

Test Bank for *The Social Dynamics of Family Violence*, 2nd Edition

Chapter 2: Historical Perspectives on Family Violence

Multiple Choice and True/False Questions:

1. Child abuse norms have origins in:
 - a. Middle Eastern, Asian, and Roman law
 - b. Greek and Roman law
 - c. North and South African law
 - *d. British, Greek, and Roman law
2. A strategy for dealing with unruly or unwanted children in pre-industrialized Europe was
 - a. Beating
 - *b. Abandonment
 - c. Murder
 - d. Neglect
3. Which institution has the legal right to remove a child from their parents and place them into foster care?
 - a. U.S. Department of Justice
 - b. Child Health Services
 - c. Social Security Administration
 - *d. Child Protective Services
4. The Foster Care Program, which provided alternate homes for abused/neglected children, was created when?
 - a. 1929
 - b. 1962
 - *c. 1980
 - d. 1955
5. All of the following are legally considered child abuse EXCEPT:
 - a. Medical neglect
 - *b. Refusal to immunize
 - c. Failure to thrive
 - d. Malnourishment
6. Battered child syndrome is a term used to identify what?
 - *a. Children who were abused physically
 - b. Children who were physically and psychologically abused
 - c. Children who are neglected
 - d. Children with incarcerated parents
7. The age of consent to marry in the United States
 - a. is 19
 - b. is 16
 - c. is not concrete and up for interpretation
 - *d. varies among states
8. Promoting Safe and Stable Families is a program which protects whom?

- *a. Children whose parents are incarcerated
- b. Children who have lived in alcoholic families
- c. Parents whose children have been removed from them illegally
- d. Parents whose children are incarcerated

9. People became more aware of elder abuse in part because of

- a. Desensitization
- *b. Deinstitutionalization
- c. Decriminalization
- d. Depression

10. The 1974 amendment to the _____ Act provided funding to all fifty states to set up protective care units for all individuals over the age of eighteen, despite increasing evidence that protective service units were in fact detrimental to the health and well-being of aging Americans.

- a. Adult Abuse Prevention
- b. Personal Responsibility
- c. Elder Abuse Prevention
- *d. Social Security

11. In Mississippi's Bradley vs. State (1824) the _____ was upheld as legal.

- *a. Rule of thumb
- b. Finger switch rule
- c. Rule of battering
- d. Battering rule

12. Moving domestic violence cases to _____ made them seem less threatening for victims than criminal cases.

- a. Civil court
- b. Criminal court
- c. Marital court
- *d. Family court

13. The Violence Against Women Act was first signed into law by which president?

- a. Ronald Reagan
- *b. Bill Clinton
- c. George W. Bush
- d. Joe Biden

14. Patrilineal culture is a culture in which wealth is passed down through males.

- *a. T
- b. F

15. Megan's law established the National Sex Offender Registry.

- a. T
- *b. F

16. There is scientific evidence that autism is passed through vaccinations.

- a. T
- *b. F

17. The Adoption and Safe Families Act informs alleged abusers of complaint against them.

- a. T
- *b. F

18. Religion and western culture required that husbands love their wives and could not abuse them; modern day culture has allowed the abuse.

- a. T
- *b. F

19. Adults are considered under the category of elder abuse.

- *a. T
- b. F

20. Incest is defined the same cross-culturally.

- a. T
- *b. F

21. “Cap” children do not qualify for welfare.

- *a. T
- b. F

22. Amber Alerts notify the community of a child abduction.

- *a. T
- b. F

23. World War I resulted in women being more likely to stay at home.

- a. T
- *b. F

Essay Questions

1. What effect did the Civil Rights Movement have on child abuse treatment?

- a. The media was used very much during this time. Through videos and television, the abuse and conditions of poor children was revealed and many people demanded laws to be set in action.

2. Describe the circumstances in which parental rights can be terminated by the government.

- a. If preventive intervention does not succeed and a safe environment is not achieved, children are placed in foster care temporarily until they can be reunited with their families. If reunification is not possible, parents’ rights are terminated and the children are made available for adoption. (The law allows social services to investigate child neglect and abuse and to remove children temporarily or permanently from their homes and their parents.)

3. Explain five (5) types of child abuse.

- a. Possible terms: Physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, maltreatment, malnourishment, medical neglect and failure to thrive. Definitions can be found in text.

4. What groups are considered “special populations”? Why?

a. Minority children who wait a longer amount of time for placement in foster homes are considered “special populations”. Children with an incarcerated parent, being raised by a single parent or by a grandparent are also “special populations”. Another group considered to be a special population are children who have witnessed abuse between their parents. These populations are considered to be “special” because these children have already become “victims” in some way.

5. In your opinion, should a parent’s refusal to have their child immunized constitute medical neglect? Why or why not? Under current laws, is the refusal to immunize considered medical neglect?

a. Opinion on why or why not the refusal to immunize is medical neglect and child abuse; “At the time of this writing, refusing to have one’s child immunized does not constitute medical neglect.”

6. How do individual definitions of family hinder the legal protections against and prosecution of incest?

a. In 24 states, marriages between first cousins are illegal. In 19, first cousins are permitted to wed. Seven states allow first-cousin marriage but with conditions. For example, Maine requires genetic counseling; some states say yes only if one partner is sterile. North Carolina prohibits marriage only for double first cousins. Social forces, such as patrilineal culture, impact the definitions of family and thus impact the acceptance of incest as a practice.

7. What was the result of the deinstitutionalization of adults with mental and physical impairments or chronic diseases and injuries?

a. After the deinstitutionalization of vulnerable adults after the 1980s, the abuse of this vulnerable population was no longer hidden from plain view, awareness increased and the phenomena began to be the subject of studies. This deinstitutionalization also led to additional factors which influence the occurrence of the abuse because the vulnerable people were now being cared for closely by family.

8. Explain a court ruling or law in the United States that permitted domestic violence against women.

a. In 1824 the Mississippi Supreme Court in *Bradley v. State* allowed a husband to administer only “moderate chastisement” in cases of emergency. In 1867 a man in North Carolina was acquitted of giving his wife “three licks with a switch about the size of one of his fingers, but smaller than his thumb.” The reviewing appellate court later upheld the acquittal on the grounds that the court should “not interfere with family government in trifling cases”; In 1886 the North Carolina Supreme Court ruled again that “a criminal indictment cannot be brought against a husband unless the battery is so great as to result in permanent injury, endanger life and limb, or be malicious beyond all reasonable bounds.”

9. What is the impact of moving domestic violence cases from criminal court into family court?

a. Family court operates much like civil court, and it is far more difficult for charges to be upheld and sanctions to be enacted against a batterer in family court than in criminal court. Domestic violence becomes a private issue when it is dealt with in family court instead of criminal court, and the outcome is usually in favor of the batterer. Criminal charges are usually dropped and batterers are not required to be put in prisons, lose employment, etc., but rather, they are permitted to take part in rehabilitation programs.

10. What is the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and what is its significance in the anti-domestic violence movement?

a. VAWA provided \$1.6 billion to enhance investigation and prosecution of violent crimes perpetrated against women, increased pre-trial detention of the accused, imposed automatic and mandatory restitution on those convicted, and allowed civil redress in cases prosecutors chose to leave unprosecuted. One of the most important outcomes of VAWA was the establishment of an Office within the US Justice Department that deals exclusively with violence against women.