Violence 2 Essay, Research Paper

Violence

By: Anonymous

Violence has become an increasing problem in the school systems. In the past few years there has been numerous incidents involving violence and/or aggression around the United States; from a few years ago in Springfield, Oregon to just six months ago in Littleton, Colorado. Violence is a learned behavior, causing commitments to moral behavior and people’s ability to enforce and encourage positive, non-violent ways to deal with conflict and anger (Elliot 1A). Kids do not turn violent overnight, nor do they not have previous problems of some type. Aggressive behavior can be attributed to a number of things and expressed in a number of ways through home-life, culture, and society. Many of the kids who have committed violent crimes have had problems since the age of five. It is extremely hard to say what leads kids to horrible acts such as Springfield and Columbine. One reason may be aggressive behavior in childhood, caused by harsh and inconsistent parents. A poor family life often leads to trouble in school from the very beginning. The best thing to do for such troubled children is to help them control their aggression through emotional growth and learning. Parents should encourage good behavior or the child will think this way is ineffective. As the child grows older they will continue to think that violent behavior is acceptable and is the most effective way. A teacher can step into these situations and help them see positive morals and realize their actions are wrong. Teachers should reward students for polite behavior or else they will feel frustration and failure. Frustration and failure can bring the child to aggressive behavior as it brings results and gives a sense of control. There are studies that show how to help students understand and control aggression. Most students with poor peer relations and much aggression were raised with lack of supervision, inconsistent discipline, and abusive treatment, and they were not taught good social behavior. According to the article, “Aggressive behavior in childhood,” in the British Medical Journal there are five elements to shaping a child’s actions. First of all, it is important to interact with the student and have good times with them. Secondly, rewarding good behavior will encourage more frequent occurrences of the behavior, even if it is the littlest thing such as being quiet and attentive to the teacher. Next, it is also important to give clear rules and expectations of your class. They must be constant, firm, and brief. Also, just telling a student not to do something will not be as effective as telling them specifically what to do instead. Another important element is to give consistent and calm consequences for misbehavior. Teachers should not make too many threats that are usually not carried out, or the student will learn to not respect authority. Lastly, teachers need to plan ahead for each activity they take the student to. If the class is going on a field trip or an activity that will not interest the student, it is helpful for him/her to have a book, assignment, or something that will be of equal enjoyment for them to do. Culture and society have the biggest impact on aggression in students. They include beliefs about violence and aggression, norms governing conflict resolution, child-rearing emphases, availability of role models, and emphasis placed on competitions and individual goals instead of group goals. In societies such as Mexico and Korea, students are taught to get along with others, avoid conflicts with other people, and work toward group rather than individual goals. In societies like the United States, students are taught to stand up for themselves and fight aggression with aggression. Parents who are rejecting, lacking in affection, do not care how their children express their aggression, and use physical punishment, often raise aggressive students. Students also learn by imitation, so if the parents other adults, or older students act aggressively, the student most likely will behave the same way. When a peer displeases the student, they will do what their parents do to them when they are displeased. Along with parenting techniques, culture and society influence a child’s aggression level greatly. American students tend to be aggressive because of the emphasis their society places on competition and individuality. The important thing to remember is that students are imitators. A child does not learn aggression on his/her own. As future teachers, we need to be instilling positive morals for our students and help them act appropriately in and out of the classroom.

