

TESTBANK

Corrections in America: An Introduction, 15e (Allen)

Chapter 1 Early History (2000 B.C. to A.D. 1800)

1.1 Multiple Choice

1) The concept of retaliation develops into a system of criminal law when it becomes customary for the victim of the wrongdoing to

- A) take revenge on the person who wronged them.
- B) start a vendetta against the wrongdoer's family.
- C) report the crime to the proper authorities.
- D) accept something else instead of blood vengeance.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

2) Lex talionis is more commonly known as

- A) the "mark of the slave."
- B) penal servitude.
- C) "an eye for an eye."
- D) the death penalty.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Basic

3) Criminal law typically requires _____ action against a wrongdoer.

- A) public
- B) retaliatory
- C) aggressive
- D) fair

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Level: Intermediate

4) The first people to allow their citizens to prosecute an offender in the name of an injured party were the

- A) Babylonians.
- B) Sumerians.
- C) Romans.
- D) Greeks.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Basic

5) What was the main contribution of the medieval church to the study of corrections?

- A) Punishment is necessary to establish guilt or innocence.
- B) Torture and brutal treatment is a necessary method of questioning.
- C) Individuals have free will and can be held accountable for their actions.
- D) Everyone should receive the same punishment, regardless of social standing.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 7

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

6) Which of the following is not an example of corporal punishment?

- A) Torture
- B) Branding
- C) Mutilation
- D) Imprisonment

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Basic

7) What theory advocated by Sir Thomas More was not considered acceptable at the time but has become the foundation for modern theories of penology and criminology?

- A) Public punishment can deter potential offenders.
- B) Social revenge is an appropriate justification for punishing an offender.
- C) Punishment cannot prevent crime.
- D) Punishment is a way for offenders to repay society and atone for transgressions against God.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

8) What was the purpose of the Bridewells constructed in England in the 1500s?

- A) They were workhouses created to provide employment and housing for the unemployed.
- B) They were prisons designed to incarcerate individuals convicted of serious felony offenses.
- C) They were asylums sponsored by the Christian church to place wrongdoers in seclusion.
- D) They were early cellular prisons designed for incorrigible juveniles.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

9) Jail fever was a common term for

- A) mental illness.
- B) typhus.
- C) claustrophobia.
- D) psychosis.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

10) Which of the following ideas was not conceived by Cesare Beccaria?

- A) Individuals should be regarded as innocent until proven guilty.
- B) Torture during criminal procedures should be abolished.
- C) Preventing crimes is more important than punishment for crimes.
- D) The purpose of punishment is to provide social revenge.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13, 14, 15

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

11) Bentham's "hedonistic calculus" was developed from the belief that

- A) the effectiveness of deterrence can be calculated mathematically.
- B) math and science are interconnected.
- C) crime can be controlled through statistical analysis.
- D) behavior can be influenced in a scientific manner.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

12) Which of the following describes Bentham's idea that the main objective of an intelligent person is to maximize pleasure and minimize pain?

- A) Hedonistic calculus
- B) Friedensgeld
- C) Civil death
- D) Lex humana

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Basic

13) All of the following are among John Howard's principles for a penitentiary system except

- A) systematic inspection.
- B) hard physical labor.
- C) secure and sanitary structures.
- D) abolition of fees.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

14) The deportation of criminals to America from England between 1596 and 1776 was known as

- A) restitution.
- B) exoneration.
- C) transportation.
- D) inquisition.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Basic

15) The deportation of criminals to America from England stopped because of

- A) persistent complaints filed against the monarchy.
- B) the beginning of the American Revolution.
- C) a decision to redirect transportation to Australia.
- D) the increasingly expensive cost of the voyages.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

16) Old transport ships that were anchored in rivers and harbors in Britain to confine criminal offenders were known as

- A) hulks.
- B) Bridewells.
- C) gaols.
- D) workhouses.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

17) The Hospice of San Michele in Rome exclusively handled

- A) the elderly.
- B) the criminally insane.
- C) juveniles.
- D) the terminally ill.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

18) Which of the following was not one of the main concepts carried over from the earliest cellular institutions?

