

Chapter 2

Pick the best possible answer from each of the four options provided with each question.

1. All of the following are true about Jewish charity customs, except
 - a. they excluded the traveling poor.
 - b. they are embedded in Christian doctrine.
 - c. they developed one of the earliest means testing.
 - d. they included highly organized charitable.

2. The major responsibility for meeting the needs in early England rested with
 - a. the educational system.
 - b. the church.
 - c. the king.
 - d. the medical community.

3. All are true about the Elizabethan Poor Laws, except:
 - a. they were meant to control the poor who were unable to obtain employment.
 - b. they separated the “deserving” from the “undeserving”.
 - c. they required local governments to assume responsibility for the needy.
 - d. they provided early substance abuse treatment services for “drunkards”.

4. Some of the earliest residency requirements for the poor were enacted to determine eligibility for public assistance during
 - a. Colonial America.
 - b. The Civil War era.
 - c. The Progressive era.
 - d. The New Deal.

5. An early advocate in mental health, who lobbied for federal intervention to reform mental health services, was
 - a. Dorothea Dix.
 - b. Milton Friedman.
 - c. Florence Nightingale.
 - d. Jane Addams.

6. What behavior would best describe the Judeo-Christian roots of social welfare?
 - a. Qualifying recipients for benefits based on current income.
 - b. Qualifying recipients for benefits based on ownership of assets.
 - c. Qualifying recipients for benefits based on egalitarian principles of sharing.
 - d. Qualifying recipients for benefits based on personal moral behaviors.

7. An early program that set an important precedent for federal involvement in human services was
 - a. The Freedmen's Bureau.
 - b. Charity Organization Societies.
 - c. Settlement houses.
 - d. Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

8. Social workers
 - a. were against the New Deal on moral grounds.
 - b. assisted in creating the New Deal.
 - c. wanted a less secular approach to New Deal legislation.
 - d. were not involved in New Deal legislation due to the NASW Code of Ethics.

9. The Protestant work ethic has been credited with helping to build America into the world's strongest national economy. From a social welfare perspective, what would you say is the most damaging legacy of the Protestant work ethic?

- a. There is dignity in work.
- b. Poverty is a sign of God's displeasure.
- c. America is strong work-oriented society.
- d. The federal government should be the great almoner of public charity.

10. While working for a public social services agency processing intake applications, you notice that a large number of applicants have full-time jobs, but still qualify for assistance. As a result, you join the Universal Living Wage Campaign. Your action would best be described as congruent with the tradition associated with:

- a. The Civil Rights movement.
- b. The Social Gospel.
- c. Social Darwinism.
- d. Charity Organization Societies.

11. After graduation you receive a job offer from a faith-based organization that wants you to teach psychoeducational classes on fatherhood and parenting to adults living in poor households. This work would be best described as congruent with the tradition associated with:

- a. Settlement Houses.
- b. Social Casework Agencies.
- c. The Progressive movement.
- d. Charity Organization Societies.

12. Early social workers were predominately

- a. paid employees.
- b. lower class.
- c. women connected to a church.
- d. older male legislators.

Essay Questions

1. What is meant by "the Protestant work ethic?"

2. How did applying Charles Darwin's theory of evolution lead to a problematic set of assumptions regarding economics and sociology?

3. How have the values and ethics of the social work profession evolved since its inception?

4. It is agreed that Ronald Reagan had a major impact on the American welfare state. What, if any, permanent legacy was left by this president? Specifically, in what ways did Reagan help shape current values and attitudes toward social programs?

5. How do Elizabethan Poor Laws and a Protestant work ethic continue to influence social welfare today?

Chapter 2

1. a

2. b

3. d

4. a

5. a

6. c

7. a

8. b

9. b

10. b

11. d

12. c