

***Criminal Justice: A Brief Introduction, 13e* (Schmallegger)**
Chapter 1 What Is Criminal Justice?

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of the following was associated with the Prohibition years of the early twentieth century?

- A) An increase in street crime
- B) A rise in terrorist incidents
- C) A wave of organized criminal activity
- D) An increased emphasis on individual rights

Answer: C

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Basic

2) As society became more focused on individual rights in the 1960s and 1970s, what happened to crime in the United States?

- A) Reported crime decreased dramatically.
- B) Reported crime increased dramatically.
- C) Reported crime remained stable.
- D) Unreported crime increased dramatically.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Basic

3) In the 1990s, the perception that crime rates were increasing and that offenders were not being punished resulted in an increased focus on _____.

- A) social justice
- B) individual accountability
- C) due process
- D) the consensus model

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

4) Which of the following would support the protection of personal freedoms and civil rights?

- A) Crime-control advocates
- B) States'-rights advocates
- C) Public-order advocates
- D) Individual-rights advocates

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Difficult

5) A person who believes that under certain circumstances involving a criminal threat to public safety, the interests of society should take precedence over individual rights is a(n) _____.

- A) due-process advocate
- B) individual-rights advocate
- C) civil justice advocate
- D) public-order advocate

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Difficult

6) _____ is an ideal that embraces all aspects of civilized life and is linked to fundamental notions of fairness and to cultural beliefs about right and wrong.

- A) Public order advocacy
- B) Vigilante justice
- C) Social justice
- D) Civil justice

Answer: C

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.

Level: Basic

7) Criminal justice is truth in action within the process of _____.

- A) administration of justice
- B) civil justice
- C) social justice
- D) civil rights

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.

Level: Intermediate

8) Which model assumes that the components of the criminal justice work together harmoniously to achieve justice?

- A) The consensus model
- B) The crime-control model
- C) The due-process model
- D) The conflict model

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

9) The idea of a criminal justice *nonsystem*, in which different criminal justice agencies are more self-serving and focus more on performance measures than on justice, is the basis of the _____.

- A) due-process model
- B) consensus model
- C) crime-control model
- D) conflict model

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

10) A(n) _____ issued by a judge provides the legal basis for the police to apprehend a suspect.

- A) warrant
- B) indictment
- C) arraignment
- D) hearing

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

11) During which stage in the criminal justice process are suspects photographed and fingerprinted?

- A) Arraignment
- B) Booking
- C) Preliminary hearing
- D) Indictment

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

12) In the criminal justice process, which of the following must occur before a preliminary hearing may take place?

- A) First appearance
- B) Adjudication
- C) Indictment
- D) Arraignment

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Intermediate

13) One purpose of the _____ is to provide an opportunity for bail.

- A) adjudication
- B) preliminary hearing
- C) first appearance
- D) indictment

Answer: C

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

14) At the preliminary hearing, the judge will _____.

- A) decide whether the case should go to trial
- B) ask the defendant to enter a plea
- C) tell the suspects of the charges against them
- D) seek to determine whether there is probable cause

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

15) Due process refers to _____.

- A) multiculturalism
- B) evidence-based practices
- C) adversarial justice
- D) procedural fairness

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

16) Which Supreme Court era is remembered for its concern with protecting the innocent against massive power of the state in criminal proceedings?

- A) The Warren Court
- B) The Roberts Court
- C) The Burger Court
- D) The Rehnquist Court

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

17) An offender who has served a portion of a prison sentence may be released on _____.

- A) probation
- B) bail
- C) correction
- D) parole

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

18) Which model emphasizes the efficient arrest and conviction of criminal offenders?

- A) due-process model
- B) crime-control model
- C) conflict model
- D) consensus model

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

19) Which model requires the police to recognize a suspect's rights during arrest and interrogation?

- A) The conflict model
- B) The crime-control model
- C) The due-process model
- D) The consensus model

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14-15

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

20) Crime-fighting strategies that have been scientifically tested and are based on social science research are known as _____.

- A) procedural strategies
- B) social justice
- C) sentinel events
- D) evidence-based practice

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Describe the role of evidence-based practice in contemporary criminal justice.

Level: Basic

21) _____ is the scientific study of the causes and prevention of crime and the rehabilitation and punishment of offenders.

