

## Chapter 2 Test Bank

1. Throughout much of history, children were considered:
  - a. People
  - b. Property
  - c. Neither a nor b
  - d. Both a and b\*
2. At about what age were children historically expected to act as adults?
  - a. 3 years old
  - b. 6 years old\*
  - c. 10 years old
  - d. 13 years old
3. The killing of young children is called:
  - a. Infanticide\*
  - b. Juvenicide
  - c. Youth homicide
  - d. Kindercide
4. Which of the following is the best example of a dowry?
  - a. A large wedding celebration paid for by the bride's family
  - b. A gift of land from the bride's family to the groom\*
  - c. A groom's written request and proposal of marriage for the bride's father
  - d. A meeting between families to determine the future marriage arrangements for their young children
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the killing of young children and abandonment?
  - a. Justified for future economic reasons
  - b. Made easier by the likelihood of future death by disease
  - c. Common practice well into the 16<sup>th</sup> century\*
  - d. Especially occurred to female children
6. Which of the following best defines wet-nursing?
  - a. The use of a surrogate mother paid to care for a child\*
  - b. The use of a surrogate mother paid to bear a child
  - c. The use of a water birth by a biological mother
  - d. The use of a mid-wife during birth

7. Historically, which of the following was considered a normal behavior for children who survived infancy?
  - a. Working
  - b. Drinking alcohol
  - c. Having sex
  - d. All of the above\*
8. Which of the following statements is true about youths and the legal system throughout much of history?
  - a. Youthful offenders were normally dealt with in the juvenile system
  - b. Youths were never sentenced to death
  - c. The law made no distinction based on the offender's age\*
  - d. Youths faced different rules than adults
9. Which best describes nullification?
  - a. A refusal to enforce the law or impose a punishment\*
  - b. The purposeful enforcement of the same punishments for both adults and youths
  - c. The expunging or voiding of an offender's prior record
  - d. Historically, the giving of children to be raised by a church, convent, or monastery
10. When did the concept of childhood begin to emerge?
  - a. 4<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> century
  - b. 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century
  - c. 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century\*
  - d. 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century
11. Which of the following is NOT true about the beginning of the concept of childhood?
  - a. Clergy and scholars saw the young as in need of guidance to grow up uncorrupted
  - b. Governments began to institute specific protections and opportunities for the young, like child labor laws and schooling\*
  - c. Young were seen as a weapon against the immoral and sinful aspects of society
  - d. Childhood was the period of time when the young could receive education and moral training
12. Which of the following was created in England to handle youthful beggars?
  - a. Bridewell Institution\*
  - b. Chancery Court
  - c. Lyman School for Boys
  - d. None of the above

13. Which of the following was opened by the state of Massachusetts to end the housing of adult and juvenile offenders in the same institution?
- Bridewell Institution
  - Lancaster State Industrial School
  - Lyman School for Boys\*
  - None of the above
14. Which of the following is true about juvenile institutions?
- Saw deviance as inherent to the individual
  - Trained the unproductive and/or poor who seemed to threaten society\*
  - Placement in a similar environment meant better chances of a positive impact on the youth
  - Were inferior to adult institutions
15. Which BEST defines a house of refuge?
- Institution for children designed to separate them from the environment of the city\*
  - Juvenile institution in which youths were kept away from substandard, bad parents
  - Temporary shelters for youths from violent or abusive homes
  - All of the above
16. Which of the following was NOT a common problem with houses of refuge?
- Overcrowding
  - Apprenticeships were simply slave labor
  - Children were beaten
  - None of the above\*
17. Which of the following was NOT an intended characteristic of the cottage system?
- Simulated family home life with surrogate parents and small numbers of youths
  - Discipline solely that of typical family care and concern\*
  - Emphasized farm work to instill a sense of hard, honest work
  - None of the above
18. Which of the following was NOT a problem found with the cottage system?
- Harsh discipline leading to running away and setting fires
  - Continued mixing of deviant and destitute youths in facilities
  - Many facilities closed due to lack of use\*
  - Lack of education and training

19. The first recognized, official juvenile court was established in \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 1897, Salem County, Massachusetts
  - b. 1899, Cook County, Illinois\*
  - c. 1900, Westchester County, New York
  - d. 1902, Lancaster County, Colorado
20. Which of the following is a trait of the first juvenile court?
- a. Belief in altering youthful behavior so that youths were trained correctly rather than punished
  - b. Highly informal operations with judges acting paternally to provide necessary help and assistance
  - c. Could handle all juveniles under 16, including the poor and immigrants, not just those committing criminal acts
  - d. All of the above\*
21. Which best defines *parens patriae*?
- a. A legal doctrine under which the state is seen as a parent
  - b. The legal philosophy of the juvenile court
  - c. Both a and b\*
  - d. Neither a nor b
22. Which of the following was used by the juvenile court as a precedent to justify intervention into the lives of children?
- a. Chancery Court\*
  - b. *Ex parte Crouse*
  - c. Bridewell Institution
  - d. Constitutional rights
23. Which of the following ruled that the state can intervene in a child's life regardless of parental wishes or consent?
- a. *Ex parte Crouse*
  - b. *Commonwealth v. Fisher*
  - c. Neither a nor b
  - d. Both a and b\*
24. Which case specified that children have a right to intervention, not freedom, and that the state, not the parent, is the legitimate guardian and protector of children?
- a. *Ex parte Crouse*
  - b. *People v. Turner*
  - c. *Commonwealth v. Fisher*\*
  - d. *Kent v. United States*

