

# GOD LOVES ABUSED WOMEN TOO

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# GOD LOVES ABUSED WOMEN TOO

- ▶ Objectives Unit 1
- ▶ Students understand the process of family and development.
- ▶ Understand the characteristics of a healthy versus a dysfunctional family.
- ▶ Know Erikson's 8 stages of development
- ▶ Understand Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Approach to development
- ▶ Understand the implication of Kohlberg's Moral development

# GOD LOVES ABUSED WOMEN TOO

- ▶ TABLE OF CONTENTS:
- ▶ Chapter 1 Introduction
- ▶ Chapter 2 Family and Development
- ▶ Chapter 3 Dysfunctional Family
- ▶ Chapter 4 Needs Domain
- ▶ Chapter 5 Abuse Defined
- ▶ Chapter 6 Effects of Abuse

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- ▶ Chapter 7 The Cycle of Abuse
- ▶ Chapter 8 Prevention/Intervention
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- ▶ Chapter 10 The Counselor
- ▶ Chapter 11 Presentation of the Abused Woman
- ▶ Chapter 12 Tribute to Abused Women



# GOD LOVES ABUSED WOMEN TOO



# GOD LOVES ABUSED WOMEN TOO

- ▶ Abusiveness and domestic violence is ubiquitous and pervasive in our society.
- ▶ Family violence is on the rise and affects every sector of our society regardless of social status, education or economic status.
- ▶ Families are under attack as violence and abusiveness escalates in the home, churches and schools.

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- ▶ STATISTICS: Canada–Police report Aboriginal women are eight times more likely to be killed by their intimate partner than non Aboriginal women.
- ▶ Younger women were most at risk of violent victimization. Risk generally decreases as women age.
- ▶ Police violent crime against women aged 15–24 was 42% higher than women age 25–34

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- ▶ STATISTICS: Violent crime against women age 35–44 is doubled.
- ▶ 66% of all female victims of sexual assault are
- ▶ Under the age of 24.
- ▶ Women aged 15–24 are killed at nearly three times the rate for all female victims of domestic homicide.
- ▶ 60% of women with disability experience some form of violence.
- ▶ Immigrant women vulnerable to domestic violence related to economic dependence, language barrier.
- ▶ Abuse of Women cost Canadians \$4.2 billion/year medical expense.

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- ▶ Statistics:
- ▶ Center for research report violence against battered women estimated \$7 million a year in earnings lost.
- ▶ Welfare system spent \$1.8 million per year as support for women who have left abusive relationships.

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- ▶ Statistics: USA
- ▶ One in every four women will experience domestic violence.
- ▶ An estimated 1.3 million women are victims of physical assault.
- ▶ 85% of domestic violence victims are women.
- ▶ \$5.8 billion spent on partner violence.(\$4.1 billion for direct medical and mental health services).

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- ▶ Abuse can be defined as being improperly used, or injurious.
- ▶ To treat by using wrongly, injured, insulting and using coarse language.
- ▶ Abuse can be verbal, psychological, emotional, sexual, physical, spiritual, and economical.
- ▶ Abuse is a crime against the 'self' and can leave permanent scars.

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- ▶ FAMILY DEVELOPMENT:
- ▶ Family is a special kind of group sometimes called the primary group; and is the basic ingredient of society.
- ▶ Family forms the basic unit of society and is the primary institution.
- ▶ In the family we learn to live in harmony with ourselves and with others.

# FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ In the family we learn about culture, self respect, and respect for others.
- ▶ Learn socialization, communication, and honesty.
- ▶ The family institution influences and prepares its members for coping in the broader community.
- ▶ Each family member experiences family dynamics, value system, intrapersonal and interpersonal relationships and division of labor.

# Brofenbrenner's Ecological Approach to Development

- ▶ Development must be studied within a social, cultural and historical context, and is both internal and external.
- ▶ Brofenbrenner's approach looks at the child's relationship with the different social environments and how it influences him/her.
- ▶ There are four different spheres that impinges on each other and directly influences each other.

