

9) Jail fever was a common term for

- A) mental illness.
- B) typhus.
- C) claustrophobia.
- D) psychosis.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

10) Which of the following ideas was not conceived by Cesare Beccaria?

- A) Individuals should be regarded as innocent until proven guilty.
- B) Torture during criminal procedures should be abolished.
- C) Preventing crimes is more important than punishment for crimes.
- D) The purpose of punishment is to provide social revenge.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13, 14, 15

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

11) Bentham's "hedonistic calculus" was developed from the belief that

- A) the effectiveness of deterrence can be calculated mathematically.
- B) math and science are interconnected.
- C) crime can be controlled through statistical analysis.
- D) behavior can be influenced in a scientific manner.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

12) Which of the following describes Bentham's idea that the main objective of an intelligent person is to maximize pleasure and minimize pain?

- A) Hedonistic calculus
- B) Friedensgeld
- C) Civil death
- D) Lex humana

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Basic

13) All of the following are among John Howard's principles for a penitentiary system except

- A) systematic inspection.
- B) hard physical labor.
- C) secure and sanitary structures.
- D) abolition of fees.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

14) The deportation of criminals to America from England between 1596 and 1776 was known as

- A) restitution.
- B) exoneration.
- C) transportation.
- D) inquisition.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 18

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

Level: Basic

15) The deportation of criminals to America from England stopped because of

- A) persistent complaints filed against the monarchy.
- B) the beginning of the American Revolution.
- C) a decision to redirect transportation to Australia.
- D) the increasingly expensive cost of the voyages.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

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

Level: Intermediate

16) Old transport ships that were anchored in rivers and harbors in Britain to confine criminal offenders were known as

- A) hulks.
- B) Bridewells.
- C) gaols.
- D) workhouses.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

17) The Hospice of San Michele in Rome exclusively handled

- A) the elderly.
- B) the criminally insane.
- C) juveniles.
- D) the terminally ill.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

18) Which of the following was not one of the main concepts carried over from the earliest cellular institutions?

- A) Withholding food from inmates
- B) Community-centered labor
- C) Individual sleeping areas
- D) A monastic regimen of silence and expiation

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

19) The first true correctional institution in America was

- A) Mamertine Prison.
- B) the Great Law.
- C) the Walnut Street Jail.
- D) the Brank.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

20) The system of prison discipline that used total isolation or solitary confinement was known as the

- A) Great Law.
- B) English Anglican Code.
- C) Quaker Code.
- D) Pennsylvania System.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

21) Which of the following led to the ultimate failure of the Walnut Street Jail program?

- A) Too many prisoners revolted.
- B) It became overcrowded.
- C) There were not enough inmates.
- D) Disease became too rampant.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

22) Which of the following shows the correct historical sequence for the development of correctional philosophies?

- A) Corporal punishment, penal servitude, workhouses, penitentiaries
- B) Corporal punishment, workhouses, penal servitude, penitentiaries
- C) Penal servitude, corporal punishment, workhouses, penitentiaries
- D) Workhouses, corporal punishment, penal servitude, penitentiaries

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6, 8, 12, 22

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

## 1.2 True-False

1) Early in history, personal revenge was often considered obligatory.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

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

Level: Intermediate

2) The first punishment imposed by society was probably outlawry.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

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

Level: Basic

3) The concept of lex talionis first appears in the Bible.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6

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

Level: Intermediate

4) Civil death was an early name for penal servitude.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

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

Level: Intermediate

5) The most common forms of state punishment over the centuries were corporal punishments.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.

Level: Basic

6) The use of capital and corporal punishment was based on the belief that public punishment would be a deterrent to potential criminals.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

7) The emergence of secular law was supported by scholars advocating the independence of the monarchy from the pope.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

8) Sir Thomas More argued that the primary way to prevent crime was through punishment.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

9) In the early days of secular law, extremely severe punishment did not curtail the volume of crime.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

10) Originally, imprisonment was just used as a means to hold the accused until an official punishment was handed out.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 11

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

Level: Intermediate

11) Workhouses were designed as places of confinement for convicted criminals.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12