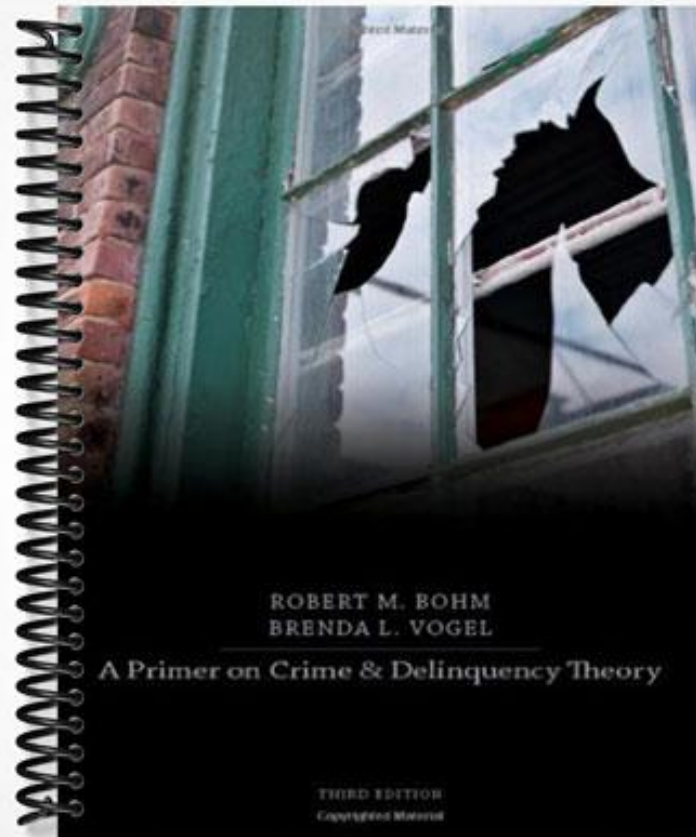


TEST BANK



**Primer on Crime and Delinquency Theory, 3rd ed.
Testbank**

CHAPTER 2

1. Of which of the following periods of history is classical theory a product?
 - a) The Middle Ages
 - b) The Progressive Era
 - c) The Enlightenment**
 - d) The Classical Age
 - e) None of the above

2. Which of the following is NOT true of classical criminologists?
 - a) they assumed that human beings could understand the world through the human capacity to observe and reason
 - b) they believed that the world and the people in it were divinely-ordained or determined**
 - c) they believed that human beings are completely responsible for their behavior
 - d) they believed that if you could understand the world and its functioning, then you could change them
 - e) all of the above are true of classical criminologists

3. Which of the following was common practice in the administration of justice at the time the classical criminologists lived?
 - a) Due process of law was either absent or ignored
 - b) Torture was employed routinely to extract confessions
 - c) Judgeships were sold to wealthy persons by the sovereign
 - d) Judges had almost total discretion
 - e) All of the above were common practices**

4. Who wrote *An Essay On Crimes and Punishments*?
 - a) Samuel Romilly
 - b) Jeremy Bentham
 - c) Paul Johann Anselm von Feurbach
 - d) William Blackstone
 - e) none of the above**

5. In what year was *An Essay on Crimes and Punishments* published?
 - a) 1492
 - b) 1620
 - c) 1764**
 - d) 1810
 - e) 1844

6. According to classical theory, which of the following characteristics must law have to be an effective deterrent?
- a) It must be clear
 - b) It must be simple
 - c) It must be unbiased
 - d) It must reflect the consensus of the population
 - e) **All of the above**
7. According to classical theory, which of the following characteristics must punishment have to be both effective and just?
- a) It must be public
 - b) It must be prompt
 - c) It must be necessary
 - d) It must be the least possible in the given circumstances
 - e) **All of the above**
8. According to classical theory, what is the relationship between knowledge or enlightenment and crime?
- a) Positive
 - b) **Negative**
 - c) Curvilinear
 - d) None
 - e) None of the above
9. According to classical theory, which of the following would NOT make the criminal law fairer and easier to administer?
- a) Eliminating judicial discretion
 - b) Treating all offenders alike
 - c) Treating similar crimes similarly
 - d) **Emphasizing individual differences among offenders and unique or mitigating circumstances about the crime**
 - e) All of the above would make the criminal law fairer and easier to administer
10. With whom is rational choice theory most closely associated?
- a) Beccaria
 - b) Laub & Sampson
 - c) **Cornish & Clarke**
 - d) Bentham
 - e) None of the Above