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- ▶ SCRIPTURES ON THE FAMILY
- ▶ Genesis 2:18
- ▶ Genesis 2:24
- ▶ Proverbs 18:22
- ▶ Hebrews 13:4
- ▶ Exodus 20:14
- ▶ Ephesians 4:32
- ▶ Psalm 127:3–5

# Brofenbrenner Ecological Approach To Development

- ▶ Microsystem is the center which constitutes the parents, peer group, classroom, schools, and the church.
- ▶ Mesosystem which consists of the teacher, the Sunday school teacher, and the day care.
- ▶ In this sphere there is direct interaction with the Microsystem.
- ▶ Ecosystems which consist of the School Board, medical institutions, mass media, neighbors, extended family, the community, social agencies.

# Brofenbrenner Ecological Approach To Development

- ▶ Macrosystem is the most outer sphere which represents the cultural values, social conditions, economic patterns, political, philosophy, and natural customs.
- ▶ Macrosystem exerts the least influence and impacts the child indirectly.
- ▶ Macrosystem provide broad ideological and organizational patterns.
- ▶ Macrosystems are not static and can change overtime related to economic recession and technological changes.

# Brofenbrenner Ecological Approach To Development

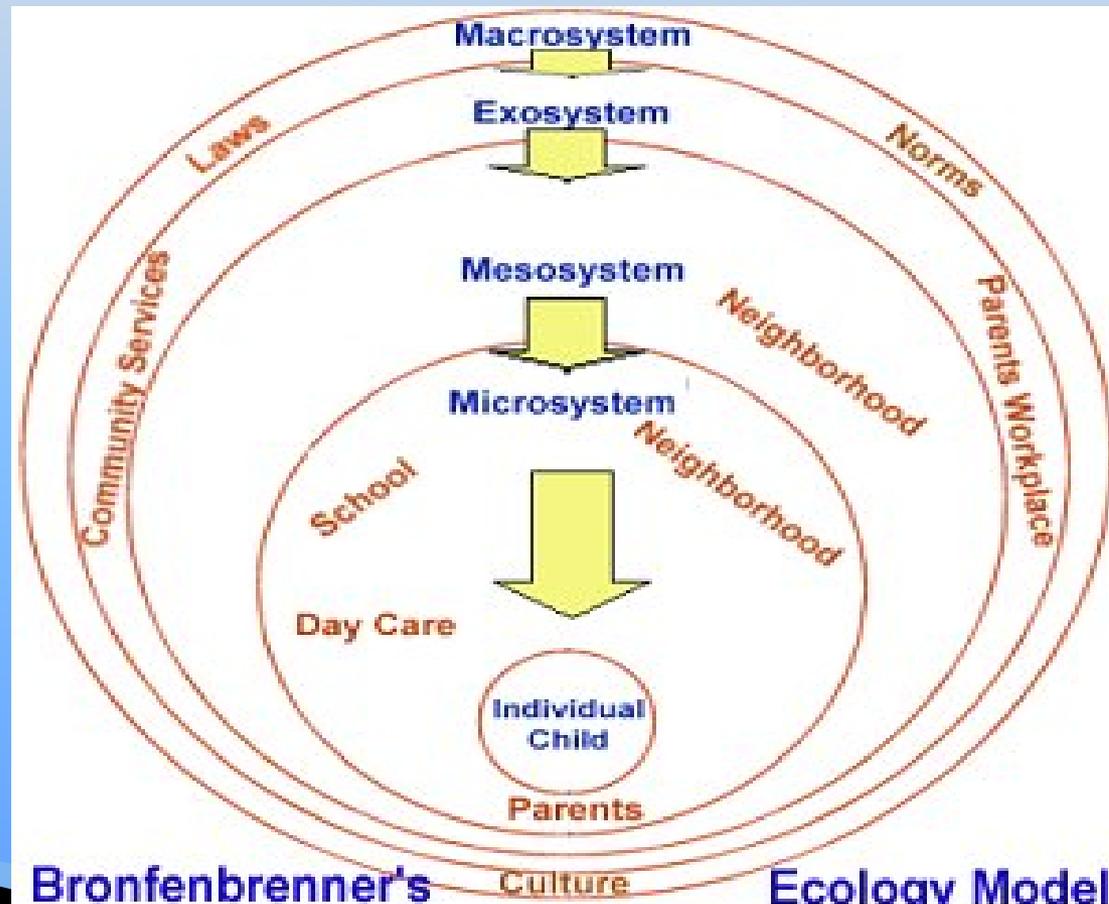
- ▶ Microsystems or family of origin has the greatest impact on each child's life.
- ▶ Families with sparse resources, unstable families and poor support net work are more susceptible to experience violence/abuse in the home.
- ▶ In the Mesosystem the affiliation with the church and Sunday school teacher has the potential to foster healthy girls and boys demoting any abusive tendencies.