- A) Withholding food from inmates
- B) Community-centered labor
- C) Individual sleeping areas
- D) A monastic regimen of silence and expiation

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

19) The first true correctional institution in America was

- A) Mamertine Prison.
- B) the Great Law.
- C) the Walnut Street Jail.
- D) the Brank.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

20) The system of prison discipline that used total isolation or solitary confinement was known as the

- A) Great Law.
- B) English Anglican Code.
- C) Quaker Code.
- D) Pennsylvania System.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

21) Which of the following led to the ultimate failure of the Walnut Street Jail program?

- A) Too many prisoners revolted.
- B) It became overcrowded.
- C) There were not enough inmates.
- D) Disease became too rampant.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

22) Which of the following shows the correct historical sequence for the development of correctional philosophies?

- A) Corporal punishment, penal servitude, workhouses, penitentiaries
- B) Corporal punishment, workhouses, penal servitude, penitentiaries
- C) Penal servitude, corporal punishment, workhouses, penitentiaries
- D) Workhouses, corporal punishment, penal servitude, penitentiaries

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6, 8, 12, 22

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

1.2 True-False

1) Early in history, personal revenge was often considered obligatory.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

2) The first punishment imposed by society was probably outlawry.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Basic

3) The concept of lex talionis first appears in the Bible.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

4) Civil death was an early name for penal servitude.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

5) The most common forms of state punishment over the centuries were corporal punishments.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.

Level: Basic

6) The use of capital and corporal punishment was based on the belief that public punishment would be a deterrent to potential criminals.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

7) The emergence of secular law was supported by scholars advocating the independence of the monarchy from the pope.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

8) Sir Thomas More argued that the primary way to prevent crime was through punishment.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

9) In the early days of secular law, extremely severe punishment did not curtail the volume of crime.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

10) Originally, imprisonment was just used as a means to hold the accused until an official punishment was handed out.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

11) Workhouses were designed as places of confinement for convicted criminals.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

12) Cesare Beccaria argued that the purpose of punishment is to deter crime.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

13) The Penitentiary Act led to the increased use of hulks to incarcerate offenders in England.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

14) Hulks were intended as a temporary solution to the problem of overcrowding in England.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 19

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

15) The main concepts drawn from early cellular institutions included a focus on penitence and monastic contemplation.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

16) William Penn advocated the use of capital punishment in Pennsylvania.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 21

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

17) The Walnut Street Jail was the first true correctional institution in the United States.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 22

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

18) The Pennsylvania system called for solitary confinement after a long day of hard labor.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

19) The role of corrections is mainly to deter potential criminals from becoming involved in crime.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Level: Intermediate

20) The objective of corrections is to protect society through punishment and offender change.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Level: Intermediate

1.3 Fill in the Blank

1) The concept of lex _____ emphasizes repaying in kind, such as an "eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

Answer: talionis

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Basic

2) _____ death occurred when an offender was placed in penal servitude and lost all rights and property.

Answer: Civil

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

3) The main contribution of the _____ church to the study of corrections was the concept of free will.

Answer: medieval

Page Ref: 7

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

4) _____ punishment included whipping, branding, mutilation, and caning.

Answer: Corporal

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

5) In early America, punishments using devices such as the stocks and pillory emphasized _____ humiliation.

Answer: public

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

6) _____ looks at the reasons for and consequences of crime.

Answer: Criminology

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Basic

7) A(n) _____ was a workhouse created for the employment and housing of London's unemployed or underemployed working classes.

Answer: Bridewell

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Basic

8) The Age of Enlightenment was a philosophical movement emphasizing _____.

Answer: rationalism

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

9) Cesare Beccaria was the founder of the _____ School of Criminology.

