

1. As defined in the text, the mediator between people's essential selfishness and generosity is referred to as:
 - a. law.
 - b. ethics.
 - c. justice
 - d. mercy.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Chapter Introduction

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ETHI.POLL.17.03.01 - Describe the three themes included in the definition of justice.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

2. According to Anthony Walsh, our sense of "moral outrage" and emotional need for justice developed through the process of:
 - a. divine intervention.
 - b. philosophical argument.
 - c. government and laws.
 - d. evolution.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Chapter Introduction

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ETHI.POLL.17.03.01 - Describe the three themes included in the definition of justice.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

3. Which type of justice is concerned with the allocation of society's resources?
 - a. distributive justice
 - b. commutative justice
 - c. exemplary justice
 - d. corrective justice

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

4. Which theory of distributive justice would be most opposed to government involvement in the distribution of goods?
 - a. libertarian
 - b. utilitarian
 - c. egalitarian
 - d. Marxist

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

5. _____ theories of distributive justice attempt to maximize benefits for overall society.
- Libertarian
 - Utilitarian
 - Egalitarian
 - Marxist

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

6. Which theory of distributive justice considers one's needs rather than what one has earned or deserves?
- libertarian
 - utilitarian
 - egalitarian
 - Marxist

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

7. Which theory of distributive justice starts with the basic premise of equality?
- libertarian
 - utilitarian
 - egalitarian
 - Marxist

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

8. Which of the following is not an aspect of Rawls's theory of justice?
- utilitarian principles
 - concern for rights
 - freedom from government interference
 - concern for the least advantaged members of society

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. Rawls's concept of the "veil of ignorance" states that:
- a. welfare should be given to the least advantaged or ignorant in our society.
 - b. one must be unaware of his or her own position in society in order to make just decisions.
 - c. ignorance always results in unfairness.
 - d. because we are ignorant of God's plan, equal distribution of goods is the most just.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Which ethical system is most consistent with a Marxist theory of distributive justice?
- a. ethics of Virtue
 - b. ethical Formalism
 - c. ethics of Care
 - d. utilitarianism

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

11. While _____ justice involves the concept of "just deserts," _____ justice concerns the steps we must take before determining guilt and administering punishment.
- a. procedural; substantive
 - b. substantive; distributive
 - c. substantive; procedural
 - d. procedural; distributive

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. Substantive justice and procedural justice are components of:

- a. distributive justice.
- b. corrective justice.
- c. punitive justice.
- d. restorative justice.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. Bentham theorized that people rationally choose their behaviors by weighing the pleasure or benefit of their actions against the potential pain or cost. This process is known as:

- a. the veil of ignorance.
- b. the avoidance principle.
- c. ethical formalism.
- d. hedonistic calculus.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. The concept that calls for retaliatory punishments such as “an eye for an eye” is known as:

- a. *lex talionis*.
- b. *lex salica*
- c. *lex rasa*.
- d. *lex mala*.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Retributive justice is best described by what term?

- a. balance
- b. deterrence
- c. compensation
- d. rehabilitation

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. An ancient right based on church power that allowed a person respite from punishment as long as he or she was within the confines of church grounds is called:

- a. refuge.
- b. sanctuary.
- c. asylum.
- d. haven.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

17. The type of justice that seeks to achieve the greatest good for all is called:

- a. utilitarian justice.
- b. restorative justice.
- c. compensatory justice.
- d. egalitarian justice.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. According to Beccaria's and Bentham's utilitarian rationale, punishment should be based on:

- a. the character of the victim
- b. the concept of mercy
- c. the seriousness of the crime
- d. the social status of the perpetrator

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. The concept of hedonistic calculus is associated with:

- a. Rawls.
- b. Bentham.
- c. Hirschi.
- d. Sutherland.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

20. Deterrence is the central theme of what theory of corrective justice?

- a. utilitarian
- b. retributive
- c. substantive
- d. compensatory

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. Procedural protections that are part of due process include all of the following except:

- a. right to appeal.
- b. right to the statement of findings.
- c. right to restart proceedings.
- d. right to a neutral hearing body.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. Which type of justice is most closely associated with discussions of criminal law?

