

Chapter 01 The Correctional System

Multiple Choice

Which of the following were prisons established by the Church in the Middle Ages for those involved in offensive acts such as incest and magic?

1. Which of the following were prisons established by the Church in the Middle Ages for those involved ...

- a. bridewells
- b. houses of corrections
- c. the Citadel
- d. monastic confinement

ANSWER: d

2. Who believed that the law should accomplish some utilitarian purpose?

- a. Jeremy Bentham
- b. John Howard
- c. Cesare Becarria
- d. Paul Ambrose

ANSWER: a

3. Where would vagrants, beggars, and delinquents be forced to work by way of discipline and punishment?

- a. bridewells
- b. houses of corrections
- c. Jesuit house of refuge
- d. monastic confinement

ANSWER: b

4. The first formal legal code was the:

- a. Code of Hammurabi.
- b. Declaration of Independence.
- c. Magna Carta.
- d. Twelve Tables.

ANSWER: a

5. Who was an English sheriff who advocated jail reform?

- a. Jeremy Bentham
- b. John Howard
- c. Frank Connelly
- d. Alexander Maconochie

ANSWER: b

6. Who developed the Irish mark system, where inmates could eventually earn early

release?

- a. Zebulon Brockway
- b. John Howard
- c. Walter Crofton
- d. Joseph Antwine

ANSWER: c

7. Which state led the way in repealing the British laws that the colonists had enacted concerning crime and punishment?

- a. Georgia
- b. Maryland
- c. New York
- d. Pennsylvania

ANSWER: d

8. A _____ is a prison in which persons found guilty of a felony are isolated from normal society.

- a. bridewell
- b. house of corrections
- c. jail
- d. penitentiary

ANSWER: d

9. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the reformatory model?

- a. housed older offenders who had medical issues
- b. featured indeterminate sentencing and parole
- c. classified prisoners
- d. provided educational and vocational training

ANSWER: a

10. Which penal system is based on the belief that most prisoners would benefit from the experience of incarceration?

- a. Carolina model
- b. New York model
- c. Pennsylvania model
- d. Texas model

ANSWER: c

11. Who felt strongly about the merits of the reformatory model?

- a. Zebulon Brockway
- b. John Howard
- c. Walter Crofton
- d. Cesare Becarria

ANSWER: a

12. Which was the first institution to pay wages to prisoners as a reward for diligence and productivity?

- a. Eastern State Penitentiary
- b. Elmira Reformatory
- c. Moundsville Penitentiary
- d. Sing Sing Prison

ANSWER: b

The _____ was finished in 1829 and became a model for prisons in several European countries. It had a radial design, with seven wings, each containing 76 cells, radiating from a central hub, where control personnel were stationed.

13. ESP

- a. Eastern State Penitentiary
- b. Westgate State Penitentiary
- c. Moundsville State Penitentiary
- d. Brockway's House of Reform

ANSWER: a

Which of the following was an early advocate of medical treatment in prisons?

14. Medical Model

- a. Howard Gill
- b. Andrew McCutchen
- c. Howard Johns
- d. John Gill

ANSWER: a

Which of the following is NOT a privately run prison corporation?

15. Private Prisons

- a. Bayer-Orrick Corporations
- b. Corrections Corporation of America
- c. The GEO Company
- d. Cornell Companies

ANSWER: a

The _____ is the idea that criminality is a sickness that can be cured through psychological intervention.

16. sickness and cures

- a. medical model
- b. rehabilitative psychological model
- c. Pittsburgh model

d. Brockway approach

ANSWER: a

17. The state believes that in order for an offenders' behavior to change, punishment should:

- a. be degrading.
- b. be waived.
- c. occur before a trial.
- d. teach a lesson.

ANSWER: d

18. Punishment that is based on "getting even" for violating the social contract is known as:

- a. retribution.
- b. restitution.
- c. rehabilitation.
- d. deterrence.

ANSWER: a

19. Currently, public outrage dictates that offenders should suffer by:

- a. paying for their crimes.
- b. learning lessons.
- c. serving short sentences.
- d. having charges dropped.

