Criminal Justice - An Introduction 14th edition Schmalleger Test Bank

SKU: 9780138105143-TEST-BANK

Criminal Justice: An Introduction, 14e **(Schmalleger)**
Chapter 1 What Is Criminal Justice?

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of the following was associated with the Prohibition years of the early twentieth century?
A) An increase in street crime
B) A rise in terrorist incidents
C) A wave of organized criminal activity
D) An increased emphasis on individual rights
Answer: C
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Basic

2) As society became more focused on individual rights in the 1960s and 1970s, what happened to crime in the United States?
A) Reported crime decreased dramatically.
B) Reported crime increased dramatically.
C) Reported crime remained stable.
D) Unreported crime increased dramatically.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Basic

3) In the 1990s, the perception that crime rates were increasing and that offenders were not being punished resulted in an increased focus on _____.
A) social justice
B) individual accountability
C) due process
D) the consensus model
Answer: B
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

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4) Which of the following would support the protection of personal freedoms and civil rights?
A) Crime-control advocates
B) States'-rights advocates
C) Public-order advocates
D) Individual-rights advocates
Answer: D
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Difficult

5) A person who believes that under certain circumstances involving a criminal threat to public safety, the interests of society should take precedence over individual rights is a(n) _____.
A) due-process advocate
B) individual-rights advocate
C) civil justice advocate
D) public-order advocate
Answer: D
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Difficult

6) _____ is an ideal that embraces all aspects of civilized life and is linked to fundamental notions of fairness and to cultural beliefs about right and wrong.
A) Public order advocacy
B) Vigilante justice
C) Social justice
D) Civil justice
Answer: C
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.
Level: Basic

7) Criminal justice is truth in action within the process of _____.
A) administration of justice
B) civil justice
C) social justice
D) civil rights
Answer: A
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.
Level: Intermediate

8) Which model assumes that the components of the criminal justice system work together

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harmoniously to achieve justice?
A) The consensus model
B) The crime-control model
C) The due-process model
D) The conflict model
Answer: A
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

9) The idea of a criminal justice *non*system, in which different criminal justice agencies are more self-serving and focus more on performance measures than on justice, is the basis of the _____.
A) due-process model
B) consensus model
C) crime-control model
D) conflict model
Answer: D
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

10) A(n) _____ issued by a judge provides the legal basis for the police to apprehend a suspect.
A) warrant
B) indictment
C) arraignment
D) hearing
Answer: A
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

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11) During which stage in the criminal justice process are suspects photographed and fingerprinted?
A) Arraignment
B) Booking
C) Preliminary hearing
D) Indictment
Answer: B
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

12) During the _____, the judge may provide an opportunity for bail.
A) adjudication
B) preliminary hearing
C) first appearance
D) indictment
Answer: C
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

13) At the preliminary hearing, the judge will _____.
A) decide whether the case should go to trial
B) ask the defendant to enter a plea
C) tell the suspects of the charges against them
D) seek to determine whether there is probable cause
Answer: D
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

14) Due process refers to _____.
A) multiculturalism
B) evidence-based practices
C) adversarial justice
D) procedural fairness
Answer: B
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

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15) Which Supreme Court era is remembered for its concern with protecting the innocent against massive power of the state in criminal proceedings?
A) The Warren Court
B) The Roberts Court
C) The Burger Court
D) The Rehnquist Court
Answer: A
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

16) An offender who has served a portion of their prison sentence may be released on _____.
A) probation
B) bail
C) correction
D) parole
Answer: D
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

17) Which model emphasizes the efficient arrest and conviction of criminal offenders?
A) The due-process model
B) The crime-control model
C) The conflict model
D) The public health model
Answer: B
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

18) Which model requires the police to recognize a suspect's rights during arrest and interrogation?
A) The conflict model
B) The crime-control model
C) The due-process model
D) The public health model
Answer: C
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

