

Eras in Social Welfare History. Social welfare policy and programs in America have roots going back to early Colonial days. Use the drop-down menu to locate articles related to the following time periods.

The Second World War resulted in a significant expansion of government effort and led to the decolonialization movement that resulted in the creation of new nations in Africa and Asia. The war ended in and postwar recovery included the implementation of wartime proposals for welfare state expansion, resulting in expanded size and scope for social welfare programs in Western Europe, which were imitated widely. Increasing wealth resulted in a matured welfare state in many of the developed nations by the s. However, by the late s, problems in sustaining the social welfare enterprise were apparent. New ideas, in particular neoliberalism, would bring about changes in social welfare and in the social work profession during the s. Limits to the growth of the welfare state seemed apparent. Increasing energy costs and a slowing of economic growth seemed to foretell a difficult future. These leaders initiated a retrenchment of welfare state spending in the s, which became worldwide in the s and after. The social work profession expanded and grew during the same period in tandem with the expansion of state services. In the United States, developments in professional organization and education mirrored and stimulated an increasingly significant social assignment for the social work profession, only a half-century old at the beginning of the period. Social work research came of age during the period. Social work methods expanded to encompass group work, community work, and administration in addition to casework with individuals and families. Social workers engaged in new fields of practice and began to conceptualize a generic or generalist professional practice. These developments were mirrored in other countries, particularly as social workers in the United States attempted to export their professional practices to Europe and the newly independent nations created after colonial systems ended, not always successfully. General Overviews Included here are works that discuss the growth of social welfare programs between and as well as works that attempt to develop generalizations about the phenomenon of the welfare state as it developed in the decades following the Second World War. Wilensky and Lebeaux focuses on the development of social welfare programs in one country, the United States. Ashford and Janowitz provide comparative accounts of developments in two countries, while the remaining works Esping-Andersen ; Hu and Manning ; Wilensky extend the analysis to consider multiple countries and a higher level of abstraction. Friedman provides a conservative critique of the emerging welfare state with recommendations about the proper relationship between individuals and governments. The emergence of the welfare states. Focuses on Britain and France. The three worlds of welfare capitalism. Hu, Aiqun, and Patrick Manning. The global social insurance movement since the s. Journal of Global History 5. Argues that the period between and represented a period of great expansion, followed by increasing privatization in the last two decades of the 20th century. Available online for purchase or by subscription. Social control of the welfare state. The welfare state and equality: Structural and ideological roots of public expenditure. Emphasizes determinants and outcomes. Industrial society and social welfare: The impact of industrialization on the supply and organization of social welfare services in the United States.

Social history, often called the new social history, is a field of history that looks at the lived experience of the past. In its "golden age" it was a major growth field in the 1960s and 1970s among scholars, and still is well represented in history departments in Britain, Canada, France, Germany, and the United States.

Even the most remote areas of the world have at least heard of Facebook and Twitter, and are probably using them on a regular basis. Of course, how you define social media can determine where you actually start the history of the medium.

The Birth of Social Media

The first social media site that everyone can agree actually was social media was a website called Six Degrees. Six Degrees allowed users to create a profile and then friend other users. From Six Degrees, the internet moved into the era of blogging and instant messaging. Although blogging may not seem like social media precisely, the term fits because people were suddenly able to communicate with a blog other instantly as well as other readers.

The Internet is Everywhere

By the year 2000, around 100 million people had access to the internet, and it became quite common for people to be engaged socially online. Of course, then it was looked at as an odd hobby at best. Still, more and more people began to utilize chat rooms for making friends, dating and discussing topics that they wanted to talk about. But the huge boom of social media was still to come. MySpace was the original social media profile website, leading into and inspiring websites like Facebook. But even though MySpace has a very small user base today compared to Facebook and Twitter, there are musicians who have used MySpace to promote their music and even be heard by record producers and other artists. Colbie Caillat is an example.

Another website that was one of the beginning social media websites was LinkedIn, still a social media website today, geared specifically towards professionals who want to network with each other. In fact, most of the social media websites we have today are similar to LinkedIn, in that they are specifically about one particular thing, or they have some kind of unique quality that has made them popular. While MySpace was a general social media site, LinkedIn was, and is still is, meant for professional businesspeople to connect with each other to network, find jobs and socialize.

Facebook and Twitter

In 2004, Mark Zuckerberg launched what would soon become the social media giant that would set the bar for all other social media services. Facebook is the number one social media website today and it currently boasts over a billion users. However, back in 2006, Facebook TheFacebook. Zuckerberg saw the potential and released the service to the world at the website facebook. Today, Twitter has over 100 million users.

The Rest of the Pack

Before long, there were dozens of other websites providing social media services of some kind. Flickr was one of the earliest and still is one of the most popular photo sharing sites, but others include Photobucket and Instagram, with Instagram gaining popularity today as one of the top social media sites to include on business cards and other media. Tumblr, a microblogging website started in 2005 by David Karp and now owned by Yahoo, is one of the sites that could be seen sprouting up in the late 2000s. Foursquare was quite a popular website for a while, particularly with smartphones being used so extensively, and then there is Pinterest, Spotify, and many others. Google Buzz, Loopt, Blippy, and Groupon. One of the things that started happening right in this time period is that social media not only became widely used, it also became widespread in business. Websites were starting to list their social media addresses, businesses would include Facebook and Twitter addresses on their television commercials and many tools were being built to include social media on websites – for example: WordPress plugins that would allow users to include not only links to their social media websites, but also to include their latest social media posts directly on their websites. Social media icons were seen everywhere and it became almost unusual to see businesses or brands without them. In addition, social media began to be one of the ways in which internet marketers and website owners would boost the visibility of their websites. The benefits of social media marketing for business began to become quite clear to business owners large and small. Social media bookmarking became quite popular and there were services that would bookmark a post or a website across dozens or even hundreds of social media services. Social Media Today Social media today consists of thousands of social media platforms, all serving the same – but slightly different purpose. Of course, some social media platforms are more popular than others, but even the smaller ones get used by a portion of the population because each one caters to a very

different type of person. Instagram caters to the kind of person that communicates through photographs best, and other platforms such as Twitter are perfect for those who communicate in short bursts of information. As mentioned, businesses are using social media to promote their products and services in a brand new way and so each form of social media serves a purpose that the others available may not. The Future of Social Media Although it is impossible to know what the future of social media holds , it is clear that it will continue. Humans are social animals and the more ability to communicate with each other on the level that each person likes best, the more prevalent social media will become. With new and exciting technologies just around the corner, social media will be interesting to see in the coming decades.

