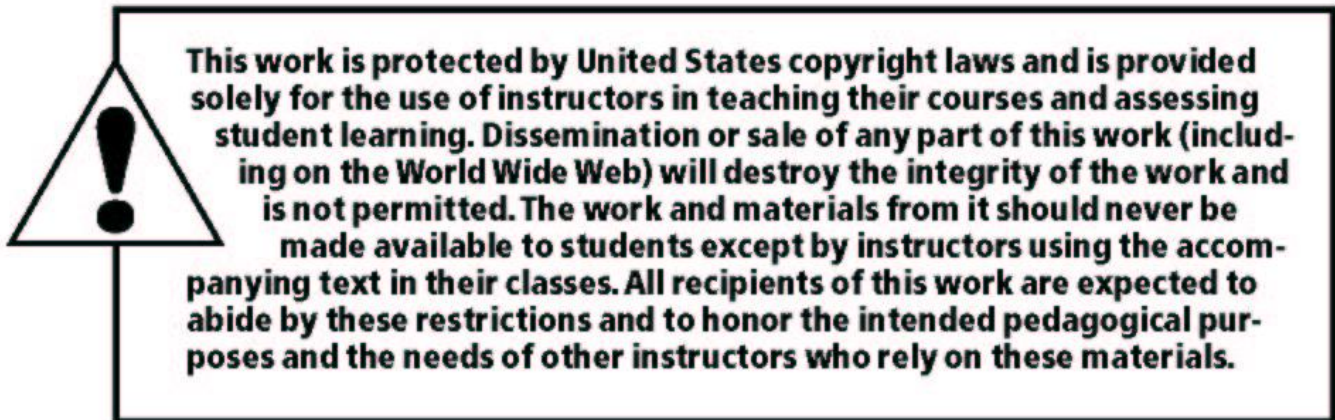


Test Bank *for* **Policing**

John L. Worrall and Frank Schmalleger

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CHAPTER 1

ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN POLICING

OBJECTIVES

1. Outline the origins of policing.
2. Summarize various eras of policing.
3. Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement agencies.

CHAPTER 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is one of the earliest known methods of policing?
 - a. Clan policing.
 - b. Kin policing.
 - c. Private policing.
 - d. Roman policing.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

2. Which of the following early words for sheriff translates literally to the “keeper of the shire”?
 - a. Shire-Reeve.
 - b. Kin Policing.
 - c. Tithing.
 - d. Nottingham

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

3. Who was the magistrate who founded London’s first police force?
 - a. Shire-Reeve.
 - b. Sir Robert Peel.
 - c. Henry Fielding.
 - d. Charles Rowan.

Answer: c

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

4. Which piece of legislation helped establish the world’s first large-scale organized police force in London?
 - a. Bow Street Runners.
 - b. Frankpledge system.
 - c. Parliamentary Police Act.

d. Metropolitan Police Act.

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

5. Which of the following is the name of the militia that formed to protect from Native American raids, criminals, and intruders?

a. Texas Rangers.

b. Bow Street Runners.

c. Slave Patrol.

d. Thief Takers.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

6. The 1930s – 1970s is associated with which of the following eras?

a. Political Era.

b. Reform Era.

c. Early Policing Era.

d. The Community Era.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the various eras of policing.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

7. Which of the following eras is most known for advocating a partnership between police and the people of society?

a. Political Era.

b. Reform Era.

c. Early Policing Era.

d. The Community Era.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the various eras of policing.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

8. Which of the following models did American follow for policing?

a. Australia.

b. Glasgow.

c. London.

d. Nottingham

Answer: c

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

9. Ten tithings would also be known as which of the following?

- a. Parish.
- b. Watchmen.
- c. Frankenpledge System.
- d. Shire.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

10. Which of the following would due process of law cover in criminal proceedings?

- a. Defining the offense.
- b. Impartial tribunal having authority over the case.
- c. Accusation in proper form.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

11. Which of the following is known as a crude form of policing?

- a. Tammany Hall.
- b. Slave Patrols.
- c. Bow Running.
- d. Broken Windows.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

12. Which era is known for building on partnership with the community to gather intelligence?

- a. Political Era.
- b. Reform Era.
- c. Community Era.
- d. New Era.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the various eras of policing.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

13. Who is known as a corrupt American politician and the leader of Tammany Hall?

- a. Sir Robert Peel.
- b. John "Hoss" Friedman.
- c. Al Capone.

d. William M. “Boss” Tweed.

