## SOCIAL HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

### LATE MIDDLE AGES

**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

**STATUS OF WOMEN:**
- Status of upper-class women better than in next two centuries.

### 16th and 17th CENTURIES

**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.

**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 (Castiglione)
- Rape not considered serious crime.
- Protestant Reformation: women’s occupation is in the home.
- Catholic orders for women grew.

### 18th CENTURY

**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).

**STATUS OF WOMEN:**
- Protestant women still expected to manage the home.
- Upper-class Catholic women had self-development options in religious orders.

### 19TH CENTURY

**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 is vital
- Lower class kids less dependent on parents financially than middle class kids

**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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<tr>
<th>LATE MIDDLE AGES</th>
<th>16th and 17th CENTURIES</th>
<th>18th CENTURY</th>
<th>19th CENTURY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION:</strong></td>
<td>• Mostly for upper-classes</td>
<td>• Protestantism spurred increased education for boys and girls.</td>
<td>• Increase among middle class</td>
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</table>
| **RELIGION:**    | • Dominated by Catholic Church  
  • Reform movements: Wyclif and Hus.  
  • Some persecution of witches | • Protestant Reformation  
  • Catholic Counter Reformation  
  • Religious wars  
  • “New Monarchs” and Absolute Monarchs take control of national churches.  
  • Major persecution of alleged witches. | • Protestant “Pietism” in Germany.  
  • Rise of Methodism  
  • Catholic piety remains.  
  • Decrease in witch hunts |
| **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. | • 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 | • Public Health Movement: Bentham & Chadwick  
  • Bacterial Revolution: Pasteur-“germ theory”  
  • Antiseptic (Lister)  
  • Increased life expectancy  
  • Significant decline in infant mortality after 1890  
  • Poor living conditions in cities |
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<td>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</td>
<td>• Feudalism dominated most of Europe.</td>
<td>• Population growth began in 16th century until about 1650.</td>
<td>• Increased standard of living for average person; higher wages</td>
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<td>• Cities grew faster than rural areas.</td>
<td>• Two major hierarchies existed: 1. Countryside: landlords, peasants, landless laborers 2. Urban: merchants, artisans, laborers -- Clergy, lawyers, teachers, &amp; civil servants fit awkwardly in both hierarchies.</td>
<td>• Middle Class: Upper Middle Class: Banking; industry; large-scale commerce</td>
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<td>• Advancement up the hierarchy possible through education.</td>
<td>• Enclosure movement</td>
<td>• Diversified middle class groups</td>
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<td>• Putting out system</td>
<td>• Serfdom in eastern Europe</td>
<td>• Moderately successful industrialists, merchants, professionals (doctors, lawyers)</td>
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<td>• Serfdom in eastern Europe</td>
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<td>• Highly skilled: Foremen; highly skilled handicraft trades</td>
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<td>SLAVERY:</td>
<td>• Few Africans lived in Europe.</td>
<td>• African slavery introduced.</td>
<td>• Low skilled: day laborers; domestic servants</td>
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<td>• Dramatic increase in slave trade in New World.</td>
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<td>• Britain ends slavery in 1833</td>
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<td>• Remains in U.S. until 1865</td>
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<td>20th Century</td>
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<td><strong>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</strong></td>
<td><strong>STATUS OF WOMEN:</strong></td>
<td><strong>EDUCATION:</strong></td>
<td><strong>RELIGION:</strong></td>
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<td>• Baby Boom after WWII</td>
<td>• Equality in communist Russia</td>
<td>• Key to social advancement after WWII</td>
<td>• Christian existentialism after WWI</td>
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<td>• Women having children earlier and fewer children (about 2.0)</td>
<td>• Female suffrage after WWI in W &amp; C Europe</td>
<td>• After WWII, college widely available in W &amp; C Europe</td>
<td>• Lateran Pact (1920) between Mussolini and the Papacy</td>
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<td>• Middle class children less economically dependent on parents</td>
<td>• Traditional and oppressed role in Fascist Italy and Germany</td>
<td>• Emphasis on science and math</td>
<td>• Religion far less prominent than in any previous century</td>
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<td>• Women work in war industries in WWI and especially WWII</td>
<td>• &quot;Big Science&quot;</td>
<td>• 1963 Catholic Ecumenical Council (end of Latin in Mass)</td>
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<td>• Women's rights movement in 1960s</td>
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| 20th CENTURY | |
|--------------|
| **NUTRITION AND HEALTH:** | **SOCIAL STRUCTURE:** |
| • Increased life expectancy after WWII | • Increase in the welfare state throughout century |
| • Leaner healthier lifestyle after 1970 | • Large increase in middle-class after WWII |
| | • Fewer class distinctions after WWII |
| | • Aristocracy loses ground economically after WWII |
| | • Increase in white-collar jobs |