

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: <https://sellbox.com/products/test-bank-the-family-diversity-inequality-and-social-change-3e-cohen> Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 2

1. Since the 1960s, there has been a trend showing an increase for both men and women in the median age at first marriage. We are also seeing a decrease in the number of married households and an increase in the percentage of individuals living alone. Based on what you have read in this chapter, how could these trends shape the relationship of contemporary marriages?
2. What factors have led to marriage's change from a relationship of necessity to one that is optional?

### Pre-Reading Quiz

3. When the birth rate spiked dramatically during what we now call the baby boom (1946–1964), the percentage of women in the paid labor force
  - a. declined slightly.
  - b. stayed about the same.
  - c. increased.
  - d. declined dramatically.
4. If you hope to marry (or if you are married), do you plan to (or did you) marry the person of your own choice for love? Do you tend to (or plan to) make decisions together or do you see one partner as subordinate to the other?
5. How many people do you know who share your first name? How many people do you know who share your parents' or grandparents' first names? Think about the women and men (and girls and boys) whom you know. Do more women or more men have first names in common?

### Review Quiz

6. Beth and Kathryn were married in Massachusetts. If we wish to distinguish the characteristics of different types of married couples, we could refer to this marriage between two people of the same gender as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. miscegenation
  - b. heterogamy
  - c. patriarchy
  - d. homogamy
7. Archeological findings in central Europe indicate what insight about families?
- a. Diverse family arrangements, not only the nuclear family, were recognized by the villagers.
  - b. Nuclear families were the only recognized family form.
  - c. Individuals did not marry people from other geographical locations.
  - d. Without biological parents, children were not cared for.
8. In Europe prior to the formation of the United States, what was the principal role of marriage?
- a. site for spiritual expression
  - b. system of property and labor cooperation
  - c. source of romantic ideology
  - d. way of protecting children from adult experiences
9. Which of these factors does the textbook cite as a reason family sizes became smaller over the course of the nineteenth century?
- a. The rate of infant mortality increased.
  - b. Norms changed and most women no longer wanted to be mothers.
  - c. Couples started having children earlier.
  - d. The logic of child rearing changed to require more resources.
10. Under the ideology of separate spheres, what were separated?
- a. work and play

- b. adults at work and children at school
- c. men at work and women at home
- d. marriage and childbearing

11. In colonial America, Christian doctrine supported the legal concept of coverture, and wives \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. had to cover their heads in public
- b. had full rights to citizenship
- c. had the right to their husbands' property
- d. did not have a legal existence, but were incorporated into their husbands' citizenship

12. From 1638 to the end of the transatlantic slave trade in 1807, the marriages of enslaved Africans were not legally recognized and children were the property of slave owners. In this context, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. slaves on small farms were unlikely to be separated from their families
- b. slaves were unable to form families
- c. most slaves married and most children lived with both parents
- d. most of family life was a reflection of their African traditions

13. Since the nineteenth century, what has happened with children?

- a. They lost emotional value and gained economic value.
- b. They lost economic value and gained emotional value.
- c. Their overall value in the culture has declined.
- d. They gained both economic value and emotional value.

14. Industrialization and the ideology of separate spheres \_\_\_\_\_ economic inequality between husbands and wives and \_\_\_\_\_ advantage grew.

- a. increased; wives'
- b. increased; husbands'
- c. decreased; wives'
- d. decreased; husbands'

15.What contributed to the decline of courtship in the process of mate selection?

- a. decreasing exposure to urban life for young adults
- b. increasing freedom for young adults
- c. growing importance of family ties
- d. decreasing disposable income for young adults

16.According to the text, what had a significant impact on the emergence of the dating system in the early to mid-twentieth century?

- a. railroads
- b. cars
- c. the flu epidemic of 1917
- d. computers

17.The baby boom refers to births in the United States in which years?

