

Text

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Review #11-12, pg. 401

Grieving/Death

Journal

Has anyone close to you passed away? How did you feel? If not, how do you think you would feel? How did you learn to cope?

Rape Myths-How did you do?

1. M: Same-sex assault is usually more violent than opposite-sex assault. There is usually more than one rapist.
2. G: Rape occurs with intimidation, with weapon, threat of harm or injury, and/or brute force. Physical resistance by the victim will discourage one rapist, but excite another.
3. H: Sometimes prostitutes are raped.
4. I: The arousal of anger or fear, not sexual arousal leads to rape.

Rape Myths-How did you do?

5. J: Anger, fear and rage will continue to find outlets, if not in rape, then in other forms of violence – assault, homicide and suicide.
6. K: Mental health programs are required to treat the underlying causes of why rapists rape.
7. B: Rape is usually a desperate act by an emotionally weak and insecure person who is not able to handle the stresses and demands of life.
8. C: A rapist is a person who has serious problems in relating with other people. They do not have any close, emotionally intimate relationships.

Rape Myths-How did you do?

9. E: Offenders who find it very difficult to handle stress and who use sex to handle this stress make the possibility of re-offending very high.
10. A: Rape is NOT an expression of sexual desire as much as it is an expression of other nonsexual needs.
11. D: A rapist fears loss of control and insanity. They do not think about consequences of their actions.
12. L: Rape is a serious, complex, social problem with no simple answers.

Rape Myths-How did you do?

- 13. F: Victims include males, infants and old people.
- 14. S: Victims of or sexual assault are victims of violence. Victims are all ages, shapes, races and social classes.
- 15. O: Research shows that 1/3 to 1/2 of sexual assaults take place in the victim's home. Half of all rapes take place in a private residence.
- 16. Q: People are MORE likely to report sexual assault by a stranger than by a friend. In the reported cases, 34%, the victim knew the offender.

Rape Myths-How did you do?

- 17. P: Only 3% of rapes involve black men and white women.
- 18. R: A very low percent of the reported rapes and prosecuted and only half of these result in conviction.
- 19. N: Only 2% of rape calls are false reports.
- 20. T: 71% of all rapes are planned.

Reactions to Death

■ Physical Reactions

- Numbness, unfeeling, pain, tightness in throat, disinterest in eating, can't sleep

■ Emotional Reactions

- Stabbing pain, sudden anger, sense of unfairness, feeling of relief, guilt, gladness, anger, hostility, fear, anxiety

Mourning Process

1. Shock

- One may deny that the death has occurred, collapse physically, violent emotional outbursts, or withdraw.

2. Intense Pain and Feelings of Loss

- Two or three months after the death the bereaved person may withdraw from the world.

3. Resolution

- One starts living a regular life again. Memories of the deceased bring joy and pleasure rather than the pain of grief.

Dying and Grieving

■ Denial

- Temporary reaction to knowing that one faces death.

■ Anger

- Resentment and/or envy over impending death.

■ Bargaining

- A defense mechanism for the purpose of postponing one's imminent death.

■ Depression

- A sadness and gloom take over as the patient's dying has to be reckoned with.

■ Acceptance

- The patient reaches acceptance of his/her imminent death after going through the other stages.

My Life

- 3 – FF to picture of camera. End when he says, “well this is me.”
- 6 – Dr. explaining he won’t live long. End when Dr. says, “Don’t make it any more painful than it has to be.”
- 21 – End when Gale says, “Oh, Mom.”
- 24 – End when scene is over, “We all are” said by Father.
- 26 – End at end of roller coaster ride, seeing light.

Step Mom

- 16 – Kids told of mother's cancer. End when Anna runs upstairs.
- 27 – How each child reacts differently to death. End after the second child's gift and talking.