Chapter 3 : History by period - Wikipedia

This history by period summarizes significant eras in the history of the world, from the ancient world to the present day.
Ancient history (60, BC -

Primitive Communism[edit] The First Stage: It has the following characteristics. All is shared by the tribe to ensure its survival. So tribes are led by the best warrior if there is war, the best diplomat if they have steady contact with other tribes and so forth. Slave Society[edit] The Second Stage: There is always a slave-owning ruling class and the slaves themselves. Democracy arises first with the development of the republican city-state, followed by the totalitarian empire. Land ownership is especially important during a time of agricultural development. Feudalism[edit] The Third Stage: This was most obvious during the European Middle Ages when society went from slavery to feudalism. When there is only one religion in the land and its organizations affect all parts of daily life. This was the case with India. Capitalism[edit] Capitalism may be considered The Fourth Stage in the sequence. Marx pays special attention to this stage in human development. The bulk of his work is devoted to analysing the mechanisms of capitalism, which in western society classically arose "red in tooth and claw" from feudal society in a revolutionary movement. In capitalism, the profit motive rules and people, freed from serfdom, work for the capitalists for wages. The capitalist class are free to spread their laissez faire practices around the world. In the capitalist-controlled parliament, laws are made to protect wealth. Capitalism appears after the bourgeois revolution when the capitalists or their merchant predecessors overthrow the feudal system, and it is categorized by the following: In capitalism, the entire economy is guided by market forces. Supporters of laissez-faire economics argue that there should be little or no intervention from the government under capitalism. Marxists, however, such as Lenin in his Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, argue that the capitalist government is a powerful instrument for the furtherance of capitalism and the capitalist nation-state, particularly in the conquest of markets abroad. The means of production are no longer in the hands of the monarchy and its nobles, but rather they are controlled by the capitalists. The capitalists control the means of production through commercial enterprises such as corporations which aim to maximise profit. The capitalists tend to govern through an elected centralised parliament or congress, rather than under an autocracy. Capitalist bourgeois democracy, although it may be extended to the whole population, does not necessarily lead to universal suffrage. Historically it has excluded by force, segregation, legislation or other means sections of the population such as women, slaves, ex-slaves, people of colour or those on low income. The government acts on behalf of, and is controlled by, the capitalists through various methods. In capitalism, workers are rewarded according to their contract with their employer. Power elites propagate the illusion that market forces mean wages converge to an equilibrium at which workers are paid for precisely the value of their services. In reality workers are paid less than the value of their productivity – the difference forming profit for the employer. In this sense all paid employment is exploitation and the worker is "alienated" from their work. Insofar as the profit-motive drives the market, it is impossible for workers to be paid for the full value of their labour, as all employers will act in the same manner. Wealthy countries seek to dominate poorer countries in order to gain access to raw materials and to provide captive markets for finished products. This is done directly through war, the threat of war, or the export of capital. Banks and capital markets such as stock exchanges direct unused capital to where it is needed. They reduce barriers to entry in all markets, especially to the poor; it is in this way that banks dramatically improve class mobility. The natural, unrestrained market forces will create monopolies from the most successful commercial entities. But according to Marx, capitalism, like slave society and feudalism, also has critical failings – inner contradictions which will lead to its downfall. The working class, to which the capitalist class gave birth in order to produce commodities and profits, is the "grave digger" of capitalism. The worker is not paid the full value of what he or she produces. The working class, through trade union and other struggles, becomes conscious of itself as an exploited class. In the view of classical Marxism, the struggles of the working class against the attacks of the capitalist class will eventually lead the working class to establish its own collective control over production Socialism[edit] After the working class gains class consciousness

and mounts a revolution against the capitalists, socialism, which may be considered The Fifth Stage, will be attained, if the workers are successful. Marxist Socialism may be characterised as follows: This translates into the democratic communes controlling the means of production. Marx, basing himself on a thorough study of Paris Commune, believed that the workers would govern themselves through system of communes. He called this the dictatorship of the proletariat, which, overthrowing the dictatorship governance of capital, would democratically plan production and the resources of the planet. Geologic Time Periods[edit] Main articles: Geologic time scale and List of Global Boundary Stratotype Sections and Points The geologic time scale covers the extent of the existence of Earth, from about million years ago to the present day. Geologic time units are in order of descending specificity eons, eras, periods, epochs, and ages; and the corresponding chronostratigraphic units, which measure "rock-time", are eonothems, erathems, systems, series, and stages. The second and third timelines are each subsections of their preceding timeline as indicated by asterisks. The Cenozoic is sometimes divided into the Quaternary and Tertiary periods, although the latter is no longer used officially. Cosmological Time Periods[edit].

Chapter 4 : List of time periods - Wikipedia

Social stratification comprises distinctions based on kinship systems, ethnic associations, and hierarchies of gender, race, wealth, and class. The study of world history requires analysis of the processes through which social categories, roles, and practices were created, maintained, and transformed.

