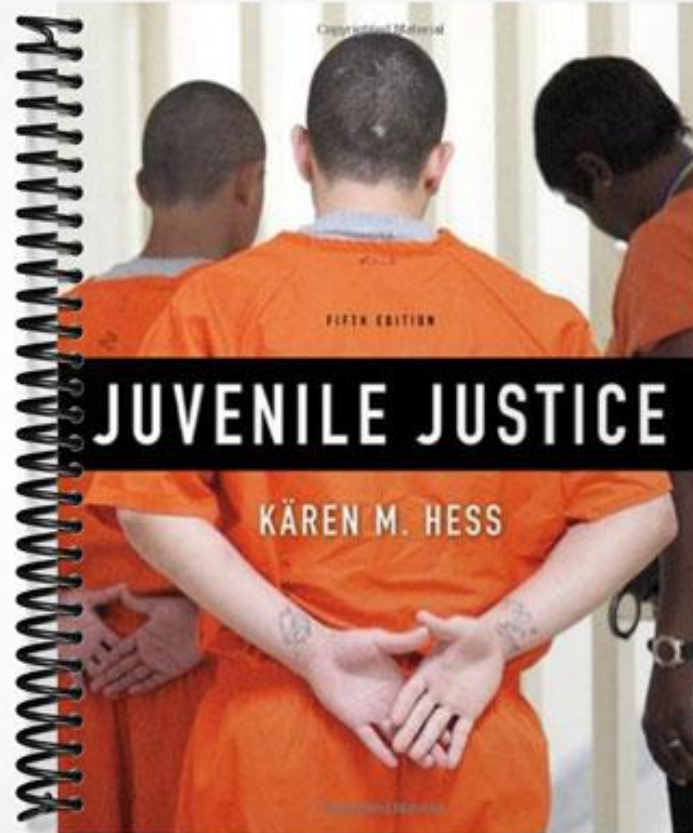


TEST BANK



Chapter 2

The History and Philosophy behind the Juvenile Justice System

TEST BANK – Chapter 2 (90 questions)

Multiple Choice (25 questions)

1. The first U.S. reformatory opened in:
 - a. 1842
 - b. 1824 *
 - c. 1838
 - d. 1899

PG: 37 **OBJ: 1**

2. The first house of refuge was located in:
 - a. New York *
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. Illinois

PG: 37 **OBJ: 1**

3. The child savers were:
 - a. foster parents
 - b. parishioners
 - c. juvenile justice attorneys
 - d. wealthy, civic-minded citizens *

PG: 39 **OBJ: 2**

4. The child savers were reformers whose philosophy was:
 - a. that children should be held accountable like adults
 - b. that the juvenile justice system should provide swift punishment
 - c. that children were good and should be viewed as youth with problems *
 - d. that consideration of special circumstances should not be a primary concern

PG: 39 **OBJ: 2**

5. The first juvenile court was established in:
 - a. Massachusetts
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Illinois *
 - d. New York

PG: 40 **OBJ: 3**

6. The first juvenile courts served _____.
 - a. as administrative agencies of federal courts

- b. as authorities who punished rather than rehabilitated
- c. as representatives of the wealthy
- d. a social welfare function *

PG: 42 OBJ: 4

7. The primary function of probation within the juvenile court system was to:
- a. investigate and rehabilitate *
 - b. represent the interest of custodians in court
 - c. find employment for children who were expelled from school
 - d. provide evidence to indict adults rather than children in criminal court

PG: 42 OBJ: 5

8. Progressive Era proponents refined the _____.
- a. medical model *
 - b. economic model
 - c. educational model
 - d. anti-social model

PG: 41 OBJ: 6

9. The 1909 White House Conference on Youth established the:
- a. U.S. Social Services Bureau in 1909
 - b. U.S. Juvenile Justice Center in 1912
 - c. U.S. Children’s Bureau in 1912 *
 - d. U.S. Children’s Bureau in 1909

PG: 44 OBJ: 7

10. The act that funded federal programs to aid children and families was the:
- a. *Standard Juvenile Court Act* in 1925
 - b. *Family Court Act* in 1935
 - c. *Juvenile Crime Prevention Act* in 1925
 - d. *Social Security Act* in 1935 *