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Machines in the Future

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Whether we like it or not, machines will play an important part in the future. They already play such a large role in our life, it s almost inevitable. Over the past 20 years, the use of computers has skyrocketed. Now there is almost one in every home. Children of this generation are being taught to use computers at a very young age. Computers are used in most every office, also. Jobs that used to be done by men can now be done by machines. Technology is growing each day. Jobs are being replaced by machines, and there is more need for people familiar with computers or technology. In a lot of cases as far as jobs etc go, it s something you need to know or something that helps considerably. Technology is becoming more advanced. As the technology changes, so do our lives in a small way and it shall continue into the future. Technology has changed our lives for both better and worse. It has made life so much easier. Now instead of baling the hay themselves, farmers can put the hay into a machine that makes bales. It is not only more efficient, but the outcome is much more desirable. Laborious jobs have been reduced or eliminated. Though it has made life easier, it also has promoted laziness. Instead of using our physical ability to accomplish a job, so many can now be done by machine. Rather than walking to the store to pick up margarine most would drive to the store. Little things that are so easily accomplished by hand can now be done mechanically. We d rather have a machine do the job, than exert the extra energy. This laziness has caused a decrease in the over-all health of human kind. There are more cases of obesity. The medical world has advanced, finding cures to many diseases, yet there are more diseases each year. In some cases we don t really know what we re doing, which can be extremely dangerous. Good and bad have both resulted from technology. I ve been working on computers for about 10 years, and I love them! I look forward to the advancements in computers. I was too young to experience the beginning of computers, but I truly would have liked to see them grow. It will be interesting to see what the future has in store for us. It could very possibly be complete disaster. There is more work being done with artificial intelligence and there is always the worry that a type of thinking robot could be created which will wipe out humankind. The robots may start to think of us as inferior and take over. We could also be the destruction of ourselves. With technology, war is made so much easier. There would be more death and destruction than ever if World War III broke out. With one push of a button, the whole world could be annihilated! Now that s scary stuff. The fate of the world is in someone s hand. Technology is both enlightening and frightening at the same time. It s hard to tell where exactly it will go, but it will most definitely be a part of our future.

Bibliography

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The Y2K Horror By: Michael Pratt Dave Fleming Michael Pratt Com 112-03 9 November, 1999 Proposal Argument The Y2K Horror Over the years, the technological world has advanced rapidly, and humans have come to rely on computers for just about every aspect of daily life from education, to communication, to banking, to electricity, we depend on technology. The Y2K bug seems to be a vicious reminder that our technology is just a tangled connection of imperfect, haphazard systems we have come to let run our lives. The year 2000 or the Y2K problem is caused by a short cut imbedded into many computer and microchips. In the 1960s, to conserve what was then precious and expensive memory space, computer programmers shortened the four-digit year to use a much more economical two-digit method for example, 78 would mean 1978. Unfortunately, computers and microchips that still use a two-number year will recognize 00 as the year 1900, not as 2000. When using data involving dates, the problem will cause failures, and can corrupt databases with incorrect information. A statement issued by the President s Council on the Year 2000 Conversion states: This Y2K bug could cause computers to either shut down or generate incorrect data. In our electronic information-dependent society, that could be a big problem. At the time the two-digit year was first used in computer programming, no one addressed or was prepared for a problem when the year 2000 rolled around, because, like today, technology was advancing and changing quickly. Computer programmers assumed that the two-digit year would eventually be changed and become obsolete. This, obviously, did not happen. In many cases, the older applications that use the two-digit method have been built on, and are buried deep into systems that are the basis of large corporations and other industries that run civilization as we know it. Computers are everywhere in government, business, utilities, and our jobs. When one system fails, there is a cascading effect to other systems. Chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Management, Stephen Horn, stated that Despite a lingering skepticism in some realms, I assure you: The Year 2000 problem is real; its consequences are serious; and the deadline remains unstoppable. The Y2K problem can not be accurately figured, and no one knows exactly what will be affected, or how much. Bad news lurks in every corner and statistics are depressing. The consulting firm GatnerGroup has estimated that Venezuela and Saudi Arabia (two of the largest exporters of oil to the United States) are 12 to 18 months behind the United States in their Y2K compliance efforts. Being faced with the threats of loss of electricity, oil, and unfortunately, any hope of technological stability is a serious matter that should not be tossed around like it is not a big deal at all. Definitely knowledge and preparation is the key to surviving this glitch in civilization. I really, truly feel that it is wrong to write Y2K off as a media-hype, every human being is going to effect by the Y2K horror. Dave Fleming Michael Pratt Com 112-03 9 November, 1999 Proposal Argument The Y2K Horror Over the years, the technological world has advanced rapidly, and humans have come to rely on computers for just about every aspect of daily life from education, to communication, to banking, to electricity, we depend on technology. The Y2K bug seems to be a vicious reminder that our technology is just a tangled connection of imperfect, haphazard systems we have come to let run our lives. The year 2000 or the Y2K problem is caused by a short cut imbedded into many computer and microchips. 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