# The Family revision guide



## What do I need to know?

Difference between a family and a household	[ ]
Family diversity	[ ]
Types of marriage	[
The nuclear family	[]
Domestic division of labour	r ·

The family in history	[]
Factors affecting the division of labour	[]
Changes in fertility	[]
Functionalist approach	[]
Marxist approach	[ ]
Feminist approach	[]
Domestic violence	[]
Patterns of divorce	[ ]
Patterns of marriage	[]
Parenting and childhood	[]



# The difference between a family and a household

With a wider range of family forms existing today, sociologist have now grouped them into two types, families and households. Fill in the end of each sentence to show the difference between each.

close relatives related through blood.

people living in the same house not related through blood.

A household means	 	 	
A family means			



# Family diversity

Today there are many different forms of families and households in British society. Using pages 134-135, complete the following exercise.



# Types of marriage

Using page 135, fill out the table below to show the different forms of marriages.

Picture of marriage type	Name of family type	Definition of family life

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# The conventional nuclear family

Complete the wordsearch below by finding four main features of the nuclear family, finally fill in the hidden message to summarise what the nuclear family is.



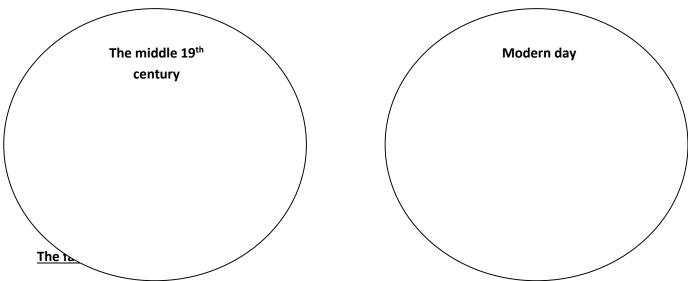
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# The domestic division of labour

Using pages 154-155 in the Blundell textbook fill out the means of the key words associated with the division of labour between husbands and wives.

The division of labour means
Segregated conjugal role means
· <del></del>
Joint conjugal role means
Symmetrical family means
Symmetrical family means
New man means

Now, write a brief paragraph in the bubbles below to show the role of men and women in terms of what they did in the middle of the  $19^{th}$  century and in more recent times (don't forget to include Wilmott and Young and the feminists).



Using pages 148-149 of the Blundell textbook write a short paragraph about what the family was like before the Industrial revolution and after the revolution.

Before the industrial revolution	
After the industrial revolution	

# Perspectives views on the role of the family

Unscramble the puzzle below to work out how the functionalist, Marxists and feminists view the role of the family in our society.

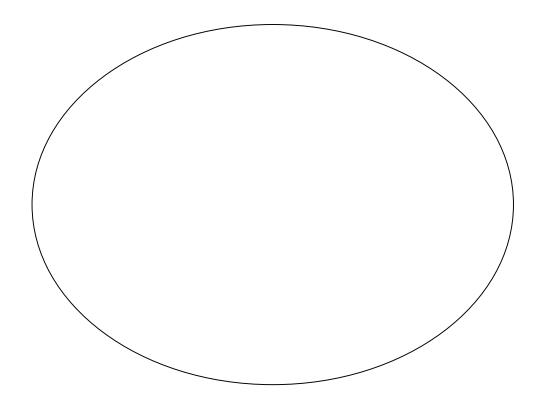
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# **Domestic violence**

Using pages 140-141 in the Blundell textbook complete the following exercise.

Domestic violence takes t	hree forms p	, s	or
e	Much of the violence is c	ommitted by m	·
Children are seen as w n and i_	and s	than adults a	nd are more at risk of
Recently, there has been	a concern with the a	of m	_•
Fs m d		omen and children as the	inevitable outcome of
Patterns of divorce			
Using pages 144- n four reasons for the ind		tbooks complete the follow	wing activity by writing
Patterns of marriage  Using pages 142- three reasons why marria		tbooks complete the task	below by writing in

Cohabitation means living together, but not being married. This is increasingly becoming more popular today. In the box below, write to form cohabitation takes.



# Parenting and childhood

Using page 143 in the Blundell textbook write three reasons why couples are having less children today.

### During the early Industrial period (1750-1850)

The relationship between parents and their children has changed over time. During the nineteenth century, children's experiences and life chances carried significantly according to their age, gender and social class. Middle class children, for example, were often looked after by paid employees such as a nanny. Working-class children, especially boys, were expected to work in paid employment from an early age.

Children were employed as cotton mill workers, spinners and weavers, both boys and girls worked. Poverty prevented most parents from sending their children to school, many working-class parents seem to have viewed education as a barrier to their child's paid employment.

