

Chapter 20

The Changing Life of the People

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Typically, the European married couple married late and did not reside with an extended family.
- ___ 2. The most common job outside the household for girls was prostitution.
- ___ 3. It appears that the role of doctors and hospital care in bringing about improvement in health in the eighteenth century was minor.
- ___ 4. The infant mortality rate in pre-modern Europe was at least 20%.
- ___ 5. In the eighteenth century, abortion was common.
- ___ 6. The most common traditional method of birth control during this period was *coitus interruptus*.
- ___ 7. By the 1770s fewer than 5% percent of newborns in Paris were abandoned.
- ___ 8. Foundling homes in the eighteenth century had mortality rates above 50%.
- ___ 9. An important call for a more humane education of children was issued by Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
- ___ 10. Between 1600 and 1800, literacy increased among boys but not among girls, who were still kept out of most schools.
- ___ 11. In the eighteenth century, the diet of the poorer people typically was short on meat and eggs.
- ___ 12. The “four-bottle man” was a stereotypical drunken English squire.
- ___ 13. The price of sugar, over the course of the eighteenth century, increased because of increasing demand and stagnant supply.
- ___ 14. Pietism was the Catholic revival of the eighteenth century.
- ___ 15. John Wesley was the founder of Methodism in England.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. One of the chief deficiencies of the diet of both rich and poor Europeans was the absence of sufficient
a. meat. b. fruit and vegetables c. white bread d. wine
- ___ 2. A family in which three or four generations live under the same roof under the direction of a patriarch is known as a(n)
a. nuclear family b. conjugal family c. industrial household d. extended family
- ___ 3. Prior to about 1750, marriage between two persons was more often than not
a. undertaken freely by the couple.
b. controlled by law and parents.
c. based on romantic love.
d. undertaken without economic considerations.
- ___ 4. The establishment of founding hospitals in the eighteenth century was an attempt to
a. prevent the spread of the bubonic plague.
b. isolate children from smallpox.
c. prevent willful destruction and abandonment of newborn children.
d. provide adequate childbirth facilities for rich women.
- ___ 5. All of the following statements about preindustrial society's attitudes toward children are true EXCEPT
a. Parents often treated their children with indifference and brutality.
b. Poor children were often forced to work in the early factories.
c. Doctors were the only people interested in the children's welfare.
d. Killing of children by parents or nurses was common.
- ___ 6. Between 1750 and 1850, illegitimacy in Europe
a. declined dramatically b. remained consistent with earlier levels
c. was punished by imprisonment of the mother d. increased dramatically.
- ___ 7. In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries people usually married
a. surprisingly late b. surprisingly early c. almost never d. and divorced frequently
- ___ 8. Which of the following was NOT a general characteristic of the European family of the eighteenth century?
a. Nuclear family b. Late marriages c. Many unmarried relatives d. Extended family
- ___ 9. The overwhelming reason for postponement of marriage was
a. that people didn't like the institution of marriage.
b. lack of economic independence.
c. the stipulation of a legal age.
d. that young men and women valued the independence of a working life.

- ___ 10. In the second half of the eighteenth century, the earlier pattern of marriage and family life began to break down. Which of the following was NOT a result of this change?
- A greater number of illegitimate births
 - Earlier marriages
 - Marriages exclusively for economic reasons
 - Marriages for love
- ___ 11. The “illegitimacy explosion” of the late eighteenth century was encouraged by all of the following EXCEPT
- The laws, especially in Germany, concerning the right of the poor to marry
 - The mobility of young people needing to work off the farm
 - The influence of the French Revolution, which repressed freedom in sexual and marital behavior
 - The decreasing influence of parental pressure and village tradition
- ___ 12. Which of the following statements best describes the attitude toward children in the first part of the eighteenth century?
- They were protected and cherished.
 - They were never disciplined.
 - They were treated as they were—children living in a child’s world.
 - They were ignored, often brutalized, and often unloved.
- ___ 13. Most of the popular education in Europe of the eighteenth century was sponsored by
- the church.
 - the state
 - private individuals
 - parents, in the home
- ___ 14. Which of the following would most likely be found in an eighteenth-century hospital?
- Isolation of patients
 - Sanitary conditions
 - Uncrowded conditions
 - Uneducated nurses and poor nursing practices
- ___ 15. The greatest medical triumph of the eighteenth century was the conquest of
- starvation
 - smallpox
 - scurvy
 - cholera
- ___ 16. The practice of sending one’s newborn baby to be suckled by a poor woman in the countryside was known as
- the cottage system
 - infanticide
 - wet-nursing
 - overlying
- ___ 17. Which of the following was NOT a common food for the European poor?
- Vegetables
 - beer
 - dark bread
 - milk
- ___ 18. It appears that the chief dietary problem of European society was the lack of an adequate supply of
- vitamins A and C.
 - vitamin B complex
 - meat
 - sugar

- ___ 19. Probably the best thing an eighteenth-century sick person could do with regard to hospitals would be to
- enter only if an operation was suggested by a doctor.
 - enter only if in need of drugs.
 - enter only a hospital operating under Galenic theory.
 - stay away.
- ___ 20. The country that led the way in the development of universal education was
- Britain.
 - Prussia.
 - France.
 - Austria.
- ___ 21. In which of the following countries did a religious conviction that the path to salvation lay in careful study of the Scriptures lead to an effective network of schools and a very high literacy rate by 1800?
- Austria
 - England
 - France
 - Scotland
- ___ 22. The desire for “bread as white as snow” led to
- a decline in bacterial diseases.
 - a significant nutritional advance.
 - an increase in the supply of bread.
 - a nutritional decline.
- ___ 23. The general eighteenth-century attitude toward masturbation was that it
- was harmless and perhaps healthy.
 - unacceptable for women but okay for men.
 - caused insanity and thereby must be prevented.
 - did not exist.
- ___ 24. The general trend in Catholic countries was for monarchs to following the Protestant lead in
- limiting the power and influence of the church.
 - adopting the idea of predestination.
 - casting off all allegiance to the papacy.
 - protecting the poor.
- ___ 25. During the eighteenth century the Society of Jesus
- found its power and position in Europe rise.
 - gained considerable land in Portugal and France.
 - was ordered out of France and Spain.
 - avoided politics and property accumulation altogether.