Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

SKU: 9781506385150-TEST-BANK

Chapter 2: The History of the Police in America

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The first appointed law enforcement officials in Colonial America were called _____.
A. constables
B. sheriffs
C. deputies
D. mounties
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the role of constables, watches, slave patrols, and sheriffs during the pre-police era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Constables and the Watch
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. During the settlement of the American West, a group of armed male citizens that could be summoned by the sheriff to apprehend criminals or deal with other violent threats was called _____.
A. the regulators
B. Pinkerton guards
C. the posse
D. the watch
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the role of constables, watches, slave patrols, and sheriffs during the pre-police era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Sheriff
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The first police department in the United States was created in _____.
A. Boston
B. Philadelphia
C. New Orleans
D. Detroit
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-2: Identify and discuss the four eras of policing and the reasons why each era began and dissolved.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The First American Police Departments: The Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution abolished slavery.
A. 5th
B. 7th
C. 10th
D. 13th
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-2: Identify and discuss the four eras of policing and the reasons why each era began and dissolved.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Abolishment of Slavery

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Following the Civil War, southern states implemented _____, which limited the rights of Black citizen's.
A. the 21st Amendment
B. black codes
C. habitual offender statutes
D. Civil Rights Act of 1866
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Identify and discuss the four eras of policing and the reasons why each era began and dissolved.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Abolishment of Slavery
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. This law enforcement agency served as the model from which American police departments were built in the mid-1800s.
A. Frankfurt Auxiliary Police Force
B. Paris Police Prefecture
C. Dutch National Police Service
D. London Metropolitan Police Department
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe how the first police departments in the country operated.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The London Metropolitan Police Department as a Role Model
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. During the mid-1800s, most police agencies in the United States operated at the _____ level.
A. local
B. state
C. federal
D. territorial
Ans: A
Learning 4
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The London Metropolitan Police Department as a Role Model
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. In the late 1800s, the first women hired by U.S. police departments were called _____.
A. policewomen
B. police matrons
C. auxiliary officers
D. police constable
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity in the Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. After the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the _____ was unconstitutional, the number of Black police officers dropped substantially.
A. Civil Rights Act of 1875
B. 13th Amendment
C. Dawes Severalty Act of 1887
D. Homestead Act of 1862
Ans: A

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Diversity in the Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. During this era of policing, corruption was widespread, officers were poorly trained, and selection and promotion were tied to party affiliation.
A professional era
B. reform era
C. political era
D. community-based era
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. This method of identification employed by police used 11 measurements to differentiate one person from another.
A. bertillonage system
B. fingerprinting
C. file photographs
D. integrated biometrics
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. During the late 1800s, increasing crime rates led to the creation of specialized police officers who were familiar with criminals and their tactics, called _____.
A. sergeants
B. investigative officers
C. detectives
D. community relations officers
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Compensation for providing testimony in court is called _____.
A. overtime
B. a witness fee
C. a maintenance fee
D. a personnel service charge
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. This investigative tactic employed by police involved “rounding up the usual suspects.”
A. dragnet
B. the third degree
C. curbside justice

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

D. rogues gallery
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. The practice of using force against suspects during interrogation in order to get them to disclose information is called _____.
A. curbside justice
B. dragnet
C. the third degree
D. rogues gallery
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. The first state-level police agency was created in 1905 in _____.
A. Rhode Island
B. Massachusetts
C. Delaware
D. Pennsylvania
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Creation of Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. This federal agency was created in 1909, developed a crime laboratory, began using fingerprinting as a large-scale method of identification, and provides training to law enforcement officers across the country through its National Police Academy.
A. Federal Bureau of Investigation
B. Drug Enforcement Agency
C. U.S. Marshals Service
D. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Creation of Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. During this decade, the crime rate in the United States doubled, and the police found themselves facing off against rioters and demonstrators, and landmark decisions like *Miranda v. Arizona* were seen by many as “handcuffing” the police.
A. 1940s
B. 1950s
C. 1960s
D. 1970s
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss why the 1960s were so significant for the police.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Then the 1960s Happened
Difficulty Level: Easy