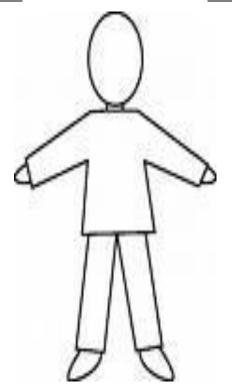
### Modern day parent-child relationships

Today, relationships between parents and children are usually closer and warmer than in the past. As children, we are seen as important members of the family household, are listened to and taken more seriously. There is less emphasis on discipline and more freedom and children's rights. The family has become smaller, there is now more attention given to individual children. New Laws have been introduced to protect children, they are not allowed to work till 16 and the school leaving age has increased. Younger people are more financially dependent on parents and it has become increasingly more difficult to gain independence from their families.

Using the task on the following page, write three ways children were treated and viewed during the early industrial period and in modern-day.

# Children from the Industrial Period.

# Modern day parent-child relationships



# Past papers

2 Study Item B, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

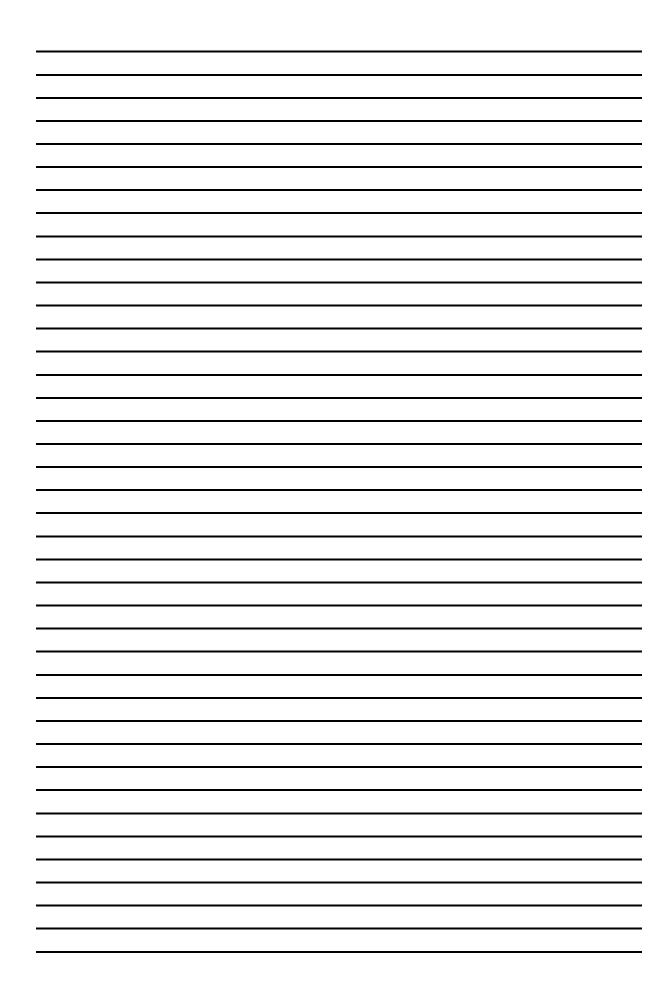
## Item B

### DIVORCES 1961 - 2004



- (a) According to the information in **Item B**, was the number of divorces greater in 1976 or in2004? (1 mark)
- (b) Explain briefly **one** possible consequence for family members of living in a reconstituted or step family. (2 marks)
- (c) Identify and explain **one** reason why more couples today choose to live together rather than marry. (3 marks)

(d) To what extent would sociologists agree that changes in social attitudes have been responsible for the increase in the divorce rate since the 1960s? (9 marks)



children	1981 26 25	w. 1991 28	2001 28
Couple with no children  Couple with 1 – 26 2 dependent children  Couple with 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1981 26 25	28	28
Couple with no children  Couple with 1 – 26 2 dependent children  Couple with 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	26 25	28	28
children  Couple with 1 – 26 2 dependent children  Couple with 3 9 or more dependent children	25		
2 dependent children  Couple with 3 9 or more dependent children		20	19
or more dependent children	6		
Lone parent 3		5	4
*	5	6	5
a) According to the information in <b>Iten</b> nouseholds made up of couples with 1 – 1 mark)  b) <b>Item B</b> shows an increase in the property to 2001. Briefly outline <b>one</b> sociol	- 2 dependent chi	ildren between 198	31 and 2001?  over the period

(d) To what extent would sociologists agree that the married couple family is no longer the typical family? (9 marks)