**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 |
| **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 |
| **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 |
| **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. |
| **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 |
| **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 |
| **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 |

**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