Corrections in America - An Introduction 16th edition Allen Test Bank

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Test Bank

Corrections in America

An Introduction
Sixteenth Edition

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Corrections in America: An Introduction, 16e **(Allen)**
Chapter 1 Early History (2000 B.C. to A.D. 1800)

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of these is true regarding the role that the period of Enlightenment had on correctional philosophy?
A) Enlightenment leaders argued for human rights, humane and measured treatment, and alternatives to punishment as important roles for corrections
B) Philosophers began to develop limits to the still dominant punitive role of corrections
C) It brought major changes to correctional philosophy
D) All of these
Answer: D
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.
Level: Intermediate

2) Currently, the role of corrections is to:
A) ensure public safety
B) prepare people for return back into society
C) rehabilitate
D) all of these
Answer: D
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.
Level: Intermediate

3) The practice of retaliation usually begins to develop into a system of criminal law when it becomes customary for the victim of the wrongdoing to:
A) take revenge on the person who wronged them
B) start a vendetta against the wrongdoer's family
C) report the crime to the proper authorities
D) accept money or property in place of blood vengeance
Answer: D
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

4) Criminal law, even primitive criminal law, requires an element of _____ action against the wrongdoer.
A) public
B) retaliatory
C) aggressive
D) fair
Answer: A
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

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5) Lex talionis is more commonly known as:
A) the "mark of the slave"
B) penal servitude
C) "an eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth"
D) the death penalty
Answer: C
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Basic

6) The first society to allow any of its citizens to prosecute a person in the name of the injured party were:
A) Babylonians
B) Sumerians
C) Romans
D) Greeks
Answer: D
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Basic

7) What was the main contribution of the medieval church to the study of corrections?
A) Punishment is necessary to establish guilt or innocence.
B) Torture and brutal treatment are necessary methods of questioning.
C) Individuals have free will and can be held accountable for their actions.
D) Everyone should receive the same punishment, regardless of social standing.
Answer: C
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

8) Which of these is NOT an example of corporal punishment?
A) Torture
B) Branding
C) Mutilation
D) Imprisonment
Answer: D
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Basic

9) Which of these punishments were used to subject the person to public humiliation?
A) Mutilation
B) Branding
C) Stocks
D) Drawing and quartering
Answer: C
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Intermediate

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10) Laws that are enacted by humans are known as:
A) *lex eternal*
B) *lex humana*
C) *lex talionis*
D) *lex naturalis*
Answer: B
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Intermediate

11) What theory advocated by Sir Thomas More was not considered acceptable at the time but has become the foundation for modern theories of penology and criminology?
A) Public punishment can deter potential offenders.
B) Social revenge is an appropriate justification for punishing an offender.
C) Punishment cannot prevent crime.
D) Punishment is a way for offenders to repay society and atone for their transgressions against God.
Answer: C
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Intermediate

12) What was the purpose of the Bridewells constructed in England in the 1500s?
A) They were workhouses created to provide employment and housing for London's "riffraff."
B) They were prisons designed to incarcerate individuals convicted of serious felony offenses.
C) They were asylums sponsored by the Christian church to place wrongdoers in seclusion.
D) They were early cellular prisons designed for incorrigible juveniles.
Answer: A
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

13) Jail fever was a common term for:
A) mental illness
B) typhus
C) claustrophobia
D) psychosis
Answer: B
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

14) Which of these ideas was not conceived by Cesare Beccaria?
A) Individuals should be regarded as innocent until proven guilty.
B) There should be no capital punishment.
C) Preventing crimes is more important than punishment for crimes.
D) The purpose of punishment is to provide social revenge.
Answer: D
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

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15) Bentham's "hedonistic calculus" was developed from the belief that:
A) the effectiveness of deterrence can be calculated mathematically
B) math and science are interconnected
C) crime can be controlled through statistical analysis
D) behavior can be influenced in a scientific manner
Answer: D
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

16) Which of these is Bentham's idea that the main objective of an intelligent person is to achieve the most pleasure while experiencing the least amount of pain?
A) Hedonistic calculus
B) Friedensgeld
C) Civil death
D) Lex humana
Answer: A
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

17) All of these are among John Howard's principles for a penitentiary system except:
A) systematic inspection
B) hard physical labor
C) secure and sanitary structures
D) abolition of fees
Answer: B
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