- a. commutative
- b. corrective
- c. utilitarianism
- d. distributive

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

23. The idea that government should maintain order but the community should establish peace is a characteristic of which concept?

- a. utilitarianism
- b. restorative justice
- c. egalitarian philosophy
- d. Marxist philosophy

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Restorative Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.04 - Explain the concept of restorative justice and the programs associated with it.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. _____ is an approach to corrective justice that focuses on meeting the needs of offenders as well as victims.
- Distributive justice
 - Restorative justice
 - Civil justice
 - Utilitarian justice

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Restorative Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.04 - Explain the concept of restorative justice and the programs associated with it.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. Key elements of community justice models include all of the following except which?
- The process of justice employs local leadership, is informal, and invites participation from community members.
 - The goal is to repair the harm done to a community member by another community member in a way that will restore the health of the community relationship.
 - The authority of the justice giver is through the customs and traditions accepted by all members.
 - The punishment imposed by the community should be of equal or greater severity than the crime itself.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Restorative Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.04 - Explain the concept of restorative justice and the programs associated with it.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

26. The roots of restorative justice can be found as far back as:
- Mayan and Aztec law.
 - Chinese law.
 - Roman and Grecian law.
 - Common law.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Restorative Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.04 - Explain the concept of restorative justice and the programs associated with it.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. The goals of community reparative boards include all the following except:
- promote citizen ownership of process.
 - provide an opportunity for the offender to take personal responsibility.
 - provide opportunity for victims and community members to confront offenders in a constructive manner.
 - provide an opportunity for the community to enact changes in the law to match their local customs.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Restorative Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.04 - Explain the concept of restorative justice and the programs associated with it.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

28. According to the chapter, which of the following is *not* a valid component of civil disobedience?
- Any action must be approved by the majority of the community.
 - A major moral issue must be at stake.
 - It must be non-violent.
 - No other legitimate means of correcting the issue should be available.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Immoral Laws and the Moral Person

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.05 - Describe civil disobedience and when it may be appropriate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. Boss described unjust laws as having several characteristics. Which of the following is not one of these characteristics?
- They are degrading to humans.
 - They are discriminatory against certain groups.
 - They are universal
 - They are unjustly applied.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Immoral Laws and the Moral Person

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.05 - Describe civil disobedience and when it may be appropriate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. The voluntary breaking of established laws based on one's moral beliefs is called:
- due process.
 - moral exception.
 - ethical justice.
 - civil disobedience.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Immoral Laws and the Moral Person

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.05 - Describe civil disobedience and when it may be appropriate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Sam has been convicted of burglary, theft, possession of drug paraphernalia, and destruction of private property. This was the result of an incident where he broke into the Jones' home, causing damage to the sliding door in the process. He stole approximately \$500 worth of items, and was caught trying to sell a stolen DVD player at a pawn shop. He explained that he was a heroin addict and was stealing in order to be able to buy drugs.

31. Assume that Sam was given a sentence that included probation with the condition of drug treatment. The judge is of the opinion that if Sam can break his addiction, then he will not need to return to crime. If the judge's intention is to help Sam, we could say her decision is based on the ethics of care. If her purpose was to rehabilitate Sam so that the community would benefit by removing his need to commit crimes, this would be consistent with the idea of:
- ethics of care.
 - retributive justice.
 - deterrence.
 - utilitarianism.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Corrective Justice

PREFACE NAME:

Case 3.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Apply

32. Assume that the judge sentenced Sam to a straight jail term. She believes simply that Sam has caused harm and should be punished for it. This sentence is consistent with the idea of:
- restorative justice.
 - retributive justice.
 - deterrence.
 - ethics of care.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Corrective Justice

PREFACE NAME:

Case 3.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Apply

33. Assume that Sam accepted the judge's offer to enter into a mediation process, where he and the family he stole from arrived at a mutual solution. As a result, Sam will provide \$500 worth of yard work and is responsible for getting the door repaired. This sentence is consistent with the idea of:
- restorative justice.
 - retributive justice.
 - deterrence.
 - ethics of care.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Restorative Justice

PREFACE NAME: Case 3.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.04 - Explain the concept of restorative justice and the programs associated with it.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

Before coming to trial, Sam was assigned a public defender, was informed of the charges, and was given a chance to review the evidence against him. At the trial, the prosecutor called the crime scene investigator to the stand, and she provided scientific evidence to show that Sam had indeed been inside the victim's home.

