| Year | Pre-Industrial Europe | Late Marriage | Nuclear Family | Open Field System | Premarital Sex common | Illegitimacy low | Marriages usually arranged | High Infant mortality | Breast feeding uncommon | In middle and upper class | Medical care primitive | blood letting, faith healers | Diet and Nutrition improving | Life span increasing (25-35) | Still very Religious | Carnival and Blood Sports | Most popular |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1650 |                       |               |                |                   |                       |                  |                           |                      |                        |                        |                     |                          |                          |                            |                        |                     |
| 1700 |                       |               |                |                   |                       |                  |                           |                      |                        |                        |                     |                          |                          |                            |                        |                     |
| 1750 |                       |               |                |                   |                       |                  |                           |                      |                        |                        |                     |                          |                          |                            |                        |                     |
| 1800 |                       |               | Cottage Industry & Factory System | Illegitimacy Explosion | Nuclear Family most common | Earlier Marriage (for love) | Urbanization | overcrowded, poor transportation, disease ramped | Child & female labor high | Family economic unit in factory | deplorable conditions | medical experimentation Increases | Drinking most popular |                       |                      |                     |
| 1850 |                       |               |                |                   |                       |                  |                           |                      |                        |                        |                     |                          |                          |                            |                        |                     |
| 1900 |                       | Age of Science | Illegitimacy decreases | Nuclear family | Urban improvements | Bacterial Revolution | Diverse social Classes | Married later | Women relegated To the home | --infant mortality Decreases | Maternal love Encouraged | sociology, Darwinism & realism |                       |                       |                      |                     |
Industry and the growth of cities

• Congestion, filth, and disease existed long before the Industrial Revolution
  • Cities had higher death rates than birth rates

Industrial Revolution & population growth made urban reform necessary

• In Britain, % of population living in cities of 20,000
  • 17 percent in 1801
  • to 54 percent in 1891

• Housing
  • Overcrowded, lacked sanitation, no yards
  • Many people lived amidst sewerage & poop
    • Manchester
      • Over 200 people shared ONE outhouse
Industry and the growth of cities

**Why the awful conditions?**
- A lack of transportation
  - “walking cities”
- Lack of sanitary codes
- Legacy of rural housing also contributed to the problem
Edwin Chadwick (British reformer) was influenced by Benthamites

- Problems could be dealt with rational, scientifically.
- greatest good for the greatest number.
  - believed that cleaning the city would curtail disease
  - proposed the installation of running water and sewers.
- New sanitation methods and public health laws were adopted all over Europe from the 1840s onward
Miasmatic theory
- Belief that disease was caused by bad odors

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)
- Germ Theory
  - germs caused disease
  - major breakthrough
  - Pasteurization
    - Organism growth that occurs during fermentation could be eliminated via heat
    - meant disease could be controlled through vaccines

Based on the work of Robert Koch and others, the organisms responsible for many diseases were identified and effective vaccines developed.

Lister developed the concept of sterilization of wounds

Mortality rates began to decline rapidly in European countries

Operation using Lister’s carbolic spray invented in 1869
Urban planning and public transportation

Better urban planning contributed to improved living conditions

After 1850, Paris was transformed by the urban planning of **Georges Haussmann** (1809-1884)

Pre 1850 Paris

- “labyrinth of narrow, dark streets, severely overcrowded”
- “walking city”
- Very high death rates

became a model city

- Broad, straight, tree lined boulevards cut through the center of the city
  - Prevent barricade building
- Parks created throughout the city
- Sewers improved and aqueducts built

Electric streetcars revolutionized urban life and enabled the cities to expand

The avenue de l'Opéra as seen by Pissaro
Between about 1850 and 1906, the standard of living for the average person improved substantially. But differences in wealth continued to be enormous; society remained stratified in a number of classes.
The middle classes

Upper middle class
- composed of successful business families who were attracted to the aristocratic lifestyle

Middle-middle class group
- contained merchants, lawyers, and doctors—people who were well off but not wealthy.

Lower middle class
- shopkeepers, small businessmen, and white-collar workers.
- Experts, such as engineers, chemists, accountants, and managers, were also considered members of the middle class, as were those in public and private management
- Teachers, dentists, and nurses rose up the ladder to become middle class
Middle-class culture united these sub-classes

**lifestyle included**
- large meals, dinner parties, servants, an interest in fashionable dressing, and good education

**code of expected behavior**
- stressed hard work, self-discipline, religion, and restraint from vices
The working classes

Vast majority of people (4 out of 5)
- had varying lifestyles and little unity
- Highly skilled workers constituted "labor aristocracy."
  - developed a lifestyle of stern morality
  - considered themselves the leaders of the working class
  - had strong political and philosophical beliefs.
Drinking was a favorite leisure activity

- Drunkenness often resulted in fights and misery
- "drinking problem" declined in the late 19th century
- Cafes and pubs became respectable, even for women.
- Pubs became centers for working class politics
- Other pastimes included sports and music halls.

