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Chapter 2 Test Bank

1. Throughout much of history, children were considered:
    a. People
    b. Property
    c. Neither a nor b
    d. Both a and b*

2. At about what age were children historically expected to act as adults?
    a. 3 years old
    b. 6 years old*
    c. 10 years old
    d. 13 years old

3. The killing of young children is called:
    a. Infanticide*
    b. Juvenicide
    c. Youth homicide
    d. Kindercide

4. Which of the following is the best example of a dowry?
    a. A large wedding celebration paid for by the bride's family
    b. A gift of land from the bride's family to the groom*
    c. A groom's written request and proposal of marriage for the bride's father
    d. A meeting between families to determine the future marriage arrangements for their young children

5. Which of the following is NOT true about the killing of young children and abandonment?
    a. Justified for future economic reasons
    b. Made easier by the likelihood of future death by disease
    c. Common practice well into the 16th century*
    d. Especially occurred to female children

6. Which of the following best defines wet-nursing?
    a. The use of a surrogate mother paid to care for a child*
    b. The use of a surrogate mother paid to bear a child
    c. The use of a water birth by a biological mother
    d. The use of a mid-wife during birth

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7. Historically, which of the following was considered a normal behavior for children who survived infancy?
    a. Working
    b. Drinking alcohol
    c. Having sex
    d. All of the above*

8. Which of the following statements is true about youths and the legal system throughout much of history?
    a. Youthful offenders were normally dealt with in the juvenile system
    b. Youths were never sentenced to death
    c. The law made no distinction based on the offender's age*
    d. Youths faced different rules than adults

9. Which best describes nullification?
    a. A refusal to enforce the law or impose a punishment*
    b. The purposeful enforcement of the same punishments for both adults and youths
    c. The expunging or voiding of an offender's prior record
    d. Historically, the giving of children to be raised by a church, convent, or monastery

10. When did the concept of childhood begin to emerge?
    a. 4^{th} – 5^{th} century
    b. 14^{th} – 15^{th} century
    c. 16^{th} – 17^{th} century*
    d. 19^{th} – 20^{th} century

11. Which of the following is NOT true about the beginning of the concept of childhood?
    a. Clergy and scholars saw the young as in need of guidance to grow up uncorrupted
    b. Governments began to institute specifics protections and opportunities for the young, like child labor laws and schooling*
    c. Young were seen as a weapon against the immoral and sinful aspects of society
    d. Childhood was the period of time when the young could receive education and moral training

12. Which of the following was created in England to handle youthful beggars?
    a. Bridewell Institution*
    b. Chancery Court
    c. Lyman School for Boys
    d. None of the above

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13. Which of the following was opened by the state of Massachusetts to end the housing of adult and juvenile offenders in the same institution?
    a. Bridewell Institution
    b. Lancaster State Industrial School
    c. Lyman School for Boys*
    d. None of the above

14. Which of the following is true about juvenile institutions?
    a. Saw deviance as inherent to the individual
    b. Trained the unproductive and/or poor who seemed to threaten society*
    c. Placement in a similar environment meant better chances of a positive impact on the youth
    d. Were inferior to adult institutions

15. Which BEST defines a house of refuge?
    a. Institution for children designed to separate them from the environment of the city*
    b. Juvenile institution in which youths were kept away from substandard, bad parents
    c. Temporary shelters for youths from violent or abusive homes
    d. All of the above

16. Which of the following was NOT a common problem with houses of refuge?
    a. Overcrowding
    b. Apprenticeships were simply slave labor
    c. Children were beaten
    d. None of the above*

17. Which of the following was NOT an intended characteristic of the cottage system?
    a. Simulated family home life with surrogate parents and small numbers of youths
    b. Discipline solely that of typical family care and concern*
    c. Emphasized farm work to instill a sense of hard, honest work
    d. None of the above

18. Which of the following was NOT a problem found with the cottage system?
    a. Harsh discipline leading to running away and setting fires
    b. Continued mixing of deviant and destitute youths in facilities
    c. Many facilities closed due to lack of use*
    d. Lack of education and training

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19. The first recognized, official juvenile court was established in _____ in _____.
    a. 1897, Salem County, Massachusetts
    b. 1899, Cook County, Illinois*
    c. 1900, Westchester County, New York
    d. 1902, Lancaster County, Colorado

20. Which of the following is a trait of the first juvenile court?
    a. Belief in altering youthful behavior so that youths were trained correctly rather than punished
    b. Highly informal operations with judges acting paternally to provide necessary help and assistance
    c. Could handle all juveniles under 16, including the poor and immigrants, not just those committing criminal acts
    d. All of the above*

21. Which best defines *parens patriae*?
    a. A legal doctrine under which the state is seen as a parent
    b. The legal philosophy of the juvenile court
    c. Both a and b*
    d. Neither a nor b

22. Which of the following was used by the juvenile court as a precedent to justify intervention into the lives of children?
    a. Chancery Court*
    b. *Ex parte Crouse*
    c. Bridewell Institution
    d. Constitutional rights

23. Which of the following ruled that the state can intervene in a child's life regardless of parental wishes or consent?
    a. *Ex parte Crouse*
    b. *Commonwealth v. Fisher*
    c. Neither a nor b
    d. Both a and b*