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

19. This form of policing is concerned with identifying and addressing community crime problems and addressing them with the input and assistance of members of the community.
A. problem-oriented policing
B. top-down policing
C. legalistic policing
D. watchman policing
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. This _____ era of policing is characterized by an extraordinary amount of new research on police, crime, and criminal justice issues.
A. community problem-solving
B. political
C. professional
D. reform
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Community Problem-Solving Era of Today and Beyond
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Some scholars suggest that as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the police have become more _____.
A. ineffective
B. reactionary
C. militarized
D. decentralized
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Community Problem-Solving Era of Today and Beyond
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. _____ is largely credited with creating the London Metropolitan Police Department.
A. Sir Robert Peel
B. Abner Doubleday
C. James Q. Wilson
D. Sir Walter Raleigh
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe how the first police departments in the country operated.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The London Metropolitan Police Department as a Role Model
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. When professional police departments were created in the United States, they were designed to operate at the _____ level.
A. federal
B. local
C. state
D. regional

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe how the first police departments in the country operated.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The London Metropolitan Police Department as a Role Model
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that prolonged beatings as a method of extracting confessions were no longer an acceptable police practice in which case?
A. *Miranda v. Arizona*
B. *Mapp v. Ohio*
C. *Terry v. Ohio*
D. *Brown v. Mississippi*
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Hard

25. Problem-oriented policing was introduced by Herman Goldstein, who argued police should be more "problem-oriented" and less _____.
A. incident driven
B. repressive
C. militaristic
D. community oriented
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

26. Berkley, California Police Chief _____, was responsible for a number of significant advancements in policing, including putting two-way radios in police cars, developing the first crime laboratory at a police department, and creating the first criminology program at an American university.
A. O.W. Wilson
B. Sir Robert Peel
C. August Vollmer
D. James Q. Wilson
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Ideas of August Vollmer and O.W. Wilson
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. The introduction of _____ represented a first attempt to control and improve the police during the political era of policing.
A. street corner call boxes
B. performance evaluations
C. field training officers
D. early warning systems
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe how the first police departments in the country operated.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Role of the Police During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

28. Theory put forward by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling which believes that if police officers work to reduce low-level crimes like vandalism and public drunkenness, it will lead to a decrease in more serious offenses.
A. collateral damage
B. broken windows
C. inverse enforcement
D. neighborhood watch
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. A cornerstone of community policing, _____ is the idea that the police and community work together to prevent crime.
A. community service
B. intelligence-led policing
C. mutual assistance
D. coproduction
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. This era of policing sought to get closer to the community and work with members of the community to fight crime.
A. pre-policing era
B. community problem-solving era
C. reform era
D. political era
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The 1970s to the Present: The Community Problem-Solving Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. Studying police history is important because it can help to identify persistent police problems.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-1: Explain why an understanding of police history is important.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction: Why Study the History of the Police?
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Studying police history is of little value to modern police as the problems of the past are different from the problems the police face today.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-1: Explain why an understanding of police history is important.

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Why Study the History of the Police?
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. In Colonial America, groups of men who were charged with protecting the town from fires and suspicious persons were called the posse.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the role of constables, watches, slave patrols, and sheriffs during the pre-police era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Constables and the Watch
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Slave patrols were groups of slaves tasked with providing security services for southern plantations.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the role of constables, watches, slave patrols, and sheriffs during the pre-police era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Slave Patrols
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The Texas Rangers were originally formed as a militia to defend citizens against Indians.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the role of constables, watches, slave patrols, and sheriffs during the pre-police era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Sheriff
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The first professional police department in the United States was established in Philadelphia.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-2: Identify and discuss the four eras of policing and the reasons why each era began and dissolved.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The First American Police Departments: The Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution officially abolished slavery.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-2: Identify and discuss the four eras of policing and the reasons why each era began and dissolved.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Abolishment of Slavery
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Jim Crow laws required racial segregation in all public facilities.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-2: Identify and discuss the four eras of policing and the reasons why each era began and dissolved.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Abolishment of Slavery
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The Kyoto Prefecture Constabulary served as model on which American police departments were built in the mid-1800s.
Ans: F