Hogarth’s Gin Lane and Beer Street, 1751
The working classes

Became less religious and more secular partly because of lack of churches, also because the church was seen as an institution that upheld the power and position of the ruling elites. Religious organizations linked with an ethnic group (e.g., Irish and Jewish), and not the state, tended to thrive.
Premarital sex and marriage

"Romantic love" had triumphed over economic considerations in the working class by 1850.

Economic considerations remained important to the middle class

Premarital sex remained high

After 1850, illegitimacy decreased, indicating the growing morality and stability of the working class
155 thousand prostitutes registered in Paris

Middle and upper classes fueled it

Men commonly turned to prostitutes because marriages were so often made later in life, especially in the middle and upper classes.
Marriage and family ties were often strong.

Never strayed too far from the nest.

Kinship networks were an important source of mutual support and welfare.
The preindustrial pattern of women working outside the home disappeared, except for working class women.

Separate spheres

- Women became fulltime mothers and homemakers, not wage earners
- Husband was the breadwinner
Women were excluded from good jobs; the law placed women in an inferior position. A wife in England had no legal identity and no right to own property. In France, the Napoleonic Code gave women few legal rights.
Women struggled for rights

Middle class feminists campaigned for equal legal rights, equal education, access to the professions, and work for women.

These women scored some victories, but still in Germany in 1900 women were kept out of universities and the professions.

Socialist women called for the liberation of working class women through revolution.
Meanwhile, women's control and influence in the home increased

- The wife usually determined how the family's money was spent and made all the major domestic decisions.
- Running the household was complicated and demanding, and many women sacrificed for the welfare and comfort of their husbands.
The home increased in emotional importance in all social classes; it symbolized shelter from the harsh working world
“HOME IS THE NEST WHERE ALL IS BEST”
Strong emotional bonds between mothers and children and between wives and husbands developed
Women encouraged to marry someone their own age for love
Indifference of mothers toward their children came to an end—as mothers developed deep emotional ties with their children.

- more breastfeeding and less swaddling and abandonment of babies
- fathers were urged to help in child rearing.
Birthrate declined each child became more important and could receive more advantages. The main reason for the reduction in family size was the parents' desire to improve the family's economic and social position. Children were no longer seen as an economic asset.
Many children were too controlled by parents, however, and suffered the effects of excessive parental concern.

- Prevailing theories encouraged many parents to think that their own emotional characteristics were passed to their children; thus, they were responsible for any abnormality in the child
  - “Never run the risk of conception when you are sick or over-tired…”

- Parents were obsessed with the child's sexual behavior—particularly the possibility of masturbation.
- "Spare the rod and spoil the child"
- Relations between fathers and children were often tense; fathers tended to be very demanding.

In
In studying family dynamics, Freud developed his theory of the Oedipal complex: that a son competes with his father for his mother's love. Working-class youths had more avenues of escape from family tensions than middleclass youths.
Science and thought

Scientific knowledge expanded rapidly—resulting in new products.

The triumph of science

- Theoretical discoveries resulted increasingly in practical benefits, as in thermodynamics, chemistry, and electricity.
- Scientific achievements strengthened faith in progress and gave science unrivaled prestige.
Many thinkers, such as Comte, tried to study society scientifically—using data collected by the government—and find general social laws.

Comte argued that the third and final stage of knowledge is that of science, or what he called the "positivist method."

Positivism would allow social scientists to develop a disciplined and harmonic society ruled by science and experts.
Theories of dynamic development and evolution fascinated the nineteenth century.

- Building on the ideas of Lyell and Lamarck, Charles Darwin theorized that all life had evolved gradually from a common origin through an unending "struggle for survival" that led to the survival of the fittest by natural selection.
- Social Darwinists, such as Herbert Spencer, applied Darwin's ideas to human affairs.
Realism, which stressed that heredity and environment determined human behavior, replaced romanticism as the dominant literary trend from the 1840s through the 1890s.

Realist writers, led by Emilie Zola, gloried in everyday life, taboo subjects, and the urban working class.

The realists were strict determinists and believed that human actions were caused by unalterable natural laws.

Balzac and Flaubert, along with Zola, were the leading French realists.

Mary Ann Evans (George Eliot) and Hardy in Britain, Tolstoy in Russia, and Dreiser in America were also great realists.