She also was still considered inferior in intellect to her husband and women who pursued "man-like" intellectual subjects such as Philosophy, etc. were considered "un-sexed".

The double standard of ~~the sexes~~ morality remained the same. Woman was to remain faithful and pure, but a man (especially in the South) was allowed, even expected, to sow his "wild oats."

explain

Homes were larger and played a more important part in the lives of people and the raising of children in the nineteenth century.

relevance?

The professions of medicine and architecture were becoming established and accepted. Women by end of 19th century might have a male physician attend her.

The attitudes towards the raising of children and the idea that children were sinless and pure until their environment made them impure was coming to the front.

In the 19th century advice literature was having more of an effect on the lives of women. Women accepted the role the advice literature writers portrayed for her.

Religion was important in the lives of people in both the 18th and 19th century, but by the end of the 19th century the woman was considered the more religious one. Religious pursuits and good works were one fields she could take part in outside the home.

Although the economy was still largely agricultural, the growth of factories and the growth of cities changed family life. Privacy was more important and more available.

In both centuries people thought children and young people were "going to the dogs" and that worldly considerations threatened society and the home.

Even though the basic ideals of turning out righteous, upright, patriotic citizens did not change, the methods of bringing it about were changing.

Women, by the end of the 19th century were seeking, and getting more education. They still had a long way to go.

Generally good essay. You obviously understand the historical process as it relates to significant issues for families.

A