- a. 1846–1864
- b. 1896–1914
- c. 1946–1964
- d. 1996–2014

18.The family wage refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. wage necessary for a male earner to provide for his wife and children
- b. cost of marriage for employed women and their children
- c. tax benefits people get from being married
- d. tax penalties people pay for being married

19.When they were instituted in the early twentieth century, programs like Social Security and Aid to Dependent Children promoted marriage by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. giving support to never-married women
- b. providing benefits only to veterans
- c. reducing economic incentives
- d. making women who never married or who divorced ineligible

20. Since the 1900s, the trend in age at first marriage \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. dropped significantly
  - b. has remained mostly the same
  - c. increased until the 1950s and then decreased
  - d. decreased until the 1950s and then significantly increased
21. According to the textbook, the decline of the name Mary in the United States represents the rising trend of what attitude?
- a. conformity
  - b. atheism
  - c. Islam
  - d. individualism
22. In the 1950s and the economy was growing and the age at first marriage was lower than it had been in the first half of the century. These factors influenced employers to change their policy of hiring only \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. married women
  - b. single women
  - c. married men
  - d. single men
23. During the 1960s and after, \_\_\_\_\_ increased the independence of middle-class and more educated women, while \_\_\_\_\_ increased the independence of poor women.
- a. state forces; market forces
  - b. market forces; state forces
  - c. family stability; family change
  - d. family change; family stability
24. We can argue that elevating marriage to the status of a true love relationship, instead of a relationship based on tradition and economic necessity, might contribute to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ acceptance of divorce.
- a. decreased

- b. increased
- c. stable
- d. unrelated

25. Which of the following demonstrates the increased likelihood that adults will spend more of their lives unmarried than in the past?

- a. higher percentage of adults living with no relatives
- b. decline in divorce rate
- c. younger average age of marriage
- d. decline in single parenthood

26. Growing family diversity has come from which type of household becoming less common?

- a. married couples
- b. single parents
- c. single nonparents
- d. retired senior citizens living alone

27. Today's cities are changing to meet increases in the number of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ living in urban environments.

- a. young married couples; older adults
- b. married parents; older adults
- c. young single women; nuclear families
- d. young single women; older adults

#### InQuizitive

28. According to the author, which of the following statements is true about family diversity today?

- a. The diversity of new child names has gotten out of hand.
- b. When parents are given greater freedom to name their children, they choose more diverse names.

- c. Parents today are less conformist than they used to be.
- d. There are fewer names to choose from today than in the past.

29. What did the phrase “so chosen, he is her lord” mean for women during the American colonial period?

- a. Religion dictated women’s daily lives.
- b. Women had no choice in their responsibilities as wives.
- c. Once women chose their husbands and were married, they were bound to obey.
- d. Women in noble families had the free will to choose their husbands and to leave their husbands.

30. Why does the textbook author attribute the rise in women’s autonomy to the American Revolution?

- a. The leaders of the American Revolution espoused the virtue of autonomy, which women began to embrace for themselves.
- b. Women had to independently raise families during the American Revolution, and they felt a renewed sense of autonomy in response.
- c. The industrial revolution, which coincided with the end of the American Revolution, prompted greater autonomy among women.
- d. Women took part in the American Revolution and felt this loyalty and service deserved greater autonomy.

31. What of the following is the most accurate example of a split-household family?

- a. An African American woman raises her children after her divorce.
- b. A Chinese man works on a U.S. railroad, leaving his wife behind in China.
- c. A slave woman works in her master’s house while her husband works in the fields.
- d. A White man’s legal status “covers” his wife, under the law of coverture.

32. Which of the following was a relatively common form of polygamy in the nineteenth century?

- a. the increasingly common practice for married couples to divorce and remarry

- b. the practice among pioneers to remain unmarried
- c. the practice in Mormon communities for a man to have more than one wife
- d. the practice in American Indian tribes for a woman to have more than one husband

33. According to the textbook, humans' increased longevity over time is largely the result of

- a. genetic changes.
- b. increased consumption of liquor.
- c. improvements in standard of living.
- d. urbanization.

34. Which of the following is an important broad historic trend impacting the character of American family life?

- a. decreased longevity
- b. families performing more functional tasks at home
- c. increased family size
- d. decline of the two-parent nuclear family

35. Archaeologists' discovery of Stone Age family burials in Europe was sociologically significant because

- a. ancient people survived by only living in biologically related groups.
- b. unlike today, children were weaned earlier and learned to fend for themselves.
- c. different family arrangements were honored, not just the nuclear family.
- d. mothers waited to have additional children to ensure each child survived.