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19) Which of the following best describes the public health model?
A) It values efficient arrest and conviction of offenders.
B) It emphasizes recognizing individual rights during criminal justice processing.
C) It assumes that all agencies of the criminal justice system work together well.
D) It treats violence like an infectious disease.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

20) Crime-fighting strategies that have been scientifically tested and are based on social science research are known as _____.
A) procedural strategies
B) social justice
C) sentinel events
D) evidence-based practice
Answer: D
Page Ref: 19
Objective: Describe the role of evidence-based practice in contemporary criminal justice.
Level: Basic

21) Multiculturalism is one form of _____.
A) homogeneity
B) traditionalism
C) diversity
D) ethnocentrism
Answer: C
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.
Level: Basic

22) A police officer working in a multicultural community requires a high level of _____ to be able to interact effectively with everyone in the community.
A) ethnocentrism
B) diversity
C) cultural competence
D) due process
Answer: C
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.
Level: Intermediate

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1.2 True/False Questions

1) The crime epidemic that occurred between 1850 and 1880 was due primarily to social upheaval caused by large-scale immigration and the Civil War.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Basic

2) The emphasis on individual rights seen during the 1960s and 1970s was accompanied by a dramatic decrease in reported criminal activity.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 4-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Basic

3) In the mid-1980s, the sale and use of illicit drugs decreased to an all-time low.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Basic

4) The 2002 Sarbanes-Oxley Act was intended to deter corporate fraud and to hold business executives accountable for their actions.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Basic

5) During the civil rights era, society focused on providing increased rights to victims of crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Basic

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6) By the early twenty-first century, public opinion began to view criminal offenders as dangerous social predators.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Basic

7) Public-order advocates support the interests of society over individual rights.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Basic

8) The administration of justice focuses on the laws of civil procedure and the various procedures and activities relating to fairness in relationship between citizens, government agencies, and businesses in private matters.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.
Level: Basic

9) Civil justice concerns itself with fairness in relationships among citizens, government agencies, and businesses in private matters.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.
Level: Basic

10) The systems model of criminal justice is an accurate representation of how the criminal justice system works.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11-12
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Intermediate

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11) The conflict model assumes that the criminal justice system's components function primarily to serve their own interests.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

12) The purpose of the first appearance is to determine if there is enough evidence against the defendant to continue the criminal justice process.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Intermediate

13) In some states, the prosecutor may seek to continue the case against a defendant by filing an information with the court.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Intermediate

14) The first ten amendments of the United States Constitution are collectively known as the Bill of Rights.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

15) Many modern rights result from Supreme Court interpretations of the U.S. Constitution.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

16) The crime-control model emphasizes the efficient arrest and conviction of criminal offenders.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

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17) The public health model emphasizes individual rights at all states of justice system processing.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

18) Evidence-based practice refers to evidence of a crime that may be used at trial.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 19
Objective: Describe the role of evidence-based practice in contemporary criminal justice.
Level: Basic

19) In a society that respects and encourages diversity, all lifestyle choices are seen as acceptable.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.
Level: Intermediate

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) Social _____ is a condition that is said to exist when a group is faced with social change, conflict, and a lack of consensus.
Answer: disorganization
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Basic

2) _____ advocates focus on protecting personal freedoms and civil rights within society, including the criminal justice process.
Answer: Individual-rights
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Basic

3) _____ justice is linked to notions of fairness and cultural beliefs about right and wrong
Answer: Social
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.
Level: Basic

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4) The _____ model of criminal justice assumes that each of the component parts strive toward a common goal.
Answer: consensus
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

5) An individual who believes that the various criminal justice agencies have different and competing goals would probably adhere to the _____ model of criminal justice.
Answer: conflict
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Intermediate

6) A(n) _____ issued by a judge provides the legal basis for the police to apprehend a suspect.
Answer: warrant
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

7) The defendant is asked to enter a plea at the _____.
Answer: arraignment
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

