Social and Emotional Foundations for Learning

Strategies for Teaching Social and Emotional Skills



PARTICIPANT'S WORKBOOK

Funded by the Missouri Department of Social Services, Children's Division, Early Childhood and Prevention Services Section.



Learning Session 5: Strategies for Teaching Social and Emotional Skills

The challenging part of implementing strategies for teaching children social and emotional skills is that what may work one day with one child may not work the next day and what is effective for Miguel is not effective for Daisy. One size does not fit all. This training will provide calming strategies as well as strategies for teaching children about emotions, empathy and building friendships.

Learning Objectives:

- 1. Describe the importance of resilience.
- 2. Define the difference between empathy and sympathy.
- 3. List three strategies to teach social and emotional skills.

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Agenda

Strategies for Teaching Social and Emotional Skills

Welcome	10 minutes
Shared Agreements	
Review Objectives	
The Big Question	
Teaching Calming Strategies	20 minutes
Cozy Corner	
Breathing	
Teaching Children about Emotions	20 minutes
Emotion Charts	
Break	10 minutes
Show Me Child Care Resources	
Teaching Empathy and Kindness	20 minutes
• What is the difference between Sympathy and Empathy?	
What is the difference between Sympathy and Empathy?Teaching Friendship Skills	
	10 minutes
Teaching Friendship Skills	10 minutes
• Teaching Friendship Skills <i>Wrap Up</i>	10 minutes
 Teaching Friendship Skills <i>Wrap Up</i> The Big Question 	10 minutes
 Teaching Friendship Skills Wrap Up The Big Question Review Objectives 	10 minutes
 Teaching Friendship Skills Wrap Up The Big Question Review Objectives Action Steps 	10 minutes
 Teaching Friendship Skills Wrap Up The Big Question Review Objectives Action Steps Exit Assessment 	10 minutes
 Teaching Friendship Skills Wrap Up The Big Question Review Objectives Action Steps Exit Assessment Session Satisfaction Surveys 	10 minutes
 Teaching Friendship Skills Wrap Up The Big Question Review Objectives Action Steps Exit Assessment Session Satisfaction Surveys MOPD Systems Key Functions 	10 minutes
 Teaching Friendship Skills Wrap Up The Big Question Review Objectives Action Steps Exit Assessment Session Satisfaction Surveys MOPD Systems Key Functions CDA Scholarship Project 	10 minutes



How do we support healthy social and emotional development?

Why is resilience important?

What is the difference between empathy and sympathy?

What are three strategies that you can use to teach social and emotional skills?	
1.	
2.	
3.	



"One of the greatest dignities of humankind is that each successive generation is invested in the welfare of each new generation."

> -Fred Rogers (Mister Rogers' Neighborhood)

Write two ideas you would like implement when you return to your classroom.

#1—Idea to implement:

Strategies to use for success:

1			
2.			
3.			
•••	 	 	

#2—Idea to implement:

Strategies to use for success:

1	 	 	 	
2				
3				

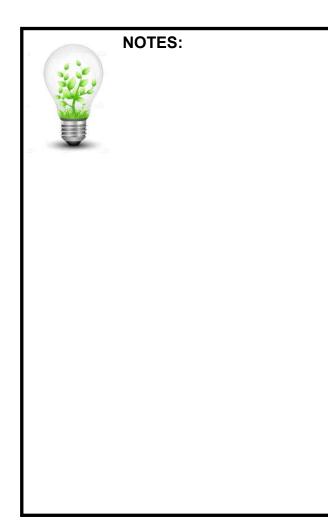
Video: Resilience

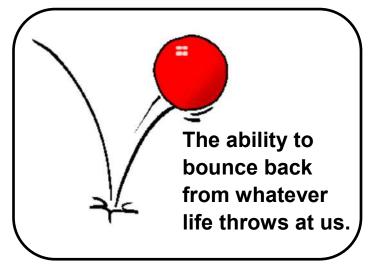


Everyone needs resilience because everyone deals with change.

Resilience prevent us from:

- Turning to unhealthy alternatives to cope with change.
- Giving up during difficult times.
- Starting fights with other people.

