Introduction to Corrections 4th edition Hanser Test Bank

SKU: 9781071848999-TEST-BANK

Introduction to Corrections (4th)

ISBN 9781071848999 | Chapter 1: Early History of Punishment and the Development of Prisons in the United States

Total Questions: 73

Easy

Multiple Choice (31)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice]*

_____ is defined as the process whereby practitioners from a variety of agencies and programs use tools, techniques, and facilities to engage in organized security and treatment functions intended to correct criminal tendencies among the offender population.

a) Corrections ✓ correct
b) Police
c) Courts
d) Justice

Q2. *[Multiple Choice]*

The criminal justice system generally consists of _____ segments.

a) three
b) eight
c) nine
d) five ✓ correct

Q3. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following are the three largest state prison systems?

a) California, Texas, and Louisiana
b) Texas, Georgia, and New York
c) Texas, California, and Florida ✓ correct
d) Maryland, Texas, and New York

Q4. *[Multiple Choice]*

Who created the concept of the “hedonistic calculus,” which involves individuals maximizing pleasure and reducing pain?

a) Cesare Beccaria
b) William Penn
c) Jeremy Bentham ✓ correct
d) Samuel Wood

Q5. *[Multiple Choice]*

Who was an advocate of religious freedom and instrumental in spreading the concept of humane treatment of prisoners, specifically in Pennsylvania?

a) William Howard
b) Cesare Beccaria
c) William Penn ✓ correct
d) James Regal

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Q6. *[Multiple Choice]*

Who published an influential treatise in 1764 titled*An Essay on Crimes and Punishment*, which argued against the death penalty and for the certainty rather than the severity of punishment?

a) John Howard
b) Jeremy Bentham
c) William Penn
d) Cesare Beccaria ✓ correct

Q7. *[Multiple Choice]*

In what year did the Eastern State Penitentiary open in Pennsylvania?

a) 1903
b) 1829 ✓ correct
c) 1899
d) 1778

Q8. *[Multiple Choice]*

What are crimes against society or a social group, which historically tended to include sacrilege as well as other crimes against religion, treason, witchcraft, incest, sex offenses of any sort, and even violations of hunting rules?

a) public transcreations
b) public biases
c) public injustices
d) public wrongs ✓ correct

Q9. *[Multiple Choice]*

During the American Revolution, British officials housed prisoners in broken-down or decommissioned vessels known as _____.

a) hulks ✓ correct
b) prison ships
c) floating prisons
d) bars on sea

Q10. *[Multiple Choice]*

The earliest written code of punishment was known as the _____.

a) Egyptian Code
b) Babylonian Code
c) Hammurabi's Code ✓ correct
d) Caesar's Code

Q11. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following was not an early form of punishment in correctional history?

a) trial by ordeal
b) branding
c) whipping
d) all of these ✓ correct

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Q12. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which early prison system kept inmates in solitary confinement during the evening but permitted inmates to work together during the day?

a) Pennsylvania
b) New York
c) Auburn ✓ correct
d) Alabama

Q13. *[Multiple Choice]*

In 1790, the first American jail opened called the _____ in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

a) Walnut Street Jail ✓ correct
b) Coconut Grove Jail
c) Main Street Jail
d) Almond Court Jail

Q14. *[Multiple Choice]*

The _____ followed a body of laws called the Great Law, which was more humane in approach than the typical English response to crime.

a) Buddhists
b) Catholics
c) Quakers ✓ correct
d) Mormons

Q15. *[Multiple Choice]*

What was the name of the first reformatory, which opened in 1876?

a) Elmira ✓ correct
b) Auburn
c) Pennsylvania
d) Attica

Q16. *[Multiple Choice]*

What was the name of the first official prison in the United States of America?

a) Walnut Street Jail
b) Old Newgate Prison ✓ correct
c) Old State Prison
d) Jackson Street Prison

Q17. *[Multiple Choice]*

_____ sentences include a range of years that will be potentially served by the offender. The offender is released at some point during the assigned years by the sentencing judge.

a) Determinate
b) Truth-in
c) Indeterminate ✓ correct
d) Representative

Q18. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which type of sentencing consists of fixed periods of incarceration with no flexibility in terms of time served?

a) determinate ✓ correct
b) truth-in
c) indeterminate
d) representative

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Q19. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which type of prison was typically made of large stones with brick walls, guard towers, and checkpoints within the facility?

a) minimum security
b) Big House ✓ correct
c) intermediate
d) medium security

Q20. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which model can be described as a correctional treatment that utilizes a mental health approach incorporating psychology, biology, and criminology to treat the offender?

a) reintegration
b) restorative
c) medical ✓ correct
d) scientific

Q21. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which model evolved during the last few years to include identifying programs that examined external environment causes of crime?

a) medical
b) crime control
c) restorative
d) reintegration ✓ correct

Q22. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which model emerged during the “get-tough movement” and incorporated longer sentences and an increased use of intensive supervised probation?

a) reintegration
b) crime control ✓ correct
c) medical
d) restorative

Q23. *[Multiple Choice]*

Many southern states eventually abolished _____ system and created large prison farms reminiscent of old southern plantations.

