

1. Which is not a reason that youths of past generations assumed adult responsibilities sooner than youths do today?
  - a. longevity
  - b. cultural pressure
  - c. more jobs\*
  - d. economic pressure
  
2. What is the framework of rules and customs that a society collectively applies to the individuals within it to maintain order?
  - a. sociological imagination
  - b. social control\*
  - c. patriarchy
  - d. laws
  
3. According to Postman, who developed an idea of childhood that surpassed that of the Greeks?
  - a. The English
  - b. The Chinese
  - c. The Americans
  - d. The Romans\*
  
4. By what time in England did the Church and common law clearly distinguish between adults and children?
  - a. the 2nd century
  - b. the 20th century
  - c. the 12th century\*
  - d. the 18th century
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a system of inheritance in which the oldest son receives the entire estate.
  - a. Socialization
  - b. Primogeniture\*
  - c. Patriarchy
  - d. Adjudication
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as situations in which men hold power and authority in political, religious, legal, educational, military, and domestic areas.
  - a. Patriarchy\*
  - b. Matriarchy
  - c. Polygamy
  - d. Monogamy
  
7. What is the process by which people learn the norms, values, and culture of their society?
  - a. socialism
  - b. adjudication
  - c. education
  - d. socialization\*

8. What is one indication of successful socialization?

- a. patriarchy
- b. impulsivity
- c. incorrigibility
- d. self-discipline\*

9. The General Court of Massachusetts Bay created a law that provided for the \_\_\_\_\_ of children who disobeyed their parents.

- a. banishment
- b. spanking
- c. lecturing
- d. execution\*

10. About when did several social reform movements arise in an attempt to improve social conditions for children?

- a. from the late 19th century to the early 20th century\*
- b. mid-20th century
- c. 18th century
- d. late 20th century

11. In the late 19th century, American society tried to help impoverished youth by sending them west on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. youth trains
- b. orphan trains\*
- c. freight trains
- d. wagon trains

12. What is one purpose that “placing-out” served?

- a. providing labor for farms and ranches\*
- b. providing a good education
- c. removing impoverished children from small towns
- d. all of the above

13. What is the most likely reason that the orphan trains stopped?

- a. Some children went to exploitative homes.
- b. The new homes didn’t correct the children’s behavior.
- c. The destination states no longer needed people.\*
- d. Some children lost contact with their biological families.

14. In the early 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_ were started by wealthy philanthropists to get children off the streets and help curb social disorder.

- a. homeless shelters
- b. orphan trains
- c. houses of refuge\*
- d. orphanages

15. This case reinforced the doctrine of *parens patriae* and the increasing power of the juvenile court.

- a. *Commonwealth v. Fisher*
- b. *Roper v. Simmons*
- c. *Ex parte Crouse*\*
- d. *In re Gault*

16. The \_\_\_\_\_ were a group of philanthropists, feminists, and social reformers who helped to develop the early juvenile court.

- a. child-savers\*
- b. reformists
- c. orphan-trainers
- d. all of the above

17. The child-savers wanted to save troubled youngsters by ensuring that they adopted \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. upper-class values
- b. middle-class values\*
- c. lower-class values
- d. all of the above

18. Which was not part of the juvenile court's philosophy in terms of reformatories?

- a. The segregation of youths from adult criminals
- b. The incarceration of delinquents for their own good and protection
- c. Inmates must be kept still and quiet.\*
- d. Delinquents should go to reformatories without trial.

19. At the beginning of the 19th century, three ideas took root that nurtured later child-saving activities and Progressive-era reforms took root. Which is not one of these?

