

TEST BANK—Chapter 1

True/False Questions

1. The juvenile justice system is not responsible for controlling and correcting the delinquent behavior of youths. [F]
2. The juvenile justice system does not operate in a vacuum. [T]
3. There are no provisions in the U.S. Constitution that guarantee a separate system of justice for juveniles. [T]
4. The current "get tough" strategies include the movement of the juvenile justice philosophy away from saving the youth and toward protection of the public. [T]
5. The phrase "juvenile justice" fully describes the vast responsibilities of our current juvenile justice system. [F]
6. There are three primary types of juvenile delinquency cases. [F]
7. All states have statutes that define an upper age limit for juvenile court jurisdiction. [T]
8. The juvenile justice system is based on the concept that the state has a right and a duty to assure the health, safety, and welfare of children. [T]
9. The measure of crime committed by persons under the age of 18 years is easy. [F]
10. The most frequent juvenile arrests occur for armed robbery. [F0]
11. Teen homicide rates have declined in the past twenty years. [F2]
12. The Twentieth Century Fund Task Force concluded that most youth crime is not violent crime. [T8]
13. The Philadelphia Cohort Studies concluded that violent juvenile offenders were a very small fraction of the total number of youths. [T16]
14. The Columbus Cohort Study concluded that the frequency of arrests declines with age. [T7]
15. The cohort studies seem to confirm the conclusion that most violent juvenile crime is committed by a relatively small percentage of youths. [T7]

Completion Questions

1. The juvenile court systems in all fifty states were created by _____. [statutes]
2. Conduct such as truancy and curfew violations are considered as _____ offenses. [status]
3. The Latin term _____ is roughly translated as the right of the government to take care of minors and others who can not take care of themselves. [parens patriae]
4. The first major crime statistics were used to measure the society's _____. [moral health]
5. The phrase _____ is commonly used to refer to crimes that are committed but are not discovered, reported, or recorded by law enforcement agencies. [dark figure of crime]

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The juvenile justice system is based on the concept that:
 - a. The family has sole authority to assure the health and safety of its children.
 - b. The federal government has the primary duty to assure the health and safety of children.
 - c. The state has a right and duty to assure the health, safety and welfare of children.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
 - e. None of the above are correct. [c.]
2. The first major crime statistics were used to measure:
 - a. The effectiveness of criminal justice agencies.
 - b. The society's moral health.
 - c. The extent of juvenile crime in the country.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
 - e. None of the above are correct. [b.]

3. The Philadelphia Cohorts Study concluded that:
 - a. Juvenile violent offenders were a very small fraction of the total number of youths.
 - b. As a rule, juveniles do not typically progress from less serious to more serious crime.
 - c. Most violent juvenile crimes do not involve the use of weapons.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
 - e. None of the above are correct. [d.]
4. The Columbus Cohort Study concluded that:
 - a. The frequency of arrests decline with age.
 - b. Most adult-type crimes committed by juveniles are violent crimes.
 - c. Over half of adult offenders were arrested at least twice as a juvenile for an index crime.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
 - e. None of the above are correct. [a]
5. The Twentieth Century Fund Task Force concluded that:
 - a. Most youth crime is violent crime.
 - b. Most youth who commit crime as juveniles become career criminals
 - c. Most young people violate the law at some point during adolescence.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
 - e. None of the above are correct. [c]

Essay Questions

1. Explain why it is difficult to assess the numbers of crimes committed by persons under the age of 18 years.
2. Explain the importance and compare the results of the cohort studies.
3. Define juvenile justice.
4. Discuss the "get tough" strategies currently being used with juvenile offenders.
5. Explain the importance of "family authority" in dealing with juvenile offenders.

TEST BANK—Chapter 2

True/False Questions

1. Even primitive tribes exercised some form of social control of the behavior of their members. [T]
2. Children, unlike adults, were never subjected to banishment as a form of punishment. [F]
3. One method of handling an unwanted child was by the use of an apprenticeship. [T]
4. The Code of Hammurabi did not provide for the adoption of children. [F]
5. The concept of childhood began to emerge around 1700 BC. [F]
6. In the 1600s, if an apprentice was delinquent, he or she could be sued in the Mayor's Court. [T]
7. In the 1700s, transportation was also used to remove delinquent youths from London. [T]
8. The first private prison for young offenders was established in North Carolina in 1788. [F]
9. The concept of *parens patriae* can be traced to the law courts in ancient Greece. [F]
10. During the early 1800s, the state legislatures began to delegate the role of *parens patriae* to the court systems. [T]
11. The period between 1899 and 1967 is referred to as the era of "socialized juvenile justice." [T]
12. The 1967 Task Force Report: *Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime* is credited with establishing the era of "socialized juvenile justice." [F]
13. President Reagan, in an attempt to end the punishment-oriented perspective, appointed Alfred Regency as administrator of the OJJDP. [F]
14. By the end of the 1980s, at least one-third of the states had some form of punishment-oriented sentencing statutes for juvenile offenders. [T]
15. James Q. Wilson contended that young offenders were rational persons who needed and deserved punishment. [T]

Completion Questions

1. The first major code of laws is believed to be the _____.
[Code of Hammurabi]
2. Transportation to _____ was also used to remove delinquent children from London. [Australia]
3. The first private prison for young offenders was established in _____.
[England]
4. The first houses of _____ were built by child-saving organizations concerned primarily with poverty, vice, and neglected families. [refuge]
5. The basic philosophy contained in the first juvenile court acts was the right of the state to act _____. [in loco parent]

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the below statements are correct regarding the early history of juvenile justice?
 - a. Primitive tribes did not exercise social control over the behavior of its members.
 - b. Banishment was never used to control children.
 - c. Little has been recorded about youth crime in our early history.
 - d. All the above are correct.
 - e. None of the above are correct. [c]
2. Which of the below statements are correct regarding the Code of Hammurabi?
 - a. It is believed to be the first major code of laws.
 - b. It was established by King Hammurabi.
 - c. The code had a family portion.
 - d. All the above are correct.
 - e. None of the above are correct. [d.]
3. Which of the below statements are correct concerning the concept of childhood?
 - a. The concept of childhood developed in about 1700 BC.
 - b. The concept of childhood was opposed by the churchmen.
 - c. The concept of childhood was not related to advances in medical science.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
 - e. None of the above are correct. [e.]

4. The first private prison for youth was established in:
- a. New York
 - b. Australia
 - c. England
 - d. California
 - e. Philadelphia [c]
5. The minimum age limit for apprenticeship in England was eventually established at:
- a. 11 years of age
 - b. 12 years of age
 - c. 14 years of age
 - d. 16 years of age [b.]
6. The concept of *parens patriae* can be traced back to:
- a. the law courts of England
 - b. the Chancery Court of England
 - c. the church schools
 - d. the English King [b.]
7. The movement to establish separate institutions for juvenile criminals started in 1819 in:
- a. Cook County, Illinois
 - b. New York City
 - c. Chicago
 - d. Cleveland
 - e. Boston [b]
8. The first official juvenile court was established in:
- a. Cook County, Illinois
 - b. New York City
 - c. Boston
 - d. Detroit
 - e. Cleveland [a.]

Essay Questions

1. Explain the development of the juvenile court system.
2. Describe America's approach to thinking that led to the "Second Revolution."
3. Contrast and compare the approaches used in the "Second Revolution" to those used in the era of "punishment or reform."
4. Explain the differences between the terms *parens patriae* and *in loco parentis*.

