

Chapter 01: The Evolution of Law Enforcement

True / False

1. The Texas Rangers were originally established as a military unit responsible for border patrol.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

2. Established in 1862, the Internal Revenue Service is the largest bureau of the Department of Treasury.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

3. Henry Fielding was one of London's harshest chief magistrates, sentencing prisoners convicted of even minor crimes, such as petty theft, to the death penalty.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

4. During the political era, African American police officers were often segregated from white police officers.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

5. There are only 50 Tribal Police Agencies in the United States.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

6. One primary factor that underlined police corruption was the prevalent spoils system.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

7. The coroner's principal task is to determine the cause of death and to take care of the remains and personal effects of the deceased.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

8. The Department of the Treasury is organized under the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

9. The FBI laboratory is the largest criminal laboratory in the world.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

10. O. W. Wilson is considered the “father of American policing.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Multiple Choice

11. Laws are based on

- a. customs.
- b. traditions.
- c. mores.
- d. current need.
- e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: e

12. In prehistoric social orders, the chief of the tribe had which of the following powers?

- a. legislative
- b. executive
- c. judicial
- d. legislative, executive, and judicial
- e. none of these choices

ANSWER: d

13. The first recorded accounts of a developing court system came from

- a. Egypt.
- b. Greece.
- c. Rome.
- d. France.
- e. China.

ANSWER: a

14. The first English police officer was the

- a. bobbie.
- b. sheriff.
- c. constable.
- d. shire.
- e. shire-reeve.

ANSWER: c

15. The basic notion of the Code of Hammurabi was

- a. business as usual.
- b. the golden rule.
- c. reduce building costs.
- d. the strong shall not injure the weak.
- e. the strong have ultimate power over the weak.

ANSWER: d

16. Ancient China developed this judicial system.

- a. ephori
- b. prefecture
- c. the vigiles
- d. ostracism
- e. the court system

ANSWER: b

17. "Due process" of law was established by the

- a. Code of Hammurabi.
- b. Leges Henrici.
- c. Magna Carta.
- d. Frankpledge system.
- e. tithing system.

ANSWER: c

18. In early English law enforcement, the system that provided citizens protection 24 hours a day was known as the

- a. police des moeurs.
- b. hue and cry.
- c. watch and ward system.
- d. parish constable system.
- e. tithing system.

ANSWER: c

19. During the 14th century, the shire-reeve was replaced by the

- a. king.
- b. sheriff.
- c. constable.

- d. justice of the peace.
- e. warden.

ANSWER: d

20. The first detective unit in London was known as

- a. the Bow Street Runners.
- b. the Rookeries Squad.
- c. the Magistrate's Pride.
- d. Peel's Principles.
- e. investigateurs des mœurs.

ANSWER: a

21. In early English policing, who believed that the police are the public and the public are the police?

- a. King Edward I
- b. King John
- c. Sir Robert Peel
- d. King James II
- e. Alfred the Great

ANSWER: c

22. The Magna Carta laid the foundation for

- a. requiring rulers to uphold the law.
- b. providing safeguards against unfair imprisonment.
- c. forbidding taxation without representation.
- d. requiring rulers to uphold the law, providing safeguards against unfair imprisonment, and forbidding taxation without representation.
- e. none of the other choices.

ANSWER: d

23. The essence of Peelian reform was the belief that

- a. police must be autonomous.
- b. the police should strive to maintain a relationship with the public.
- c. police officers should be hired on a permanent basis.
- d. police headquarters should be decentralized.
- e. police must be under private control.

ANSWER: a

24. In 1883, the London Metropolitan Police appointed two women whose duties were to

- a. search females.
- b. keep the records.
- c. supervise women convicts.
- d. supervise juvenile delinquents.
- e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: c

25. The state that adopted legislation that created the first juvenile court was

- a. Colorado.
- b. Illinois.
- c. Ohio.
- d. New York.
- e. Massachusetts.

ANSWER: b

26. The first uniformed American police force was established in

- a. Philadelphia.
- b. Boston.
- c. Norfolk.
- d. Los Angeles.
- e. New York.

ANSWER: e

27. The oldest federal law enforcement agency is the

- a. Internal Revenue Service.
- b. Bureau of Customs.
- c. U.S. Marshals Service.
- d. Department of Homeland Security.
- e. U.S. Border Patrol.

ANSWER: c

28. The Uniform Crime Reports is a service provided to police agencies throughout the country by the

- a. IRS.
- b. FBI.
- c. DEA.
- d. INS.
- e. CIA.

ANSWER: b

29. The first well-known detective in the United States was

- a. Sir Henry Fielding.
- b. Sir Robert Peel.
- c. Allan Pinkerton.
- d. O. W. Wilson

ANSWER: c

30. The first director of the FBI was

- a. J. Edgar Hoover.
- b. Allan Pinkerton.

- c. Roy Bean.
- d. O. W. Wilson.