- a. the "best interests of the child" doctrine.
- b. the "tender years" doctrine
- c. *parens patriae*
- d. the hierarchy rule\*

20. Who were most of the children on orphan trains?

- a. white males\*
- b. black males
- c. white females
- d. black females

21. During which period did child-saving evolve?

- a. from the 1790s to the 1840s when reformers began creating institutions
- b. during the Civil War, when reformers called on the state's police powers to protect children
- c. during the Progressive Era 1890-1920, when child-savers made children's welfare a public issue
- d. all of the above\*

22. Which group of reformers expanded high school and helped to enact the first effective compulsory school-attendance laws?
- a. Progressive-era reformers\*
  - b. Civil War—era reformers
  - c. 18th-century reformers
  - d. all of the above
23. Who created the New York Children's Aid Society orphan-train placing-out system?
- a. Charles Addams
  - b. Charles Loring Brace\*
  - c. Charles Chaplin
  - d. Jane Addams
24. What finally put an end to the era of the orphanage?
- a. the Great Depression\*
  - b. World War I
  - c. Prohibition
  - d. World War II
25. What was the most important difference between houses of refuge and reform schools?
- a. Houses of refuge were safer than reform schools.
  - b. Houses of refuge were more inclusive than reform schools.
  - c. Reform schools tended to be located in rural areas and were publicly financed and administered state institutions.\*
  - d. Houses of refuge were only for orphans, and reform schools were only for juvenile delinquents.
26. Which reform did Progressives advocate?
- a. quality education
  - b. safe environments
  - c. efficient, humane workplaces
  - d. all of the above\*
27. During the 1870s, doctors suspected this contaminated substance to be responsible for many infant deaths.
- a. water
  - b. food
  - c. milk\*
  - d. air
28. Where and when was the first juvenile court was established?
- a. Georgia in 1865
  - b. Massachusetts in 1910
  - c. New York in 1952
  - d. Chicago in 1899\*

29. How long did reformers' original vision of the juvenile court—protecting juveniles at the expense of their civil rights—last?

- a. until the 1930s
- b. until the 1990s
- c. until the 1960s\*
- d. It remains until today.

30. This is the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 born alive.

- a. infant mortality rate\*
- b. infant natality rate
- c. infant maturity rate
- d. infant senility rate

31. Some mainstream child-saving institutions did attempt to include black youths, but what prevented this?

- a. federal law
- b. state laws
- c. societal prejudices\*
- d. all of the above

32. This refers to a contract binding a person into the service of another for a specified term.

- a. denture
- b. adventure
- c. indenture\*
- d. employment

33. By 1918, how many states had compulsory education laws?

- a. 50
- b. 42
- c. 48\*
- d. 37

34. What were some common complaints concerning the orphan trains?

- a. the children were being treated as slaves
- b. the states were being flooded with juvenile delinquents
- c. the children were being converted from their original religions
- d. all of the above\*

35. The contribution Freud made to understanding children's minds was the dismissal of Locke's notion that children's brains were a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. *tabula rasa*\*
- b. *sub rosa*
- c. *in vitro*
- d. all of the above

36. Because people live longer today, parents don't invest much time in preparing children for adulthood.

Answer: True \*False

37. The concept of childhood has undergone a radical transformation over the centuries.

Answer: \*True False

38. Most states grant adult rights and responsibilities at age 23.

Answer: True \*False

39. The early "stubborn child law" directed families to control their children in the interests of society.

Answer: \*True False

40. Many juvenile social reform movements developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a time of general social upheaval in the United States.

Answer: \*True False

41. "Placing-out" sent impoverished children from farms into the city for work.

Answer: True \*False

42. New York's first house of refuge was also the first juvenile reformatory in the United States.

Answer: \*True False

43. According to C. Wright Mills, many early sociologists considered the process of urbanization to be a healthy thing.

Answer: True \*False

44. The Massachusetts State Industrial School for Girls taught girls and young women skills for becoming farmhands and mechanics.

Answer: True \*False

45. There has always been a double standard in how males and females are accorded rights, responsibilities, and protections.

Answer: \*True False

46. Most of the youths on the trains weren't orphans.

Answer: \*True False

47. The Progressive Era in the United States lasted from approximately 1920 to 1950.

Answer: True \*False

48. Progressives espoused Social Darwinism.

Answer: True \*False

49. Progressives saw adolescence as a "sacred period."

Answer:       \*True False

50. American youngsters are better off now than ever in terms of longevity, justice, medical care, social mobility, and the chance to get an education

Answer:       \*True False