The current research sought to achieve the following objectives:
1. Identify the relationship between family violence and despair among a sample of high school students.
2. To identify the differences in family violence in a sample of high school students, according to the variable age.

Research goals:

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Research importance:

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You can determine the importance of research in two aspects theoretical importance:

• There is a need for many of those interested in the problems of the family and the relationships between its members and claimants of the importance of providing support and research and guidance and the like, even be personalized children together and positive through what will this research adds.

Speaking of Knowledge in this field is important.

• This paper deals with an important segment of Saudi society who are teenagers high school students, who with other youth hope of this community.

Applied Popularity:

Applied Popularity:

You can benefit from the results of this research in the preparation of family counseling programs and mental health programs that could contribute to directing parents to not use the methods of family violence to reduce the symptoms of desperation among students, helping them to achieve mental health.

Can through what will result in the search results. Directing the family to work on parenting education together since childhood, and avoid the use of violent methods in their upbringing because of its negative impact on the construction of their personality.

Previous studies:

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It revealed Eriksson study and others (Ericsson, et al, 2006) the relationship between the verbal abuse from parents and the formation of a negative self-scheme of the child and his role in creating the negative disorders and the development of a negative self-scheme is transferred from the abuser, the study used a descriptive and analytical approach, as adopted in the analytical constructed the theoretical literature and articles related skills verbal with the father and the impact AI mental health disorders in children, where he was conducting a field survey of a sample of (5877) individual, has been used national survey (NCS) has been monitoring levels related to criticism of self to the relationship between reporting the impact retroactive particularly offended parental verbal childhood and symptoms of introspection (anxiety and depression), and verbal abuse from parents meter dish, a measure of mental disorders, the study found the results marked by the existence of a close link between the kind of verbal assault directed to children and the nature of the disorder, which affects children, and guide the self-criticism in children causes a kind of lack of confidence they have, and the relationships between its members and claimants of the importance of providing support and research and guidance and the like, even be personalized children together and positive through what will this research adds speaking of Knowledge in this field is important.

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in addition to other disorders such as anxiety, fear and isolation because the verbal abuse affecting the development of self-criticism among children patterns.

As Moore and Pepler (Moor & Pepler study, 2006), they aimed to recognize the extent of the use to deal verbal and words of prey and its relationship by balance behavioral and psychological among children as well as to identify the most prominent manifestations of verbal abuse directed by parents towards their children, the study used a descriptive and analytical approach, where the sample consisted of 110 mothers and children, chosen at random, where he was conducting individual interviews them aimed to gather as much information as possible has been applied to them scale conflicts, and a measure of verbal abuse, the study found that mothers used significantly verbally abusive toward the children, whether they are family the kind of violent or non-violent, as well as the study found that the main objective of using bad words by the mother is to modify behavior in children, and behavioral and emotional equilibrium among children affected by repeated abuse and kind.

The aim Aahia and Zoysa Yahia & Zoysa study, 2008) (to know the psychological effects of family among the students in Sri Lanka violence, on a sample of 476 university students, applied to them a measure of trauma and another concern, and a third of domestic violence. The results showed that between 16% and 18% of respondents have experienced at least a case of aggression, myself and one of the parents, and between 2% and 16% have witnessed at least the case of physical aggression of one parent before the age of eighteen, and between 11% and 84% had been subjected to at least an act of psychological aggression by the parents, and between 2% and 22% were exposed to at least an act of physical aggression from parents during childhood, and showed large amounts of contrast when participants between depression link, anxiety, sleep disturbance, and disintegration exposure to violence by the parents and watch them.

Research hypotheses
1. There is a positive correlation statistically significant between domestic violence and despair among a sample of high school students
2. There are significant differences in domestic violence in a sample of high school students, according to the variable age

Search Results and discussion
Results for the first imposition and discussed  
The first hypothesis states that "there is a positive correlation statistically significant between family violence and despair among a sample of high school students."

To validate this hypothesis was used Pearson correlation coefficient to find a relationship between the dimensions of the scale of family violence and the total score, and the measure of despair

The following table shows (1) results related to the first imposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sig level</th>
<th>Hopelessness</th>
<th>Person correlation</th>
<th>Family violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.641**</td>
<td>physical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.581**</td>
<td>verbal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.662**</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is seen from the above table and the presence of positive correlation statistically significant at the level of relationship (0.01) between physical and verbal, family violence and the total score on one side and despair on the other hand, where the link between higher than average positive variables where the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient respectively (0.641 - from 0.581 to 0.662). This result confirms the health of first hypothesis of the research hypotheses.

Researcher believes that the reason for this may be due to the weakness of the family culture of the parents of the importance of their role in avoiding disorders in children, family is sometimes used socialization is together in dealing with children methods which affects their agreement and mental health, and becomes a look pessimistic children for the present and the future, and feel their inability and despair for a change, and some parents need sufficient awareness to prevent the children of many psychiatric disorders, such despair.

Based on what progress has been validated first hypothesis there is a positive correlation statistically significant between family violence and despair among a sample of high school students in family conflicts up.

And conform to the previous result with what has resulted Zidane study (2011 m) where he confirmed the presence of correlation is positive statistically significant relationship between the sense of despair and thinking about suicide among college students of both sexes who have suffered abuse and neglect in childhood, as well as conform to the current search result with the result of Hanley study and pocket Hanley & Gibb (2011 m) where he pointed out that the verbal abuse linked to the development of despair

Results for the second imposition and discussed
The second hypothesis states that "no statistically significant differences in domestic violence in a sample of high school students, according to the variable of age."

To validate this hypothesis, the researcher divided the sample into two groups (17 years and 4 months SPI - higher than 17 years and 4 months) was also used t-test to identify differences in family violence at the high school in Jeddah students according to age variable

The following table shows (2) Results relating to imposition II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sig level</th>
<th>T value</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.446</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>16-17.4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>More than 17.4 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seen from the above table the absence of differences in family violence among secondary school students in Jeddah, according to the variable of age, where the value of (+) College (0.446), which is a function and thus the health of the second hypothesis has not been achieved, probably due to the heterogeneity in the chronological age where no there was a big difference between the age of the sample, especially that all the respondents of the high school students who are closely spaced in age.

Current result does not agree with some of the results of previous studies, such as: Razzouk study (2011) has pointed to declining physical abuse with the child's progress in life, especially at the beginning of adolescence (13-15 years), and the study of Taher (2009), which showed the existence of significant differences statistically in violence and variables of the study, including the old in favor of the age group (18-22 years), and the SPI study (2011 m) the current research was agreed with the result reached her SPI study that there are no differences in the experiences of the router from the family of the students belonging to different ages of violence, but the SPI study excluded after orientated mother in favor of the age group violence (greater than 15 years)

Recommendations:
- awareness through proper education and positive methods of stimulation
- awareness of the negative effects of domestic violence and reduce it so as not to affect the children in their present and their future
- extension programs that help in reducing the prevalence of domestic violence in the community setting
- Create specialized centers concerned with the rehabilitation of abused children, and provide them with assistance to ease the effects of violence on children
- Indicative Programmes set up to train children abused on some important social skills to make friends increase their self-confidence.
- Activating the role of mosques in spreading religious awareness to move away from violence against children
- teacher training on the proper methods of dealing with abusive students

REFERENCES:
7. Ibrahim, Abdul Sattar (1998 m): depression disorder understand the modern era and methods of treatment, Kuwait, the world of knowledge.