

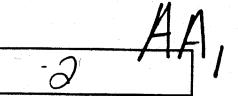
AP[®] European History **2001 Sample Student Responses**

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However, by the turn of the century
changes in technology were changing the
way children were thought of and raised.
Toots such as the hand from and the cotton
oun began to draw people away from the
agricultural life and into work in other a
domestic system, or factory. No longer did
children of peasants become laborers. Nowfor
the first few years of life children were more
Of a liability. This read to delayed time between
marriage and birth, and a closer relationship
between mothers and children. The concept of
nobility began to dwindle as a "middle class"
swiftly rose. Now children of all classes became
closer to their parents as an attitude of "providing"
for children began to take hold. Some compulsory education and child labor laws were established
education and child labor laws were established
which further closed the gap between nobility
and peasantry, and strengthened family tres as children were forced to live at home longer without
Children were forced to live at have a topicard
leaving to work or marry. The attitudes toward children and child rearing were beginning to move
children and child rearring were regularly ties and a
in the direction of stronger family ties, and a smaller family as the nineteenth century
Smaller family as the inverse and
Reached its mid point
Harway through the nneteenth century western Europe saw the Pull effects of full
blown inclustrialization. Factories and urbanized
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cities were now common place, and home to much of Europe's populace. Family size was
now only two to four children, as children
no longer equated to labor. Children of
nobility remained educated, but now stood to
inhent more than land and title. Furthermore,
the distinction between "nobility" and
"peasantly" was a very fine line. Child
Tabor laws and compulsary education fee
all made middle and lower class children
closer to thier "privledged peers. A desire
to raise children to have a better life than
their parents began to shape many middle
children not for labor, but to be educated
Children not for labor, but to be educated
parents. As a result marriage now tendend
to be delayed and the time between mamage
and the bith of a first child remained delayed
as well. Planned families led to stronger family
ties and relationships in all classes and
Children became an emotional fufillment for
parents rather than a sole source of
<u>labor.</u>
In short. The new technologies of industrialization

and urbanization of countries led to the shift from children as commodities to children as lawing family members in the peniod 1750-1900

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

the advancement of medicene as well as knowledge gained through specialized broks Child-rearing also differed among the classes. Europeans began to take much more of an Interest in the wellbring of their childrens throughout he 18th and 19th communes. Old memods of child-rearing such as swardling the baby and the use of well nurses decreased as new knowledge of the way and me use of well nurses decreased as new knowledge of the way and the use of well nurses through the take care of the children. Specialized books on child-rearing paperd up everwhere throughout library when also began to have fewer children for economic reasons. Therefore women had more difficult to support. Therefore women had more attention to place on each individual child. Because of medical advancements fewer babies were dying, allowing moments to establish a closer rapport with their newborns without fear of emotional etachment. This greater interest in child-rearing developed mainly among the middle and upper classes. Because of this great intrest in childhood development, the lives of three classes of children were somewhat restricted and they	(2) European attitudes toward children and child-
Greater Intrest in Child-maring developed as time progressed and importance increased. These changes were aided by the advancement of medicene as well as knowledge gained through specialized books. Child-rearing also differed among the classes. Europeans began to take much more of an Interst in the wellhoung of their childrent throughout the 18th and 19th continues. Old methods of child-rearing such as swardling the baby and the use of wet nurses decreased as new knowledge was gained. Women Abegan to broast feed paracrophet and relied less heavily off nurses that appears to take care of the children. Specialized books on child-maring paped up everwhere that appears Women also began to have fewer children for economic reasons. Therefore women had more attention to place a each individual child. Because of medical advancements fewer trapport with their grade allowing mothers to establish a closer rapport with their newborns without fear of emotional examinents. This greater interest in child-rearing developed Mainly among my middle and upper classes. Because of this great interest in childhood development, the lives of these classes of children were somewhat restricted and they	rearing changed arastically in the period from 1750 to 1900
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However, in the working classes, child-rearing differed
in that the Industral revolution interfered with normal familial
relations. Many children worked in the factories and were
thereby granted much more independence than the restricted middle
and upper class children. Because they earned their own
wages, working class young adults mandative would often
live & independently of their families. In addition, many of
the working class formilles continued to have large
numbers of offspring to due to the wages they could recieve
until child labor laws prevented children from working.
In conclusion makes de el cloude conse and
In conclusion, memoris of child-rearing gradually
improved in Western Europe over the 18th and 19th centuries.
New knowledge paved the way for this improvement, abolishing
old child practices and instituting new ones. In addition, child-
rearing attitudes varied among the classes due to the influence
of the Industrial Revolution on family relationships.