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You may be trying to access this site from a secured browser on the server. Please enable scripts and reload this page. Create a Babylist registry today to be eligible for a FREE box of goodies for you and your baby. Some restrictions apply. 499,606 views Welcome to parenthood — it's quite a ride! Have questions about baby sleep habits, baby care and feeding, health, development, and safety? We can help you solve breastfeeding and baby sleep problems, start solid foods, handle crying, know what your baby's ready for, track your baby's development, find great childcare and baby activities, and more. February 2024 Birth Club! can't stand when everything you read about 37 weeks, screams that the baby isn't yet. Nothing is developed! @.@. Come. On. I have six kids and #7 on the way. All born between 36-38 weeks. Baby come, when baby comes. Stop stressing moms out stupid websites! March 2023 Birth Club! d like to get some new toys that would be great for my baby's development. Do your kids have a favorite toy? I notice I have my own favorite toys for my baby as well. If you guys could post some links or tell me the names of stuff that would be great. I also need to look for stuff for the next sMay 2022 Birth Club! don't mean to make any momma feel bad but I wanna see if there are any 2 year olds that talk a lot or you can understand a lot of their words. I know babies/kids all develop at their own time. As a parent you give your children a good start in life—you nurture, protect, and guide them. Learn about developmental milestones, including emotional and social development, for babies from birth to one year of age. There are many things you can do to help your baby stay safe and healthy. Skills such as taking a first step, smiling for the first time, and waving "bye-bye" are called developmental milestones. Most children achieve these milestones by a certain age. Children reach milestones in how they play, learn, speak, behave, and move (such as crawling, walking, or jumping). In the first year, babies learn to focus their vision, reach out, explore, and learn about the things around them. Cognitive, or brain development means the learning process of memory, language, thinking, and reasoning. Learning language is more than making sounds (babbling) or saying "ma-ma" and "da-da." Listening, understanding, and knowing the names of people and things are all a part of language development. During this stage, babies form bonds of love and trust with their parents and others shaping their social and emotional development. The way parents cuddle, hold, and play with their baby will set the basis for future interactions with them and others. Following are some things you, as a parent, can do to help your baby during this time: Talk to your baby. They will find your voice calming. Answer when your baby makes sounds by repeating the sounds and adding words. This will help them learn to use language. Read to your baby. This will help them develop and understand language and sounds. Sing to your baby and play music. This will help your baby develop a love for music and will help their brain development. Praise your baby and give them lots of loving attention. Spend time cuddling and holding your baby. This will help them feel cared for and secure. Play with your baby when they're alert and relaxed. Watch your baby closely for signs of being tired or fussy so that they can take a break from playing. Distract your baby with toys and move them to safe areas when they start moving and touching things that they shouldn't touch. Parenting can be hard work! It is easier to enjoy your new baby and be a positive, loving parent when you are feeling good yourself. When a baby becomes part of your family it is time to make sure that your home is a safe place. Look around your home for things that could be dangerous to your baby. Take the necessary steps to make sure that you are mentally and emotionally ready for your new baby. Here are a few tips to keep your baby safe: Do not shake your baby—ever! Babies have very weak neck muscles that can not yet support their heads. If you shake your baby, you can damage their brain or even cause their death. Make sure you always put your baby to sleep on their back to prevent sudden infant death syndrome (known as SIDS). Protect your baby and family from secondhand smoke. Do not allow anyone to smoke in your home. Prevent your baby from choking by cutting their food into small bites. Also, don't let them play with small toys and other things that might be easy for them to swallow. Don't allow your baby to play with anything that might cover their face. Never carry hot liquids or foods near your baby or while holding your baby. Vaccines (shots) are important to protect your child's health from serious diseases. Talk with your child's doctor to make sure your child is up-to-date on their