ANSWER: a

20. The equity goal of punishment means that convicted offenders must:

- a. pay back their victims for their loss.
- b. pay back the justice system for costs related to processing their cases.
- c. pay back society for the disruptions caused because of their crimes.
- d. all of these

ANSWER: d

21. Which position on punishment is most closely linked to retribution?

- a. deterrence
- b. incapacitation
- c. just deserts
- d. restoration

ANSWER: c

22. Which is the goal of punishment that is designed to prevent others from committing similar crimes?

- a. deterrence
- b. incapacitation

- c. rehabilitation
- d. restoration

ANSWER: a

Which goal of punishment promotes sentencing people to prison to restrain them physically so during the time they are confined society is protected?

23. Which goal of punishment promotes sentencing people to prison to restrain them physically so during ...

- a. deterrence
- b. incapacitation
- c. rehabilitation
- d. restoration

ANSWER: b

What is the name of the policy that promotes sentencing repeat offenders to long prison terms while granting first-time and nonviolent offenders shorter and more lenient sentences?

24. What is the name of the policy that promotes sentencing repeat offenders to long prison terms while ...

- a. general incapacitation
- b. selective incapacitation
- c. general deterrence
- d. selective deterrence

ANSWER: b

25. Which aspect of sentencing views those who violate the law as “society’s victims”?

- a. deterrence
- b. incapacitation
- c. rehabilitation
- d. restoration

ANSWER: c

Which goal of sentencing has its roots in the concept that something has to be done to make amends for the harm or loss caused?

26. Which goal of sentencing has its roots in the concept that something has to be done to make amends f...

- a. deterrence
- b. incapacitation
- c. rehabilitation
- d. restoration

ANSWER: d

27. Law is created by the _____ branch of government.

- a. judicial
- b. executive
- c. legislative
- d. societal

ANSWER: c

28. The interpretation of laws is done by the _____ branch of government.

- a. judicial
- b. executive
- c. legislative
- d. societal

ANSWER: a

29. The setting of justice policy is aided by the _____ branch of government

- a. judicial
- b. executive
- c. legislative
- d. societal

ANSWER: b

In the United States, there are _____ law enforcement agencies than correctional agencies.

30. In the U.S. there are law enforcement agencies than corrections agencies....

- a. the same number of
- b. fewer
- c. significantly more
- d. none of these choices

ANSWER: c

31. The justice system is expensive to run because its employees number about:

- a. 2.4 million.
- b. 1.5 million.
- c. 200,000.
- d. 500,000.

ANSWER: a

The work of Robert Martinson and colleagues failed to find supportive data for which of the following goals of punishment?

32. Robert Martinson

- a. rehabilitation
- b. restorative justice
- c. deterrence

d. incapacitation

ANSWER: a

33. The correctional population continues to:

a. stay the same

b. decline

c. grow

d. stagnate

ANSWER: c

34. Which of the following is a challenge facing the ability of corrections to function as a system?

a. social costs

b. financial costs

c. system overload

d. all of these

ANSWER: d

35. Prison building is often a boom to many communities who view the institution(s) as:

a. environmentally friendly.

b. business.

c. structurally attractive.

d. cheap convict labor.

ANSWER: b

36. The United States is now engaging in:

a. increased application of the death penalty.

b. mass incarceration.

c. using criminals as soldiers and offering reduced sentences for service.

d. designing underwater prisons.