Under the terms of the applicable license agreement governing use of the Encyclopedia of Social Work accessed online, an authorized individual user may print out a PDF of a single article for personal use, only for details see Privacy Policy and Legal Notice. Their tasks were to assess need, collect and distribute funds from a combination of taxes, private donations, church collections, and decide the fates of needy or deviant townspeople Day, , pp. Work was required of all, and so almsgiving poor relief was meager, since people believed that it discouraged work and contributed to immorality. War veterans were exceptions: The Poor Laws categorized public dependents as worthy or impotent poor aged or mentally or physically impaired and perhaps deserving of aid; unworthy poor sturdy beggars—able-bodied adults in poverty; and dependent children—poor, unwanted, abandoned, or orphaned. Laws requiring family and local responsibility for public dependents were passed in and, respectively. The Law of Settlement required towns to supply food, firewood, clothing, and household essentials for their poor. Some work was demanded of children as young as 3 years Grob, , p. The most popular solution was for the local authorities to place all public dependents those who had no means to support themselves or their children and so had to depend on local governments for food, shelter, clothing, and so forth in institutions, which included almshouses, workhouses, orphanages, asylums, and prisons, as soon as they could afford them. Inmates were not segregated based on sex, age, or reason for incarceration—crime, poverty, insanity, age, or physical disability. Toward mid-century, the Enlightenment and evangelical religious movements—aroused interest in the causes and remedies of social problems, especially poverty. The Revolutionary War had little effect on attitudes and policies toward the poor, but the Enlightenment that accompanied it brought attention to their needs, especially for children. Catholic charities and Quakers began to open orphanages both for children without parents and unwanted children, including African American children, and expanded charitable work into local work in communities. Philanthropists founded schools for blind and deaf children and began to investigate lack of employment, drunkenness, ill health, and other causes for public dependency. Mill work, especially in the South, became placements for women and poor children, and more poorhouses and old age homes were opened. Although the poor were still blamed for not overcoming their poverty through work, for the first time critics looked at sociostructural problems as causative. In, a report by the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism blamed these problems on drunkenness and work immorality, the belief that not working was in itself immoral. Yates see Yates, and again in by John Tuckerman, who began a ministry to the poor in that era. Each report generally condemned outdoor relief and made several recommendations: Other Social Welfare Policy Areas Physical and public health problems, mental illness, crime and delinquency, and the need for public education were areas that states and localities began to tackle along with private charity. All these were aggravated by the growing immigrant population that arrived during different periods in the 18th and 19th centuries. As early as, Massachusetts legislated public schools, and free schools proliferated in the s. By some states ordered overseers of the poor to set up free education for poor children, and the Catholic Church opened free schools beginning in John Sanford and T. Gallaudet, among others, began work with blind and deaf children as early as, and this led John Fisher and Samuel Howe to establish in what would become Perkins Institute. In Perkins expanded to offer treatment and education for developmentally disabled children. Compulsory education was one solution to the growing numbers of unsupervised and undisciplined children who contributed to the crime and chaos in many cities. Another solution was the Reformatory movement, led by the Society for Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents, which in opened the House of Refuge, a combined prison, factory, and school. These institutions emerged throughout the states, with reformatories for boys opened in, and a cottage system for girls opening in Along with elements of prevention of cruelty to children, the child-saving movement was derived from the belief that poverty was genetic but that children could be saved if taken from

bad environments and placed in homes where they could learn the value of hard work. At each stop, some were chosen by local people to work on farms, often to death, though some found happy homes. For adults, colonial workhouses were the original prisons. Boston built the first House of Correction in for criminals and the able-bodied poor, and over the next century they spread throughout the colonies, evolving into prisons. Not until did the workhouse concept change, as Quakers theorized that penitence for deviance could be achieved through silence and solitary confinement. Their belief led them to open penitentiaries, where the able-bodied poor, debtors, and vagrants, as well as criminals, would work hard, pray, and meditate on the error of their ways, and receive rehabilitation rather than punishment. Their first penitentiary opened in , and their innovations appeared in later institutions such as Sing Sing New York, and San Quentin California, In the last half of the century, new architectural designs provided more efficient supervision, and rehabilitation became the treatment goal. With his own money he provided rehabilitation for them, and became a model for social workers in the field of probation. Mental and physical illness, including public health issues, became humanitarian concerns before and after the country was founded. Though in Massachusetts enacted a law instructing towns to provide care and protect the public, for the next century most mentally ill people had little or no care, whether left with their families or placed in almshouses. Disturbed by such inhumane treatment, in Thomas Bond and Benjamin Franklin secured room for the mentally ill in the cellar of the Philadelphia hospital they founded. The first colony-wide mental hospital opened in Virginia in , and in , Dr. The Marine Hospitals Service later the Department of Public Health opened the first medical school and first federal public health program Day, , p. Not until did the first state hospital open Willard. When Bellevue opened in , it developed a medical social work unit to help patients and outpatients, including the mentally ill. Immigration and Social Welfare Massive immigration in the midth century brought vast numbers of the ill, unemployed, and destitute to the United States and overwhelmed local almshouses. Most of them came from Ireland after the potato famines of the s. Racial and Ethnic Minorities Ethnic groups, including those of African descent, Finns, Poles, and Chinese, began mutual aid and insurance societies Seller, , p. Numerous private agencies concerned with child care, drunkenness, moral reform, employment, and health care were created, including the Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Florence Crittenton Homes, and Boys and Girls Clubs. The Catholic Church built orphanages, schools, and hospitals and instituted highly effective outdoor relief programs through Catholic Charities, St. Vincent de Paul Societies, and Sisters of Charity. Until the Civil War, slaves were subject to plantation rule and freed persons had access to help only from their churches and mutual aid societies. Native Americans did not have citizenship, and following their banishment to reservations, received no government aid except meager allotments often stolen by Indian agents appointed by the federal government. Native American children were sent to boarding schools, less to educate them than to take away their languages and cultures. People of color had some access to Catholic charities but were denied mainline assistance. Asian immigrants, mainly from Philippines and China, who were brought to United States to build railroads, could rely only on their mutual aid societies. It provided finances, land, counsel and advice, education, community action, and children and family services. Dorothea Dix in convinced the Massachusetts legislature of its moral obligation to the mentally ill. This resulted in her Ten Million Acre Bill, proposed to the United States Congress in to provide treatment for the indigent insane. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and Dr. Marie Zakrzewska set a new benchmark for women in medicine by establishing health centers for poor women Seller, , pp. During the Civil War, women developed essential services for the Union. The Commission trained nurses for battlefield duty, set up a mobile hospital on the railroad, provided medical and health services, staffed field hospitals, and provided social services, including informing relatives of war deaths, transporting the wounded, distributing relief to dependents, and counseling soldiers and their families. For poorer women, the Civil War meant new opportunities for better-paid employment previously reserved for men, as nurses, teachers, secretaries, and workers in the expanding field of social services. The Progressive Era There were several trends that were evident during the last half of the 19th century that influenced early 20th social welfare and social work. Child-saving developed from the Reformatory and orphanage movements that removed juveniles from almshouses and adult prisons to become child rights advocacy programs. It was spurred by the Mary Ellen child abuse case in The movement aided in promoting new protective legislation,

