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Middle class in france 1800s

The Social Class of Paris in the 19th century determined how people lived, worked, communicated, traveled, and relaxed. Each class was involved in and responded to the hasty changes the era a different way. Urbanization and industrialization raised the standard of living for the average Parisian, but the rich wealth between the rich and the poor remained wide. Social classes diversify, fragmented, and expanded to accommodate many newly created occupations. Social classes in the 19th century Paris have been distinguished by the relative levels of power, authority, land property, and wealth, and by differences of the privilege, mobility, occupation, working conditions and living, living, mortality rate, education, religion, clothing, and culture. Social classes are identified by specific productive relationships, close social contacts, different social features, and a sense of class identity. They were formed by

similar economic conditions, unified by close social relations, held together by political leaders, solidified into social conflicts, and viewed themselves as a different social social group. Three Classes, No expectation of three basic social classes developed at the end of the 12th century of western Europe: nobility, clergy, and countryman. The Renaissance increased the mix of social classes through the creation of personal fortunes, new wealth, greater indistness in the pleasure of the world, and appreciation of the human body. They have described distinct social groups as classes since the 18th century. Previously, rank and order are used to describe the social grouping hierarchy. The three main social classes (upper-class aristocracy, middle class bourgeoisie, and lower or working class) exist in Paris throughout the 19th century (and still exist in many developed societies in the 21st century). Early in the 19th century, the old inheriting aristocracy and the newly evolved wealth of the modern upper class. During the 19th century, middle class, or bourgeoisie, developed into the groups of 18th century commercial and industrial capital. At the same time, many new occupations were created that primarily use mental skills rather than physical work; the number of individuals and families in these fields exploded in quantity, creating a substantial, and ultimately dominant, medium class. Together, traditional rural peasants and new urban industrial workers merged into a lower class or working class. The 19th century lower class was comprised primarily of workers in the extraction, manufacturing, and service industries, who were dependent on wages and who primarily utilize physical skills. The lower classes were divided into highly skilled occupational grouping, semi-skilled workers, and non-skilled workers. Below the lower grade was a frequent poor People. Living room, moving often to all social classes, living conditions in early 19th century Paris were extremely polluted and unanited; coal was the main gas for cooking and heating, the streets opened drainage and stroke filled with waste and human waste. The public toilets were rare and often overboard. Illness spread quickly and more people died than was born. The lower and non-native grades had higher percentages of younger children and adults rates than upper and middle classes. The 2016 census in the state of Paris grew, despite the high mortality rate, due to increased migration in rural areas and immigration from settlements overseas to French overseas. The overcrowded city continues to expand to all available countries; there were no parks or recreation areas. During the war and at other times, governmental restrictions limit mobility, marriage, settlement, and migration. By the middle of the 19th century, institutional and judiciary were becoming less important and migration to the city increased as the new industrial economy required additional workers. These migrant were the most often lower grades, salt, and without children. The outdoor edges of Paris (10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Cindus) grew at the fastest rates and had the biggest concentrations of working class inhabitants; The fabric, metal factory and petroleum industries have been concentrated in the subbs of St. Denis, Clichy, Pantin, Aubervillers, Puteaux and Batignolles. After 1860, the old center of downtown (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th cinds) were the deportation area. The population was wrapping up in class district (11th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 19th, and 20th arrondisements) and on the Left Bank (13th and 15th cinds) . Renovation and Rehabs modernization waging for all social classes was a priority for every government in power during the 19th century. The projects to improve the city's planning, transport, modernization, recreation and sanitary was started, and the construction activity was keen in mid-century. In the 1860s and 1870s the new technology of gas and electric lights made public interior and city streets glitter, increased productivity, decreased crime, and night entertainment lighting. At home, fuel lighting remained the main lighting up until the 1890s, when it was largely replaced by electricity. Under Conrad George Haussman's plans, swift, total, and violent transformations in the city were unprecedented in Europe. People were fiercely relocated from centuries-old neighborhoods; 14,000 people were forecast from the Ile de Cite alone. Much of the city was completely demolished and then rebuilt incorporating new governments, commercial buildings, and apartments, primarily for the precedent class. New tracks, wide boulevard, and spacious parks brought more light and air to the streets of the city. Large scale detail open and thrives, little street details back. Many contemporary writers and photographers recorded the desolation of the people and the landscape, but some chose to describe war-like destruction. Martial and Delauney were among the artists who presented the old buildings in Paris at their etchings. Residents in the headquarters of rights banks and the western Paris sector were most negatively affected by the construction. The narrow streets and medieval city characters have been replaced by metropolitan boulevard wide and avenues. These changes intensified communication among Physicians in all classes as locals closely lose their distinct community identity. The basil was demolished, resulting in the 1860s in an urgent movement to preserve many neighborhood traditions as possible, with taking the local architecture into previous photos it was too late (the photographic snapshot was invented during the 1880s). By the 1870s, hundreds of thousands of old streets had changed, wide, straight and connected with new venues. By the end of the 19th century, significant improvements in urban planning and public health had finally ended. Industries blown the increasing movement of workers to lower classes and average class entrepreneurs in Paris paraleled the increase in the blown up of shipping of raw materials to factories in the city and its suburbs, as well as the trade of finished products in the city market and out of the country. The boom in real estate and trade shifted entrenched sums of money into the hands of entrepreneurs who increasingly dominate society and overpowered any competition. The