vaccinations. Breastfeeding is the natural way to feed your baby. Breast milk meets all your baby's needs for about the first 6 months of life. Between 6 and 12 months of age, your baby will learn about new tastes and textures with healthy solid food. However, breast milk should still remain an important source of nutrition. Feed your baby slowly and patiently, encourage them to try new tastes but without force, and watch closely to see if they're still hungry. Keep your baby active. They might not be able to run and play like the "big kids" just yet, but there's lots they can do to keep their little arms and legs moving throughout the day. Getting down on the floor to move helps your baby become strong, learn, and explore. Try not to keep your baby in swings, strollers, bouncer seats, and exercise saucers for too long. Limit screen time. For children under 18 months of age, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that babies do not use any screen media other than video chatting. Make sure your child gets the recommended amount of sleep each night: For infants 4–12 months of age, 12–16 hours per 24 hours (including naps). CDC's "Learn the Signs. Act Early." Program has more details on how to track your child's developmental milestones, and what to do if you're concerned about your child's development. CDC's Parent Information (Children 0–3 years) has information to help you learn how to give your child a healthy start in life. CDC's Essentials for Parenting Toddlers and Preschoolers has ways you can help build a safe, stable, and nurturing relationship with your child. CDC's Breastfeeding Information has answers to frequently asked questions about breastfeeding. CDC's Information on Infant and Toddler Nutrition has tips for parents to help children maintain a healthy weight. CDC's Protect the Ones You Love has information on how you can protect your child from drowning and other common causes of injury. CDC's Information on Vaccinations View the immunization schedule for infants and children and find out if your child's vaccinations are up to date. The U.S. Department of Agriculture provides information on health and nutrition, My Plate for Infants and My Plate for Toddlers. AAP's Healthy Children website provides information on feeding, nutrition, and fitness for all developmental stages from infancy to young adulthood. Just in Time Parenting (JITP) has quality, research-based information to families at the time it can be most useful. Healthy Kids Healthy Future has information on physical activity for young children and ways to keep them moving. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has information on safety recalls and safety tips for children riding in motor vehicles, walking, biking, playing outside, waiting at school bus stops, and more. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Visit to learn how to reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and safe sleep environments. World Health Organization Information on Infant Nutrition has information to promote proper feeding for infants and young children. View All View All View All View All View All View All Sign up for our free Pregnancy and Baby NewsletterGet news and information about pregnancy and infant health By clicking Subscribe, I agree to the WebMD Terms & Conditions & Privacy Policy and understand that I may opt out of WebMD subscriptions at any time. This site is protected by reCAPTCHA and the Google Privacy Policy and Terms of Service apply. Share on PinterestBuckle up, parents! Your baby's first year is a whirlwind of milestones. You've already seen them take their first breath, heard their first wail, and changed their first dirty diaper. (Only a couple thousand more to go, this year alone!) Developmental milestones are behaviors and physical skills children reach and master as they grow. Some first-year-of-life physical milestones include: rolling over, reaching for objects, sitting up, crawling, behavioral/social milestones include: mimicking your expressions and crying or laughing to show emotions. So get your cameras ready — here are the milestones you can expect during your baby's magical first year of life! It may seem that your baby is simply an eating, pooping, and sleeping machine at this point. But a lot is going on in that tiny body. Milestones to watch for include: bringing hands and fists toward mouth (though not always with great accuracy/developing reflexes — flinching at loud sounds, shutting eyes at bright lights focusing on objects brought within 12 feet of their face turning toward familiar sounds and voices — like yours! Your baby is starting to act, well, more baby-like. By the end of 2 months, your baby is likely to be: gurgling/cooling trying to follow movement with their eyes (called tracking), although it may not seem very coordinated holding their head up and pushing upward with their arms while lying on their tummy Your baby is