

*Student:* \_\_\_\_\_

1. The emergence of a protected, extended stage of childhood in the 1800s occurred as a result of
  - A. legal restrictions on how children were treated.
  - B. a growing population of elderly (and therefore grandparents).
  - C. greater economic resources of parents.
  - D. the spread of schooling and a decline in child deaths.
  
2. Historians such as Phillippe Aries and John Demos argue that the concept of childhood as a distinct stage of life was not recognized prior to the 1700s primarily because
  - A. families were trying to survive.
  - B. so many infants and toddlers died.
  - C. families had so few children.
  - D. families did not understand the needs of children.
  
3. Extended families (other relatives in the household besides husband, wife, and their children) were never predominant in the United States because
  - A. affectionate and emotional ties to family were emphasized only recently in U.S. history.
  - B. life expectancy was short and made it improbable that grandparents lived with their children.
  - C. U.S. residents sought to reject the norms of their ancestors.
  - D. all of the above.

4. A study of the history of family reveals that \_\_\_\_\_ family is as old as human civilization but that \_\_\_\_\_ family emerged much more recently.

- A. public; private
- B. extended; nuclear
- C. private; public
- D. nuclear; extended

5. Throughout most of their existence, human beings have been

- A. self-sufficient.
- B. hunter-gatherers.
- C. settled agriculturists.
- D. capitalists.

6. What was/were important part(s) of the affective individualism that arose during the 1700s?

- A. greater sense of self-respect
- B. greater sense of self-satisfaction
- C. autonomy
- D. both b and c

7. The True Woman was:
- A. sexually active prior to marriage.
  - B. religious, spiritual, moral, and pure.
  - C. a hard worker.
  - D. independently wealthy.
8. Before the arrival of the Europeans, most Native Americans lived in
- A. small kinship groups.
  - B. extended families similar to the Europeans.
  - C. tribal societies based on lineages.
  - D. husband/wife conjugal units.
9. The real responsibility of the True Woman as described by historian Barbara Welter was
- A. to help her husband economically.
  - B. to bear children to increase the population.
  - C. to save men from immoral behavior and take over much of the day-to-day home tasks for men.
  - D. to share equally with men the struggle to survive.

10. A form of polygamy in which a man is allowed to have more than one wife is also referred to as
- A. polyandry
  - B. extended family
  - C. polygyny
  - D. conjugal family
11. The American Revolution of 1776 brought about many changes including:
- A. strengthening the role of fathers.
  - B. children being seen as sinful.
  - C. mothers perceived as the worse parent.
  - D. increased autonomy of women within the family.
12. A benefit that may have resulted from women's restriction to the world of home, and which may have laid the groundwork for subsequent women's social and political movements, was
- A. the creation of a subculture of sisterhood.
  - B. the ability for women to set their own schedules.
  - C. their knowledge of children and home.
  - D. their isolation.

13. The primary job open to African-American and Mexican American women prior to the 1960s was
- A. file clerk.
  - B. domestic servant.
  - C. personal assistant.
  - D. secretary.
14. The spread of industrial capitalism in the mid-1800s led to many social changes, including:
- A. more children being born.
  - B. most family members exchanging labor for wages.
  - C. separate spheres for men and women.
  - D. transition to an increased familial mode of production.
15. Informal marriage was common in all but which of the following groups:
- A. Colonists in the Middle Colonies
  - B. Europeans
  - C. Mexican Americans
  - D. Chinese immigrants

16. According to contemporary research, the breadwinner-homemaker family was:

- A. dominant only in the aftermath of the Depression and World War II in the 1950s.
- B. always dominant in U.S. history.
- C. never dominant in U.S. history.
- D. basically only found among African Americans.

17. About \_\_\_\_\_ years ago, humans discovered the advantage of remaining in one place and planting crops.

- A. 20 000
- B. 10 000
- C. 30 000
- D. 5 000

18. Which immigrant group sent monetary remittances home to family members in their country of origin?

- A. Irish Americans
- B. Mexican Americans
- C. Chinese Americans
- D. African Americans

19. The family system in which descent is reckoned through both the mother's and the father's line is followed in the United States and is called

- A. unilateral kinship.
- B. extended kinship.
- C. multilateral kinship.
- D. bilateral kinship.