research in child psychology, and charities oriented to child and family counseling. Charity Organization Societies COSs , first organized in Buffalo in , developed centralized community cooperative agencies and central client registries, and trained friendly visitors caseworkers. COSs promoted the coordination services of and private fundraising for private agencies at both local and national levels, which became the United Way organizations of the mids. On the basis of a model from Toynbee Hall in London, England, their goals were to provide safe houses where women, particularly immigrants, could become educated for citizenship and become employable. Settlement houses became centers for social action and client-oriented practices from which developed group work, community practice, and policy advocacy promoting new legislation for children, women, and workers. As social welfare moved to state and national levels, State Boards of Charities and Corrections began, first in New York and Massachusetts Other states soon adopted their model, charged with the goal of inspecting asylums, hospitals, almshouses, industrial schools, and publicly supported charities. In state boards organized nationally in the American Social Science Association , which later became the National Conference on Social Welfare. In , the National Conference of Boards and Public Charities formed, evolving into State Departments of Public Welfare that supported poor relief through county boards of supervisors. By the s, most public funding had been withdrawn from private agencies except those for the aged, and the government assumed responsibility for income maintenance, care for the aged, disabilities and deaths related to employment, public health, and corrections. In , Boston Associated Charities began to pay workers to learn COS techniques developed under the leadership of Mary Richmond, who conducted a series of conferences defining the meaning and practice of casework and the importance of person-in-situation counseling. In , Richmond developed a curriculum for a philanthropic school Day, , pp. At the same time, the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy opened to train caseworkers and administrators of social agencies, becoming the Institution of Social Sciences in “ and later the Chicago School of Social Service Administration. They dictated that poverty and deviance were personal rather than societal problems, with hard work rather than public aid the cure. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, family and local responsibilities, categorization of poor, and institutional placement provided the solution to social problems. In the s new humanitarian and scientific interests began to differentiate social needs, leading to new perspectives and programs in the s.

Chapter 5 : Social Work Practice: History and Evolution - Encyclopedia of Social Work

Distinctive Dates in Social Welfare History. Chauncey A. Alexander. B.C. King Hammurabi of Babylon issues the Code of Hammurabi, which creates the first code of laws: 3, lines of cuneiform, written on a diorite column, include protection of widows.

Receive free lesson plans, printables, and worksheets by email: Our history goes back millions of years ago. The world would not have arrived to where it is right now if it had not gone through a long and extensive process of historical development. In keeping up with the study of the advancement of the world, one has to ask himself, "What were the major time periods of history? The world is said to begin during the prehistoric era. History is all about the act of recording events that had happened in the past, and the prefix "pre" in "prehistoric" implies that this is the period of time when human beings still lack the capacity to aggregate important events. This era dates back from a more than two million years in the past until 6, B. As of now, this is the era that has the fewest recorded facts by modern humans, although a huge number of archeologists are working night and day to excavate and study various artifacts from this period. Right after the prehistoric era comes the ancient period. This is considered as the official time when humans begin to record events. The span is said to be almost five thousand years. After the Neanderthals began migrating to different parts of the globe, various settlements were established which soon turned into towns and cities. Excavations were made on the land. The use of fire was mastered. This era would not have been complete without the rich dynasties of Egypt, China, India, Greece, and many more. Most historians consider this as the period of enlightenment in terms of culture and religion. The middle ages, more known as the medieval period, succeeded the ancient period in a gradual manner. After the fall of the Roman Empire in the year , the era finds itself continuing certain aspects of Late Antiquity, which includes depopulation and any form of barbaric acts. Agriculture plays a huge role in the development of its feudal system, which in turn strengthens the presence of monarchy. This period is also well-known for the birth of numerous personalities such as Thomas Aquinas, Dante Alighieri, Leonardo da Vinci and Marco polo. The arrival of the modern period was considered quick and almost non-felt. Historians often attribute Europe in the overall definition of the period. Modern history primarily includes the Industrial Revolution, which involves the invention of a number of products such as the steam engine. Engineering as a field skyrocketed due to the number of advanced technology emerging each year. Contemporary history is considered by many as the final historical period as of the present. The term has been used as early as the 19th century whereas most historians consider contemporary era as the era that can still be remembered by living memory. In conclusion, in asking the question, "What were the major time periods of history," it is vital to begin from the prehistoric era before ending with the present.

Chapter 6 : Social Policy: History (Colonial Times to) - Encyclopedia of Social Work

23 C H A P T E R A Brief History of Social Work From the English Poor Laws to the Progressive Policies of President Barack Obama Social work, social problems, and the organizations that were developed in an attempt to.

