

Chapter 1: Juvenile Justice in Historical Perspective

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. During the early part of the 21st century, concern over delinquency in general, and violent delinquents in particular _____, while confidence in the juvenile justice system was _____.

- A. eroded, grew
- B. grew, stayed the same
- C. stayed the same, grew
- D. grew, eroded

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice in Historical Perspective

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. In the 5th century AD, children under the age of _____ were exempt from criminal liability.

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 11

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The concept of _____ refers to criminal intent, or the guilty mind.

- A. *mens rea*
- B. *actus reus*
- C. *lex talionis*
- D. infancy

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The principle of _____ later became central to the development of the juvenile court in America and today generally refers to the fact that the state (government) has ultimate parental authority over juveniles in need of protection or guidance.

- A. *in loco parentis*

- B. *lex talionis*
- C. *parens patriae*
- D. *mens rea*

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Under the concept of _____, institutional custodians acted as parental substitutes with far-reaching powers over their charges.

- A. *mens rea*
- B. *in loco parentis*
- C. *actus reus*
- D. *parens patriae*

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Which movement in juvenile justice consisted of philanthropists, reformers, and professionals who exhibited a legitimate concern for juveniles and established the first juvenile court which stressed the importance of rehabilitation and treatment through education and training?

- A. houses of refuge
- B. reform schools
- C. institutionalization
- D. child-savers

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Which approach to juvenile justice focuses on a more informal, unofficial, treatment-oriented handling of juvenile offenders?

- A. therapeutic
- B. formalistic
- C. legalistic
- D. *parens patriae*

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Which approach to juvenile justice is focused on a more formal, official, and constitutional handling of juvenile offenders?

- A. therapeutic
- B. casework
- C. *in loco parentis*
- D. legalistic

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Which court case banned the death penalty for anyone under the age of 18?

- A. *In re Gault*
- B. *Roper v. Simmons*
- C. *Graham v. Florida*
- D. *Miller v. Alabama*

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Which court case abolished the sentence of life without parole for a juvenile offender convicted of a non-homicide offense?

- A. *In re Gault*
- B. *Roper v. Simmons*
- C. *Graham v. Florida*
- D. *Miller v. Alabama*

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. The perceived increase in the number of _____ offenses perpetrated by juveniles led many to ponder whether the juvenile court, originally established to protect and treat juveniles, is adequate to the task of dealing with modern-day offenders.

- A. property
- B. violent
- C. cyber crime
- D. drug

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Which court decision made it clear that the legalists were on firm ground, but it did not deny the legitimacy of the casework approach?

- A. *In re Gault*
- B. *Roper v. Simmons*
- C. *Graham v. Florida*
- D. *Miller v. Alabama*

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3: Discuss the controversy between due process and informality in juvenile justice.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Hard

13. Which type of juvenile offenders would not even be considered in trouble if they were an adult?

- A. delinquents
- B. status offenders
- C. adult offenders
- D. dependent and neglected

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Discuss the controversy between due process and informality in juvenile justice.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. A child might be adjudicated delinquent but ordered to participate in psychological counseling. This is an example of the _____ approach applied through a _____ framework.

- A. formal, therapeutic
- B. therapeutic, informal
- C. official, informal
- D. casework, constitutional

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-3: Discuss the controversy between due process and informality in juvenile justice.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Caseworkers continue to argue that more formal proceedings result in greater _____ of juveniles, possibly resulting in more negative self-concepts and eventually in careers as adult offenders.

- A. labeling
- B. institutionalization

C. stigmatization

D. treatment

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Discuss the controversy between due process and informality in juvenile justice.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. While severe punishments for juvenile offenders gained popularity in the 1980s and 1990s, the Supreme Court ruled that juveniles could not receive which penalties?

A. death penalty

B. life in prison with parole

C. life in prison without parole

D. both death penalty and live in prison without parole

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: Recognize discrepancies between the ideal and real juvenile justice systems.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. The perceived increase in violent crimes committed by juveniles has led many to believe that the ____ is not effective in solving the juvenile justice problem.

A. adult court

B. juvenile court

C. juvenile detention centers

D. status offense adjudication

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: Recognize discrepancies between the ideal and real juvenile justice systems.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Restorative justice approaches, currently gaining momentum with juveniles, emphasize _____ philosophies, rather than the _____ philosophy that has been popular for the last few years.

A. get tough, treatment

B. treatment, status offender

C. treatment, get tough

D. status offender, treatment

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: Recognize discrepancies between the ideal and real juvenile justice systems.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. All states now allow juveniles to be tried as _____ under certain circumstances.

- A. status offenders
- B. delinquents
- C. youthful offenders
- D. adults

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Recount some of the reforms occurring in the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Rethinking Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. The juvenile justice system is not considered static; laws dealing with juveniles change with changing _____ climates.

