

Corrections: An Introduction, 6e (Seiter)

Chapter 1 The History of Crime and Corrections

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) What was the first penitentiary designed to house sentenced offenders in the United States called?

- A) Western State Penitentiary
- B) Walnut Street Jail
- C) Eastern State Penitentiary
- D) Sing Sing Prison

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.

Level: Basic

2) How do correctional agencies fulfill their mission?

- I. By imprisoning offenders who receive a sentence of incarceration from the courts
- II. By assisting courts in the decision to grant bail
- III. By supervising offenders in the community under court jurisdiction

- A) I, II
- B) II, III
- C) I, III
- D) I, II, III

Answer: D

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.

Level: Basic

3) Which of the following statements is TRUE of the Walnut Street Jail?

- A) Prisoners were allowed to congregate during the day to work in factories to improve the production of goods.
- B) It introduced the idea of releasing offenders on a conditional basis, leading to the development of parole.
- C) Prison administrators often put masks on inmates as they moved through the prison, to avoid identification in case they met each other after release.
- D) It was an architectural nightmare, built in an octagon with small, dark cells inside the cellblocks to provide solitary confinement and no labor.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.

Level: Basic

4) What is defined as a legislative authorization to provide a specific range of punishment for a specific crime?

- A) punishment guide
- B) penal code
- C) correctional system
- D) fee system

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.

Level: Basic

5) What is the hands-off doctrine?

- A) avoidance by the U.S. Supreme Court of judicial intervention in the operations of prisons and the judgment of correctional administrators
- B) a theory of corrections that offenders were sick, inflicted with problems that caused their criminality
- C) a conclusion by Robert Martinson that no correctional treatment program reduces recidivism
- D) a four-stage system of graduated release from prison and return to the community

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.

Level: Basic

6) What was the emphasis in the Rehabilitative Era?

- A) having inmates work and produce products that could help in making the prisons self-sustaining
- B) the professionalizing of staff through recruitment and training, and the implementation of many self-improvement programs of prison management
- C) reformation that expanded education and vocational programs and focused offenders' attention on their future
- D) holding offenders accountable for their acts and being tough on criminals while keeping them isolated from law-abiding citizens

Answer: B

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.

Level: Basic

7) Which eighteenth-century theorist is recognized as the founder of the Classical School of criminology?

- A) Jeremy Bentham
- B) Cesare Beccaria
- C) Cesare Lombroso
- D) Voltaire

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Level: Basic

8) Which of the following links crime causation to punishment, based on offenders' free will and hedonism?

- A) hedonistic calculus
- B) the Positive School of criminology
- C) the Classical School of criminology
- D) atavism

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Level: Basic

9) Which theorist suggested that criminal laws should be organized so that the punishment for any act would outweigh the pleasure that would be derived from the act?

- A) Cesare Lombroso
- B) Gabriel Tarde
- C) Cesare Beccaria
- D) Jeremy Bentham

Answer: D

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Level: Basic

10) Which of the following is based on the belief that criminals do NOT have complete choice over their criminal actions and may commit acts that are beyond their control?

- A) the Neoclassical School
- B) the Positive School
- C) the hedonistic calculus
- D) the Classical School

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Level: Basic

11) Who among the following concluded that criminals had traits that made them throwbacks to earlier stages of evolution?

- A) Cesare Lombroso
- B) Cesare Beccaria
- C) Jeremy Bentham
- D) Voltaire

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Level: Basic

12) What is specific deterrence?

- A) the recognition that criminal acts result in punishment, and the effect of that recognition on society that prevents future crimes
- B) the incarceration of high-risk offenders for preventive reasons based on what they are expected to do, not what they have already done
- C) the state of relapse that occurs when offenders complete their criminal punishment and then continue to commit crimes
- D) the effect of punishment on an individual offender that prevents that person from committing future crimes

Answer: D

Page Ref: 22

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.

Level: Basic

13) Which early colonial bail system enabled rich offenders to pay a fee and be released?

- A) correctional system
- B) separate and silent system
- C) system of gaols
- D) fee system

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Basic

14) Whose efforts in jail reform led to the passing of the Penitentiary Act in 1779?

- A) Jeremy Bentham
- B) John Howard
- C) William Penn
- D) Gabriel Tarde

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Basic

- 15) What did the Quakers' criminal code include?
- A) the use of stocks and pillories instead of detention
 - B) corporal punishments instead of imprisonment
 - C) capital punishment for thefts and religious crimes
 - D) free food and lodging for inmates

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.

Level: Basic

- 16) The original features of the Pennsylvania system included all but which of the following?

- A) separation
- B) silence
- C) reformation of inmates
- D) working with other inmates

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15-16

Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.

Level: Basic

- 17) Which of the following was a problem with the Pennsylvania system?

- I. It had low productivity.
- II. It was expensive.
- III. It made inmates mentally ill.

- A) I, II
- B) I, III
- C) II, III
- D) I, II, III

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.

Level: Basic

- 18) Which system was known as the "congregate and silent" system?

- A) Pennsylvania system
- B) Auburn system
- C) fee system
- D) Irish system

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.