# Brofenbrenner Ecological Approach To Development

- ▶ Macrosystems that represent the cultural values, social conditions, and political values often overrides and dominates the issues of the day.

# Bronfenbrenner Ecological Approach To Development

Diagram:



# Healthy Family Characteristics

- ▶ Open to changes.
- ▶ Members are free to be themselves.
- ▶ Members have high positive self-esteem.
- ▶ Feels valuable.
- ▶ Family members are not ridiculed for their mistakes or condemned.
- ▶ Boundaries are clear and rules are fair and flexible.
- ▶ Allowed space and time for nurturing, bonding.

# Healthy Family Characteristics

- ▶ Allowed and encouraged free expression of speech and feelings.
- ▶ Allowed to take risks.
- ▶ Pain and anger are allowed to be expressed in an healthy environment.
- ▶ Each member listens and steps are taken to resolve conflict in an healthy manner.
- ▶ Parental status is clearly defined.
- ▶ Respect for each other is fostered.
- ▶ Children feels sense of security.

# Healthy Family Characteristics

- ▶ Socialization is the life long process of shaping an individual's behaviour patterns, values, standards, skills, attitudes and motives to conform to those regarded as desirable in a particular society.
- ▶ The family is the most influential agent that regulates, shape and set the stage for the broader society, i.e. how to respond social media/government, schools and other agencies.

# Healthy Family Characteristics

- ▶ Attachment is defined as the intense, enduring, social–emotional relationship an infant forms with a parent or caregiver.
- ▶ The primary lesson for later life relationships is learned in the infant’s experience of ‘attachment’.
- ▶ Social development emerges with the establishment of a close emotional relationship between a child and a caregiver.

# Healthy Family Characteristics

- ▶ Attachment is not restricted to the biological parents but can also be a surrogate mother.
- ▶ Attachment does not refer to the parents' feelings toward the child but rather a relationship sometimes called bonding.
- ▶ John Bowlby theorist on human attachment asserts that infants will form 'attachments' to individuals who consistently and appropriately respond to their signals.
- ▶ Attachment figure is usually the infant's mother.
- ▶ Signals of crying, smiling, and vocalizing are communicative signals that facilitate 'attachment'.

# Healthy Family Characteristics

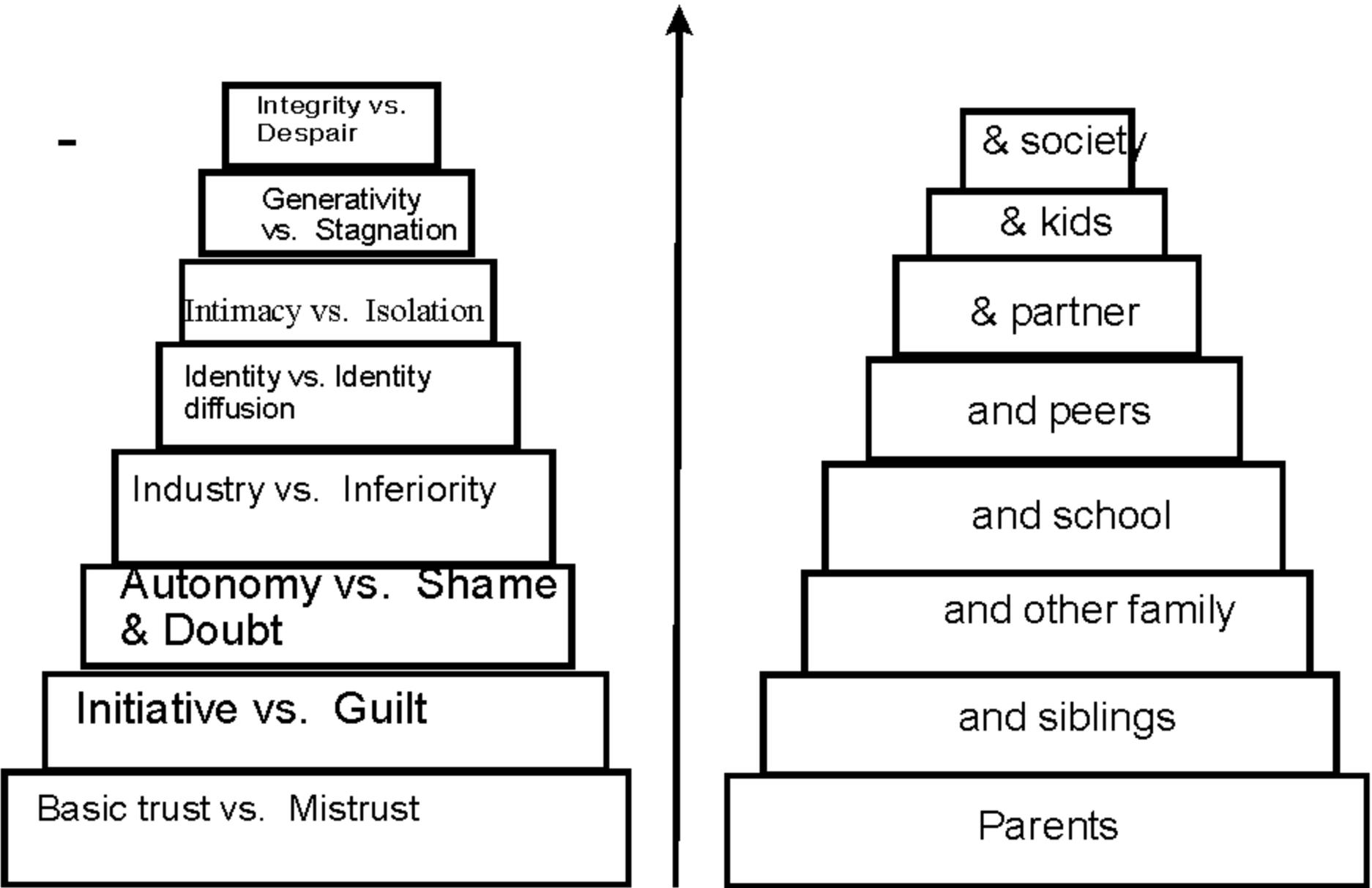
- ▶ Securely 'attached' children are more apt to explore their environment, challenge a new experience, feels closer to their mother.
- ▶ Develop a level of confidence.
- ▶ Insecurely 'attached' children are anxious, ambivalent, and display avoidance.
- ▶ Apathetic, shows no signs of emotion.
- ▶ Related to rejections.

# Healthy Family Characteristics

- ▶ Researchers have concluded that patterns developed in infancy can continue in childhood, adulthood, influences relationship choices, job satisfaction, intimacy experiences and self-concept.
- ▶ Major threat to 'attachment' is separation distress, negative emotions, and mental disruption.

# Healthy Family Characteristics

- ▶ Erik Erickson (1963) asserts that our social development in life passes through different stages called 'psychosocial stages or crises'.
- ▶ During the continuing stages of social development there are conflicts and challenges that emerge which must be overcome, grown through and accomplished from infancy to old age.
- ▶ These stages influences our personality growth across the life span.



Individual  
change

Increasing  
complexity

Environmental

# Erik Erikson Psychosocial Stages

**Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development**

Approximate Age	Psycho Social Crisis
Infant - 18 months	Trust vs. Mistrust
18 months - 3 years	Autonomy vs. Shame & Doubt
3 - 5 years	Initiative vs. Guilt
5 -13 years	Industry vs. Inferiority
13 -21 years	Identity vs. Role Confusion
21- 39 years	Intimacy vs. Isolation
40 - 65 years	Generativity vs. Stagnation
65 and older	Ego Integrity vs. Despair

# Erik Erikson Psychosocial Stages

- ▶ Stage 1 Trust vs Mistrust (0–1.5 years)
- ▶ Stage 2 Autonomy vs Self –doubt (1.5–3years)
- ▶ Stage 3 Initiative vs Guilt (3–6years)
- ▶ Stage 4 Competence vs Guilt (6yrs–puberty)
- ▶ Stage 5 Adolescence Identity vs Role Confusion
- ▶ Stage 6 Early adulthood Intimacy vs Isolation
- ▶ Stage 7 Middle Adulthood Generativity vs Stagnation
- ▶ Stage 8 Late Adulthood Ego–Integrity vs Despair

# Dysfunctional Family Characteristics

- ▶ Family structure is distorted.
- ▶ No set goals or directions.
- ▶ Parents do not always fulfil their role.
- ▶ Parent(s) often times on illegal drugs.
- ▶ Can be addictive to alcohol, gambling.
- ▶ Members are coerced to conform to certain family roles and values.
- ▶ Sometimes rules are absent.
- ▶ Absence of values.

# Dysfunctional Family Characteristics

- ▶ Rules are rigid and inflexible.
- ▶ Poor self-esteem.
- ▶ Poor self-worth.
- ▶ Lack confidence.
- ▶ Poor problem solving techniques.
- ▶ Blaming each other.
- ▶ Anger and hostility issues.

# Dysfunctional Family Characteristics

- ▶ Lack of trust.
- ▶ Poor communication skills.
- ▶ Chaotic crisis.
- ▶ Children often times witness the abuse and if they are very young are scared and confused.
- ▶ Children have difficulty in school.
- ▶ No boundaries in the home.
- ▶ Defense Mechanism of denial of the abuse.
- ▶ Reality is distorted.
- ▶ Financial crisis.

# Dysfunctional Family Characteristics

- ▶ Children deprived of basic needs such as food, shelter, warmth, and love.
- ▶ Physical and psychological abuse.
- ▶ Children's moral development is endangered related to the inconsistent parenting.
- ▶ \*These adolescent boys have the potential of perpetuating the learned violent abusive behaviour to other relationships.

# Dysfunctional Family Characteristics

- ▶ Adolescent girls learn helplessness and will someday gravitate to an abusive relationship.
- ▶ These behaviours are learned.
- ▶ \*Generational curse.

\*Generational Curse can be broken.

# Dysfunctional Family Characteristics

- ▶ Parents are arguing child off the side seems sad.



# Dysfunctional Family Characteristics

- ▶ Morality defines as rightness or wrongness as of an action, right or moral conduct.
- ▶ One of the hallmark of adult thinking is the development of higher levels of moral reasoning.
- ▶ Morality is a system of values, beliefs, and underlying judgments about the rightness or wrongness of human acts. (Zimbardo P, & Weber, 1997).

