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Chapter 2 History of Violence in the Family

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Family violence is typically studied through this perspective: 1) _____
A) sociology. B) anthropology. C) psychology. D) all of the above

2) The contemporary field of violence is the study of a: 2) _____
A) Historical problem. B) Philosophical problem.
C) Psychological problem. D) Social problem.

3) _____ refers to a social system that recognizes the complete dominance of men over women, typically strengthened by law in addition to custom and religion. 3) _____
A) Patriarchy B) Matriarchy
C) Hierarchy D) none of the above

4) What do experts suggest the inequality of the sexes is a foundation for? 4) _____
A) Intimate partner violence B) Male superiority
C) Both A and B are correct D) none of above

5) Referring back to history, what was recognized as the most common and enduring social system? 5) _____
A) Patriarchy B) Hierarchy C) Matriarchy D) Monarchy

6) The earliest known body of law is: 6) _____
A) The code of Hammurabi. B) Draconian law.
C) Roman law. D) The Solomon code.

7) Originally, in Rome, the husband or father had the right to kill their wife/daughter if she: 7) _____
A) Attempted to divorce. B) Did not submit to rules.
C) Committed adultery. D) Got caught cheating.

8) Women were controlled by men at nearly every stage of their lives under early Greek law. This is because they were under constant supervision by their *kyrios*, which referred to: 8) _____
A) An elder in the community B) A brother
C) A common law husband D) An official guardian

9) What is believed to have been accepted under English Common Law? 9) _____
A) Men could have more than one wife
B) Women could divorce their husbands
C) Arranged marriages
D) Physical force and chastisement of one's wife

10) Well cited by historians of intimate partner violence, this legal rule referred to a common- law restriction on the size of the weapon to be used in punishing one's wife. 10) _____
A) The cannon ball rule B) Shotgun rule
C) The rule of thumb D) none of the above

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11) In France during 1791 Olympe de Gouges wrote a Declaration of the Rights of Women, 11) _____
A) which became the turning point for equal rights.
B) Napoleon Bonaparte formalized this within the French Code.
C) she was arrested, tried, and executed for treason.
D) none of the above

12) Olympe de Gouge was known for: 12) _____
A) The Civil Code of Law.
B) The Declaration of Rights of Men.
C) The Declaration of Rights of Women.
D) Her accomplishments regarding French Law.

13) The _____ of the sexes is a foundation for intimate partner violence. 13) _____
A) Equality B) Restriction C) Inequality D) Limitation

14) Under the _____ the law said that wives could be beaten, punched, and permanently disfigured for minor disobedience or "scolding." 14) _____
A) Patriarchy B) Roman Empire
C) British Common Law D) Napoleonic Code

15) In 1873 the Court decided in _____ *v. Illinois* that the laws of Illinois did not abridge any of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States by legislating what offices and positions should be filled by men only. 15) _____
A) *Bradley* B) *Fulgham* C) *Bradwell* D) *Loving*

16) A _____ relationship is typically defined by blood, marriage, relationship, and cohabitation. 16) _____
A) English B) Colonial C) German D) Roman

17) The British immigrants reestablished their customs of inheritance by the eldest son, called: 17) _____
A) Primogeniture. B) Parochial. C) Prodigy. D) Prodigal.

18) As early as _____, Puritan ministers in England spoke out against wife beating. Bringing this objection to America, the Puritans were the first to prohibit intimate partner violence through legislation. Puritan laws provided penalties for wife beating, consisting of fines, whipping, or both. 18) _____
A) 1799 B) 1999 C) 1599 D) 1399

19) The first case in either England or America to declare wife beating a right under the common law was the Mississippi Supreme Court case: 19) _____
A) *Bradwell v. State.* B) *Bradley v. State.*
C) *Fulgham v. State.* D) *Loving v. State.*

