# *Juvenile Justice - Policies Programs and Practices 5th edition Taylor Test Bank*

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***Juvenile Justice, 5e* (Taylor)**
**Chapter 2 History of the Juvenile Justice System**

1) The juvenile court system in the United States has been in existence since _____.
A) 1776
B) 1791
C) 1899
D) 1941
E) 1960

Answer: C
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) Before the 20th century, juveniles were essentially _____, or property.
A) chattel
B) children in need of supervision
C) indentured servants
D) cattle
E) little people

Answer: A
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) According to the text, the legal term for property is _____.
A) juvenile
B) *parens patriae*
C) asset
D) chattel
E) ownership

Answer: D
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

4) The author of *Oliver Twist* is _____.
A) William Shakespeare
B) James Joyce
C) Charles Dickens
D) Helen Savage
E) Christopher Marlow

Answer: C
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5) Which of the following refers to the practice of selling children into service to a business person or wealthy person?
A) slavery
B) involuntary servitude
C) the caste system
D) the estate system
E) the trading system

Answer: B
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) A religious group in early America who believed that through hard work, religion, and education a person could get closer to God was known as the _____.
A) Buddhists
B) Baptists
C) Puritans
D) Republicans
E) Muslims

Answer: C
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7) The first American penal institution to address juvenile issues specifically was the _____.
A) Boston Juvenile House
B) New York Home for Boys
C) Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia
D) Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh
E) Elmira Reformatory

Answer: C
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) The idea that juvenile correctional ranches, camps, and outdoor programs can cure juvenile delinquents is based on _____.
A) traditional agrarian values
B) the farm effect
C) the separation hypothesis
D) better living values
E) the "good life" concept

Answer: A
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9) The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism focused on the plight of _____.
A) unwed mothers
B) dirty, foul-mouthed children who thronged the city streets and subsisted on picking pockets
C) unemployed individuals during the Great Depression
D) African American immigrants who moved from the south to the north because of poverty
E) deadbeat dads

Answer: B
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) The legal concept of allowing the state to "act in place of the parents" is called _____.
A) *mens rea*
B) *actus reus*
C) the divine right of kings
D) *in loco parentis*
E) *Ex Parte Crouse*

Answer: D
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) The legal acceptance of *parens patriae* was established in the _____ case.
A) *In re Gault*
B) *Ex Parte Crouse*
C) *McKeiver v. Pennsylvania*
D) *In re T. Sawyer*
E) *Pennsylvania v. Quakers*

Answer: B
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) The first reform school for boys in the United States was the _____.
A) Lyman School for Boys
B) Society for the Prevention of Pauperism
C) Elmira Reformatory
D) Chicago House of Refuge
E) Davenport Boys Home

Answer: A
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13) A group of progressive reformers in the late 1800s who were responsible for the creation of the juvenile justice system in the United States was known as _____.
A) mothers against crime
B) the child savers
C) the progressives
D) the welfare women
E) the angles of mercy

Answer: B
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) In 1899, the first formal juvenile court was opened in _____.
A) New York, New York
B) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
C) Cook County, Illinois
D) Los Angeles, California
E) London, England

Answer: C
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

15) The _____ was the first legislation in the United States to specifically provide for a separate system of juvenile justice.
A) Child Savers Act
B) Reformatory Act
C) Juvenile Justice Act of 1901
D) Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1899
E) Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1891

Answer: D
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16) A law passed by Congress in 1996 that embraces the punitive and accountability assumptions advocated in the late 1970s and 1980s was called the _____.
A) Balanced Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act
B) Reformatory Act
C) Juvenile Justice Act of 1901
D) Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1899
E) Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1891

Answer: A
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17) *Mens rea* means _____.
A) guilty act
B) criminal act
C) guilty mind
D) criminal evidence
E) the law of evidence

Answer: C
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) In the context of the historical assumptions of juvenile justice, which of the following is the most basic belief in the traditional model (1899-1960s) of juvenile justice?
A) the assumption that due process is important and promotes rather than hinders treatment
B) the idea that juveniles as a group do not possess the same criminal intent as adults
C) the idea that it is the state's right but not the state's duty to intervene in the lives of children
D) the belief that future delinquency can be prevented through negative punishment
E) the assumption that juveniles commit delinquent acts because they have made a rational choice to do so

Answer: B
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19) In the context of the historical assumptions of juvenile justice, which of the following is an assumption of the punitive model of juvenile justice?
A) Protection of a juvenile's rights is of utmost importance.
B) The level of discretion in dealing with juveniles is directly related to the seriousness of the crime committed.
C) Prevention of future delinquency can be achieved through treatment and rehabilitation.
D) Records are essential to holding the youth accountable and protecting society.
E) Juveniles are incapable of forming the same *mens rea* as adults.

Answer: D
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) In the context of the historical assumptions of juvenile justice, which of the following is a goal of the traditional model of juvenile justice?
A) holding juveniles accountable
B) ensuring the intellectual development of juveniles by treating them as adults
C) preventing future delinquency through treatment and rehabilitation
D) protecting a juvenile's rights through parole and aftercare
E) adhering to due process

Answer: C
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21) In the context of the primary system reform mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the Sight and Sound Separation mandate provides that _____.
A) no status offender or nonoffender may be held in secure detention or confinement
B) juveniles shall not be detained or confined in a secure institution in which they have contact with incarcerated adults
C) facilities outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area may hold an accused delinquent for up to 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, while awaiting an initial court appearance
D) states should address efforts to reduce the number of minority youth in secure facilities where the proportion of minority youth in confinement exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population
E) a six-hour hold exception for accused delinquent offenders, for the limited purposes of identification, processing, interrogation, transfer to a juvenile facility or court, or to detain pending release is acceptable

Answer: B
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

22) Current practices in juvenile justice assume that _____.
A) juveniles should be treated differently depending on their intellectual development
B) punishment and accountability are rehabilitative
C) socially inept youth should receive the heaviest penalties
D) None of the answers are correct.

Answer: B
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) At the center of the teachings in the houses of refuge was the strong belief that humans are inherently evil and must be taught to be good.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) The State does not have the legal right to take away parental custody of children even when it is in the best interests of the child.

Answer: FALSE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

25) Unlike the criminal justice system, the juvenile justice system is constitutionally guaranteed.

Answer: FALSE
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26) The juvenile justice system is significantly more difficult to change than the criminal justice system.

Answer: FALSE
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27) The first documented case where the concept of *parens patriae* was questioned in a legal setting in the United States occurred in the 1838 case of *Ex Parte Crouse*.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) Juveniles have always had the same rights in delinquency proceedings as adults have had in criminal proceedings.

Answer: FALSE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) National trends indicate that juvenile justice systems are growing more formal, restrictive, and punitive than before.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) Offenders cannot be rehabilitated; instead they commit more and more crimes.

Answer: FALSE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) The juvenile court system started in the United States in New York in 1844.

Answer: FALSE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) Before the 20th century, juveniles were essentially chattel, or property.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) During the colonial era in the United States, parents were free to sell their children into slavery.

Answer: TRUE
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34) The author of *Oliver Twist* is William Shakespeare.

Answer: FALSE
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35) The practice of selling children into service to a business person or wealthy person was called the estate system.

Answer: FALSE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) A religious group in early America who believed that through hard work, religion, and education a person could get closer to God was called the Puritans.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) The court stated, "The right of parental control is a natural, but not an inalienable one."

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) A grassroots movement is a movement that starts with the general public and not in the political arena.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) The idea that country living and traditional agrarian values could cure juvenile delinquents is still today the tenet of numerous juvenile correctional ranches, camps, and outdoor programs.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

40) The first American penal institution to address juvenile issues specifically was the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

41) The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism focused on the plight of dirty, foul-mouthed children who thronged the city streets and subsisted on picking pockets.

Answer: TRUE
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42) The fundamental purpose of the juvenile justice system of the late 19th century was to determine cause, diagnose illness, and prescribe treatment rather than to determine facts, assess blame, and punish the guilty.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) The punitive model of juvenile justice believes that juvenile records are essential to holding youth accountable and protecting society.

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) The punitive model of juvenile justice assumes that the role of the state is to act in the best interest of children and not in the best interest of society.

Answer: FALSE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

45) *Mens rea* means "guilty mind."

Answer: TRUE
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) What is the significance of the case of *Ex Parte Crouse*?

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) Do you think we need a separate court for juveniles accused of delinquency? Why, or why not?

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) Who were the child savers, and what role did they play in the development of the juvenile justice system?

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

49) What are the differing opinions given as to why the juvenile justice system was created in the United States?

Answer: Answers will vary.
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50) What was the Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1899?

Answer: Answers will vary.
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51) What is Anthony Platt's alternative view of the juvenile court and the child savers?

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) Describe the difference between the determinate sentence and the indeterminate sentence as it relates to juveniles.

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) Explain the Balanced Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act.

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) Historically, how were juveniles treated before the juvenile justice system was created?

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

55) Explain the concepts of *parens patriae* and *in loco parentis*.

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

56) In the context of early juvenile justice in the United States, which factors led to the development of a religious and humanistic view of delinquency according to Frederick L. Faust and Paul J. Brantingham?

Answer: Answers will vary.
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57) Explain the traditional model of juvenile justice from 1899 to 1960.

Answer: Answers will vary.
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58) Explain the due process model of juvenile justice from the 1960s to the 1980s.

Answer: Answers will vary.
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59) Explain the punitive model of juvenile justice from the 1980s until today.

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) Describe some of the effects of moving from an offender-based to an offense-based juvenile system.

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61) Explain how the best interest of the child and the best interest of society clash within the juvenile justice system.

Answer: Answers will vary.
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62) Explain the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Answer: Answers will vary.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation


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