Annotation Bibliography

[Author Name(s), First M. Last, Omit Titles and Degrees]

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

Berry, D. B. (2000). The domestic violence sourcebook. Los Angeles, CA: Lowell House.

In the article entitled, “The domestic violence sourcebook” explains that domestic violence and gender violence, differences and similarities. Therefore, domestic violence is what occurs in the "dome", the house, the home. And it can be exercised and suffered by any of the members of the family nucleus, that is, a mother over her children or a grandchild over her grandfather. Gender violence, on the other hand, is that which occurs against women "because they are”, both inside and outside the home, at work or in any other area of public life. This type of violence is based on the supposed superiority of one sex over another and its manifestations are very varied.

Buzawa, E. S., & Buzawa, C. G. (2003). Domestic violence: The criminal justice response. Sage.

This article explains that domestic violence is a type of gender violence that happens to people who are or were couples and between whom there was a consensual relationship. It is not necessary that they cohabit or have had children in common. Domestic violence includes physical and psychological violence, intimidation or threats, sexual assault and deprivation of liberty. Sometimes, the aggressor does not directly harm the victim, but damages the victim's or other people's things in the interest of causing emotional harm to the victim. This is also considered domestic violence.

Dutton, D. G. (2011). Rethinking domestic violence. Ubc Press.

In the article entitled, “Rethinking domestic violence” explains that violence can cause serious emotional damage. This violence includes humiliation, ridicule or disrespect to the couple continuously, making comments about their physique, intelligence or other. Other modes of psychological violence include threats and insults.

Domestic violence, independently of including the different kinds of abuse or psychological, physical, sexual or negligent abuse, manifests itself in different types of human relationships, among which it can be indicated that the most frequent and those that have received the most attention from of the society, there is the aggression against the wife and the abuse to the children, having in both cases serious social and emotional repercussions.

Johnson, M. P., & Ferraro, K. J. (2000). Research on domestic violence in the 1990s: Making distinctions. Journal of Marriage and Family, 62(4), 948-963.

In the article entitled, “Research on domestic violence in the 1990s: Making distinction” explains that abuses are committed in relationships in which there is a palpable inequality between individuals, that is, a totally asymmetric relationship. In these cases, the violence is carried out by individuals who have power, control and authority over the persons over whom interfamily violence is committed, in these cases the victims are in a position of constant subordination and obedience. The aggressors consider their legitimate attitude, since they understand that the aggressed people are objects that belong to them and they are not people with the capacity to think and act for themselves and that they have their own rights.

Sternberg, K. J., Lamb, M. E., Greenbaum, C., Cicchetti, D., Dawud, S., Cortes, R. M., ... Lorey, F. (1993). Effects of domestic violence on children's behavior problems and depression. Developmental psychology, 29(1), 44.

This article explains that the concept of child abuse has different points of view according to the authors, since some believe that for this type of violence to exist it will be necessary to have a continuity in the aggressions and that the strength of these be such, that they cause injuries to children. On the other hand, there are other authors who consider that the slap that parents give their children in order to correct a behavior that in the judgment of the parents is diverted, should be considered a type of child violence.

Straus, M. (1999). The controversy over domestic violence by women. Violence in intimate relationships, 17-44.

This article indicates that with reference to elder abuse there is no universally accepted definition that encompasses all aspects that should be considered, since some focus on interfamily abuse, while others do so in which It is carried out by the institutions. However, it contributes as more accurate two definitions of the concept and says that it is: any act or omission that produces damage, intentional or not, practiced on people of 65 or more years, that occurs in the family, community or institutional environment, harms or endangers the physical, psychological integrity, as well as the principle of autonomy or the rest of the fundamental rights of the individual, objectively ascertainable or subjectively perceived. It also refers to the definition that says: which is the single or repeated act, or the lack of an appropriate action, which occurs within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or anguish to an older person. It can be of several forms: physical, psychological, emotional, sexual, financial or simply reflect intentional negligence or omission.