a) loaning
b) contributing
c) lending
d) leasing ✓ correct

Q24. *[Multiple Choice]*

Who worked to alleviate some of the abuses and improve sanitary conditions in correctional facilities?

a) William Penn
b) Jeremy Bentham
c) John Howard ✓ correct
d) John Fitzgerald

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Q25. *[Multiple Choice]*

Who was the warden of Elmira Reformatory, who started his career in corrections as a prison guard in a state prison in Connecticut and contended imprisonment was designed to reform inmates.

a) John Howard
b) Zebulon Brockway ✓ correct
c) William Penn
d) Jeremy Bentham

Q26. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which prison system, considered the worst in the south and similar to the Mississippi prison system, placed inmates in charge of other inmates?

a) Maryland
b) California
c) Virginia
d) Arkansas ✓ correct

Q27. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which case was the official turning point of the hands-off doctrine and eliminated prison farms?

a) *Holt v. Sarver* ✓ correct
b) *Ruffin v. Smith*
c) *Mapp v. Ohio*
d) *Terry v. Ohio*

Q28. *[Multiple Choice]*

The infliction of physical pain upon an offender is called _____.

a) capital punishment
b) redemption punishment
c) corporal punishment ✓ correct
d) secular punishment

Q29. *[Multiple Choice]*

In late 2016, national statistics indicated that more than half (54%) of all state prison inmates were violent offenders, while nearly half (47%) of federal inmates were _____ offenders.

a) domestic violence
b) sexual
c) drug ✓ correct
d) white-collar

Q30. *[Multiple Choice]*

When was the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) initially established by Congress?

a) 1980
b) 1943
c) 1820
d) 1930 ✓ correct

Q31. *[Multiple Choice]*

Alexander Maconochie's principles are often referred to as the _____ system.

a) check
b) mark ✓ correct
c) balance
d) squared

True/False (22)

Q32. *[True/False]*

John Howard created the Elmira Reformatory in Auburn, New York, in 1820.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q33. *[True/False]*

Corrections is defined as the process whereby practitioners from a variety of agencies and programs use tools, techniques, and facilities to engage in organized security and treatment functions intended to correct criminal tendencies among the offender population.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q34. *[True/False]*

*Lex talionis*was the first written code of law by the King of Babylon.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q35. *[True/False]*

A trial by ordeal was a very dangerous and often impossible test to prove the guilt or innocence of the accused.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q36. *[True/False]*

One early punishment was the hulk, which was a device that constrained an individual to receive constant scolding from others.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q37. *[True/False]*

The pillory was similar to the stock except the pillory consisted of a single large bored hole where the offender's neck would rest.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q38. *[True/False]*

The most widely used form of corporal punishment was whipping, which dates back to the Romans, the Greeks, and even the Egyptians as a sanction for both judicial and educational discipline.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q39. *[True/False]*

The Quakers followed a body of laws called the Infamous Code, which was more humane in approach than the typical English response to crime.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q40. *[True/False]*

Charles Montesquieu wrote an essay titled*Persian Letters*, which was instrumental in illustrating the abuses of the criminal law in both France and Europe.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q41. *[True/False]*

Francois Voltaire was the founder of the classical school of criminology.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q42. *[True/False]*

The Walnut Street Jail was established in 1790.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q43. *[True/False]*

The term*reintegration*was used to identify programs that looked to the external environment for causes of crime and the means by which criminality could be reduced.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q44. *[True/False]*

The reintegration model was officially implemented in 1969 when the U.S. Congress authorized the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to open correctional institutions that would use standardized processes of classification and treatment regimens within their programming.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q45. *[True/False]*

The crime control model emerged during a “get-tough” era on crime focusing on harsher sentencing.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q46. *[True/False]*

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) was initially established by Congress in 1930.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q47. *[True/False]*

Since the 1980s and the War on Drugs, the proportion of drug offenders has remained low, constituting more than half of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) population.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q48. *[True/False]*

Roughly 42% of all people incarcerated in federal prisons are citizens of other countries.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q49. *[True/False]*

Roughly 14% of federal inmates are classified as being either a low- or minimum-security risk.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q50. *[True/False]*

In late 2016, national statistics indicated that more than half (54%) of all state prison inmates were violent offenders, while nearly half (47%) of federal inmates were drug offenders.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q51. *[True/False]*

Texas is the largest system state prison system followed by California and Florida.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q52. *[True/False]*

The “electric telephone” was a torture device invented in Arkansas and regularly used at the Tucker State Prison Farm.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q53. *[True/False]*

A banishment chair was a form of punishment that used a chair suspended over a body of water to torture inmates.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Essay (2)

Q54. *[Essay]*

According to the textbook, define*corrections*.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: The process whereby practitioners from a variety of agencies and programs use tools, techniques, and facilities to engage in organized security and treatment functions intended to correct criminal tendencies among the offender population.*

Q55. *[Essay]*

Name four different types of punishment in colonial America.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Hulks, stocks, gag, trial by ordeal, ducking stool, branding, pillory, whipping, banishment, capital punishment, and indentured servitude.*

Medium

Multiple Choice (9)

Q56. *[Multiple Choice]*

Unlike the _____, who are tasked with apprehending offenders and preventing crime, correctional personnel often work to change (or at least keep contained) the offender population.

a) police ✓ correct
b) pudge
c) prosecutor
d) jury

Q57. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which justice system is unique due to the civil nature of the proceedings?

a) military
b) criminal
c) juvenile ✓ correct
d) domestic

Q58. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which service is the easiest to sympathize with due to assisting and aiding who were targeted by crime?

a) correctional
b) victim ✓ correct
c) offender
d) investigative

Q59. *[Multiple Choice]*

Prior to the Civil War, _____ Codes required White people who were incarcerated to be separated from enslaved Black people.

a) Public
b) Lex Talionis
c) Black ✓ correct
d) Southern

Q60. *[Multiple Choice]*

Besides the death penalty, _____ was another useful punishment between 1100 and 1700—at times this meant being exiled to another country.

a) whipping
b) banishment ✓ correct
c) branding
d) stocks

Q61. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following is an example of branding in early American society?

a) marked on their thumb with the letter “T” for thief
b) marked on their thumb with the letter “M” for murderer
c) none of these
d) all of these ✓ correct

Q62. *[Multiple Choice]*

When examining early forms of punishment and corrections, it was clearly _____ compared with punishments today.

a) barbaric ✓ correct
b) simplistic
c) compassionate
d) humane

Q63. *[Multiple Choice]*

The rise of the _____ and the writings of a variety of scholars and philosophers helped shape the use of simple punishments from barbaric cruelty to corrective mechanisms indeed to reduce problematic behaviors.

a) Illumination
b) Enlightenment ✓ correct
c) Brilliance
d) Wisdom

Q64. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which prison era included a period of extraordinary urban and industrial growth and unprecedented social problems?

a) the Big House
b) progressive ✓ correct
c) conservative
d) substantial

True/False (3)

Q65. *[True/False]*

Determinate sentences consist of fixed periods of incarceration with no later flexibility in the term that is served.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

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Q66. *[True/False]*

The brutalization hypothesis believes that the use of harsh punishments sensitizes people to violence and essentially teaches the offender to use violence rather than acting as a deterrent.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q67. *[True/False]*

Indentured servitude in the American colonies was a form of punishment for formerly enslaved persons.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Essay (6)

Q68. *[Essay]*

Describe the difference between determinate and indeterminate sentencing.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Indeterminate sentences include a range of years that will be potentially served by the offender. The offender is released during some point in the range of years that are assigned by the sentencing judge. Both the minimum and the maximum times can be modified by a number of factors, such as offender behavior and offender work ethic. The indeterminate sentence stands in contrast to the use of determinate sentences, which consist of fixed periods of incarceration imposed on the offender with no later flexibility in the term that is served.*

Q69. *[Essay]*

Describe the Martinson Report and the impact the findings had on corrections.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The Martinson Report examined a number of programs that included educational and vocational assistance, mental health treatment, medical treatment, and early release. In his report, often referred to as the Martinson Report, he noted that "with few and isolated exceptions, the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have had no appreciable effect on recidivism." The report helped usher in the get-tough movement throughout America.*

Q70. *[Essay]*

Define the brutalization hypothesis.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The contention of brutalization hypothesis is that the use of harsh punishments sensitizes people to violence and teaches them to use it.*

Q71. *[Essay]*

Define corporal punishment. Why was corporal punishment frequently used as a form of punishment in early America? Explain the several forms of corporal punishment. Why did the use of corporal punishment change in America?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Up until the 1700s, corporal punishment tended to be the most frequently used punishment. Corporal punishment was meant for retribution purposes, which was seen as proper punishment for violation of the law. Hulks, stocks, gag, trial by ordeal, ducking stool, branding, pillory, whipping, banishment, capital punishment, and indentured servitude were some of the forms of corporal punishment.*

Q72. *[Essay]*

Explain how federal and state prisoners differ. What are some common characteristics of federal prisons? Why are federal prisons different from most state institutions?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: In late 2016, national statistics indicated that more than half (54%) of all state prison inmates were violent offenders, while nearly half (47%) of federal inmates were drug offenders. It is also important to note that the majority of inmates are housed in state prison systems. However, unlike state prisoners, most federal offenders are not violent, and their drug crimes are also not usually associated with violence.*

Q73. *[Essay]*

Discuss the importance of the 1871 case of *Ruffin v. Commonwealth*. How did the court ruling influence corrections throughout America? How long did the ruling influence corrections?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The Virginia State Supreme Court noted that an inmate was the "slave of the state" while serving his or her sentence. The court established what has often been touted as the hands-off doctrine, whereby courts consistently left matters inside prisons to those persons tasked with their operation. Essentially, the courts (including the Supreme Court) stayed out of prison business during this period. Most judges refused to intervene on the grounds that their function was limited to freeing those inmates who had been illegally confined, which did not include meddling with the means by which prison administrators operated their facilities. The ruling influenced corrections for close to 100 years.*

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