24. Which case specified that children have a right to intervention, not freedom, and that the state, not the parent, is the legitimate guardian and protector of children?
    a. *Ex parte Crouse*
    b. *People v. Turner*

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c. *Commonwealth v. Fisher**
d. *Kent v. United States*

25. Which case adequately challenged the benevolent *parens patriae* premise of the juvenile system?
    a. *Ex parte Crouse*
    b. *People v. Turner*
    c. *Commonwealth v. Fisher*
    d. *Kent v. United States**

26. The term Anthony Platt uses to describe persons involved in the development of the juvenile court is_____.
    a. Child protectors
    b. Child reformers
    c. Child savers*
    d. Child guardians

27. Which of the following is NOT true about the self-interest argument about the development of the juvenile court?
    a. The juvenile court was developed as a tool of capitalism to ensure a complacent work force.
    b. The juvenile system grew at a time when the lower class was swelling to a point to threaten the status quo
    c. New laws primarily addressed the activity of the lower classes to preserve the existing class system
    d. None of the above*

28. Which of the following is NOT true about the early juvenile justice system?
    a. It was racist and sexist with segregation and a lack of education outside learning one's "proper place"
    b. It relied almost solely on probation and untrained probation officers*
    c. New professionals may have objected to the biased premise of the system but found more personal benefits in allowing it to be instituted and advanced
    d. None of the above

29. Most of the great movements and changes in juvenile justice were completed by _____.
    a. 1967
    b. 1950
    c. Early 1920s*

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d. Early 1980s

30. The Due Process Period emphasizing that juveniles must be offered some procedural rights similar to adults was from_____.
    a. 1880 to the 1920s
    b. 1922 to the early 1960s
    c. 1967 to the early 1980s*
    d. 1984 to present day

31. The recent increased use of waiver and mandatory sentencing, and decreased emphasis on rehabilitation and treatment is known as the _____.
    a. Punishment Period
    b. Punitive Period*
    c. Probation Period
    d. Progressive Era

32. Which of the following is a general-purpose clause utilized by current juvenile courts?
    a. Balanced and restorative justice
    b. Due process
    c. Developmental approach
    d. All of the above*

33. Which of the following is the current key philosophy underlying U.S. juvenile courts?
    a. Rehabilitation
    b. *Parens patriae**
    c. Accountability
    d. Punitive justice

34. Due to the likelihood of future death by disease, parents were traditionally very possessive toward their children.
    a. True
    b. False*

35. One of the main reasons for killing or abandoning female children was the concept of the dowry.
    a. True*
    b. False

36. Apprenticeships were a privilege reserved for the wealthy.
    a. True

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b. False*

37. Throughout most of history, youths were subject to the same laws and punishments as adults.
    a. True*
    b. False

38. Adult punishments were historically always enforced on youths who offended as well.
    a. True
    b. False*

39. The poor immigrant population was one of the initial targets of juvenile institutions.
    a. True*
    b. False

40. Chancery Court oversaw the financial affairs of orphaned youths.
    a. True*
    b. False

41. The Lancaster State Industrial School was opened to end the housing of both juvenile and adult offenders in the same facility.
    a. True
    b. False*

42. The Bridewell Institution specifically dealt with problem girls.
    a. True
    b. False*

43. Institutions designed to separate youths from city environments were called houses of refuge.
    a. True*
    b. False

44. Training schools designed to simulate home and family life were called the cottage system.
    a. True*
    b. False

45. Houses of refuge and cottages were basically overcrowded prisons.
    a. True*

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b. False

46. Community corrections in which an offender is supervised and ordered to report regularly to the court is called probation.
    a. True*
    b. False

47. The first institutions for females focused on education with the intent of a "trickle-down effect" on the girls' future children.
    a. True
    b. False*

48. Judge Ben Lindsey of Colorado is credited with the establishment of the first official juvenile court.
    a. True
    b. False*

49. The first juvenile court focused on formally processing criminal acts by youths.
    a. True
    b. False*

50. *Parens patriae* basically means "the state as parent."
    a. True*
    b. False

51. The juvenile court used *Ex parte Crouse* to justify intervention into children's lives.
    a. True
    b. False*

52. *People v. Turner* ruled in favor of parental rights over *parens patriae.*
    a. True*
    b. False

53. *Kent v. United States* ruled the state can intervene in a child's life regardless of parental consent.
    a. True
    b. False*

54. The benevolent premise of the juvenile system was challenged in *Ex parte Crouse.*
    a. True

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b. False*

55. The early juvenile court relied solely on untrained volunteers and many proceedings were unofficial and went unrecorded.
    a. True*
    b. False

56. Many laws mandating humanitarian reforms were passed in the Benevolent Period.
    a. True
    b. False*

57. Some argue the juvenile court was created to help preserve classism and capitalism.
    a. True*
    b. False

58. The Punishment Period saw increased use of waiver and mandatory sentencing.
    a. True
    b. False*

59. The Due Process Period began in the late 1980s and continues today in emphasizing procedural rights for juveniles.
    a. True
    b. False*

60. The Punitive Period showed decreased emphasis on rehabilitation and treatment.
    a. True*
    b. False

61. Balanced and restorative justice is the current key purpose underlying U.S. juvenile courts.
    a. True
    b. False*

62. Deterrence, child welfare, and rehabilitation are all current rationales operating in juvenile courts.
    a. True*
    b. False

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