The Roots of US Social Work The development of social work in the United States reflects an ongoing synthesis of ideas derived from many different cultures. While terms such as charity and philanthropy have Greek roots and are based on Biblical principles, modern social work concepts owe much to the influence of the Koran and the mutual aid practices of Native Americans, the African-American community, and immigrants from all over the world. These systems served a dual role of compassion and protection. By the early 19th century, states began taking responsibility for distributing relief from towns and counties. Since government responses proved largely insufficient or ineffective in addressing growing social problems, private benevolent societies and self-help organizations the predecessors of modern social service agencies played increasing roles in this regard. The roots of US social work date back to this period and the efforts of upper-class women and men in church-based and secular charitable organizations to address the consequences of poverty, urbanization, and immigration. These untrained proto-social workers, known as "friendly visitors," sought to help poor individuals through moral persuasion and personal example. State boards of charity arose to improve the management of institutions constructed during the previous generation. Industrialization and the Origins of Modern Social Work In the half century after the Civil War, rapid industrial expansion produced a dramatic increase in individual and community needs. The most notable social changes of this period included a series of economic depressions known then as "panics" and their consequences; new manifestations of racism following the end of Reconstruction in ; and a dramatic increase in immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Using concepts derived from business and industry, reformers attempted to respond to some of these developments by regulating public relief distribution through so-called "scientific charity. Many COS clients, however, particularly poor Jews, Catholics, and African Americans, preferred more personal systems of self-help and mutual aid established by their own communities. Settlement houses reflected a different type of organizational response to the impact of industrialization and immigration and introduced an alternative model of a social service agency a form of urban mission. Unlike the individually oriented COS, settlements focused on the environmental causes of poverty and expanding the working opportunities of the poor. They conducted research, helped establish the juvenile court system, created widows pension programs, promoted legislation prohibiting child labor, and introduced public health reforms and the concept of social insurance. Ellen Gates Starr Photo: While the settlements focused on what later became group work and community organization, social work in the COS increasingly focused on casework with individuals and families. Sub-specialties in the areas of medical, psychiatric, and school social work began to appear in the early twentieth century. The growth of casework as a distinct area of practice also stimulated the creation of a formal social work training program in Early curricula emphasized practical work rather than academic subjects. Settlements like the Chicago Commons also developed educational programs as early as Formal methods-oriented training programs spread through major urban areas, most of them affiliated with private charitable organizations interested in standardizing the practices of their volunteers. Despite these efforts, in , in an invitational lecture at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections entitled "Is Social Work a Profession? His lecture further stimulated efforts already underway to consolidate experiential casework knowledge into a standardized format. Consequently, by the s, casework emerged as the dominant form of professional social work in the United States. During World War I, the expansion of government agencies led to increased professionalism in public-sector departments devoted to social welfare. Through the Red Cross and the Army, the War also provided opportunities for social workers to apply casework skills to the treatment of soldiers with "shell shock. Although the Progressive movement declined after World War I, social work practice with individuals and families continued to flourish. By , over child guidance clinics appeared in which teams of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers provided services primarily to middle-class clients. A parallel development was the emergence of the Community Chest movement, which

rationalized charitable giving at the community level and led to the creation of the United Way and its Health and Welfare Councils. The Depression and the New Deal In , the US social welfare system was an uncoordinated mixture of local and state public relief agencies, supplemented by the modest resources of voluntary charitable organizations. Public agencies, however, did not necessarily provide the same services, or relate to one another administratively. Nor did voluntary organizations possess sufficient resources to address the growing needs which the Great Depression created. The response to the Depression profoundly influenced social work practice and redefined the role of government as an instrument of social welfare. The public began to view poverty as the result of economic circumstances rather than personal failure. The idea that social welfare assistance was a government responsibility rather than a private charitable function gained wider acceptance. These changes led to the creation of a wide range of government programs under the Roosevelt Administration the New Deal which ultimately evolved into a complex national social welfare system. The New Deal also enhanced the status of the social work profession, particularly through the contributions of individuals like Harry Hopkins and Frances Perkins. The centerpiece of the dozens of social welfare programs that comprised the New Deal was the Social Security Act of It expanded and improved standards of social welfare throughout the country and provided recipients with some sense of individual freedom and dignity. It helped establish a regular, unprecedented role for the federal government as a source of aid and introduced the concept of entitlement into the American political vocabulary. The scope of social welfare expanded beyond financial relief to the poor to include housing, rural problems, recreation and cultural activities, child welfare programs, and diverse forms of social insurance to Americans of all classes. These policy developments significantly affected the social work profession by: The growth of public welfare programs also necessitated the recruitment of thousands of new social workers, whose numbers doubled from 40, to 80, within a decade and became considerably more diverse. This expansion led to recognition of the need for improved salaries and working conditions and enhanced educational requirements. World War II and Post-War Academic Expansion During World War II many social workers accepted war-related assignments, spurred by the establishment of a special classification for military social work and the development of services for war-impacted communities. These included increased standardization of agency practices, the development of interdisciplinary doctoral training programs, and the creation of core MSW curricula. The primary beneficiaries of social policy changes between and , however, were middle- income, white workers and, by the early s, the United States lagged considerably behind other Western industrialized nations in the degree of social provision. At the same time, voluntary and public sector agencies shifted the focus of services from low-income to middle- and upper-income groups and reduced the role of community-based volunteers in organizational decision making and service delivery. In a hostile political environment, social activism declined and openly anti-welfare attitudes reemerged. The "War on Poverty" and the "Great Society" In the early s, well-publicized exposes of poverty and the emergence of new "structuralist" perspectives on social problems forced Americans to rediscover the over 40 million people, approximately one third of them children, whose lives had been bypassed by modern economic and social progress. The Elementary and Secondary School Education Act overturned longstanding precedents and directed federal aid to local schools in order to equalize educational opportunities for children. In , the Model Cities Act targeted certain urban areas with comprehensive services and emphasized the concept of community control. Although the social work profession did not influence public policies on the scale it had in the s, social workers played key roles throughout the s in various anti-poverty and community-action programs and helped train individuals in new organizations like the Peace Corps and VISTA. The s President Nixon shifted the administration of anti-poverty programs to states and localities. This legislation established the concept of revenue sharing and led ultimately to the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The most significant social policy accomplishments of the Nixon Administration, however, were the Social Security Amendments of , which centralized and standardized aid to disabled people and low-income elderly and indexed benefits to inflation. Food stamps, child nutrition, and railroad retirement programs were also linked to cost-of-living rates. The passage of Title XX of the Social Security Act in January reinforced the popular concept of federal "revenue sharing" which provided states with maximum flexibility in planning social services while promoting fiscal