11. Rational choice theory extends or modifies classical criminological theory in all BUT WHICH of the following ways?
- a) All people are not rational all the time
 - b) The costs of crime include not only official, state sanctions, but also informal sanctions, shame and other consequences such as the loss of a job
 - c) Different people calculate the costs and benefits of crime differently
 - d) The estimation of costs and benefits of crime is not influenced by such factors as self-control, moral beliefs, and strains.**
 - e) All of the above are modifications of classical theory made by rational choice theory
12. Which of the following is NOT a critique of the classical perspective?
- a) All offenders are treated alike, but not all offenders are alike
 - b) All similar crimes are treated similarly, but not all similar crimes are really similar
 - c) They assume consensus in society, but there is a lot of conflict
 - d) They assume that people are free willed, but there are many constraints on choice and behavior
 - e) All of the above are critiques of classical theory**
13. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the neo-classical revision to classical theory?
- a) The idea of premeditation was introduced as a measure of the degree of free-will exercised
 - b) Mitigating circumstances were considered legitimate grounds for an argument of diminished responsibility
 - c) The use of the death penalty was increased**
 - d) Nonlegal experts (e.g., medical doctors) were allowed to testify in court as to the degree of diminished responsibility of an offender
 - e) Offenders began to be sentenced to punishments that were considered to be rehabilitative
14. From which of the following Greek or "classical" philosophers did the Enlightenment thinkers NOT draw many of their ideas?
- a) Socrates
 - b) Epicurus**
 - c) Plato
 - d) Aristotle
 - e) The Enlightenment philosophers drew from all of the above philosophers
15. Which of the following rules was formalized in legal procedure in 1843 as a means for determining legal insanity.
- a) McKnight Rule
 - b) McDonald Rule
 - c) McIntosh Rule
 - d) McIntyre Rule
 - e) None of the Above are correct**

True-False (bolded items are true)

16. Rationalism is based on inductive logic, which involves reasoning from the general to the particular or applying theory to a particular case.
17. Members of the classical school of criminology promoted a theological view of the world.
18. **Members of the classical school of criminology believed that human behavior was motivated by a hedonistic rationality.**
19. In the classical school of criminology crime is equated with sin and considered the "work of the Devil."
20. **Members of the classical school of criminology were concerned with protecting the rights of humankind from the corruption and excesses of the existing legal institutions.**
21. **In England during the eighteenth century between 100-200 offenses carried the death penalty.**
22. **According to Beccaria, the only justified rationale for laws and punishments was to promote the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.**
23. For Beccaria, the basis of society, as well as the origin of punishments and the right to punish, was the collective conscience.
24. Beccaria believed that the only legitimate purpose of punishment is retribution.
25. **According to the classical school of criminology, criminal law should be based on positive sanction, i.e., every member of society has a right to do anything that is not prohibited by law without fearing anything but natural consequences.**
26. According to the classical school of criminology, the source of law should be judges and not the legislature.
27. **According to the classical school of criminology, judges should have no sentencing discretion; they should only determine innocence or guilt.**
28. **Under classical theory, the criminal law supposedly would be fairer and easier to administer.**
29. **An added benefit of sending offenders to prison rather than killing or maiming them was that prisons indoctrinated work habits in prisoners (or so it was thought), preparing them for labor in the newly emerging industrial age.**
30. **There is an apparent contradiction between the ideas of free-will and social contract.**

31. A belief in free-will supports the contributions of all modern social sciences, as well as the success of the entire advertising industry.
32. France's Code of 1791 made it easier to apply the law in practice.
- 33. The classical school of criminology and its neo-classical revisions is essentially the model on which criminal justice in the United States is based today.**
- 34. A reason why the theory of the classical school lost favor in the nineteenth century was the belief that punishment was not a particularly effective method for preventing or controlling crime.**
- 35. Classical theory, as well as both versions of rational choice theory, has been criticized for being based on circular reasoning and for being unable to be falsified.**

Short Answer or Essay

36. What is the cause of crime from the perspective of the classical school (including contemporary versions)?
37. How would classical theorists prevent crime?
38. What are problems with the theory of the classical school?