PG: 44 OBJ: 8

11. “The Four Ds of juvenile justice” are:
- a. decriminalization, discussion, due process, deinstitutionalization
 - b. democracy, due process, diversion, deinstitutionalization
 - c. discussion, due process, diversion, decriminalization
 - d. deinstitutionalization, diversion, due process, decriminalization *

PG: 46 OBJ: 9

12. The procedural requirements for waiver to criminal court were addressed in:
- a. *Kent v. United States* *
 - b. *Morris v. Kent*
 - c. the Supreme Court because a juvenile’s hearing was made public
 - d. *Morris v. Kent* because a juvenile’s hearing was made public

PG: 47 OBJ: 12

13. *In re Winship* established _____.
- a. *proof beyond reasonable doubt* as the standard for juvenile adjudication proceedings *
 - b. the *Gault* decision was null and void
 - c. law enforcement must treat juveniles as adults when women are assaulted
 - d. the Supreme Court could not hear juvenile cases unless a felony was in question

PG: 52

OBJ: 10

14. In *Breed v. Jones* (1975), the Supreme Court held that:
- a. a jury trial is not required in California juvenile courts
 - b. a juvenile in the state of California could be tried twice for the same offense
 - c. a juvenile cannot be adjudicated in juvenile court and tried again in adult criminal court for the same offense *
 - d. double jeopardy does not apply except in adult criminal court proceedings

PG: 53

OBJ: 10

15. *Schall v. Martin* (1984) the Supreme Court upheld:
- a. the state's right to place juveniles in preventive detention *
 - b. the state's right to probationary hearings
 - c. the state's right to transfer juvenile's to adult courts
 - d. the state's right to allow double jeopardy in certain situation

PG: 58

OBJ: 10

16. James Q. Wilson theorized that socially isolating juvenile offenders:
- a. might further the development of delinquent behavior *
 - b. could be critical to the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders
 - c. should provide institutionalized job training
 - d. would assist in the steering juveniles away from a lifetime of delinquent behavior

PG: 49

OBJ: 11

17. The Uniform Juvenile Court Act provided for:
- a. appropriate medical and psychological labels for juveniles
 - b. procedures for fingerprinting and photographing children *
 - c. complex interstate juvenile justice procedures
 - d. decreased rehabilitation in the family environment

PG: 50

OBJ: 17

18. According to the American Bar Association, juvenile delinquency liability:
- a. should include only conduct that was a felony
 - b. should include only conduct that involved the use of a weapon
 - c. should only include such conduct as would be designated a crime by an adult *
 - d. should only include such conduct that showed malicious intent

PG: 54

OBJ: 15

19. The Puritan Period in the development of Juvenile Justice in the United States:
- a. was during the years of 1646-1824 *
 - b. was during the years of 1824-1960
 - c. was during the years of 1899-1960
 - d. was during the years of 1960-1980

PG: 36 **OBJ: 2**

20. Ancient Roman culture _____.
- a. allowed the father to exercise limited authority over the family, but punishment could be severe
 - b. contributed to the doctrine of *parens patriae* in our juvenile justice system *
 - c. gave adult sons equal rights as head of families
 - d. fathers were incarcerated mothers proved corporal punishment was inflicted upon children

PG: 34 **OBJ: 2**

21. Elizabeth I's reign in England (1558-1603) passed:
- a. poor laws that appointed overseers to indenture poor and neglected into servitude *
 - b. indenture laws that required medical care for the masses
 - c. royalty laws that allowed selected children to live as part of the royal family
 - d. endangerment laws that committed fathers to prison who used corporal punishment

PG: 35 **OBJ: 2**

22. The London Philanthropic Society of 1817:
- a. attempted to reform adult offenders
 - b. closed English houses of refugees for children
 - c. provided cultural experiences for the poor
 - d. reformed juvenile offenders through institutional treatment *

PG: 35 **OBJ: 2**

23. The Puritan Period believed that children:
- a. were inherently sinful and in need of strict control and/or punishment *
 - b. allowed children older than 4 to receive public punishment
 - c. did not allow for punishment for disobedience, rebelliousness, and sledding on the Sabbath
 - d. were inherently good and needed safety and security above all else

PG: 36 **OBJ: 2**

24. The Juvenile Rights Period:
- a. was concerned with significant changes in the American family *
 - b. saw a reduction in divorce rates
 - c. saw an increase in marriages among youth between the ages of 15 and 17
 - d. was a time when women stayed home rather than were actively involved in the labor force

PG: 45 **OBJ: 4**

25. In *Nelson v. Heyne* (1974), the Seventh Court of Appeals confirmed that when a state assumes the place of a juvenile's parents:
- it assumes the parental duties, treatment, and care of the child *
 - it is a temporary placement, not to extend to a term longer than three years
 - it is not required to provide individual treatment
 - the juvenile must be under the age of 12

PG: 54 **OBJ: 10**

True/False (20 questions)

1. *Parens patriae* was used to justify the state's intervention in the lives of its feudal lords and their children. T

PG: 34-35 **OBJ: 3**

2. During the refuge period reformers created separate institutions for youths such as houses of refuge, reform schools and foster homes. T

PG: 37 **OBJ: 1**

3. System modification included offering leadership at the neighborhood level to provide and develop a variety of youth assistance programs. F

PG: 50 **OBJ: 5**

4. The Uniform Juvenile Court Act provided for the care, protection and development of youths, without the stigma of a criminal label. T

PG: 50 **OBJ: 12**

5. The American colonists brought with them much of the English criminal justice system, including forced apprenticeship system for poor and neglected children. T

PG: 36 **OBJ: 4**

6. Isolating offenders has been noted to decrease delinquent behavior. F

PG: 49 **OBJ: 11**

7. The House of Refuge was the predecessor of today's training schools. T

PG: 35 **OBJ: 1**

8. A jury trial is a required part of due process in adjudicating a youth as delinquent by a juvenile court. F

PG: 53 **OBJ: 10**

9. Some child savers viewed poor children as a threat to society. T

PG: 39 **OBJ: 2**

10. The first probation system applicable to juveniles was instituted in 1900. F

PG: 40 **OBJ: 5**

11. The holding in *Gault* is thought to be the single most important event in the history of juvenile justice. T
PG: 48 OBJ: 10
12. The Juvenile Court Period began during the 1950s. F
PG: 40 OBJ: 3
13. In 1899 the Illinois legislature passed a law establishing a juvenile court that became the cornerstone for juvenile justice throughout the United States. T
PG: 40 OBJ: 3
14. The Juvenile Court Act differentiated between poor and abused children and delinquent and criminal children. F
PG: 41 OBJ: 12
15. Illinois Juvenile Court Act marked the first time that probation and probation officers were formally made specifically applicable to juveniles. T
PG: 41 OBJ: 12
16. The adversary function of the criminal court was deemed to be compatible with the procedural safeguards of the juvenile court. F
PG: 42 OBJ: 4
17. The first juvenile courts were administrative agencies of circuit or district courts. T
PG: 42 OBJ: 4
18. Congress passed the first child labor laws in 1912. T
PG: 44 OBJ: 6
19. The first federal subsidy program, providing child welfare grants to states for the care of dependent, neglected, exploited, abused and delinquent youths began in 1963. F
PG: 44 OBJ: 8
20. *Schall v. Martin* established a due process standard for detention hearings. T
PG: 38 OBJ: 10

Fill-in-the-blank/Short answer (20 questions)

1. Many youth who earlier would have been released were instead referred to the new diversionary programs, this phenomenon is called _____. NET WIDENING
PG: 52 OBJ: 14
2. Fathers having absolute control over their children is referred to as _____. PATRIA POSTESTAS
PG: 34 OBJ: 2

3. In the 1500s, London's _____ became the first institution to control youthful beggars and vagrants. BRIDEWELL PRISON
PG: 35 OBJ: 2

4. A guiding philosophy of the _____ was that children were to be led back to conformity, not harshly punished. JUVENILE COURT PERIOD
PG: 41 OBJ: 4

5. A juvenile cannot be adjudicated in juvenile court and then tried for the same offense in an adult criminal court was the holding in _____. BREED V. JONES (1975)
PG: 53 OBJ: 10

6. The Stubborn Child Law of 1646 created the first _____. STATUS OFFENSE
PG: 36 OBJ: 2

7. The states' authority to send children to houses of refuge under the doctrine of *parens patriae* was upheld in 1838 in _____. EX PARTE CROUSE
PG: 38 OBJ: 2

8. The child savers believed that children's environments could make them bad; consequently, these individuals attempted to save unfortunate children by placing them in _____ and _____. HOUSES OF REFUGE, REFORM SCHOOLS
PG: 39 OBJ: 2

9. The 1899 Juvenile Court Act public policy based on the _____. MEDICAL MODEL
PG: 41 OBJ: 12

10. Probation, according to the 1899 Illinois Juvenile Court Act, was to have both a(n) _____ and a _____ function. INVESTIGATIVE, REHABILITATIVE
PG: 42 OBJ: 5

11. In 1914 diversion from juvenile court began in the _____ to process and treat young offenders without labeling them as criminals. CHICAGO BOYS COURT
PG: 43 OBJ: 6

12. The first quarter of the 20th century is often referred to as the _____. PROGRESSIVE ERA
PG: 43 OBJ: 6

13. The progressives further developed the medical model, viewing crime as a disease to treat and cure by _____. SOCIAL INTERVENTION
PG: 43 OBJ: 16

14. The court held in _____ that juveniles do not have the right to a jury trial.
McKEIVER V. PENNSYLVANIA (1971)
PG: 53 **OBJ: 10**
15. Since its inception, the juvenile court was guided by a _____. WELFARE
CONCEPT
PG: 55 **OBJ: 4**
16. Isolating offenders from their normal social environment may encourage the development
of a _____. DELINQUENT ORIENTATION
PG: 49 **OBJ: 11**
17. Legislation, referred to as _____ makes status offenses noncriminal acts.
DECRIMINALIZATION
PG: 54 **OBJ: 14**
18. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 had two key goals:
_____ and _____. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF
STATUS OFFENDERS, REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT FACILITIES.
PG: 51 **OBJ: 14**
19. The _____ decision warned that the juvenile court's traditional lack of concern for
procedural and evidentiary standards would no longer be tolerated. KENT V. UNITED
STATES
PG: 48 **OBJ: 10**
20. In *Schall v. Martin* (1984) the Supreme Court upheld the state's right to place juveniles in
_____. PREVENTIVE DETENTION
PG: 58 **OBJ: 10**

Matching (15 questions)

- a. biotic balance
 - b. *lex talionis*
 - c. poor laws
 - d. deserts
 - e. minors
 - f. corporal punishment
 - g. medical model
 - h. diversion
 - i. preventive detention
 - j. Bridewell
 - k. common law
 - l. retaliation
 - m. youthful offenders
 - n. double jeopardy
 - o. child savers
-
- 1. the first correctional institution, which confined both children and adults considered to be idle and disorderly. (j)
 - 2. being tried for the same offense twice. (n)
 - 3. the view that offenders are victims of their environment and thus are curable. (g)
 - 4. inflicting bodily harm. (f)
 - 5. the confinement of youths who might pose a danger to themselves or to others or who might not appear at their trial. (i)
 - 6. persons under the age of legal consent. (e)
 - 7. an ecological term describing what occurs when the relations between the different species of plants and their necessary conditions for survival (e.g., climate, soil condition) maintain an equilibrium. (a)
 - 8. law of custom and usage. (k)
 - 9. a legal principle establishing the concept of retaliation, that is, an eye for an eye. (b)
 - 10. groups who promoted the rights of minors in the late 1800's and helped create a separate juvenile court. (o)
 - 11. persons adjudicated in a criminal court who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit for special correctional commitment. (m)

12. punishment as a kind of justified revenge; the offending individual gets what is coming. (d)
13. personal revenge; the accepted way to deal with members of the tribe who break the rules. (l)
14. established the appointment of overseers to indenture poor and neglected children into servitude. (c)
15. the official halting of formal juvenile proceedings against an alleged offender and the referral of the juvenile to a treatment or care program by a private or public service agency. (h)

Essay

1. Discuss the importance of the refuge period.
OBJ: 1
2. Discuss the child savers – who were they and what was their philosophy?
OBJ: 2
3. Compare and contrast the juvenile rights period with the juvenile court period.
OBJ: 4
4. Discuss the *Gault* decision and the ramifications of the decision on the juvenile justice system.
OBJ: 10
5. Discuss the provisions of the Uniform Juvenile Court Act.
OBJ: 12