Compare and Contrast Critique

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This paper will compare and contrast the merits of Lewis' popular psychology article "The Anxiety Boom" to Anderson, Goulter, and McMahon's empirical article "Examining the Directionality of the Relationship between Maternal Warmth and Early School-Age Anxiety" in Child Psychiatry & Human Development. Both articles cover anxiety in children, though Lewis' takes a broad, general approach while Anderson et al.'s focus on one particular aspect - maternal warmth's link to anxiety in early school-age years. This paper will evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of each piece to decide its overall worth.

The main issue or intention of the "Anxiety Boom" article by American Lewis R. (2021) in Psychology Today is to examine the increasing prevalence of anxiety in children and the potential reasons for this trend. The article investigates various points of view and assumptions about the topic by discussing possible causes such as social media, lack of physical activity, and lack of face-to-face interactions. The article also mentions the impact of the current political and social climate on children's mental health. The article provides evidence to support its claims by citing studies and statistics on the increase in anxiety diagnoses in children and the potential contributing factors. For example, the article states, "according to a study published in JAMA Pediatrics, rates of depression and anxiety among teens have been rising since the mid-2000s" (Lewis, 2021). The article also discusses the consequences and implications of the reasoning provided, such as the potential long-term effects on children's mental and physical health and the impact on their academic and personal development.

The main issue or intention of the article "Examining the Directionality of the Relationship between Maternal Warmth and Early School-Age Anxiety" by Anderson, Goulter, and McMahon (2022) in Child Psychiatry & Human Development is to investigate the relationship between maternal warmth and early school-age anxiety and to examine the directionality of this relationship. The article explores various points of view and assumptions about the topic by conducting a longitudinal study to explore the relationship between maternal warmth and early school-age anxiety and its directionality. The article provides evidence to support its claims by presenting the results of their study, which consisted of a sample of 587 children and their mothers. The study found that "maternal warmth predicted child anxiety at ages 7 and 9, and child anxiety predicted maternal warmth at 9" (Anderson, Goulter, & McMahon, 2022). The authors also discussed the study's limitations, such as the sample being primarily white and middle-class. The article also discusses the consequences and implications of the reasoning provided. For example, the authors suggest that interventions focusing on increasing maternal warmth may effectively reduce child anxiety. Furthermore, the authors also mentioned that further research is needed to examine the relationship between maternal warmth and child anxiety in other cultures and socio-economic groups.

Both "The Anxiety Boom" by Lewis and "Examining the Directionality of the Relationship between Maternal Warmth and Early School-Age Anxiety" by Anderson et al. cover the topic of anxiety in children but approach it from different perspectives. Lewis's article takes a broad, general approach by examining the increasing prevalence of anxiety in children and potential reasons for this trend, such as social media and the current political and social climate. In contrast, Anderson et al.'s article take a more specific approach by investigating the relationship between maternal warmth and early school-age anxiety and examining the directionality of this relationship through a longitudinal study. Both articles provide evidence to support their claims, but Lewis' article relies on studies and statistics, while Anderson et al.'s article present their study's results. Both articles also discuss the consequences and implications of their findings and call for further research.

In conclusion, the merit of "Anxiety Boom" by American Lewis and the empirical article by Anderson et al. are both significant in understanding the topic of anxiety. "Anxiety Boom" provides a more general overview of the topic, highlighting the increase in anxiety cases and the possible reasons behind it. On the other hand, the empirical article by Anderson et al. provides specific data and research on the relationship between maternal warmth and early school-age anxiety. The empirical article also provides evidence to support its claims and discusses the consequences and implications of the findings, which can help make informed decisions about the topic. Both articles have their strengths and weaknesses, but they provide a more comprehensive understanding of anxiety. In summary, the thesis of this paper is that the merit of "Anxiety Boom" by American Lewis and the empirical article by Anderson et al. are both significant in understanding the topic of anxiety.

References

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