accountability. During the Ford and Carter administrations, Title XX shaped the direction of both public and nonprofit social services, with a particular focus on issues of welfare dependency, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, drug abuse, and community mental health. While poverty continued to decline among the elderly in the s, largely as a consequence of benefit indexing and Medicare, a virtual freeze on Aid for Families with Dependent Children AFDC benefits after and a decline in the purchasing power of wages produced a steady increase in poverty among children, particularly children of color. Although most social reforms stagnated by the mids, there were considerable changes in the social work profession throughout the decade, including the beginnings of multicultural and gender awareness, which led to the development of new course content and efforts to expand minority recruitment; the growth of multidisciplinary joint degree programs with Schools of Urban Planning, Public Health, Public Policy, Education, and Law; the recognition of the BSW as the entry-level professional degree; and the growth of private practice among social workers. The "Reagan Revolution" The policy changes that were inspired by the so-called "Reagan Revolution" of the s compelled social workers to rely increasingly, if not exclusively, on private-sector solutions for social welfare problems. Entire programs were reduced, frozen, or eliminated. Additional block grants were created in such areas as child welfare and community development. A looming crisis in the funding of Social Security and Medicare was forestalled in through modest tax increases and benefit reductions. At the same time, ballooning federal deficits precluded any major new social welfare initiatives. Consequently, during times of overall prosperity poverty rates soared, particularly among children, young families, and persons of color. By the early s, the number of people officially listed as "poor" had risen to 36 million. Social workers focused increased attention on developing effective management skills and increased their advocacy activities. Stymied in the development of an ambitious social welfare agenda, such as a comprehensive national health insurance program, he focused instead on budgetary restraint and the promotion of economic growth. After considerable debate, he signed a controversial welfare reform bill in which replaced AFDC with block grants to states that included time limits and conditions on the receipt of cash assistance now called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF]. The legislation also devolved responsibility for welfare program development to states and increased the roles of private-sector and faith-based organizations in program implementation. President Clinton left office in January with several major social welfare issues unresolved. While some progress was made in providing health care for children in low-income families, over 43 million Americans still lacked coverage. The soaring cost of prescription drugs threatened the economic well-being of elderly Americans. Proposals to provide this benefit through Medicare and prevent a future crisis in funding for the Social Security system when the "baby boomer" generation retired made little progress in the s because of political gridlock. Policy developments in the s had serious consequences for the social work profession. Welfare reform led to the restructuring of public welfare departments and to greater pressure on nonprofit organizations to fill gaps in service provision. The advent of managed care in the health and mental health fields dramatically altered the practice of many social workers, as did changes in child welfare policies. Although political opposition to Affirmative Action programs grew during these years, social workers, particularly in university settings, increasingly emphasized racial, gender, and ethnic diversity in their curricula and recruitment policies. NASW revised its Code of Ethics to make the pursuit of social justice an ethical imperative, and CSWE required all programs to teach students how to work for economic and social justice. At the same time, organizations such as Americorps were established in to promote greater involvement of young people in communities. With the support of the NIMH Center for Social Work Research and the Society for Social Work and Research, schools of social work significantly increased their funded research and evaluation activities in such areas as mental health, aging, domestic violence, and child welfare. US Social Welfare in the 21st Century For over a century the profession of social work has grown and reinvented itself in response to rapid economic and social changes while maintaining its focus on advocating for the needs of the most vulnerable segments of society and improving their well-being. Today, social workers comprise the largest percentage of professionals working in the fields of mental health and family services. It is estimated that by , there will be about , social workers, more than a thirty-percent increase over ten years. Despite recent changes in society and its commitment to social welfare, the primary mission of

social work, as articulated in the NASW Code of Ethics, remains "to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. New forms of practice and new venues for social workers are also likely to appear. In an increasingly multicultural society, community-based organizations could play an important role in enhancing client participation in the design and delivery of social services while expanding and revitalizing the nature of social work itself. For Further Reading Abramovitz, M. *Regulating the Lives of Women*: South End Press Axinn, J. *In the Shadow of the Poorhouse*: Basic Books Leiby, J. Columbia University Press Lubove, R. *The Road Not Taken: A History*, New York: From Charity to Enterprise:

Chapter 7 : What is the History of the Social Work Profession? - Social Work Degree Guide

These three views of social history - as a residual history of assorted social activities, as societal history, and as the history of social experience - seem to lead nowhere. Confronted with much of what calls itself social history one might feel inclined to settle for this negative conclusion.

