

Quiz 22

Marriage A History – Conclusion (p.305-313)

1. What is true about marriage today? (select those that apply)
 - a. Its potentially more joyful, satisfying and loving
 - b. Its more optional
 - c. Its more flexible
 - d. Its largely based on economics
 - e. Its more brittle (divorce is an ever present option)

2. T/F For thousands of years the aim of marriage was to acquire useful in laws and to gain political and economic advantage.

3. When did Euro-Americans begin to see marriage as personal and private relationship that might fulfill emotional needs and sexual desires?
 - A. Last 50 years
 - B. Last 100 years
 - C. Last 150 years
 - D. Last 200 years
 - E. Last 300 years

4. When was the idea that women had no sexual desires debunked?
 - A. 1990s
 - B. 1960s
 - C. 1940s
 - D. 1920s
 - E. 1890s

5. T/F The category of illegitimacy was abolished in the 1970s

6. How have take-out food, dishwashers, and permanent press fabrics impacted marriage?

7. T/F It is now possible to construct personal commitments outside of marriage.

8. Do you think we should return to lifelong marriage as an ideal?
9. T/F There is much less of a sexual double standard today than in previous times.
10. Is being married better than being single? Should marriage be promoted?
11. T/F Men gain health benefits even in bad marriages
12. T/F Coontz recommends that we begin our relationships as friends and build them on the basis of mutual respect.
13. T/F The best marriages involve the merging of interests and beliefs.
14. T/F Typically when women marry today, they do more housework than they did before marriage.
15. T/F Women's journals often discuss the ways they accommodate themselves to their husbands' needs and passions.
16. T/F Today in the Western world we have a choice of whether we will marry.
17. T/F In our modern world, marriage is no longer the primary source of commitment and care giving.

The Secret to Desire in a Long Term Relationship
(Ted Talk on Youtube)

1. What is Perel referring to in noting that globally there is a "crisis of desire?"
2. T/F This is the first time in human history for there to be long term relationships not for producing large families or that it is exclusively women's marital duty to satisfy her husband sexually.
3. T/F Most relationships struggle with reconciling the needs for security with the needs for adventure.

4. Why does the audience in the video laugh when Perel notes that we now want our spouses to be our best friends, confidants and passionate lovers whilst we are all expected to live twice as long?
5. Why can't sex toys and lingerie keep today's marriages exciting?
6. T/F The crisis of desire is often the crisis of the imagination.
7. How are love and desire different?
8. T/F Spouses are most drawn to each other when they are away.
9. T/F There is neither neediness nor caretaking in desire.
10. T/F Novelty can be satisfied by new positions and techniques.
11. What does Perel mean when she describes an "erotic life" as sexuality transformed by the
12. T/F What nurtures love can stifle desire.
13. T/F Long term couples may sacrifice freedom so as to not lose connection.
14. What do erotically satisfied couples do?

Lasting Relationships Come Down to Two Basic Traits

1. What was the crisis in marriage that led social scientists to study marriage in the 1970s?
2. What did Dr. John Gottman discover about the two groups of couples (the Masters and the Disasters)?
3. What is the primary factor that tears couples apart?
 - a. boredom
 - b. contempt
 - c. loss of interest in sex
 - d. good looks
 - e. infertility
4. T/F It is a good idea to criticize a partner so that they can learn how to be better.

5. How might *kind* people express anger to each other?
6. How did the "Disaster Couples" react when their partner shared good news?
7. T/F Levels of satisfaction drop during the first few years of marriage.
8. What are the two basic traits that enable couples to "master" marriage?