progressing from dependent newborn to more independent baby (yay — you might find those 5 minutes to take a shower!). This is when some of that cuteness overload starts to kick in. Watch for: smiling at the sound of your voice (pro tip: record this and review in 15 years to prove that there was once a time your child liked you) holding their head and chest up and kicking their legs when lying on their stomach grasping toys putting their hand in their mouth with more precision making more vowel sounds (ooh and ah) recognizing familiar faces and objects from a distance trying to imitate your facial expressions At this stage, your baby is taking the milestones already achieved and perfecting them. For example, they may hold their head up more consistently and for longer periods, grasp toys with more coordination, and copy your expressions with more accuracy. Other milestones are: holding a rattle and shaking it at the same time perhaps starting to roll from tummy to back tracking movement more fluidly pushing down on legs when held in standing position Your baby continues to grow, explore, and master. As their strength and coordination increase, you may notice that your baby is: rolling from tummy to back and then back to tummy grabbing their feet, and maybe even inserting them into their mouth moving objects from one hand to another showing interest in the food you're eating, a sign they're getting ready for solid foods Your baby's growing up! They may now be: sitting up briefly without any support saying consonant (mmm) and vowel (eee, oooo) sounds playing and expressing displeasure when playtime stops (keep those raspberries coming!) trying to get things out of reach recognizing their name expressing emotion (by crying or whining when sad or angry and laughing or squealing when happy) Given that they are now getting better and better at grasping and holding objects, the American Academy of Pediatrics says 6 months is a good time to begin to encourage your baby to use spoons and their hands to feed themselves. (We're warning you: It won't be pretty.) You can even introduce a sippy cup or regular cup with help. Your baby continues to build on what they've already learned. Milestones include: sitting up without support for longer periods responding to the word "no" recognizing emotions (happy, stern, etc.) by your tone using their hand like a rake to reach for something (called the "raking grasp") responding to expressions — smiling at a smiling face, looking uncertain at a fearful one putting objects in their mouth to explore them (parenting tip #204: keep all garbage cans — and, for the love of all things sacred, diaper pails! — in a locked position; you'll thank us later) tracking objects more smoothly stringing more consonants together while babbling You might notice that your little one can now roll over, sit up, and move objects from hand to hand or hand to mouth like a pro. You might also begin to see your baby: rocking back and forth on their hands and knees or scoot along the floor (precursors to crawling) pulling up to a standing position drooling — a lot (some babies will be cutting their first teeth around this age) continuing to babble (was that a random ma-ma or da-da you just heard?) developing stranger or separation anxiety — this is a kind of distress babies feel when they're separated from their parents or primary caregivers Don't worry — separation anxiety passes. We promise you'll eventually be able to go to the bathroom alone again. Your baby is on the move! They may be: crawling more confidently pulling up to a standing position playing peekaboo or looking for an object you've hidden using the pincer grip (which involves holding a small object like a piece of cereal or pasta between their forefinger and thumb pointing at things they want) Your baby continues to explore and experiment. Watch your baby as they're moving from pulling to stand or crawling to "cruising," or walking while holding on to furniture or objects around a room banging objects together just to hear the sound they make — a kind of auditory assault rivaled only by your neighbor's garage band poking at things putting objects into a container and then taking them out again feeding themselves finger food shaking their head "no" and waving "bye-bye" In addition to reaching, crawling, and cruising, your baby may be: continuing to explore language, giving you more mamas, dadas, and maybe even the occasional uh-oh! using the right inflection understanding simple declarative statements, such as "don't touch" copying your behaviors, like pushing buttons on a play phone and babbling to mimic conversation Congratulations! You officially have a toddler, and you're no worse for wear — except for maybe that time your baby gave your hoop earring that really bad tug and... well, we digress. During their twelfth month, your baby will likely be: cruising, standing briefly unsupported, and