

TEST BANK

Chapter 1 History: From English Origins to the United States

Chapter 1 Multiple-choice

1. The sheriff was formerly known as the:
- A. deputy
 - B. shire reeve
 - C. constable
 - D. tax collector

Answer: B

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

2. Which of the following was *not* a duty of the constable during the Middle Ages?
- A. Collection of taxes
 - B. Pursuing felons
 - C. Supervising highways
 - D. Determining the guilt or innocence of felons

Answer: D

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

3. The coroner's inquest closely resembles a:
- A. grand jury
 - B. pre-plea conference
 - C. court work group
 - D. juvenile court hearing

Answer: A

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

4. The origins of modern policing in America can be linked to:
- A. colonial policing
 - B. English heritage
 - C. change in laws
 - D. change in policing procedures

Answer: B

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early

English and colonial periods.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

5. Which of the following was *not* a policing legacy from the colonial period?
- A. The colonial period witnessed the beginning of the theory of crime prevention.
 - B. A theory of “Republicanism” was created.
 - C. Police officers began to be armed and uniformed.
 - D. Colonists committed themselves to local law enforcement.

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the legacies of colonial policing that remained intact after the American Revolution.

Page number: 8

Level: Difficult

6. When Henry Fielding died, his “thief-takers” evolved into a group called the _____ Runners, under John Fielding.
- A. Bow Street
 - B. Ryland Street
 - C. Rommero Street
 - D. Pembroke Street

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel’s “principles,” Vollmer’s professionalization).

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

7. Patrick Colquhoun, serving as London’s _____, focused on _____.
- A. mayor/elections
 - B. sheriff/capturing felons
 - C. magistrate/reform of police
 - D. constable/social reform

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel’s “principles,” Vollmer’s professionalization).

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

8. Peel’s nine “principles of policing” emphasized:
- A. maximum punishment to the offender
 - B. setting an example to the community
 - C. rehabilitation
 - D. prevention of crime

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel’s “principles,” Vollmer’s professionalization).

Page number: 12-13

Level: Intermediate

9. Which of the following is *not* one of Peel's "principles" of policing?
- A. The police must be under governmental control.
 - B. Crime prevention is as important as crime prevention
 - C. Police should be hired on a probationary basis.
 - D. Police authority is dependent upon government rather than public approval

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 12

Level: Difficult

10. Which of the three eras of policing emphasized crime control and preventive patrol?
- A. The political era
 - B. The reform era
 - C. The community era

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the three primary eras of policing in the United States, and the main characteristics of each.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

11. Which of the following early law enforcement effort had no nonpolice functions?
- A. Constables
 - B. Watchmen
 - C. Slave patrols
 - D. Sheriffs

Answer: C

Objective: Delineate where professional policing began in the United States, and the role played by Southern slave patrols in that historical perspective.

Page number: 15

Level: Intermediate

12. The movement to improve American law enforcement began in:
- A. Atlanta
 - B. New York City
 - C. Pittsburgh
 - D. Philadelphia

Answer: B

Objective: Delineate where professional policing began in the United States, and the role played by Southern slave patrols in that historical perspective.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

13. In the late 1800s in New York, the police reform board was headed by:
- A. Theodore Roosevelt

- B. August Vollmer
- C. Henry Fielding
- D. William Penn

Answer: A

Objective: Delineate where professional policing began in the United States, and the role played by Southern slave patrols in that historical perspective.

Page number: 17

Level: Basic

14. Which of the following was *not* one of the groups responsible for law enforcement in the Wild West?

- A. U.S. Marshals
- B. Private citizens
- C. Businessmen
- D. State police

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the unique characteristics of law enforcement as it existed in the Wild West.

Page number: 19

Level: Intermediate

15. U.S. Marshals have no jurisdiction over crimes involving:

- A. theft of mail
- B. railroad property
- C. private property
- D. murder on federal lands

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the unique characteristics of law enforcement as it existed in the Wild West.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

16. August Vollmer's most daring innovation was the idea of a:

- A. bicycle patrol
- B. police school
- C. foot patrol
- D. auto patrol

Answer: B

Objective: Explain the definitions and advantages of the political and professional eras of policing.

