

Chapter 2: A Brief History of Police in the United States Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Historical analysis revealed the roots of all of the following policing issues EXCEPT for _____.

- a. professionalism
- b. discretion
- c. burnout
- d. corruption

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Brief History of Police in the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. _____ is based on ethical practice and characteristics such as good personal character, personal and organizational accountability, a commitment to higher education and continuous training, and intolerance for misconduct.

- a. Discretion
- b. Corruption
- c. Professionalism
- d. Inefficiency

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Brief History of Police in the United States

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Policing has international historical roots in the United States, and most of these roots can be traced to _____.

- a. England
- b. Rome
- c. Egypt
- d. China

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. English settlers brought with them the _____ watch system that required able-bodied males to donate their time to help protect the cities.

- a. day
- b. night
- c. evening
- d. graveyard

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. In 1749, residents of Philadelphia convinced legislators to pass a law creating the position of _____.

- a. sheriff
- b. warden
- c. watchman
- d. magistrate

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Who is generally credited with developing municipal policing (in London) in response to the growth of cities, crime, and mob violence?

- a. Peter Colquhoun
- b. Herman Goldstein
- c. Robert Peel
- d. Dan Wolmack

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Dispute resolution during the early settling of America consisted of all of the following EXCEPT for _____.

- a. blood feuds
- b. eye-gouging
- c. duels
- d. jail time

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The nation's first motor patrol was established in which city?

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

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. The first day watch system in the United States was established in which of the following U.S. cities?

- a. New York
- b. Philadelphia
- c. Boston
- d. San Francisco

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The police are noted to have carried revolvers on their person as far back as the

- _____.
- a. 1770s
 - b. 1820s
 - c. 1850s
 - d. 1920s

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. One of the first technological advances implemented by the Boston Police Department was _____.
- a. the use of fingerprints for forensic investigations
 - b. the use of photography in crime scenes
 - c. the connection of central headquarters to all other station houses by telegraph
 - d. increased street lighting to reduce the number of dark areas

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Which of the following is NOT considered to be one of the original tasks of centralized, government-supported police agencies?
- a. enforcement of "morality"
 - b. apprehension of criminals
 - c. crime prevention
 - d. tax collection

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. The concept of preventive policing included all of the following maintenance-of-order functions EXCEPT for _____.
- a. searching for missing children
 - b. mediating quarrels
 - c. helping at fire scenes
 - d. administering executions

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Which of the following is NOT a commonplace crime in Chicago?
- a. ghost payrolls
 - b. bribes
 - c. extortion
 - d. police brutality

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Which of the following statements about the Political Era is NOT true?

- a. The police sometimes granted immunity from arrest to those in power.
- b. Corruption and extortion became traditions in many departments.
- c. Police officers would seek out every opportunity to make money.
- d. It involved radical reorganization with a centralized administrative bureaucracy.

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. Which city has been described as “a cesspool of corruption and violence”?

- a. Detroit
- b. New Orleans
- c. Chicago
- d. New York

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. During the Political Era, police officers spent most of their time _____.

- a. providing services to all citizens
- b. maintaining a really low level of social order necessary for the city and local businesses to operate smoothly
- c. seeking out every opportunity available to them to make money
- d. attempting to enhance community relations

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Which of the following is an example of a “tradition” of the Political Era that is still used in policing today?

- a. nonexistent training

- b. the position of the sheriff
- c. providing babysitting services at the station
- d. hiring men with no education and criminal records

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. During the Political Era, one of the primary missions of police officers was to _____.

- a. save lives
- b. help put out fires
- c. garner votes
- d. make arrest quotas

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. _____ is generally recognized as the father of modern police management systems.

- a. Arthur Niederhoffer
- b. August Vollmer
- c. William Parker
- d. O. W. Wilson

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The police placing more emphasis on impersonal rules, laws, and discipline was an effort to gain _____.

- a. accountability
- b. legitimacy
- c. equality
- d. shared governance

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reform Era
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Police professionalism during the Reform Era was equated with _____.
- a. technological advances and improved administration
 - b. diminished corruption and increased hiring standards for officers
 - c. increased diversity among the police force
 - d. the use of standardized tests in the application process

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reform Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. The _____ was formed in 1931 to investigate the rising crime rates, which ultimately directed police away from the service role, challenging them to become law enforcers and to reduce the crime rate.
- a. Hoover Commission
 - b. Corporation Commission
 - c. Reform Commission of 1931
 - d. Wickersham Commission

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reform Era
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. The Reform Era involved all of the following EXCEPT for _____.
- a. radical reorganization
 - b. centralized administrative bureaucracy
 - c. decreases in the number of police officers
 - d. specialized units

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Reform Era
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Besides professionalism, which of the following was also promoted during the Reform Era?
- a. training
 - b. higher education
 - c. politics

d. ethics

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

26. During the Reform Era, the role of police began to change into a _____.

a. service role

b. crime-fighting role

c. social worker role

d. political role

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Which of the following specialized units was NOT created under President Hoover's administration?

a. vice

b. juvenile

c. traffic

d. mental health

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

28. The _____ involved radical reorganization of police agencies.

a. Political Era

b. Reform Era

c. era of social upheaval

d. Community-Policing Era

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. Which of the following is TRUE of the 1960s, which proved to be one of the most challenging decades in the history of policing in the United States?

- a. A prowar sentiment grew.
- b. Social disorder produced fear.
- c. The war on drugs began.
- d. Community policing was beginning, but was not advocated for.

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Which of the following was identified as one of the earlier responsibilities of the police during the era of social upheaval?

- a. controlling antiwar protestors
- b. decreasing crime
- c. increasing service
- d. controlling slaves and Native Americans

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Medium

31. Which of the following were developed in the 1960s and 1970s as a result of the social disorder and fear of this period?

- a. college degree programs
- b. cliques within the police departments
- c. civil service classifications
- d. war on drug policies

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Medium

32. The crime rate doubled during the _____.

- a. Reform Era
- b. Political Era
- c. Community-Policing Era
- d. era of social upheaval

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. The current status of the role of policing in the United States could be described as _____.

- a. shifting on a number of dimensions
- b. slow to adapt to technological advances
- c. on the brink of being eliminated
- d. becoming more militarized

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Research on Police Effectiveness

Difficulty Level: Medium

34. Which of the following remains the key characteristic of municipal and local control?

- a. diversity
- b. social responsibility
- c. political culture
- d. personal beliefs and values

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Research on Police Effectiveness

Difficulty Level: Medium

35. During which period did police depart from the crime-fighting approach and shift to a more contemporary strategy?

- a. 1930s–1940s
- b. 1940s–1950s
- c. 1960s–1970s
- d. 1980s–2000s

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

36. _____ is widely regarded as the basis for a new model of policing in the 21st century.

- a. LEAA
- b. CompStat
- c. DARE
- d. CALEA

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Easy

37. As the community-policing model gained momentum in the 1980s and 1990s, another policing strategy known as _____ began to attract increased attention and emphasized the interrelationships among what might otherwise appear to be disparate events.

- a. incident-based policing
- b. neighborhood watch
- c. legal-based policing
- d. problem-oriented policing

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Easy

38. Problem-oriented policing could be described as all of the following EXCEPT for _____.

- a. connecting the dots between otherwise unrelated criminal incidents
- b. taking a holistic approach to recurrent problems
- c. emphasizing the importance of using a team approach to deal with crime
- d. focusing on reorganization

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. The Community-Policing Era is hailed for incorporating the use of computers to do the job of policing in order to do all of the following EXCEPT for _____.