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

14. Who is most known as the foremost presence in America’s police reform movement?

- a. William M. “Boss” Tweed.
- b. August Vollmer.
- c. William Wickersham.
- d. Sir Robert Peel.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

15. August Vollmer helped to author this series of influential reports on homicide, juvenile justice, and justice operations known as?

- a. Tammany Hall
- b. Wickersham Commission.
- c. Illinois Crime Survey.
- d. Citizen Contact Patrol.

Answer: c

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

16. What event ultimately led to the establishment of state police?

- a. A major coal strike in 1902.
- b. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.
- c. The Illinois Crime Survey.
- d. The Wickersham Commission.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement strategies.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

17. Who is considered to be the early FBI’s controversial director?

- a. August Vollmer.
- b. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- c. Herbert Hoover.
- d. J. Edgar Hoover.

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement strategies.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

18. Which federal agency was initially required to take the national census every ten years?
- a. The FBI
 - b. The U.S. Marshals.
 - c. The U.S. Secret Service.
 - d. the U.S. Postal Inspectors.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement strategies.

Page number: 112

Level: Intermediate

19. What is the modern day term for the Old English shire-reeve?
- a. Watchman.
 - b. Sheriff.
 - c. Thief Taker.
 - d. Texas Ranger.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

20. Which of the following is an early English police unit formed under Henry Fielding?
- a. Watchmen.
 - b. Bobbies.
 - c. Slave Patrols.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

CHAPTER 1: TRUE-FALSE

1. Policing in London became the model for policing in America.
- a. True.
 - b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

2. Urban communities were most known to form posses and vigilante citizen groups.
- a. True.
 - b. False.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

3. Watchmen were early foot patrol officers who watched for fires and criminal activities.

a. True.

b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

4. Sir Robert Peel advocated his Nine Principles of Policing.

a. True.

b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

5. Due process of law is guaranteed by the Eighth Amendment.

a. True.

b. False.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

6. The Illinois Crime Survey criticized the corrupt political influence on the justice system.

a. True.

b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

7. August Vollmer was a protégé of Orlando Winnfield "O.W." Wilson.

a. True.

b. False.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

8. The Community Era is the era of contemporary law enforcement

a. True.

b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the various eras of policing.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

9. Federal Postal Inspectors are responsible for apprehending fugitives.

a. True.

b. False.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement strategies.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

10. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was formed in 1908.

a. True.

b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement strategies.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

CHAPTER 1: FILL IN THE BLANK

1. London's early police, known as _____, helped to prevent, respond to, and discourage crime.

Answer: bobbies

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

2. The _____ was established with the mission to suppress counterfeiting.

Answer: Secret Service

Objective: Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement strategies.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

3. The _____ is the era of contemporary law enforcement.

Answer: Community Era

Objective: Summarize the various eras of policing.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

4. Formerly known as the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, the _____ was appointed to investigate operations and problems of the criminal justice system.

Answer: Wickersham Commission

Objective: Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement strategies.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

5. The basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent _____ and disorder.

Answer: Crime

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

6. The Minutemen Volunteers may be an example of a _____ group.

Answer: Vigilante

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

7. The _____ may be the name given to the era that is post-September 11, 2001.

Answer: Homeland Security Era

Objective: Summarize the various eras of policing.

Page number: 11

Level: Intermediate

8. Consistent with community era ideals, _____ has police officers knock on people's doors to make policing more personal in nature.

Answer: Citizen Contact Patrol

Objective: Summarize the various eras of policing.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

9. An example of a corrupt political "machine" is _____ in New York City.

Answer: Tammany Hall

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

10. Kings relied on _____ who roamed the streets looking for signs of trouble.

Answer: Night watches

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

CHAPTER 1: MATCHING

Match the historical policing figure in Column 1 with their role in early policing in Column 2. Each answer will be used only once.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Sir Robert Peel	a. Progressive era reformer who influences

	contemporary U.S. law enforcement.
2. Henry Fielding	b. Corrupt politician who was a leader of Tammany Hall.
3. William M. “Boss” Tweed	c. His criticisms of policing led to the passage of the Metropolitan Police Act in London.
4. August Vollmer	d. English magistrate who founded London’s first police force.
5. Orlando Winfield “O.W.” Wilson	e. Early advocate of police reform who established criminal justice as an academic discipline.

1. *c
2. *d
3. *b
4. *e
5. *a

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Level: Basic

CHAPTER 1: ESSAY

1. What were some primary uses of slave patrols in early policing?

Key Points: Crude forms of policing. Apprehend runaway slaves. Deliver justice “on the spot.” Ensure slaves did not rise up against their owners.

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Level: Intermediate

2. Summarize the key points that identify the Political Era of policing.

Key Points: Late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Regulate crime based on wishes of corrupt politicians. Police were hand-picked by corrupt politicians. Served politicians rather than control crime in the interests of the public good.

Objective: Summarize the various eras of policing.

Level: Intermediate

3. Discuss the emergence of Federal agencies in policing.

Key Points: US Marshals, Postal Inspectors, Secret Service, FBI. Apprehending counterfeiters, fugitives. Protection of the President. Investigation of federal crimes. J. Edgar Hoover.

Objective: Outline the emergence of state and federal law enforcement strategies.

Page Number: 12

Level: Intermediate

CHAPTER 1: CRITICAL THINKING

1. Why is the history of policing important to study?

Key Points: To understand contemporary structure of policing in the US today. To avoid history repeating itself. To compare with other police systems around the world. To monitor the continuing evolution of policing in the US.

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page Number: 2

Level: Difficult

2. Discuss the issues associated with illegal immigration with regards to modern policing approaches.

Key Points: Not enough border patrol agents. Massive influx of illegal immigrants. US-Mexico border tensions. Minutemen Project/Minutemen Civil Defense Corps.

Vigilance/vigilante groups.

Objective: Outline the origins of policing.

Page Number: 13

Level: Difficult

CHAPTER 2

POLICING IN AMERICAN CONTEXT

OBJECTIVES

1. Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.
2. Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.
3. Summarize the police role in the criminal justice process.

CHAPTER 2: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following represents a form of government that vests supreme authority in the people?

- a. Federalism.
- b. Democracy.
- c. Capitalism.
- d. Autocracy.

Answer: b

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

2. A federalist approach to government structure has which of the following characteristics?

- a. Power to the people.
- b. Equality of rights.
- c. Power divided between a central governing body and various constituents.
- d. Power divided equally between powerful individuals.

Answer: c

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

3. Which of the following is considered a key environmental influence on law enforcement in America?

- a. Community
- b. Media
- c. Government.
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

4. Which government official sets state policy and prioritizes spending for projects?
- a. President.
 - b. Mayor.
 - c. Courts.
 - d. Governor.

Answer: d

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

5. Which government official issues decisions that affect the activities of officers on the street?
- a. Mayor.
 - b. Courts.
 - c. State Legislature.
 - d. Governor.

Answer: b

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

6. Which governing body investigates charges of wrongdoing brought against the police department?
- a. Courts.
 - b. Mayor.
 - c. State Legislature.
 - d. Police Commission.

Answer: d

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 22

Level: Basic

7. Which governing body decides how much money is allocated to city agencies, including police agencies?
- a. City Council.
 - b. Mayor.
 - c. Police Commission.
 - d. State Legislature.

Answer: a

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

8. Which legislation established the office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)?
- a. Wickersham Commission.
 - b. Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.
 - c. International Association of chiefs of Police.
 - d. Crime Control Act of 1902.

Answer: b

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 24

Level: Basic

9. Which of the following helps to achieve a balance between reporting facts and putting a “spin” on those facts to create a desired impression?
- a. Police Commission.
 - b. Impression Management.
 - c. Frankenpledge System.
 - d. Dramaturgical Discipline.

Answer: d

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 24

Level: Basic

10. A public information officer is responsible for which of the following?
- a. Hiring new police officers.
 - b. Speaking only to the Chief of Police about media relations.
 - c. Representing all police officers in the local union.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 27

Level: Intermediate

11. This is known as the largest police professional association in the world.
- a. National Black Police Association.
 - b. International Police Association.
 - c. International Association of Chiefs of Police.
 - d. National Police Athletic League.

