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CJ 2017 (Justice Series) **(Fagin)**
Chapter 2 Crime: The Search for Understanding

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which one of the following events below is evidence to that the American colonists believed in evil spirits, supernatural explanations, and used the judicial process to rid the colonies of so-called satanic influences?
A) the Salem witch trials
B) the American Revolution
C) the discovery of the asylum
D) the Quaker movement
Answer: A
Page Ref: 26
Objective: Describe the development of criminological theories from early theories to contemporary theories.
Level: Basic

2) An attempt to define and explain factors that predict behavior under certain conditions is termed _____.
A) theories
B) case studies
C) data collection
D) causation determination
Answer: A
Page Ref: 24
Objective: Describe the development of criminological theories from early theories to contemporary theories.
Level: Intermediate

3) Theories that share the assumption of free will and rational choice are commonly called _____.
A) classical school theories
B) psychological theories
C) social determinism theories
D) biological theories
Answer: A
Page Ref: 27-28
Objective: Describe the major principles of classical and neoclassical theories.
Level: Basic

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4) Which one of the following men is credited with the formation of the neoclassical school of criminology?
A) Cesare Beccaria
B) Jeremy Bentham
C) Cesare Lombroso
D) Sigmund Freud
Answer: B
Page Ref: 29
Objective: Describe the major principles of classical and neoclassical theories.
Level: Basic

5) Bentham's philosophy is called _____.
A) rationalism
B) positivism
C) utilitarianism
D) socialism
Answer: C
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Describe the major principles of classical and neoclassical theories.
Level: Basic

6) Whose theory of the "criminal man" was the first important positivist theory to emerge?
A) Richard Dugdale's theory
B) Charles Darwin's theory
C) Raffaele Garofalo's theory
D) Cesare Lombroso's theory
Answer: D
Page Ref: 31-32
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Basic

7) The central tenant of the positivist school of criminology is that _____.
A) criminal behavior is a matter of free-will and choice
B) a criminal's decision to commit crime is influenced by external factors
C) differences in gender aggression were related to survival of the species
D) criminals want to be punished for their crimes
Answer: B
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Intermediate

8) Which perspective emphasized that a person's criminal nature was an inherited characteristic?
A) the classical school
B) early biological theories
C) the social determinism school
D) the psychoanalytic school
Answer: B
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Basic

9) Cesare Lombroso and Richard Dugdale were proponents of _____.
A) moralism
B) biological determinism
C) psychological determinism
D) social determinism
Answer: B
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Basic

10) Sigmund Freud based his theory on the underlying assumption that behavior is _____.
A) controlled by subconscious desires
B) a free-will choice
C) controlled by certain factors of heredity
D) influenced by body type
Answer: A
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Summarize the explanation of criminal behavior according to psychological theories.
Level: Basic

11) Freudian theory argues that _____.
A) criminal behavior is a matter of free-will choice
B) crime is an inherited characteristic in one's biological make-up
C) crime is committed to alleviate feelings of guilt, so one will be punished
D) crime is caused by social factors and social forces beyond one's control
Answer: C
Page Ref: 35
Objective: Summarize the explanation of criminal behavior according to psychological theories.
Level: Basic

12) Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
A) Freud himself focused on the study of criminal behavior.
B) Underlying Freud's theory is the concept of the id, the ego and the superego.
C) Psychoanalysis theory has been extensively applied to the study of criminals.
D) Biological theory of crime has been extensively applied to the study of criminals.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Summarize the explanation of criminal behavior according to psychological theories.
Level: Intermediate

13) Which of the following is NOT a sociological theory explaining criminal behavior?
A) zone theory
B) social disorganization
C) differential association
D) psychoanalytic theory
Answer: D
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Summarize the explanation of criminal behavior according to psychological theories.
Level: Basic

14) Criminal offender John Doe grew up surrounded by poverty and other disruptive social forces. Which theory would argue that his criminal behavior was independent of individual characteristics?
A) social disorganization
B) differential association
C) social control
D) social conflict
Answer: A
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Summarize the principles underlying sociological theories of crime causation.
Level: Intermediate

15) Chicago experienced unemployment problems, poor schools and substandard housing during the early part of the 20th century, hence criminal behavior could be expected in these zones according to _____.
A) Sutherland and Hirschi
B) Merton and Miller
C) Lombroso and Dugdale
D) Shaw and McKay
Answer: D
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Summarize the principles underlying sociological theories of crime causation.
Level: Intermediate

