American Corrections 12th edition Clear Test Bank

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1. On the eve of reform, economic and social factors, particularly concerning labor, began to reshape the nature of penal sanctions in England.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: On the Eve of Reform
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. People who were transported to Botany Bay in Australia as punishment were kept in cages for most of the months-long journey.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. A hulk is an abandoned ship that the English converted to hold convicted people during a period of prison overcrowding between 1776 and 1790.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

4. In Brixton Prison, women were not compelled to work under rules of silence during major portions of the day.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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5. By the year 1200, a system of *wergild*, or payment of money as compensation, had developed in England as a way for the king to collect additional resources from the citizens.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	False
REFERENCES:	From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS:	Bloom's: Remember

6. Forced rowing of large ships or galleys is called benefit of clergy.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	False
REFERENCES:	From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS:	Bloom's: Remember.

7. The term *Bridewell House* came to be used for some specific versions of the English house of correction.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	False
REFERENCES:	From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS:	Bloom's: Remember

8. The prevention of crime is more important than punishment for crimes.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	True
REFERENCES:	The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
KEYWORDS:	Bloom's: Remember

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9. Panopticons were constructed in England but not in France and Ireland.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Two panopticon-type prisons were constructed in the United Kingdom.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. Beccaria set forth six principles on which his reforms were based.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. Corrections philosophies reflect the vision and concerns of the community at large.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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13. The purpose of punishment is crime deterrence, not social revenge.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. From 1718 to 1776, an estimated 52,200 English men and women were shipped to the American colonies as punishment for criminal activities.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Until the late Middle Ages, prisons were used primarily to detain people awaiting trial.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. The founder of the classical school of criminology is Cesare Beccaria, who applied the rationalist philosophy of the Enlightenment to the criminal justice system.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.03 - Identify the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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17. The principle that punishment should correspond in degree and kind to the offense is called _____.
    a. *lex talionis*
    b. secular law
    c. church law
    d. wergild

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. One example of corporal punishment is _____.
    a. forgiveness
    b. whipping
    c. imprisonment
    d. religious education

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. Jeremy Bentham argued that effective punishments prevent _____ in the future.
    a. premeditated behavior
    b. positive behavior
    c. similar behavior
    d. coerced behavior

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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20. The law which is distinguished from church law is called _____.
    a. law of retaliation
    b. *lex talionis*
    c. wergild
    d. secular law

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. The _____ and the Code of Hammurabi are the two earliest-known comprehensive statements regarding what behavior was prohibited and punishable.
    a. Sumerian Law of Mesopotamia
    b. Draconian Code
    c. law of the Twelve Tables
    d. system of Wergild

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. What is the practice of forcing men to row ships called?
    a. Wergild
    b. Galley slavery
    c. Imprisonment
    d. Hanging

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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23. *Lex talionis* embodies which of the following principles?
    a. Criminal punishment should correspond in degree and kind to the offense.
    b. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is legal punishment.
    c. Vengeance is a private affair, and the duty of the victim or victim's family to carry out, not a public matter.
    d. All of these are correct.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. Jeremy Bentham's classic prison design known as the _____ called for a circular building with a glass roof and cells on each story and around the circumference of the penitentiary so that the convicted people could be viewed at all times to ensure they were abiding by prison rules.
    a. Trivium
    b. Octagon
    c. Panopticon
    d. Hexagon

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. Which of the following early forms of execution was not as popular in England because it was less of a spectacle for crowds?
    a. Flaying alive
    b. Burning internally
    c. Breaking on the wheel
    d. The iron maiden

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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26. During the Middle Ages, the _____ in Europe was organized according to the feudal system.
    a. secular law
    b. man money
    c. galley slavery
    d. *lex talionis*

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. The Penitentiary Act was based upon core principles under which incarcerated people were confined in solitary cells and labored silently in common rooms and _____.
    a. were housed in secure and sanitary conditions.
    b. were subjected to nonsystematic inspections.
    c. earned income for their labor.
    d. received corporal punishment for noncompliance.