36. According to the textbook, the pervasive element of European and American society in which men controlled all property and had control over women and children is called

- a. sexism.
- b. matriarchy.
- c. patriarchy.



d. traditional society.

37. Todd married his long-time girlfriend because he loves her and considers her his best friend. What type of relationship are they practicing?

- a. companionate marriage
- b. homogamy
- c. family goals
- d. courtship

38. The most prevalent form of marriage throughout human history has been

- a. monogamy.
- b. companionate.
- c. polygamy.
- d. matriarchy.

39. According to the textbook, men's power within society at large and their power within the family are

- a. mutually reinforcing.
- b. mutually exclusive.
- c. at odds with one another.
- d. earned and stable.

40. Respect for elders, reliance on extended family networks, and matrilineal descent are characteristics of which early American groups?

- a. American Indians
- b. African Americans
- c. European colonists
- d. Asian Americans

41. A family system in which people are considered descendants of their mothers is called

- a. matriarchal descent.

- b. matrilineal descent.
- c. feminist descent.
- d. polygamous descent.

42. In colonial times, government played a more distant role in family matters than it does today. Family matters then were more supported and regulated by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Christian doctrine
- b. stem family
- c. heterogamy
- d. dowry

43. \_\_\_\_\_ were the most powerful group in early United States society, enforcing cultural standards through political and economic power.

- a. Africans
- b. Asians
- c. Europeans
- d. American Indians

44. Elizabeth owns a small farm and generates income by selling vegetables and meat at the local market. When she marries, her citizenship is incorporated into her husband's, and he now owns her farm and income. What type of practice does this scenario describe?

- a. courtship
- b. coverture
- c. polygamy
- d. separate spheres

45. Colonial children were not considered innocent and were controlled through strict discipline and hard work, due primarily to which social force?

- a. economic necessity
- b. religious belief
- c. poor health

d. poor education

46. Most colonial households were made up of

- a. nuclear families.
- b. extended families.
- c. fictive kin.
- d. companionate marriages.

47. In the early United States, most enslaved children lived with

- a. grandparents.
- b. unrelated adults.
- c. one parent.
- d. both parents.

48. It is difficult for historians to know which aspects of family life among enslaved Africans were African traditions because

- a. no records were kept.
- b. language and customs were suppressed.
- c. this part of slave history has not been studied.
- d. customs and traditions varied widely among slaves.

49. The period of rapid change brought about by democracy and industrialism created a conservative backlash in the nineteenth century because

- a. conservatives believed that women's freedom threatened the traditional family.
- b. women were demanding egalitarian marriages instead of separate spheres.
- c. women became the primary economic contributors of the family.
- d. the emotional aspects of marriage were replaced by political and economic functions of marriage.

50. As mate selection became less a matter of economics and status and more an emotional endeavor, a compromise was offered in the practice of \_\_\_\_\_,

which offered more freedom to potential couples while still requiring parents' approval.

- a. arranged marriage
- b. dating
- c. cohabitation
- d. courtship

51. During the nineteenth century, how did the idea of childhood change?

- a. Childhood were viewed as harboring evil spirits that needed to be crushed.
- b. Fathers were expected to be household authorities given their newfound power in the workplace.
- c. Children were now considered to be fundamentally innocent.
- d. Conformity was emphasized, leaving little room for children to express their individuality.

52. According to the textbook, the cultural doctrine under which the appropriate behavior for women is to work at home is called

- a. industrialization.
- b. separate spheres.
- c. wage gap.
- d. monogamy.

53. In the nineteenth century, government authority expanded into family life by

- a. regulating marriage and citizenship.
- b. outlawing divorce.
- c. requiring men to be faithful to their wives.
- d. allowing other religions to influence political policies.

54. In a male-dominated wage economy, orphans and widows were commonly

- a. cared for by extended families.
- b. aided by an emerging welfare system.
- c. taken in by churches.

d. homeless.

55. Compared to White families, African American families in the late nineteenth century had which of the following qualities?

- a. greater gender equality
- b. stronger marriages
- c. weaker extended family networks
- d. disorganized family rituals

56. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 cut off new immigration from China, which resulted in

- a. unmarried Chinese men.
- b. split-household families.
- c. stronger marriages.
- d. poverty among the Chinese.

57. For White families in the nineteenth century, what was a central reason for a dramatic decrease in the number of children born?

- a. Many diseases had not been cured yet by antibiotics.
- b. More women were working outside the home.
- c. Couples learned how to prevent pregnancy.
- d. Costs of living were prohibitive to large families.

58. In 1855, Lucy Stone got married and wanted to keep her surname, stating, "My name is my identity and must not be lost." Since her time, there has been dispute within the legal system regarding surnames and marriage. What is the legal requirement regarding women's name change upon marriage today?

- a. By law, a woman must take the surname of her husband.
- b. By law, a woman must either take her husband's surname or hyphenate surnames.
- c. By law, no state requires a woman to take her husband's surname.
- d. By law, a husband must sign a legal document agreeing his new wife does not have to change her name.

59. How did the first major group of Latinos become Americans?

- a. The United States laid claim to more than half of Mexico in what is now the American Southwest (after the Mexican–American war).
- b. They applied for immigration status.
- c. They crossed the Mexican–American border looking for work.
- d. The United States requested additional labor from Mexico.

60. The idealized “traditional” nuclear family, consisting of male breadwinner and female homemaker, was the most common arrangement

- a. throughout American history until the 1970s.
- b. in the 1950s.
- c. throughout human history.
- d. only during colonial times.

61. In the early 1900s, the nature of marriage began to change. This cultural shift is known as a change from

- a. religious to civil marriages.
- b. romantic to economic partnerships.
- c. institution to companionship.
- d. endogamy to exogamy.

62. A family guided by the authority of the father would be considered a

- a. patriarchal family.
- b. companionship family.
- c. matriarchal family.
- d. nuclear family.

63. A family consisting of two parents and their children, whose priorities are personal fulfillment and common affection, would be considered a

- a. stem family.
- b. companionship family.

- c. traditional family.
- d. patriarchal family.

64. For what reason did companionate marriage appeal to many men in growing white-collar industries?

- a. the benefits of dual incomes
- b. the economic benefits of fewer children
- c. the practical support of having a homemaker
- d. a remedy for alienation in the workplace

65. Social forces in the 1950s increased the motivation for young people to marry by

- a. providing government incentives.
- b. enforcing moral and religious pressure.
- c. broadening the role of extended family.
- d. offering fewer economic opportunities.

66. Companionate marriage contributed to the breakdown of the courtship system because

- a. parental supervision became more important than individual preference when choosing a spouse.
- b. the growing sense of independence in young people could not easily be controlled.
- c. there were fewer opportunities in urban areas.
- d. young people were more concerned with social status and economic needs than equality based on companionship.

67. Ford Motor Company's "Five Dollar Day" wage increase is an example of

- a. increasing labor unrest among employees.
- b. a company trying to improve customer loyalty.
- c. promoting economic opportunities to achieve an idealized breadwinner-homemaker family.
- d. businesses' strict moral tone of marital regulation.

68. How did industrialism and separate spheres alter men's economic advantage over women?

- a. Waged workers were men, and labor in the home did not generate as much income.
- b. Women wielded more power within the workplace, which allowed them to be independent of their husbands.
- c. Women gained economic power as families recognized women's labor as critical to family survival.
- d. Women were emboldened by their economic power over their homes and men were emboldened in their workplaces.

69. Which of the following supports the idea that the institution of marriage remains very important in U.S. society?

- a. the decline of polygamy in the United States
- b. the fight for access to marriage by gays and lesbians
- c. the cultural doctrine of separate spheres
- d. the consistent marriage rate across generations

70. Federal mortgage guarantees enabled who to afford to buy homes?

- a. all baby boom parents
- b. White baby boom parents
- c. Black baby boom parents
- d. greater diversity of families

71. The family in the second half of the twentieth century was heavily impacted by the

- a. reduced opportunity for women.
- b. increased reliance on extended family for care.
- c. reduction in government assistance programs.
- d. decline of the home as a place of work.

72. Between 1920 and 1965, as families acquired new household technologies such as dishwashers and microwave ovens, household labor changed in what way?

- a. Women spent far fewer hours on housework as efficiency improved.



- b. Women spent even more hours on housework, but they were doing different things as expectations of cleanliness grew.
- c. Women experienced only a modest change in the hours of housework they did.
- d. Housework began to be done by men.

