

Chapter 01 Police History and Organization

1. The first state police agency was the Texas Rangers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. The Bow Street Runners were founded by Sir Robert Peel.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. The man who is credited with establishing London's first large-scale, civil police department in 1829 is Sir Robert Peel.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

4. London's first large-scale, civil police department consisted of more than 4,000 men.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. Early American police were responsible for cleaning streets, inspecting boilers, caring for the poor and homeless, operating emergency ambulances, and performing other social services, in addition to their law enforcement duties.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

6. The concept of the sheriff can be traced back to the Praetorian Guard.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

7. John Edgar Hoover is known as the father of American policing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

8. The word police is derived from the Latin word politia, which means "civil administration."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

9. *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) held that Dred Scott could sue in court for his freedom because he was a citizen and not a piece of property.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER:

False

10. *Escobedo v. Illinois* was the U.S. Supreme Court case that applied the exclusionary rule to all states in the United States.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

11. During ninth-century England, the system of mutual pledge was employed as a strategy for maintaining stability and providing a method for people living in villages to protect one another.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

12. The U.S. Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), which desegregated schools all over the nation, created equal treatment of the races virtually overnight.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

13. In seventeenth-century England, beedles were assistants to the constables and walked the streets removing vagrants.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

14. The Metropolitan Police was organized around the beat system in which officers were assigned to relatively small permanent posts and were expected to become familiar with the area and the people residing there—making the officer a part of neighborhood life.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

15. In the North, who was the most important law enforcement official in the county during the seventeenth century?

- a. Town Marshal
- b. Constable
- c. Night watchman
- d. County Sheriff

ANSWER:

d

16. In the southern colonies, what was the main responsibility of individual citizens for protection against crime?

- a. Vigilantism
- b. Night watch
- c. Sheriff patrols

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- d. Militia defense

ANSWER:

a

17. The police represent the _____ power of government.

- a. civil
- b. administrative
- c. political
- d. military

ANSWER:

a

18. Which of the following people is considered to be the father of modern American policing?

- a. August Vollmer
- b. Robert Peel
- c. O.W. Wilson
- d. John S. Dempsey

ANSWER:

a

19. Where did modern style police departments first begin to appear in the fourteenth century?

- a. England
- b. Greece
- c. Italy
- d. France

ANSWER:

d

20. Who formed the Bow Street Runners?

- a. Henry Fielding
- b. Sir Robert Peel
- c. Patrick Colquhoun
- d. Colonel Charles Rowan

ANSWER:

a

21. With regard to early policing in England, what is Patrick Colquhoun known for?

- a. Founding the Bow Street Runners
- b. Creating the Metropolitan Police
- c. Establishing the Marine Police
- d. Establishing the first sheriffs

ANSWER:

c

22. In what northern city was the first organized American police force established during the 1800s?

- a. Boston
- b. New York City
- c. Philadelphia
- d. Chicago

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ANSWER:

a

23. What U.S. Supreme Court decision held that a Black slave could not sue in court for his freedom because he was a piece of property, not a citizen?

- a. Dred Scott v. Sandford
- b. Mapp v. Ohio
- c. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
- d. Marbury v. Madison

ANSWER:

a

24. Some historians and scholars indicate that the slave patrols in the American South were the precursor to:

- a. First modern military forces
- b. First colonial militias
- c. First modern vigilante groups
- d. First modern police forces

ANSWER:

d

25. In 1857, which Republican-controlled state police force took over the existing Democrat-controlled police force in New York City?

- a. The Municipal Police
- b. The Metropolitan Police
- c. Federal Marshals
- d. State Troopers

ANSWER:

b

26. Who was primarily responsible for law enforcement under the 1285 Statute of Winchester?

- a. The public
- b. The courts
- c. Whoever was on the day patrol
- d. Whoever was the leader of a location

ANSWER:

a

27. How were sheriffs in the North compensated for their law enforcement activities?

- a. Monthly salary
- b. Volunteer service
- c. Tax exemptions
- d. Fees for each arrest

ANSWER:

d

28. What piece of legislation made it a crime NOT to assist the night watch?

- a. Posse Comitatus Act of 1879
- b. Federal Judiciary Act of 1789
- c. Statute of Winchester

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- d. Volstead Act

ANSWER:

c

29. Which of the following statements is not true about slave codes?

- a. To ensure the economic survival of southern society through slavery
- b. To ensure freedom and liberty for all individuals irrespective of race
- c. To prevent slaves from running away or engaging in insurrection
- d. To preserve the social order in which whites dominated and subjugated Blacks

ANSWER:

b

30. Which of the following is the first state police agency?

- a. Arizona Rangers
- b. Massachusetts State Police
- c. Texas Rangers
- d. Nevada Posse

ANSWER:

c

31. According to historians, what two southern U.S. states were the first to create slave codes and, thus, an early form of patrolling?

