

CHAPTER 1: Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The overarching term for the institutions and methods that society uses to control the behavior of offenders is:
- a. law enforcement
 - b. corrections
 - c. courts
 - d. policy making

ANS: B REF: 4 OBJ: 1

2. Which of the following is true concerning punishment?
- a. The purpose of punishment has remained the same over time.
 - b. Offenders were never subject to extremely harsh punishments such as torture and mutilation.
 - c. Today, public punishments are still used.
 - d. Incarceration for life and execution are still routinely used for those committing the most serious crimes.

ANS: D REF: 4 OBJ: 1

3. In modern society punishment is justified for which of the following reasons?
- a. Punishing the law violators provides beneficial consequences.
 - b. Punishment is deserved.
 - c. Punishment expresses public outrage.
 - d. All of these.

ANS: D REF: 6 OBJ: 1

4. Punishment that is based on “getting even” for violating the social contract is known as:
- a. retribution
 - b. restitution
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. deterrence

ANS: A REF: 6 OBJ: 1

5. The state believes that in order for an offenders’ behavior to change, punishment should:
- a. be degrading
 - b. be waived
 - c. occur before a trial
 - d. teach a lesson

ANS: D REF: 6 OBJ: 1

6. Currently, public outrage dictates that offenders should suffer by:
- a. paying for their crimes
 - b. learning lessons
 - c. serving short sentences
 - d. having charges dropped

ANS: A REF: 6 OBJ: 1

7. Which is the goal of punishment that is designed to prevent others from committing similar crimes?
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. restoration

ANS: A REF: 7 OBJ: 2

8. Which goal of punishment promotes sentencing people to prison to restrain them physically so during the time they are confined society is protected?
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. restoration

ANS: B REF: 8 OBJ: 2

9. What is the name of the policy that promotes sentencing repeat offenders to long prison terms while granting first-time and nonviolent offenders shorter and more lenient sentences?
- a. general incapacitation
 - b. selective incapacitation
 - c. general deterrence
 - d. selective deterrence

ANS: B REF: 9 OBJ: 2

10. Which aspect of sentencing views those who violate the law as “society’s victims?”
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. restoration

ANS: C REF: 9 OBJ: 2

11. Which position on punishment is most closely linked to retribution?
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. just deserts
 - d. restoration

ANS: C REF: 10 OBJ: 2

12. Which goal of sentencing has its roots in the concept that something has to be done to make amends for the harm or loss caused?
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. restoration

ANS: D REF: 10 OBJ: 2

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13. The equity goal of punishment means that convicted offenders must:
- a. pay back their victims for their loss.
 - b. pay back the justice system for costs related to processing their cases.
 - c. pay back society for the disruptions caused because of their crimes.
 - d. all of these

ANS: D REF: 11 OBJ: 2

14. The first formal legal code was the:
- a. Code of Hammurabi
 - b. Declaration of Independence
 - c. Magna Carta
 - d. Twelve Tables

ANS: A REF: 12 OBJ: 3

15. Which of the following were prisons established by the Church in the Middle Ages for those involved in offensive acts like incest and magic?
- a. Bridewells
 - b. Houses of Corrections
 - c. Jails
 - d. Monastic Confinement

ANS: D REF: 13 OBJ: 3

16. Where would vagrants, beggars, and delinquents be forced to work by way of discipline and punishment?
- a. Bridewells
 - b. Houses of Corrections
 - c. Jails
 - d. Monastic Confinement

ANS: B REF: 13 OBJ: 3

17. Who believed that the law should accomplish some utilitarian purpose?
- a. Jeremy Bentham
 - b. John Howard
 - c. Cesare Becarria
 - d. Alexander Maconochie

ANS: A REF: 14 OBJ: 3

18. Who was an English sheriff who advocated jail reform?
- a. Jeremy Bentham
 - b. John Howard
 - c. Cesare Becarria
 - d. Alexander Maconochie

ANS: B REF: 14 OBJ: 4

19. Who developed the Irish mark system, where inmates could eventually earn early release?
- a. Zebulon Brockway
 - b. John Howard
 - c. Walter Crofton
 - d. Cesare Becarria

ANS: C REF: 14 OBJ: 4

20. Which state led the way in repealing the British laws that the colonists had enacted concerning crime and punishment?
- a. Georgia
 - b. Maryland
 - c. New York
 - d. Pennsylvania