20) Judges in Alabama were the first to recognize that a woman, in this case an emancipated slave, should be afforded the same legal protections as other citizens. The court determined that there was no privilege for a husband to beat his wife or for her to beat him. 20) _____
A) *Loving v. State* B) *Fulgham v. State* C) *Bradley v. State* D) *Bradwell v. State*

21) _____ refers to violence committed within an adult relationship, regardless of gender, and is part of an ongoing complex pattern of violent behavior used to gain control. 21) _____
A) Rape B) Emotional control
C) Economic control D) Intimate partner violence

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22) Which of the following is NOT one of the three primary categories of family violence? 22) _____
A) Adolescent abuse B) Child abuse
C) Abuse of older adults D) Intimate partner violence

23) Which of the following is NOT one of the four primary types of family violence? 23) _____
A) Economic abuse B) Neglect
C) Sexual abuse D) Physical abuse

24) _____ is the intentional infliction of anguish, pain, or distress designed to control the victim. 24) _____
A) Psychological abuse B) Sexual abuse
C) Physical abuse D) Neglect

25) _____ is the use of force or threat of force that may result in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment. 25) _____
A) Sexual abuse B) Economic abuse
C) Neglect D) Physical abuse

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

26) Sexual abuse is a nonconsensual sexual contact of any kind. Sexual contact with a person incapable of giving consent is also considered sexual abuse. 26) _____

27) A domestic or family relationship is typically defined by blood, marriage, relationship, and cohabitation. 27) _____

28) A domestic or family relationship is typically defined by blood, marriage, relationship, and cohabitation but do not include step children or step parents. 28) _____

29) Over extended periods of time, emotional/psychological abuse may be the "force" by which other forms of abuse occur. 29) _____

30) In ancient Rome, the most important duties for a city- dwelling woman was to bear children — preferably male — and to run the household. 30) _____

31) Persons who share a child in common: where the presumption applies that the male is the biological father of the child and the female is the biological mother (whether they were ever legally married or not) constitutes a legal family relationship. 31) _____

32) From the late 1770's to the 1850s, the option of abused wives to seek warrants to secure the good behavior of their husbands declined in significance. 32) _____

33) Also referred to as abuse of an older adult, elder abuse refers to any of several forms of maltreatment of an older person by someone who has a special relationship with the older adult, such as a spouse, a sibling, a child, a friend, or a caregiver in the older person's home. 33) _____

34) In 1882, Massachusetts was the first state to pass a law that made wife- beating a crime punishable by 40 lashes or a year in jail. 34) _____

35) The blanket rule allowed police to "intervene" with a husband's actions toward his wife only after permanent injury had been inflicted on her. 35) _____

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SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

36) Classifications of elder abuse may be criminal or _____. 36) _____

37) The first level of protection is found in _____ law, defining the responsibilities of agencies that can legally interfere with family relationships and determine custody. Child protection agencies, family courts, and the juvenile justice system form the basis of that level of protection for minors. 37) _____

38) In 1882, _____ became the first state to pass a law that made wife- beating a crime punishable by 40 lashes or a year in jail. 38) _____

39) States created innovative laws to allow the practice of battering. The _____ rule, stated that a husband could only be criminally prosecuted for injuring his wife if those injuries were severe enough to require stitches, was overturned in 1864 but continued as an informal determining factor used by police as to whether or not to make an arrest in cases of intimate partner violence. 39) _____

40) The _____ rule allowed police to "intervene" with a husband's actions toward his wife only after permanent injury had been inflicted on her. 40) _____

41) Probable cause that a crime has been committed is the standard of every other law enforcement action and therefore must continue to be applied equally when _____ crimes are being investigated. 41) _____

42) The _____ of the sexes is a foundation for intimate partner violence. 42) _____

43) Family violence today is grouped into three major categories: intimate partner violence, child abuse, and _____ abuse. 43) _____

44) Same- sex relationships where the persons reside as if they were _____ are considered to be domestic. 44) _____

45) Crimes committed by a family member against another family member (not an intimate) are considered _____ violence and may be either child abuse or elder abuse. 45) _____

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Select the correct term with the corresponding statement.