Page number: 23

Level: Intermediate

17. The Wickersham Commission completed the first national study of:

- A. corrections
- B. criminals
- C. investigations
- D. crime and criminal justice

Answer: D

Objective: Delineate where professional policing began in the United States, and the role played by Southern slave patrols in that historical perspective.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

18. William Parker's greatest success as police chief, typical of the new professionalism, came in:
- A. administrative reorganization
 - B. personnel recruitment
 - C. budgeting
 - D. legal matters

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 26

Level: Difficult

19. To William Parker, police were the "thin blue line" and the rights of _____ took precedence over the rights of the _____.
- A. society / individual
 - B. individual / society
 - C. officers / administrators
 - D. civilians / police

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 26

Level: Difficult

20. The police-race relations problems that exploded during the civil rights movement illustrated some of the problems with which era of policing?
- A. The political era
 - B. The reform era
 - C. The community era

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the fundamental nature of the civil rights movement, and how the police and minorities were often pitted against one another.

Page number: 27

Level: Difficult

21. Two reasons for the scarcity of studies into police functions and methods prior to

the 1960s were:

- A. police resistance to outside scrutiny, and the view that traditional methods worked well
- B. a belief that they had already been over-studied, and disagreement over research methods
- C. the fact that crimes were decreasing, and the influence of police unions
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Objective: Explain how today policing has come full circle, returning to its origins.

Page number: 28

Level: Intermediate

22. Among the recommendations of the President's Crime Commission were:
- A. hiring more minority members as officers
 - B. hiring better educated officers
 - C. better applicant screening and intensive pre-service training
 - D. increasing efficiency in policing.

Answer: D

Objective: Explain how today policing has come full circle, returning to its origins.

Page number: 28

Level: Intermediate

23. The President's Crime Commission brought policing "full circle," restating several of the same principles that were laid out by:
- A. J. Edgar Hoover
 - B. Sir Robert Peel
 - C. William Parker
 - D. O. W. Wilson

Answer: B

Objective: Explain how today policing has come full circle, returning to its origins.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

24. Today the police are in the _____ era.
- A. reform
 - B. political
 - C. community policing
 - D. urban reclamation

Answer: C

Objective: Describe what led to the development of the community-oriented policing and problem-solving (COPPS) era and some of its main features.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

25. Which of the following is *not* one of the factors that set the stage for the emergence of the

current policing era?

- A. Increased cultural diversity in our society
- B. The detachment of patrol officers in patrol vehicles
- C. The emphasis on organizational change, including decentralization and more police discretion
- D. Too much time being spent by the policing with citizens

Answer: D

Objective: Describe what led to the development of the community-oriented policing and problem-solving (COPPS) era and some of its main features.

Page number: 29

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1: True/false

1. The office of constable carried no salary and the duties were often very dangerous.

Answer: True

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

- 2 In America, the position of constable fell into disfavor largely because they were viewed as untrained and inadequate.

Answer: True

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

- 3 In early England, the justice of the peace was less powerful than the constable or sheriff.

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

- 4 Under the “frankpledge” system, every tithing was sworn to protect fellow citizens and to apprehend offenders.

Answer: True

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

- 5 One of Henry Fielding’s primary theories was that the severity of the English penal code did *not* operate to control criminals.

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of

policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

6 Henry and John Fielding created the Bow Street Runners to pursue criminals.

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

7 Patrick Colquhoun believed that government should *not* regulate people's behavior.

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

8 Colquhoun's law enforcement proposals, immediately popular, were adopted before he died.

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

9 In 1829, Robert Peel, having established a base of support in Parliament, tried to create policing for the entire country of England.

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

10. The baton (known as a truncheon) was the first weapon the London Metropolitan Police carried on patrol.

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 11

Level: Intermediate

11. The community era of policing emphasizes the crime control function of policing through a centralized organizational design.

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the three primary eras of policing in the United States, and the main characteristics of each.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

12. Slave codes provided slaves with some rights and protections against severe punishment by slave masters.

Answer: False

Objective: Delineate where professional policing began in the United States, and the role played by Southern slave patrols in that historical perspective.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

13. The community era of policing began as a result of the murder of Mary Cecilia Rogers and the subsequent lack of police response.

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the three primary eras of policing in the United States, and the main characteristics of each.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

14. One of the three major issues confronted by early American policing was whether police should wear uniforms.

Answer: True

Objective: List the three early issues of American policing and to describe their present status.