Answer: Classical

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Basic

10) Jeremy Bentham believed _____ could deter crime if it was made relevant to the crime.

Answer: punishment

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

11) Prior to the American Revolution, _____ to the American colonies was used as a punishment in England.

Answer: transportation

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

12) _____ labor was a predecessor to slavery in America.

Answer: Convict

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

13) The Quaker belief that hard labor was the most effective way to deal with criminals was embodied in their colonial code, known as the _____ Law.

Answer: Great

Page Ref: 21

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

14) The system of prison discipline used in the Walnut Street Jail was known as the _____ system.

Answer: Pennsylvania

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

15) The role of corrections is to punish and _____ offenders.

Answer: rehabilitate

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Level: Intermediate

1.4 Matching

Match the terms in Column 1 with their meanings in Column 2.

- A) The concept of atonement for wrongs by payment to appease the victim's family
- B) The practice of paying restitution for crime to both the victim and the Crown
- C) A prolonged series of retaliatory acts
- D) An act designed to repay in kind or return like for like

1) Wergeld

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

2) Friedensgeld

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

3) Retaliation

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

4) Vendetta

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) A 2) B 3) D 4) C

Match the methods of corporal punishment in Column 1 with their descriptions in Column 2.

- A) Whipping with a short lash or cat-o'-nine-tails
- B) A locked frame into which an offender's head and hands were fastened
- C) A punishment that involved cutting off a part of the offender's body
- D) A birdcage-like instrument put on the head that would cut the mouths of gossipers

5) Brank

Page Ref: 8-9

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

6) Pillory

Page Ref: 8-9

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

7) Mutilation

Page Ref: 8-9

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

8) Flogging

Page Ref: 8-9

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 5) D 6) B 7) C 8) A

Match the early legal concepts in Column 1 to their definitions in Column 2.

- A) Laws enacted by humans
- B) The act of repaying in kind
- C) Eternal law that cannot be changed by humans
- D) A legal theory that there are laws that occur across all culture

9) Lex humana

Page Ref: 5, 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

10) Lex naturalis

Page Ref: 5, 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

11) Lex talionis

Page Ref: 5, 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

12) Lex eterna

Page Ref: 5, 10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 9) A 10) D 11) B 12) C

Match the early institutions in Column 1 to their descriptions in Column 2.

- A) A Belgian workhouse for beggars emphasizing hard work and discipline
- B) An asylum that placed the wrongdoer in seclusion or arrest in cities
- C) A workhouse created for the housing and employment of the unemployed in London
- D) An early Roman place of confinement built under the main sewer of Rome

13) Mamertine prison

Page Ref: 11, 12, 20

Objective: Describe the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

14) Bridewell

Page Ref: 11, 12, 20

Objective: Describe the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

15) Sanctuary

Page Ref: 11, 12, 20

Objective: Describe the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

16) Maison de Force

Page Ref: 11, 12, 20

Objective: Describe the development of the prison.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 13) D 14) C 15) B 16) A

Match the Enlightenment thinker in Column 1 to his views in Column 2.

- A) Developed the concept of hedonistic calculus
- B) Proposed a reorientation of criminal law towards humanistic goals
- C) Brought the abuses of criminal law to public attention
- D) Became involved in trials challenging ideas of legalized torture, criminal responsibility, and justice

17) Bentham

Page Ref: 12-13

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

18) Voltaire

Page Ref: 12-13

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

19) Montesquieu

Page Ref: 12-13

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

20) Beccaria

Page Ref: 12-13

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 17) A 18) D 19) C 20) B

1.5 Essay

1) Discuss the most common forms of state punishment used over the centuries and explain the basic purposes underlying these punishments. What popular practice was used in early America and why?

Answer: Answers should describe the various types of corporal punishments used on criminals, as well as discussing capital punishment. These acts symbolized retribution, and were also used to obtain confessions, often from innocent persons. In early America, a popular practice was to carry out these punishments in public. This was due to a belief that punishment, particularly capital punishment but also punishments that led to the offender's public humiliation, would act as a deterrent to potential wrongdoers.