ANS: D REF: 15 OBJ: 5

21. A _____ is a prison in which persons found guilty of a felony are isolated from normal society.
- a. bridewell
 - b. house of corrections
 - c. jail
 - d. penitentiary

ANS: D REF: 15 OBJ: 5

22. Which penal system is based on the belief that most prisoners would benefit from the experience of incarceration?
- a. Carolina Model
 - b. New York Model
 - c. Pennsylvania Model
 - d. Texas Model

ANS: C REF: 17 OBJ: 5

23. Who felt strongly about the merits of the reformatory model?
- a. Zebulon Brockway
 - b. John Howard
 - c. Walter Crofton
 - d. Cesare Becarria

ANS: A REF: 18 OBJ: 5

24. Which was the first institution to pay wages to prisoners as a reward for diligence and productivity?
- a. Eastern State Penitentiary
 - b. Elmira Reformatory
 - c. Newgate Prison
 - d. Sing Sing Prison

ANS: B REF: 19 OBJ: 6

25. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the reformatory model?
- a. Housed older offenders who had medical issues
 - b. Featured indeterminate sentencing and parole
 - c. Classified prisoners
 - d. Provided educational and vocational training

ANS: A REF: 19 OBJ: 6

26. Today, the general public's reaction toward crime is:
- a. liberal
 - b. conservative
 - c. both liberal and conservative
 - d. none of these

ANS: B REF: 20 OBJ: 7

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27. Law is created by the _____ branch of government.
a. judicial
b. executive
c. legislative
d. societal
ANS: C REF: 20 OBJ: 8
28. The interpretation of laws is done by the _____ branch of government.
a. judicial
b. executive
c. legislative
d. societal
ANS: A REF: 20 OBJ: 8
29. The setting of justice policy is aided by the _____ branch of government
a. judicial
b. executive
c. legislative
d. societal
ANS: B REF: 20 OBJ: 8
30. In the U.S. there are _____ law enforcement agencies than corrections agencies.
a. the same number of
b. less
c. none of these choices
d. significantly more
ANS: D REF: 21 OBJ: 8
31. The justice system is expensive to run because its employees number more than:
a. 2.4 million
b. 1.5 million
c. 200,000
d. 500,000
ANS: A REF: 20 OBJ: 8
32. The correctional population continues to:
a. stay the same
b. decline
c. grow
d. stagnate
ANS: C REF: 21 OBJ: 8
33. One challenge facing the ability of corrections to function as a system is:
a. social costs
b. financial costs
c. system overload
d. all of these
ANS: D REF: 22-23 OBJ: 9
34. Prison building is often a boom to many communities who view the institution(s) as:
a. environmentally friendly
b. business
c. structurally attractive
d. cheap convict labor
ANS: B REF: 24 OBJ: 9

35. The U.S. is now engaging in:
- a. increased application of the death penalty
 - b. mass incarceration
 - c. waiving trials for violent offenders
 - d. designing underwater prisons

ANS: B REF: 22 OBJ: 8

SCENARIO BASED

Case 1-1

During the sentencing phase in his courtroom, Judge Jones gives a little speech to all the defendants who are found guilty of a crime. He does this to explain to the defendants the goals and the philosophy of punishment.

36. Jane is being sentenced for the crime of vehicular manslaughter. She got into a car accident one morning while she was texting her boyfriend and driving on her way to work. The judge wants to use Jane as an example that texting while driving is very dangerous. He sentences her to five years in prison hoping that others will be discouraged from also texting while driving. The goal of Jane's punishment is:
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. restoration

ANS: A REF: 7 OBJ: 2

37. Jerry was found guilty of armed robbery. This is his fourth conviction for the same crime and he appears to be getting more violent in his attempts. Judge Jones tells Jerry that he is too dangerous to remain free in society and he must be sentenced to prison to restrain him. Judge Jones' reason for his 25 year prison sentence is:
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. restoration

ANS: B REF: 8 OBJ: 2

38. Janice plead guilty to grand theft and forgery. She has an addiction to prescription painkillers and stole money from her employer to support her addiction. Judge Jones believes that Janice should be helped and treated rather than condemned and punished. He sentences her to a residential drug treatment program under the supervision of a probation officer. This sentence is based on the goal of sentencing of:
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. restoration