8) Due process means _____ fairness.
Answer: procedural
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

9) The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution makes due process binding on the states.
Answer: Fourteenth
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

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10) The _____ model emphasizes individual rights at all stages of justice system processing.
Answer: due-process
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Basic

11) _____ practice refers to strategies to fight crime that have been scientifically tested and that are based on social science research.
Answer: Evidence-based
Page Ref: 18
Objective: Describe the role of evidence-based practice in contemporary criminal justice.
Level: Basic

12) A(n) _____ society is one that contains many diverse groups with unique identities that also participate in the larger society's legal and political systems.
Answer: multicultural
Page Ref: 19-20
Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.
Level: Basic

13) Cultural _____ involves the ability to interact effectively with people of different cultures.
Answer: competence
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.
Level: Basic

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1.4 Matching Questions

Match the time period with the corresponding historical event.

A) The development of a "get tough on crime" era
B) The passage of the USA PATRIOT Act
C) A focus on corporate and white-collar crime and the passage of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
D) The growth of organized crime as a result of Prohibition
E) A dramatic increase in the use and sale of illicit drugs
F) A crime epidemic occurred, apparently related to social upheaval caused in part by large-scale immigration
G) Relative stability of crime rates
H) A focus on civil rights and a significant increase in reported crime
I) An increase in reports of serious crimes such as assault, rape, and murder
J) An epidemic of mass shootings and random violence in public venues

1) 1850-1880
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

2) 1920-1933
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

3) 1940s-1960s
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

4) 1960-1970
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

5) 1970s
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

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6) 1980s
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

7) Late 1990s
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

8) 2001
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

9) 2002-2003
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

10) 2012-2016
Page Ref: 3-5
Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) F 2) D 3) G 4) H 5) I 6) E 7) A 8) B 9) C 10) J

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Match the core component of the criminal justice system to its functions.

A) Correctional agencies
B) Police
C) Criminal courts

11) Carry out imposed sentences
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

12) Ensure due process
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

13) Rehabilitate convicted offenders
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

14) Maintain public order
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

15) Provide safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

16) Decide criminal cases
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

17) Ensure community safety
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

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18) Apprehend offenders
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

19) Impose sentences on the guilty
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Basic

Answers: 11) A 12) C 13) A 14) B 15) A 16) C 17) B 18) B 19) C

Match the element of the criminal justice process with its definition.

A) The judge determines the punishment for a convicted offender
B) A decision returned by a grand jury
C) An administrative procedure where pictures, fingerprints and personal information are obtained
D) Bringing suspects before a magistrate shortly after arrest to be advised of the charges against them, advised of their rights, and given the opportunity for bail
E) A proceeding before a judge to establish if there is sufficient evidence against a person to continue the justice process
F) The point at which the defendant is asked to enter a plea
G) A formal written accusation filed with the court by the prosecutor
H) Taking a person into custody and limiting their freedom

20) Preliminary Hearing
Page Ref: 16-18
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

21) Booking
Page Ref: 16-18
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

22) Sentencing
Page Ref: 16-18
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

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23) Information
Page Ref: 16-18
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

24) Arrest
Page Ref: 16-18
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

25) First appearance
Page Ref: 16-18
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

26) Indictment
Page Ref: 16-18
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

27) Arraignment
Page Ref: 16-18
Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.
Level: Basic

Answers: 20) E 21) C 22) A 23) G 24) H 25) D 26) B 27) F

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1.5 Essay Questions

1) Explain the two main viewpoints within the criminal justice system – individual rights and public order advocates.
Answer: Individual-rights advocates seek to protect personal freedoms within society and the criminal justice process. Public-order advocates believe that under certain circumstances involving a criminal threat to public safety, the interests of society should take precedence over individual rights.
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Intermediate

