# Lesson 10.1: Understanding Violent Behavior

## Vocabulary Review Worksheet

1. behavior
2. emotional
3. offender
4. prejudice
5. intolerance
6. witness
7. respect

## Note-Taking Guide

**What Is Violent Behavior?**

1.

Physical: Uses bodily force and includes hitting or kicking someone, forcing someone to do something against their will, or destroying property

Sexual: Any sexual activity against another person’s will or without their consent; is a specific form of physical violence

Emotional: Includes threatening others, damaging another person’s reputation, or causing damage to another person’s relationships

**Influences on Violent Behavior**

2. Students should list at least five in each category.

Personal and social influences

* Inability to control anger
* Peer pressure
* Rejection by peers
* Involvement in gangs
* Social isolation
* Stressful events and circumstances
* Rejection of social values
* Bias and discrimination
* Physical or mental disorder or disability
* History of early aggressive behavior or animal abuse
* Use or abuse of alcohol or drugs
* Exposure to media and entertainment violence

Family and community influences

* Lack of parental supervision or involvement
* Violent behaviors in the home
* Substance abuse in the home
* Access to weapons
* Poverty
* Lack of community groups or social and medical services
* Food insecurity
* High crime and unemployment rates
* Lack of community or family stability

**Prejudice, Bias, and Intolerance**

3.

Prejudice is having an opinion about someone or something that is not based on reason or actual experience.

Bias is treating a person, thing, or group differently based on how you think about them.

Intolerance is an inability or unwillingness to examine prejudices and biases.

**Consequences of Violent Behavior**

4. Student answers must include any six of the following.

* Risk of depression
* Fear and paranoia
* Relationship challenges
* Anger and aggression
* Social isolation
* Substance abuse
* Eating disorders
* Suicide or self-harm

**Reporting Violence**

5. 911; victim; offender

**Preventing Violence**

6. Answers could include:

Individuals and relationships: Examining attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors they have toward others; it’s okay to be different and all people deserve to be treated with respect; recognize risk factors and avoid potentially risky situations

Community and society: Work to improve public transportation and affordable housing; support employment and education opportunities for all.

Communicating respect for others: Communicate effectively and respectfully with people who are different from you.

# Lesson 10.2: Anger, Aggression, and Conflict

## Vocabulary Review Worksheet

1. behavior
2. assertive
3. conflict
4. escalate
5. resolution

## Note-Taking Guide

**Anger**

1. Anger is a normal human emotion all people feel.

**Aggression**

2. Aggression is when someone engages in a forceful action with the intent to dominate or control another person or situation.

**Assertiveness Versus Aggression**

3.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Assertiveness** | **Aggression** |
| • Show self-confidence and strength | • Use forcefulness or violence |
| • State opinion in a respectful way | • Attack and force your opinions on others |
| • Help others feel comfortable and safe | • Not in tune with others or focused on what they want |
| • Make eye contact and remain calm and open | • Stare and appear irritated with others |
| • Value yourself as equal to others | • Value yourself as more important or better than others |
| • Seek to express yourself without hurting others | • Seek to hurt others |

**Understanding Conflict**

4. Conflict is when two or more people disagree on an issue and feel threatened in some way.

5. values; relationships; interests; resources

**Managing Conflict**

6.

1. Collaborating

2. Accommodating

3. Compromising

4. Avoiding

5. Competing

**Conflict Resolution**

7.

Listen to the perspective of others.

Brainstorm your options.

Identify your best option or strategy.

Make a decision.

# Lesson 10.3: Bullying and Hazing

## Vocabulary Review Worksheet

1. social
2. cyberbullying
3. civil rights (hate crime is also an acceptable answer)
4. hazing

## Note-Taking Guide

**Bullying**

1. Bullying is any unwanted aggressive behavior by another youth or group of youths who are not siblings or dating partners.

2. physical; emotional; social; cyberbullying

**Influences on Bullying Behavior**

3.

Bullies:

* Seek power and want attention
* Have a history of being bullied or the victim of violence
* Have low self-esteem
* Lack empathy
* Are insecure about self

Bully victims:

* Are often from a minority group
* May look different in some way
* Have interests that aren’t cool
* Are seen as weak or small
* May be unpopular or socially awkward
* Have low self-esteem

**Consequences of Bullying**

4. suicide; afraid to go to school; difficulty concentrating; depression; anxiety; sleep difficulties; fearful or distrusting of others

**Responding to Bullying**

5.

tell someone

stop

walk away

physical

friends, adults

6.

Bully

bully back

the victim

other bystanders

adult

**Cyberbullying**

7. Information can travel fast and be seen by more people, which can make the bullying worse for the victim; people may be more aggressive online; people can remain anonymous

**Digital Communication and Cyberbullying**

8. Learn how to share your emotions and point of view while respecting others.

Understand how to balance rights to free speech with rights that others have to be free of harassment.

Understand legal consequences for some forms of digital communication.

**Responding to Cyberbullying**

9. cyberbullying

chats

adding, supporting

support

Block

Respond

Screenshot

social media

**When Is Bullying and Cyberbullying Illegal?**

10. State you live in

Type of bullying

Circumstances surrounding the bullying

How much the victim was impacted

**Sexting, Child Pornography, and Cyberbullying**

11. sexual, social, pornography

**Hazing**

12. Degrades; endangers

Physical; embarrassment

Binge; verbal; isolation

**Consequences of Hazing**

13. Depression; emotional; mental

# Lesson 10.4: Violence and Conflict

## Vocabulary Review Worksheet

1. Youth violence
2. suicide
3. Firearms (Guns is also an acceptable answer)
4. gang
5. suspicious behavior (suspicious activity is also an acceptable answer)

## Note-Taking Guide

**Youth Violence**

1. 10; 24

2.

