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Chapter 2: A Brief History of Police in the United States
Test bank

1. Intelligence-led policing is a concept that originated in England.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

2. Patrick Colquhon is frequently referred to as the founder of modern territorial policing.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: TF

3. The origin of American policing lies in England.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: TF

4. The nation's first motor patrol began in Philadelphia.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 2
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: TF

5. By the 1850s, night watches had expanded to provide those living in rural areas 24-hour protection.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

6. The FBI currently has offices located in 60 American embassies.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 2
Cognitive domain: Application
Question type: TF

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7. August Vollmer is considered to be the father of modern police systems.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 2
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: TF

8. Problem-oriented policing focuses on *people* who cause the most problems, while community-oriented policing focuses on *communities* that cause problems.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 6
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

9. The basic qualification for becoming a police officer was a political connection rather than any ability to perform the basic functions of the job well into the 1900s.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 3
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

10. The Reform Era was characterized by the incorporation of a strong centralized administrative bureaucracy.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 4
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

11. Day watch systems were established in the United States in the early to mid-1700s.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 2
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

12. Terrorists frequently commit “normal” crimes such as robbery and fraud to fund their activities.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 8
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

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13. It was with the appointment of President Hoover that police became more service oriented.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 4
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

14. Juvenile divisions were created during the Era of Social Upheaval as a result of influences of the 1960s and 1970s.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 4, 5
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: TF

15. The initial reaction of police to the failure to control crime and disorder in the political era was to increase professionalism and militarization.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 4
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

16. During the Reform Era, police officers most often represented the local political party in power than the legal system.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 3, 4
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

17. The intent of community policing was to counter the enhanced technology, specialization, and paramilitary organization that had alienated the citizens they were sworn to serve and protect.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 2, 6, 7
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: TF

18. The most commonly performed police work generally falls outside the realm of the criminal justice system.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 6, 7
Cognitive domain: Analysis

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Question type: TF

19 Most police chiefs are selected based on current departmental and local politics.
*a. True
b. False
Learning objective number: 5
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

20. Few states have their own agencies to oversee the implementation of and adherence to law enforcement standards.
a. True
*b. False
Learning objective number: 5
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: TF

21. Policing has international historical roots in the United States, and most of these roots can be traced to
*a. England
b. Rome
c. Egypt
d. China
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: MC

22. English settlers brought with them the _____ watch system that required able-bodied males to donate their time to help protect the cities.
a. day
*b. night
c. evening
d. graveyard
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: MC

23. In 1749, residents of Philadelphia convinced legislators to pass a law creating the position of _____.
a. sheriff
*b. warden
c. watchman
d. magistrate
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: MC

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24. Which of the following is not a commonplace crime in Chicago?
a. fake or improper contracts
b. bribes
*c. extortion
d. police brutality
Learning objective number: 3
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: MC

25. Who is generally credited with developing municipal policing (in London) in response to the growth of cities, crime, and mob violence?
a. Peter Colquhoun
b. Herman Goldstein
*c. Robert Peel
d. Dan Wolmack
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: MC

26. The police placing more emphasis on impersonal rules, laws, and discipline was an effort to gain _____.
a. accountability
*b. legitimacy
c. equality
d. shared governance
Learning objective number: 4
Cognitive domain: Application
Question type: MC

27. "Police professionalism" during the Reform Era was equated with
*a. technological advances and improved administration
b. diminished corruption and increased hiring standards for officers
c. increased diversity among the police force
d. the use of standardized tests in the application process
Learning objective number: 4, 7
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: MC

28. One of the first advances in technology used by the Boston Police Department was
a. the use of fingerprints for forensic investigations
b. the use of photography in crime scenes
*c. the central headquarters being connected to all other station houses by telegraph
d. increased street lighting to reduce the number of dark areas
Learning objective number: 2
Cognitive domain: Knowledge

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Question type: MC

29. Which of the following is typically the chief law enforcement officer in the county in which he or she serves?
*a. Sheriff
b. Deputy chief
c. County coroner
d. Chief of the largest city in the county
Learning objective number: 1
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: MC

30. Which of the following is a true statement about the "political era"?
a. The police sometimes granted immunity from arrest to those in power.
b. Corruption and extortion became traditions in many departments.
c. Police officers would seek out every opportunity to make money.
*d. All of the above
Learning objective number: 3
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: MC

31. Which of the following sets of policing strategies focuses on identifying patterns of criminal incidents?
a. Problem-oriented policing and terrorism-oriented policing
*b. Intelligence-led policing and problem-oriented policing
c. Community policing and terrorism-oriented policing
d. Problem-oriented policing and community policing
Learning objective number: 7
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: MC

32. The _____ was formed in 1931 to investigate the rising crime rates, which ultimately directed police away from the service role, challenging them to become law enforcers and to reduce the crime rate.
a. Hoover Commission
b. Corporation Commission
c. Reform Commission of 1931
*d. Wickersham Commission
Learning objective number: 4
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: MC

33. Which of the following is true about the 1960s, which proved to be one of the most challenging decades in the history of policing in the United States?
a. Prowar sentiment

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b. The Supreme Court placed historic restrictions on police behavior through cases such as *Miranda v. Arizona* and *Chimel v. California.*
c. The civil rights movement began.
*d. B and C are true reasons, but not A
Learning objective number: 5
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: MC