18) The deportation of criminals to America from England between 1596 and 1776 was known as:
A) restitution
B) exoneration
C) transportation
D) inquisition
Answer: C
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

19) The deportation of criminals to America from England stopped because of:
A) persistent complaints filed against the monarchy
B) the beginning of the American Revolution
C) a decision to redirect transportation to Australia
D) the increasingly expensive cost of the voyages
Answer: B
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

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20) Old abandoned or unusable transport ships anchored in rivers and harbors throughout the British Isles to confine the accused were known as:
A) hulks
B) Bridewells
C) gaols
D) workhouses
Answer: A
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

21) The Hospice of San Michele in Rome exclusively handled:
A) the elderly
B) the criminally insane
C) juveniles
D) the terminally ill
Answer: C
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

22) Which of these was not one of the main concepts that carried over from the early cellular institutions?
A) Withholding food from inmates
B) The central community work area
C) Individual cells for sleeping
D) A monastic regimen of silence and expiation
Answer: A
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

23) The first true correctional institution in America was:
A) Mamertine Prison
B) the Great Law
C) the Walnut Street Jail
D) the Brank
Answer: C
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

24) The system of prison discipline that used total isolation or solitary confinement was known as the:
A) Great Law
B) English Anglican Code
C) Quaker Code
D) Pennsylvania System
Answer: D
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

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25) Which of these led to the ultimate failure of the Walnut Street Jail program?
A) Too many prisoners revolted.
B) It became overcrowded.
C) There were not enough inmates.
D) Disease became too rampant.
Answer: B
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

1.2 True/False Questions

1) The role of corrections has changed significantly since 2000 B.C.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.
Level: Intermediate

2) The role of corrections is mainly to deter potential criminals from becoming involved in crime.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.
Level: Intermediate

3) In early primitive societies, personal retaliation was accepted and even encouraged by members of the tribal group.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

4) There is little doubt that outlawry, or exile, was the first punishment imposed by society.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Basic

5) The concept of *lex talionis* first appears in the Bible.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

6) Civil death was an early name for penal servitude.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

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7) The most common forms of state punishment over the centuries were corporal punishments.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Basic

8) The use of capital and corporal punishment was based on the belief that public punishment would be a deterrent to potential criminals.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Intermediate

9) The emergence of secular law was supported by scholars advocating the independence of the monarchy from the pope.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Intermediate

10) Sir Thomas More argued that the primary way to prevent crime was through punishment.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Intermediate

11) In the early days of secular law, extremely severe punishment did not curtail the volume of crime.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Intermediate

12) Originally, imprisonment was just used as a means to hold the accused until an official punishment was handed out.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

13) Workhouses were designed as places of confinement for convicted criminals.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

14) Cesare Beccaria argued that the purpose of punishment is to deter persons from the commission of crime and not to provide social revenge.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

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15) The Penitentiary Act led to the increased use of hulks to incarcerate offenders in England.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

16) Hulks were intended as a temporary solution to the problem of overcrowding in England.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

17) The main concepts drawn from early cellular institutions included a focus on penitence and monastic contemplation.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

18) William Penn advocated the use of capital punishment in Pennsylvania.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

19) The Walnut Street Jail was the first true correctional institution in the United States.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

20) The Pennsylvania system called for solitary confinement after a long day of hard labor.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) With the advent of the _____ church, two separate systems of justice emerged: one for the nobility and the other for the common man.
Answer: Christian
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.
Level: Basic

2) _____ death occurred when an offender was placed in penal servitude and lost all rights and property.
Answer: Civil
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

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3) The main contribution of the _____ church to the study of corrections was the concept of free will.
Answer: medieval
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

4) _____ punishment included whipping, branding, mutilation, and caning.
Answer: Corporal
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Intermediate

5) In early America, punishments using devices such as stocks and pillory emphasized _____ humiliation.
Answer: public
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Intermediate

6) _____ looks at the reasons for and consequences of crime.
Answer: Criminology
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Basic

7) A(n) _____ was a workhouse created for the employment and housing of London's unemployed or underemployed working classes.
Answer: Bridewell
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

8) The Age of Enlightenment was a philosophical movement emphasizing _____.
Answer: rationalism
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