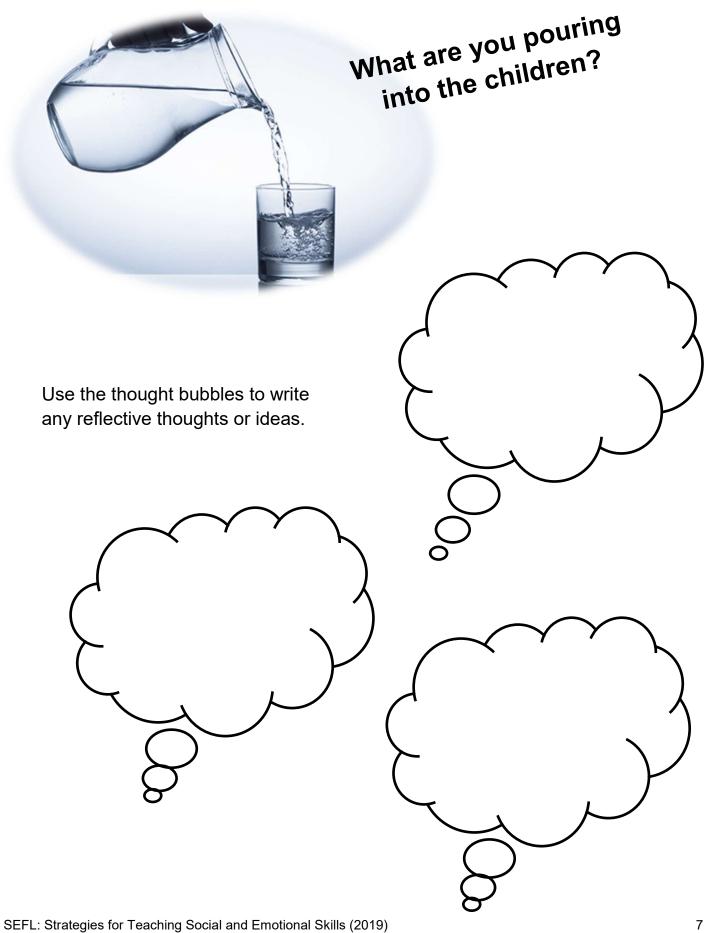




Children need safe, loving relationships to build resilience.

Find small ways to connect and bond with children:

- Special handshake or greeting in the morning
- Take time to really listen to children
- Build their confidence. Let them try to do things for themselves.
- Encourage them to be problem solvers. It's okay if they are a little uncomfortable while processing solutions



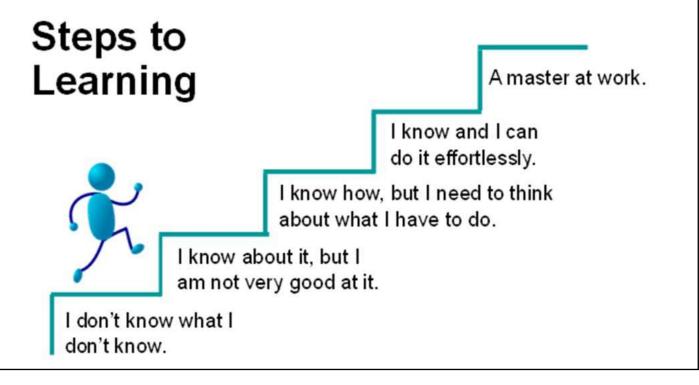
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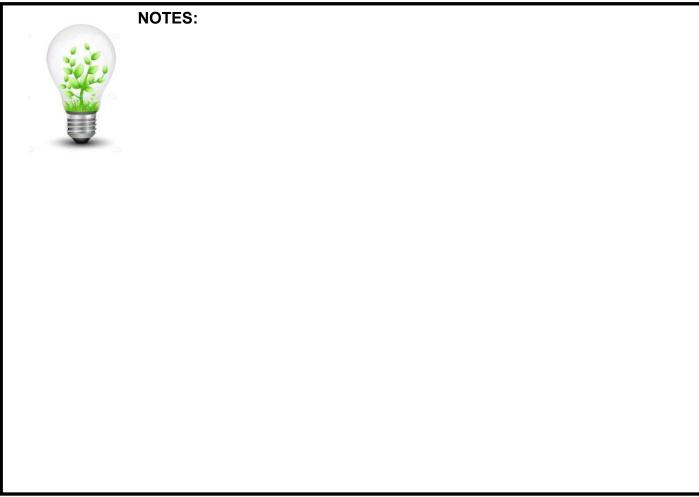
Strategies for Teaching Social and Emotional Skills in My Classroom



Strategies I want to implement within my classroom	1
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Specific Strategies for Child 1	Specific Strategies for Child 2





How to Teach About Emotions

- Modeling
- Use teachable moments
- Create an environment that is safe and supportive
- Be intentional





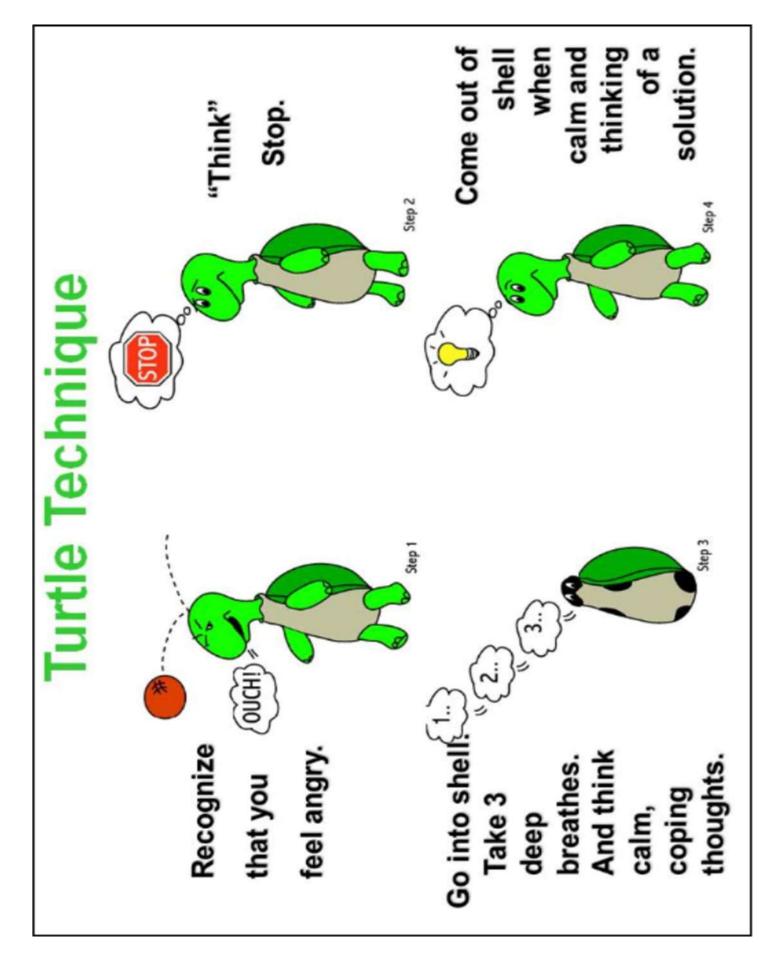
Self-Regulation

- The ability to control and navigate one's feelings, impulses and behaviors
- Self-regulated children are able to:
 - Stop and start activity
 - Delay gratification
 - Control impulses

NOTES:



- What are the common elements of each Cozy Corner?
- How could this area be used in your classroom?
- What would be the challenges? What solutions could you implement to overcome the challenge?





In challenging situations, taking slow, deep breaths can help children calm down and solve problems

Breathe, Think, Do!

🗘 Resilience 💿 Age 0 to 6 🕓 1-4 Min

Frustration is a normal part of life, but it can overwhelm kids and bring up a lot of big feelings. You can help them to use the "Breathe, Think, Do" strategy to calm down, identify their feelings, and work to solve their problem.

Breathe

First, help kids calm down.

- Encourage them to put their hands on their bellies and slowly take three deep breaths, in through the nose and out through the mouth.
- Ask them to whisper "calm down" (or another encouraging phrase) to themselves.



Think

Next, help children understand their problem and think about a plan to solve it.

- Encourage little ones to tell you how they are feeling and why. You can help them find the words by telling them what you notice ("It seems like you feel frustrated because you're having trouble putting on your sweater.").
- Help come up with a few different plans for solving the problem (such as unbuttoning the top button).

Do

Encourage kids to choose a plan and try it out.

- Ask, "Which plan is best? Let's try it!"
- If the plan doesn't work, ask, "How else could you do this?," and then try the next plan.
- · Remind kids that learning new things takes practice. It's not that they can't do it; it's that they can't do it yet.

Sesame Street®



Four Breathing Techniques

1. Hissing Breath: This a good one to start with. Technique requires children to make a sound with their breath and to slow it way down, which is an effective way to develop awareness and control of their breathing.



- Breathe in the nose, taking a long, deep inhale and then out the mouth on a small hissing– like a balloon slowly losing air.
- Go super slow and try to make the exhale last 10-15 seconds or more.
- Invite children to slow their inner speed as they hiss.
- Repeat several times so kids can feel how they can use their breath to slow themselves down, mentally and

Conscious Discipline

2. Humming Breath: Good to use on a regular basis or before, especially when starting a new activity. Works well when children are feeling frustrated, overwhelmed or irritable.

- Place one hand on your belly button
- Place the other hand on your sternum in the middle of your chest.
- Take a deep breath and hummmmm while breathing out.
- Feel the vibration of the sound as you hum and let it ground your body and calm your mind.



- **3. Fish Breath:** A fun, silly technique because you make a bloop sound on the exhale, like a fish. When you inhale deeply, you pull in lots of oxygen needed by you brain and body to stay relaxed and alert.
 - Take a deep breath through your nose,
 - Expand up your cheeks and push it all out through your mouth saying bloop, bloop, bloop, bloop, bloooooop.
 - And again, deep breath in your nose, expanding your cheeks. Exhale out your mouth saying bloop, bloop, bloop, bloop, bloooooop.



Move With Me

4. Ocean Breath: Has the same hand positions as Humming Breath, but instead of humming, you have children move just their eyes (head remains still) slowly and together from right to left on the exhale. The movement facilitates improved eye teaming skills and cross-motor coordination. It's a good tool for bolstering confidence and shifting to calm if children are feeling anxious, fearful, or confused.



- Place one hand on your belly button, place the other in the middle of your chest.
- Press your thumb and forefinger into the soft tissue points beneath your collar bones

on either side of your sternum.

 Inhale fully through your nose and then, as you exhale slowly, move just your eyes from right to left.

Move With Me

Books for Developing Social and Emotional Skills

Exploring Feelings

For All Ages:

- I Am Happy: A Touch and Feel Book of Feelings by Steve Light
- My Many Colored Days by Dr. Suess
- The Feelings Book by Todd Parr

For Infants:

- Baby Faces by Margaret Miller
- Oh, David!: A Diaper David Book by David Shannon
- Oops!: A Diaper David Book by David Shannon
- If You're Happy and You Know It: My First Taggies Book by Ken Geist.

For Toddlers:

- Lots of Feelings by Shelly Rotner
- Grumpy Bird by Jeremy Tankard
- When I Am/Cuando Estoy by Gladys Rosa-Mendoza
- Tough Guys Have Feelings Too by Keith Negley

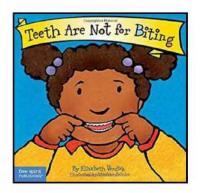
For Older Toddlers and Preschoolers:

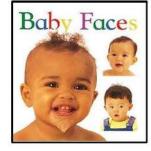
- Taking a Bath with the Dog and Other Things that Make Me Happy by Scott Menchin
- The Way I Feel by Janan Cain
- Today I Feel Silly: And Other Moods That Make My Day by Jamie Lee Curtis
- How Are You Peeling? Foods with Moods by Saxton Freymann
- Feelings by Aliki
- Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day by Judith Viorst
- I Like Myself by Karen Beaumont
- I'm Gonna Like Me: Letting Off a Little Self-Esteem by Jamie Lee Curtis

Coping with Anger

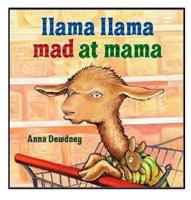
For Toddlers:

- Words Are Not for Hurting by Elizabeth Verdickem
- Hands Are Not for Hitting by Martine Agassi
- Teeth Are Not for Biting by Elizabeth Verdickem





For Older Toddlers and Preschoolers:



- No Matter What by Debi Gliori
- Finn Throws a Fit by David Elliott
- Mouse Was Mad by Linda Urban
- Llama Llama Mad at Mama by Anna Dewdney
- When I Feel Angry by Cornelia Maude Spelman
- Alicia Has a Bad Day by Lisa Jahn-Clough
- Chocolate-Covered-Cookie Tantrum by Deborah Blumenthal
- Mean Soup by Betsey Everitt
- When Sophie Gets Angry Really, Really Angry by Molly Bang
- Sometimes I'm Bombaloo by Rachel Vail

Fear of Separation

For Infants and Toddlers:

• Owl Babies by Martin Waddel

For Older Toddlers and Preschoolers:

- Have You See My Duckling? Nancy Tafuri
- When Mama Comes Home Tonight by Eileen Spinelli
- I Love You All Day Long by Francesca Rusackas
- Are You My Mother? by P.D. Eastman
- Oh My Baby, Little One by Kathi Appelt
- Whose Mouse Are You? by Robert Kraus
- Don't Go! by Jane Breskin Yolen
- The Kissing Hand by Audrey Penn

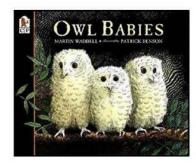
Self-Control

For Infants and Toddlers:

- No No Yes Yes by Linda Patricellei
- Quiet Loud by Linda Patricellei

For Older Toddlers and Preschoolers:

- No, David! by David Shannon
- Don't Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus by Mo Willems
- Please, Baby, Please by Spike Lee and Tonya Lewis Lee





For Preschoolers

• It's Hard to be Five: Learning How to Work My Control Panel by Jamie Lee Curtis

Friendship

For Infants:

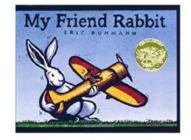
• My Friend Rabbit by Eric Rohmann

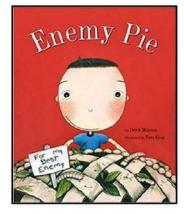
For Toddlers:

- Gossie and Gertie by Olivier Dunrea
- Sheila Rae's Peppermint Stick by Kevin Henkes

For Older Toddlers and Preschoolers:

- My Friend and I by Lisa Jahn-Clough
- Being Friends by Karen Beaumont
- Chrysanthemum by Kevin Henkes
- Chester's Way by Kevin Henkes
- Big AI by Andrew Clements
- Stand Tall, Molly Lou Melon by Patty Lovell
- Wemberly Worried by Kevin Henkes
- Shark Vs. Train by Chris Barton
- William's Doll by Charlotte Zolotow
- Delores Meets Her Match
- Enemy Pie by Derek Munson



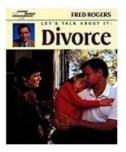


Grief and Loss

Books About Losing a Comfort Object

For Toddlers and Preschoolers:

Dogger by Shirley Hughes



Divorce

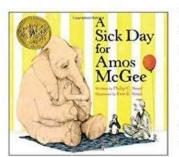
For Toddlers and Preschoolers:

- Let's Talk About It: Divorce by Fred Rogers
- Mama and Daddy Bear's Divorce by Cornelia Maude Spelman
- Two Homes by Claire Masurel

- Was It the Chocolate Pudding: A Story for Little Kids About Divorce by Bryan Langdo
- Standing on My Own Two Feet: A Child's Affirmation of Love in the Midst of Divorce by Tamara Schmitz
- Dinosaurs Divorce by Marc Brown
- It's Not Your Fault, Koko Bear by Vicki Lansky
- My Family's Changing: A First Look at Family Break-Up by Pat Thomas
- I Have Two Homes by Marian DeSmet
- Where Am I Sleeping Tonight? A Story of Divorce by Carol Gordon Ekster

(Source: Zero to Three)

Other Books Teaching Social and Emotional Skills



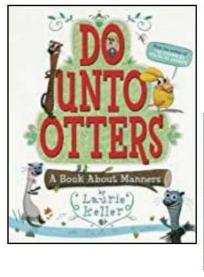
- A Sick Day for Amos McGee by Philip C. Stead
- Strictly No Elephants by Lisa Mantchev
- Do Unto Otters: A Book about Manners by Laurie Keller
- My Mouth Is A Volcano by Julia Cook
- Personal Space Camp by Julia Cook
- Clark the Shark by Bruce Hale
- Interrupting Chicken by David Ezra Stein
- Be Kind by Pat Zietlow Miller
- The Big Umbrella by Amy June Bates

THE STORY

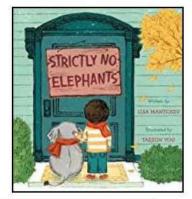
- Jabari Jumps by Gaia Cornwall
- One by Kathryn Otoshi
- The Story of Ferdinand by Munro Leaf

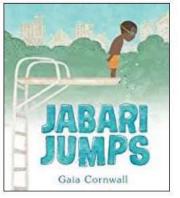
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- The Dot by Peter H. Reynolds
- Ish by Peter H. Reynolds









BEALTERINER Brave, Strong, Resilient



Day One: Call-and-Response

Word Garden (15 minutes)

Children will learn words as they chant and move.

Goal

Learn the words: happy, thrilled, ecstatic

Activity

Supplies

- Word Cards printable
- Safety scissors
- Таре

Setup

Cut out the cards for happy, thrilled, and ecstatic. Think of examples of times you felt happy, thrilled, and ecstatic. Explain that you are going to plant a Word Garden. Start by planting words about feelings. "Today you are going to plant **happy** words." Show each word flower and share its definition and pose.

Give examples of feeling **happy**, **thrilled**, and **ecstatic**. Then ask, "When is a time that something good happened and you felt **happy**? When is a time something great happened and you were really **happy**—you felt **thrilled**? When is a time you were so super **happy** that you felt **ECSTATIC**?"

Have children take turns taping the cards to "plant" the words of the week.

Now lead children in the call-and-response. Say each line and do the feeling pose. Encourage the children to repeat the action after you. Hold up the large pose pictures during the activity.

CALL-AND-RESPONSE:

I feel good about something, yay! I am feeling happy today. I am feeling really happy, yay! That means I'm feeling thrilled today. I am feeling super happy, yay! That means I'm feeling ecstatic today.

Find books that address the feelings in this lesson. Use them to further explore and discuss the feelings.

Capture the moment! You can use a camera to take pictures of the children doing each pose. Show each picture next to the corresponding Word Card in your Word Garden.



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Sympathy and Empathy

SYMPATHY

- Developmentally comes before empathy.
- It means to care for another person's problems and feelings.

Example:

Lily was having a bad day. Daisy expressed her sympathy by saying, "I'm sorry you are having a bad day."



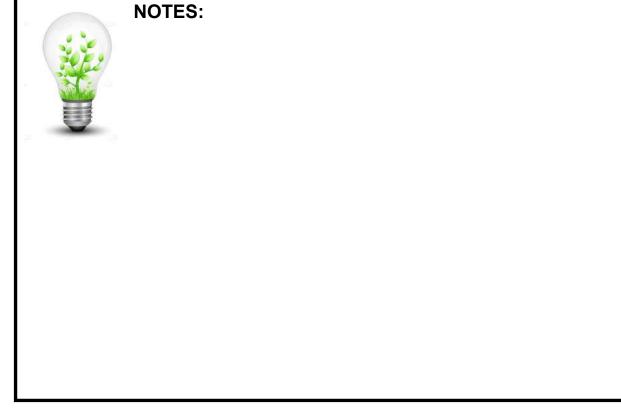
EMPATHY

- Begins to develop around three years of age.
- It is the ability to understand and share another person's feelings, experiences and respond in a caring manner.

Example:

Katherine grew up with little money, so she has great empathy toward the poor.





Supporting Empathy in Children



- Empathize with the child
- Talk about other's feelings
- Suggest how children can show empathy

Nurturing Empathy in Toddlers

- Be a role model
- Use pretend play
- Think through use of "I'm sorry."
- Be patient

Developing Empathy in Preschoolers

- Label the emotion and related feeling
- Praise the child's empathetic behavior
- Point out other people's empathetic behavior
- Teach basic manners
- Don't use anger to manage behavior
- Give children small jobs
- Set an example



Creating Classroom Rules

"Children feel safer when they know what the rules are." -Fred Rogers

Keep it simple

- Use simple sentences: "We clean up."
- Have no more than 5-6 rules. See samples on page 24.
- Involve children in the process
 - Define the rule during large group discussions or individual interactions.

the

words and pictures by no willie

Pigeon

Bus!

)rive

- Ask open questions.

When would be good times to clean up? What happens if we don't clean up?

• Use diverse methods to teach children about the rules

- Discussions Books
- Role-plays Songs
- Puppets
- Technology
- Provide individual support, as needed
 - Gently and respectfully remind children about the rules.
- Display in the classroom



Samples of Class Rules





Our Classroom Rules
1. Be kind to others.
2. Use listening ears.
3. Use walking feet.
4. Keep hands to yourself.
5. Help clean up.
6. Learn, laugh, and have fun!