20. In the United States, levels of lifetime childlessness were higher for women who reached their peak child-bearing years in the \_\_\_\_\_ than in any other generation of women in the twentieth century.

- A. 1960s
- B. 1950s
- C. 1930s
- D. 1990s

21. The disruption of slave families was more severe in

- A. The upper North
- B. The Appalachian area
- C. The lower South
- D. All areas

22. The mestizo group of Mexican American settlers

- A. were large landowners
- B. arranged their children's marriages with care and held elaborate ceremonies
- C. were of pure Spanish decent
- D. were farmers

23. The 1965 Immigration Act drastically changed the number of people allowed in the United States from Asia and the largest group to migrate since then has been from:

- A. The Philippines
- B. China
- C. Korea
- D. Vietnam



## 24. Matching Quiz

- |  |                            |       |
|--|----------------------------|-------|
| 1. husband, wife, and children   | mestizos                   | _____ |
| 2. godparent relationship  | polygamy                   | _____ |
| 3. practice by which men are allowed to have more than one wife  | informal marriage          | _____ |
| 4. all the people born during a given year or period of years  | barrios                    | _____ |
| 5. people whose ancestors were both Spanish and Native American  | patrilineage               | _____ |
| 6. A women is allowed to have more than one husband  | American Indian families   | _____ |
| 7. practice by which men and woman married by declaration without the benefit of clergy or formality.                                    | affective individualism    | _____ |
| 8. experienced sharp changes in marriage patterns after World War II.  | polyandry                  | _____ |
| 9. segregated, urban Mexican-American neighborhoods  | compadrazgo                | _____ |
| 10. emphasizes emotional rewards to and autonomy of each individual more than an individual's obligations to care for and support others | birth cohort               | _____ |
| 11. marriage between families symbolized the importance of tying together two lineages.  | Japanese American families | _____ |
| 12. lineage where descent is traced through the father's line  | conjugal family            | _____ |

25. Families developed out of the desire for survival, prosperity and raising children.

True False

26. In the United States before 1900, pursuing personal pleasures and emotional satisfactions were not as predominant among Americans, primarily because they were too busy simply trying to live.

True False

27. Kinship developed as a need for love, intimacy and financial support.

True False

28. Despite idealistic notions to the contrary, kinship developed primarily as a means of survival.

True False

29. American Indian children were less likely to experience physical punishment and more likely to enjoy independence than were European American children.

True False

30. Many couples who were married during the Great Depression stayed married because of economics, not necessarily because of happiness.

True False

31. U.S. women of the 1950s are married at an earlier age (for their first marriage) than U.S. women in previous generations.

True False

32. The larger extended family unit has always been a predominant family form in the United States.

True False

33. African American families maintained weaker kinship links than other groups.

True False

34. Although a good marriage was thought to require a good sex life in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was more important that the wife be satisfied than the husband.

True False

35. Why was the "empty nest" phase (the period of time after children have left the parental home) more of a topic of family concern in the 1950s and 60s than it was in the 1850s? Than it is today?

36. What were historically the three basic activities of most Western families? Which activity has changed most dramatically?

37. How did children during the Great Depression adopt a "downward extension of adult-like experience"?

38. Why is the birth cohort to which you were born so significant?

39. Name three explanations for the high birth rate of women who married in the 1950s.

40. What were some of the characteristics of families in Colonial America? How did their functions differ from families' functions today?

41. What changes in the American Family has taken place since the 1950s?

42. Explain why slave families were more likely to be disrupted if they lived on small plantations in the Appalachias.
43. Discuss the public goods your family produces in contrast to the public services families in colonial America produced.
44. What do you think is meant by the statement "kinship . . . developed as a 'weapon in the struggle for survival'?"

45. Why were lineages so important to African American families?

46. Describe how a matrilineage would work. Specifically, how would lineage be traced and to or for whom would you be responsible?