- a. North Carolina and Georgia
- b. Mississippi and Alabama
- c. South Carolina and Tennessee
- d. Maryland and Virginia

ANSWER:

d

32. Which then-Massachusetts governor fired all of the striking police officers during a Boston police strike and later became president of the United States?

- a. Calvin Coolidge
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Theodore Roosevelt
- d. Ronald Reagan

ANSWER:

a

33. What law established National Prohibition in 1920?

- a. Olmstead Act
- b. Homestead Act
- c. Volstead Act
- d. Federal Judiciary Act

ANSWER:

c

34. What is the meaning of the Latin term posse comitatus, a law which sheriffs and marshals called upon in the late 1700s?

- a. "civil administration"
- b. "the power of the county"

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- c. "one man rule"
- d. "justice at all costs"

ANSWER:

b

35. What is the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement which President Herbert Hoover created in 1929 called?

- a. Wickersham Commission
- b. Kefauver Commission
- c. Crime Commission
- d. Kerner Commission

ANSWER:

a

36. Which one of the following figures created practices that started to professionalize the U.S. police, including incorporating university education as a part of police training?

- a. August Vollmer
- b. O. W. Wilson
- c. Raymond Blaine Fosdick
- d. J. Edgar Hoover

ANSWER:

a

37. O. W. Wilson is noted historically for what contribution to modern policing?

- a. Creating an internal police corruption task force
- b. Creating the first professional police society, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
- c. Developing modern management and administrative techniques
- d. Conducting the first national study of the U.S. criminal justice system

ANSWER:

c

38. Who was appointed as the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1924 and played a key role in transforming the FBI into a leading law enforcement agency?

- a. August Vollmer
- b. O. W. Wilson
- c. J. Edgar Hoover
- d. Richard Sylvester

ANSWER:

c

39. On what societal issue did the U.S. Supreme Court focus during the 1960s?

- a. Expanding governmental authority
- b. Police rights
- c. Individual rights
- d. Corporate rights

ANSWER:

c

40. How was policing and order maintenance typically handled in early societies?

- a. By uniformed, organized police departments

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- b. Through the use of the military in peacetime
- c. As a private matter with citizens responsible for protection
- d. By specialized investigative units called "questors"

ANSWER:

c

41. Which U.S. Supreme Court case defined the constitutional right to counsel at police interrogation?

- a. Mapp v. Ohio
- b. Miranda v. Arizona
- c. Escobedo v. Illinois
- d. Brown v. Mississippi

ANSWER:

c

42. Today, persons who are in police custody and set to be interrogated must be advised of their constitutional rights. What U.S. Supreme Court case set this precedent?

- a. *Mapp v. Ohio*
- b. *Brown v. Mississippi*
- c. *Escobedo v. Illinois*
- d. *Miranda v. Arizona*

ANSWER:

d

43. What New York City police officer shared his tales of corruption with the New York Times, which resulted in the Knapp Commission?

- a. David Owens
- b. Whitman Knapp
- c. Frank Serpico
- d. Julius LaRosa

ANSWER:

c

44. What criminal justice scholar published the 1920 book, *American Police Systems*, which studied the police of 72 American cities?

- a. Bruce Smith
- b. O. W. Wilson
- c. Raymond Blaine Fosdick
- d. Estes Kefauver

ANSWER:

b

45. What private policing agency thwarted the alleged "Baltimore Plot" to assassinate president-elect Abraham Lincoln shortly before the Civil War?

- a. The Pinkerton Agency
- b. The Rocky Mountain Detective Association
- c. Wells Fargo and Company
- d. The Texas Rangers

ANSWER:

a

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46. What modern era tool did William J. Bratton use to completely reengineer the New York City Police Department to make reducing crime its primary objective?

