### 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
- Ave. 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

### 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.

### 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).

### 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 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

### Education:

- Mostly for upper-classes
- Protestantism spurred increased education for boys and girls.
- Humanitarianism of Enlightenment led to improved education

### Education:

- Increase among middle class
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS OF WOMEN:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status of upper-class women better than in next two centuries.</td>
<td>Status of upper-class women declines in Renaissance.</td>
<td>Protestant women still expected to manage the home.</td>
<td>After 1850, increasingly separate spheres: men worked in factories; women stayed at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most women not affected by Renaissance.</td>
<td>Educated women allowed involvement but subservient to men.</td>
<td>Upper-class Catholic women had self-development options in religious orders.</td>
<td>By late-19th century, women worked outside the home only in poor families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual double standard</td>
<td>Woman was to make herself pleasing to the man (Castagline)</td>
<td>Catholic orders for women grew.</td>
<td>Middle class women began working to organize and expand their rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>RELIGION:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominated by Catholic Church</td>
<td>Protestant Reformation</td>
<td>Protestant &quot;Pietism&quot; in Germany.</td>
<td>Rerum Novarum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform movements: Wyclif and Hus.</td>
<td>Catholic Counter Reformation</td>
<td>Rise of Methodism</td>
<td>Syllabus of Errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some persecution of witches</td>
<td>Religious wars</td>
<td>Catholic piety remains.</td>
<td>Kulturkampf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;New Monarchs&quot; and Absolute Monarchs take control of national churches.</td>
<td>Major persecution of alleged witches.</td>
<td>Decrease in witch hunts</td>
<td>Increased emphasis on morality among middle class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Decline among urban working classes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 in eastern Europe.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

- Increased standard of living for average person; higher wages
- Society more diverse and less unified

Middle 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

Lower Class: (80% of population)

- Highly skilled: Foremen; highly skilled handicraft trades
- Semi skilled: Craftspeople
- Low skilled: day laborers; domestic servants
### 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 expectancy
- Significant decline in infant mortality after 1890
- Poor living conditions in cities

### 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