ANSWER: a

31. The agency responsible for fighting currency counterfeiters is the

- a. FBI.
- b. Customs Department.
- c. CIA.
- d. Secret Service.
- e. U.S. Marshals.

ANSWER: d

32. Who is appointed by the president and responsible for protecting government witnesses?

- a. FBI
- b. DEA
- c. BOP
- d. U.S. Marshals
- e. Internal Revenue Service

ANSWER: d

33. Who is responsible for the care and custody of persons convicted of federal crimes and sentenced to federal penal institutions?

- a. FBI
- b. DEA
- c. BOP
- d. U.S. Marshals
- e. Internal Revenue Service

ANSWER: c

34. Which agency is the largest bureau of the Department of Treasury?

- a. Secret Service
- b. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
- c. U.S. Marshals
- d. Internal Revenue Service
- e. none of these choices

ANSWER: d

35. The primary investigative agency of the federal government is the

- a. FBI.
- b. CIA.
- c. DEA.
- d. Bureau of Customs.
- e. U.S. Marshals.

ANSWER: a

36. The largest law office in the country, it represents U.S. citizens in enforcing the law.

- a. Treasury Department
- b. Secret Service
- c. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services
- d. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection
- e. Department of Justice

ANSWER: e

37. According to the text, the first woman hired to actually carry out police duties was

- a. Alice Stebbins Wells.
- b. Lola Baldwin.
- c. Marie Owens.
- d. Elizabeth Lossing.

ANSWER: b

38. Which agency is charged with the full responsibility of prosecuting suspected violators of federal drug laws?

- a. FBI
- b. DEA
- c. BOP
- d. U.S. Marshals
- e. all of these

ANSWER: b

39. In England, any person who discovered a crime would raise the

- a. bell ringer's alarm.
- b. rattle watch.
- c. hue and cry.
- d. whistler.
- e. watch and ward.

ANSWER: c

Completion

40. The prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin in employment of any kind, public or private, local, state, or federal.

ANSWER: Equal Employment Opportunity Act

41. The system established the principle of collective responsibility for maintaining local law and order.

ANSWER: tithing

42. The is head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the federal government.

ANSWER: U.S. Attorney General

43. List the three eras of policing in the order in which they occurred: _____, _____.

ANSWER: political, reform, community

44. During the Middle Ages, the difference between the constable system and the watch and ward system was that the constable system was used in areas and the watch and ward system was used in areas.

ANSWER: rural; urban

45. The movement refers to taking the law into one's own hands in the absence of effective policing.

ANSWER: vigilante

46. O. W. Wilson was the primary architect of the reform era and the style of policing known as the _____ model.

ANSWER: professional

47. called into serious question the effectiveness of preventive patrol or rapidity of response, the basic strategies of the reform era.

ANSWER: The Kansas City Experiment

48. Policing during the reform era was ; policing during the community era is _____.

ANSWER: reactive; proactive

49. The legal principle of means "an eye for an eye."

ANSWER: lex talionis

Essay

50. Critical Thinking Question Describe the prehistoric social order. How did the prehistoric society control group behavior and enforce society's rules? What was the philosophy of justice behind their system of punishment? What were common forms of punishment? How does the prehistoric form of punishment compare to punishment in our society today? Do you believe that a prehistoric form of punishment would be effective in our society today?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

51. Critical Thinking Question Briefly describe the judicial systems that developed in: a. Egypt in approximately 1500 BC b. Ancient China during the Chu and Jin periods c. Ancient Greece d. Rome in 451 BC Do you notice any similarities between systems?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

52. Critical Thinking Question Who is Henry Fielding and what important contributions did he make to social and criminal reform in 18th-century London? Who is Sir Robert Peel and what are the principles of Peelian reform?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

53. Critical Thinking Question What are some of the features of British law enforcement present in early American colonial settlements? Provide a brief description of the first U.S. police forces developed in Boston, New York, and Los Angeles. What improved the method of communication between the city police and their department? How did the Civil War bring new social control problems?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

54. Critical Thinking Question What are the traditional three eras of policing? What key features characterized police forces during each of the three eras? Describe one challenge or shortcoming faced by police departments in each era.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

55. Discuss the significant contributions to law enforcement made by Sir Robert Peel.

ANSWER: It was not until Sir Robert Peel was appointed Home Secretary that the first constructive proposal was brought before parliament. Sir Robert Peel, "the father of modern policing", proposed a return to the Anglo-Saxon principle of individual community responsibility for preserving law and order. Peel's principles for reform called for local responsibility for law and order, paid civilians to assume this responsibility, and set standards for these individuals' conduct and organization. His proposals led to the organization of the Metropolitan Police of London in 1829 and became the basis of police reform in many large cities in the United States.