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. The founder of the classical school of criminology was _____.
    a. Cesare Beccaria
    b. John Howard
    c. Cesare Lombroso
    d. Jeremy Bentham

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.03 - Identify the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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29. The period known as the Enlightenment had what effect(s) on society?
    a. It brought a reaction against feudal society and the monopoly of religion.
    b. It stressed the notion of equality for all citizens.
    c. It was largely influenced by the growth of scientific thinking.
    d. All of these are correct.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. The Enlightenment proposed which of the following ideas for correctional reform?
    a. A rewriting of penal codes to increase the severity of criminal sanctions
    b. A greater belief in the application of pain as a specific and general deterrent
    c. The invention of the penitentiary, where incarcerated people could be isolated from the temptations of the outside world
    d. An increase in the number of criminal laws and, as a result, a growth in the numbers and types of incarcerated people

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.03 - Identify the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
    ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    ACOR.CLEA.19.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. For the purpose of deterrence of future criminal acts, which principle(s) did Cesare Beccaria believe were most valuable for carrying out a punishment?
    a. Severity
    b. Swiftness
    c. Certainty
    d. Both swiftness and certainty

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.03 - Identify the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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32. The term *wergild* refers to which of the following?
    a. Structured rehabilitation for people who have committed a crime
    b. An amount of money paid to the victims of a crime or to their relatives
    c. Educational programs to prevent repeat incarceration
    d. Vocational programs to train people who have committed a crime in new skills

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. How was the existing system of justice altered during the Enlightenment?
    a. People reconsidered the administration of law and redefined corrections.
    b. During this period, the classical school of criminology emerged, with its insistence on a rational link between the gravity of the crime and the severity of the punishment.
    c. The social contract and utilitarianism emphasized limitations on the government and the need to enact a system of punishments that would deter people from crime.
    d. All of these are correct.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
    ACOR.CLEA.19.02.03 - Identify the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
    ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    ACOR.CLEA.19.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

34. _____ and death have been used throughout history; the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries in Great Britain and Europe were particularly brutal.
    a. Imprisonment
    b. Corporal punishment
    c. Benefit of clergy
    d. Galley slavery

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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35. Which time period is known as the Enlightenment or the Age of Reason?
    a. 1700s
    b. 1600s
    c. 1800s
    d. 1900s

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. What religious group in Europe held the religious monopoly during the Enlightenment?
    a. Islam
    b. Catholic Church
    c. Judaism
    d. None of these are correct

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. Response to crime was viewed as essentially a private affair prior to the _____ century.
    a. 13th
    b. 17th
    c. 16th
    d. 19th

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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38. _____ was a leader of correctional reform in England and the developer of a utilitarian approach to crime and punishment.
    a. Jeremy Bentham
    b. John Howard
    c. Cesare Beccaria
    d. Sir Walter Crofton

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. *Wergild* developed as a _____.
    a. barter system
    b. method for the king to bring his subjects directly under his rule
    c. method of treating private wrongs as public crimes
    d. system of compensation for private wrongs committed against another

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

40. Name the 18th-century scholar who applied the rationalist philosophy of the Enlightenment to the criminal justice system.
    a. Cesare Beccaria
    b. Jeremy Bentham
    c. John Howard
    d. Henry VIII

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

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41. The law of the civil society as distinguished from church law is known as _____.
    a. natural law
    b. *lex talionis*
    c. secular law
    d. benefit of clergy

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. Benefit of clergy was extended to _____.
    a. all men deemed worthy by the kind
    b. all wealthy aristocrats of the realm
    c. monks and nuns only
    d. all literate persons

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. The _____was born out of concern for the sinfulness of sloth.
    a. *wergild*
    b. workhouse
    c. penitentiary
    d. bridewell

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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44. The emphasis of the _____ on the importance of hard work and on the sinfulness of sloth sparked European reformers to urge that some means be used to provide work for the idle poor.
    a. Jewish Restoration
    b. Protestant Reformation
    c. Catholic Crusades
    d. Spanish Inquisition

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. _____ were abandoned ships that the English converted to hold convicts during a period of prison crowding between 1776 and 1790.
    a. Hulks
    b. Galleys
    c. Cells
    d. Workships

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. _____ was an English prison reformer whose research and writing led to the passage of the Penitentiary Act of 1779 by the House of Commons.
    a. Franklin Shepard
    b. Jeremy Bentham
    c. Michael Rourke
    d. John Howard

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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47. ---_____ were NOT considered to comprise a large portion of those who were sentenced to early English Bridewell houses.
    a. Orphans
    b. The poor
    c. Prostitutes
    d. Serial murderers

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. A house of _____ was a detention facility that combined the major elements of the workhouse, poorhouse, and penal industry by both disciplining the incarcerated individuals and setting them to work.
    a. solitude
    b. correction
    c. penance
    d. redemption

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. Which of the following was NOT a medieval form of capital punishment?
    a. Being flayed alive
    b. Being broken on the wheel
    c. Being subjected to the rack
    d. Being fed to lions

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Match each item to the phrase or sentence listed below.

a. Punishment to a body inflicting pain
b. Law of civil society
c. Forced rowing
d. Detention facility
e. Pleasure over pain

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f. The right to be tried in ecclesiastical court
g. Retaliation
h. Age of Reason
i. A form of banishment
j. Free will and severe punishment

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
ACOR.CLEA.19.02.03 - Identify the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
ACOR.CLEA.19.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

50. Benefit of clergy

ANSWER: f

51. Classical criminology

ANSWER: j

52. Corporal punishment

ANSWER: a

53. Enlightenment

ANSWER: h

54. Galley slavery

ANSWER: c

55. House of corrections

ANSWER: d

56. Hulk

ANSWER: i

57. *Lex talionis*

ANSWER: g

58. Secular law

ANSWER: b

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59. Utilitarianism

ANSWER: e

60. Scholars point to the _____ as the first comprehensive statement of prohibited behaviors and the punishments for each.

ANSWER: Code of Hammurabi
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. Because punishment was considered a powerful general _____, authorities from the 16th to the 18th centuries in Europe carried out sanctions in the market square for all to see.

ANSWER: deterrent
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

62. Eventually all _____ people in the Middle Ages could claim benefit of clergy, protection from secular prosecution by the church.

ANSWER: literate
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

63. Secular law is often referred to as the _____ law of society.

ANSWER: civil
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

64. According to scholars, the Enlightenment was a reaction against *feudal* and _____ traditions.

ANSWER: *monarchical*
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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65. The _____ school of criminology views behavior as stemming from free will.

ANSWER: classical
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

66. People _____ of a crime have a right to speedy trials and to humane treatment before trial.

ANSWER: accused
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

67. The doctrine that the aim of all action should be the greatest balance of pleasure over pain and that a punishment inflicted on an individual who committed a crime must achieve enough good to outweigh the pain is called _____.

ANSWER: utilitarianism
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. The forced rowing of large ships as a form of early punishment was known as _____.

ANSWER: galley slavery
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

69. _____ refers to the practice of moving individuals convicted of crimes from the community to another region or land, often a penal colony.

ANSWER: Transportation
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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70. _____ refers to punishment inflicted on the convicted person's body with whips or other devices that cause pain.

ANSWER: Corporal punishment
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. The period known as the _____ was a cultural movement in England and France during the 1700s, when concepts of liberalism, rationality, equality, and individualism dominated social and political thinking.

ANSWER: Enlightenment or Age of Reason
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
ACOR.CLEA.19.02.03 - Identify the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

72. Two panopticon-style prisons were eventually constructed in the states of _____ and _____.

ANSWER: Pennsylvania; Illinois
Illinois; Pennsylvania
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

73. Money paid to relatives of a murdered person or to the victim of a crime to compensate them and to prevent a blood feud is called _____.

ANSWER: wergild
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

74. The term _____, used to describe a house of correction, was first used during the 16th century in England.

ANSWER: *Bridewell House*
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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75. Briefly summarize the social, political, and scientific ideas advocated during the Enlightenment and the lasting effect they had on correctional thinking and practices.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

76. Describe the social movements leading up to the establishment of the first houses of correction. How did these changes lead the development of the prison system?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

77. Who was John Howard and what significance did he have in regard to correctional reform? Be sure to list and explain his major accomplishments.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: The Age of Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

78. In your own opinion, should the United States look to incorporate punishments that it once used, but later outlawed to due to the cruel and harmful nature of such acts (e.g., corporal punishment, transportation)? Be sure to fully explain and defend your answer.

ANSWER: Answers will vary
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

79. Suppose you are a feudal landowner in the Middle Ages, and one of your tenants has been found guilty of stealing from you. What rights would you have in determining the tenant's punishment, and what rights would the tenant have? How would the situation differ if the tenant were another feudal lord like yourself?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

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80. Imagine you are a laborer in 16th-century London with a family of four to support, and you find yourself with debts that you cannot pay. What consequences might you expect from the law? How would the situation differ if you faced the same situation in the 18th century?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.01 - Describe the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

81. Suppose you are an unskilled urban laborer in 18th-century England convicted of robbery, and you are sentenced to be transported to the American colonies. Describe what you might be able to expect in your new life there, as compared to the one you left behind.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

82. Suppose you are a civil judge in England in the late 18th century who has read Cesare Beccaria's book *On Crimes and Punishments* and become convinced of the principles defended in it. Describe how your outlook might affect your philosophy of sentencing, particularly as compared with what might be typical for the time.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.03 - Identify the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

83. Imagine you are an 18th-century corrections administrator and a follower of the ideas of John Howard. Describe your design of an ideal prison.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: John Howard and the Birth of the Penitentiary
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.19.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

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