34. The public defender, presentation of charges, and the discovery process were all elements of _____, which is guaranteed by the Constitution.
- restoration
 - due process
 - utilitarianism
 - impartiality

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

PREFACE NAME: Case 3.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

35. These pre-trial activities are part of the practice of:
- procedural justice.
 - substantive justice.
 - restorative justice.
 - peacemaking justice.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

PREFACE NAME: Case 3.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

36. In order to be allowed at trial, the evidence that the crime scene investigator presented would have had to meet:
- the “Rawls test.”
 - the “veil of ignorance test.”
 - the “impartiality standard.”
 - the “Daubert standard.”

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Immoral Laws and the Moral Person

PREFACE NAME: Case 3.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

Mary owns her own consulting business. Among her employees are: Sue—the receptionist and a single mother of three
Joe—the web designer and marketing manager, single, has an MBA
Alan—a married salesman who makes few sales and cares for an elderly parent Carla—an unmarried salesperson who makes the majority of the company's sales

37. Assume that Mary agrees with Marxist theories. Which of the following would you expect?
- Carla would be the highest-paid employee because of the business she brings in.
 - Alan and Sue would be paid more than their work seems to deserve, due to their family needs.
 - Mary would divide the company's profits equally among all employees.
 - Mary would expect the government to tell her how to pay the employees.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

PREFACE NAME: Case 3.3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

38. Assume that Mary agrees with egalitarian theories. Which of the following would you expect?
- Carla would be the highest-paid employee because of the business she brings in.
 - Alan and Sue would be paid more than their work seems to deserve, due to their family needs.
 - Mary would divide the company's profits equally among all employees.
 - Mary would expect the government to tell her how to pay the employees.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

PREFACE NAME: Case 3.3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

39. Assume that Mary believes in distributive justice based on “desert.” Which of the following would you expect?
- a. Carla would be the highest-paid employee because of the business she brings in.
 - b. Alan and Sue would be paid more than their work seems to deserve, due to their family needs.
 - c. Mary would divide the company’s profits equally among all employees.
 - d. Mary would expect the government to tell her how to pay the employees.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

PREFACE NAME: Case 3.3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

40. Assume that Mary agrees with libertarian theories. All of the following are possible *except*:
- a. Carla would be the highest-paid employee because of the business she brings in.
 - b. Alan and Sue would be paid more than their work seems to deserve, due to their family needs.
 - c. Mary would divide the company’s profits equally among all employees.
 - d. Mary would expect the government to tell her how to pay the employees.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

PREFACE NAME: Case 3.3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

41. Some actions might be considered “good” but are not demanded by justice.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.01 - Describe the three themes included in the definition of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. Impartiality refers to fair and equal treatment for all, without discrimination or bias.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.01 - Describe the three themes included in the definition of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. In Walsh's theory of the evolution of justice, "grudgers" emerged as a response to "cheaters."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Origins of the Concept of Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.01 - Describe the three themes included in the definition of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. According to Aristotle, slavery was always unjust, even when individual slaves were naturally best suited to be slaves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Origins of the Concept of Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. Rawls's theory of justice is consistent with rights-based theories of justice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. Marxist theories state that resources should be distributed according to what one needs, rather than what one deserves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. Libertarian theory states that it is the role of government to provide as much guidance and control over the citizens as possible.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. According to Peterson, race is a valid predictor of criminal behavior.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Race, Ethnicity, and Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. Substantive justice involves the determination of just deserts.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

50. Procedural justice is important because it always leads to substantive justice.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