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe how the first police departments in the country operated.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The London Metropolitan Police Department as a Role Model
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The London Metropolitan Police Department was founded by Sir Robert Peel.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe how the first police departments in the country operated.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The London Metropolitan Police Department as a Role Model
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. During the political era of policing, appointments and promotion of police officers were based on merit.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. During the political era of policing, the first national standards for police training were introduced.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. During the political era of policing, street-corner call boxes were introduced as a way to monitor and control police activity.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Role of the Police During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. “Curbside justice” was the practice of beating law breakers rather than arresting them.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Role of Police During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. In the late 1800s, a criminal record would automatically exclude a person from consideration as a detective.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. The Bertillonage System of identification was so reliable that it is still widely used by police departments today.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

17. A “rogues gallery” is a collection of file photographs of known criminals.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. The third degree is the highest position a civilian can hold in most police departments.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. The Central Intelligence Agency operates a National Police Academy to provide advanced training to law enforcement officers across the country.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Creation of Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. During the reform era of policing, detectives put more emphasis on gathering information from criminals via interrogation than on gathering information from victims.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Detectives as the Ultimate Professionals
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. During the reform era of policing, many police departments increased the number of minority and female police officers employed.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Reform Era and (Lack of) Diversity in Police Departments
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. During the 1960s, many viewed the police as racist due to media depictions of officers facing off against African American citizens.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss why the 1960s were so significant for the police.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Then the 1960s Happened
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Studies conducted in the 1960s and 1970s confirmed that routine motorized patrols played a large role in deterring crime.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss why the 1960s were so significant for the police.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Then the 1960s Happened
Difficulty Level: Medium

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

24. The core tenant of community policing is the idea that the police should institute policies and practices that involve citizens in policing.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Broken windows theory believes that if police take steps to maintain order crime will be reduced.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented policing
Difficulty Level: Hard

Essay

1. Provide three reasons why studying the history of policing is important.
Ans: First, in order to properly evaluate the modern police, we must have an understanding of how much or how little they have changed over time. Second, we can learn from the mistakes of the past. Studying police history can help identify persistent problems in policing, and where applicable the changes that resolved these problems. Or if the proposed changes did not adequately address the problem, we can avoid repeating this same mistakes. Third, studying the past may help to identify the trends or issues that may become the problems of the future.
Learning Objective: 2-1: Explain why an understanding of police history is important.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Introduction: Why Study the History of the Police?
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. What were slave patrols and what function did they perform.
Ans: Answer may vary. Slave patrols were small groups of men who patrolled a 10 to 12 square mile area. Originally consisting of White landowners, the patrols would eventually be largely manned by of nonland owners who were paid to serve in this role. Their duties including catching runaway slaves as well as monitoring the activities of slaves. In this capacity, they ensured slaves had passes when away from the plantations, prevented them from meeting for illegal religious gatherings, and searched slave quarters for any signs of contraband, including books, paper, pens, and so on.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the role of constables, watches, slave patrols, and sheriffs during the pre-police era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Slave Patrols
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. What three major developments led to the creation of the first professional police departments in the United States?
Ans: The creation of professional police departments in the United States was due to the Industrial Revolution, the creation of major cities, and the abolishment of slavery.
Learning Objective: 2-2: Identify and discuss the four eras of policing and the reasons why each era began and dissolved.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The First American Police Departments: The Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. What role did the industrial revolution play in the creation of professional police departments?

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

Ans: Answer may vary. The industrial revolution changed the United States from an agrarian economy to one that focused on the production of goods. As more people moved to cities in search of work, the population of cities grew tremendously and so too did the amount of crime in the new industrial cities. As living conditions were often poor, many cities experienced riots. As the "watch" was largely ineffective at controlling violence and crime, professional police departments were formed.
Learning Objective: 2-2: Identify and discuss the four eras of policing and the reasons why each era began and dissolved.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Industrial Revolution and the Creation of Cities
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Explain what role "black codes" played in the oppression of Blacks in the post-Civil War era.
Ans: Answer may vary. In the post-Civil War era, black codes were used as a way to limit the rights of Blacks in the southern states. While these codes were allegedly designed to articulate the rights and responsibilities of black citizens, it effectively limited their freedoms.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the role of constables, watches, slave patrols, and sheriffs during the pre-police era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Abolishment of Slavery
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Describe the political era of policing?
Ans: The political era of policing took place from the mid-1800s to the early-1900s. During this period, selection and promotion of police officers were tied almost exclusively to political affiliation. As a result, police officers had little experience or training, and police corruption was rampant.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Explain the role of Black police officers during the political era of policing.
Ans: Initially, many police departments employed Black policemen, although their duties usually differed from that of White officers. Black officers were frequently assigned to Black neighborhoods and, in some instances, prohibited from taking action against white citizens. Once the Supreme Court of the United States found the Civil Rights Act of 1975 to be unconstitutional in 1883, many Black officers lost their jobs.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Diversity in the Political Era of Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Assess the effectiveness of police patrol during the political era of policing.
Ans: Answer may vary. During the political era of policing, police departments were better staffed and operated 24 hr a day, however, their they were largely ineffective when it came to patrol. Patrol was primarily done on foot, and in larger cities, many areas were not patrolled at all. In addition, lack of effective means of communication between citizens and the police, and between the police themselves, greatly hindered the ability of the police to operate.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: The Role of the Police During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Hard