* Violence increases the need of young people needing emergency medical care.
* It causes people to avoid living in certain neighborhoods, making these neighborhoods less desirable for other businesses and services.
* Violence also prevents social services from social workers, police, and public defenders from providing adequate assistances to victims of other crimes.

**Weapons, Violence, and Risk**

3. Firearms: 1; 19; 4

Knives: second; stab

Protective spray devices: spray; mace

**Gang Violence**

4. gang

**Risk Factors of Gang Violence**

**Risks:** Illegal gun ownership; Drug trafficking; Aggression; Alcohol or drug use; Previous delinquency; Previous victim of violence; Knowing gang members; Friends who use drugs; Strong friendships with delinquent peers; Poor performance; Low motivation; Negative labeling by teachers; Lack of role models; Low connection to school; Parent drug or alcohol abuse; Family members in a gang; Lack of role models; Family violence or neglect; High poverty; High crime; Drug availability; Firearm availability; Cultural norms around gangs

**Consequences:** Gang members are more likely to drop out of school, go to jail, or be seriously injured or killed by violence. They often abuse alcohol and drugs.

**Reporting Gang Violence**

6. National Center for Victims of Crime: 855-484-2846

HopeLine: 919-231-4525 or 877-235-4525

**School Violence**

7. suspicious; feeling; someone

8. Answers could include: seeing something out of place or where it doesn’t belong; seeing someone hanging out where they don’t belong or usually don’t hang out; noticing a group of people who are trying to be secretive about their actions

# Lesson 10.5: Relationships and Violence

## Vocabulary Review Worksheet

1. violence
2. neglect
3. elder abuse
4. domestic
5. sexual assault
6. Human trafficking (sex trafficking is also an acceptable answer)
7. personal boundaries (boundaries is also an acceptable answer)

## Note-Taking Guide

**Understanding Abuse**

1. Abuse is the consistent and violent mistreatment of a person.

2. Abuse can occur in all types of relationships. Abusers often blame their victims. Victims may be afraid to speak up. Healthy relationships are not violent.

**Child Abuse and Neglect**

3. Neglect is failing to meet the basic physical, emotional, medical, or educational needs of a dependent.

4. Answers could include:

Physical abuse examples: Burns the child; hits, kicks, or bites; holds the child under water; shakes or throws the child; throws objects at the child; ties up the child

Physical abuse signs: Bruising; severe injuries like broken bones; lots of injuries spread over the body; injuries over a period of time

Emotional abuse examples: Abuses others when the child is around; fails to show love and affection; ignores the child and doesn’t give emotional support and guidance; shames, belittles, criticizes, or embarrasses; teases, threatens, bullies, or yells

Emotional abuse signs: Withdrawn; anxiety; difficulty sleeping; difficulty concentrating; aggressive or inappropriate behavior

Sexual abuse examples: Forces a child to take part in sexual images; has any sexual contact with the child, including kissing; sends emails, texts, or other messages that are sexual in any way; shows the child the abuser’s genitals, as with flashing; shows pornography to the child; tells dirty jokes or stories

Sexual abuse signs: Fear of being touched; pain when walking or sitting; torn clothing; bruising around genitals; sexual knowledge not typical for child’s age; inappropriate touching

Neglect examples: Fails to provide clothing; fails to provide food; fails to provide heat in cold weather; forces the child to live in unclean or unsanitary conditions; does not provide needed medical care

Neglect signs: Missing school; poor hygiene; underweight; lack of development

**Sibling Abuse**

5. Sibling abuse is the mistreatment of one sibling by another.

**Elder Abuse and Neglect**

6. Elder abuse is the mistreatment of older adults in their home, in nursing homes, and in hospitals.

**Domestic Violence**

7. control

8. verbal, controlling

9. rapes, murders

10. once, harder

11. physical, emotional, social, hopelessness

**Sexual Assault**

12. Sexual assault is any forced or unwanted sexual contact.

**Impacts of Sexual Assault**

13.abuse substances; engage in high-risk behaviors; withdraw socially; self-harm; and suicidal behaviors

**Coercive Relationships**

14. Coercion happens when a person uses pressure, alcohol, drugs, or force to get someone to do something they do not want to do.

**Human and Sex Trafficking**

15. forced to perform a service or job against their will or in exchange for a basic human right like food or water

16. sexual acts

**Victims of Sex Trafficking**

17. 12

18. make them feel desired, wanted, appreciated, and loved; use online chat rooms and apps to deceive them into thinking they are peers, who just want to meet up for fun; or may pose as modeling agents, photographers, or others who promise to help them improve their image or help them become a successful model or on-line personality.

**Breaking the Cycle of Abuse**

19. professional, leave, abuse, excuses

**Setting Personal Boundaries**

20.

Intellectual: You are entitled to your own thoughts and opinions.

Emotional: You are entitled to your own feelings.

Physical: You are entitled to your own space.

Social: You are entitled to your own friends and social activities.

Spiritual: You are entitled to your own spiritual beliefs.

# Test Your Knowledge

1. c. emotional violence

2. b. offender

3. b. prejudice

4. c. assertiveness

5. d. collaborating

6. b. emotional

7. d. all of the above

8. a. physical abuse

9. d. domestic violence

10. b. social