- A) Criminology
- B) Due process
- C) Psychology
- D) Criminal justice

Answer: A

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Describe the role of evidence-based practice in contemporary criminal justice.

Level: Basic

22) Early criminal justice education _____.

- A) was primarily theoretical
- B) encouraged scientific research into the operation of the criminal justice system
- C) was an extension of on-the-job training for working practitioners
- D) emphasized the techniques of social scientific research

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Describe the role of evidence-based practice in contemporary criminal justice.

Level: Intermediate

23) _____ describes a society that contains many different cultures.

- A) Postmodernism
- B) Multiculturalism
- C) Polygamy
- D) Professionalism

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.

Level: Basic

24) Multiculturalism is one form of _____.

- A) homogeneity
- B) traditionalism
- C) diversity
- D) ethnocentrism

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.

Level: Basic

25) A police officer working in a multicultural community requires a high level of _____ to be able to interact effectively with everyone in the community.

- A) ethnocentrism
- B) diversity
- C) cultural competence
- D) due process

Answer: C

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.

Level: Intermediate

1.2 True/False Questions

1) The crime epidemic that occurred between 1850 and 1880 was due primarily to social upheaval caused by large-scale immigration and the Civil War.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Basic

2) The emphasis on individual rights seen during the 1960s and 1970s was accompanied by a dramatic decrease in reported criminal activity.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 3-4

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Basic

3) In the mid-1980s, the sale and use of illicit drugs decreased to an all-time low.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Basic

4) The 2002 Sarbanes-Oxley Act was intended to deter corporate fraud and to hold business executives accountable for their actions.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Basic

5) During the civil rights era, society focused on providing increased rights to victims of crime.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Basic

6) By the early twenty-first century, public opinion began to view criminals as dangerous social predators.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Basic

7) Public-order advocates support the interests of society over individual rights.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Basic

8) The administration of justice focuses on the laws of civil procedure and the various procedures and activities relating to fairness in relationship between citizens, government agencies, and businesses in private matters.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.

Level: Basic

9) Civil justice concerns itself with fairness in relationships among citizens, government agencies, and businesses in private matters.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.

Level: Basic

10) The systems model of criminal justice is an accurate representation of how the criminal justice system works.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Intermediate

11) The conflict model assumes that the criminal justice system's components function primarily to serve their own interests.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

12) The purpose of the first appearance is to determine if there is enough evidence against the defendant to continue the criminal justice process.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Intermediate

13) In some states, the prosecutor may seek to continue the case against a defendant by filing an "information" with the court.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Intermediate

14) The first ten amendments of the United States Constitution are collectively known as the Bill of Rights.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

15) Due process is specifically guaranteed only in the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

16) Many modern rights result from Supreme Court interpretations of the U.S. Constitution.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 13-14

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

17) The crime-control model emphasizes the efficient arrest and conviction of criminal offenders.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

18) Evidence-based practice refers to evidence of a crime that may be used at trial.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Describe the role of evidence-based practice in contemporary criminal justice.

Level: Basic

19) In a society that respects and encourages diversity, all lifestyle choices are seen as acceptable.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.

Level: Intermediate

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) Social _____ is a condition that is said to exist when a group is faced with social change, conflict, and a lack of consensus.

Answer: disorganization

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Basic

2) _____ advocates focus on protecting personal freedoms and civil rights within society, including the criminal justice process.

Answer: Individual-rights

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Basic

3) _____ justice is linked to notions of fairness and cultural beliefs about right and wrong

Answer: Social

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.

Level: Basic

4) The _____ model of criminal justice assumes that each of the component parts strive toward a common goal.

Answer: consensus

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

5) An individual who believes that the various criminal justice agencies have different and competing goals would probably adhere to the _____ model of criminal justice.

Answer: conflict

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Intermediate

6) A(n) _____ issued by a judge provides the legal basis for the police to apprehend a suspect.

Answer: warrant

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

7) The defendant is asked to enter a plea at the _____.

Answer: arraignment

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

8) Due process means _____ fairness.

Answer: procedural

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

9) The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution makes due process binding on the states.

Answer: Fourteenth

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

10) The _____ model emphasizes individual rights at all stages of justice system processing.

Answer: due-process

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Basic

11) _____ practice refers to strategies to fight crime that have been scientifically tested and that are based on social science research.