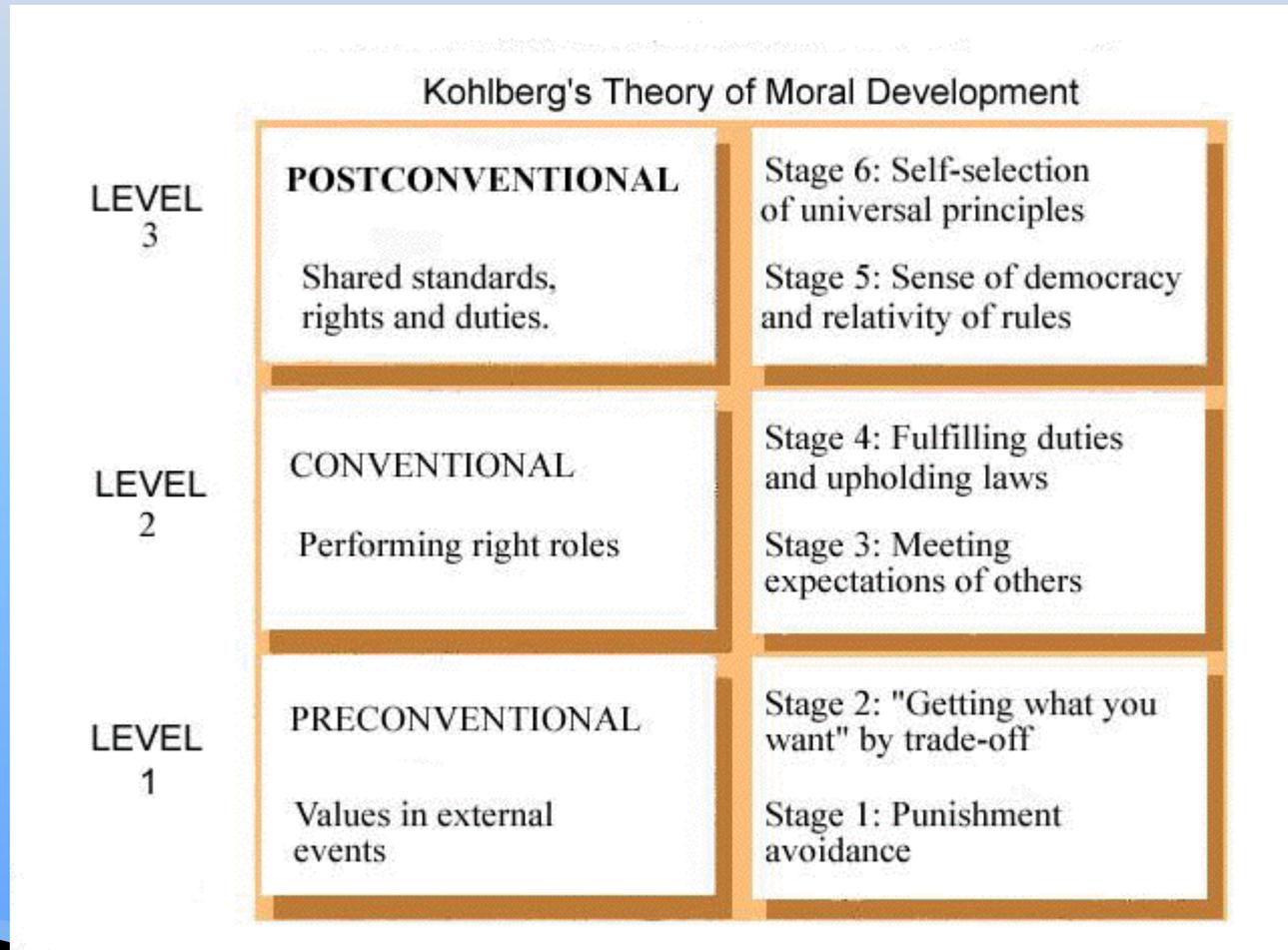
# Kohlberg's 7 Stages of Moral Development

- ▶ Biblical reference for basic rules of Christian's spiritual and moral living was given to Moses which he received from our Lord.
- ▶ Deuteronomy 5:6–21
- ▶ Exodus 20:1
- ▶ Humanity is responsible for all of our actions that is accountability. In every temptation he promise to make an escape route for us.  
1Corinthians 10–13

# Kohlberg's 7 Stages of Moral Development

- ▶ The basic principle of Christian morality is the awareness that Jesus has given all of his creation the ability to know right from wrong. He has given us “Conscience” that the psychologist calls the “superego”. Conscience is the force that still small inner voice that speaks before we carry out our actions. Cognizant that we are all born in sin and shape in iniquity but He made an escape route when he died and arose to correct and give us right moral standing

# Kohlberg's 7 Stages of Moral Development.



# SUMMATION

- ▶ Hoping that this course will awake us to examine the harsh reality of domestic violence and abusiveness. We need to learn of its origin and how it is transmitted from one generation to the next. Ultimately the church must stop the pretense and denial from the clergy to the pew. We have the power in Jesus name to face this diabolical warfare on a natural and spiritual level.
- ▶ “BREAK THE SILENCE”