9) Cesare Beccaria was the founder of the _____ School of Criminology.
Answer: Classical
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Basic

10) Jeremy Bentham believed _____ could act as a deterrent, but only if it were made appropriately relevant to the crime.
Answer: punishment
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

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11) The use of _____ labor was widespread before the adoption of slavery in the colonies.
Answer: convict
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

12) Prior to the American Revolution, _____ to the American colonies was used as a punishment in England.
Answer: transportation
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

13) The Quaker belief that hard labor was the most effective way to deal with criminals was embodied in their colonial code, known as the _____ Law.
Answer: Great
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

14) The system of prison discipline developed at the Walnut Street Jail became known as the _____ system.
Answer: Pennsylvania
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

15) Corrections are elements of social _____ of law and are designed to punish and change the behavior of those convicted so they will not reoffend (recidivate).
Answer: control
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

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1.4 Matching Questions

Match the terms in Column 1 with their definition or description in Column 2.

A) The practice of paying restitution for crime to both the victim and the Crown
B) Currently, is to punish, rehabilitate, ensure public safety, and prepare people for return back to society
C) An act designed to repay in kind or return like for like
D) A prolonged series of retaliatory acts

1) Role of corrections
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.
Level: Intermediate

2) Friedensgeld
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

3) Retaliation
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

4) Vendetta
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

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

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Match the methods of corporal punishment in Column 1 with their descriptions in Column 2.

A) A punishment that involved cutting off a part of the offender's body
B) A birdcage-like instrument put on the head that would cut the mouths of gossipers
C) Whipping with a short lash or cat-o'-nine-tails
D) A locked frame into which an offender's head and hands were fastened

5) Brank
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Intermediate

6) Pillory
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Intermediate

7) Mutilation
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Intermediate

8) Flogging
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Intermediate

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

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Match the early legal concepts in Column 1 to their definitions in Column 2.

A) A legal theory that there are laws that occur across all culture
B) The act of repaying in kind
C) Eternal law that cannot be changed by humans
D) Laws enacted by humans

9) *Lex humana*
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Intermediate

10) *Lex naturalis*
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Intermediate

11) *Lex talionis*
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

12) *Lex eterna*
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 9) D 10) A 11) B 12) C

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Match the early institutions in Column 1 to their descriptions in Column 2.

A) An asylum that placed the wrongdoer in seclusion or arrest in cities
B) A workhouse created for the housing and employment of the unemployed in London
C) An early Roman place of confinement built under the main sewer of Rome
D) A Belgian workhouse for beggars emphasizing hard work and discipline

13) Mamertine prison
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

14) Bridewell
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

15) Sanctuary
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

16) Maison de Force
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 13) C 14) B 15) A 16) D

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Match the Enlightenment thinker in Column 1 to his views in Column 2.

A) Developed the concept of hedonistic calculus
B) Brought the abuses of criminal law to public attention
C) Proposed a reorientation of criminal law towards humanistic goals
D) Became involved in trials challenging ideas of legalized torture, criminal responsibility, and justice

17) Bentham
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

18) Voltaire
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

19) Montesquieu
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

20) Beccaria
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 17) A 18) D 19) B 20) C

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1.5 Essay Questions

1) How has the role of corrections changed since 2000 B.C.? What are the current goals of corrections?
Answer: Answers should address the fact that the role of corrections has changed significantly since 2000 B.C. At that time, the fledgling corrections system was focused on eliminating wrongdoers, either through execution or banishment from that jurisdiction. Having to live unsupported by a social network meant the person was vulnerable to starvation or being killed by wild animals. About 1650 B.C., codes of behavior began to be passed by emerging countries, and both fines and restitution became possible. With the advent of the Christian church, two separate systems of justice emerged: one for the nobility and the other for the common man. In this development, the focus of corrections grew to include reformation and penitence. The period known as the Enlightenment (1650 through the end of the eighteenth century) brought major changes to correctional philosophy, and philosophers began to develop limits to the still dominant punitive role of corrections. Enlightenment leaders argued for human rights, humane and measured treatment, and alternatives to punishment as important roles for corrections. By 1790, American Quakers included financial penalties for most offenses, and their efforts led to the development of the first penitentiary in the nation: the Walnut Street Jail. This was the beginning of the penitentiary movement and its stress on reformation and training. Finally, in the twentieth century and as a result of massive overcrowding in penal facilities, the role of corrections expanded to include rehabilitation, education, vocational training, and community supervision. The other major outcome of the overcrowding was the decision by many states to develop alternatives to imprisonment, the intermediate sanctions or alternative sentencing practices that were designed to provide community protection through the use of sanctions falling between probation and incarceration. Currently, the role of corrections is to punish, rehabilitate, ensure public safety, and prepare people for their return back into society.
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.
Level: Difficult