ANS: C REF: 9 OBJ: 2

39. Sam is a twenty year old college student. He was out one night with some friends. He succumbed to the peer pressure of his new friends and they decided to vandalize vehicles by smashing in the windows and slicing the tires. Sam has never been in trouble before. His friends with him that night all had lengthy criminal records. The judge decides not to cast out Sam from society. He wants to give Sam the opportunity to remain in good standing and continue with college. Sam is sentenced to community service and is required to pay for the damage of the vehicles. This sentence is based on the goal of:
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. restoration

ANS: D REF: 10 OBJ: 2

40. Judge Jones invites juveniles into his courtroom during sentencing hearings so they will understand that people who continue to commit crimes will be punished for their actions. He does this because he is a firm believer that punishment should be public. Judge Jones also believes that punishments should be immediate and necessary. Whose principles does Judge Jones advocate?
- a. Montesquieu
 - b. Beccaria
 - c. Bentham
 - d. Howard

ANS: B REF: 14 OBJ: 4

Case 1-2

Sally is a new recruit in a state correctional academy class. She has no prior knowledge of the criminal justice system and has never been in a prison before. During the first week of class she learns the fundamentals of the criminal justice system and specifically the correctional system.

41. Based on what Sally learned in her first week in the academy, which would not be one of the agencies of justice?
- a. courts
 - b. corrections
 - c. executive branch
 - d. law enforcement

ANS: C REF: 19 OBJ: 8

42. Sally has the ultimate goal of working in the office of community supervision that offenders are placed on after a period of incarceration. Which element of the correctional system does she aspire to work in?
- a. probation
 - b. parole
 - c. jail
 - d. prison

ANS: B REF: 21 OBJ: 8

43. Sally is surprised to learn that many suspects are released before trial because the case is dismissed by the prosecutor. This is the practice of:
- a. *nolle prosequi*
 - b. *stare decisis*
 - c. *habeas corpus*
 - d. *writ of certiorari*

ANS: A REF: 21 OBJ: 8

44. If Sally graduates from the academy she will end up working for the state that has the largest correctional population. Which state is this?
- a. Alaska
 - b. California
 - c. Georgia
 - d. New York

ANS: B REF: 23 OBJ: 9

45. The corrections academy is intent on producing quality officers who are committed to professionalism. Which of the following is not one of the qualities that Sally should possess?
- a. To treat offenders with dignity and respect.
 - b. To be a person committed to a learning model and to be open to new ways of doing things.
 - c. To model the behavior of her fellow officers even if they seem to be unethical.
 - d. To keep her personal stuff from getting in the way.

ANS: C REF: 26- 27 OBJ: 9

TRUE/FALSE

1. The justification for punishment does not express public outrage.

ANS: F REF: 6 OBJ: 1

2. The philosophy of general deterrence focuses on the fact that individual offenders should learn firsthand that crime does not pay when they experience harsh criminal penalties.

ANS: F REF: 8 OBJ: 2

3. Incapacitation is based on being able to predict the future needs of the offender, not on the gravity of the current offense.

ANS: F REF: 9 OBJ: 2

4. Restorative justice is grounded in the concept that the government should surrender its control over responses to crime to the victim, the offender, and the community.

ANS: T REF: 10 OBJ: 2

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5. During the Middle Ages criminals were seen as menaces to the community and as insults to God.
ANS: T REF: 13 OBJ: 3
6. Montesquieu based the legitimacy of criminal sanctions on the social contract.
ANS: F REF: 13 OBJ: 3
7. Beccaria and Bentham both believed that the goal of the state should be deterrence, not revenge.
ANS: T REF: 14 OBJ: 3
8. The harsh environments of the early prisons led to mental breakdowns, suicides, and self-mutilations.
ANS: T REF: 14 OBJ: 4
9. Maconochie's mark system used in Norfolk Island was politically popular in England.
ANS: F REF: 14 OBJ: 4
10. The first large prisons to hold convicted criminals can be traced back to European dungeons of the Middle Ages.
ANS: F REF: 17 OBJ: 5
11. The Auburn cellblock became a model for prisons in several European countries.
ANS: F REF: 16 OBJ: 5
12. Under the medical model, the prison would become an analogue to the hospital.
ANS: T REF: 19 OBJ: 6
13. The tactics used to achieve correctional goals have shifted from one generation to the next.
ANS: T REF: 20 OBJ: 7
14. Only the criminal justice system maintains the power to control crime and punish behavior.
ANS: T REF: 20 OBJ: 8
15. The executive branch has the right to overturn or ban policies that are in conflict with constitutional rights.
ANS: F REF: 20 OBJ: 8

COMPLETION

1. According to the _____ philosophy, punishment is justified only when it conforms to what the guilty deserve, no more and no less.