16) Which theory is based on the belief that structural factors such as poverty, illiteracy, lack of schooling, and unemployment are powerful forces that influence levels of crime?
A) zone theory
B) social disorganization theory
C) social determinism theory
D) anomie theory
Answer: A
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Summarize the principles underlying sociological theories of crime causation.
Level: Intermediate

17) The differential association theory believes that criminal behavior is learned through association with a peer group that engages in criminal behavior and was created by _____.
A) Franz Gall
B) Cesare Lombroso
C) Edwin Sutherland
D) James Becker
Answer: C
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

18) Lower class youth who reject middle-class values that they cannot achieve and create their own counterculture is termed _____.
A) reaction formation
B) social interaction
C) reject label
D) rebellion process
Answer: A
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

19) The concept of protecting the identity of juveniles charged with delinquency is rooted from which theory of criminology?
A) conflict theory
B) labeling theory
C) strain theory
D) containment theory
Answer: B
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

20) Which of the following is a variable that criminologists believe influences criminal behavior? Choose the best answer.
A) biology
B) psychology
C) sociology
D) all of the above
Answer: D
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

2.2 True/False Questions

1) The purpose of a theory is to define and explain the factors that influence or determine behavior and how the factors interrelate.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 25
Objective: Describe the development of criminological theories from early theories to contemporary theories.
Level: Basic

2) Sigmund Freud argued that criminal behavior is a free will choice.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Summarize the explanation of criminal behavior according to psychological theories.
Level: Basic

3) Feminist criminology assumes the cause of criminality among females is the inequality of power between men and women.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

4) The belief that the punishment should fit the crime is a tenant of the positivist school.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 31-32
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Intermediate

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5) Sigmund Freud was considered a leading criminologist in his era.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Summarize the explanation of criminal behavior according to psychological theories.
Level: Intermediate

6) Social determinism is the idea that social forces are the root cause of crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Summarize the principles underlying sociological theories of crime causation.
Level: Basic

7) Shaw and McKay developed the theory of differential association.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

8) The neutralization theory purports that criminals neutralize feelings of guilt through rationalization.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

9) Conflict theories are based on the assumption that individuals lose self-control.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

10) Feminist criminology assumes that the underlying cause of criminal behavior by females is the inequality of power between men and women.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

11) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were proponents of the concentric zone model.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Summarize the principles underlying sociological theories of crime causation.
Level: Intermediate

12) Those who advocate conflict theories and class and power inequality as the causes of crime are known as radical criminologists.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

13) Thorsten Sellin believed that the criminal laws of society reflect normative values of the dominant culture or ethnic group.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Intermediate

14) Causal variables are variables that directly influence the outcome of relationships.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

15) Most criminologists agree there is one major theory, which explains the majority of crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

2.3 Short Answer Questions

1) Early theories from the Middle Ages to the Age of Enlightenment saw the cause of criminality as moral weakness and _____ spirits.
Answer: evil
Page Ref: 26
Objective: Describe the development of criminological theories from early theories to contemporary theories.
Level: Intermediate

2) Jeremy Bentham is noted for developing the _____ school of criminology.
Answer: neoclassical
Page Ref: 29
Objective: Describe the major principles of classical and neoclassical theories.
Level: Basic

3) Lombroso concluded that criminals were cases of _____, the failure to develop into modern men and women.
Answer: atavism
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Basic

4) Lombroso was influenced in his research by Darwin's theory of _____.
Answer: adaptation
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Intermediate

5) _____ focuses on research into the roles played by genetic and neurophysiological variables as they relate to criminal behavior.
Answer: Biocriminology
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Basic

6) Sigmund Freud based his theory on the underlying assumption that behavior is not a choice of free will but rather driven by _____ desires.
Answer: subconscious
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Basic

7) Feminist theory advocates hypothesize that the _____ of politics and economics is at the root of female criminal behavior.
Answer: inequality
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

8) _____ assumes a division between the poor (workers) and the rich (property owners and capitalists) in which the rich control the various social, political, and economic institutions of society.
Answer: Marxism
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Intermediate

9) The definition of _____ is the state of two variables being associated with each other in that when one increases, the other increases or decreases in a predictable pattern.
Answer: correlation
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic

10) The school of thought that individuals have free will to choose whether to commit crimes is known as the _____ school.
Answer: classical
Page Ref: 26
Objective: Describe the development of criminological theories from early theories to contemporary theories.
Level: Basic

2.4 Matching Questions

Match the school of Criminological Theory with their thought on the prime cause of crime.