2) Discuss the historical relationship between crime and sin.
Answer: Answers should describe how punishment of the individual in the name of the state also included the concept of superstitious revenge. Here, crime was entangled with sin, and punishment in the form of wergeld (payment to the victim) or friedensgeld (payment to the state) was not sufficient. If society believed the crime might have offended a divinity, the accused had to undergo a long period of progressively harsher punishment to appease the gods. As time passed, the zone between church law and state law became more blurred, and the concept of personal responsibility for one's act was combined with the need to "get right with God." The early codes, even the Ten Commandments, were designed to make the punishment acceptable to both society and God.
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Intermediate

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3) Describe how secular law emerged.
Answer: Answers should review the three laws identified by Thomas Aquinas–*lex eternal*, *lex naturalis*, and *lex humana*–and stress that *lex humana* was considered valid only if it did not conflict with the other two. They should include the notion that as secular leaders (monarchs) became more powerful they wanted to pull away from the divine legal order of the church, due to its restrictions on their power. Answers should also discuss Sir Thomas More's views on the unification of church and state and his theory regarding the effect of punishment on crime prevention.
Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.
Level: Difficult

4) Discuss the most common forms of state punishment used over the centuries and explain the basic purposes underlying these punishments. What popular practice was used in early America and why?
Answer: Answers should describe the various types of corporal punishments used on criminals, as well as discussing capital punishment. These acts symbolized retribution, and were also used to obtain confessions, often from innocent persons. In early America, a popular practice was to carry out these punishments in public. This was due to a belief that punishment, particularly capital punishment but also punishments that led to the offender's public humiliation, would act as a deterrent to potential wrongdoers.
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.
Level: Difficult

5) Define the Age of Enlightenment and explain how it influenced and changed penal philosophy.
Answer: Answers should explain that the Age of Enlightenment was a philosophical movement during the 18th century that stressed rejection of traditional social, political and religious ideas while emphasizing rationalism. During this period, philosophers began to recognize and embrace the idea of humane treatment for offenders and to challenge traditional ideas underlying criminal law and punishment. Prior to this time, penal philosophy was geared toward punishment with no care for the dignity of the imprisoned person. Punishment could be extremely torturous and brutal, and early prison conditions are terribly inhumane. The Age of Enlightenment steered penal institutions toward more dignified, compassionate incarceration and treatment.
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Difficult

6) List and explain three of Cesare Beccaria's proposals regarding crime and social policy.
Answer: Answers may include references to these ideas put forth by Beccaria: crime is to be considered an injury to society; prevention of crime is more important than punishment; torture should be abolished; society should strive for the happiness of its people; punishment's purpose is deterrence; there should be no capital punishment; imprisonment should be widely used but with improved conditions; an individual is innocent until proven guilty; an individual cannot testify against himself; an individual should have the right to counsel, and an individual should have the right to a trial by jury.
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Difficult

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1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) What can we learn from studying the history of corrections?
Answer: Answers will vary. As with the study of any type of history, we are able to examine what has worked and what hasn't over time and circumstances. This examination can help us to apply the wisdom of past philosophers and enable us to apply it to our lives today. It will help us try to reduce crime, keep society safe, better understand criminals, rehabilitate redeemable offenders, and more successfully run correctional institutions.
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

2) Discuss whether a Bridewell-type facility that is based on the concept of the Quaker's Great Law would be effective in the United States today.
Answer: Answers will vary but should demonstrate a clear understanding of Bridewells and the philosophies incorporated in the Great Law. Students should apply their understanding of these concepts to modern-day America and support their views regarding whether or not this type of facility might be effective today.
Objective: Outline the development of the prison.
Level: Difficult

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