

Kappeler & Gaines: Community Policing, 8th Edition

Chapter 2: A History of Communities and Policing

Test Bank

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. **Most transformations in policing were the result of which of the following pressures:**
 - a. continued population growth
 - b. a shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy
 - c. crowding of people into cities
 - *d. *all of the above***
2. _____ were charged with surveying land, checking weights and measures, serving warrants, and meting out punishment.
 - a. Shire-reeves
 - b. Shires
 - *c. *Constables***
 - d. Night watches
3. A group of hundreds was organized into a _____, the rough equivalent of a county.
 - a. tithing
 - *b. *shire***
 - c. community
 - d. town
4. A _____ supervised shires.
 - a. night watch
 - b. constable
 - *c. *shire-reeve***
 - d. slave patrol
5. Which of the following is NOT an objective of a good police community relations program?
 - *a. *define the role of police as law enforcers***
 - b. improve communication between police and the community
 - c. adopt a teamwork approach including the police, the public, and other public agencies
 - d. all of the above
6. **The birth of community policing was affected by the following factors:**
 - a. effective communication between the minority community and the police

- b. the change of police tactics from law enforcement to order maintenance
 - *c. *police and political reformers advancing their cause and agenda***
 - d. all of the above
- 6. The common themes regarding police during and prior to the birth of community policing were:**
- a. isolation of the police from the public
 - b. growing use of violence to control the public
 - c. an “Us versus Them” mentality
 - *d. *all of the above***
- 7. The Reform Movement brought about many changes in policing, which are contained in the philosophy of community policing. Which of the following were changes introduced during this movement?**
- *a. *commitment to upgrading of education and training for police officers***
 - b. commitment to less reliance on the use of technology
 - c. commitment to application of the letter of the law versus spirit of the law
 - d. all of the above
- 8. Over the years, community policing and its programs were referred to as the following:**
- a. Neighborhood-Oriented Policing
 - b. Community-Based Policing.
 - c. Community-Oriented Policing
 - *d. *all of the above***
- 9. In the 1930s, August Vollmer proposed principles for police reform. Which of the following are considered principles of police reform?**
- a. establish municipal bureaus of investigation
 - b. women should be hired to handle cases involving male violence
 - *c. *the corrupting influence of politics should be removed from police organizations***
 - d. all of the above
- 10. August Vollmer and O.W. Wilson had a major effect on police administration in the following areas:**
- a. police-community relations
 - *b. *organizational design***
 - c. order maintenance
 - d. all of the above

11. According to Kelling and Moore, August Vollmer's moral vision and O.W. Wilson's work revolutionized law enforcement in the professional movement by affecting:
- a. demand for service
 - b. organizational design
 - c. use of tactics and technology
 - *d. all of the above**
12. This idea justifies vigilantism by arguing that citizens must be willing to kill or be killed when the official system fails to provide adequate protection.
- a. economic rationale
 - b. right of revolution
 - *c. self-preservation**
 - d. none of the above
13. This idea proposes that the development and maintenance of an effective criminal justice system is an expensive proposition, and frontier towns should not bear the expense, when vigilantism can do the job efficiently for free.
- *a. economic rationale**
 - b. right of revolution
 - c. self-preservation
 - d. none of the above
14. During the colonial period in the United States, early law enforcement consisted of:
- a. state police
 - b. municipal police
 - *c. night watches**
 - d. all of the above
15. What was the purpose of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing?
- a. build the trust between local law enforcement and the communities they protect
 - b. make recommendations to the President on ways policing practices
 - c. provide police with more power to enforce the law
 - *d. a & b**

True/False Questions

1. The police are social control agents, an institution of government that imposes the force of law on the public.
- *a. True**
 - b. False

2. A main challenge in the United States has been to fashion a structure for the police that insulates departments from the corrupting influence of politics, without risking a department so autonomous that it is isolated from accountability to the people.

*a. True b. False
3. Sir Robert Peel introduced the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829.

*a. True b. False
4. Between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War, political elites, rather than the community, became the controllers of the police.

*a. True b. False
5. Advances in technology have not had an influence on policing.

a. True *b. False
6. Sir Robert Peel launched the modern era of policing in the United States.

a. True *b. False
7. During the “Spoils Era” of policing, team policing, the concept of team policing was born and implemented.

a. True *b. False
8. During the 1960s, policing faced many challenges such as social unrest of the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam protests, as well as the political assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., and Robert Kennedy.

*a. True b. False
9. Policing does not have a history of controlling individuals or different groups, but has strived to work with them.

a. True *b. False
10. Slave patrols and night watches were early forms of law enforcement in the United States.

*a. True b. False
11. Sir Robert Peel was responsible for the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829 and the creation of the London Metropolitan Police Department.

*a. True b. False
12. The New Jersey State Police was the first state police department in the history of policing in the United States.

The student should take into consideration the following events:

Civil Rights Movement

Assassination of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., Robert Kennedy

Vietnam War and Protests

Black Power, Black Panthers, Race Riots

1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago

Law Enforcement Assistance Act

3. What were the five interrelated pressures that influenced the shift from informal to formal policing. Explain how these pressures influenced the shift.

Policing shifted from an informal to a formal system; this change also meant a shift away from direct community input and control. As we will see, most transformations in policing were the result of five interrelated pressures:

- (1) continued population growth; (2) the shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy; (3) increased complexity and inequity in the distribution of material resources; (4) the crowding of people into cities; and (5) advances in technology.

4. List and explain in detail the three eras of policing in England. What was the importance of the three eras?

The students should list the eras listed below. As for importance, student answers may vary depending upon their interpretation. How do they present the information? Do they make a valid argument for each era? Is the answer brief or detailed?

The history of law enforcement in England can be divided into three distinct, successive periods:

- The era when citizens were responsible for law and order among themselves;
- A system where the justice of the peace both meted out justice and maintained the peace; and
- A paid police force.

5. What were the problems with professional movement in regard to police attempting to reach the community? List and describe the problems as to how it impacted police-community relations.

- Police were isolated from the public they served,
- Relied on personal as opposed to constitutional authority, and
- Lacked the communal attachments necessary for effective citizen-police interaction.
- Contributing to communal isolation of the American police has been a shift in organizational strategy emphasized throughout most of the twentieth century.