**SOCIAL HISTORY STUDY GUIDE**

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| **LATE MIDDLE AGES** | **16th and 17th CENTURIES** | **18th CENTURY** | **19TH CENTURY** |
| **MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:*** Nuclear family
* Divorce nonexistent
* Marriages arranged for economic reasons.
* Prostitution in urban areas
* Ave. age for men: mid-late 20s
* Avg. age for women: less than 20 years old.
* Church encouraged cult of paternal care.
* Many couples did not observe church regulations on marriage.
* Manners shaped men to please women.
* Relative sexual equality
 | **MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:*** Nuclear family
* Divorce available in certain cases
* More prostitution
* Marriages still based on economics but increasingly more romantic.
* Average age for marriage: 27 for men; 25 for women.
* Increased infanticide.
* Low rate of illegitimate births.
* Dramatic population growth until 1650; growth slows until 1750.
 | **MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:*** Nuclear family
* Growth of Cottage Industry.
* Marriages based more on romance.
* Average age for marriage: late 20s or later; takes longer for couple to be ready economically for marriage.
* Many women don’t marry; "spinsters"
* Illegitimate birth explosion:1750-1850
* Increase in infanticide.
* Foundling hospitals created
* Young people increasingly worked away from home in the city.
* "Spare the rod, spoil the child."
* Rise of humanitarianism (influenced by Enlightenment.
 | **MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:*** Ideal of romantic love now most important reason
* Fewer children per family; more love towards children
* Middle class more apt to consider economic reasons
* Many men married late
* Women closely monitored
* Sexual double standard
* Rate of illegitimacy declined after 1850 in working classes
* Prostitution sought by middle & upper middle class men
* Freud: early childhood vital
* Lower class kids less dependent on parents financially than middle class kids
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| **STATUS OF WOMEN:*** Status of upper-class women better than in next two centuries.
 | **STATUS OF WOMEN:*** Status of upper-class women declines in Renaissance.
* Most women not affected by Renaissance.
* Educated women allowed involvement but subservient to men.
* Sexual double standard
* Woman was to make herself pleasing to the man (Castaglione)
* Rape not considered serious crime.
* Protestant Reformation: women’s occupation is in the home.
* Catholic orders for women grew.
 | **STATUS OF WOMEN:*** Protestant women still expected to manage the home.
* Upper-class Catholic women had self-development options in religious orders.
 | **STATUS OF WOMEN:*** After 1850, increasingly separate spheres: men worked in factories; women stayed at home.
* By late-19th century, women worked outside the home only in poor families
* Middle class women began working to organize and expand their rights
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| **EDUCATION:** | **EDUCATION:*** Mostly for upper-classes
 | **EDUCATION:*** Protestantism spurred increased education for boys and girls.
* Humanitarianism of Enlightenment led to improved education
 | **EDUCATION:*** Increase among middle class
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| **RELIGION:*** Dominated by Catholic Church
* Reform movements: Wyclif and Hus.
* Some persecution of witches
 | **RELIGION:*** Protestant Reformation
* Catholic Counter Reformation
* Religious wars
* "New Monarchs" and Absolute Monarchs take control of national churches.
* Major persecution of alleged witches.
 | **RELIGION:*** Protestant "Pietism" in Germany.
* Rise of Methodism
* Catholic piety remains.
* Decrease in witch hunts
 | **RELIGION:*** *Kulturkampf*
* Increased emphasis on morality among middle class
* Decline among urban working classes.
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| **NUTRITION AND HEALTH*** Poor harvests created malnutrition.
* Black Plague resulted in loss of 1/3 of population.
 | **NUTRITION and HEALTH:*** Poor life expectancy (about 25 years)
* Price Revolution = less food consumption due to higher prices (until about 1650).
* Bread is staple food for poor classes.
* Upper-classes eat large quantities of meat.
* Smallpox and famines still ravaged parts of Europe.
 | **NUTRITION and HEALTH*** Improved diet: more vegetables (esp. potato).
* Increased life expectancy from 25 years to 35 years.
* Major advances in control of plague and disease (esp. Small Pox—Edward Jenner)
* William Harvey: Circulation of Blood
* Development of public health
* Hospital reform
* Reform for mental health institutions
 | **NUTRITION and HEALTH*** Public Health Movement: Bentham & Chadwick
* Bacterial Revolution: Pasteur-"germ theory"
* Antiseptic (Lister)
* Increased life expetancy
* Significant decline in infant mortality after 1890
* Poor living conditions in cities
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| **SOCIAL STRUCTURE:*** Feudalism dominated most of Europe.
 | **SOCIAL STRUCTURE:*** Population growth began in 16th century until about 1650.
* Cities grew faster than rural areas.
* Two major hierarchies existed:

 Countryside: * landlords, peasants,
* landless laborers

 Urban: * merchants, artisans,
* laborers

Clergy, lawyers, teachers, & civil servants fit awkwardly in both hierarchies.* Advancement up the hierarchy possible through education.
* Enclosure movement
* Putting out system
* Serfdom in eastern Europe
 | **SOCIAL STRUCTURE:*** Cottage Industry in rural areas.
* Growth of cities.
* Serfdom continues in eastern Europe.
* 3 classes of France (Ancién Regime)
	+ First Estate – Clergy
	+ Second Estate – Aristocracy
	+ Third Estate
		- Bourgeoisie
		- Urban workers
		- Peasants

Undone by French Revolution – a great equalizer | **SOCIAL STRUCTURE:*** Increased standard of living for average person; higher wages
* Society more diverse and less unified

**Middle Class – greatest increase during this time – no more “Merchant Class”*** Upper Middle Class: Banking; industry; large-scale commerce
* Diversified middle class groups; Moderately successful industrialists, merchants, professionals (doctors, lawyers)
* Lower Middle Class: Shopkeepers, small traders
* Cult of Domesticity for upper levels

**Lower Class:** (80% of population)* Highly skilled: Foremen; highly skilled handicraft trades
* Semi skilled: Craftspeople
* Low skilled: day laborers; domestic servants
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| **SLAVERY:*** Few Africans lived in Europe.
 | **SLAVERY:*** African slavery introduced.
* Dramatic increase in slave trade in New World.
 | **SLAVERY*** Still exists in Portuguese, Spanish and British empires.
 | **SLAVERY:*** Ends in Latin America as Spanish and Portuguese leaders are overthrown and Latin American countries become independent.
* Britain ends slavery in 1833
* France ends slavery in 1848
* Remains in U.S. until 1865
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**20th Century:**

Marriage and Family – increased spouse choice, increased in women working, increase in divorce, increase in equal responsibilities for household, childrearing

Status of Women – see PowerPoint

Education – greatest access yet, especially with creation of Welfare State and comprehensive public education system

Religion – increased freedoms, complete end to Catholic vs. Protestant; Protestantism dies out a lot in Europe; only contention still around is Catholic Ireland vs. Protestant Great Britain for Ulster (Northern Ireland still controlled by GB)

Nutrition/Health – also greatly influenced by Universal Healthcare and rise of the Welfare State – yes, this is for you Will Wenger

Social Structure – still present but more blended in Western Europe; Communist Russia and Eastern Europe supposedly an equal society but as in *Animal Farm*, “all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.”

Slavery – nonexistent legally but human trafficking increasing problem in Eastern Europe