

Second half of 17th c
 out to mid-18th c

permanence
 enable families
 child central feature
 aspect of working mother (middle class)

Child Rearing in America
 north - having no children helps in
 colonial to 18th - children help in home
 17th - children help in home
 18th - children help in home

7. Education
 have girls
 more for boys
 first - dance
 keep in line
 more literary
 sent over to England
 as mark
 18th - 1830 (all)

Class all - innocence of
 childhood
 18th - 1830 (all)
 1. Child innocent - has right to happy
 2. parent can shape childhood
 3. more ~~parent~~ women in home
 4. separate children - home
 5. fewer children
 6. more home child events
 7. more children

1. Parent's argument - back them
 2. Frontier - home
 3. More West - moving
 4. More child help someone work
 5. More child help someone work
 6. More child help someone work
 7. More child help someone work

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I C

Childbearing practices like other
 aspects of family life have undergone
 changes in attitude and in practice
 since from the attainment of women
 with the present time.

There were different attitudes about
 children and childbearing in the new England
 state and the southern state.

The Southern religion had the greater
 impact on child rearing in new England.

The Puritans believed in strict discipline
 that the child should be brought up in the
 mother's womb and although too

young (infant) to commit sin, the
 that was inherent in them.

The purpose of child rearing was
 to bring the child of evil and bring
 him to God. Because of this child,

child rearing was intensely religiously
 movement.