47. In what way did settled agriculture, as compared to hunting and gathering, revolutionize human organization?

48. What is meant by the concept of separate spheres for women and men?

49. What evidence is there that childhood is a relatively recent phenomenon?

50. Though the idea may seem foreign to us in the United States in the 1990s, what societal conditions of the late 1600s and the 1700s may have led to parents not lamenting the death of an infant?



51. How might the life expectancy of a particular society affect the creation of extended family structures in that society?

52. Native American family and kinship patterns of small kinship groups were affected by external influences with the arrival of the Europeans. What were some of the changes experienced?

53. Discuss the services that the conjugal families in the European colonies were expected to contribute and provide to the community.

54. Why was informal marriage particularly common in the Middle Colonies?

55. Historically, parental control has been weakened. What are the effects of this great lack of parental control on young adults?

56. Though stereotypes persist about the structure of the black family, what surprising evidence did Herbert Gutman discover about slave families, as he analyzed Census and other records?

## 2 Key

1. The emergence of a protected, extended stage of childhood in the 1800s occurred as a result  
(p. 40) of

- A. legal restrictions on how children were treated.
- B. a growing population of elderly (and therefore grandparents).
- C. greater economic resources of parents.
- D. the spread of schooling and a decline in child deaths.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #1*

2. Historians such as Phillippe Aries and John Demos argue that the concept of childhood as a  
(p. 40) distinct stage of life was not recognized prior to the 1700s primarily because

- A. families were trying to survive.
- B. so many infants and toddlers died.
- C. families had so few children.
- D. families did not understand the needs of children.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #2*

3. Extended families (other relatives in the household besides husband, wife, and their children)  
(p. 44) were never predominant in the United States because

- A. affectionate and emotional ties to family were emphasized only recently in U.S. history.
- B.** life expectancy was short and made it improbable that grandparents lived with their children.
- C. U.S. residents sought to reject the norms of their ancestors.
- D. all of the above.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #3*

4. A study of the history of family reveals that \_\_\_\_\_ family is as old as human civilization  
(p. 41) but that \_\_\_\_\_ family emerged much more recently.

- A.** public; private
- B. extended; nuclear
- C. private; public
- D. nuclear; extended

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #4*

5. Throughout most of their existence, human beings have been  
(p. 42)

- A. self-sufficient.
- B.** hunter-gatherers.
- C. settled agriculturists.
- D. capitalists.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #5*

6. What was/were important part(s) of the affective individualism that arose during the 1700s?

(p. 49)

- A. greater sense of self-respect
- B. greater sense of self-satisfaction
- C. autonomy
- D. both b and c

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #6*

7. The True Woman was:

(p. 51-52)

- A. sexually active prior to marriage.
- B. religious, spiritual, moral, and pure.
- C. a hard worker.
- D. independently wealthy.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #7*

8. Before the arrival of the Europeans, most Native Americans lived in

(p. 45)

- A. small kinship groups.
- B. extended families similar to the Europeans.
- C. tribal societies based on lineages.
- D. husband/wife conjugal units.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #8*

9. The real responsibility of the True Woman as described by historian Barbara Welter was

(p. 51-52)

- A. to help her husband economically.
- B. to bear children to increase the population.
- C. to save men from immoral behavior and take over much of the day-to-day home tasks for men.
- D. to share equally with men the struggle to survive.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #9*

10. A form of polygamy in which a man is allowed to have more than one wife is also referred to

(p. 44) as

- A. polyandry
- B. extended family
- C. polygyny
- D. conjugal family

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #10*

11. The American Revolution of 1776 brought about many changes including:

(p. 49)

- A. strengthening the role of fathers.
- B. children being seen as sinful.
- C. mothers perceived as the worse parent.
- D. increased autonomy of women within the family.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #11*

12. A benefit that may have resulted from women's restriction to the world of home, and which  
(p. 52) may have laid the groundwork for subsequent women's social and political movements, was

- A. the creation of a subculture of sisterhood.
- B. the ability for women to set their own schedules.
- C. their knowledge of children and home.
- D. their isolation.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #12*

