

Chapter 1 Perspectives on Criminal Justice

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Much of what we know about crime is shaped by
- A) personal experience.
 - B) atypical sensational incidents reported in the media.
 - C) secondhand stories from friends and family.
 - D) examination of crime statistics.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 2

- 2) In 1964, the U.S. Supreme Court held that crime suspects have the right to legal counsel during certain types of police interrogation in the case of
- A) *Mapp v. Ohio*.
 - B) *Escobedo v. Illinois*.
 - C) *Miranda v. Arizona*.
 - D) *In re Winship*.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

- 3) The stories featured on network news have been shown to
- A) ignore crime and violence
 - B) focus only on "sensational" stories
 - C) focus on violent crimes
 - D) none of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5

- 4) Which law named after a crime victim proposed to end parole for all violent felons?
- A) Megan's Law
 - B) Joan's Law
 - C) Jenna's Law
 - D) Amber's Law

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

- 5) Where was Amber's Law passed?
- A) New Jersey
 - B) Kansas
 - C) Texas
 - D) New York

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

- 6) You are almost _____ as likely to die in a car accident as you are to die from homicide.
- A) five times
 - B) four times
 - C) three times
 - D) two times

Answer: D

Page Ref: 6

7) The criminal justice system is made up of

- A) the police
B) the courts
C) corrections
D) all of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

8) Who was the citizen who opened fire on four black youths in the New York City subway in 1984, wounding all of them and paralyzing one?

- A) Susan Smith
B) Bernard Goetz
C) Saul Kaplan
D) O.J. Simpson

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

9) The case of Bernard Goetz presents a definitive example of

- A) scapegoating.
B) vigilantism.
C) due process.
D) racism.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

10) Of the top 16 causes of death in America, homicide is

- A) third.
B) seventh.
C) tenth.
D) sixteenth.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8

11) Seeking justice through lawless violence is known as

- A) scapegoating.
B) lynching.
C) rioting.
D) vigilantism.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 11

12) Who noted that "Crime is present not only in the majority of societies of one particular species but in all societies of all types"?

- A) Emile Durkheim
B) Sigmund Freud
C) Edwin Sutherland
D) Richard Cloward

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

13) A serious crime punishable by incarceration for more than one year or by death is a/an

- A) misdemeanor.
B) infraction.
C) felony.
D) A and C above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

- 14) Forms of conduct that society prohibits in order to maintain order are called
- A) norms. B) crime. C) anomie. D) deviance.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 12

- 15) _____ are less serious crimes that are punishable by imprisonment for one year or less.
- A) Norm violations B) Felonies
C) Misdemeanors D) all of the above

Answer: C
Page Ref: 12

- 16) The legislative decision to make a behavior a crime is called
- A) criminalization. B) lobbying.
C) decriminalization. D) due process.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 13

- 17) _____ is the legislative decision to change a crime into a non-criminal act.
- A) Criminalization B) Lobbying
C) Decriminalization D) Due process

Answer: C
Page Ref: 13

- 18) Which of the following could be called a "victimless" crime?
- A) rape B) larceny C) prostitution D) robbery

Answer: C
Page Ref: 15

- 19) Which amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealed Prohibition?
- A) First Amendment B) Fourth Amendment
C) Eighteenth Amendment D) Twenty-First Amendment

Answer: D
Page Ref: 13

- 20) Which amendment to the Constitution of the United States resulted in Prohibition?
- A) Fourteenth Amendment B) Eighteenth Amendment
C) Twenty-First Amendment D) Thirtieth Amendment

Answer: B
Page Ref: 13

- 26) The president's commission on law enforcement and administration of justice was established by a
- A) John Kennedy
 - B) Lyndon Johnson
 - C) Richard Nixon
 - D) Jimmy Carter
 - E) Ronald Reagan

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

- 27) In 1963, an informant, _____, testified in Senate hearings that there existed a nationwide criminal organization called the Cosa Nostra.
- A) Bobby Kennedy
 - B) Al Capone
 - C) Joseph Valachi
 - D) Baby Face Nelson
 - E) Tony Saparno

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

- 28) Since 1992, homicide deaths have _____ .
- A) declined significantly
 - B) increased significantly
 - C) stayed about the same
 - D) increased during the Clinton presidency, but decreased during the Bush presidency

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

- 29) The criminal justice system is made up of _____.
- A) the police
 - B) the courts
 - C) the correction system
 - D) all the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 16

30) Americans have long been suspicious of government. This suspicion dates back to the Revolution and the philosophy of _____.

- A) John Locke
- B) Cesare Beccaria
- C) Alexander Hamilton
- D) Abraham Lincoln
- E) George Washington

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

True/False Questions

1) Most of us lack experience with serious crime.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 2

2) Criminologists are those who study the causes of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 2

3) "Megan's Law" requires states to notify communities when a sex offender moves in.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

4) "Joan's Law" imposes a mandatory 20-year sentence for the murder of a child under the age of 14 during a sexual assault.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 4

5) The risk of homicide has decreased over the past 10 years.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

6) Nearly 1 million individuals are victims of violent crime while at work each year.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 10

7) French sociologist Emile Durkheim observed that there is not a society that is not confronted with the problem of criminality.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

8) Vigilantism seeks justice through legal, non-violent means.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 11

9) Scapegoating means to unfairly blame and punish a person or group for crimes.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 11

10) A felony is a less serious crime that is punishable by imprisonment for one year or less.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 12

11) The Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution went into effect in 1920.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 13

12) Prostitution is an example of a victimless crime.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 15

13) The agencies of criminal justice have a legal obligation to cooperate with each other in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 16

14) The first police force in America as established in 1899.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 17

15) The first police force in America as established in 1899.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 17

16) Religion and sin played a significant role in colonial justice, inasmuch as crime and sin were viewed as essentially the same.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 17

17) A federal study found that nearly two-thirds of carjacking incidents occurred to victims who were visiting another city.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 19

18) The use of accuracy, fairness, and reliability in criminal procedure to protect individual rights is called the First Amendment.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 18

19) More than 200 carjacking cases are filed in federal court each year.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 19

20) Most carjacking victims are white women.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 19

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1) _____ study the causes of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Answer: Criminologists

Page Ref: 2

2) _____ requires states to notify communities when a sex offender moves in.

Answer: Megan's Law

Page Ref: 4

3) _____ Law proposed to end parole for all violent offenders.

Answer: Jenna's

Page Ref: 4

4) Over the past ten years, the risk of homicide has _____.

Answer: decreased

Page Ref: 6

5) The actions taken by Bernard Goetz represent an example of _____.

Answer: vigilantism

Page Ref: 10

6) _____ wrote that crime is a normal part of society.

Answer: Emile Durkheim

Page Ref: 11

7) A serious crime that is punishable by incarceration for more than one year is called a _____.

Answer: felony

Page Ref: 12

8) _____ refers to the legislative decision to make a behavior a crime.

Answer: Criminalization
Page Ref: 13

9) Most crime drama focuses on _____.

Answer: homicide
Page Ref: 14

10) _____ are offenses in which the "offender" and the "victim" are the same individual or in which behavior is consensual.

Answer: Victimless crimes
Page Ref: 14

11) _____ is the use of accuracy, fairness, and reliability in criminal procedure to protect individual rights.

Answer: Due process
Page Ref: 18

12) Who testified in 1963, in televised senate hearings that there existed a nationwide criminal conspiracy called the Cosa Nostra? _____

Answer: Joseph Valachi
Page Ref: 4

13) President _____ used a criminal name Willie Horton as a political ad to attack his opponent.

Answer: President George H.W. Bush
Page Ref: 5

14) Unfairly blaming and punishing a person or group of people for crimes is called _____.

Answer: scapegoating
Page Ref: 11

15) Offenses in which the "offender " and the "victim" are the same individual are called _____.

Answer: victimless crimes.
Page Ref: 14

Essay Questions

1) Discuss justice in the colonial era.

Page Ref: 17

2) What is due process? How has it evolved since colonial times?

Page Ref: 18

- 3) How great is the risk of being a homicide victim? Use other causes of death as sources of comparison in your answer.

Page Ref: 6-10

- 4) How does media exposure affect our perception of the likelihood of crime victimization? How does this compare to our actual likelihood of becoming a victim of crime?

Page Ref: 2-3

- 5) What effect does the public's perception of the "crime problem" have on political leaders and politics? Give examples.

Page Ref: 2-11