Part 1:

Family violence is a complex social problem that has been studied from different perspectives throughout history. A recent article by Gallagher, Turcotte, and Herring (2021) titled "A Meta-Analytic Review of the Intergenerational Transmission of Intimate Partner Violence" reviews research on the transmission of intimate partner violence across generations. The authors note that historically, family violence was often seen as a private matter and therefore not a concern of the public or the state. This attitude began to change in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with the emergence of the women's movement and advocacy for women's rights. Since then, family violence has been increasingly recognized as a public health issue and a violation of human rights.

In contrast, an article by Gelles (1997) titled "The Politics of Research on Violence Against Women" describes how the study of family violence was often ignored by scholars and policymakers until the 1970s. Prior to this, family violence was seen as a personal issue rather than a social one, and violence within families was often dismissed as "discipline" or a "family matter." Gelles argues that this perception began to change in the 1970s with the emergence of the feminist movement and the increased visibility of violence against women.

Part 2:

Three changes in the area of family violence that can be observed are the criminalization of domestic violence, the recognition of children as victims of family violence, and the use of evidence-based interventions. The criminalization of domestic violence began to take place in the United States in the 1970s and 1980s (Lerner & Lerner, 2017). Prior to this, spousal abuse was often seen as a private matter and not subject to criminal prosecution. The recognition of children as victims of family violence has also changed over time. In the past, child abuse was often not taken seriously and was not considered a crime. However, with the emergence of child welfare policies in the mid-20th century, children were increasingly recognized as vulnerable and in need of protection (Melton, 1992). Finally, the use of evidence-based interventions has also become more common in recent years. The effectiveness of different interventions in preventing and treating family violence has been studied extensively, and evidence-based interventions have been developed as a result. This has led to a shift away from punitive measures and towards more effective treatment and prevention strategies (Babcock, Green, & Robie, 2004).

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