

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1

Theoretical Perspectives on Women and the Criminal Justice System

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. The term applied to discrimination against or the putting down of groups of people on the basis of their social identity or characteristics is known as:

- a. Suppression.
- b. Depression.
- c. Oppression.
- d. Pressure.

Answer: c

2. Ecofeminism

- a. Values all forms of plant and animal life.
- b. Finds a spiritual presence in nature.
- c. Likens oppression of the earth to the oppression of women.
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

3. The view that masculine power and privilege are the root cause of all social inequality is derived from what feminist school of thought?

- a. Liberal
- b. Radical
- c. Socialist
- d. Postmodern

Answer: b

4. The view that argues that, as private property evolved, males dominated all social institutions is most relevant to which major feminist school of thought?

- a. Liberalism
- b. Radicalism
- c. Latina
- d. Socialist

Answer: d

5. The view that both class and gender relations are equal, as they interact with and reinforce each other in society is derived from what major feminist school of thought?

- a. Womanist
- b. Radical
- c. Postmodern
- d. Socialist

Answer: d

6. The first feminist movement began at:
- a. The Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.
 - b. Selma, Alabama
 - c. The Beijing Convention
 - d. None of the above

Answer: a

7. The 2nd wave of feminism began in
- a. The 1950s
 - b. The 1960s
 - c. The 1970s
 - d. The 1980s

Answer: b

8. Black feminism builds on:
- a. Marxism
 - b. Critical race theory
 - c. Ecofeminism
 - d. Sectarianism

Answer: b

9. Liberal feminism, more than other models, stresses:
- a. Socialism.
 - b. Lesbian rights.
 - c. Gender equality.
 - d. Economic equality.

Answer: c

10. Socialist feminists uniquely focus on gender plus:
- a. Democracy.
 - b. Class.
 - c. Equality.
 - d. Race relations.

Answer: b

11. Womanism is a construct most closely associated with:
- a. Latina feminism.
 - b. African American beliefs in gender equality.
 - c. Liberal feminism.
 - d. Postmodern feminism.

Answer: b

12. The term *intersectionality* as used by feminist theorists refers to:
- a. Interlocking forms of oppression.

- b. The link between women's crime and their punishment.
- c. The coming together of different professions with common interests.
- d. Including men in the women's movement.

Answer: a

13. Carol Gilligan's major contribution that has influenced the treatment of girls and women in correctional institutions today is the introduction of:

- a. Gender-specific treatment.
- b. Feminist architectural design.
- c. The focus on gender equality in treatment offerings.
- d. Educational opportunities for female inmates.

Answer: a

14. The concept of the social construction of gender refers to:

- a. Human sexuality.
- b. Males having power and control over females in society.
- c. Non-hierarchical relationships.
- d. A goal but not a process.

Answer: b

15. According to the text, one of the effects of the backlash to the women's movement is:

- a. Lower incarceration of women.
- b. Increase in female violent offenses.
- c. Notion of the dangerous female criminal.
- d. All of the above

Answer: c

16. In *Commonwealth v. Daniel*, Jane was convicted of:

- a. Murder.
- b. Robbery.
- c. Shoplifting.
- d. All of the above

Answer: b

17. Empowerment theory focuses on:

- a. Personal and group strengths.
- b. Issues of power.
- c. Political and personal empowerment.
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

18. The term for a major shift in the population's thinking is:

- a. Paradigm shift.
- b. Blowback.
- c. Institutionalization.
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

19. Feminist methodology is an approach that favors, according to the text:
- Drawing on concepts that must be evidence based.
 - Empiricism in reaching conclusion.
 - A qualitative or narrative approach.
 - All of the above

Answer: c

Chapter 1 True-False

1. From a historical perspective, it is apparent that major theoretical works written by male criminologists about men and boys have been alarmingly gender blind.

- True
- False

Answer: a

2. Historically, girls' delinquency was seen as neither interesting nor important.

- True
- False

Answer: a

3. The second feminist movement was born in 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention, when women demanded the right to vote.

- True
- False

Answer: b

4. Third-wave feminists object to white feminists defining "women's issues" from their own standpoint without including women of color and third-world concerns.

- True
- False

Answer: a

5. *Womanism* is a term that is used to describe Liberal feminism.

- True
- False

Answer: b

6. Class and gender are two major focuses of Socialist feminism.

- True
- False

Answer: a

7. *Intersectionality* refers to the link between women's crime and their punishment.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

8. According to the text, Black feminism does not derive concepts from critical race theory.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

9. Liberal feminism's focus is often referred to as egalitarianism.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

10. Carol Gilligan's major contribution to the treatment of girls and women in the correctional institutions today is the introduction of gender-specific treatment.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

11. Cisgender women are gender nonconforming women.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

12. The notion of the dangerous female criminal is an example of the backlash to the women's movement.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

13. To be accepted as a trans woman, one must have taken medical measures in the transition to female.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

14. In *Commonwealth v. Daniel*, Jane was convicted of shoplifting.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

15. Empowerment theory focuses on both political and personal empowerment.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a