

1. Who authored *The State of the Prisons* (1777), criticizing conditions in hulks, which encouraged British Parliament to pass legislation providing for the building of more safe, secure, and sanitary prisons on land?

- a. Alexander Maconochie
- *b. John Howard
- c. Cesare Lombroso
- d. Walter Crofton

2. Among most colonials of European ancestry, the most common explanation for committing crime was _____ in nature.

- a. supernatural
- b. destiny
- *c. religious
- d. fateful

3. Which of the following was the most common Colonial Era punishment?

- *a. The fine
- b. The ducking stool
- c. The stocks
- d. The brank

4. If offenders returned from exile or refused to leave, which was used as a last resort for the community to protect itself?

- *a. Hanging
- b. Drowning
- c. Shooting
- d. Prison

5. One practice in the 1700s to correct people from their lives of idleness, in effect, made it a crime to be _____?

- a. lazy
- b. dumb
- c. carefree
- * d. poor

6. What was the birth state of the American penitentiary?

- a. New York
- b. Massachusetts
- *c. Pennsylvania
- d. Connecticut

7. The primary hallmarks of both the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems were _____ and _____.

- a. total solitary confinement; developing trade skills

- *b. total solitary confinement; religious instruction
- c. developing trade skills; religious instruction
- d. religious instruction; group therapy sessions

8. In order for inmates to be cleansed of evil influences, prisons were built where?

- *a. Remote areas
- b. Small towns
- c. Big cities
- d. Industrial zones

9. The ascendancy of President _____ and his egalitarian ideas signaled American attempts to help (and isolate) those who could not fit into mainstream society.

- a. James Madison
- b. James Monroe
- c. John Quincy Adams
- * d. Andrew Jackson

10. Under the _____, a business interest or farmer would lease an inmate's labor from the state for a fee, or sometimes for free, to save the cost of feeding and housing the prisoner.

- a. "rent-an-inmate system"
- b. "borrow-a-convict system"
- c. "inmate work release system"
- * d. "convict lease system"

11. _____ established indeterminate sentencing, in which the amount of time an inmate served depended partly upon his or her behavior while in prison.

- a. Walter Crofton
- b. Benjamin Rush
- *c. Alexander Maconochie
- d. Robert Martinson

12. Who authored the speech "The Ideal of a True Prison System for a State"?

- a. Alexander Maconochie
- *b. Zebulon Brockway
- c. John Howard
- d. Robert Martinson

13. The first completely separate women's prison was built in 1873 near _____.

- *a. Indianapolis, Indiana
- b. Chicago, Illinois
- c. Boston, Massachusetts
- d. New York City, New York

14. The National Prison Association, which was founded in the _____, became increasingly active during the Progressive Era.

- a. 1900s
- b. 1890s
- c. 1880s
- * d. 1870s

15. _____, an Italian prison physician, published his beliefs that criminals could be identified by physical traits.

- *a. Cesare Lombroso
- b. Benjamin Rush
- c. Robert Martinson
- d. Walter Crofton

16. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. wrote that “three generations of imbeciles are enough” in the decision upholding Virginia’s sterilization laws in what case?

- a. *Holt v. Sarver*
- *b. *Buck v. Bell*
- c. *Skinner v. Oklahoma*
- d. *Ruffin v. Commonwealth*

17. Which case marked the end of most sterilizations?

- a. *Holt v. Sarver*
- b. *Buck v. Bell*
- *c. *Skinner v. Oklahoma*
- d. *Ruffin v. Commonwealth*

18. Which of the following was not listed as an example of a “big house” prison?

- a. Alcatraz
- b. Sing Sing
- c. Stateville
- * d. Rikers

19. The positivist ideal that criminal behavior could be “cured” through medical means greatly influenced American corrections through which decades?

- a. 1910s and 1920s
- b. 1930s and 1940s
- *c. 1950s and 1960s
- d. 1970s and 1980s

20. By the 1960s, some prisons, most notably in _____, were fully engaged in offering a wide array of programs.

- *a. California
- b. Illinois
- c. New York
- d. New Jersey

21. In 1964, President _____, fulfilling an election promise to deal with crime, established a Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of crime and the administration of criminal justice in the United States.

- a. John F. Kennedy
- *b. Lyndon Johnson
- c. Richard Nixon
- d. Gerald Ford

22. _____ became the rallying cry of those who had long opposed prison rehabilitation and of others who had recently become disenchanted with rehabilitation efforts after Martinson's report was released in 1974.

- a. "Zero tolerance"
- b. "Change now"
- c. "Total failure"
- * d. "Nothing works"

23. Feely and Simon (1992), in "The New Penology," recognize a shift toward a(n) _____ model of penology.

- a. "punishment-based"
- b. "rehabilitation-based"
- *c. "insurance-based"
- d. "deterrence-based"

24. Which state led the nation in the percentage of citizens in prison in the 1980s?

- *a. Georgia
- b. Texas
- c. Alabama
- d. Arizona

25. "America's toughest sheriff", Sheriff Joseph M. Arpaio, runs a "no frills" administration in his county jail located in what state?

- a. California
- *b. Arizona
- c. Arkansas
- d. Nevada

26. The American Revolution brought a halt to importation of English prisoners to the United States.

- *a. True
- b. False

27. Similar to a “scarlet letter” punishment, sometimes offenders in Colonial America were branded with a hot iron, for example, the letter “V” for vagabond or the letter “D” for drunkard.

*a. True

b. False

28. The U.S. Supreme Court has used the phrase “objectively reasonable” in deciding whether certain punishments are Constitutional.

a. True

*b. False

29. Eastern State Penitentiary was America’s “first true correctional institution.”

a. True

*b. False

30. The method of administration used at Eastern came to be known as the “Pennsylvania system” or “separate system,” and Auburn became associated with the term “congregate system.”

*a. True

b. False