ANSWER: b

Subjective Short Answer

37. During the sentencing phase in his courtroom, Judge Jones gives a little speech to all the defendants who are found guilty of a crime. He does this to explain to the defendants the goals and the philosophy of punishment. Judge Jones invites juveniles into his courtroom during sentencing hearings so they will understand that people who continue to commit crimes will be punished for their actions. He does this because he is a firm believer that punishment should be public. Judge Jones also believes that punishments should be immediate and necessary. Whose principles does Judge Jones advocate?

a. Montesquieu b. Beccaria c. Bentham d. Bell

ANSWER: b

38. During the sentencing phase in his courtroom, Judge Jones gives a little speech to all the defendants who are found guilty of a crime. He does this to explain to the defendants the goals and the philosophy of punishment. Jane is being sentenced for the crime of vehicular manslaughter. She got into a car accident one morning while she was texting her boyfriend and driving on her way to work. The judge wants to use Jane as an example that texting while driving is very dangerous. He sentences her to five years in prison, hoping that others will be discouraged from also texting while driving. The goal of Jane's punishment is: a. deterrence. b. incapacitation. c. rehabilitation. d. restoration.

ANSWER: a

39. During the sentencing phase in his courtroom, Judge Jones gives a little speech to all the defendants who are found guilty of a crime. He does this to explain to the defendants the goals and the philosophy of punishment. Jerry was found guilty of armed robbery. This is his fourth conviction for the same crime, and he appears to be getting more violent in his attempts. Judge Jones tells Jerry that he is too dangerous to remain free in society and he must be sentenced to prison to restrain him. Judge Jones' reason for his 25-year prison sentence is: a. deterrence. b. incapacitation. c. rehabilitation. d. restoration.

ANSWER: b

40. During the sentencing phase in his courtroom, Judge Jones gives a little speech to all the defendants who are found guilty of a crime. He does this to explain to the defendants the goals and the philosophy of punishment. Janice pleads guilty to grand theft and forgery. She has an addiction to prescription painkillers and stole money from her employer to support her addiction. Judge Jones believes that Janice should be helped and treated rather than condemned and punished. He sentences her to a residential drug treatment program under the supervision of a probation officer. This sentence is based on the goal of sentencing of: a. deterrence. b. incapacitation. c. rehabilitation. d. restoration.

ANSWER: c

41. During the sentencing phase in his courtroom, Judge Jones gives a little speech to all the defendants who are found guilty of a crime. He does this to explain to the defendants the goals and the philosophy of punishment. Sam is a 20-year-old college student. He was out one night with some friends. He succumbed to the peer pressure of his new friends, and they decided to vandalize vehicles by smashing in the windows and slicing the tires. Sam has never been in trouble before. His friends with him that night all had lengthy criminal records. The judge decides not to cast out Sam from society. He wants to give Sam the opportunity to remain in good standing and continue with college. Sam is sentenced to community service and is required to pay for the damage of the vehicles. This sentence is based on the goal of: a. deterrence. b. incapacitation. c. rehabilitation. d. restoration.

ANSWER: d

42. Sally is a new recruit in a state correctional academy class. She has no prior knowledge of the criminal justice system and has never been in a prison before. During the first week of class she learns the fundamentals of the criminal justice system and, specifically, the correctional system. Based on what Sally learned in her first week in the

academy, which would not be one of the agencies of justice?
a.courtsb.correctionsc.executive branchd.law enforcement

ANSWER: c

43. Sally is a new recruit in a state correctional academy class. She has no prior knowledge of the criminal justice system and has never been in a prison before. During the first week of class she learns the fundamentals of the criminal justice system and, specifically, the correctional system. Sally has the ultimate goal of working in the office of community supervision that offenders are placed with after a period of incarceration. Which element of the correctional system does she aspire to work in?

a.probationb.paroletc.jaield.prison

ANSWER: b

44. Sally is a new recruit in a state correctional academy class. She has no prior knowledge of the criminal justice system and has never been in a prison before. During the first week of class she learns the fundamentals of the criminal justice system and, specifically, the correctional system. Sally is surprised to learn that many suspects are released before trial because the case is dismissed by the prosecutor. This is the practice of:

a.nolle prosequib.stare decisisc.habeas corpusd.writ of certiorari.

