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 Mrs. Connor
 AP Euro Period 0
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AS

Unit VI Outline

Question #6: Discuss and analyze how mechanization and the factory system impacted/changed families and the Family Economy.

Intro: The household in pre-industrial Europe was the basic unit of production and consumption. The pre-industrial period is during the Old Regime and the household mode of organization predominated on farms, in artisan's workshops, and in small merchant shops. This system became known as the family economy (Contextualization). The mechanization and the factory system would later impact and change the families and the family economy (Restatement). Two aspects of families and the family economy that stayed the same after mechanization and factories was that the father was the one that was most relied on and skilled jobs were still important (X). On the other hand, two changes due to mechanization and factories were that there was concern for child labor and the industrial economy put a new tremendous burden on the home and family life of women (Y).

X Body Paragraph

- **Topic Sentence:** Both before and during the Industrial Revolution were fathers the most ~~relied~~ relied on and skilled jobs were vital.
- **Evidence:** Fathers in pre-Industrial Europe were in charge of the family and their future
- **Analysis:** The death of a father impacted the whole family and their financial situation in pre-Industrial Europe. If a father were to die, his eldest son would become the chief artisan, or if the son was not trained by the father in the trade it was even more difficult. The widow would try to remarry to prevent herself from becoming dependent. The death of a father could have dissolved a whole household as the widow becomes dependent on relatives or charity or children becoming servants early on
- **Evidence:** Men would leave the family economy at the beginning of the Industrial revolution.
- **Analysis:** Father's would first become a weaver in the household at the period of the mechanization of weaving, then leave for factory work. Fathers were able to maintain traditional family roles, for example they could employ their wife and children as helpers. As more mechanization occurred, men further became the chief workers as they could send their children to school and keep their wives at home. Men became the "breadwinners" and women the "homemakers".

*not most
relied
on
before.
Can say
very
important
to
families*

Good

- **Evidence:** Being skilled in a trade was important for the family economy and greatly helped during the Industrial Revolution.
- **Analysis:** During the Old Regime and pre-Industrialization, skilled craftsmen usually worked out of their homes fathers were the chief artisans who taught their sons the work. Wives ran the business when husbands were away on business buying supplies or other goods. In the domestic system, every member of the family worked together and in the later Industrial Revolution, men were the greatest skilled workers and earned enough to educate children and let wives work at home. Women were not given a chance at skilled jobs.

good

Y Body Paragraph:

- **Topic Sentence:** Two changes in families and the family economy resulting from the mechanization and factory system were that there was new concern for child labor and there was a burden on the home and family life of women.
- **Evidence:** Factory Act of 1833
- **Analysis:** In pre-Industrial Europe, children learned the trade of their fathers in order to then to skill in the domestic system. In the Industrial Revolution, the family transitioned from being the unit of production and consumption to only the unit of consumption. Children were able to work in factories helping their father, then in the late Industrial Revolution, children were able to be sent to school, weakening the once strong family bond. Then the change was when the government issued the Factory Act of 1833 which forbade the employment of children under the age of 9 and limited their workday to 9 hours for children 9-13 years old. Additionally, the employer gave these children 2 hours of education a day.
- **Evidence:** The industrial economy took productive work out of the household for women
- **Analysis:** Instead of wage earners, women became associated with housekeeping, food preparation, and child rearing. Before pre-Industrialized Europe, women worked in all stages of production in the domestic system, then in early Industrial Revolution, women worked with their husbands, but began to be appointed to unskilled work. Women who were married to skilled workers tried to imitate the upper and middle class, for example leaving work, staying home, and taking care of children. Women who were single, widowed, or married to unskilled works had it even harder as they could not get hired, so they often resorted to prostitution. The paradox was that factories opened up many jobs for women, but lowered the level of skill needed to have.

good

good based on whose view?

Conclusion

The mechanization and the factory system greatly changed families and the family economy, however, some aspects did not change (**Restatement**). For example, fathers were still the most important workers and most relied on and also that skilled work was vital to survive in the new

industrial system (X). Things that changed were for children, as they began to receive a wider opportunity for education and women were put under new burdens under the industrial economy (Y). These similar changes can be seen during the Scientific Revolution. In the Scientific Revolution, men were the leaders and advocated the new ways of reasoning, while women were shunned out of the scientific field and denied university application even if they were qualified. Some women were equal to men in the scientific realm and had skill, but like in the Industrial Revolution, that skill was worthless for women (Synthesis).

not
Synthesis
b/c not
same
question
for
diff
time
period.

better if you say
how mechanization +
factory system
affected / changed
relationship b/w
parents + child

(broaden question to what
was not asked)