2) Identify the three core components of the criminal justice system and outline their main functions.
Answer: The police enforce the law, investigate crimes, apprehend offenders, reduce and prevent crime, maintain public order, ensure community safety, provide emergency and related community services, and protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals.
The courts conduct fair and impartial trials, decide criminal cases, ensure due process, determine guilt or innocence, impose sentences on the guilty, uphold the law, require fairness throughout the justice process, protect the rights and freedoms of anyone facing processing by the justice system, and provide a check on the exercise of power by other justice system agencies.
Corrections carries out sentences imposed by the courts; provides safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders; protects the community; rehabilitates, reforms, and reintegrates convicted offenders back into the community; and respects the legal and human rights of the convicted.
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Intermediate

3) Explain the consensus and conflict models.
Answer: The consensus model is a criminal justice perspective that assumes that the system's components work together harmoniously to achieve the social product we call justice. It essentially emphasizes a systems model of criminal justice. The conflict model is a criminal justice perspective that assumes that the system's components function primarily to serve their own interests. According to this theoretical framework, justice is more a product of conflicts among agencies within the system than it is the result of cooperation among component agencies.
Page Ref: 11-14
Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and the consensus and conflict models.
Level: Intermediate

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4) Explain the two primary models of justice as well as the third model that has appeared more recently.
Answer: The crime-control model emphasizes the efficient arrest and conviction of offenders. It is based on the need to enforce the law and maintain public order. The due-process model emphasizes individual rights throughout justice system processing and is based on the need to protect individuals from injustice, especially at the hands of the criminal justice system. More recently, a third crime-control model, the public health model, has emerged. This model puts people and communities first. It treats violence and crime like infectious diseases and analyzes risk factors to identify how they are spread.
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Intermediate

5) Define multiculturalism and discuss the importance of multiculturalism in the criminal justice process.
Answer: Multiculturalism describes a society that is home to a multitude of different cultures, each with its own set of norms, values, and routine behaviors. Although American society today is truly a multicultural society, composed of a wide variety of racial and ethnic heritages, diverse religions, incongruous values, disparate traditions, and distinct languages, multiculturalism in America is not new. Race, ethnicity, diversity, and religion are all parts of this response and how they influence the justice system. Multiculturalism is the existence within one society of diverse groups that maintain unique cultural identities while frequently accepting and participating in the larger society's legal and political systems. Multiculturalism is often used in conjunction with the term diversity to identify many distinctions of social significance. Discussion of diversity and its impact on multiculturalism adds to the response.
Page Ref: 19-22
Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.
Level: Intermediate

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Discuss how the anti-police movement, the distrust of the police, and the sense of injustice about how suspects, particularly suspects of color, are treated by the justice system may have created controversy between individual-rights and public-order advocates.
Answer: Answers will vary but should include some discussion of the concerns of each perspective and the questions that supporters of each perspective may ask in response to these recent events.
Page Ref: 3; 7-9
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Difficult

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2) How do the views of individual-rights advocates and public-order advocates differ? What similarities are there between the two perspectives? How can the concerns of both viewpoints be balanced? Which model do you prefer and why?
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a review of the main viewpoints of each perspective and a discussion of the challenge involved in balancing personal freedoms and individual rights with the need for social control and the respect for legitimate authority.
Page Ref: 7-9
Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.
Level: Difficult

3) What does justice mean to you? Discuss the three types of justice and their effect on individual rights to support your answer.
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a review of civil justice, criminal justice, and the administration of justice.
Page Ref: 9-10
Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.
Level: Intermediate

4) What does *due process of law* mean to you? How important is due process in relation to social control and the control and prevention of crime? In what situations might it be appropriate to sacrifice some due process to ensure social control? Explain and support your answer.
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a discussion of the concept of due process and the due process model, as well as a discussion of the crime control model and the importance of social control. Some discussion of the newer public health model may also be included.
Page Ref: 15-18
Objective: Define due process of law, including how the American legal system guarantees due process.
Level: Difficult

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