25. Which case adequately challenged the benevolent *parens patriae* premise of the juvenile system?
- Ex parte Crouse*
  - People v. Turner*
  - Commonwealth v. Fisher*
  - Kent v. United States\**
26. The term Anthony Platt uses to describe persons involved in the development of the juvenile court is\_\_\_\_\_.
- Child protectors
  - Child reformers
  - Child savers\*
  - Child guardians
27. Which of the following is NOT true about the self-interest argument about the development of the juvenile court?
- The juvenile court was developed as a tool of capitalism to ensure a complacent work force.
  - The juvenile system grew at a time when the lower class was swelling to a point to threaten the status quo
  - New laws primarily addressed the activity of the lower classes to preserve the existing class system
  - None of the above\*
28. Which of the following is NOT true about the early juvenile justice system?
- It was racist and sexist with segregation and a lack of education outside learning one's "proper place"
  - It relied almost solely on probation and untrained probation officers\*
  - New professionals may have objected to the biased premise of the system but found more personal benefits in allowing it to be instituted and advanced
  - None of the above
29. Most of the great movements and changes in juvenile justice were completed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1967
  - 1950
  - Early 1920s\*
  - Early 1980s
30. The Due Process Period emphasizing that juveniles must be offered some procedural rights similar to adults was from\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 1880 to the 1920s
  - b. 1922 to the early 1960s
  - c. 1967 to the early 1980s\*
  - d. 1984 to present day
31. The recent increased use of waiver and mandatory sentencing, and decreased emphasis on rehabilitation and treatment is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Punishment Period
  - b. Punitive Period\*
  - c. Probation Period
  - d. Progressive Era
32. Which of the following is a general-purpose clause utilized by current juvenile courts?
- a. Balanced and restorative justice
  - b. Due process
  - c. Developmental approach
  - d. All of the above\*
33. Which of the following is the current key philosophy underlying U.S. juvenile courts?
- a. Rehabilitation
  - b. *Parens patriae*\*
  - c. Accountability
  - d. Punitive justice
34. Due to the likelihood of future death by disease, parents were traditionally very possessive toward their children.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
35. One of the main reasons for killing or abandoning female children was the concept of the dowry.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
36. Apprenticeships were a privilege reserved for the wealthy.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
37. Throughout most of history, youths were subject to the same laws and punishments as adults.
- a. True\*

- b. False
38. Adult punishments were historically always enforced on youths who offended as well.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
39. The poor immigrant population was one of the initial targets of juvenile institutions.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
40. Chancery Court oversaw the financial affairs of orphaned youths.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
41. The Lancaster State Industrial School was opened to end the housing of both juvenile and adult offenders in the same facility.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
42. The Bridewell Institution specifically dealt with problem girls.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
43. Institutions designed to separate youths from city environments were called houses of refuge.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
44. Training schools designed to simulate home and family life were called the cottage system.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
45. Houses of refuge and cottages were basically overcrowded prisons.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
46. Community corrections in which an offender is supervised and ordered to report regularly to the court is called probation.
- a. True\*
  - b. False

47. The first institutions for females focused on education with the intent of a “trickle-down effect” on the girls’ future children.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
48. Judge Ben Lindsey of Colorado is credited with the establishment of the first official juvenile court.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
49. The first juvenile court focused on formally processing criminal acts by youths.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
50. *Parens patriae* basically means “the state as parent.”
- a. True\*
  - b. False
51. The juvenile court used *Ex parte Crouse* to justify intervention into children’s lives.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
52. *People v. Turner* ruled in favor of parental rights over *parens patriae*.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
53. *Kent v. United States* ruled the state can intervene in a child’s life regardless of parental consent.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
54. The benevolent premise of the juvenile system was challenged in *Ex parte Crouse*.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
55. The early juvenile court relied solely on untrained volunteers and many proceedings were unofficial and went unrecorded.
- a. True\*
  - b. False



56. Many laws mandating humanitarian reforms were passed in the Benevolent Period.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
57. Some argue the juvenile court was created to help preserve classism and capitalism.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
58. The Punishment Period saw increased use of waiver and mandatory sentencing.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
59. The Due Process Period began in the late 1980s and continues today in emphasizing procedural rights for juveniles.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
60. The Punitive Period showed decreased emphasis on rehabilitation and treatment.
- a. True\*
  - b. False
61. Balanced and restorative justice is the current key purpose underlying U.S. juvenile courts.
- a. True
  - b. False\*
62. Deterrence, child welfare, and rehabilitation are all current rationales operating in juvenile courts.
- a. True\*
  - b. False