- a. tracking incidents of crime
- b. analyzing the common factors within incidents of crime
- c. developing strategies to apprehend offenders
- d. centralizing bureaucracy

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

40. Which of the following was identified as an unanticipated problem with the use of technology law enforcement?

- a. increasing the gap between officers and citizens
- b. increased expenditures
- c. a workforce that is too reliant on technology
- d. increased morale and job satisfaction

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

41. One of the first attempts to improve community relations involved _____.

- a. speaking at community centers and schools
- b. reducing the number of citations and tickets police officers issued
- c. increasing crime control efforts
- d. increasing the use of patrol cars

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

42. Community policing was intended to counter all of the following EXCEPT for _____.

- a. enhanced technology
- b. specialization
- c. paramilitary organization
- d. political culture

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

43. Some people predict that policing will return to the _____.

- a. problem-oriented model of policing

- b. professional model of policing
- c. crime-fighting model of policing
- d. service model of policing

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Easy

44. Police in the era of homeland security have to be more familiar with _____.

- a. information technology
- b. basic training skills
- c. criminological theories
- d. political norms

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Homeland Security Era (2001–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

45. Which of the following agencies is more likely to have concentrated its investigate efforts and resources on homeland security?

- a. federal law enforcement
- b. police agencies in suburban areas
- c. tribal agencies
- d. police agencies in rural areas

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Homeland Security Era (2001–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

46. During the era of homeland security, which of the following is key?

- a. political ideologies
- b. personal values and beliefs
- c. communication
- d. education and training

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Homeland Security Era (2001–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

47. The desired outcome during the homeland security era is _____.

- a. citizen political satisfaction
- b. crime control
- c. quality of life
- d. citizen safety

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Homeland Security Era (2001–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

48. The function of the police in the era of homeland security is _____.

- a. broad social services
- b. crime control
- c. broad provision of services
- d. intelligence gathering

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Homeland Security Era (2001–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

49. Which of the following policing strategies would be best applied to providing assistance to a local public high school in its creation of an emergency plan?

- a. intelligence-led policing
- b. terrorism-oriented policing
- c. community-based policing
- d. problem-oriented policing

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Terrorism-Oriented Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

50. Currently, police departments must find a balance between which two fundamental (yet often contradictory) ideological priorities?

- a. fighting terrorism and gathering intelligence
- b. gaining the trust of the community while investigating it
- c. law enforcement's need for information to protect the community with the rights of privacy of the citizenry
- d. departmental expenditures on training officers on tactical best practices versus spending more to obtain new technology

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe the challenges facing contemporary police departments

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policing in the Past, Present, and Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. The origin of American policing lies in England.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. By the 1850s, night watches had expanded to provide those living in rural areas with 24-hour protection.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The creation of a police force was incited by mob violence and crime of the early 1800s.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The notion that a national police force would allow too much power to be held by the government dates back to the ancient Greeks.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Patrick Colquhoun is frequently referred to as the founder of modern territorial policing.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The nation's first motor patrol began in Philadelphia.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The FBI currently has offices located in 60 American embassies.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Day watch systems were established in the United States in the early to mid-1700s.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Sir Robert Peel established in his principles of policing that the public's cooperation diminishes greatly with the increase in need to use physical force.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-2: Describe the influence of technology on the evolution of early U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Evolution of Early U.S. Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The basic qualification for becoming a police officer was a political connection rather than any ability to perform the basic functions of the job well into the 1900s.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. During the Reform Era, police officers more often represented the local political party in power than the legal system.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. From the late 1800s into the early 1900s, virtually no training was provided to new police officers.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. One major piece of legislation intended to remove government interference and regulation from the process of policing was the Pendleton Act.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. The Great Depression made it easier to recruit and select more qualified police officers.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. The Reform Era was characterized by the incorporation of a strong centralized administrative bureaucracy.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Concern about the police reached a national level with President Hoover's appointment of the Wickersham Commission in 1931.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Juvenile divisions were created during the era of social upheaval as a result of influences of the 1960s and 1970s.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. During the Reform Era, agencies emphasized promotion and selection based on merit and utilized civil service testing.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. A major criticism of police unions is that they have a tendency to focus solely on seniority as opposed to performance and are reluctant to implement change within organizations.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Police unions remain controversial because of their emphasis on seniority and their opposition to reform.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The 1960s was one of the most challenging eras in U.S. policing.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Problem-oriented policing focuses on *people* who cause the most problems, whereas community-oriented policing focuses on *communities* that cause problems.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. The intent of community policing was to counter the enhanced technology, specialization, and paramilitary organization that had alienated the citizens the police were sworn to serve and protect.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. The most commonly performed police work generally falls outside the realm of the criminal justice system.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Community relations programs are sponsored by citizens and attempt to improve police–community relations.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

