

Next Time, She'll Be Dead

Battering and How to Stop It

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12 CEHs



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Examination Questions

Introduction

1. According to the author, we are still inclined to regard battering as a marital “problem” rather than a crime.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. According to the author, the circumstances of the battered woman and the rape survivor are _____.
 - a. complicated
 - b. divergent
 - c. remarkably alike
 - d. none of the above

Chapter 1: Against the Law

3. According to the author, the law, written by men for men, is designed to:
 - a. protect men from the power of the state
 - b. adjudicate conflicts between men
 - c. preserve order in a society of men
 - d. all of the above

4. Harvard psychologist Carol Gilligan concluded that women make ethical distinctions that are similar to those of men.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Complaints of battered women are often shunted into municipal or family courts to be heard by civil judges, which make the offense:
 - a. drag out longer than normal
 - b. a civil matter and not a crime
 - c. more expensive in the long run
 - d. looked at more seriously by the court

6. Civil judges often set free battering men who are subject to outstanding criminal warrants because:
- you can't mix civil and criminal records
 - they lack knowledge and experience
 - the laws are not clearly stated
 - it is common practice

Chapter 2: Rights and Wrongs

7. In the 1988 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals case, *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Department*, Jena Balistreri based her suit in part on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and another key provision:
- privileges and immunities
 - the due process clause
 - gender discrimination
 - the cruel and unusual punishment clause
8. According to the author, in the case of Karen Siddle, the court demonstrated that, whether a woman was "reasonably protected" seemed to be up to the police, not the woman, to decide.
- True
 - False

Chapter 3: What Is "Domestic Violence"?

9. Which of the following statements is false?
- Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women in the United States.
 - More women are treated in emergency rooms for battering injuries than for (non-marital) rapes, muggings, and traffic accidents combined.
 - The National Centers for Disease Control have not identified a direct link between battering and the spread of HIV and AIDS among women.
 - none of the above
10. In the view of Judith Lewis Herman, the current diagnostic criteria for *post-traumatic stress disorder* are drawn from survivors of discrete and limited traumatic events, and the prolonged and repeated trauma of battery (of women) is of the same magnitude and resonance.
- True
 - False
11. According to the author, behavior such as yelling, swearing, sulking, and angry accusations is violence if it coerces or frightens another person.
- True
 - False
12. According to the author, it is vital to understand that battering ____ a series of isolated blow-ups.
- is
 - is not
13. According to Ellen Pence, founder of the Duluth Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, the cultural context that supports and encourages battery and violence against women includes:
- the man should be at the top of the family system by virtue of his sex
 - the culture objectifies women in pornography, TV shows, beauty contests, etc.
 - the culture compels women to submit through a combination of psychological conditioning, economic arrangements, and legal license that permits men to coerce women by threats and violence
 - all of the above
14. The number of women who kill has ____ steadily since battered women's shelters opened in the 1970s.
- increased
 - decreased

15. Women were prevented from defending themselves in court because the Ohio courts, prior to 1990, refused to admit expert testimony about the experience and state of mind of battered women.
- a. True
 - b. False

Chapter 4: The Language of Love

16. According to psychologist Carol Tavris, people who are most prone to give vent to their rages get:
- a. little if any results
 - b. a reduction in anger
 - c. angrier, not less angry
 - d. none of the above
17. According to the author, campaigning against pornography during the last decade, radical feminists charged that pornography:
- a. is violence against women
 - b. causes violence against women
 - c. numbs consumers to the violence around us
 - d. all of the above
18. According to the author, the confusion regarding ____ gives aggressive men an excuse for assault.
- a. anger and aggression
 - b. actions and emotions
 - c. sex/love and violence
 - d. none of the above
19. Battery and rape are:
- a. similar in that they are a crime of power
 - b. different because stranger rape is an isolated act of violence
 - c. different because battery recurs within a continuing relationship
 - d. all of the above
20. According to the author, submission ____ consent.
- a. is
 - b. is not

Chapter 5: Why Doesn't She Leave?

21. For women trying to get free of violent men, going to court can be far more ____ than it is for any other class of complaints.
- a. difficult, lonely, and dangerous
 - b. expedient
 - c. simplified
 - d. none of the above
22. Battering accounts for ____ of all cases of alcoholism in women.
- a. an insignificance number
 - b. half
 - c. an overwhelming amount
 - d. none of the above
23. According to the author, faced with victims of the real violence of battering, psychiatrists often mislabel patients, mistaking the after-effects of prolonged trauma for personality disorder.
- a. True
 - b. False

Chapter 6: A Woman to Blame

24. According to the author, the greater the abuse, the greater our sympathy for the sufferer.
- True
 - False
25. According to the author, the traumatically bonded woman often sees the beatings as:
- a defined pattern
 - fitting the character of the abuser
 - isolated incidents
 - misunderstandings
26. The combination of *traumatic psychological infantilism* and *pathological transference* can cause a response referred to as:
- the Patty Hearst Syndrome
 - associative disorder
 - the Sweden Syndrome
 - the Stockholm Syndrome

Chapter 7: What Can We Do?

27. According to the author, which of the following factors does not contribute to the difficulties of a woman leaving a battering relationship?
- low wages
 - the longevity of the marriage
 - inadequate child care
 - an unresponsive criminal justice system
28. As opposed to Britain, the United States addresses domestic violence in terms of:
- the individual
 - the society
 - a low priority
 - none of the above
29. The author recommends that judges:
- should not regard rehabilitation as a substitute for sanctions
 - should not be permitted to let personal bias in favor of the nuclear family make them blind to the dangers women and children face
 - should never require victims of abuse to enter mediation or counseling with their assailants
 - all of the above
30. According to the author, women with children *are* a family.
- True
 - False
31. Because community institutions do not act effectively to defend women, _____ are the single most effective way of saving lives.
- the courts
 - interventions
 - shelters
 - none of the above