A) free-will choice
B) socioeconomic factors, peer interactions, learned behavior, conflict between different group values
C) subconscious influence
D) biological, chemical or genetic factor

1) Classical
Page Ref: 24-39
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

2) Determinist
Page Ref: 24-39
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

3) Psychological
Page Ref: 24-39
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

4) Sociological
Page Ref: 24-39
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) A 2) D 3) C 4) B

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Match the theorist with their theory of criminology.

A) Neutralization theory
B) Differential association theory
C) Psychoanalytic theory
D) Strain theory

5) Sigmund Freud
Page Ref: 34-39
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

6) Edwin Sutherland
Page Ref: 34-39
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

7) Gresham Sykes
Page Ref: 34-39
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

8) Robert Merton
Page Ref: 34-39
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 5) C 6) B 7) A 8) D

2.5 Essay Questions

1) Cesare Beccaria focused his efforts on Classical Theory. Discuss this theory as it relates to Beccaria's philosophy and his belief in the Pain-Pleasure Principle.
Answer: innocent until proven guilty, trial by peers, right to appeal, classification of crimes, equal treatment, social contracts, people are responsible for their own actions, swift and certain justice, people seek what brings them pleasure and avoid what causes pain, rational choice
Page Ref: 28-31
Objective: Describe the major principles of classical and neoclassical theories.
Level: Difficult

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2) Jeremy Bentham focused his efforts on the Neoclassical Theory. Discuss this theory as it relates to Bentham's philosophy and his belief in free will and individual choice.
Answer: Free will, individual choice, deterrence by pain and punishment, mitigating circumstances exist, utilitarianism, punishment should fit the crime, people act rationally, weigh pleasure versus pain
Page Ref: 30-31
Objective: Describe the major principles of classical and neoclassical theories.
Level: Difficult

3) Cesare Lombroso focused his efforts on Biological Determinism. Discuss this theory as it relates to his philosophy and his belief in biological explanations toward criminality.
Answer: Throwbacks to evolution, criminals were born inferior and pre-human, cannot stop them from becoming criminal, cannot rehabilitate, atavistic stigmata, criminality is inherited, predisposed to antisocial personality traits
Page Ref: 31-33
Objective: Summarize the tenets underlying biological theories.
Level: Difficult

4) Explain the difference between a casual variable and a correlation.
Answer: Causal variables directly influence the outcome of relationships. While causal variables can be identified in physical science, often it is difficult to identify causal variables in human research. It is more common in social research to establish correlations rather than causality. Correlation is the state of two variables being associated with each other in that when one increases, the other increases or decreases in a predictable pattern. Correlation shows relationship but does not establish causality.
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Intermediate

2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Based on the philosophical ideas of Cesare Beccaria and the Classical Theory, discuss your perspective on his philosophy. Discuss how Classical Theory is applied in the criminal justice system today.
Answer: Students should discuss their opinions on key points such as how people today are innocent until proven guilty, trial by peer's, right to appeal, classification of crimes, equal treatment, social contracts, people are responsible for their own actions, swift and certain justice, people seek what brings them pleasure and avoid what causes pain, rational choice.
Page Ref: 28-30
Objective: Describe the major principles of classical and neoclassical theories.
Level: Intermediate

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2) Based on the philosophical ideas of Jeremy Bentham and the Neoclassical Theory, discuss your perspective on his philosophy. Discuss how the Neoclassical Theory is applied in the criminal justice system today.
Answer: Students should discuss their opinions on key points such as Free will, individual choice, deterrence by pain and punishment, mitigating circumstances exist, utilitarianism, punishment should fit the crime, people act rationally, weigh pleasure versus pain.
Page Ref: 30-31
Objective: Describe the major principles of classical and neoclassical theories.
Level: Intermediate

3) Discuss the basis of feminist criminology and explain your position on this philosophy as to whether you feel it could explain the cause of criminal behavior in women.
Answer: Students should list out the definition of what feminist criminology is: the inequality of political, economic, and social power and wealth. Then they should take an opinion position of explaining why/why not it is applicable today.
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Understand the basic tenets of interactionism theories, labeling theory, conflict theory, and feminist theory.
Level: Basic