

## SOCIAL HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

<b>LATE MIDDLE AGES</b>	<b>16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY</b>	<b>19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY</b>
<p><b>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear family</li> <li>• Divorce nonexistent</li> <li>• Marriages arranged for economic reasons.</li> <li>• Prostitution in urban areas</li> <li>• Ave. age for men: mid-late 20s</li> <li>• Avg. age for women: less than 20 years old.</li> <li>• Church encouraged cult of paternal care.</li> <li>• Many couples did not observe church regulations on marriage.</li> <li>• Manners shaped men to please women.</li> <li>• Relative sexual equality</li> </ul>	<p><b>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear family</li> <li>• Divorce available in certain cases</li> <li>• More prostitution</li> <li>• Marriages still based on economics but increasingly more romantic.</li> <li>• Average age for marriage: 27 for men; 25 for women.</li> <li>• Increased infanticide.</li> <li>• Low rate of illegitimate births.</li> <li>• Dramatic population growth until 1650; growth slows until 1750.</li> </ul>	<p><b>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear family</li> <li>• Growth of Cottage Industry.</li> <li>• Marriages based more on romance.</li> <li>• Average age for marriage: late 20s or later; takes longer for couple to be ready economically for marriage.</li> <li>• Many women don't marry; "spinsters"</li> <li>• Illegitimate birth explosion: 1750-1850</li> <li>• Increase in infanticide.</li> <li>• Foundling hospitals created</li> <li>• Young people increasingly worked away from home in the city.</li> <li>• "Spare the rod, spoil the child."</li> <li>• Rise of humanitarianism (influenced by Enlightenment).</li> </ul>	<p><b>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideal of romantic love now most important reason</li> <li>• Fewer children per family; more love towards children</li> <li>• Middle class more apt to consider economic reasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many men married late</li> <li>• Women closely monitored</li> <li>• Sexual double standard</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rate of illegitimacy declined after 1850 in working classes</li> <li>• Prostitution sought by middle &amp; upper middle class men</li> <li>• Freud: early childhood is vital</li> <li>• Lower class kids less dependent on parents financially than middle class kids</li> </ul>
<p><b>STATUS OF WOMEN:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of upper-class women better than in next two centuries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>STATUS OF WOMEN:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of upper-class women declines in Renaissance.</li> <li>• Most women not affected by Renaissance.</li> <li>• Educated women allowed involvement but subservient to men.</li> <li>• Sexual double standard</li> <li>• Woman was to make herself pleasing to the man (Castiglione)</li> <li>• Rape not considered serious crime.</li> <li>• Protestant Reformation: women's occupation is in the home.</li> <li>• Catholic orders for women grew.</li> </ul>	<p><b>STATUS OF WOMEN:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protestant women still expected to manage the home.</li> <li>• Upper-class Catholic women had self-development options in religious orders.</li> </ul>	<p><b>STATUS OF WOMEN:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After 1850, increasingly separate spheres: men worked in factories; women stayed at home.</li> <li>• By late-19<sup>th</sup> century, women worked outside the home only in poor families</li> <li>• Middle class women began working to organize and expand their rights</li> </ul>

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<b>EDUCATION:</b>	<b>EDUCATION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly for upper-classes</li> </ul>	<b>EDUCATION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protestantism spurred increased education for boys and girls.</li> <li>• Humanitarianism of Enlightenment led to improved education</li> </ul>	<b>EDUCATION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase among middle class</li> </ul>
<b>RELIGION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dominated by Catholic Church</li> <li>• Reform movements: Wyclif and Hus.</li> <li>• Some persecution of witches</li> </ul>	<b>RELIGION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protestant Reformation</li> <li>• Catholic Counter Reformation</li> <li>• Religious wars</li> <li>• “New Monarchs” and Absolute Monarchs take control of national churches.</li> <li>• Major persecution of alleged witches.</li> </ul>	<b>RELIGION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protestant “Pietism” in Germany.</li> <li>• Rise of Methodism</li> <li>• Catholic piety remains.</li> <li>• Decrease in witch hunts</li> </ul>	<b>RELIGION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Rerum Novarum</i></li> <li>• <i>Syllabus of Errors</i></li> <li>• <i>Kulturkampf</i></li> <li>• Increased emphasis on morality among middle class</li> <li>• Decline among urban working classes.</li> </ul>
<b>NUTRITION AND HEALTH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor harvests created malnutrition.</li> <li>• Black Plague resulted in loss of 1/3 of population.</li> </ul>	<b>NUTRITION and HEALTH:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor life expectancy (about 25 years)</li> <li>• Price Revolution = less food consumption due to higher prices (until about 1650).</li> <li>• Bread is staple food for poor classes.</li> <li>• Upper-classes eat large quantities of meat.</li> <li>• Smallpox and famines still ravaged parts of Europe.</li> </ul>	<b>NUTRITION and HEALTH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved diet: more vegetables (esp. potato).</li> <li>• Increased life expectancy from 25 years to 35 years.</li> <li>• Major advances in control of plague and disease (esp. Small Pox—Edward Jenner)</li> <li>• William Harvey: Circulation of Blood</li> <li>• Development of public health</li> <li>• Hospital reform</li> <li>• Reform for mental health institutions</li> </ul>	<b>NUTRITION and HEALTH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health Movement: Bentham &amp; Chadwick</li> <li>• Bacterial Revolution: Pasteur-“germ theory”</li> <li>• Antiseptic (Lister)</li> <li>• Increased life expectancy</li> <li>• Significant decline in infant mortality after 1890</li> <li>• Poor living conditions in cities</li> </ul>

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<p><b>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feudalism dominated most of Europe.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population growth began in 16<sup>th</sup> century until about 1650.</li> <li>• Cities grew faster than rural areas.</li> <li>• Two major hierarchies existed:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Countryside: landlords, peasants, landless laborers</li> <li>2. Urban: merchants, artisans, laborers</li> </ol>               -- Clergy, lawyers, teachers, &amp; civil servants fit awkwardly in both hierarchies.             </li> <li>• Advancement up the hierarchy possible through education.</li> <li>• Enclosure movement</li> <li>• Putting out system</li> <li>• Serfdom in eastern Europe</li> </ul>	<p><b>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cottage Industry in rural areas.</li> <li>• Growth of cities.</li> <li>• Serfdom in eastern Europe.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased standard of living for average person; higher wages</li> <li>• Society more diverse and less unified</li> </ul> <p><b>Middle Class</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper Middle Class: Banking; industry; large-scale commerce</li> <li>• Diversified middle class groups Moderately successful industrialists, merchants, professionals (doctors, lawyers)</li> <li>• Lower Middle Class: Shopkeepers, small traders</li> </ul> <p><b>Lower Class:</b> (80% of population)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly skilled: Foremen; highly skilled handicraft trades</li> <li>• Semi skilled: Craftspeople</li> <li>• Low skilled: day laborers; domestic servants</li> </ul>
<p><b>SLAVERY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few Africans lived in Europe.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SLAVERY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African slavery introduced.</li> <li>• Dramatic increase in slave trade in New World.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SLAVERY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Still exists in Portuguese, Spanish and British empires.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SLAVERY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ends in Latin America as Spanish and Portuguese leaders are overthrown and Latin American countries become independent.</li> <li>• Britain ends slavery in 1833</li> <li>• France ends slavery in 1848</li> <li>• Remains in U.S. until 1865</li> </ul>

<b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>	<b>20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY</b>	<b>20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY</b>	<b>20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY</b>
<b>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baby Boom after WWII</li> <li>• Women having children earlier and fewer children (about 2.0)</li> <li>• Middle class children less economically dependent on parents</li> </ul>	<b>STATUS OF WOMEN:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equality in communist Russia</li> <li>• Female suffrage after WWI in W &amp; C Europe</li> <li>• Traditional and oppressed role in Fascist Italy and Germany</li> <li>• Women work in war industries in WWI and especially WWII</li> <li>• Women's rights movement in 1960s</li> </ul>	<b>EDUCATION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key to social advancement after WWII</li> <li>• After WWII, college widely available in W &amp; C Europe</li> <li>• Emphasis on science and math</li> <li>• "Big Science"</li> <li>• Student revolts in France, 1968</li> </ul>	<b>RELIGION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christian existentialism after WWI</li> <li>• Lateran Pact (1920) between Mussolini and the Papacy</li> <li>• Religion far less prominent than in any previous century</li> <li>• 1963 Catholic Ecumenical Council (end of Latin in Mass)</li> </ul>
<b>NUTRITION AND HEALTH:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased life expectancy after WWII</li> <li>• Leaner healthier lifestyle after 1970</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the welfare state throughout century</li> <li>• Large increase in middle-class after WWII</li> <li>• Fewer class distinctions after WWII</li> <li>• Aristocracy loses ground economically after WWII</li> <li>• Increase in white-collar jobs</li> </ul>		