Exploring Corrections in America 2nd edition Whitehead Test Bank

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Exploring Corrections in America, 2nd ed.

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INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE—Student Test Bank (no answers)

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Two files have been provided, one that has the answers of objective questions indicated in the file, and the other without for use in test creation.

Note to Faculty: *We offer the following test questions as suggested questions. In our experience, it seems best to adapt any questions to your needs and to the topics you emphasize in your class lectures and discussions. We hope that this Test Bank is helpful.*

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Chapter 1: Understanding Corrections: Where Are We?

Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. "Frills" in prisons refer to which of the following?
    a. educational opportunities
    b. physical fitness programs
    c. psychological treatment
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

2. Which of the following is considered a "no frills" prison?
    a. Eglin Federal Prison Camp in Florida
    b. Angola State Prison in Louisiana
    c. both a and b
    d. neither a nor b

3. The "new penology" in the American prison system refers to placing an emphasis on:
    a. harsher punishment
    b. reforming and rehabilitating offenders
    c. educational opportunities for prisoners
    d. efficiency and effectiveness

4. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 did which of the following?
    a. specified that drug offenders must be segregated from the rest of the prison population
    b. created mandatory minimum sentences for drug crimes
    c. created mandatory full body searches of all visitors at prisons
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

5. Which of the following is a result of the war on drugs?
    a. lower prison populations
    b. less African-American prisoners
    c. less drug offense convictions
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

6. Penology is the study of:
    a. policing
    b. prison systems
    c. punishment
    d. probation and parole

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7. Which of the following is a goal of community justice?
    a. crime prevention
    b. mediation between offenders and victims
    c. restitution
    d. a and b
    e. a, b, and c

8. Which goal of corrections places the most emphasis on public safety?
    a. retribution
    b. rehabilitation
    c. deterrence
    d. incapacitation

9. Which goal of corrections is emphasized in the Scared Straight programs?
    a. retribution
    b. rehabilitation
    c. deterrence
    d. incapacitation

10. In 2001, which state had the largest population of offenders on supervised probation?
    a. New York
    b. Texas
    c. Florida
    d. California

11. The Pew Center recently reported that more than one in every _____ adults is incarcerated in the U.S.
    a. 100
    b. 200
    c. 50
    d. 300

True/False Questions:

1. The term “corrections” refers only to prisons, probation, and parole.

2. All aspects of corrections in America are growing.

3. A current trend in corrections is a demand to decrease punishment of criminals.

4. Truth in sentencing means the punishment fits the crime.

5. The federal prison system requires weightlifting equipment in new federal prisons.

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6. The recent emphasis on punishment is sometimes referred to as the penal harm movement.

7. Prisons are more expensive than public education in America.

8. The “war on drugs” is a set of strategies to keep drugs from entering prison walls.

9. Presently, rehabilitation is the primary trend in corrections.

10. Specific deterrence is aimed at individuals who are not yet offenders but are considering committing a crime.

11. According to the text, in the United States, there are more African Americans in the prison system than in college.

Essay Questions:

1. What are some current trends in corrections? Which trends do you think will continue? Which may lose emphasis? Why?

2. What are the main goals of corrections? Do you think any one or more goals is/are more important than the others? Which goals do politicians emphasize? Which goals are most important to the public? Why?

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Chapter 2: The History of American Corrections: Where Did We Come From?

Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. Jury trials, appeals, and several other innovations in criminal justice come to us from the:
a. Greeks
b. Israelites
c. Mesopotamians
d. Romans

2. The English practice of warehousing prisoners on boats anchored off ports was called:
a. warehousing
b. the hulks
c. naval imprisonment
d. none of the above

3. The primary aim of many colonial punishments in America such as the ducking stool and branding was:
a. monetary—the person would pay a sum of money to avoid such punishments
b. shame and embarrassment
c. incapacitation
d. none of the above

4. A metal cage with spikes to prevent tongue movement was a colonial punishment called the:
a. head cage
b. stocks
c. brank
d. pillory

5. According to the text, which group is most responsible for the invention of the American penitentiary?
a. Pennsylvania Quakers
b. Massachusetts Puritans
c. Southern Baptists
d. Maryland Catholics