13. The primary job open to African-American and Mexican American women prior to the 1960s  
(p. 56) was

- A. file clerk.
- B. domestic servant.
- C. personal assistant.
- D. secretary.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #13*

14. The spread of industrial capitalism in the mid-1800s led to many social changes, including:  
(p. 51)

- A. more children being born.
- B. most family members exchanging labor for wages.
- C. separate spheres for men and women.
- D. transition to an increased familial mode of production.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #14*

15. Informal marriage was common in all but which of the following groups:

(p. 48, 57)

- A. Colonists in the Middle Colonies
- B. Europeans
- C. Mexican Americans
- D. Chinese immigrants

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #15*

16. According to contemporary research, the breadwinner-homemaker family was:

(p. 68)

- A. dominant only in the aftermath of the Depression and World War II in the 1950s.
- B. always dominant in U.S. history.
- C. never dominant in U.S. history.
- D. basically only found among African Americans.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #16*

17. About \_\_\_\_\_ years ago, humans discovered the advantage of remaining in one place and planting crops.

(p. 42)

- A. 20 000
- B. 10 000
- C. 30 000
- D. 5 000

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #17*



18. Which immigrant group sent monetary remittances home to family members in their county of origin?  
(p. 58)

- A. Irish Americans
- B. Mexican Americans
- C. Chinese Americans
- D. African Americans

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #18*

19. The family system in which descent is reckoned through both the mother's and the father's line is followed in the United States and is called  
(p. 59)

- A. unilateral kinship.
- B. extended kinship.
- C. multilateral kinship.
- D. bilateral kinship.

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #19*

20. In the United States, levels of lifetime childlessness were higher for women who reached their peak child-bearing years in the \_\_\_\_\_ than in any other generation of women in the twentieth century.

(p. 64)

- A. 1960s
- B. 1950s
- C. 1930s
- D. 1990s

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #20*

21. The disruption of slave families was more severe in

(p. 56)

- A. The upper North
- B. The Appalachian area
- C. The lower South
- D. All areas

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #21*

22. The mestizo group of Mexican American settlers

(p. 57)

- A. were large landowners
- B. arranged their children's marriages with care and held elaborate ceremonies
- C. were of pure Spanish decent
- D. were farmers

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #22*

23. The 1965 Immigration Act drastically changed the number of people allowed in the United States from Asia and the largest group to migrate since then has been from:

(p. 59)

A. The Philippines

B. China

C. Korea

D. Vietnam

## 24. Matching Quiz

(p. 42-67)

- |  |                            |           |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. husband, wife, and children   | mestizos                   | <u>5</u>  |
| 2. godparent relationship  | polygamy                   | <u>3</u>  |
| 3. practice by which men are allowed to have more than one wife  | informal marriage          | <u>7</u>  |
| 4. all the people born during a given year or period of years  | barrios                    | <u>9</u>  |
| 5. people whose ancestors were both Spanish and Native American  | patrilineage               | <u>12</u> |
| 6. A women is allowed to have more than one husband  | American Indian families   | <u>11</u> |
| 7. practice by which men and woman married by declaration without the benefit of clergy or formality.                                    | affective individualism    | <u>10</u> |
| 8. experienced sharp changes in marriage patterns after World War II.  | polyandry                  | <u>6</u>  |
| 9. segregated, urban Mexican-American neighborhoods  | compadrazgo                | <u>2</u>  |
| 10. emphasizes emotional rewards to and autonomy of each individual more than an individual's obligations to care for and support others | birth cohort               | <u>4</u>  |
| 11. marriage between families symbolized the importance of tying together two lineages.  | Japanese American families | <u>8</u>  |
| 12. lineage where descent is traced through the father's line  | conjugal family            | <u>1</u>  |

25. Families developed out of the desire for survival, prosperity and raising children.

(p. 42)

**TRUE**

Cherlin - Chapter 02 #25

26. In the United States before 1900, pursuing personal pleasures and emotional satisfactions

(p. 61)

were not as predominant among Americans, primarily because they were too busy simply trying to live.