51. Sanctuary allowed offenders to escape punishment as long as they were members of the clergy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. The Latin term *lex talionis* refers to retaliation against an offender for the harm caused to the victim.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

53. Under the retributive system, the reason we punish is for the greater good of society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. Under the utilitarian rationale for punishment, we weigh the punishment to the crime in order to balance the wrong to society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

55. Philosophical support for rehabilitative treatment of criminals can be found in natural law.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

56. According to Walsh, moral outrage is a(n)_____response.

ANSWER: evolutionary

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.01 - Describe the three themes included in the definition of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. _____ justice is concerned with the allocation of the goods and burdens of society.

ANSWER: Distributive

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. _____ theories start with the basic premise of equal treatment or equal shares for all.

ANSWER: Egalitarian

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59. Since they both emphasize meeting needs, "ethics of care" is consistent with a(n)_____theory of justice.

ANSWER: Marxist

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

60. _____ justice is concerned with punishing someone who causes harm or breaks the rules.

ANSWER: Corrective

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. The constitutionally mandated procedural steps designed to ensure fairness to the accused in any American criminal case are called _____.
- ANSWER:* due process
- REFERENCES:* Corrective Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand
62. _____ justice concerns the steps taken to reach a determination of guilt, punishment, or other conclusion of law.
- ANSWER:* Procedural
- REFERENCES:* Corrective Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember
63. _____ punishment seeks to balance the victim's harm with the offender's pain.
- ANSWER:* Retributive
- REFERENCES:* Corrective Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember
64. Fixating on a preconceived notion and ignoring information that points to other possibilities is known as _____.
- ANSWER:* confirmatory bias
- REFERENCES:* Wrongful Convictions
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember
65. _____ justice is concerned with ensuring the best possible outcome for society at large.
- ANSWER:* Utilitarian
- REFERENCES:* Distributive Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

66. Bentham's idea that individuals determine their actions by first weighing potential profit or pleasure against potential pain or punishment is called _____.
- ANSWER:* hedonistic calculus
- REFERENCES:* Corrective Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember
67. One of the advantages of _____ is that it is considered more humane than corporal punishment.
- ANSWER:* imprisonment
- REFERENCES:* Corrective Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember
68. Peterson found that living in a(n) _____ neighborhood made one more likely to commit crime.
- ANSWER:* structurally disadvantaged
- REFERENCES:* Race, Ethnicity, and Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember
69. In a utilitarian system, the purpose of punishment is to _____ future crime.
- ANSWER:* deter
- REFERENCES:* Corrective Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember
70. Community justice is similar to restorative justice, but with more emphasis on _____.
- ANSWER:* prevention
- REFERENCES:* Restorative Justice
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.03.04 - Explain the concept of restorative justice and the programs associated with it.
- KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

71. Explain how Aristotle and Plato associated natural law with justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Origins of the Concept of Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

72. Describe Aristotle's two categories of justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Origins of the Concept of Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

73. Describe the theories of distributive justice and provide an example of each.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Distributive Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.02 - Define Aristotle's two forms of justice described in the chapter.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

74. Review and explain the factors that have been shown to sometimes lead to wrongful convictions.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Wrongful Convictions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

75. Compare and contrast substantive justice and procedural justice. Give an example of each.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

76. Compare and contrast *lex talionis* and *lex salica*. Give an example of each.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

77. Discuss the factors associated with the utilitarian argument for punishment.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Corrective Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

78. Explain the relationship between procedural justice and police-community relations.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Race, Ethnicity, and Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.03 - Under corrective justice, distinguish between substantive and procedural justice, including how procedural justice impacts wrongful convictions and perceptions of racial discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

79. Explain restorative justice and community justice, and include how they differ.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Restorative Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.04 - Explain the concept of restorative justice and the programs associated with it.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

80. Define and discuss the concept of civil disobedience. Provide an example and show how it meets the criteria for civil disobedience presented in the chapter.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: Immoral Laws and the Moral Person

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ETHI.POLL.17.03.05 - Describe civil disobedience and when it may be appropriate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply