

TEST BANK



JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Mainstream and Crosscurrents



John Randolph Fuller

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Which is not a reason that youths of past generations assumed adult responsibilities sooner than youth do today? 1) _____
A) Economic pressure B) More jobs
C) Longevity D) Cultural pressure
- 2) According to Postman, who developed an idea of childhood that surpassed that of the Greeks? 2) _____
A) The Americans B) The English C) The Romans D) The Chinese
- 3) By what time in England did the Church and common law clearly distinguish between adults and children? 3) _____
A) The 2nd century B) The 12th century
C) The 18th century D) The 20th century
- 4) _____ is a system of inheritance in which the oldest son receives the entire estate. 4) _____
A) Adjudication B) Patriarchy C) Primogeniture D) Socialization
- 5) _____ can be defined as situations in which men hold power and authority in political, religious, legal, educational, military, and domestic areas. 5) _____
A) Monogamy B) Matriarchy C) Patriarchy D) Polygamy
- 6) The General Court of Massachusetts Bay created a law that provided for the _____ of children who disobeyed their parents. 6) _____
A) spanking B) lecturing C) execution D) banishment
- 7) _____ is the framework of rules and customs that a society collectively applies to the individuals within it to maintain order. 7) _____
A) Social control B) Criminal court
C) The juvenile court D) Common law
- 8) In the late 19th century, American society tried to help impoverished youth by sending them west on _____. 8) _____
A) orphan trains B) youth trains C) freight trains D) wagon trains
- 9) In the early 20th century, _____ were started by wealthy philanthropists to get children off the streets and help curb social disorder. 9) _____
A) houses of refuge B) homeless shelters
C) orphan trains D) orphanages
- 10) _____ reinforced the doctrine of *parens patriae* and the increasing power of the juvenile court. 10) _____
A) *Commonwealth v. Fisher* B) *Ex parte Crouse*
C) *Roper v. Simmons* D) *In re Gault*
- 11) The _____ were a group of philanthropists, feminists, and social reformers who helped to develop the early juvenile court. 11) _____
A) orphan-trainers B) child-savers
C) reformists D) None of the above
- 12) Which was not part of the juvenile court's philosophy in terms of reformatories? 12) _____
A) The incarceration of delinquents for their own good and protection

- B) Inmates must be kept still and quiet.
- C) The segregation of youths from adult criminals
- D) Delinquents should go to reformatories without trial.

- 13) The first juvenile court was established in _____ in 1899. 13) _____
 A) Boston B) Chicago C) New York D) Atlanta
- 14) Which is not one of Sanborn and Salerno's five reasons for the denial of juveniles' rights at the inception of the juvenile court? 14) _____
 A) Punishment was not a goal.
 B) Youths had full constitutional rights.
 C) Due-process rights might allow delinquents to elude treatment.
 D) The purpose of juvenile court was different from the purpose of criminal court.
- 15) Adult suspects are served with an indictment. Youths are served with a _____. 15) _____
 A) waiver B) petition C) indictment D) disposition

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 16) Because people live longer today, parents don't invest much time in preparing children for adulthood. 16) _____
- 17) The concept of childhood has undergone a radical transformation over the centuries. 17) _____
- 18) Most states grant adult rights and responsibilities at age 23. 18) _____
- 19) The early "stubborn child law" directed families to control their children in the interests of society. 19) _____
- 20) Many juvenile social reform movements developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a time of general social upheaval in the United States. 20) _____
- 21) "Placing-out" sent impoverished children from farms into the city for work. 21) _____
- 22) The early juvenile court had to wait until the child actually broke the law before it could intervene. 22) _____
- 23) According to C. Wright Mills, many early sociologists considered the process of urbanization to be a healthy thing. 23) _____
- 24) The juvenile court heard its first case on July 3, 1999. 24) _____
- 25) There has always been a double standard in how males and females are accorded rights, responsibilities, and protections. 25) _____
- 26) The juvenile justice system no longer treats boys and girls differently. 26) _____
- 27) The juvenile court is philosophically committed to acting in the best interests of adults. 27) _____
- 28) The police are the first agency that's confronted with differentiating between delinquency and criminality. 28) _____
- 29) A youth doesn't have to commit an offense before the court can specify a treatment plan and limit the

youth's 29)
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30) American youngsters are better off now than ever in terms of longevity, justice, medical care,
social mobility, and the chance to get an education

30) _____

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) C
- 7) A
- 8) A
- 9) A
- 10) B
- 11) B
- 12) B
- 13) B
- 14) B
- 15) B
- 16) FALSE
- 17) TRUE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) TRUE
- 20) TRUE
- 21) FALSE
- 22) FALSE
- 23) FALSE
- 24) FALSE
- 25) TRUE
- 26) FALSE
- 27) FALSE
- 28) TRUE
- 29) TRUE
- 30) TRUE