Answer: Evidence-based

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Describe the role of evidence-based practice in contemporary criminal justice.

Level: Basic

12) A(n) _____ society is one that contains many diverse groups with unique identities that also participate in the larger society's legal and political systems.

Answer: multicultural

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.

Level: Basic

13) Cultural _____ involves the ability to interact effectively with people of different cultures.

Answer: competence

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.

Level: Basic

1.4 Matching Questions

Match the time period with the corresponding historical event.

- A) A crime epidemic occurred, apparently related to social upheaval caused in part by large-scale immigration
- B) An increase in reports of serious crimes such as assault, rape, and murder
- C) An epidemic of mass shootings and random violence in public venues
- D) The growth of organized crime as a result of Prohibition
- E) The passage of the USA PATRIOT Act
- F) A dramatic increase in the use and sale of illicit drugs
- G) Relative stability of crime rates
- H) The development of a "get tough on crime" era
- I) A focus on corporate and white-collar crime and the passage of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
- J) A focus on civil rights and a significant increase in reported crime

1) 1850-1880

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

2) 1920-1933

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

3) 1940s-1960s

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

4) 1960-1970

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

5) 1970s

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

6) 1980s

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

7) Late 1990s

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

8) 2001

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

9) 2002-2003

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

10) 2012-2016

Page Ref: 3-5

Objective: Summarize the history of crime in America and corresponding changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) A 2) D 3) G 4) J 5) B 6) F 7) H 8) E 9) I 10) C

Match the core component of the criminal justice system to its functions.

- A) Criminal courts
- B) Police
- C) Correctional agencies

11) Carry out imposed sentences

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

12) Ensure due process

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

13) Rehabilitate convicted offenders

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

14) Maintain public order

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

15) Provide safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

16) Decide criminal cases

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

17) Ensure community safety

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

18) Apprehend offenders

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

19) Impose sentences on the guilty

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Basic

Answers: 11) C 12) A 13) C 14) B 15) C 16) A 17) B 18) B 19) A

Match the element of the criminal justice process with its definition.

- A) The point at which the defendant is asked to enter a plea
- B) A formal accusation submitted to a court by a grand jury
- C) Bringing suspects before a magistrate shortly after arrest to be advised of the charges against them, advised of their rights, and given the opportunity for bail
- D) An administrative procedure where pictures, fingerprints and personal information are obtained
- E) The judge determines the punishment for a convicted offender
- F) A proceeding before a judge to establish if there is sufficient evidence against a person to continue the justice process
- G) A formal written accusation filed with the court by the prosecutor
- H) Taking a person into custody and limiting his or her freedom

20) Preliminary Hearing

Page Ref: 12-14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

21) Booking

Page Ref: 12-14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

22) Sentencing

Page Ref: 12-14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

23) Information

Page Ref: 12-14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

24) Arrest

Page Ref: 12-14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

25) First appearance

Page Ref: 12-14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

26) Indictment

Page Ref: 12-14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

27) Arraignment

Page Ref: 12-14

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Basic

Answers: 20) F 21) D 22) E 23) G 24) H 25) C 26) B 27) A

1.5 Essay Questions

1) Explain the two main viewpoints within the criminal justice system — individual rights and public order advocates.

Answer: Individual-rights advocates seek to protect personal freedoms within society and the criminal justice process. Public-order advocates believe that under certain circumstances involving a criminal threat to public safety, the interests of society should take precedence over individual rights.

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Intermediate

2) Identify the three main components of the criminal justice system and outline their main functions.

Answer: The police enforce the law, investigate crimes, apprehend offenders, reduce and prevent crime, maintain public order, ensure community safety, provide emergency and related community services, and protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals.

The courts conduct fair and impartial trials, decide criminal cases, ensure due process, determine guilt or innocence, impose sentences on the guilty, uphold the law, require fairness throughout the justice process, protect the rights and freedoms of anyone facing processing by the justice system, and provide a check on the exercise of power by other justice system agencies.

Corrections carries out sentences imposed by the courts; provides safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders; protects the community; rehabilitates, reforms, and reintegrates convicted offenders back into the community; and respects the legal and human rights of the convicted.

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Intermediate

3) Explain the consensus and conflict models.

