Model of a Traditional Society/ Ancien Régime

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| Large Proportion of societal Resources used for raising the next generationLow Income Levels  * **All factors of production are underutilized** * **Inadequate investment in education, health, transportation facilities** * **Economy based on barter rather than trade** * **Wide gap between rich and poor** * **Heavy taxation** * **Religion is very important** * **Local landlords hold much political and social power** * **Ceiling on productivity** * **Family and clan very important** * **Nationalism lacking** * **Science in pre-Newtonian** * **Caste System exists** * **Warfare endemic** * **Personal horizons very limited** * **Knowledge of the universe very limited** * **Sense of “Changelessness”** |  |

Cracks in the Traditional Society Paradigm: The Path to modernity

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| Renaissance (1300s-1527) | Reformation (1517-1648) | Religious Wars |
| Changes to the TSPLow Income Levels  * **Economy based on barter rather than trade** * **Knowledge of the universe very limited**   Changes-  Humanists- life was important and should be enjoyed while the church did not, and felt that people should focus on awaiting the afterlife instead.   * Strong belief in individualism and the great potential of human beings   Arts- intense study of the physical world  Women- enjoyed increased access to education   * However, lost some status compared to women in the Middle Ages; many women now functioned as ―ornaments to their middle-class or upper-class husbands   Element for change- **Printing press: Johann Gutenberg**   * **Niccolo Machiavelli- The Prince (1513) guide for Absolutism- decline in Churches power**   **Status Quo-**  **Women controlled- few ruler-** Isabella I-Spain  **Pope’s** Corrupt and influence European politics   * Pope Alexander VI (1492-1503) * Pope Julius II (1503-1513) | Changes to the TSP | Changes to the TSP  * **Religion is very important** * **Local landlords hold much political and social power** * **Nationalism lacking** * **Warfare endemic**   Changes-  **New Monarchs** (c. 1460-1520) (Henry IV)  Reduced the power of the nobility through taxation, confiscation of lands (from uncooperative nobles), and hiring of mercenary armies or the creation of standing armies   * The advent of gunpowder increased the vulnerability of noble armies and their knights   Reduced the political power of the clergy  **Status Quo-**  Protestants gain power- **League of Schmalkalden & Peace of Augsburg (HRE)**   * Control the Religion of their land |

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| Exploration (1492-1750) | Absolutism (1500s-1800) | Scientific Revolution (1550-1700) |
| Changes to the TSPLarge Proportion of societal Resources used for raising the next generationLow Income Levels  * **Inadequate investment in education, health, transportation facilities** * **Economy based on barter rather than trade** * **Wide gap between rich and poor** * **Heavy taxation** * **Local landlords hold much political and social power** * **Ceiling on productivity** * **Science in pre-Newtonian** * **Warfare endemic** * **Personal horizons very limited** * **Knowledge of the universe limited** * **Sense of “Changelessness”**   Changes  **COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION** (1500-1700)   * Banking: Fuggers (in Germany), Antwerp in 16th century, Amsterdam in 17th century * The **Hanseatic League** * Commercial revolution resulted in capitalist investments in overseas exploration * Cities: merchants (bourgeoisie), artisans, laborers   **Columbian Exchange**   * Europeans saw better diet-increased standard of living   The price revolution‖   * Bourgeoisie grew in political and economic significance * Increased standard of living   “Old Imperialism”-Growth of Empires | **Changes to the TSP** | **Changes to the TSP** |

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| Enlightenment (1650-1800) | Agricultural Revolution (1700-1800) | | | First Industrial Revolution (1750-1850) |
| **Changes to the TSP** | **Changes to the TSP** | | | **Changes to the TSP** |
| French Revolution 1789-1799 With Napoleon 1815 | | 2nd Industrial Revolution (1850-1900s) | | |
|  | | Low Income Levels **All factors of production are underutilized**  **Inadequate investment in education, health, transportation facilities**  **Economy based on barter rather than trade**  **Wide gap between rich and poor**  **Heavy taxation**  **Local landlords hold much political and social power**  **Ceiling on productivity**  **Family and clan very important**  **Nationalism lacking**  **Personal horizons very limited**  **Changes-**  **Urbanization** of the world: Industrial Revolution‘s most important sociological effect   * Wealth available for human consumption increased. * Vast amounts of food, clothing and energy were produced and distributed to the workers of the world. * Luxuries were made commonplace. * Life-expectancy increased * Leisure time made more enjoyable. * Britain- first large European country to experience urban growth * Over 50% of population in 1891 lived in urban areas * Number of children per family fell, though this trend was more pronounced in the middle class   **“Belle époque”**   1. State’s role in education increased, leading to further secularization of society 2. Soccer (football), rugby, bicycle and automobile races, track and field 3. Mass transportation 4. Migration and emigration-to cities and America   **Chartists** sought political democracy.  Governments- England become more democratic- pass laws to improve the lives of the masses- “Age of Mass Politics”  Status Quo  Gap between the wealthy and working class still huge | | |
| Post industrial Society | | |  | |
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| 19th century | | | | |
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| 20th century | | | | |
| Modern Society: The Information Age | | | | |