34. Which city has been described as "a cesspool of corruption and violence"?
a. Detroit
*b. New Orleans
c. Chicago
d. New York
Learning objective number: 3
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: MC

35. The current status of the role of policing in the United States could be described as
*a. shifting on a number of dimensions
b. slow to adapt to technological advances
c. on the brink of being eliminated
d. becoming more militarized
Learning objective number: 5, 8
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Question type: MC

36. As the community policing model gained momentum in the 1980s and 1990s, another policing strategy known as _____ began to attract increased attention and emphasized the interrelationships among what might otherwise appear to be disparate events.
a. incident-based policing
b. neighborhood watch
c. legal-based policing
*d. problem-oriented policing
Learning objective number: 6
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: MC

37. Problem-oriented policing could be described as
a. connecting the dots between otherwise unrelated criminal incidents
b. taking a holistic approach to recurrent problems
c. emphasizing the importance of using a team approach to deal with crime
*d. all of these could describe problem-oriented policing
Learning objective number: 6
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: MC

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38. Which of the following policing strategies would be best applied to proving assistance to a local public high school in its creation of an emergency plan?
a. Intelligence-led policing
*b. Terrorism-oriented policing
c. Community based policing
d. Problem-oriented policing
Learning objective number: 7, 8
Cognitive domain: Application
Question type: MC

39. The community policing era is hailed for incorporating the use of computers to do the job of policing in order to do which of the following?
a. tracking incidents of crime
b. analyzing the common factors within incidents of crime
c. developing strategies to apprehend offenders
*d. all of these tactics became possible with the use of computers
Learning objective number: 2, 6
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: MC

40. Currently, police departments must find a balance between which two fundamental (yet often contradictory) ideological priorities?
a. fighting terrorism and gathering intelligence
b. gaining the trust of the community while investigating it
*c. balancing law enforcement's need for information to protect the community with the rights of privacy of the citizenry
d. balancing departmental expenditures on training officers on tactical best practices versus spending more to obtain new technology
Learning objective number:
Cognitive domain: Application
Question type: MC

41. What is the basic philosophy behind problem-oriented policing?
a. Rather than dealing with repetitive calls for service at the same locations or with the same subjects and treating them as separate incidents to be handled before clearing the calls and going on to other calls, problem-oriented policing focuses attention on the underlying difficulties that create patterns of incidents (Goldstein, 1979). It allows officers to take a holistic approach, working with other citizens and other agency representatives to find more permanent solutions to a variety of police problems.
Learning objective number: 6
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: SA

42. The Era of Social Upheaval during the 1960s and 1970s was noted to appear as though the notions of family, church, and the police were "losing their grip on society." To what extent is this true today?

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a. Currently some have argued that both in the United States and around the world, there is a "war on Christianity," as evidenced by the passage of ObamaCare that included mandatory health care coverage of birth control, the elimination of prayer in schools, and controversy over the phrase "In God We Trust" on United States currency and in many courtrooms. The passage of marriage equality legislation has also upset many of these same individuals, who contend that the term "marriage" should be reserved for the legal and religious union between a man and a woman, thus challenging the traditional notions of family. Last, the police have been under heavy criticism for the excessive use of force, as seen in numerous cases, a recent example of which is one that took the life of a six-year-old boy in Louisiana. Thus yes, given the current social and political context, it could easily be argued that the notions of family, church, and the police are once again "losing their grip" on society and do not possess the same amount of political or social power as these institutions did a few short years ago.
Learning objective number: 5
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: ESS

43. What is "intelligence-based policing"?
a. Intelligence-based policing is a policing model that originated in Britain and focuses on risk assessment and risk management. This approach involves identifying risks or patterns associated with groups, individuals, and locations in order to predict when and where crime is likely to occur. Many agencies now conduct crime analyses on a regular basis, thus identifying reported crime patterns. An effective records management system allows front-line officers to easily obtain this information on a timely basis prior to or while responding to a call. This may assist officers in proactively identifying and anticipating problems likely to be encountered rather than reacting to them at the scene.
Learning objective number: 7
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: SA

44. What is the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)?
a. CALEA is the accreditation organization for all law enforcement agencies in the United States. It was formed through the efforts of the International Chiefs of Police Association, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the National Sheriffs Association, and the Police Executive Research Forum. The commission became operational in 1983 and has been granting accreditation since that time. By 2012, one quarter of law enforcement officers in the United States worked for agencies that have CALEA accreditation. Many agencies originally accredited have now been through the reaccreditation process, and numerous agencies are awaiting either accreditation or reaccreditation.
Learning objective number: 5
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Question type: SA

45. What has been the trend of community policing?
a. Many police departments have given higher prioritization to homeland security planning, which has resulted in fewer officers devoted solely to community policing and smaller or static departmental budgets. Police departments that place greater emphasis on community policing are

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more likely to have a website, to exhibit greater transparency in the display of data, and to provide more opportunities for citizen input. Not all observers of the police see a continuing role for community policing. While some argue that community policing has taken a backseat to other policing strategies, it continues to play an important role behind the scenes. Many of the more recent strategies in policing could not be effective without strong police–community partnerships.
Learning objective number: 6, 7, 8
Cognitive domain: Analysis
Question type: SA

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