- A. social
- B. political
- C. economic
- D. judicial

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Recount some of the reforms occurring in the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Rethinking Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. Roman civil law and canon law made distinctions between juveniles and adults based on the notion of _____.

- A. criminal intent
- B. age of responsibility
- C. *lex talionis*
- D. *parens patriae*

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. In the 15th century, _____ were created by the King of England to consider petitions of those who were in need of special aid intervention.

- A. chancery courts
- B. poor laws
- C. dower system
- D. houses of refuge

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. In deciding not to hear the *Holmes* case, the U.S. Supreme Court _____.

- A. reaffirmed the desirability of the juvenile court's informal procedures
- B. confirmed that constitutional rights afforded to accused adults apply to juveniles
- C. stated that the threshold for hearing juvenile cases was not met in this case
- D. imposed formal procedures on the juvenile justice system

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. When and in what state was the first juvenile court established?

- A. 1874, Massachusetts
- B. 1892, New York
- C. 1899, Illinois
- D. 1900, Pennsylvania

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. During the era of socialized juvenile justice in the United States, the primary focus was _____.

- A. increased legal rights of youth
- B. parental involvement
- C. treatment and rehabilitation of youth
- D. punishment of youth

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. Approximately 2,000 years ago, both Roman civil law and later canon (church) law made distinctions between juveniles and adults based on the notion of age of responsibility.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Chancery courts did not deal with dependent and neglected children.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. The United States allows juveniles to be executed.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The Supreme Court ruled in 2012 that a mandatory life sentence without parole violates the 8th amendment.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The casework approach to juvenile justice is soundly unconstitutional.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3: Discuss the controversy between due process and informality in juvenile justice.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The legalistic approach to juvenile justice is an informal, therapeutic, and unofficial approach.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3: Discuss the controversy between due process and informality in juvenile justice.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Status offenders are still considered delinquents.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-4: Recognize discrepancies between the ideal and real juvenile justice systems.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The debate over treatment of juvenile offenders versus punishment of juvenile offenders continues to this day.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Recognize discrepancies between the ideal and real juvenile justice systems.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. For a number of years, the trend was to hold younger and younger juveniles accountable for their offenses, to exclude certain offenses from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, and to establish mandatory or automatic waiver provisions for certain offenses.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: Recount some of the reforms occurring in the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Rethinking Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The discrepancy between the ideal (theory) and practice (reality) within the juvenile justice system remains considerable.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: Recount some of the reforms occurring in the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Rethinking Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Under the Code of Hammurabi, children under the age of 7 were presumed to be incapable of forming criminal intent.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. The question of when and under what circumstances youth are capable of forming *mens rea* remains a grey area in the juvenile justice system.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Developers of the juvenile justice system in the U.S. intended legal intervention to be provided under the rules of civil law rather than criminal law.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. A period of transition toward progressive legalism of the juvenile justice system occurred in the latter part of the 18th century through the 19th century.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3: Discuss the controversy between due process and informality in juvenile justice.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Currently, a number of jurisdictions across the United States are reviewing the basic operations of juvenile justice and the effectiveness of system reforms.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: Recount some of the reforms occurring in the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Rethinking Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. Discuss the evolution of the juvenile justice system in the United States.

Ans: A historical description of the major events that led to the formation of the contemporary juvenile justice system in the United States. And an analysis of the successes and failures within the system that made the system progress to its current point.

Learning Objective: 1-1: Understand the history of juvenile justice in the United States.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge | Application | Analysis

Answer Location: Juvenile Justice Historically

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Discuss and analyze contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Ans: A discussion and analysis of the contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system and should mention at least three challenges currently facing the system to include therapeutic versus legalistic approaches, punishment versus treatment, and waivers to adult court.

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand contemporary challenges to the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge | Comprehension | Application

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Discuss the controversy between due process and informality within the juvenile justice system.

Ans: A discussion between the informal, therapeutic approaches and the formal, official, constitutional approaches to the system. And a mention of the *Gault* case as it applies here.

Learning Objective: 1-3: Discuss the controversy between due process and informality in juvenile justice.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge | Comprehension | Application

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Discuss and analyze the discrepancies between the ideal juvenile justice system and the real juvenile justice system.

Ans: A brief description and discussion of what the perfect system would look like versus the way it actually is, then include a brief analysis of why it is the way it is.

Learning Objective: 1-4: Recognize discrepancies between the ideal and real juvenile justice systems.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge | Comprehension | Analysis

Answer Location: Continuing Dilemmas in Juvenile Justice | Rethinking Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Discuss current and future reforms within the juvenile justice system.

Ans: A discussion of what is currently happening with regard to reforming the juvenile justice system as well as what may be on tap for the future.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Recount some of the reforms occurring in the juvenile justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension | Application

Answer Location: Rethinking Juvenile Justice

Difficulty Level: Medium