rapid expansion of commercial traffic by river and railway transformed landscape into. Heavily packed barriers and accompanied coal tactics walked well-forced and congested the Seine River. Large rail yards and coal yards were built in and near the city, irreparably paired the country. Lower class workers found in the doctors and yards are in service with their rail power and barges, and handle the loading and unloading of the number of copies of livestock, tools, food, textiles, and other products. The urbanity on social class Loose traditionally stratifike the urbanians of Paris and their agricultural neighbors, limited and determined their social interactions and travel behaviors. During the 18th century, wealthy, upper class tourists, who would get mandatory passports and identity papers, travelled by horse draws war carriages across France; they rolled out throughout the country on beautifully maintained roads, primarily seeing rural peasants in their preferred regional suits. By the early 19th century, upper-middle tourists in classrooms and from other cities traveled faster via rail and had little desire to visit rural communities. Urban areas were regarded as sophisticated and central to modern life, while villages were miserable and skilled. The Parisians traveled to the seashore and the forest in Fontenttableau; upper class and middle class travelers even anthrax in different, and suitable suitable for the jewelry. Travel and tourism in France increased substantially during the 19th century, promoted by the expanding railway system, and by the time increased with funds available in the middle class and lower classes for leisure activities. By the end of the 19th century, some urban attitudes were returned and rural life became known again as health and more moral, and they saw it as a remedy needed to urban civilization. City people were recognized as cultural, but very pressured to improve their financial and social positions. People of all classes visited the country; upper classes and middle classes have bought property or built homes near the forest in Fountainbleau are spending their entertainment hours eating, ships, swimming, walking, reading, socializing, and enjoying the private ornamental gardens. Paint impressions Claude Monet (1840-1926), Alfred Sisley (1939-1899), and Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841-1919) were a boat; Gustave Caillebotte (1848-1894) even gave up paint for yatching in his later passing. After the practice of barbizon paintings like Charles Francois Daubigny (1817-1878), much of the impression to rent or buy studios — ships. Studios - These ships allow them to paint flower fields while on the water, transport materials easily from one place to another, while providing a convenient place for unused and social visits. Monet also became a fan garden, constructed elaborate mini-garden flowers to entertain in which also served as paint subjects. He built the hothouse studios across his real estate. Guidelines for tourists throughout social classes spread, provide information about destination locations, just village, and walk scenic garden visitors, explore crushing, and view chateaus. Rural tourism has become a social equalization and brought out classes in contact with each other as never before. These parts of the country visited by people living in cities were increasingly seen as the preferred place for exercise sexual freedom, immoral act committees, and indicating boards. Harassment, vice homicide and financial have become more common in the Paris neighborhoods and rural area premiers. Some critics blamed railway and rural tourism for degrading French society, reducing political solidarity, and weakening family ties. In the city during the 19th century, as working hours decreased the use of automation and legislation, there was an increasing demand for entertainment activities. Entertainment entrepreneurs responded with a similar increase in the number of coffee - concerts, public salle, dance halls, theatres and other artss. The odoriom theater is held in tier; stratification reflected division class. Usually, the royal box, or bud, faced the stage that was enclosed by as many as five vertical balconies. Each year rental costs thousands of franks and is being occupied only by the rich upper class. Stall seats on the floor were less expensive (equivalent to earnings several days for a working class man) and mostly occupied by the middle class. The lower grades could afford the highest slot piazza are far above the boxes. Even higher, at the ceiling level, seats were given to people recruited in the streets and instructed coffee to applaud on exchanges in exchange for free admission. Coffee-concerts provide rope inside and outside for dancing. Americans with ethnic dances and dance have been imported into France to increase the cross-culture nature of their entertainment. Even the temple of the dance came, which reflects the changes made in life, the changes in society, and in clothing that allow new styles of ballet. New theater production have been introduced including camp-able, musical instrument revenue, and operators. Coffee-concerts, cabarets and other venues featured announce, shooting galleries, belly dancing, circular and motion pictures, and helped disrupt social traditional hierarchy by allowing mling upper and lower classes. Everyone in most of all social classes in the 19th century lived in patriarhals, extended families with families or nearby families; they cared and supported each other during good and difficult times. In general, family women take care of the children and the elderly. Most married women, while men remained the primary wages of their earnings. The male role as a good provider appeared in the 19th century as women released to the house and domestic choir. Technology bringing mechanical device into the house, but the time spent by women on work in the house did not refuse to appreciate. Humanitarian protests against the treatment of women and children in factories lead to legislation restricting women and children from dangerous and heavy occupation, minimum age, and limiting maximum air conditions. Specific divisions of jobs in men and women's jobs, hostility from men, and substantially lower wages for women made it difficult to pursue careers. Married women lacked many basic rights regarding property owners, divorce and child custody. Women had some educational rights, occupational or political rights; they were rebelled and began to fight for increased rights. By mid century, long courts and elaborate wedding deals had become less common as marriage-based love love became more rampant. Family ties have become stronger as families could provide more economic support for their children including university education (primarily for young men), long legacy, legacy awards (for young men), and Dowri (for the woman). Until the 1870s, nearly half of the infant population was nurtured by wet nurses instead of by their natural mothers. The use of wet nurses was denied as more breastfeeding mothers feed their babies; systematic stops, and babies have grown healthier and stronger. When infant mortality declined, those who aimed to control the number of children to focus their resources and better improve their economic and social status. Get back to social primary classes

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