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”**
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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**
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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 QuoGap 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 |