Shifted from small to large businesses i. Laissez-Faire Age - largely regulated capitalism i. Resulted in banks closing ii. Railroads defaulted on bonds iii. Within 1 year - 3 million people were unemployed f. Great Railroad Strike of 1877. Wage tightening was businesses primary responses to competitive pressures h. They tried to align the decline in welfare with the decline in wages i. Supreme Court established Plessy vs. Ferguson in 1896, the doctrine of separate but equal Ideology Social Darwinism: Began in the 1880s which became a vehicle for female social reformers in the late 19th century. Wanted a federal income tax, public ownership of industries, 8-hour work days, price regulations and anti-trust laws. Offered a third party platform in 1892. Their appeal for farmer-worker alliance was rejected. The populist movement was disintegrated by corporate constituency. Compared to the preceding era, these initiatives were interventionist in nature. The reforms were also corporatist. The economy went from being dominated by monopolies to oligopolies i. This era did not effectively change the economic structure. Class structure of small towns was changed. Traditional roles such as farmer, business person, and self employed were pushed aside by teachers, doctors, journalists, engineers, managers and administrators. This created a professional managerial class. This professional managerial class introduced a long list of moderate reforms termed progressivism. The Economy Corporate economy- educated and salaried workers such as doctors, journalists, engineers, managers, and administrators as opposed to farmers, independent business men, etc. Supreme Court broke up the standard oil monopoly in 1890 into 34 different pieces. The purpose was to curb their power in the market base. They ended up extending their production and marketing activities beyond their original territories. During this time, reformers enacted the first controls on what a business could do. This was the result of absent reforms which lead to more radical proposals. House leaders and progressive reformers were not attentive to race. Progressive Era was the low point of the twentieth century for African Americans. Poor treatment, limited participation and restriction of jobs allowed the growth of the Ku Klux Klan. Poor treatment of African Americans lead to them uniting under W. It took 40 years before they were able to win their ground breaking desegregation case Brown vs. The suffrage movement grew partly because the moral leverage gained from a separate sphere did not bring women enough real benefits. Politics Social welfare in the New Deal furthered the division between the state and federal governments The Social Security Act consisted of 3 main components to the the US welfare state and resulted in the distribution of functions between the state and federal government These policies were established to assist those who were of low income however, each program seemed to be limiting for those in extreme poverty. Until the Social Security Income SSI was established in 1956 by President Nixon however, prior to this, separate mean-based programs existed for the aged, blind, and disabled in every state. Unemployment Insurance was established to be a national benefit system, with equal benefits distributed across all states however, was later modified by President Roosevelt which allowed states to determine benefits and the federal government to offset cost of unemployment tax. History History- Divided into two distinct periods. First period Roosevelt administration experimented with a host of emergency programs. Designed to salvage a collapsing economy. WPA works progress administration, employed people to construct buildings, roads, and airports. TVA Tennessee valley authority brought dams, cheap electricity and economic development to the Deep South. WPA was reluctant to hire African American women. Also discriminated against latinos. The second deal extended from Social security act, Wagner act, and the housing act authorized the federal government to construct public housing. GI bill which was officially intended to provide scholarships and loans for all veterans, was racially biased. Government reduced unemployment from 5. However, a year after the war ended, the unemployment rate shot back up to 5. Social Movements National organization for women focused on equal pay, reproductive rights and ending domestic violence. Anti War movement protested Vietnam war. Wanted money spent on domestic causes like poverty rather than the military. Anti war movement included groups like students for a democratic

society. First anti war march in NAACP successful suit Brown vs board of education which desegregated schools and thereby called into question the legality of racial segregation in every other public facility. Kennedy turned to the black votes in the Northern cities. The new legislative initiatives- The Housing Act of which cleared slums in the cities and subsidized the births of the suburbs; the addition of disability insurance to the Social Security Act in and the amendment to that Act which for the first time authorized the federal government to reimburse states for the provision of social services. History post war era is subdivided into 3 periods. Conservative squashed the idea that New Deal social policies would continue -Full employment act was stripped of enforcement powers by businesses -Taff- Hartley act Workers were penalized for unauthorized strikes and getting jobs with out a union Political climate was unfavorable. Brown vs Board of education desegregated the public schools -As civil rights movement grew, McCarthyism began to decline Congress added disability payment to the social security act National guard sent to little rock, Arkansas to desegregate central highschool and signed a modest civil rights act s: Social security legislation liberalized federal reimbursement for social services Martin Luther King "I have a dream" speech President Johnson signed the civil rights act which barred discrimination in all public facilities and established equal employment opportunity commission: Federal aid to education, Medicaid: Medicare and many were on poverty programs Poverty declined from

Chapter 8 : History of Social Work and Social Welfare, - Social Work - Oxford Bibliographies

Choose one of the titles listed below to find out more about that period in U.S. History.

