

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

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 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

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

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 (Castiglione)
- 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

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:

- *Rerum Novarum*
- *Syllabus of Errors*
- *Kulturkampf*
- Increased emphasis on morality among middle class
- Decline among urban working classes.

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