**TRUE**

Cherlin - Chapter 02 #26

27. Kinship developed as a need for love, intimacy and financial support.

(p. 43)

**FALSE**

Cherlin - Chapter 02 #27

28. Despite idealistic notions to the contrary, kinship developed primarily as a means of survival.

(p. 43)

**TRUE**

Cherlin - Chapter 02 #28

29. American Indian children were less likely to experience physical punishment and more likely to

(p. 46)

enjoy independence than were European American children.

**TRUE**

Cherlin - Chapter 02 #29

30. Many couples who were married during the Great Depression stayed married because of  
(p. 64-65) economics, not necessarily because of happiness.

**TRUE**

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #30*

31. U.S. women of the 1950s are married at an earlier age (for their first marriage) than U.S.  
(p. 66) women in previous generations.

**TRUE**

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #31*

32. The larger extended family unit has always been a predominant family form in the United  
(p. 75) States.

**FALSE**

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #32*

33. African American families maintained weaker kinship links than other groups.  
(p. 53)

**FALSE**

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #33*

34. Although a good marriage was thought to require a good sex life in the early decades of the  
(p. 60) 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was more important that the wife be satisfied than the husband.

**FALSE**

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #34*

35. Why was the "empty nest" phase (the period of time after children have left the parental home) more of a topic of family concern in the 1950s and 60s than it was in the 1850s? Than it is today?  
*(p. 63)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #35*

36. What were historically the three basic activities of most Western families? Which activity has changed most dramatically?  
*(p. 75)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #36*

37. How did children during the Great Depression adopt a "downward extension of adult-like experience"?  
*(p. 64)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #37*

38. Why is the birth cohort to which you were born so significant?

*(p. 68)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #38*

39. Name three explanations for the high birth rate of women who married in the 1950s.

*(p. 67)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #39*

40. What were some of the characteristics of families in Colonial America? How did their functions differ from families' functions today?

*(p. 47)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #40*

41. What changes in the American Family has taken place since the 1950s?

*(p. 66-68)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #41*



42. Explain why slave families were more likely to be disrupted if they lived on small plantations in the Appalachias.  
(p. 56)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #42*

43. Discuss the public goods your family produces in contrast to the public services families in colonial America produced.  
(p. 47)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #43*

44. What do you think is meant by the statement "kinship . . . developed as a 'weapon in the struggle for survival'?"  
(p. 43)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #44*

45. Why were lineages so important to African American families?

(p. 53)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #45*

46. Describe how a matrilineage would work. Specifically, how would lineage be traced and to or for whom would you be responsible?

(p. 42)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #46*

47. In what way did settled agriculture, as compared to hunting and gathering, revolutionize human organization?

(p. 42-43)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #47*

48. What is meant by the concept of separate spheres for women and men?

(p. 51)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #48*

49. What evidence is there that childhood is a relatively recent phenomenon?

*(p. 40-41)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #49*

50. Though the idea may seem foreign to us in the United States in the 1990s, what societal conditions of the late 1600s and the 1700s may have led to parents not lamenting the death of an infant?

*(p. 40)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #50*

51. How might the life expectancy of a particular society affect the creation of extended family structures in that society?

*(p. 64)*

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #51*

52. Native American family and kinship patterns of small kinship groups were affected by external influences with the arrival of the Europeans. What were some of the changes experienced?  
(p. 45)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #52*

53. Discuss the services that the conjugal families in the European colonies were expected to contribute and provide to the community.  
(p. 47)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #53*

54. Why was informal marriage particularly common in the Middle Colonies?  
(p. 48)

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #54*

55. Historically, parental control has been weakened. What are the effects of this great lack of  
(p. 73-74) parental control on young adults?

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #55*

56. Though stereotypes persist about the structure of the black family, what surprising evidence  
(p. 54-55) did Herbert Gutman discover about slave families, as he analyzed Census and other records?

Answer will vary

*Cherlin - Chapter 02 #56*

## 2 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Cherlin - Chapter 02		56