Page number: 16

Level: Basic

15. Police corruption as a problem surfaced in the 20th century.

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the three primary eras of policing in the United States, and the main characteristics of each.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

16. Vigilante movements were common on the Western frontier.

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the unique characteristics of law enforcement as it existed in the Wild West.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

17. August Vollmer was an advocate of police professionalism.

Answer: True

Objective: Explain the definitions and advantages of the political and professional eras of policing.

Page number: 23

Level: Intermediate

18. In William Parker's belief system, the police ability to conduct searches and seizures

should be carefully limited and regulated.

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the definitions and advantages of the political and professional eras of policing.

Page number: 26

Level: Intermediate

19. The civil rights movement took place during the reform (or professional) era of policing.

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the fundamental nature of the civil rights movement, and how the police and minorities were often pitted against one another.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

20. In the community era, it was found that citizens appreciated being asked about their priorities and often provided useful information.

Answer: True

Objective: Describe what led to the development of the community-oriented policing and problem-solving (COPPS) era and some of its main features.

Page number: 29

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1: Fill-in-the-Blank

1. The _____ is the main source of rural crime control in America.

Answer: sheriff

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

2. The office of the _____ has changed considerably over the centuries but has always included determining the cause of death.

Answer: coroner

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

3. The American colonists reinforced their commitment to local policing by creating a theory of government called _____.

Answer: republicanism

Objective: Explain the legacies of colonial policing that remained intact after the American Revolution.

Page number: 8
Level: Intermediate

4. Peel emphasized not only crime suppression but also crime _____.

Answer: prevention

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 12-13
Level: Intermediate

5. Southern _____ defined slaves as the property of their masters and gave slave masters the right to control slaves through discipline and punishment.

Answer: slave codes

Objective: Delineate where professional policing began in the United States, and the role played by Southern slave patrols in that historical perspective.

Page number: 14
Level: Basic

6. The creation of the New York City police force took place during the _____ era of policing.

Answer: political

Objective: Explain the three primary eras of policing in the United States, and the main characteristics of each.

Page number: 15
Level: Basic

7. Unlike the London police, police in New York were permitted to have _____.

Answer: weapons/arms

Objective: List the three early issues of American policing and to describe their present status.

Page number: 16
Level: Intermediate

8. On the Western frontier, private citizens formed _____ movements to help enforce the law.

Answer: vigilante

Objective: Describe the unique characteristics of law enforcement as it existed in the Wild West.

Page number: 19
Level: Intermediate

9. The _____ era of policing emphasized limited discretion and standardized police work.

Answer: professional/reform

Objective: Explain the definitions and advantages of the political and professional eras of policing.

Page number: 21
Level: Intermediate

10. In addition to being a leading proponent of police professionalism, _____ also advocated the idea that police should function as social workers.

Answer: August Vollmer

Objective: Explain the definitions and advantages of the political and professional eras of policing.

Page number: 23
Level: Intermediate

11. Police _____ meant a combination of managerial efficiency and technological sophistication, as well as an emphasis on crime fighting.

Answer: professionalism

Objective: Explain the definitions and advantages of the political and professional eras of policing.

Page number: 24
Level: Intermediate

12. The _____ completed the first national study of crime and criminal justice.

Answer: Wickersham

Objective: Explain the definitions and advantages of the political and professional eras of policing.

Page number: 25
Level: Basic

13. The police-community relations problems that peaked during the civil rights movement were part of a larger problem of _____ in American society.

Answer: racism

Objective: Describe the fundamental nature of the civil rights movement, and how the police and minorities were often pitted against one another.

Page number: 27
Level: Difficult

14. Many of the principles laid out by Peel were restated in the report of the 1960s' _____.

Answer: President's Crime Commission

Objective: Explain how today policing has come full circle, returning to its origins.

Page number: 28
Level: Intermediate

15. The main element of _____ policing was a decentralized neighborhood focus for the delivery of police services.

Answer: team

Objective: Describe what led to the development of the community-oriented policing and problem-solving (COPPS) era and some of its main features.

Page number: 29

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1: Matching

1. Match the early police-related office with its functions.

1. sheriff	a. Pursued felons, collected taxes, and supervised highways
2. constable	b. Issued arrest warrants
3. coroner	c. Maintained law and order in the tithings
4. justice of the peace	d. Oversight of the interests of the Crown in criminal and fiscal matters

- 1. c
- 2. a
- 3. d
- 4. b

Objective: Explain the four major police-related offices and their functions during the early English and colonial periods.

Page number: 4-6

Level: Difficult

2. Match the era of policing with its characteristics.

1. Crime control function	a. Political era
2. Provided broad social services	b. Reform era
3. Relationship to community is remote	c. Community era
4. Emphasis on quality of life and citizen satisfaction	
5. Focus on citizen and political satisfaction	
6. Emphasis on problem solving	
7. Emphasis on rapid response to calls	

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. b
- 4. c
- 5. a
- 6. c
- 7. b

Objective: Explain the three primary eras of policing in the United States, and the main characteristics of each.

Page number: 13
Level: Difficult

Chapter 1: Essay

1. Describe the colonial period's three legacies to contemporary policing.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- A commitment to local rather than centralized policing
- Republicanism
- The onset of the theory of crime prevention

Objective: Explain the legacies of colonial policing that remained intact after the American Revolution.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

2. List and describe major characteristics of the three eras of policing.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Political era: broad social services function; decentralized organization design; intimate relationship to the community; foot patrol; focus on citizen and political satisfaction
- Reform era: crime control function; centralized and classical organization design; professional and remote relationship to the community; emphasis on preventive patrol and rapid response to calls; focus on crime control
- Community era: broad provision of services function; decentralized organization design using task forces and matrices; intimate relationship to the community; emphasis on foot patrol, problem solving, and public relations; focus on quality of life and citizen satisfaction

Objective: Explain the three primary eras of policing in the United States, and the main characteristics of each.

Page number: 13

Level: Difficult

3. List and discuss two powerful trends in England and America that brought about changes in policing in both countries.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Urbanization
- Industrialization
- Answers should explain how these trends contributed to social change, crime, and unrest, and made the old system of policing obsolete, leading to a need for a new system that could deal effectively with criminals, maintain order, and prevent crime.

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 10

Level: Difficult

4. Describe August Vollmer's contributions to policing.

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers should include some of the following contributions made by Vollmer:

- The creation of a police school, or formal training program for police officers

- The use of bicycle and automobile patrol
- Innovation in recruitment and hiring, including hiring college students and administering a variety of entrance exams to applicants (including intelligence, psychiatric, and neurological tests)
- The first radio patrol car
- A belief that police should play an active part in the life of the community

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 21-24

Level: Difficult

5. Discuss how Peel's "principles" of policing are relevant to today's police practices.

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers will vary but should discuss the report of the President's Crime Commission, which restated several of Peel's original principles.

Objective: Various

Page number: 12, 28

Level: Difficult

6. Explain the 1829 "Metropolitan Police Act," and what it provided to the history of policing.

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers will vary but should include key points such as:

- The Act created a police force for London, not for the entire country
- The focus on the preventive nature of the new force – the emphasis on crime prevention as a better way of ensuring the security of persons and property than the detection and punishment of the offender after he has committed a crime
- U.S. observation and imitation of the London police model

Objective: Multiple

Page number: Multiple

Level: Difficult

7. Explain the contributions that were made to professional policing by William Parker.

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers should include some of the following contributions made by Parker:

- Parker's emphasis on transforming the police into professional crime fighters
- Emphasis on administrative reorganization that simplified the command structure and freed up more officers for duty on the street
- Emphasis on rigorous personnel selection and training standards
- The development of a tough police academy program
- The view of police as the "thin blue line"
- Opposition to any restrictions on police methods

Objective: Describe the major contributions of selected individuals to the development of policing (e.g., Peel's "principles," Vollmer's professionalization).

Page number: 25-26

Level: Difficult

8. Describe how policing was returned to its roots by the President's Crime Commission.

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers should emphasize that the Commission's report restated several of the same principles laid out by Sir Robert Peel in 1829 and opposed many of the assumptions underlying the professional era of policing.

Objective: Explain how today policing has come full circle, returning to its origins.

Page number: 28

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1: Critical Thinking

1. If a fourth era of policing was to emerge that was intended to combine the best elements of the three earlier periods, which elements should be retained from each era and which should be discarded?

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers will vary

Objective: Multiple

Page number: Throughout

Level: Difficult

2. How have the three important issues confronting early American police officers influenced how police are viewed today by society?

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers will vary

Objective: Multiple

Page number: 16 and throughout

Level: Difficult