73. In the late twentieth century, cultural changes in the meaning of and motivation for marriage evolved in what way?

- a. Economic pressure to stay married increased.
- b. Emotional success became central to marriage success.
- c. Choosing to remain single was increasingly discouraged.
- d. Endogamy was strengthened.

74. Increasing physical separation of families

- a. heightened the personal value of independence.
- b. reduced family diversity.
- c. undermined people's sense of freedom.
- d. clarified the involuntary nature of modern family relationships.

75. White women formally achieved the right to vote with the passage of the

- a. Nineteenth Amendment.
- b. Civil Rights Act.
- c. Voting Rights Act.
- d. Fifteenth Amendment.

76. Which of the following is a characteristic of modern grandparenting, especially in poor families?

- a. Grandparents are less likely to have long-lasting emotional bonds with their grandchildren.
- b. Most grandparents would rather live with family members.
- c. Grandparents are more involved due to their financial dependence on adult children.
- d. Grandparents are doing more direct caregiving of grandchildren.

77.Many women find themselves caring for adolescent children as well as aging parents. Social scientists call this population

- a. caregivers.
- b. middle-aged.
- c. the middle generation.
- d. the sandwich generation.

78.Middle-class and affluent families were the first to develop an emphasis on emotional bonds in family life because

- a. popular culture and the media promoted doing so.
- b. they had less need to consider the economic impact of mate selection.
- c. they tended to be less religious.
- d. they had more children.

79.The increasing diversity of naming practices is indicative of

- a. religious practice.
- b. tradition.
- c. personal freedom.
- d. egotism.

80.The textbook defines family wage as

- a. the annual income a family makes.
- b. the increase in available resources for those who are married over singlehood.
- c. the wage necessary for a family to survive with two adults working.
- d. the amount necessary for a male earner to provide subsistence for his wife and children.

81.Historian Elaine Tyler May stated that American families after World War II perceived an “intense need to feel liberated from the past and secure in the future.” How did families attempt to achieve this feeling?

- a. by focusing on traditional gender roles
- b. by encouraging women to maintain jobs outside of the home
- c. by marrying later and delaying having children
- d. by turning inward toward family life and having several children

82. In the second half of the twentieth century, family diversity was facilitated through institutional factors that

- a. encouraged aging people to move in with their married adult children.
- b. allowed people to structure their lives independently through welfare and pension programs.
- c. discouraged home ownership.
- d. contributed to the decline in women's employment.

83. Why would a social scientist claim that the role of grandparents in middle-class and affluent families differ from grandparents' roles in poor families?

- a. Poorer families are more likely to have strained relationships with grandparents because of economic stress.
- b. Poor families emphasize the role of grandparents more than their middle-class/affluent counterparts because of strong emotional bonds.
- c. There is more likely to be an economic need for grandparents to provide caregiving in poorer families.
- d. There is minimal difference in the roles of grandparents among poor, middle-class, and affluent families.

84. According to the textbook, married-couple families peaked between 1950 and 1960. What replaced the dominance of married-couple families?

- a. extended families
- b. stem families
- c. single-parent families
- d. a general increase in family diversity

85. Today, many young women are drawn to urban areas because

- a. housing costs are more reasonable there than in the suburbs.

- b. greater family commitments make urban living easier.
- c. there are more job opportunities and neighborhoods with like-minded peers.
- d. urban areas contain single-family homes relatively isolated from each other.

86. Identify two major social trends in the historical development of the American family from colonial to modern times, explaining why they are significant.

87. Describe what is known about prehistoric families and explain the significance of these findings for our understanding of family in general.

88. Evaluate the role of religion, particularly the Christian church, on family norms and values in the nineteenth century.

89. Describe the impact of slavery on the family structure of African Americans throughout U.S. history.

90. Analyze the impact of the Industrial Revolution on family structure, paying particular attention to family structure, social class, and gender roles.

91. Identify three specific examples of government influence over family life and describe their long-term impact.

92. Discuss the social construction of childhood, evaluating the experiences of children throughout U.S. history as a reflection of broader cultural values.

93. Describe the causes and consequences of the increased physical separation of extended families after the Industrial Revolution.

