



Key Terms:

Culture: a learned system of behaviour encompassing knowledge /skills/beliefs/values & morals and any other traditionally accepted patterns

Egalitarian: both partners are equally valued / equal say in issues

Kinship: family relationships (including parentage/marriage & adoption)

Mores: Strong held norms with moral value attached. (if broken = great upset)

Norms: shared rules about acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour. (Unwritten rules of a society)

Primary Group: group involved in frequent interaction & has commitment & emotional ties. Eg. Family

Secondary Group: group with common aim but few emotional ties. Eg. Friends

Role: Prescribed behaviour associated with a particular situation.

Social change: A modification/transformation in the way society is organised.

Social mobility: Movement from one social status to another within society (upwards/ downwards)

Social institutions: Patterns of behaviour well established that they are generally accepted. E.g. Marriage and having children

Socialisation: process of preparing people to become members of a social group by helping them to learn accepted attitudes & behaviours

Society: Group of people with a shared culture who live in a defined territory, feel unity and see themselves as distinct.

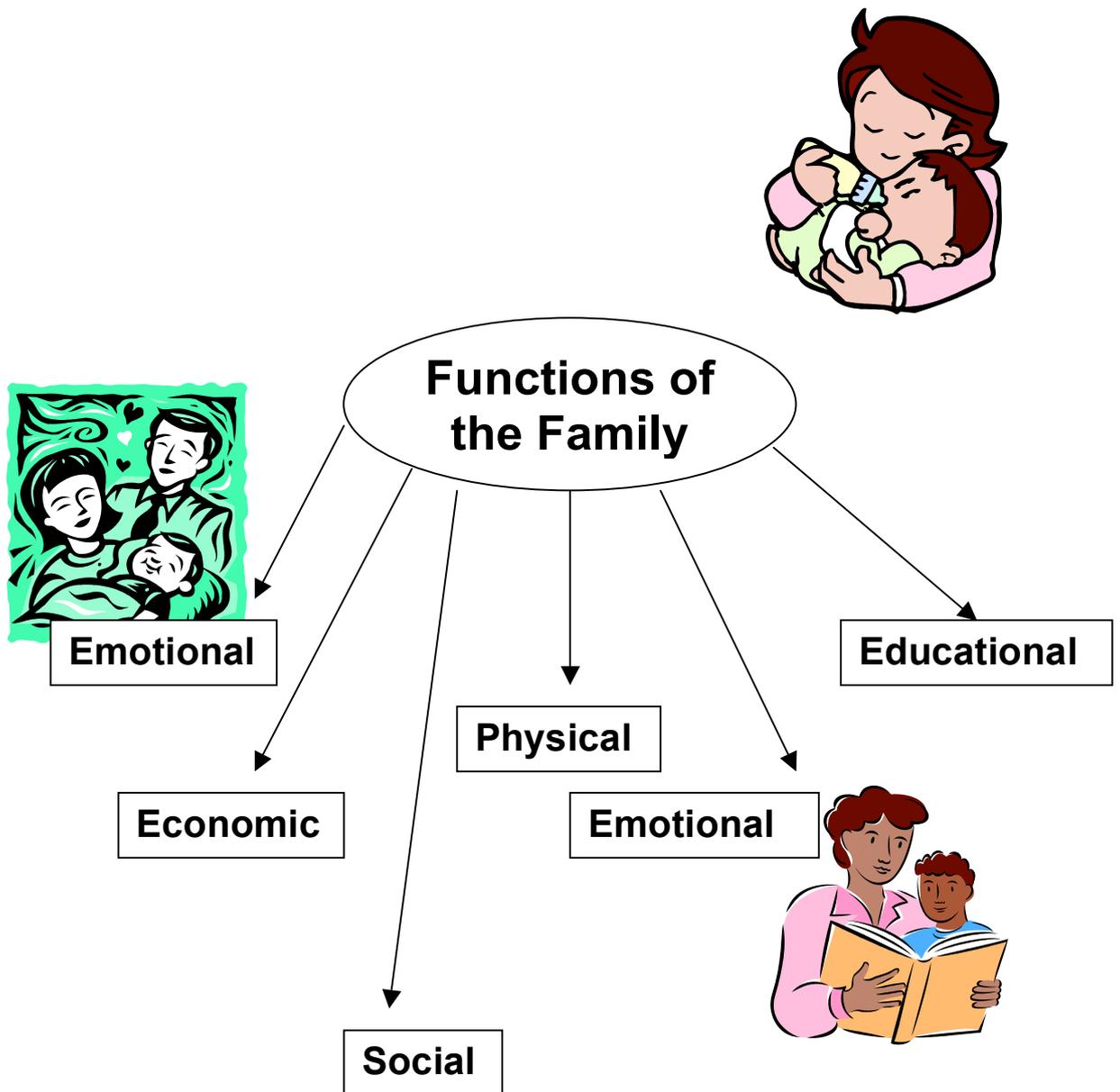
Socio-economic groupings: considering people on the basis of occupation/ education / income.

Traditional view of Family (Pre-Industrialisation)

- 👉 1900's clear rich & poor people
Poor families faced high unemployment.
- 👉 Work was badly paid –mainly agricultural work.
- 👉 Families ended up in the Workhouse when they were in poverty. Renting was common.
- 👉 People had large numbers of children to have to work- mortality rate was high, many children died young.
- 👉 Family relationships were close- older children often had close relationships with younger brothers/ sisters
- 👉 Religion & Father's authority was important & respected. Women had an inferior role in family.
- 👉 Households were strictly Patriarchal
- 👉 Many marriages were arranged
- 👉 Extended family played an important role commonly lived nearby or with the family.
- 👉 Most socialisation & education happened within the family
- 👉 Elderly people held in high esteem & respect.

Modern view of Family *MS.E.Kent* (Post-Industrialisation)

- 👉 Technology began to enter the workplace & influence of Media increased
- 👉 Families began to travel more- gap between high & low income groups began to decrease as a result of increase in wages and a decrease in working hours.
- 👉 Work was now not all agricultural
- 👉 No longer necessary for everyone in the family to work
- 👉 Education became widely available for all and eventually compulsory= increase in literacy.
- 👉 Women became involved in a wider range of jobs and had a more egalitarian role
- 👉 Geographical mobility became more widespread & necessary for work
- 👉 Romantic love became the basis for marriage. Numbers of children in families began to decrease- life expectancy increased. Family planning became more common.
- 👉 Some Irish women are now delaying having children.
- 👉 A decline in the extended family and an increase in the Nuclear family can be seen.
- 👉 Old people has a lower status





Marriage Law

To get Married, Irish Legislation states:

1. Partners must be of the opposite sex
2. Neither partner can be already married
3. Minimum age for marriage is 18yrs without parental consent (16yrs with parental consent) or under 16yrs must apply to the High Court
4. Marriage must be of the Partners own free will
5. Three months notice in writing must be given to the registrar to allow for objections to be made
6. Partners must not be too closely related
7. Marriage must take place in a recognised place of worship or a registry office.
8. Marriage must be registered, signed & witnessed immediately after the ceremony.

Marriage Rights and Responsibilities:

- Each other's company
 - Sexual rights
 - Cohabit (live together)
 - Financial Maintenance
 - Joint Guardianship of children born within the marriage
 - Inheritance on death of the other spouse
 - Protection from the State if the partner is abusive (Domestic Violence Act 1996)
 - Keep the family home without the other spouse it (Family Home Protection Act)
- *Both partners have a responsibility to remain loyal and faithful to each other and to provide food, warmth & shelter for any children they may have.