46) Abuse against an older adult A) Elder abuse 46) _____

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47) The use of force or threat of force that may result in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment

A) Psychological abuse

B) Physical abuse

47) _____

48) The intentional infliction of anguish, pain, or distress designed to control the victim

C) Patriarchy

48) _____

49) The complete dominance of men over women, typically strengthened by law in addition to custom and religion

49) _____

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

50) Explain the historical foundation of men dominating women.

51) What is the significance of Puritan Law with regards to intimate partner violence?

52) Describe and define the three categories of family violence.

53) Domestic family relationships are defined by law. Provide examples of the relationships that are frequently recognized by law as "domestic" relationships.

54) Describe the primary types of family violence.

55) Create a scenario utilizing at least five forms of IPV.

56) Explain how early laws in America contributed to the legitimacy of intimate partner violence.

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1) D
2) D
3) A
4) C
5) A
6) A
7) C
8) D
9) D
10) C
11) C
12) C
13) C
14) D
15) C
16) B
17) A
18) C
19) B
20) B
21) D
22) A
23) A
24) A
25) D
26) TRUE
27) TRUE
28) FALSE
29) TRUE
30) FALSE
31) TRUE
32) FALSE
33) TRUE
34) FALSE
35) FALSE
36) Civil
37) Civil
38) Maryland
39) Stitch
40) Curtain
41) Domestic
42) inequality
43) Elder
44) married
45) domestic
46) A
47) B
48) A
49) C

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50) Many early cultures viewed women as property of their husbands, thus they could treat women any way they wished, including beatings and humiliation. Women's purpose back then was to bear their offspring and women were not considered men's equals.
51) The Puritans were the first to prohibit intimate partner violence by legislation. Breaking these laws was to result in fines and whipping. Around 1599, their ministers spoke against wife- beating and considered it a social problem. Thus, neighbors would keep an eye out for each other to protect the community.
52) Family violence today encompasses many things. It is broken down into three primary categories. These include intimate partner violence, child abuse, and abuse of older adults. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed within an adult intimate relationship regardless of gender. Child abuse is defined by federal and state laws as any act committed against a child by a caretaker that causes death, harm, or risk of harm. Elder abuse may involve physical, sexual, or emotional/psychological violence and neglect, abandonment, or financial explication.
53) Generally, domestic relationships are defined as a marriage but can vary from state to state. They include persons who are legally married, a spouse, a former spouse, persons who reside together without marriage that cohabitate, persons who were former cohabitants, any persons related through marriage, persons who share a child in common (where it is applied that they are the biological parent), a woman who is pregnant and the man who is presumed to be the father, persons who are having or have had prior substantial dating or engagement relationships, biological stepchildren, children, parents and step- parents.
54) There are generally four types of family violence each with the common definition. They are neglect, physical abuse, psychological abuse, and sexual abuse. Neglect is defined as the failure or refusal to provide basic care services for a person when they are obligated to do so. Physical abuse is the use of force or threat of force that may result in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment. Psychological abuse is the intentional infliction of anguish, pain, or distress designated to control the victim. Sexual abuse is the nonconsensual sexual contact of any kind.
55) Forms that should be stated in the scenario include when the perpetrator is described to beat, shove, punish, slap, kick, hit, or choke the victim. It can include pulling hair, pulling the victim, pointing weapons, and throwing things at the victim. Also any type of threats, stalking, harassment, sexual abuse, or death.
56) Laws such as the stitch rule allowed husbands to inflict injury on their wives as long as it did not require stitches. This allowed for various forms of violence as long as it was limited. North Carolina allowed police to interfere with the husband's action against his wife only if permanent injury had been sustained. These early laws upheld the notion that women were property of their husbands and that they could be chastised by punishment up to a certain point without interference.

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