**Multiple attachments and the role of the father**

**Fathers and primary caregivers**

There is some evidence to suggest that when fathers do take on the role of being the main caregiver they adopt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more typical of mothers.

Field (1978) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It seems that fathers can be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nurturing attachment figure. They key to the attachment relationship is the level of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the parent.

**The role of the father**

**Grossman (2002)** carried out a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study looking at both parents’ behaviour and its relationship to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the child’s attachment into their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Quality of infant attachment with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was related to attachment in adolescence, this suggests the father was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important.

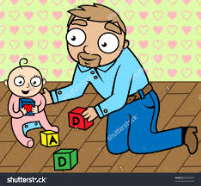
However, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the fathers’ play with infants have a different role in attachment – one that is more to do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and less to do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Parent-infant attachment**

Traditionally researchers have thought in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attachments.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1964) found that the majority of babies did become attached to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first (primary attachment) and within weeks/months had formed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attachment to other family members, including the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_% of infants studies formed an attachment with the father by the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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**How did researchers know that an attachment had formed with the father?**

**Evaluation of multiple attachments and the role of the father**

**Point:** The role of fathers as secondary attachment figures can be explained through biological processes and gender stereotyping.

**Evidence:** For example,

**Evaluation:** This is a strength because

**Point:** A weakness of the research into attachment figures is that there are inconsistent findings as to the role of the father in attachments.

**Evidence:** For example,

**Evaluation:** This is a problem because

**Point:** A further criticism is that research has left unanswered questions such as, if fathers have such a distinct role, why children without fathers are not different to those with.

**Evidence:** For example,

**Evaluation:** This is a strength because