

Test Bank

Policing America: Challenges and Best Practices, 9e (Peak)
Chapter 1 History: From English Origins to the United States

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The sheriff was formerly known as the:

- A) deputy
- B) shire reeve
- C) constable
- D) tax collector

Answer: B

Page Ref: 3

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

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

Page Ref: 5

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

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

Page Ref: 6

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

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

Page Ref: 7

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

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

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

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

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

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

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

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

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

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 suppression.
- C) Police should be hired on a probationary basis.
- D) Police authority is dependent upon government rather than public approval.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

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
- D) The urban reclamation era

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

11) Which of the following early forms of policing strictly performed an enforcement function and had no nonpolice functions?

- A) Constables
- B) Watchmen
- C) Slave patrols
- D) Sheriffs

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Intermediate

12) The movement to improve American policing began in:

- A) Atlanta
- B) New York City
- C) Pittsburgh
- D) Chicago

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Describe the political era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 18

Objective: Describe the political era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Basic

14) Which of the following was *not* one of the groups responsible for policing in the Wild West?

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Intermediate

15) U.S. Marshals in the Old West had no jurisdiction over crimes involving:

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 21

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Intermediate

16) August Vollmer's most daring innovation was the idea of a(n):

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 26-27

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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
- D) The urban reclamation era

Answer: B

Page Ref: 27

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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) All of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29

Objective: Describe the community era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 29

Objective: Describe the community era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Basic

24) Today the police are in the _____ era.

- A) reform
- B) political
- C) community policing
- D) urban reclamation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 29-30

Objective: Describe the community era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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 society
- B) The detachment of patrol officers in patrol vehicles
- C) Increased violence in society
- D) Too much intimate contact between police and citizens

Answer: D

Page Ref: 30

Objective: Describe the community era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

1.2 True/False Questions

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

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

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

Level: Basic

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

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

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

Level: Basic

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

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6

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

Level: Intermediate

4) Under the "frankpledge" system, every tithing was sworn to protect fellow citizens and to apprehend offenders.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 7

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

Level: Basic

5) One of Henry Fielding's primary theories was that the severity of the English penal code did not work in controlling criminals.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 9-10

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

Level: Basic

7) Patrick Colquhoun believed that government should regulate people's behavior.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

Level: Intermediate

8) Colquhoun's policing proposals, immediately popular, were adopted before he died.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

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

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Describe the community era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

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

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Describe the political era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Basic

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

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 17

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Basic

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

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 18-19

Objective: Describe the political era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

16) Vigilante movements were common on the Western frontier.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Basic

17) August Vollmer was an advocate of police professionalism.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 22-24

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 27

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 27

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 30

Objective: Describe the community era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

1.3 Short Answer Questions

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

Answer: sheriff

Page Ref: 4

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

Level: Basic

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

Answer: coroner

Page Ref: 5-6

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

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: republicanism

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: prevention

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: codes

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Basic

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

Answer: political

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Describe the political era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Basic

7) Unlike the early London police, early police in America were permitted to have _____.

Answer: firearms

Page Ref: 17

Objective: Describe the political era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: vigilante

Page Ref: 20

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: reform

Page Ref: 22

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: Vollmer

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Basic

11) From roughly 1930 through the 1970s, police _____ meant a combination of managerial efficiency and technological sophistication, as well as an emphasis on crime fighting.

Answer: professionalism

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: Wickersham

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

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

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Difficult

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

Answer: President's

Page Ref: 29

Objective: Describe the community era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: team

Page Ref: 29

Objective: Describe the community era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Intermediate

1.4 Matching Questions

Match the early police-related office with its functions.

A) Oversight of the interests of the Crown in criminal and fiscal matters

B) Issued arrest warrants

C) Maintained law and order in the tithings

D) Pursued felons, collected taxes, and supervised highways

1) sheriff

Page Ref: 3-6

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

Level: Difficult

2) constable

Page Ref: 3-6

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

Level: Difficult

3) coroner

Page Ref: 3-6

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

Level: Difficult

4) justice of the peace

Page Ref: 3-6

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

Level: Difficult

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

Match the policing tactic with its most appropriate policing era.

- A) Political era
- B) Community era
- C) Reform era

5) Foot patrol

Page Ref: 14 and throughout

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Basic

6) Problem solving and public relations

Page Ref: 14 and throughout

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Basic

7) Preventive patrol and rapid response to calls

Page Ref: 14 and throughout

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Basic

Answers: 5) A 6) B 7) C

Match the policing figure to the most appropriate statement.

- A) Believed in police professionalism, but also thought that police should be social workers
- B) Believed that "the police are the public, and the public are the police"
- C) Believed that the police should assume a "crime fighter" image
- D) Believed that the police are the "thin blue line" between citizens and chaos

8) William Parker

Page Ref: Throughout

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Difficult

9) Robert Peel

Page Ref: Throughout

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Difficult

10) August Vollmer

Page Ref: Throughout

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Difficult

11) O.W. Wilson

Page Ref: Throughout

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Difficult

Answers: 8) D 9) B 10) A 11) C

1.5 Essay Questions

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

Answer: Will vary

Answer will vary but should consider the following key points:

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

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Explain the old English and colonial systems of policing and their legacies.

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: Will vary

Answer will vary but should consider the following key points:

- * 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

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Difficult

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

Answer: Will vary

Answer will vary but should consider the following key points:

- * 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.

Page Ref: 10

Objective: Describe changes in policing in the nineteenth century in England and the United States.

Level: Difficult

4) Describe August Vollmer's contributions to policing.

Answer: Will vary

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

Page Ref: 22-25

Objective: Describe the reform era of policing and list its major characteristics.

Level: Difficult

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

Answer: Will vary

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

Page Ref: 13-14, 28-29

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Difficult

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

Answer: Will vary

Answers will vary but 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.

Page Ref: 28-29

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Intermediate

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

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: Answers will vary but should include elements from the political, professional / reform, and community eras of policing.

Page Ref: 2-34

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Difficult

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

Answer: Answers will vary but should discuss issues of whether the police should be in uniform, whether they should be armed, and whether they should use force.

Page Ref: 2-34

Objective: Multiple.

Level: Difficult