94. Evaluate the myths and realities of the idealized “traditional” nuclear family in U.S. history.
95. Analyze the social forces and cultural values that led to changes in courtship practices between colonial and modern times.
96. Explain how minority groups in the United States during the 1800s (African Americans, Asian immigrant communities, and annexed Mexicans) developed family arrangements and practices that were distinct from those of whites.

## **Answer Key**

### **Chapter 2**

1. Answer: Since people are marrying later, they are spending more time living in situations outside of marriage. Therefore, when these people marry, they may be more emotionally mature and prepared to function in a shared environment.
2. Answer: For marriage to be optional, it had to be possible to survive without being married. The rise of women’s employment was

an essential element for that transformation. Another was the incorporation of single mothers who had never married into major welfare programs, as opposed to only single mothers who had been widowed or abandoned by their husbands. The market (employment) and the state (welfare) made possible the transformation of marriage from a necessity to a voluntary arrangement. In the family arena, the development of the love-based marriage meant that people strived for independence so they could have choice in marriage.

3. Answer: C

4. Answer: Answers will vary.  
If you plan to choose, or have chosen, your own spouse and your decision was based on mutual affection (love) and common interests, your

choice reflects a modern ideal of companionate marriage. In the past you might have married based on tradition or as a practical matter for survival. Today marriage is more likely to be viewed as something that should be emotionally fulfilling and make the spouses happy. Contemporary couples are less likely to subscribe to the patriarchal ideal that the husband was in charge and the wife was subordinate (and there was always a husband and wife) and more likely to make decisions together. This is due in part to the fact that many women are in the paid labor force and make significant economic contributions to the household.

5. Answer: Answers will vary. Before the trend toward individuality arose in the twentieth century, it was

fairly common for  
parents to name  
their children  
after themselves.  
Today people are  
less likely to  
follow tradition  
and are thus  
forced to make  
an active choice  
about what to  
name their  
children. This  
tends to result in  
greater diversity  
of names.

6. Answer: D

7. Answer: A

8. Answer: B

9. Answer: D

10. Answer: C

11. Answer: D

12. Answer: C

13. Answer: B

14. Answer: B

15. Answer: B

16. Answer: B

17. Answer: C

18. Answer: A

19. Answer: D

20. Answer: D



21. Answer: D

22. Answer: B

23. Answer: B

24. Answer: B

25. Answer: A

26. Answer: A

27. Answer: D

28. Answer: B

29. Answer: C

30. Answer: A

31. Answer: B

32. Answer: C

33. Answer: C

34. Answer: D

35. Answer: C

36. Answer: C

37. Answer: A

38. Answer: C

39. Answer: A

40. Answer: A

41. Answer: B

42. Answer: A

43. Answer: C

44. Answer: B

45. Answer: B

46. Answer: A

47. Answer: D

48. Answer: B

49. Answer: A

50. Answer: D

51. Answer: C

52. Answer: B

53. Answer: A

54. Answer: B

55. Answer: A

56. Answer: A

57. Answer: C

58. Answer: C

59. Answer: A

60. Answer: B

61. Answer: C

62. Answer: A

63. Answer: B

64. Answer: D

65. Answer: A

66. Answer: B

67. Answer: C

68. Answer: A

69. Answer: B

70. Answer: B

71. Answer: D

72. Answer: C

73. Answer: B

74. Answer: A

75. Answer: A

76. Answer: D

77. Answer: D

78. Answer: B

79. Answer: C

80. Answer: D

81. Answer: D

82. Answer: B

83. Answer: C

84. Answer: D

85. Answer: C

86. Answer: Students may

discuss  
decreased family  
size, changing  
motivations for  
mate selection,  
the impact of  
economic  
changes on  
family life,  
increased life  
expectancy,  
increased  
diversity, or  
changing gender  
roles. Smaller  
family size is  
associated with a  
national trend  
toward greater  
individualism;  
individuals are  
less likely over  
time to have  
extended family  
support and  
obligations. Mate  
selection moved  
from being  
economically  
motivated to  
being motivated  
by personal  
fulfillment,  
another reflection  
of a focus on  
individualism and  
personal  
satisfaction. The  
impact of  
appropriate  
gender behavior  
has been  
pervasive.  
Household  
division of labor  
has been  
transformed, and  
women's  
participation in  
the workforce has

given them social power they hadn't enjoyed previously. For example, with greater economic independence, women are free to leave unstable or unhappy marriages, surely one contributor to the gradually increased divorce rate.