- a. SWAT
- b. Use of helicopters
- c. CompStat
- d. Community policing

ANSWER:

c

47. In 1991, what Los Angeles incident inflamed police-community relations?

- a. Charles Manson's arrest
- b. The L.A. shootout
- c. The reinstatement of the death penalty
- d. The Rodney King beating

ANSWER:

d

48. What piece of legislation gives law enforcement the ability to search, seize, detain, or eavesdrop in their pursuit of possible terrorists?

- a. Posse Comitatus Act
- b. USA Patriot Act
- c. Statute of Winchester
- d. Volstead Act

ANSWER:

b

49. What was the primary responsibility of the watch in the rudimentary form of policing in England?

- a. Patrolling the streets and enforcing the criminal law
- b. Investigating criminal cases and serving as bodyguards
- c. Protecting merchandise in the port of London
- d. Assisting magistrates in courts

ANSWER:

a

50. Who were the thief-takers in 17th century English policing?

- a. Official law enforcement officers
- b. Private citizens with official status
- c. Magistrates appointed by the king
- d. Individuals paid by the king for every criminal they arrested

ANSWER:

a

51. Why is the police referred to as a civil authority?

- a. It emphasizes the military power of government during times of war.
- b. It highlights the role of the police in urban administration.
- c. It underscores the need for military forces in policing neighborhoods.
- d. It suggests the police's primary responsibility in wartime situations.

ANSWER:

b

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52. Who is credited with laying the foundation for the first modern police force in the 18th century?

- a. Henry Ford
- b. Abraham Lincoln
- c. Henry Fielding
- d. Robert Mueller

ANSWER:

c

53. What was the trigger for the 1964 Harlem riot?

- a. A political rally
- b. A police shooting
- c. A gang altercation
- d. A labor strike

ANSWER:

b

54. Who is credited with establishing the first police department, the London Metropolitan Police, in 1829?

- a. Henry Fielding
- b. Sir Robert Peel
- c. Louis IX
- d. Augustus Comte

ANSWER:

b

55. Why did policing in Britain have so much influence in the origin and evolution of American policing?

- a. It is because the United States and Britain are close allies
- b. It is because the United States was once a colony of Britain
- c. It was because the United States admired the British style of policing
- d. It was because British policing was the best and the United States copied it

ANSWER:

b

56. What controversial law was passed in the aftermath of 9/11 to enhance law enforcement powers?

- a. USA Patriot Act
- b. Homeland Security Act
- c. Counterterrorism Act
- d. Civil Liberties Protection

ANSWER:

a

57. What was the primary law enforcement system in the northern colonies during the seventeenth century?

- a. Slave patrols
- b. Sheriff and militia
- c. Night watch
- d. Vigilantism

ANSWER:

b

58. What is the computer-based management program that many say was responsible for New York City's drop in crime

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rate in the mid- to late-1990s?

- a. Hotspot
- b. Geographic Information System
- c. Crime mapping
- d. CompStat

ANSWER:

d

59. What is the main focus of the Black Lives Matter movement?

- a. Protesting against the war on police
- b. Advocating for the rights of law enforcement officers
- c. Ending perceived police brutality against African Americans
- d. Supporting police in their counterterrorism efforts

ANSWER:

c

60. The Rodney King incident in 1991 involved:

- a. A terrorist act
- b. A hostage situation
- c. Police beating of an African American
- d. A sniper shooting

ANSWER:

c

61. Explain how the evolution of the slave patrols in the 1700s marked the first advances in American policing.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

62. Are Peel's Nine Principles relevant to policing today? Why or why not?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

63. Discuss how the English police experience influenced American policing and the criminal justice system during the colonial period and the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Provide specific examples.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

64. Explain the significance of the creation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and its impact on policing in the United States.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

65. Describe the social climate of the United States in the 1960s, the public perception of police at the time, and the effects of key Supreme Court decisions at that time on American policing.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

66. Compare and contrast policing before the creation of the London Metropolitan Police and policing today.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

67. Compare and contrast the colonial northern watch with the southern slave patrols.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

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68. How did technological advances change the police officer's role in the nineteenth century?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

69. Explain why the Wickersham Commission was created and summarize its recommendations for policing.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

70. What is the CompStat process and how did it affect policing?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

71. Reflect on the development of the Black Lives Matter movement and its effect on policing.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

72. Summarize the changes that occurred in law enforcement following the terrorist attacks on 9/11.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.