9. Explain and provide examples of the "third degree."
Ans: Answer may vary. The third degree was the use of force by police to induce suspects to provide information during interrogations. Methods employed varied but included beatings with a rubber hose, batons, or other implements; placing the suspect in a sweat box; drilling teeth; and burning with cigarettes

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

or cigars. The practice was banned in 1936 as a result of the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Mississippi.*
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Criminal Investigations During the Political Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Explain how technology changed the way police officers operated during the reform era of policing.
Ans: Answer may vary. During the political era of policing, officers were limited in their ability to effectively perform due to technological limitations. This changed significantly during the reform era of policing. Automobiles allowed officers to more effectively patrol and increased response time. Two-way radios allowed supervisors to remain in constant contact with officers, and the telephone allowed citizens to contact police at any time.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Reform as Anti-Politics
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Explain the role and extent of diversity in police departments during the reform era.
Ans: Answer may vary. During the reform era, attempts were made to diversify the police force to make it more representational of society as a whole. While the number of female and minority officers increased within most police departments during the reform era, the numbers were still disproportionate, especially in many larger cities. In addition, women were still largely tasked with performing duties that restricted them to dealing with female or juvenile offenders, and thus not treated as equals to their male colleagues.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Compare how the reform era of policing differed from the political era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Reform Era and (Lack of) Diversity in Police Departments
Difficulty Level: Hard

12. Explain the reasons why the 1960s led to a crisis in policing.
Ans: Answer may vary. A number of things happened during the 1960s that made it a particularly difficult one for the police and which lead to a crisis in policing. Between 1960 and 1970 crime rates doubled, which not surprisingly made many question the effectiveness of police. In addition, the police often found themselves squaring off against those advocating for social change as part of the civil rights movement and those who were against the war in Vietnam. These often violent clashes would further divide minority communities and the police. Finally, research studies showed that many of the most basic police operations were largely ineffective, including routine patrol, use of detectives, and rapid response.
Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss why the 1960s were so significant for the police.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Then the 1960s Happened
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. What is “broken windows theory?”
Ans: Broken windows theory was introduced by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling. The theory argues that disorder leads to fear of crime which keeps people from interacting with and caring about each other. Criminals then perceive the chances of apprehension in these areas as minimal and choose to engage in criminal activity. By focusing on low-level crimes like public drunkenness, vandalism, and drug abuse, the police can prevent more serious crime and change attitudes regarding fear of crime.
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Explain the concept of community-oriented policing.

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank

Ans: Answer may vary. Community-oriented policing has taken many forms, but the key idea is the notion that the police institute policies and practices that involve citizens in policing. The goal is to have the police and community work together to "coproduce" crime prevention. Cooperation is critical, and the gap between the police and the community must be bridged. This can be done by patrolling on foot, bicycle, or horse; by starting a neighborhood watch program; or by hosting community meetings. By working with the community, the police are in a better position to reduce crime and fear of crime.
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented Policing
Difficulty Level: Hard

15. Explain the concept of problem-oriented policing.
Ans: Similar to community-oriented policing, problem-oriented policing seeks to redefine the traditional way in which the police operate and to transform the police from an "incident driven" orientation to a "problem-oriented" orientation. This concept was introduced by Herman Goldstein and advocated for working with the community to identify issues that are of the most concern to them and to work with the community to resolve these issues.
Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the critical concepts associated with the community problem-solving era.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Community and Problem-Oriented Policing
Difficulty Level: Hard

Police in America 1st edition Brandl Test Bank