ANSWER: a

45. Sally is a new recruit in a state correctional academy class. She has no prior knowledge of the criminal justice system and has never been in a prison before. During the first week of class she learns the fundamentals of the criminal justice system and, specifically, the correctional system. If Sally graduates from the academy, she will end up working for the state that has the largest correctional population. Which state is this?

a.Alaskab.Californiac.Georgiad.New York

ANSWER: b

46. Sally is a new recruit in a state correctional academy class. She has no prior knowledge of the criminal justice system and has never been in a prison before. During the first week of class she learns the fundamentals of the criminal justice system and, specifically, the correctional system. The corrections academy is intent on producing quality officers who are committed to professionalism. Which of the following is NOT one of the qualities that Sally should possess?

a.to treat offenders with dignity and respect
b.to be a person committed to a learning model and to be open to new ways of doing things
c.to model the behavior of her fellow officers even if they seem to be unethical
d.to keep her personal stuff from getting in the way

ANSWER: c

True / False

47. During the Middle Ages, criminals were seen as menaces to the community and as insults to God.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

48. Montesquieu based the legitimacy of criminal sanctions on the social contract.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

49. Beccaria and Bentham both believed that the goal of the state should be deterrence, not revenge.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

50. John Howard was responsible for building the first prison in the United States, the Heritage House, in Philadelphia Pennsylvania in 1794.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

51. The Irish Mark System, developed by Lawrence Driscoll in 1794, established probation and parole requirements for Irish-born offenders in what were now English-ruled colonies.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

52. Maconochie succeeded far better than could be anticipated with his "mark" system, but the political unpopularity of what he was doing eventually resulted in his recall to England.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

53. The harsh environments of the early prisons led to mental breakdowns, suicides, and self-mutilations.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

54. Maconochie's mark system used in Norfolk Island was politically popular in England.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

55. The first large prisons to hold convicted criminals can be traced back to European dungeons of the Middle Ages.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

56. The Auburn cellblock became a model for prisons in several European countries.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

57. Under the medical model, the prison would become an analogue to the hospital.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

58. The tactics used to achieve correctional goals have shifted from one generation to the next.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

59. The justification for punishment does not express public outrage.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

60. Restorative justice is grounded in the concept that the government should surrender its control over responses to crime to the victim, the offender, and the community.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

61. The philosophy of general deterrence focuses on the fact that individual offenders should learn firsthand that crime does not pay when they experience harsh criminal penalties.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

62. Incapacitation is based on being able to predict the future needs of the offender, not on the gravity of the current offense.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

63. The executive branch has the right to overturn or ban policies that are in conflict with constitutional rights.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

64. The U.S. prison population has increased nearly fivefold since 1980.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

65. Prison crowding leads to increased inmate defiance and makes prisons more dangerous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

66. Government figures show that an African American male born today has a one in three chance of spending at least a year in prison at some point in his life.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

67. For African American children, one of every 14 has a parent behind bars on any given day.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

Completion

68. Houses of corrections run by local authorities to teach habits of industry to vagrants and idlers are known as _____.

ANSWER: bridewells

69. _____ was the first English prison reformer.

ANSWER: John Howard

70. A _____ is a prison in which persons found guilty of a felony are isolated from normal society.

ANSWER: penitentiary

71. The _____ was held in Cincinnati in 1870 to present progressive ideas about corrections.

ANSWER: First Correctional Congress

72. The _____ was finished in 1829 and became a model for prisons in several European countries.

ANSWER: Eastern State Penitentiary

73. Some lasting contributions of the _____ are indeterminate sentences, the payment of inmates for work, the supervision of inmates in the community, and a system of behavior modification.

ANSWER: reformatory model

74. _____ developed the "scamp" system at the Norfolk Prison colony in Virginia.

ANSWER: Howard Gill

75. According to the _____ philosophy, punishment is justified only when it conforms to what the guilty deserve, no more and no less.

ANSWER: just deserts

76. The _____ is the idea that punishing one person for his or her criminal acts will discourage others from committing similar acts.

ANSWER: general deterrent effect

77. Identifying high-rate offenders and providing for their long-term incarceration is known as _____.

ANSWER: selective incapacitation

78. The _____ aspect of sentencing suggests that people who violate the law are "society's victims."

ANSWER: rehabilitation

79. The _____ goal of sentencing is designed to reintegrate the criminal offender back into the community.

ANSWER: restorative justice

80. The _____ means that convicted offenders must pay back their victims for their loss, the justice system for costs related to processing their cases, and society for the disruptions caused because of their crimes.