6. Which prison is associated with the so-called “congregate system”?
a. Walnut Street Jail
b. Eastern State Penitentiary
c. Western State Penitentiary
d. Auburn

7. Which of the following is an early form of what came to be parole?

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a. shaming punishments
b. ticket of leave
c. the penitentiary system
d. none of the above

8. The Elmira Reformatory for young offenders had a(n) _____ atmosphere.
a. religious
b. agricultural
c. military
d. none of the above

9. The scientific method began to be used to try and understand criminal behavior during the time period called the:
a. Progressive Era
b. Twentieth Century
c. Modern era
d. none of the above

10. Famous prisons such as Alcatraz, San Quentin, Folsom, and Attica are part of the _____ prison era, spanning 1900 to the early 1950s.
a. Chain Gang
b. Big House
c. Old-Fashioned
d. none of the above

11. After World War II American prisons emphasized:
a. punishment
b. incapacitation
c. rehabilitation
d. deterrence

12. What factors led to the "get tough" era of the late twentieth century?
a. dissatisfaction with rehabilitation
b. concern over civil unrest and crime rates
c. concern about the fairness of indeterminate sentences and treatment of inmates
d. all of the above

True/False Questions:

1. Based on Mosaic Law, the Israelites used lengthy incarceration as a frequent penalty for crime.

2. Mosaic Law prescribed the death penalty for more than 30 offenses.

3. In most ancient societies, crimes were generally regarded as private matters, to be settled between the disagreeing parties.

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4. The Romans actually had a type of house arrest in which the head of the household could incarcerate and punish any member of the household.

5. In Medieval Europe "long-term imprisonment" meant several months to one year.

6. In the Auburn, New York, prison, inmates lived in separate cells with their own exercise yards and had no contact with other prisoners.

7. Despite their differences, the congregate and Pennsylvania prison systems were quite similar in basic features, especially their philosophy.

8. After the Civil War, the South relied on prison labor to replace slave labor.

9. One part of applying science to understand crime in the early 1900s was eugenics and sterilization.

10. In the rehabilitation or correctional era of prisons, every prison in the United States was fully committed to rehabilitation.

11. One author calls the recent "get tough" era in corrections the "penal harm movement."

12. Even in the midst of the "get tough" era, some jurisdictions tried new alternatives to prison such as boot camps and intensive supervision programs.

Essay Questions:

1. Discuss correctional practices in ancient societies. What implications do these practices have for us today?

2. Discuss correctional practices in colonial America. What kinds of punishments did they use? What factors contributed to their practices?

3. What factors led to the use of prisons in the United States as a key means of punishing criminals? How were the first penitentiaries different or similar to contemporary prisons?

4. Since about 1950 the United States has emphasized rehabilitation or punishment. What factors have influenced emphasizing each factor? Where do we stand today in terms of emphasizing one or the other? What do you see as developing in the next 10 years in prison policy and practice?

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Chapter 3: Corrections and the Courts

Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. Which is the latest phase in the history of the relationship between corrections and the federal courts?
a. the hands-off phase
b. the hands-on phase
c. a due deference phase
d. none of the above

2. A recent concern of the federal courts about prisons has been:
a. the violation of prisoner rights
b. a concern about the increase in prisoner litigation
c. due process
d. cruel and unusual punishment

3. The 1871 case of *Ruffin v. Commonwealth* compared prisoners to temporary:
a. slaves of the state
b. exiles
c. children
d. homeless persons

4. The phase of corrections/court relationship in which the federal courts generally think that corrections officials are expert enough to handle prison matters is called the _____ phase.
a. respectful
b. due deference
c. managerial
d. expert

5. Which of the following is true concerning inmate litigation?
a. Most prisoners file lawsuits against the government.
b. Successful inmates often receive handsome rewards from the courts in the form of monetary awards.
c. Few inmates are successful in the suits that they file.
d. The Supreme Court has made it easier for inmates to gain access to the federal courts.

6. Inmates who assist other inmates in legal matters including preparing suits are often called:
a. prison lawyers
b. jailhouse lawyers
c. mentors
d. prison buddies

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