

True / False

1. Attempts to reform prisons began in the 1500s with the disintegration of feudalism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. The new industrialism brought about a shift from penal to economic considerations as the basis for punishment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: On the Eve of Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. Major efforts began by the start of the 19th century in both Europe and the United States to devise a more severe penal sanction that focused completely on the body, rather than the mind of the offender.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

4. Under the law of retaliation, *lex talionis*, vengeance was a duty to be carried out by the person wronged or by a family member of the victim.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

5. In England by the year 1200, a system of *wergild*, or payment of money as compensation, had developed as a way for the king to collect additional resources from the citizens.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

6. Best known for his utilitarian theories, including his creation of the phrase of “hedonic calculus,” Jeremy Bentham was a leading social scholar and philosopher of his time.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. The period known as “the Enlightenment” brought about new ideas based on rationalization, the importance of individuals, and the limitations of government.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

8. One of the major reasons England and Europe resorted to sending offenders to the “New World” was that their prisons and houses of corrections were overcrowded.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. Another name for the medieval practice of banishment is “relocation.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Public opinion about punishment has remained static over the last 200 years.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: On the Eve of Reform; The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

CTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. Shaming is a new punishment idea that was first used during the early 1900s in both Europe and the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. Like other social institutions, corrections reflects the vision and concern of the larger community.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. Jeremy Bentham was the one-time high sheriff of Bedfordshire, England, who helped spur changes that resulted in the development of the penitentiary during the late 1700s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. Banishment can best be described as punishment inflicted on the offender's body with whips and other devices that cause physical pain and scarring.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Until the late Middle Ages, prisons were used primarily for the detention of people awaiting trial.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. The founder of the Classical School of Criminology is Cesare Beccaria, who applied the rationalist philosophy of the Enlightenment to the criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Multiple Choice

17. The purpose of punishment as a public spectacle was:

- a. immediate deterrence.
- b. specific deterrence.
- c. exhibition of the sovereign's power.
- d. both crime control and exhibition of the sovereign's power.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. The following is an example of corporal punishment:

- a. forgiveness.
- b. whipping.
- c. imprisonment.
- d. religious education.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. Jeremy Bentham argued that effective punishments prevent _____ in the future.

- a. premeditated behavior
- b. positive behavior
- c. similar behavior
- d. coerced behavior

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

20. Political liberals and _____ encouraged reform of the prison system during the Enlightenment period.

- a. conservatives
- b. religious groups

- c. independents
- d. wealthy businessmen

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. The invention of the penitentiary occurred due in large part because of:

- a. the influence of the Enlightenment thinkers and activists.
- b. a response to negative social conditions and their influence on the rise of crime.
- c. the growth of the surplus labor due to the Industrial Revolution.
- d. all of these.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. By the 1900s, punishments were carried out under the supervision of:

- a. the governor.
- b. the king.
- c. correctional staff.
- d. the victim.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

23. *Lex talionis* embodies which of the following principles?

- a. Punishment should correspond in degree and kind to the offense.
- b. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is legal punishment.
- c. Punishment needs to be proportionate.
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. Jeremy Bentham's classic prison design known as the _____ called for a circular building with a glass roof and cells on each story and around the circumference of the penitentiary so that the inmates could be viewed at all times to ensure they were abiding by prison rules.

- a. Trivium
- b. Octagon
- c. Panopticon

d. Hexagon

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. The belief that a punishment inflicted on an offender must achieve enough good to outweigh the pain inflicted is called:

- a. utilitarianism.
- b. positivism.
- c. the Enlightenment.
- d. *wergild*.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

CTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

26. The practice of removing offenders from the community to another land was known as:

- a. benefit of clergy.
- b. galley slavery.
- c. *wergild*.
- d. transportation.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. The Penitentiary Act was based upon core principles under which prisoners were confined in solitary cells and labored silently in common rooms and were subjected to:

- a. secure and sanitary conditions.
- b. nonsystematic inspections.
- c. income for their labor.
- d. corporal punishment for noncompliance.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. The founder of the Classical School of Criminology was:

- a. Cesare Beccaria.
- b. John Howard.
- c. Cesare Lombroso.
- d. Jeremy Bentham.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. The period known as the Enlightenment had what effect(s) on society?
- a. It brought a reaction against feudal society and the monopoly of religion.
 - b. It stressed the notion of equality for all citizens.
 - c. It was largely influenced by the growth of scientific thinking.
 - d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. The Enlightenment proposed which of the following ideas for correctional reform?
- a. a rewriting of penal codes to increase the severity of criminal sanctions
 - b. a greater belief in the application of pain as a specific and general deterrent
 - c. the invention of the penitentiary, where prisoners could be isolated from the temptations of the outside world
 - d. an increase in the number of criminal laws and, as a result, a growth in the numbers and types of prisoners

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. For the purpose of deterrence of future criminal acts, which principle(s) did Cesare Beccaria believe were most valuable for carrying out a punishment?

- a. severity
- b. swiftness
- c. certainty
- d. both swiftness and certainty

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

32. The term *wergild* focuses on which of the following?
- a. rehabilitation for offenders
 - b. money paid to relatives or victims of a crime
 - c. educational programs
 - d. vocational programs

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. How was the existing system of justice altered during the Enlightenment?

- a. People reconsidered the administration of law and redefined corrections.
- b. During this period the classical school of criminology emerged, with its insistence on a rational link between the gravity of the crime and the severity of the punishment.
- c. The social contract and utilitarianism emphasized limitations on the government and the need to erect a system of punishments so that people would be deterred from crime.
- d. all of above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

34. During the Enlightenment, advances in scientific thinking led to an inquisitive attitude that emphasized all of the following ideas *except* for:

- a. observation.
- b. experimentation.
- c. technological development
- d. intervention.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

35. As a social institution, corrections reflects the vision and concerns of the:

- a. government.
- b. larger community.
- c. warden and administrators.
- d. sentencing judges.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. According to the text, certain types of legal sanctions, in the form we are familiar with today, emerged during the:

- a. 1700s.
- b. 1200s.
- c. 1500s.
- d. 1800s.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the

VES: American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. The response to crime was viewed as essentially a private affair prior to the _____ century.

- a. 13th
- b. 17th
- c. 16th
- d. 19th

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the

VES: American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

38. _____ was a leader of correctional reform in England and the developer of a utilitarian approach to crime and punishment.

- a. Jeremy Bentham
- b. John Howard
- c. Cesare Beccaria
- d. Sir Walter Crofton

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. *Wergild* developed as a:

- a. barter system.
- b. method for the king to bring his subjects directly under his rule.
- c. method of treating private wrongs as public crimes.
- d. system of compensation for private wrongs committed against another.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the

VES: American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. The dominant social institution during the Middle Ages in England and Europe was:

- a. the king.
- b. the sheriff.
- c. the penitentiary.
- d. the church.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the

VES: American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. The law of the civil society as distinguished from church law is known as:

- a. natural law
- b. *lex talionis*.
- c. secular law.
- d. benefit of clergy.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. Benefit of clergy was extended to:

- a. all men deemed worthy by the kind.
- b. all wealthy aristocrats of the realm.
- c. monks and nuns only.
- d. all literate persons.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. The ___ was born out of concern for the sinfulness of sloth.

- a. *wergild*
- b. workhouse
- c. penitentiary
- d. bridewell

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. The emphasis of the _____ on the importance of hard work and on the sinfulness of sloth sparked European reformers to urge that some means be used to provide work for the idle poor.

- a. Jewish Restoration
- b. Protestant Reformation
- c. Catholic Crusades
- d. Spanish Inquisition

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. _____ were abandoned ships that the English converted to hold convicts during a period of prison crowding between 1776 and 1790.

- a. Hulks
- b. Galleys
- c. Cells
- d. Workshops

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. _____ was an English prison reformer whose research and writing led to the passage of the Penitentiary Act of 1779 by the House of Commons.

- a. Franklin Shepard
- b. Jeremy Bentham
- c. Michael Rourke
- d. John Howard

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. Which of the following offender types were not considered to comprise a large portion of those who were sentenced to early English Bridewell houses?

- a. orphans
- b. the poor
- c. prostitutes
- d. violent repeat offenders

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. A house of _____ was a detention facility that combined the major elements of a workhouse, poorhouse, and penal industry by both disciplining the inmates and setting them to work.

- a. solitude
- b. correction
- c. penance
- d. redemption

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. Which of the following was NOT a medieval form of capital punishment?

- a. flayed alive
- b. broken on the wheel
- c. the rack
- d. fed to lions

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Numeric Response

Match each item to the phrase or sentence listed below.

- a. Punishment to a body inflicting pain
- b. Law of civil society
- c. Forced rowing
- d. Detention facility
- e. Pleasure over pain
- f. The right to be tried in ecclesiastical court
- g. Retaliation
- h. Age of Reason
- i. A form of banishment
- j. Free will and severe punishment

50. Benefit of clergy

ANSWER: f

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

51. Classical criminology

ANSWER: j

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
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ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. Corporal punishment

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
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ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. Enlightenment

ANSWER: h

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
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KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. Galley slavery

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

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ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

55. House of corrections

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
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ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

56. Hulk

ANSWER: i

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the

CTIVES: American Revolution.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
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ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. *Lex talionis*

ANSWER: g

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
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ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. Secular law

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59. Utilitarianism

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.
ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Completion

60. Scholars point to the _ as the first comprehensive statement of prohibited behavior.

ANSWER: *Hammurabic Code*

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. Because punishment was considered a powerful general ____, authorities from the 16th to the 18th centuries in Europe carried out sanctions in the market square for all to see.

ANSWER: *deterrent*

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

62. A leading 18th-century English correctional reformer who was responsible for the creation and later implementation of the Penitentiary Act of 1779 was ____.

ANSWER: *John Howard*

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

63. Secular law is often referred to as the ____ law of society.

ANSWER: *civil*

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

64. According to scholars, the Enlightenment was a reaction against *feudal* and ____ traditions.

ANSWER: *monarchical*

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

65. A school of criminology that views behavior as stemming from free will is known as ____.

ANSWER: *classical*

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

66. Until the 1800s, ____ were authorized only to house pretrial detainees, debtors, and vagrants.

ANSWER: *jails*

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

67. The doctrine that the aim of all action should be the greatest balance of pleasure over pain and that a punishment inflicted on an offender must achieve enough good to outweigh the pain is called ____.

ANSWER: *utilitarianism*

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. The forced rowing of large ships as a form of early punishment was known as _____.

ANSWER: *galley slavery*

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

69. _____ refers to the practice of transplanting offenders from the community to another region or land, often a penal colony.

ANSWER: *Transportation*

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

70. _____ refers to punishment inflicted on the offender's body with whips or other devices that cause pain.

ANSWER: *Corporal punishment*

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. The period known as the _____ was a cultural movement in England and France during the 1700s, when concepts of liberalism, rationality, equality, and individualism dominated social and political thinking.

ANSWER: *Enlightenment or Age of Reason*

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

CTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

72. _____ has been credited as being the founder of the Classical School of Criminology.

ANSWER: *Cesare Beccaria*

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.03 - Understand the contribution of Cesare Beccaria and the classical school.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

73. _____ was an early English correctional reformer who advocated for the utility of prison confinement to treat and reform criminals' thought processes that he deemed a "hedonistic calculus."

ANSWER: *Jeremy Bentham*

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.04 - Explain the contribution of Jeremy Bentham and the utilitarians.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

74. The term _____ was used to describe a house of correction that was first used during the 16th century in England.

ANSWER: Bridewell House

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Essay

75. Briefly summarize the social, political, and scientific ideas advocated during the Enlightenment and the lasting effect they had on correctional thinking and practices.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: The Enlightenment and Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.02 - Discuss the Enlightenment and how it affected corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

76. Shaming is not a new practice; in fact, it has been making a resurgence in the realm of punishment in certain arenas. Please provide early historical examples of shaming and discuss whether you think it is a useful tool of social control. Be sure to fully explain your answer. In your opinion, are there any possible negative outcomes of shaming?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

77. Who was John Howard and what significance did he have in regard to correctional reform? Be sure to list and explain his major accomplishments.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: The Age of Correctional Reform

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.05 - Discuss the work of John Howard and its influence on correctional reform.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

78. In your own opinion, should the United States look to incorporate punishments that they once used, but later outlawed due to the cruel and harmful nature of such acts (e.g., corporal punishment, transportation)? Be sure to fully explain and defend your answer.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

REFERENCES: From the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACOR.CLEA.16.02.01 - Understand the major forms of punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand