

Child Rearing in America

Colonial to Rev - north - Housing no Puritan - Children helped in home intensely Re

n. Education basic - girls more for boys

strict - Religious

reaction to cl death rate reaction to children farming out

South - Same boys with them more illiterate sent sons to England in north

control until left home sometimes into 20's inheritance

Rev to 1830 (abt)

Rousseau - innocence of childhood - has right to happy

Dewey

1 - child innocent - parent can shape childhood.

2 - more ^{autonomy} for women in home

3 - separate spheres - home

4 - ~~more~~ home more child oriented

5 - fewer children less severe -

A/A B+/C-

modern - rise of advice literature

1 - Parent's ignorant - teach them

2 - Frontier - town

3 - No map West - nursing

strict schedule train child helps overcome world

Watson -

Spock - Freud -

Immigrant children child working labor laws Education - public girls get education not restricted from college

Second half of 19th cent to mid 20th
Permissiveness
Smaller families
Child centered culture
Effect of working mother (world war I)

I C

Childrearing practices like other aspects of family life have undergone changes in attitudes and in practices since from the settlement of America until the present time.

There were different attitudes about children and childrearing ^{between} the New England states and the Southern states.

The Puritan religion had the greatest impact on child raising in New England.

The Puritans believed in original sin, that the child inherited this from the mother's womb and although too young (infants) to commit sin, the trait was inherent in them.

The ^{primary} purpose of child rearing was to purge the child of evil and bring him to God. Because of these beliefs, child rearing was intensely religiously parented,