Answer: The consensus model is a criminal justice perspective that assumes that the system's components work together harmoniously to achieve the social product we call justice. It essentially emphasizes a systems model of criminal justice. The conflict model is a criminal justice perspective that assumes that the system's components function primarily to serve their own interests. According to this theoretical framework, justice is more a product of conflicts among agencies within the system than it is the result of cooperation among component agencies.

Page Ref: 10-12

Objective: Describe the American criminal justice system in terms of its three major components and their respective functions.

Level: Intermediate

4) List and explain the four pretrial stages within the American criminal justice process that occur after booking and involve the courts.

Answer: *First appearance* – Within hours of arrest, suspects must be brought before a magistrate (a judicial officer) for an initial appearance. The judge will tell them of the charges against them, again advise them of their rights, and may sometimes provide the opportunity for bail.

Preliminary hearing – The purpose of a preliminary hearing is to establish whether sufficient evidence exists against a person to continue the justice process. At the preliminary hearing, the hearing judge will seek to determine whether there is probable cause. The process provides the prosecutor with an opportunity to test the strength of the evidence.

Information or indictment – In some states the prosecutor may seek to continue the case against a defendant by filing an information with the court. Other states require an indictment be returned by a grand jury. The grand jury hears evidence presented by the prosecutor and decides whether the case should go to trial.

Arraignment – At arraignment the accused stands before a judge and hears the information or indictment against him. Defendants are again notified of their rights and asked to enter a plea. Please include not guilty, guilty, and no contest. No contest may result in a conviction but cannot be used in trial as an admission of guilt.

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe the process of American criminal justice, including the stages of criminal case processing.

Level: Intermediate

5) Define multiculturalism and discuss the importance of multiculturalism in the criminal justice process.

Answer: Multiculturalism describes a society that is home to a multitude of different cultures, each with its own set of norms, values, and routine behaviors. Although American society today is truly a multicultural society, composed of a wide variety of racial and ethnic heritages, diverse religions, incongruous values, disparate traditions, and distinct languages, multiculturalism in America is not new. Race, ethnicity, diversity, and religion are all parts of this response and how they influence the justice system. Multiculturalism is the existence within one society of diverse groups that maintain unique cultural identities while frequently accepting and participating in the larger society's legal and political systems. Multiculturalism is often used in conjunction with the term diversity to identify many distinctions of social significance. Discussion of diversity and its impact on multiculturalism adds to the response.

Page Ref: 16-17

Objective: Explain how multiculturalism and social diversity present challenges to and opportunities for the American system of criminal justice.

Level: Intermediate

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Discuss how the recent occurrences in Ferguson, Missouri and New York City, in which police officers killed unarmed black men, and the various protests and other events that followed, may have created controversy between individual-rights and public-order advocates.

Answer: Answers will vary but should include some discussion of the concerns of each perspective and the questions that supporters of each perspective may ask in response to these recent events.

Page Ref: 2-3; 6-8

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Difficult

2) How do the views of individual-rights advocates and public-order advocates differ? What similarities are there between the two perspectives? How can the concerns of both viewpoints be balanced? Which model do you prefer and why?

Answer: Answers will vary but should include a review of the main viewpoints of each perspective and a discussion of the challenge involved in balancing personal freedoms and individual rights with the need for social control and the respect for legitimate authority.

Page Ref: 6-8

Objective: Describe the public-order (crime-control) and individual-rights (due-process) perspectives of criminal justice, concluding with how the criminal justice system balances the two perspectives.

Level: Difficult

3) What does justice mean to you? Discuss the three types of justice and their effect on individual rights to support your answer.

Answer: Answers will vary but should include a review of civil justice, criminal justice, and the administration of justice.

Page Ref: 8-9

Objective: Explain the relationship of criminal justice to general concepts of equity and fairness.

Level: Intermediate

4) What does *due process of law* mean to you? How important is due process in relation to social control and the control and prevention of crime? In what situations might it be appropriate to sacrifice some due process to ensure social control? Explain and support your answer.

Answer: Answers will vary but should include a discussion of the concept of due process and the due process model, as well as a discussion of the crime control model and the importance of social control.

Page Ref: 13-14

Objective: Define due process of law, including where the American legal system guarantees due process.

Level: Difficult

