Reaffirming Rehabilitation 2nd edition Cullen Test Bank

SKU: 9781455731305-TEST-BANK

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(Professor Copy with Answers in Boldface Type)

Cullen & Gilbert, *Reaffirming Rehabilitation*, 30th Anniversary Edition
Boston: Elsevier/Anderson Publishing, 2012

Chapter 2: Criminal Justice Theories and Ideologies

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The contrasting assumptions between the _____ and _____ lie at the heart of the debate between supporters of rehabilitation and supporters of punishment.

A. old penology and new penology
B. classical and radical schools
C. radical and positivist schools
D. classical and positivist schools

2. _____ are unprovable sets of assumptions about the proper state of things.

A. Traditions
B. Ideologies
C. Lessons
D. Theories

3. _____ was a movement to bring about the reform of the criminal justice systems of Europe in the eighteenth century.

A. The Progressive faith
B. The classical school
C. The positivist school
D. The justice model

4. Which of the following individuals was a predominate representative of the classical school?
A. Cesare Lombroso
B. Cesare Beccaria
C. Norval Morris
D. Philip Zimbardo

5. Beccaria argued that laws exist to ensure maintenance of society, and when laws are broken and the state or its citizens thereby endangered, _____ is both necessary and justified.

A. punishment
B. rehabilitation

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C. reformation
D. death by burning

6. Which of the following is not a central assumption of the classical school?

A. Human beings are both rational and possessed of free will, and can thus be held responsible for their actions
B. Punishment should be based on the social harm of the act and not on the "intention" of the offender
C. Crime is determined by factors largely outside the control of the individual
D. Certainty and swiftness are more crucial to the prevention of crime than is severity

7. Ideals from the classical school of criminology became an integral part of the _____, which provided the impetus for a modification of these principles, called the neo-classical school.

A. French Code
B. U.S. Constitution
C. new penology
D. Magna Carta

8. The guiding concept of the positivist school of criminology has been the application of _____ to the study of the criminal.

A. utility
B. critical thinking
C. the scientific method
D. faith

9. Which one of the following individuals was not an early positivist of the Italian School?
A. Lombroso
B. Montesquieu
C. Garofalo
D. Ferri

10. _____ is often referred to today as the father of criminology, who adopted a largely biological theory of crime causation.

A. Cesare Lombroso
B. Cesare Beccaria
C. Jeremy Bentham
D. Philip Zimbardo

11. Which of the following is not a central assumption of the positivist school?

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A. Punishment should be based on the social harm of the act and not on the "intention" of the offender
B. Crime is determined by factors largely outside the control of the individual
C. Individualized treatment of the offender is appropriate so that the underlying causes of criminal behavior may be eliminated
D. Offenders should remain in prison for as long as it takes to effect a "cure"

12. The concerns of _____ are more directed toward protecting society than toward aiding the offender.

A. radicals
B. liberals
C. conservatives
D. radicals, liberals, and conservatives

13. According to _____, crime is caused by the structural conditions of society rather than by the individual's calculation that crime pays.
A. radicals
B. conservatives
C. correctional officers
D. liberals

14. _____ assume that their primary goals of true economic, social, and political equality for all cannot be achieved under the present capitalist system.

A. Conservatives
B. Justice model liberals
C. Traditional liberals
D. Radicals

15. The bifurcation of the liberal camp was brought about by the justice model liberals' rejection of _____.

A. rehabilitation
B. retribution
C. incapacitation
D. determinate sentencing

16. All of the following are assumptions of the conservative ideology except _____.

A. Conservatives tend to avoid rapid social change
B. Conservatives believe that individuals are seen as being responsible for their own actions—good or bad
C. Conservatives believe that rehabilitation is the central goal of criminal justice

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D. Conservatives believe that goals which focus on the protection of innocent citizens (i.e., deterrence and incapacitation) are of primary importance

17. According to the radical ideology, the causes of crime are intimately connected to the fundamental flaws in the _____ system

A. socialist
B. capitalist
C. punishment-oriented
D. communist

18. _____ tend to agree in their support of decriminalization of victimless offenses, and of deinstitutionalization and expanded use of alternatives to incarceration.

A. Traditional liberals and justice model liberals
B. Radicals and conservatives
C. Radicals and liberals
D. Traditional liberals and radicals

19. Conservatives believe _____ is the source of the crime problem.

A. the crime of capitalism and the rich
B. a bureaucratic society
C. street crime alone
D. street and white-collar crime

20. Liberals view capitalism and the American political system as _____.

A. fundamentally sound
B. fundamentally unsound and exploitive—we should change to socialism
C. needing improvement—greater economic and social equality for all
D. fundamentally unsound—we should change to communism

Short-Answer Questions

1. What two schools of criminology have dominated thinking about criminal justice for the past two hundred years?

2. What are the three modern political ideologies that reflect vastly differing assumptions and value stances concerning crime and criminal justice?

3. How can ideology have an impact upon social scientists studying crime and social policy?

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4. What was the main difference between the classical school of criminology and the neo-classical school of criminology?

5. According to Cesare Lombroso's early work, who was the criminal man and how could he be identified?

6. Briefly explain what is meant by more emphasis is placed on the offender than on the offense, according to the positivist school of thought.

7. In understanding criminal justice trends, why can't we rest on an examination of research results alone? In other words, why should the role of political viewpoints in the advocacy of particular policies toward crime be assessed in addition to research results?

8. Briefly explain the difference between "traditional liberals" and "justice model liberals."

9. How do liberal justice model supporters and classical school representatives view punishment? (i.e., should punishment be based on the offense or the offender?)

10. What do traditional liberal and positivist models supporters stress as the most important goal of the criminal justice system?

Essay/Discussion Questions

1. Identify and explain the main tenets of the classical school and then the positivist school. In your answer, make sure to identify and explain how these schools of criminological thought give rise to vastly different explanations of and prescriptions for the problem of crime.

2. Compare and contrast the three varieties of political perspectives examined in Chapter 2.

3. Discuss the current classical and positivist perspectives on crime in relation to their political ideologies. That is, what assumptions do the schools of criminology share with the three political ideologies discussed in Chapter 2?

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