87. Answer: Burial practices among early humans tell us about endogamy and exogamy, family structure, the existence of early nuclear families, and the early practice of family support in survival. They teach us about the timing between sibling births and about family size. This tells sociologists more about the origins of the nuclear family, parenting practices, and the social acknowledgment of extended family relationships.

88. Answer: In early American history, churches held the role now held by

government.  
They determined  
the validity of  
marriages,  
presided over  
ceremonies, and  
allocated power  
and money  
among family  
members. Ideas  
on marriage and  
divorce based on  
Christian doctrine  
were imposed on  
all citizens. The  
standard of  
monogamy,  
among other  
morals, was  
established into  
law through the  
power of religious  
ideology.

89. Answer: Students should  
address the lost  
customs and  
languages of  
diverse Africans  
brought to the  
United States as  
slaves. Social  
scientists are  
often unsure  
which of the  
resulting cultural  
features of  
African American  
family life are  
held over from  
African traditions  
and which are  
adaptations to  
slavery. Family  
lineage was  
difficult or  
impossible to  
trace. Separation  
of parents and  
children was

common. After the Civil War, African American families were legally recognized, and some were reunited. Emerging African American families were more egalitarian in gender roles and had strong extended family and kinship networks.

90. Answer: Industrialization brought about an increase in individualism and a pronounced separation of the private and public spheres. Families were no longer individual miniature economies. Students should reference the traditional family, noting that it was not economically feasible for poor, working-class, or minority families. Discussion of separate spheres and gendered division of labor will be important.

91. Answer:  
Examples might include the following:  
• regulating

marriage

- allocating power and money within families
- implementing mandatory “monogamous morality”
- defining obscenity (to include not only pornography but also birth control)
- institutions for widows and orphans
- aid to families in modern times, such as Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and Medicaid

92. Answer: Responses should indicate an understanding of the meaning of the “social construction” of childhood, not merely describe the experiences of children throughout history. They should explain the economic role of children during colonial times, the view of children as having original sin, and the changed view of childhood in later American history, wherein children are seen as innocent and deserving of a



carefree period of life.

93. Answer: Families separated during and after the Industrial Revolution in the search for employment as farming ceased to be the primary means of survival. Separation from extended family increased family members' sense of individualism and underscored the voluntary nature of family relationships. Students may define extended family and stem family. Another consequence of this separation was the existence of vulnerable widows and orphans—Americans who began to receive assistance from government institutions that they had previously received from extended families.

94. Answer: The main ideas to be covered here are a discussion of the makeup of a “traditional”

family  
(heterosexual,  
male  
breadwinner,  
female  
homemaker), the  
origins of this  
ideal (Industrial  
Revolution), and  
its actual  
prevalence (only  
briefly did the  
majority of  
families take this  
form, and never  
was it possible for  
poor, working-  
class, or minority  
families). The fact  
that traditional  
families are  
actually not that  
common is a  
result of  
economic forces  
and the increased  
social  
empowerment of  
women.

95. Answer: Students should  
identify the  
changing  
courtship  
practices  
throughout U.S.  
history (courtship  
to dating) and  
identify the social  
forces underlying  
that transition.  
Responses  
should address  
the move from  
parental  
involvement to  
autonomous  
decision making  
in mate selection.  
The movement of

religion out of family life, in addition to the tendency toward more individualism and a view of marriage as a source of personal fulfillment (not simply an economic transaction), contributed to these changes.

96. Answer: For African American families, students should highlight how the ending of slavery made possible a family revival allowing formerly enslaved people to reunite with family members, the possibility of starting families and living together in the manner of their own choosing, and practicing more gender equality within the home than that of whites. For the Chinese who came to America during the gold-rush years (beginning in 1852), family life was separated. Students should mention the split-household family,

as well as the racism that prevented Chinese men from marrying white women. Finally, after the United States won the Mexican–American War in 1848, Latinos also experienced long periods of separation from their families, which increased the bonds of extended family relationships.