56. Explain what the vigilante movement was, why it occurred, and who some notable vigilantes were.

ANSWER: In response to the absence of effective law and order in frontier regions, as many as 500 vigilante movements, in which settlers took the law into their own hands, were organized between 1767 and 1900. The first American vigilante movement occurred from 1767 to 1769 in South Carolina in response to crime and disorder attributed to outlaws and runaway slaves. Because there was no sheriff or court, rich white men organized as regulators to attack and break up the outlaw gangs and restore order. A characteristic of the movement was that the leader was usually one of the most powerful men in the community, thus making the movement highly respectable. Two presidents, eight state governors, and four U.S. Senators had either been vigilantes or

expressed strong support for them. They included Andrew Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Leland Stanford, Sr., founder of Stanford.

57. Discuss slave patrols and how they affected modern police work.

ANSWER: White colonists' fear of the large slave population led to the creation of slave patrols. Slave patrols were composed of special enforcement officers during the mid-1700s who were allowed to enter any plantation and break into slaves' dwellings, search slaves' persons and possessions at will, and beat and even kill any slaves found violating the slave code. It is widely recognized that law enforcement in the 20th-century South evolved directly from these slave patrols, with black officers hired strictly to keep other African Americans "in line" by enforcing Jim Crow laws supporting segregation. They couldn't actually arrest white offenders until after the Civil Rights movement. The slave patrols are a historical parallel to the complaints of Fourth Amendment violations from minority communities today.

58. List the three eras of policing and the emerging fourth era of policing, and describe the main characteristics of each.

ANSWER: It is generally recognized that policing in the United States has evolved through three distinct eras: the political era, the reform era, and the community era. In the political era, police authority was derived from politicians and the law, and the close ties between policing and politics often caused problems like police corruption and the spoils system. The Pendleton Act was a step in reducing this corruption. Women and minorities were a tiny percentage of the force. The reform or professional era was characterized by police force authority coming from the law and professionalism. Crime control was the primary function and they strived to be centralized and efficient. O. W. Wilson was the primary architect. Women and minorities received a boost from the ruling of Griggs. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment called its effectiveness into question and led to the community era, characterized by authority coming from community support, law and professionalism, decentralized organization, and partnerships with the community. It is proactive rather than reactive. The fourth era has emerged as the result of the 9/11 attacks on the United States and is data-driven, intelligence-led, predictive, and evidence-based policing, based on risk assessment and risk management.

59. Discuss early law enforcement in the United States and the first police agencies and their effectiveness.

ANSWER: Early colonial American settlements relied heavily on self-policing to ensure the peace. Communal pressure was the backbone of law enforcement. The colonists were similar, and there was little to steal. The nightwatchman or constable served as protector of public order. Boston developed a police force in 1631. They patrolled and rang bells in case of fire. New York developed a police force in 1653, where night-patrolling citizens armed with rattles called for help. The system was very ineffective. In 1853, the Los Angeles Rangers became the first police force, and they were charged with maintaining the peace.

60. Discuss strengths and weaknesses of each of the eras of policing. Which of these strengths and weaknesses still apply to the modern day police force?

ANSWER: In the political era, police authority was derived from politicians and the law, and the close ties between policing and politics often caused problems like police corruption and the spoils system. The Pendleton Act was a step in reducing this corruption. Women and minorities were a tiny percentage of the force. There were no strengths to this period. The reform or professional era was characterized by police force authority coming from the law and professionalism. Crime control was the primary function and they strived to be centralized and efficient. O. W. Wilson was the primary architect. Women and minorities received a boost from the ruling of Griggs. The focus on efficiency was a strength of this period. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment called its effectiveness into question and led to the community era, characterized by authority coming from community support, law, and professionalism, decentralized organization, and partnerships with the community. It is proactive rather than reactive. It improved police-citizen relationships. The fourth era has emerged as the result of the 9/11 attacks on the United States and is data-driven, intelligence-led, predictive, and evidence-based policing, based on risk assessment and risk management. Hopefully, this will be the most promising era for minority and police relationships.

61. Who is Sir Robert Peel, and what are the principles of Peelian reform?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

62. Provide a brief description of the first U.S. police forces developed in Boston, New York, and Los Angeles. What improved the method of communication between the city police and their departments?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

63. Did the Civil War bring new social control problems? Please explain.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

True / False

64. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) is under the Department of Justice.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

Essay

65. How is tribal law enforcement qualitatively different from other law enforcement?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

66. Explain why bureaucratic structure affects law enforcement.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

67. List two organizational modifications from the political era of policing.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

68. Explain possible reasons for a separately evolving criminal justice system for juveniles.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

69. Explain how Griggs v. Duke Power Company affected law enforcement in the United States.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

70. Why does the fourth era of policing count as a paradigm shift?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

71. Which of the historical eras of policing shares the most in common with current policing?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

72. What would be the strengths and weaknesses of a national policy that encouraged sending every police officer to college?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

73. What are the differences between Prohibition-era policing and drug policing in the last three decades in America? Can the periods be compared? Why or why not?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

74. What do you think would be the single best way to improve America's law enforcement? Is your reform cost-effective? Is it politically salient?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

75. Explain the duties of a county sheriff. Does she have more or less responsibility than a constable?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

76. Why was the rattle watch ineffective?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

77. Why might urban and rural police forces require different types of training?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