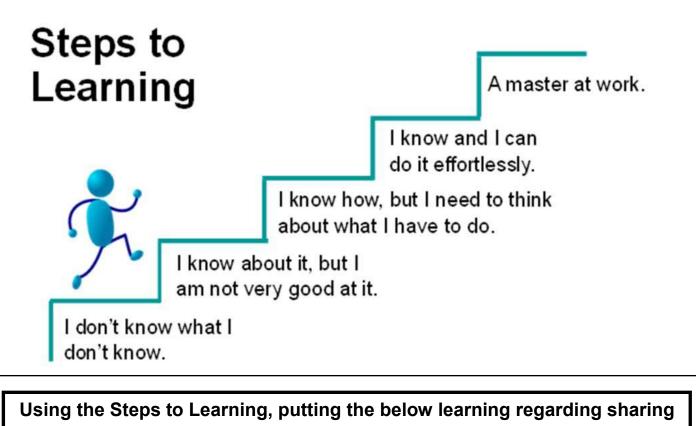
Toddler Creed

- If I want it, it's mine.
- If I give it to you and change my mind later, it's mine.
- If I can take it away from you, it's mine.
- If I had it a little while ago, it's mine.
- If it's mine it will never belong to anyone else no matter what.
- If we are building something together, all the pieces are mine.
- If it looks like mine, it's mine.

Author: Unknown



Steps to Learning: Application



and taking turns scenario in the correct order.

- ____ I am wearing the tutu! Meg wants her turn. Reluctantly, I agree to Miss Bea setting the timer for me to have it for 5 more minutes and then it is Meg's turn.
- ___ I am looking at a book. Akeem wants to look at the book. I invite him to sit with me to look at it together.
- ___ What do you mean share? It all belongs to me.
- ____ Miss Bea sat next to me and shared the block as she talked to me about taking turns. I then gave the block to Miguel.
- I feel like a princess in the tutu! Meg wants to feel like a princess too. I take it off so she can wear it.







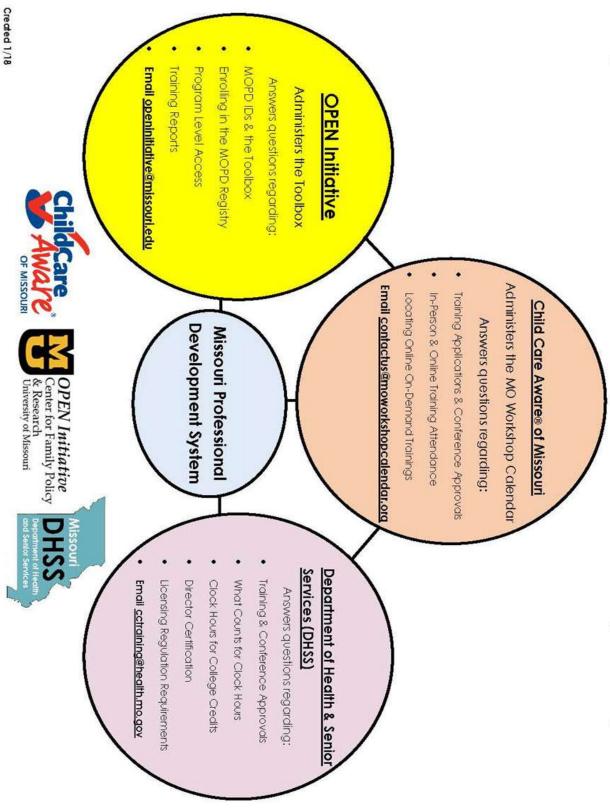
https://www.sesamestreet.org/toolkits/challenges



https://centerhealthyminds.org/join-the-movement/lessons-from-creating-a-kindnesscurriculum









Questions? Dori Martin, Resource Specialist Child Care Aware® of Missouri dori@mo.childcareaware.org or 314-535-1458 x611



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Reference Sheets: <u>Center Family</u> Powered by CCA For Social Good ©2019 CCA Global Partners

Resources



and access an application



Missouri's most trusted child care resource.

1-866-892-3228 mo.childcareaware.org

- Our referral service uses a database containing Missouri child care programs.
- Families are able to access the database and search for programs near them or contact a resource specialist to assist them in their search.
- All information in the database is self-reported by programs.
- We encourage families to ask questions about the child care programs in order to find a program that best suits the needs of their children.
- Update your Program Information Form (PIF) at least