Ethnic history[edit] Ethnic history is especially important in the U. Labor history discipline Labor history , deals with labor unions and the social history of workers. Studies in Working-Class History. Kirk surveys labour historiography in Britain since the formation of the Society for the Study of Labour History in He reports that labour history has been mostly pragmatic, eclectic and empirical; it has played an important role in historiographical debates, such as those revolving around history from below, institutionalism versus the social history of labour, class, populism, gender, language, postmodernism and the turn to politics. Kirk rejects suggestions that the field is declining, and stresses its innovation, modification and renewal. Kirk also detects a move into conservative insularity and academicism. He recommends a more extensive and critical engagement with the kinds of comparative, transnational and global concerns increasingly popular among labour historians elsewhere, and calls for a revival of public and political interest in the topics. Gender history[edit] Gender history focuses on the categories, discourses and experiences of femininity and masculinity as they develop over time. Gender history gained prominence after it was conceptualized in by Joan W. Scott in her article "Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis. In keeping with the cultural turn , many social historians are also gender historians who study how discourses interact with everyday experiences. History of the family The History of the family emerged as a separate field in the s, with close ties to anthropology and sociology. Tilly and Joan W. A World History The Social History of the American Family: An Encyclopedia 4 vol, The history of childhood is a growing subfield. Teachers dedicated to the public interest, reformers with a wide vision, and public support from the civic-minded community were the heroes. The textbooks help inspire students to become public schools teachers and thereby fulfill their own civic mission. Michael Katz states they: The fierce battles of the s died out by the s, but enrollment in education history courses and never recovered. In Britain, Raftery et al. They developed distinctive systems of schooling in the 19th century that reflected not only their relationship to England but also significant contemporaneous economic and social change. This article seeks to create a basis for comparative work by identifying research that has treated this period, offering brief analytical commentaries on some key works, discussing developments in educational historiography, and pointing to lacunae in research. Katz, The Race between Education and Technology , on the social and economic history of 20th-century American schooling. Urban history The "new urban history" emerged in the s in Britain and in the s in the U. It looked at the "city as process" and, often using quantitative methods, to learn more about the inarticulate masses in the cities, as opposed to the mayors and elites. Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City , which used census records to study Newburyport, Massachusetts , A seminal, landmark book, it sparked interest in the s and s in quantitative methods, census sources, "bottom-up" history, and the measurement of upward social mobility by different ethnic groups. The Industrial Revolution in Lynn ; 2nd ed. Monkkonen , The Dangerous Class: Weber, Social Change in an Industrial Town: Merriman, and Ugawa Kaoru. Edo and Paris Edo was the old name for Tokyo. Historians now view the contending groups within the city as "agents" who shape the direction of urbanization. Rural history Agricultural History handles the economic and technological dimensions, while Rural history handles the social dimension. Burchardt evaluates the state of modern English rural history and identifies an "orthodox" school, focused on the economic history of agriculture. This historiography has made impressive progress in quantifying and explaining the output and productivity achievements of English farming since the "agricultural revolution. Recently, a new school, associated with the journal Rural History, has broken away from this narrative of agricultural change, elaborating a wider social history. The work of Alun Howkins has been pivotal in the recent historiography, in relation to these three traditions. Geographers and sociologists have developed a concept of a "post-productivist" countryside, dominated by consumption and representation that may have something to offer historians, in conjunction with the well-established historiography of the "rural idyll. Instead of becoming agrarian capitalists, farmers held onto preindustrial capitalist values emphasizing family and community.

The post-war period was also one of significant change in US social welfare, highlighted by the establishment of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) in

A brief treatment of the Middle Ages follows. For full treatment, see Europe, history of: The term and its conventional meaning were introduced by Italian humanists with invidious intent. It would seem unnecessary to observe that the men and women who lived during the thousand years or so preceding the Renaissance were not conscious of living in the Middle Ages. A fewâ€” Petrarch was the most conspicuous among themâ€”felt that their lot was cast in a dark time, which had begun with the decline of the Roman Empire. They were making a gesture of their sense of freedom, and yet, at the same time, they were implicitly accepting the medieval conception of history as a series of well-defined ages within a limited framework of time. In such a scheme, the thousand years from the 5th to the 15th century might well be regarded as a distinct respectable period of history, which would stand out clearly in the providential pattern. Throughout European history, however, there has never been a complete breach with medieval institutions or modes of thought. The sack of Rome by Alaric the Visigoth in ce had enormous impact on the political structure and social climate of the Western world, for the Roman Empire had provided the basis of social cohesion for most of Europe. Although the Germanic tribes that forcibly migrated into southern and western Europe in the 5th century were ultimately converted to Christianity , they retained many of their customs and ways of life. The changes in forms of social organization they introduced rendered centralized government and cultural unity impossible. Many of the improvements in the quality of life introduced during the Roman Empire, such as a relatively efficient agriculture, extensive road networks , water-supply systems, and shipping routes, decayed substantially, as did artistic and scholarly endeavours. This decline persisted throughout the Migration period , a historical period sometimes called the Dark Ages , Late Antiquity, or the Early Middle Ages. The Migration period lasted from the fall of Rome to about the year , with a brief hiatus during the flowering of the Carolingian court established by Charlemagne. Apart from that interlude, no large political structure arose in Europe to provide stability. Two great kingdoms, Germany and Italy , began to lose their political unity almost as soon as they had acquired it; they had to wait until the 19th century before they found it again. The only force capable of providing a basis for social unity was the Roman Catholic Church. The Middle Ages therefore present the confusing and often contradictory picture of a society attempting to structure itself politically on a spiritual basis. This attempt came to a definitive end with the rise of artistic, commercial, and other activities anchored firmly in the secular world in the period just preceding the Renaissance. Charlemagne holding an orb and a sword; miniature from a 15th-century manuscript. Christendom was thought to consist of two distinct groups of functionaries: Supreme authority was wielded by the pope in the first of these areas and by the emperor in the second. In practice, the two institutions were constantly sparring, disagreeing, or openly warring with each other. The emperors often tried to regulate church activities by claiming the right to appoint church officials and to intervene in doctrinal matters. The church, in turn, not only owned cities and armies but often attempted to regulate affairs of state. This tension would reach a breaking point in the late 11th and early 12th centuries during the clash between Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII over the question of lay investiture. The balance of economic power slowly began to shift from the region of the eastern Mediterranean to western Europe. The Gothic style developed in art and architecture. Towns began to flourish, travel and communication became faster, safer, and easier, and merchant classes began to develop. Agricultural developments were one reason for these developments; during the 12th century the cultivation of beans made a balanced diet available to all social classes for the first time in history. The population therefore rapidly expanded, a factor that eventually led to the breakup of the old feudal structures. The classic formulations of Gothic architecture and sculpture were achieved. Many different kinds of social units proliferated, including guilds, associations, civic councils, and monastic chapters, each eager to obtain some measure of autonomy. The crucial legal concept of representation developed, resulting in the political assembly whose members had plena potestasâ€”full powerâ€”to make decisions binding upon the communities that had selected them.

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Intellectual life, dominated by the Roman Catholic Church, culminated in the philosophical method of Scholasticism , whose preeminent exponent, St. Thomas Aquinas , achieved in his writings on Aristotle and the Church Fathers one of the greatest syntheses in Western intellectual history. Chartres Cathedral, Chartres, France, completed midth century. [Learn More](#) in these related Britannica articles: