

Name

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Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Early American police were responsible for cleaning streets, inspecting boilers, caring for the poor and homeless, operating emergency ambulances, and performing other social services, in addition to their law enforcement duties.

- a. True
- b. False

2. The U.S. Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), which desegregated schools all over the nation, created equal treatment of the races virtually overnight.

- a. True
- b. False

3. *Escobedo v. Illinois* was the U.S. Supreme Court case that applied the exclusionary rule to all states in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

4. Early in the first decade of the 2000s, police nationwide adopted technology and data-mining, which resulted in crime reductions nationwide.

- a. True
- b. False

5. By the seventeenth century, the northern colonies started to institute a civil law enforcement system that closely replicated the Greek model.

- a. True
- b. False

6. The Bow Street Runners were founded by Sir Robert Peel.

- a. True
- b. False

7. London's first large-scale, civil police department consisted of more than 4,000 men.

- a. True
- b. False

8. During ninth-century England, the system of mutual pledge was employed as a strategy for maintaining stability and providing a method for people living in villages to protect one another.

- a. True
- b. False

9. *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) held that Dred Scott could sue in court for his freedom because he was a citizen and not a piece of property.

- a. True
- b. False

10. The concept of the sheriff can be traced back to the Praetorian Guard.

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- a. True
- b. False

11. John Edgar Hoover is known as the father of American policing.

- a. True
- b. False

12. The word *police* is derived from the Latin word *politia*, which means “civil administration.”

- a. True
- b. False

13. The first state police agency was the Texas Rangers.

- a. True
- b. False

14. The man who is credited with establishing London’s first large-scale, civil police department in 1829 is Sir Robert Peel.

- a. True
- b. False

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

15. In the latter part of the ninth century, England’s King Alfred the Great established a form of community self-protection known as _____.

- a. Vigiles
- b. hue and cry
- c. shire-reeve
- d. mutual pledge

16. In seventeenth-century England, _____ were assistants to the constables and walked the streets removing vagrants.

- a. beadies
- b. deputies
- c. marshals
- d. roamers

17. The Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 created the _____.

- a. bobbies
- b. office of the U.S. marshal
- c. FBI
- d. New York City Police Department

18. Today, persons who are in police custody and set to be interrogated must be advised of their constitutional

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rights. What U.S. Supreme Court case set this precedent?

- a. *Mapp v. Ohio*
- b. *Brown v. Mississippi*
- c. *Escobedo v. Illinois*
- d. *Miranda v. Arizona*

19. What private policing agency thwarted the alleged “Baltimore Plot” to assassinate president-elect Abraham Lincoln shortly before the Civil War?

- a. The Pinkerton Agency.
- b. The Rocky Mountain Detective Association
- c. Wells Fargo and Company.
- d. The Texas Rangers

20. In 1991, what Los Angeles incident inflamed police-community relations?

- a. Charles Manson’s arrest
- b. The L.A. shootout
- c. The reinstatement of the death penalty
- d. The Rodney King beating

21. What New York City police officer shared his tales of corruption with the *New York Times*, which resulted in the Knapp Commission?

- a. David Owens
- b. Whitman Knapp
- c. Frank Serpico
- d. Julius LaRosa

22. O. W. Wilson is noted historically for what contribution to modern policing?

- a. Creating an internal police corruption task force
- b. Creating the first professional police society, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
- c. Developing modern management and administrative techniques
- d. Conducting the first national study of the U.S. criminal justice system

23. On what societal issue did the U.S. Supreme Court focus during the 1960s?

- a. expanding governmental authority
- b. police rights
- c. individual rights
- d. corporate rights

24. The first state police agency was the _____.

- a. Arizona Rangers

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- b. Massachusetts Staties
- c. Texas Rangers
- d. Nevada Posse

25. According to historians, what two southern U.S. states were the first to create slaves codes and, thus, an early form of patrolling?

- a. North Carolina and Georgia
- b. Mississippi and Alabama
- c. South Carolina and Tennessee
- d. Maryland and Virginia

26. What piece of legislation gives law enforcement the ability to search, seize, detain, or eavesdrop in their pursuit of possible terrorists?

- a. Posse Comitatus Act
- b. USA Patriot Act
- c. Statute of Winchester
- d. Volstead Act

27. Which U.S. Supreme Court case defined the constitutional right to counsel at police interrogation?

- a. *Mapp v. Ohio*
- b. *Miranda v. Arizona*
- c. *Escobedo v. Illinois*
- d. *Brown v. Mississippi*

28. What modern era tool did William J. Bratton use to completely reengineer the New York City Police Department to make reducing crime its primary objective?

- a. SWAT
- b. use of helicopters
- c. CompStat
- d. community policing

29. Who formed the Bow Street Runners?

- a. Henry Fielding
- b. Sir Robert Peel
- c. Patrick Colquhoun
- d. Colonel Charles Rowan

30. The Metropolitan Police was organized around the _____, in which officers were assigned to relatively small permanent posts and were expected to become familiar with the area and the people residing there— making the officer a part of neighborhood life.

- a. Watch and ward

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- b. Neighborhood
- c. Beat system
- d. Judicial system

31. The duties of the _____ included lighting street lamps, clearing garbage from the streets, and putting out fires.

- a. thief-takers
- b. watchmen
- c. shire-reeve
- d. magistrates

32. What U.S. Supreme Court decision held that a black slave could not sue in court for his freedom because he was a piece of property, not a citizen?

- a. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- b. *Mapp v. Ohio*
- c. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
- d. *Mabury v. Madison*

33. In 1857, which Republican-controlled state police force took over the existing Democrat-controlled police force in New York City?

- a. The Municipal Police
- b. The Metropolitan Police
- c. Federal Marshals
- d. State Troopers

34. Which then-Massachusetts governor fired all of the striking police officers during a Boston police strike and later became president of the United States?

- a. Calvin Coolidge
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Theodore Roosevelt
- d. Ronald Reagan

35. The Latin term *posse comitatus*, a law which sheriffs and marshals called upon in the late 1700s, means _____.

- a. “civil administration”
- b. “the power of the county”
- c. “one man rule”
- d. “justice at all costs”

36. Which of the following people is considered to be the father of modern American policing?

- a. August Vollmer

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- b. Robert Peel
- c. O.W. Wilson
- d. John S. Dempsey

37. What criminal justice scholar published the 1920 book, *American Police Systems*, which studied the police of 72 American cities?

- a. Bruce Smith
- b. O. W. Wilson
- c. Raymond Blaine Fosdick
- d. Estes Kefauver

38. Which one of the following figures created practices that started to professionalize the U.S. police, including incorporating university education as a part of police training?

- a. August Vollmer
- b. O. W. Wilson
- c. Raymond Blaine Fosdick
- d. J. Edgar Hoover

39. Historians and scholars indicate that _____ in the American South were the precursor to modern highway patrols.

- a. Praetorian Guard
- b. Vigiles
- c. thief-takers
- d. slave patrols

40. In what northern city was the first organized American police force established during the 1800s?

- a. Boston
- b. New York City
- c. Philadelphia
- d. Chicago

41. Within the King Alfred-established a system of society, citizens were expected to assist other citizens who were yelling for help. This was known as _____.

- a. *hue and cry*
- b. *watch and ward*
- c. *mutual pledge*
- d. *thief-take*

42. What piece of legislation made it a crime NOT to assist the night watch?

- a. Posse Comitatus Act of 1879
- b. Federal Judiciary Act of 1789

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- c. Statute of Winchester
- d. Volstead Act

43. In 1929, President Herbert Hoover created the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. This commission was known as the _____.

- a. Wickersham Commission
- b. Kefauver Commission
- c. Crime Commission
- d. Kerner Commission

44. With regard to early policing in England, what is Patrick Colquhoun known for?

- a. Founding the Bow Street Runners
- b. Creating the Metropolitan Police
- c. Establishing the Marine Police
- d. Establishing the first sheriffs

45. The police represent the _____ power of government..

- a. civil
- b. administrative
- c. political
- d. military

46. He was the director of the FBI from 1924 until his death in 1972.

- a. Tom Ridge
- b. J. Edgar Hoover
- c. Robert Gray
- d. O. W. Wilson

47. What law established National Prohibition in 1920?

- a. Olmstead Act
- b. Homestead Act
- c. Volstead Act
- d. Federal Judiciary Act

48. Where did modern style police departments first begin to appear in the fourteenth century?

- a. England
- b. Greece
- c. Italy
- d. France

49. In 1285, the Statute of Winchester established which of the following rudimentary aspects of a criminal

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justice system?

- a. The watch and ward
- b. The parish constable
- c. The requirement that all males keep weapons in their homes for use in maintaining the public peace
- d. All of the above

Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

50. During England's era of King Alfred the Great, a _____ consisted of 10 families grouped together to protect one another and assume responsibility for the acts of the group's members.

51. _____ is the computer-based management program that many say was responsible for New York City's drop in crime in the mid- to late-1990s.

52. _____ established the first large-scale, uniformed, paid, civil police force in London.

53. The _____ was precipitated when a white, off-duty, New York City police lieutenant shot an African-American youth who was threatening a building superintendent with a knife.

54. _____ was the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from its inception in 1924 until his death in 1972.

55. Roman Emperor Augustus appointed the _____ to protect the palace and the emperor.

56. O. W. Wilson is the author of the classic text on policing entitled _____.

57. The first specialized investigative unit in Rome was called _____, which means "trackers of murder."

58. A rudimentary form of metropolitan policing called the _____ required all men in a given town to serve on the night watch. They were expected to patrol the streets and perform duties such as light street lamps, clear garbage, put out fires, and, of course, enforce criminal law.

59. _____ was a form of societal control where citizens grouped together to protect each other.

60. According to researcher Sally E. Hadden, the state of _____ developed specific rules, guidelines, and duties for the slave patrols, which were in effect until the Civil War.

61. The landmark Supreme Court case of _____ desegregated schools all over the nation and ended the legal segregation of races in the United States.

62. Are Peel's Nine Principles relevant to policing today? Why or why not?

63. Describe the social climate of the United States in the 1960s, the public perception of police at the time, and the effects of key Supreme Court decisions at that time on American policing.

64. How did technological advances change the police officer's role in the nineteenth century?

65. Compare and contrast the colonial northern watch with the southern slave patrols.

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66. What is the CompStat process and how did it affect policing?
67. Explain why the Wickersham Commission was created and summarize its recommendations for policing.
68. Discuss how the English police experience influenced American policing and the criminal justice system during the colonial period and the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries . Provide specific examples.
69. Explain the significance of the creation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and its impact on policing in the United States.
70. Reflect on the development of the Black Lives Matter movement and its affect on policing.
71. Compare and contrast policing before the creation of the London Metropolitan Police and policing today.
72. Explain how the evolution of the slave patrols in the 1700s marked the first advances in American policing.
73. Summarize the changes that occurred in law enforcement following the terrorist attacks on 9/11.

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Answer Key

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. False
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. d
16. a
17. b
18. d
19. a
20. d
21. c
22. c
23. c
24. c

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25. d

26. b

27. c

28. c

29. a

30. c

31. b

32. a

33. b

34. a

35. b

36. a

37. b

38. a

39. d

40. a

41. a

42. c

43. a

44. c

45. a

46. b

47. c

48. d

49. d

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50. tithing

51. CompStat

52. Sir Robert Peel

53. 1964 Harlem riot

54. J. Edgar Hoover

55. Praetorian Guard

56. Police Administration

57. questors

58. watch and ward

59. Mutual pledge

60. South Carolina

61. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954)

62. Student responses will vary.

63. Student responses will vary.

64. Student responses will vary.

65. Student responses will vary.

66. Student responses will vary.

67. Student responses will vary.

68. Student responses will vary.

69. Student responses will vary.

70. Student responses will vary.

71. Student responses will vary.

72. Student responses will vary.

73. Student responses will vary.