Page Ref: 8-9

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Difficult

2) Discuss the evolution of penal institutions throughout early history.

Answer: Answers should first make mention of the earliest types of prisons — cages, stone quarries, dungeons, the dungeons of the Mamertine prison in Rome, prison chambers, asylums, and abandoned buildings. As time went on, institutions such as workhouses, houses of correction, and gaols were built, though they were not much more humane than some of the earliest attempts. In Belgium, Vilain attempted to improve the administration of the workhouse by classifying and separating prisoners according to age and sex, and separating felons from minor offenders. The Hospice of San Michele was one of the first institutions to exclusively handle juvenile offenders and focused on expiation and reform. Finally, the prototype for the modern prison system was born with the construction of the Walnut Street Jail. Though it ultimately failed, the concept was born.

Page Ref: 11-13, 16-17, 20-24

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Level: Difficult

3) Describe how secular law emerged.

Answer: Answers should review the three laws identified by Thomas Aquinas — *lex eternal*, *lex naturalis*, and *lex humana* — and stress that *lex humana* was considered valid only if it did not conflict with the other two. They should include the notion that as secular leaders (monarchs) became more powerful they wanted to pull away from the divine legal order of the church, due to its restrictions on their power. Answers should also discuss Sir Thomas More's views on unification of church and state and his theory regarding the effect of punishment on crime prevention.

Page Ref: 9-10

Objective: Describe how secular law emerged.

Level: Difficult

4) Define the Age of Enlightenment and explain how it influenced and changed penal philosophy.

Answer: Answers should explain that the Age of Enlightenment was a philosophical movement during the 18th century that stressed rejection of traditional social, political and religious ideas while emphasizing rationalism. During this period, philosophers began to recognize and embrace the idea of humane treatment for offenders and to challenge traditional ideas underlying criminal law and punishment. Prior to this time, penal philosophy was geared toward punishment with no care for the dignity of the imprisoned person. Punishment could be extremely torturous and brutal, early prison conditions terribly inhumane. The Age of Enlightenment steered penal institutions toward more dignified, compassionate incarceration and treatment.

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Difficult

5) List and explain three of Cesare Beccaria's proposals regarding crime and social policy.

Answer: Answers may include references to the following ideas put forth by Beccaria: crime is to be considered an injury to society; prevention of crime is more important than punishment; torture should be abolished; society should strive for the happiness of its people; punishment's purpose is deterrence; there should be no capital punishment; imprisonment should be widely used but with improved conditions; an individual is innocent until proven guilty; an individual cannot testify against himself; an individual should have the right to counsel, and an individual should have the right to a trial by jury.

Page Ref: 13-15

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Difficult

6) How has society historically dealt with prison overcrowding?

Answer: Answers should include references to deportation (transportation), the building of more facilities, and the use of hulks.

Page Ref: 18-19

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Level: Intermediate

1.6 Critical Thinking

1) What can we learn from studying the history of corrections?

Answer: Answers will vary. As with the study of any type of history, we are able to examine what has worked and what hasn't over time and circumstances. This examination can help us to apply the wisdom of past philosophers and enable us to apply it to our lives today. It will help us try to reduce crime, keep society safe, better understand criminals, rehabilitate redeemable offenders, and more successfully run correctional institutions.

Page Ref: 3-20

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Level: Difficult

2) Discuss whether a Bridewell-type facility that is based on the concept of the Quaker's Great Law would be effective in the United States today.

Answer: Answers will vary but should demonstrate a clear understanding of Bridewells and the philosophies incorporated in the Great Law. Students should apply their understanding of these concepts to modern-day America and support their views regarding whether or not this type of facility might be effective today.

Page Ref: 12, 17

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies from 1800 to present.

Level: Difficult