ANS: just deserts

REF: 6 OBJ : 1

2. The _____ is the idea that punishing one person for his or her criminal acts will discourage others from committing similar acts.

ANS: general deterrent effect

REF: 8 OBJ: 2

3. _____ rely on careful analysis of program outcomes using scientifically approved methods, and are designed to discover which programs work with which offenders.

ANS: Evidence-based programs

REF: 10 OBJ: 2

4. Houses of corrections run by local authorities to teach habits of industry to vagrants and idlers are known as _____.

ANS: bridewells

REF: 13 OBJ: 3

5. _____ was the first English prison reformer.

ANS: John Howard

REF: 14 OBJ: 4

6. A _____ is a prison in which persons found guilty of a felony are isolated from normal society.

ANS: penitentiary

REF: 15 OBJ: 5

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7. The _____ was finished in 1829 and became a model for prisons in several European countries.

ANS: Eastern State Penitentiary

REF: 16 OBJ: 5

8. The _____ was held in Cincinnati in 1870 to present progressive ideas about corrections.

ANS: First Correctional Congress

REF: 18 OBJ: 5

9. Some lasting contributions of the _____ are indeterminate sentences, the payment of inmates for work, the supervision of inmates in the community, and a system of behavior modification.

ANS: reformatory model

REF: 19 OBJ: 6

10. _____ developed the “scamp” system at the Norfolk Prison colony in Virginia.

ANS: Howard Gill

REF: 19 OBJ: 7

11. The _____ appropriates funds for criminal justice agencies, thereby shaping their structure and mission.

ANS: legislative branch

REF: 20 OBJ: 8

12. A formal entry in the record of the court indicating that the prosecutor does not intend to proceed any further in the case is called _____.

ANS: nolle prosequi

REF: 21 OBJ: 8

13. The _____ is the region in the United States with the highest rate of imprisonment.

ANS: South

REF: 22 OBJ: 9

14. _____ is a term given to the high rates of incarceration in the United States.

ANS: Mass incarceration

REF: 23 OBJ: 9

15. The consequences of prison _____ are that it leads to increased inmate defiance and makes prisons more dangerous places to work.

ANS: overcrowding

REF: 23 OBJ: 9

ESSAY

1. Provide the justifications for punishment in modern society. Be complete.

ANS: The justifications for punishment include:

- Punishment provides beneficial consequences. It creates more benefit than harm. It is cost-effective. It protects the public, reduces both disorder and social harm.
- Punishment is deserved. Those who break the law forfeit some rights. The guilty should be punished according to what they deserve.
- Punishment expresses public outrage. Citizens seek revenge for wrongdoing.
- Punishment teaches a lesson. It teaches not to repeat misdeeds.
- Punishment helps maintain government. Laws are made to control behavior and the well-being of the state. Laws protect all citizens.

REF: 4-7 OBJ: 1

2. What is the difference between specific and general deterrence? Discuss at least two points.

ANS:

- When punishment is applied there is a general deterrent effect which is designed to signal the community that crime does not pay.
- By severely punishing those people convicted of crime, others who are thinking about committing a crime will be frightened or deterred.

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- The philosophy of specific deterrence focuses on the fact that individual offenders should learn firsthand that crime does not pay when they experience harsh criminal penalties.
- Essentially, the suffering caused by punishment should inhibit future criminal activities.

REF: 7- 8

OBJ: 2

3. How did the reformatory contribute to the rehabilitation model?

ANS: The reformatory contributed to the rehabilitation model because of its system of indeterminate sentencing, the payment of inmates for work, the supervision of inmates in the community, and a system of behavior modification.