maybe even taking a step or two exploring objects by banging, throwing, and dropping them saying one or two simple words, such as hi, no, and bye using objects correctly, if not clumsily (for example, using a spoon to eat and a comb to brush hair) looking to the right object when you say, "Where's the dog?" or "Where's grandma?" While most babies will reach milestones at roughly (and roughly is the operative word here) the same age, there's a wide range of "normal." Your sister's baby walked at 10 months and yours is still crawling at 13 months? Normal. Your 9-month-old baby can pick up Cheerios like a vacuum but your neighbor's baby the same age continues to struggle? Yep, that's normal too. All along the way, your baby's pediatrician will be looking out for milestones and watching your baby's progress. If your baby's doctor feels there's a need for intervention (screening, testing, or therapies, for example), they'll let you know. And don't shrug off your own intuition. If you feel something needs investigation, speak up. Keep your well baby appointments (typically 5 to 6 in the first year) and see them as an opportunity to chat with your pediatrician about what's going on. Remember that the average ages for reaching certain milestones are just that — averages. Some babies will do things earlier, while others will do them later — and that's all usually OK. In fact, one Swiss study published in 2013 found that children who started walking early (younger than the study's average of 12 months) were neither more intelligent nor more coordinated by their late teen years than children who walked later (the latest was 20 months). But as always, speak to your child's doctor if you have any concerns. Megan Fox and MGK finally revealed their baby girl's name — and it isn't Celestial Seed, as some fans initially thought. Instead, the on-again, off-again couple's little one is Saga Blade Fox-Baker, according to MGK's Tuesday Instagram post. He shared a video of himself playing the ukulele for the little one, who was out of frame, and simply captioned the footage with her name and a flaming heart emoji. Megan Fox and MGK revealed their baby girl's name. meganfox/Instagram The actress gave birth in March. Instagram/Megan Fox MGK disabled comments on the social media upload. When the actress gave birth to her and MGK's first child together in March, her ex debuted the infant in an Instagram video. "she's finally here!!" the rocker wrote. "our little celestial seed. 3/27/25." Social media users mistakenly believed MGK had revealed the newborn's name, so he took to his Story to set the record straight. MGK called the infant their "little celestial seed" in his Instagram announcement. However, he clarified that this was not the newborn's name. machinegunkelly/Instagram The Grammy nominee clarified, "Wait guys...her name isn't 'Celestial Seed.' Her mom is gonna tell you the name when we're ready." Fox did not post about her new arrival at the time. The "New Girl" alum's daughter joined Fox's three sons she shares with ex-husband Brian Austin Green — Noah, Bodhi and Journey. MGK also has a child from a past relationship, co-parenting daughter Casie with ex Emma Cannon. "Her mom is gonna tell you the name when we're ready," the rocker told his social media followers. Getty Images for GQ He and Fox have been together on and off since 2020. meganfox/Instagram Fox announced in November 2024 that she and MGK were expecting a rainbow baby after previously suffering a miscarriage. MGK hinted at the pregnancy loss during a 2022 Billboard Music Awards performance dedicated to his "unborn child," and Fox confirmed it in "Pretty Boys Are Poisonous: Poems" the following year. Fox's book also addressed the "beautiful, broken, self-absorbed idiot" dragging her down — and while she did not name names, it was published in the wake of her and MGK sparking split rumors. They most recently called it quits in November 2024. meganfox/Instagram Fox debuted her baby bump before their breakup. Instagram/@jenakristina The "Transformers" star finally made clear in 2024 that she and MGK had ended their 2022 engagement — but would "always have a tether" to each other as "twin flames." Despite seemingly reconciling, the duo called it quits again mere weeks after Fox's pregnancy announcement. Since their baby's arrival, the pair have been working to maintain a "peaceful" co-parenting dynamic, sources told Page Six in April. This story was featured on a recent episode of Page Six Radio, a daily morning show serving up the hottest celebrity headlines, exclusives, and behind-the-scenes buzz. Catch Danny, Evan and Ian chat with celebrity guests every weekday on SiriusXM from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. ET on Stars Ch. 109. SiriusXM service required. See Offer Details. You may be trying to access this site from a secured browser on the server. Please enable scripts and reload this page.