ANSWER: equity goal of punishment

81. _____ rely on careful analysis of program outcomes using scientifically approved methods and are designed to discover which programs work with which offenders.

ANSWER: Evidence-based programs

82. The _____ appropriates funds for criminal justice agencies, thereby shaping their structure and mission.

ANSWER: legislative branch

83. A formal entry in the record of the court indicating that the prosecutor does not intend to proceed any further in the case is called _____.

ANSWER: nolle prosequi

84. The _____ is the region in the United States with the highest rate of imprisonment.

ANSWER: South

85. _____ is a term given to the high rates of incarceration in the United States.

ANSWER: Mass incarceration

True / False

86. One of the major challenges affecting the ability of corrections to function as a system is overload.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

Completion

87. The consequences of prison _____ are that it leads to increased inmate defiance and makes prisons more dangerous places to work.

ANSWER: overcrowding

Essay

88. Discuss the three Enlightenment philosophers whose philosophical ideals contributed to modern corrections.

ANSWER: Montesquieu, Beccaria, and Bentham each contributed to the development of the modern philosophies of corrections. All three were founders of the classical school of criminology. Montesquieu advocated for the moderation of punishment. Beccaria advocated that punishment should be public, immediate, and necessary. He based the legitimacy of criminal sanctions on the social contract. The goal of the law according to Beccaria was the greatest good for the greatest number of people. Bentham believed that the law should accomplish a utilitarian purpose and that criminal sanctions served the purpose of protecting society. Ultimately the goal of punishment should be deterrence.

Objective Short Answer

89. Explain the theoretical constructs of the Classical School of thought.

ANSWER: Human beings are seen as rational creatures, who, being free to choose their actions, could be held responsible for their behavior. This doctrine of free will was substituted for what had been previously the widely accepted concept of theological determinism, which saw humans as predestined to certain actions.

90. Discuss the punishments used during the Middle Ages.

ANSWER: A number of punishments were used for criminals in medieval Europe. The most widely used were flogging and branding, torture, servitude as galley slaves, the gallows or other forms of execution, and banishment and transportation. The medieval punishment of flagellation was the act of whipping (Latin flagellum, "whip") or flogging the human body with implements such as rods, switches, or the cat of nine tails.

Essay

91. Discuss some of the first correctional institutions used prior to the penitentiary.

ANSWER: Some of the first correctional institutions were used during medieval period and were still in use during the 17th and 18th centuries. Monastic confinement were prisons established by the Church in the Middle Ages for those involved in offensive acts, such as incest and magic. Bridewells were houses of corrections run by local authorities to teach habits of industry to vagrants and idlers. Houses of Corrections were workhouses where vagrants were forced to work to achieve the purpose of discipline and punishment.

Objective Short Answer

92. Explain the significance of the Pennsylvania Prison Society for the development of corrections.

ANSWER: While the new laws were considered humane, public reaction against the display of convicts on the streets of the city and the disgraceful conditions in city jails led to the formation in 1787 of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public

Prisons (renamed the Pennsylvania Prison Society in that same year). Members of the society were appalled by the overcrowded, unsanitary, and corrupt conditions of the Walnut Street Jail and appealed to the legislature for reform. In 1790, an act was passed that brought about sweeping reforms. The act authorized a penitentiary house with 16 cells to be built in the yard of the jail to carry out solitary confinement with labor for "hardened atrocious offenders," thus removing them from the general inmate population.

Essay

93. Who was John Howard and how did he contribute to corrections?

ANSWER: John Howard was the first English prison reformer. He was a sheriff who inspected the county prison and was shocked by the squalor in which the inmates lived. He was concerned that some inmates would be held indefinitely because they could not pay their jailor fee. He was also concerned with the poor hygiene that produced plagues and other illnesses. Howard proposed that clean water be provided and that inmates receive a proper diet and have access to adequate hygiene. He advocated for guidelines to hire qualified prison personnel. He also advocated for an independent inspection process to make sure these reforms were implemented.