26. Police in the era of homeland security have to be more familiar with information technology and the gathering, processing, and disseminating of information.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Homeland Security Era (2001–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Political ideologies are critical in the homeland security era of policing.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Homeland Security Era (2001–Present)

Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Intelligence-led or intelligence-based policing is a policing model that originated in Britain and focuses on risk assessment and risk management.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Intelligence-Led or Intelligence-Based Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. Terrorism-oriented policing requires changes at all levels of policing, most of which add new duties and strategies to existing ones.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Terrorism-Oriented Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

30. Current policing strategies regarding terrorism are effective and do not need any fine tuning.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Terrorism-Oriented Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

31. Community partnership and problem solving in policing are as relevant and modern as the war on terror.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Terrorism-Oriented Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Terrorism-oriented policing adds new duties to those already assumed by the police in an attempt to detect and prevent terrorist acts.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Terrorism-Oriented Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. The police and the community must share in controlling crime.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe the challenges facing contemporary police departments

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policing in the Past, Present, and Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Technology improves efficiency and transparency but also raises privacy and cost concerns.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe the challenges facing contemporary police departments

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policing in the Past, Present, and Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

35. Procedural justice helps ensure fair and impartial policing.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe the challenges facing contemporary police departments

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policing in the Past, Present, and Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. Define the term *yeomanry*.

Ans: a cavalry force made up largely of landowners

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Explain the night watch system.

Ans: Students should discuss its application in early America and define it as a policing system that required able-bodied males to donate their time to help protect cities.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify the influence of English roots of policing on U.S. policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: English Roots of Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Discuss the purpose of the Pendleton Act.

Ans: Students should mention that the act required that government jobs be awarded on the basis of merit rather than on the basis of friendship or political favor.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-3: Summarize the issues facing policing during the Political Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Political Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. The era of social upheaval during the 1960s and 1970s was noted to appear as though the notions of family, church, and the police were “losing their grip on society.”

To what extent is this true today?

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Define community policing.

Ans: a model of policing based on establishing partnerships among police and other citizens in an attempt to improve quality of life through crime prevention, information sharing, and mutual understanding

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Who is responsible for sponsoring community relations programs?

Ans: police agencies

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Identify the organizational design of the era of homeland security.

Ans: centralized decision making and decentralized execution

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Homeland Security Era (2001–Present)

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. What is intelligence-based policing?

Ans: a policing model that originated in Britain and focuses on risk assessment and risk management; involves identifying risks or patterns associated with groups, individuals, and locations in order to predict when and where crime is likely to occur

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Intelligence-Led or Intelligence-Based Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. What is terrorism-oriented policing?

Ans: an approach that adds new duties to those already assumed by the police in an attempt to detect and prevent terrorist acts

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate at least three contemporary policing strategies in terms of their effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Terrorism-Oriented Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Identify the four key principles of procedural justice.

Ans: (1) treating people with dignity and respect, (2) giving individuals “voice” during encounters, (3) being neutral and transparent in decision making, and (4) conveying trustworthy motives

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe the challenges facing contemporary police departments

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policing in the Past, Present, and Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Discuss the changes that were a result of the reform movement.

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-4: Explain the effect on policing of the changes implemented during the Reform Era

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reform Era

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Discuss the impact of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Act.

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-5: Describe the relationship between the social upheaval of the 1960s and 1970s and the increased emphasis on research on police effectiveness

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Era of Social Upheaval (1960s and 1970s)

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. What is the basic philosophy behind problem-oriented policing?

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-6: Identify aspects of the community policing model and problem-oriented policing

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Community-Policing Era (1980–2000)

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Identify and discuss the themes that became central to President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing.

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe the challenges facing contemporary police departments

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policing in the Past, Present, and Future

Difficulty Level: Hard

5. What can help build community capital? In your opinion, is this an easy task to accomplish today?

Ans: Answers may vary.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2-8: Describe the challenges facing contemporary police departments

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Policing in the Past, Present, and Future

Difficulty Level: Hard