

Chapter 2 Test Bank

1. Throughout much of history, children were considered:
 - a. People
 - b. Property
 - c. Neither a or b
 - d. Both a and b*
2. At about what age were children historically expected to act as adults?
 - a. 3 years old
 - b. 6 years old*
 - c. 10 years old
 - d. 13 years old
3. The killing of young children is called:
 - a. Infanticide*
 - b. Juvenicide
 - c. Youth homicide
 - d. Kindercide
4. Which of the following is the best example of a dowry?
 - a. A large wedding celebration paid for by the bride's family
 - b. A gift of land from the bride's family to the groom*
 - c. A groom's written request and proposal of marriage for the bride's father
 - d. A meeting between families to determine the future marriage arrangements for their young children
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the killing of young children and abandonment?
 - a. Justified for future economic reasons
 - b. Made easier by the likelihood of future death by disease
 - c. Common practice well into the 16th century*
 - d. Especially occurred to female children
6. Which of the following best defines wet-nursing?
 - a. The use of a surrogate mother paid to care for a child*
 - b. The use of a surrogate mother paid to bear a child
 - c. The use of a water birth by a biological mother
 - d. The use of a mid-wife during birth

7. Historically, which of the following was considered a normal behavior for children who survived infancy?
 - a. Working
 - b. Drinking alcohol
 - c. Having sex
 - d. All of the above*
8. Which of the following statements is true about youths and the legal system throughout much of history?
 - a. Youthful offenders were normally dealt with in the juvenile system.
 - b. Youths were never sentenced to death
 - c. The law made no distinction based on the offender's age*
 - d. Youths faced different rules than adults
9. Which best describes nullification?
 - a. A refusal to enforce the law or impose a punishment*
 - b. The purposeful enforcement of the same punishments for both adults and youths
 - c. The expunging or voiding of an offender's prior record
 - d. Historically, the giving of children to be raised by a church, convent, or monastery
10. When did the concept of childhood begin to emerge?
 - a. 4th–5th century
 - b. 14th–15th century
 - c. 16th–17th century*
 - d. 19th–20th century
11. Which of the following is NOT true about the beginning of the concept of childhood?
 - a. Clergy and scholars saw the young as in need of guidance to grow up uncorrupted
 - b. Governments began to institute specific protections and opportunities for the young, like child labor laws and schooling*
 - c. Young were seen as a weapon against the immoral and sinful aspects of society
 - d. Childhood was the period of time when the young could receive education and moral training

12. Which of the following was created in England to handle youthful beggars?
- a. Bridewell Institution*
 - b. Chancery Court
 - c. Lyman School for Boys
 - d. None of the above
13. Which of the following was opened by the state of Massachusetts to end the housing of adult and juvenile offenders in the same institution?
- a. Bridewell Institution
 - b. Lancaster State Industrial School
 - c. Lyman School for Boys*
 - d. None of the above
14. Which of the following is true about juvenile institutions?
- a. Saw deviance as inherent to the individual
 - b. Trained the unproductive and/or poor who seemed to threaten society*
 - c. Placement in a similar environment meant better chances of a positive impact on the youth
 - d. Were inferior to adult institutions
15. Which BEST defines a house of refuge?
- a. Institution for children designed to separate them from the environment of the city*
 - b. Juvenile institution in which youths were kept away from substandard, bad parents
 - c. Temporary shelters for youths from violent or abusive homes
 - d. All of the above
16. Which of the following was NOT a common problem with houses of refuge?
- a. Overcrowding
 - b. Apprenticeships were simply slave labor
 - c. Children were beaten
 - d. None of the above*
17. Which of the following was NOT an intended characteristic of the cottage system?
- a. Simulated family home life with surrogate parents and small numbers of youths
 - b. Discipline solely that of typical family care and concern*
 - c. Emphasized farm work to instill a sense of hard, honest work

- d. None of the above
18. Which of the following was NOT a problem found with the cottage system?
- a. Harsh discipline leading to running away and setting fires
 - b. Continued mixing of deviant and destitute youths in facilities
 - c. Many facilities closed due to lack of use*
 - d. Lack of education and training
19. The first recognized, official juvenile court was established in _____ in _____.
- a. 1897, Salem County, Massachusetts
 - b. 1899, Cook County, Illinois*
 - c. 1900, Westchester County, New York
 - d. 1902, Lancaster County, Colorado
20. Which of the following is a trait of the first juvenile court?
- a. Belief in altering youthful behavior so that youths were trained correctly rather than punished
 - b. Highly informal operations with judges acting paternally to provide necessary help and assistance
 - c. Could handle all juveniles under 16, including the poor and immigrants, not just those committing criminal acts
 - d. All of the above*
21. Which best defines *parens patriae*?
- a. A legal doctrine under which the state is seen as a parent
 - b. The legal philosophy of the juvenile court
 - c. Both a and b*
 - d. Neither a nor b
22. Which of the following was used by the juvenile court as a precedent to justify intervention into the lives of children?
- a. Chancery Court*
 - b. *Ex parte Crouse*
 - c. Bridewell Institution
 - d. Constitutional rights
23. Which of the following ruled that the state can intervene in a child's life regardless of parental wishes or consent?

- a. *Ex parte Crouse*
 - b. *Commonwealth v. Fisher*
 - c. Neither a nor b
 - d. Both a and b*
24. Which case specified that children have a right to intervention, not freedom, and that the state, not the parent, is the legitimate guardian and protector of children?
- a. *Ex parte Crouse*
 - b. *People v. Turner*
 - c. *Commonwealth v. Fisher**
 - d. *Kent v. United States*
25. Which case adequately challenged the benevolent *parens patriae* premise of the juvenile system?
- a. *Ex parte Crouse*
 - b. *People v. Turner*
 - c. *Commonwealth v. Fisher*
 - d. *Kent v. United States**
26. The term Anthony Platt uses to describe persons involved in the development of the juvenile court is _____.
- a. Child protectors
 - b. Child reformers
 - c. Child savers*
 - d. Child guardians
27. Which of the following is NOT true about the self-interest argument regarding the development of the juvenile court?
- a. The juvenile court was developed as a tool of capitalism to ensure a complacent work force
 - b. The juvenile system grew at a time when the lower class was swelling to a point to threaten the status quo
 - c. New laws primarily addressed the activity of the lower classes to preserve the existing class system
 - d. None of the above*
28. Which of the following is NOT true about the early juvenile justice system?

- a. It was racist and sexist, with segregation and a lack of education outside learning one's "proper place"
- b. It relied almost solely on probation and untrained probation officers*
- c. New professionals may have objected to the biased premise of the system but found more personal benefits in allowing it to be instituted and advanced
- d. None of the above

29. Most of the great movements and changes in juvenile justice were completed by _____.

- a. 1967
- b. 1950
- c. Early 1920s*
- d. Early 1980s

30. The Due Process Period emphasizing that juveniles must be offered some procedural rights similar to adults was from _____.

- a. 1880 to the 1920s
- b. 1922 to the early 1960s
- c. 1967 to the early 1980s*
- d. 1984 to present day

31. The recent increased use of waiver and mandatory sentencing, and decreased emphasis on rehabilitation and treatment is known as the _____.

- a. Punishment Period
- b. Punitive Period*
- c. Probation Period
- d. Progressive Era

32. Which of the following is a rationale utilized by current juvenile courts?

- a. Balanced and restorative justice
- b. Child welfare
- c. Punishment and deterrence
- d. All of the above*

33. Which of the following is the current key philosophy underlying U.S. juvenile courts?

- a. Rehabilitation
- b. *Parens patriae**
- c. Accountability

- d. Punitive justice
34. Due to the likelihood of future death by disease, parents were traditionally very possessive toward their children.
- a. True
 - b. False*
35. One of the main reasons for killing or abandoning female children was the concept of the dowry.
- a. True*
 - b. False
36. Apprenticeships were a privilege reserved for the wealthy.
- a. True
 - b. False*
37. Throughout most of history, youths were subject to the same laws and punishments as adults.
- a. True*
 - b. False
38. Adult punishments were historically always enforced on youths who offended as well.
- a. True
 - b. False*
39. The poor immigrant population was one of the initial targets of juvenile institutions.
- a. True*
 - b. False
40. Chancery Court oversaw the financial affairs of orphaned youths.
- a. True*
 - b. False
41. The Lancaster State Industrial School was opened to end the housing of both juvenile and adult offenders in the same facility.
- a. True
 - b. False*

42. The Bridewell Institution specifically dealt with problem girls.
- a. True
 - b. False*
43. Institutions designed to separate youths from city environments were called houses of refuge.
- a. True*
 - b. False
44. Training schools designed to simulate home and family life were called the cottage system.
- a. True*
 - b. False
45. Houses of refuge and cottages were basically overcrowded prisons.
- a. True*
 - b. False
46. Community corrections in which an offender is supervised and ordered to report regularly to the court is called probation.
- a. True*
 - b. False
47. The first institutions for females focused on education with the intent of a “trickle-down effect” on the girls’ future children.
- a. True
 - b. False*
48. Judge Ben Lindsey of Colorado is credited with the establishment of the first official juvenile court.
- a. True
 - b. False*
49. The first juvenile court focused on formally processing criminal acts by youths.
- a. True
 - b. False*
50. *Parens patriae* basically means “the state as parent.”

- a. True*
 - b. False
51. The juvenile court used *Ex parte Crouse* to justify intervention into children's lives.
- a. True
 - b. False*
52. *People v. Turner* ruled in favor of parental rights over *parens patriae*.
- a. True*
 - b. False
53. *Kent v. United States* ruled the state can intervene in a child's life regardless of parental consent.
- a. True
 - b. False*
54. The benevolent premise of the juvenile system was challenged in *Ex parte Crouse*.
- a. True
 - b. False*
55. The early juvenile court relied solely on untrained volunteers and many proceedings were unofficial and went unrecorded.
- a. True*
 - b. False
56. Many laws mandating humanitarian reforms were passed in the Benevolent Period.
- a. True
 - b. False*
57. Some argue the juvenile court was created to help preserve classism and capitalism,
- a. True*
 - b. False
58. The Punishment Period saw increased use of waiver and mandatory sentencing.
- a. True
 - b. False*

59. The Due Process Period began in the late 1980s and continues today in emphasizing procedural rights for juveniles.
- a. True
 - b. False*
60. The Punitive Period showed decreased emphasis on rehabilitation and treatment.
- a. True*
 - b. False
61. Balanced and restorative justice is the current key purpose underlying U.S. juvenile courts.
- a. True
 - b. False*
62. Deterrence, child welfare, and rehabilitation are all current rationales operating in juvenile courts.
- a. True*
 - b. False