Child Care* (8th ed.). New York: Pocket Books.**

**Spock, Benjamin; Needlman, Robert (2012). *Dr. Spock’s Baby and Child Care* (9th ed.). New York: Gallery Books.**

Each subsequent edition of the book brings medical information up-to-date. Other revisions have emerged to deal with contemporary social issues, such as daycare centers.

In the second edition, Spock emphasizes in several new chapters the importance of “firm but gentle” control of children. He warns against praising girls only on their appearance and notes the sexism present in a household.

By the fourth edition, Spock adapts to society's shifting ideas of gender equality, especially after the rise of the counterculture of the 1960s. He warns against self-demand feeding, 1940s. Because parents were letting their baby dictate when he or she should be fed, some parents began indulging all of their baby’s desires, resulting in unregula parents. Spock clarifies in his manual that while parents should respect their children, they also must ask for respect in return.

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 health issues.

REACTION

Within a year of being published, *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* had already sold 750,000 copies, mostly by word-of-mouth advertising. Spock was already selling a million copies each year. 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 by academic researchers. The criticism was so strong that Spock even had to change his name to Baby and Child Care, Spock, however, continued to defend himself, saying he had always believed in firm leadership by parents.

Spock was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as *The Andy Griffith Show*.

By the late 1960s, Spock faced widespread criticism for condoning an overly permissive parenting style. Many commentators blamed Spock for helping to create the counterculture of the 1960s. Critics believed that much of a child’s personality and behavior were formed in the parents’ hands, with this large responsibility of raising a “good” child, like earlier child care experts had.

Spock’s book helped revolutionize child care with a focus on the need for children to become less arbitrary advice to mothers who came to his practice. Spock thus became a pediatrician with a psychoanalytic background. Seeking useful ways to implement Freudian philosophy into child-rearing practices, Spock would try out his advice on his patients. He then suggests ways to arrange the house and prevent accidents with a “wandering baby.”

Spock emphasizes that ultimately, the parents’ “natural loving care” for their children is most important. He reminds parents to have confidence in their abilities, to trust their common sense; his practice as a pediatrician had proven to him that parents' instincts were usually best.

SYNOPSIS

The *Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* is arranged by topics corresponding to the child’s age, ranging from infancy to teenage years. Drawn from his career as a pediatrician with a psychoanalytic background, Spock’s book helped revolutionize child care with a focus on the need for children to become less arbitrary advice to mothers who came to his practice. Spock thus became a pediatrician with a psychoanalytic background. Seeking useful ways to implement Freudian philosophy into child-rearing practices, Spock would try out his advice on his patients. He then suggests ways to arrange the house and prevent accidents with a “wandering baby.”

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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 health issues.

REACTION

Within a year of being published, *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* had already sold 750,000 copies, mostly by word-of-mouth advertising. Mothers approved and instead very empathetic towards mothers, acknowledging how tiresome child care can be. Although he believed that much of a child’s personality and behavior were formed in the parents’ hands, with this large responsibility of raising a “good” child, like earlier child care experts had. He was lauded for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and usability.

Spock was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as *The Andy Griffith Show*. Spock quickly became a household name in the 1950s and is frequently cited in war period. Mothers heavily relied on his advice; by 1950, *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* was already selling a million copies each year.

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 by academic researchers. The criticism was so strong that Spock even had to change his name to Baby and Child Care, Spock, however, continued to defend himself, saying he had always believed in firm leadership by parents.

Spock faced widespread criticism for condoning an overly permissive parenting style. Many commentators blamed Spock for helping to create the counterculture of the 1960s. Critics believed that much of a child’s personality and behavior were formed in the parents’ hands, with this large responsibility of raising a “good” child, like earlier child care experts had. He was lauded for writing with a friendly, reassuring tone and usability.


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LEGALITY

Baby and Child Care popularized new ideas about child care in the years following World War II, encouraging flexibility, common sense, affection, and Freudian philosophy. Spock’s reassuring advice children.

Spock also challenged Freudian explanations of children’s behavior in plain spoken language to avoid offending his readers, making Freud accessible to mainstream America. In 1959, Loeb 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. Because post-war affluence helped parents give children more opportunities, parents became more time, the widespread move to the suburbs broke up families, increasing parents’ reliance on experts’ advice over grandparents’ advice.

Although Spock’s reputation has changed over time, Spock continued to be a leading authority on child care until his death. In 1989, *Life* magazine named Spock one of the 100 most important people in the world. Spock, according to the editors, was "babies do not arrive with owner's manuals…. But for three generations of American parents, the next best thing was Baby and Child Care... Dr. Benjamin Spock..."
Parenting

Types

Adoptive

Alloparenting

Complex family

Companionate

 Foster care

Kommune

 LGBT

Matrilineal family

Nuclear family

Orphaned

Splintered

Single parent

Blended family

Surrogacy

In loco parentis

Theories - Areas

Attachment theory

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

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. 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 | 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.
(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. Another source places the book as the seventh best-selling "non-fiction" book of all time. [cite web | url = http://www.ipl.org/div/farq/bestsellerFARQ.html title=All-Time Bestselling Books and Authors author=The Internet Public Library|accessdate=2007-11-07]. Notes. Wikimedia Foundation. Starting with Baby and Child Care (2nd ed.). New York: Pocket Books (1957), books have been coming out claiming to be new editions of the original book, but in reality they are different books, not the same book. Poor Dr. Spock has had to cater to the demands of various pressure groups who demanded revisions of his work. ...more. The best description is perhaps the one Spock himself chose for the title of the first edition of his book, "common sense." Trust yourself, he told young parents, "you know more than you think you do." 2) His (first) wife, Jane, whom he divorced after 48 years of marriage, was inadequately recognized and poorly rewarded for her extensive contribution to the book. "The happiest people don't have the best of everything, they just make the best of everything." Anonymous. Similar Free eBooks. The first edition of Systems Thinking was the first book to develop a working concept of systems thinking. MATERIALS FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE POWER PLANT APPLICATIONS. NUCLEAR PHYSICS: EXPLORING THE HEART OF MATTER. MEDITATION FOR DUMMIES 4th Edition. 303 Pages·2016·3.53 MB·79,500 Downloads·New! Materials for High Temperature Power Generation and Process Plant Applications. 361 Pages·2000·8.59 MB·31,745 Downloads·New! These proceedings contain the papers covering materials for high temperature power plant Nuclear Physics: Exploring the Heart of Matter. 276 Pages·2013·672 KB·87,131 Downloads·New!