

Chapter 1 - The Correctional System

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following were prisons established by the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages for those believed to be engaging in acts that violated religious principles?
- a. bridewells
 - b. houses of corrections
 - c. the Citadel
 - d. monastic confinement

ANSWER: d

2. Which classical prison reformer and philosopher believed that the law should accomplish some utilitarian purpose, while the socially desirable outcome from punishment should be the protection of society?
- a. Jeremy Bentham
 - b. John Howard
 - c. Cesare Becarria
 - d. Paul Ambrose

ANSWER: a

3. During the Middle Ages, those labeled as vagrants, beggars, and delinquents could be forced to work in _____ for the purposes of punishment and discipline.
- a. bridewells
 - b. houses of corrections
 - c. a Jesuit house of refuge
 - d. monastic confinement

ANSWER: b

4. In 1780 BCE, the King of Babylon created the first formal legal code known as the:
- a. Code of Hammurabi.
 - b. Declaration of Independence.
 - c. Magna Carta.
 - d. Twelve Tables.

ANSWER: a

5. Who was the English sheriff who advocated jail reform during the 1700s?
- 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 early correctional model was based on the belief that most prisoners could benefit from the actual experience of incarceration?

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

ANSWER: c

11. Which prison reformer developed the Irish mark system, which eventually spread to the United States and influenced the development of parole?

- 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

13. _____ 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.

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

ANSWER: a

14. Who of the following was an early advocate of medical treatment in prisons in the United States?

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

ANSWER: a

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

- a. Medical model
- b. Reactionary model
- c. Restorative model
- d. Deterrent model

ANSWER: a

16. 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

17. 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

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

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

ANSWER: a

19. The equity goal of punishment means that convicted offenders must do which of the following?

- 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

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

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

ANSWER: c

21. Which goal of punishment is designed to prevent others from committing similar crimes?

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

23. What policy promotes sentencing repeat offenders to long prison terms while granting first-time and nonviolent offenders shorter, more lenient sentences?

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

25. Which goal of sentencing centers upon the purpose of having the offender make amends to the victim or to society for the harms that his or her criminal act has caused?

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

29. Which of the following challenges the ability of corrections to function as a system?

- a. social costs
- b. financial costs
- c. system overload
- d. all of these

ANSWER: d

30. Which term is used to describe the multimillion-dollar prison-building boom in which powerful corporate interests groups, large businesses, and politicians joins together to profit from the large corrections industry?

- a. correctional expansion discovery.
- b. prison-industrial complex.
- c. incarceration inclusion vision
- d. incapacitation-inclusion economy.

ANSWER: b

31. Which term is used to describe the conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize or make a profession?

- a. elitism
- b. professionalism
- c. character
- d. vision

ANSWER: b

32. What is considered to be one of the most important drives toward professionalism in the American corrections systemth?

- a. Staff training.
- b. Decentralization of prison administration.
- c. Prison shared governance with inmates.
- d. Creation of civil service boards.

ANSWER: a

True / False

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

36. 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

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

38. The world's first penitentiary was the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

39. The New York System was first adopted in Auburn, New York and focused on the belief that most prisoners would benefit from the experience of incarceration, especially isolation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

41. By the 1890s, the medical model was implemented in correctional institutions throughout the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

42. The general public's reaction to crime has a major influence on the types of punishable behavior and the punishments that are acceptable at a given time.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

43. According to the "just desserts" philosophy, punishment is a justified only when it conforms to what the guilty deserves, no more and no less.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

44. 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 caused by their illicit actions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

45. 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

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

47. All criminal cases, felony or misdemeanor, are fully processed through the entire formal criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

48. A prison is a county correctional facility that holds people pending trial, awaiting sentence, service a sentence (usually less a year) or awaiting transfer to another facilities after conviction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

49. 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

50. For African American children, 1 of every 14 has a parent behind bars on any given day.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

Completion

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

ANSWER: bridewells

52. _____ was the first English prison reformer.

ANSWER: John Howard

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

ANSWER: penitentiary

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

ANSWER: First Correctional Congress

55. The _____ system of correction first used in New York demanded silence from all prisoners at all times, even when they were eating and working together.

ANSWER: Auburn silent

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

ANSWER: reformatory

57. A(n) _____ model of corrections is a penal system used for youthful

offenders; it features indeterminate sentencing and parole, classification of prisoners, educational and vocational training, and increased privileges for positive behavior.

ANSWER: reformatory

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

ANSWER: "just deserts"

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

ANSWER: general deterrent

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

ANSWER: selective incapacitation

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

ANSWER: rehabilitation

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

ANSWER: restorative justice

63. 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 by their crimes.

ANSWER: equity goal of punishment

64. The _____ goal sentencing focuses on physically isolating offenders in order to protect society.

ANSWER: Incapacitation

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

ANSWER: legislative branch

66. 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

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

ANSWER: South

68. _____ refers to the conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize or make a profession or professional person.

ANSWER: Professionalism

Essay

69. 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.

70. 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, can 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. Punishment is justified because of its practical usefulness or ability. No longer was punishment acceptable for purposes of vengeful retaliation or as expiation on the basis of superstitious theories of guilt and repayment. According to utilitarianism, the aim of punishment is the protection of society, and the dominant theme is deterrence. The classical school sees the human being as a creature governed by a felicific calculus—an orientation toward obtaining a favorable balance of pleasure and pain. There should be a rational scale of punishment painful enough to deter the criminal from further offenses and to prevent others from following his or her negative example. Sanctions should be proclaimed in advance of their use; these sanctions should be proportionate to the offense and should outweigh the rewards of crime. Equal justice should be available to everyone. Individuals should be judged by the law solely for their acts, not for their beliefs.

71. Discuss some of the early correctional institutions used prior to the modern day penitentiary.

ANSWER: · Some of the first correctional institutions were founded during medieval period and were still in use during the 17th and 18th centuries. · Monastic confinement prisons were 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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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 sentencing, 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.

75. Discuss three current major challenges affecting the ability of corrections to function in the United States.

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.

76. 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.