94. Compare and contrast the Pennsylvania prison model with the Auburn Silent System.

ANSWER: The Pennsylvania model was based on the belief that most prisoners would benefit from the experience of incarceration; thus, the first penitentiary was constructed, called the Eastern State Penitentiary. Here, inmates were isolated, and penitence, pastoral counseling, and reasonable discipline would attempt to correct antisocial behavior. Solitude was the goal, and prisoners spent their days alone. Within a few years, crowding became a problem so inmates had to be doubled up. Eventually, allegations of brutality emerged. Ultimately, the Pennsylvania model had the goals of reformation and deterrence of the offender. Auburn officials were also committed to the idea that solitude is essential to prison discipline. This system demanded silence from all convicts at all times. However, the inmates were not completely isolated from one another. They would eat and work together, while remaining silent. The Auburn system was a pragmatic effort to administer the processes of punishment as cheaply as possible.

95. How did the reformatory contribute to the rehabilitation model?

ANSWER: The reformatory contributed to the rehabilitation model because of its system of indeterminate sentencing, the payment of inmates for work, the supervision of inmates in the community, and a system of behavior modification.

96. Provide the justifications for punishment in modern society. Be complete.

ANSWER: The justifications for punishment include: Punishment provides beneficial consequences. It creates more benefit than harm. It is cost-effective. It protects the public and reduces both disorder and social harm. Punishment is deserved. Those who break the law forfeit some rights. The guilty should be punished according to what they deserve. Punishment expresses public outrage. Citizens seek revenge for wrongdoing. Punishment teaches a lesson. It teaches not to repeat misdeeds. Punishment helps maintain government. Laws are made to control behavior and the well-being of the

state. Laws protect all citizens.

97. What is the difference between specific and general deterrence? Discuss at least two points.

ANSWER: ·When punishment is applied, there is a general deterrent effect, which is designed to signal the community that crime does not pay.·By severely punishing those people convicted of crime, others who are thinking about committing a crime will be frightened or deterred.·The philosophy of specific deterrence focuses on the fact that individual offenders should learn firsthand that crime does not pay when they experience harsh criminal penalties.·Essentially, the suffering caused by punishment should inhibit future criminal activities.

98. List and define the four elements of the correctional system.

ANSWER: ·Probation: court-ordered community supervision of convicted offenders by a probation agency.·Parole: community supervision after a period of incarceration.·Jail: a county correctional facility that holds persons awaiting trial or a sentence, serving a sentence of less than a year, or awaiting transfer to another facility.·Prison: a state or federal facility that houses convicted criminals sentenced to confinement of a year or more.

99. Discuss at least three major challenges affecting the ability of corrections to function.

ANSWER: ·One of the major challenges affecting the ability of corrections to function as a system is overload. The past four decades can be defined as a period of mass incarceration.·There are currently 2.2 million people who are serving time in jail or prison. This is a fivefold increase since 1980.·Prison crowding leads to increased inmate defiance and makes prisons more dangerous places to work.·Another problem is the social costs that the policy of mass confinement has had on the American public.·Corrections confinement is a long, drawn-out process that affects people and the communities in which they reside.·There are financial and psychological losses when a child's parent goes to prison.·The financial cost of corrections is adding to the huge financial deficits of many jurisdictions, and as a result, prison budgets are being cut and institutions are being closed.

100. What has been done to improve professionalism in the corrections system.

ANSWER: ·All agencies of justice have strived for professionalism.·This includes agencies requiring education, training, and innovation in order to improve the effectiveness of services provided.·The mission of the corrections system makes it difficult to achieve professionalism at times.·Often times, the political and economic realities make it hard for corrections to display professionalism.·One sign of professionalism is that state correctional training academies were established across the country.·Accreditation and affirmative action policies were also implemented to improve the professionalism of corrections.