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| **KEY WORDS** | **DATE** | **LAWS** |
| **FAMILY** – A group of people related by blood, marriage and adoption.**HOUSEHOLD** – A group who live at the same address. **KINSHIP** – Sense of duty and feelings towards family members**CONJUGAL ROLE** – Marital roles- Segregated (Split) Joint (Shared) |
| **1967** | **Sexual Offences Act-** Decriminalisation of homosexuality (age of 21).  |
| **FUNCTIONS OF THE FAMILY (George Murdoch)** | **1969** | **Divorce Reform Act-** Divorce became easier – no longer have to prove it was someone fault, it can end for just not working out/broken down.  |
| **REPRODUCTION** – Create new human life**SOCIALISTION** – Teach norms and values**ECONOMIC**- Support children with food and shelter and support**SEXUAL** – Stable sexual relationships for adults |
| **1970** | **Equal Pay Act-** Right for men and women to be paid the same for the same work.  |
| **1975** | **Child Benefits Act-** Money given from the government to families to support having children (more support for lone parent families). |
| **FAMILY TYPES IN MODERN BRITIAIN** |
| **NUCLEAR** – Married couple and their biological, dependent children. **SAME-SEX** – Gay or Lesbian parents with children.**COHABITING** – A couple who live together but are not married. **LONE-PARENT** – One parent (usually the mother) with dependent children.**BEANPOLE**- Family which includes grandparents, parents and children. **RECONSITUTED** – A step family – merged together from divorced families. **SINGLE PERSON** – Someone who lives alone.**CHILDLESS COUPLES** – Couples who do not have any children.  |
| **1999** | **Protection of Children Act –** Children protected from toxic influences – criminal checks on people who work with children.  |
| **2002** | **Adoption Act-** Unmarried couples and gay couples have the right to adopt children. |
| **2004** | **Children Act –** Policy to ensure all children have the best start in life and have positive outcomes.  |
| **2010** | **Paternity Act –** Fathers have similar rights to mothers – can be the stay at home parent with a new born. |
| **SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES** |
| Functionalist | Feminist | New Right | Post Modernist | **2013** | **Gay Marriage Act –** Legalisation of Gay Marriage in the UK. |
| As long as families are fulfilling the four **main functions** of the family, functionalists are okay with changes. However, the nuclear family is best for ensuring **adequate socialisation** do there being both gender **role models.**  | Changes in the family are positive for women. Marriage and the nuclear family is **patriarchal** and **oppressive** to women e.g. it can lead to domestic violence/ control of women. **Equality** is essential, but we haven’t reached it yet.  | Changes to the family are negative because there is a decline in **family values**. **Tradition** is essential for society to be successful. Children form lone-parent families can become criminal.  | The family isn’t dying out – it is just changing. People now **have Pure Relationships** – which last as long as both couples are happy. Marriage is less important in comparison to **cohabitation and serial monogamy**.  | **HOW HAVE FAMILIES CHANGED?** (Remember to… be SMARDD!) |
| **S- SMALLER** (Size of family significantly reduced: Average children 1.8)**M- MARRIAGE** (Less likely leading to cohabitation or unmarried parents)**A – AGE** (Parents are older than they used to be – fertility rates lower in older age)**R- ROLES** (Male and Female roles more equal – joint conjugal roles)**D- DIVERSITY** (A lot of choice of family types – nuclear not a ‘given’)**D – DIVORCE** (Increase in divorce leading to single parent and reconstituted families) |
| WHY HAVE FAMILIES CHANGED? (Remember… Little Fluffy Dogs Trash Nolan’s Shoes) |
| **L- LAWS** (Made other family types easier/legal e.g. divorce and gay marriage)**F – FEMINISM** (Role of women at home and in workplace changing – career comes first)**D – DIVERSITY** (Various family types – people no longer conforming to nuclear family)**T – TECHNOLOGY** (Contraception developments and role of technology in relationships)**N – NORMS AND VALUES** (Norms and values changing – more things are accepted)**S- SECULARISATION** (Society is less religious influencing; marriage, divorce, women) |