REF: 18-19

OBJ: 6

4. Discuss some of the first correctional institutions used prior to the penitentiary.

ANS:

- Some of the first correctional institutions were used during medieval period and were still in use during the 17th and 18th centuries.
- Monastic confinement were prisons established by the Church in the Middle Ages for those involved in offensive acts, such as incest and magic.
- Bridewells were houses of corrections run by local authorities to teach habits of industry to vagrants and idlers.
- Houses of Corrections were workhouses where vagrants were forced to work to achieve the purpose of discipline and punishment.

REF: 13

OBJ: 3

5. Discuss the three Enlightenment philosophers whose philosophical ideals contributed to modern corrections.

ANS:

- Montesquieu, Beccaria, and Bentham each contributed to the development of the modern philosophies of corrections. All three were founders of the classical school of criminology.
- Montesquieu advocated for the moderation of punishment.
- Beccaria advocated that punishment should be public, immediate, and necessary. He based the legitimacy of criminal sanctions on the social contract. The goal of the law according to Beccaria was the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
- Bentham believed that the law should accomplish a utilitarian purpose and that criminal sanctions served the purpose of protecting society. Ultimately the goal of punishment should be deterrence.

REF: 13-14

OBJ: 3

6. Who was John Howard and how did he contribute to corrections?

ANS:

- John Howard was the first English prison reformer. He was a sheriff who inspected the county prison and was shocked by the squalor in which the inmates lived. He was concerned that some inmates would be held indefinitely because they could pay their jailor fee.
- He was also concerned with the poor hygiene that produced plagues and other illnesses.
- Howard proposed that clean water be provided, that inmates receive a proper diet and have access to adequate hygiene. He also advocated for guidelines to hire qualified prison personnel. He also advocated for an independent inspection process to make sure these reforms were implemented.

REF: 14 OBJ: 4

7. Compare and contrast the Pennsylvania prison model with the Auburn Silent System.

ANS:

- The Pennsylvania model was based on the belief that most prisoners would benefit from the experience of incarceration, thus the first penitentiary was constructed called the Eastern State Penitentiary.
- Here inmates were isolated and penitence, pastoral counseling, and reasonable discipline would attempt to correct antisocial behavior.
- Here, solitude was the goal and prisoners spent their days alone.
- Within a few years crowding became a problem so inmates had to be doubled up. Eventually allegations of brutality emerged.
- Ultimately the Pennsylvania model had the goals of reformation and deterrence of the offender.
- Auburn officials were also committed to the idea that solitude is essential to prison discipline. This system demanded silence from all convicts at all times. However, the inmates were not completely isolated from one another. They would eat and work together, while remaining silent.
- The Auburn system was a pragmatic effort to administer the processes of punishment as cheaply as possible.

REF: 17-18 OBJ: 5

8. List and define the four elements of the correctional system.

ANS:

- Probation: court-ordered community supervision of convicted offenders by a probation agency.
- Parole: community supervision after a period of incarceration.
- Jail: a county correctional facility that holds persons awaiting trial or a sentence, or serving a sentence of less than a year or awaiting transfer to another facility.

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- Prison: a state or federal facility that houses convicted criminals sentenced to confinement of a year or more.

REF: 21

OBJ: 8

9. Discuss at least three major challenges affecting the ability of corrections to function.

ANS:

- One of the major challenges affecting the ability of corrections to function as a system is overload. The past four decades can be defined as a period of mass incarceration.
- There are currently 2.2 million people who are serving time in jail or prison. This is a five-fold increase since 1980.
- Prison crowding leads to increased inmate defiance and makes prisons more dangerous places to work.
- Another problem is the social costs that the policy of mass confinement has had on the American public.
- Corrections confinement is a long, drawn out process that affects people and the communities in which they reside.
- There are financial and psychological losses when a child's parent goes to prison.
- The financial cost of corrections is adding to the huge financial deficits of many jurisdictions and as a result prison budgets are being cut and institutions are being closed.
-

REF: 22-24

OBJ: 9

10. What has been done to improve professionalism in the corrections system.

ANS:

- All agencies of justice have strived for professionalism.
- This includes agencies requiring education, training, and innovation in order to improve the effectiveness of services provided.
- The mission of the corrections system makes it difficult to achieve professionalism at times.
- Often times the political and economic realities make it hard for corrections to display professionalism.
- One sign of professionalism is that state correctional training academies were established across the country.
- Accreditation and affirmative action policies were also implemented to improve the professionalism of corrections.

REF: 25-26

OBJ: 9