Answer: b

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

12. Which of the following refers to the process of processing a suspect after being arrested and placed in a holding cell?

- a. Booking.
- b. Interrogation.
- c. Court Trial.
- d. Release.

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the police role in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

13. Known as the possible “dark side” to police-corrections partnerships.

- a. Pretrial.
- b. Mission execution.
- c. Mission distortion.
- d. Miscommunication.

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize the police role in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 30

Level: Intermediate

14. Who depends heavily on the police to bring them cases and provide evidence?

- a. Corrections officials.
- b. Media personnel.
- c. Defense attorneys.
- d. Prosecutors.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the police role in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 30

Level: Basic

15. Sovereignty of the people, majority rule, and due process of law are all examples of which of the following?

- a. Pillars of Democracy.
- b. Hierarchical Leadership.
- c. The Republic.
- d. Federalism.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government’s features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 18

Level: Intermediate

16. Which of the following would be an example of a Pillar of Democracy?

- a. Constitutional Limits on Government.
- b. Government rule.
- c. Social intolerance.
- d. Inequality in elections.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

17. Which of the following is a feature of Democracy?

- a. Open government.
- b. Due process protections.
- c. Equality of privileges.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 19

Level: Intermediate

18. Which of the following is a feature of Federalism?

- a. Open Government.
- b. Cooperation between federal and state powers.
- c. Equality of privileges.
- d. States must petition for extra power.

Answer: b

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

19. Which of the following might police distribute to help reinforce citizens' participation in community safety?

- a. Parking tickets.
- b. Police Newsletters.
- c. Police surveys.
- d. Media releases.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the police role in the criminal justice process. Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

20. Which of the following is an example of an inaccurate portrayal of police by the media?

- a. Scores of officers routinely hurt or killed on the job.
- b. Portrayal of the triumph of justice.
- c. Glorification of the investigation process of policing.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 25

Level: Intermediate

CHAPTER 2: TRUE-FALSE

1. Democracy is defined as government by the people.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

2. The United States is the world's oldest functional federation.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

3. Freedom of speech is an example of a Pillar of Democracy.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Answer: b

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

4. A consequence of democracy for police is that concern for individual rights and privacy means that a certain amount of crime is inevitable.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 19
Level: Intermediate

5. A confederation means that central authority makes all laws and holds all power.
- a. True.
 - b. False.

Answer: b

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 20
Level: Basic

6. The most significant environmental factor in law enforcement is the community.
- a. True.
 - b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing. Page number: 20

Level: Basic

7. Legislatures hire and fire police chiefs.
- a. True.
 - b. False.

Answer: b

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 21
Level: Basic

8. A weak-mayor variation is more common in small towns.
- a. True.
 - b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 22
Level: Basic

9. The Wickersham Commission is now known as the COPS Office.
- a. True.
 - b. False.

Answer: b

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing. Page number: 25

Level: Basic

10. Smart police administrators engage in impression management toward the media.
- a. True.
 - b. False.

Answer: a

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 26

Level: Basic

CHAPTER 2: FILL IN THE BLANK

1. Police departments are actively involving themselves in the _____ process, especially in the day's right after an offender is released from prison.

Answer: Reentry

Objective: Summarize the police role in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 31

Level: Intermediate

2. _____ depend on police to bring them cases and provide evidence.

Answer: Prosecutors

Objective: Summarize the police role in the criminal justice process. Page number: 30

Level: Basic

3. Police officers need to be prepared to be put under oath and provide _____ at trial.

Answer: Testimony

Objective: Summarize the police role in the criminal justice process.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

4. The _____ is the key point of contact through which the media must go to gather information.

Answer: Public Information Officer

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 27

Level: Intermediate

5. Some cities maintain a _____ which sets policy and oversees police department operations.

Answer: Police Commission

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 24

Level: Intermediate

6. _____ dispenses grant money to local law enforcement.

Answer: Congress

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 22

Level: Intermediate

7. The _____ appoints the heads of federal law enforcement agencies.

Answer: President

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

8. Law enforcement officials have a vested interest in maintaining positive relationships with the _____ they serve.

Answer: Communities

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

9. Division of power between a central governing body and various constituent bodies is indicative of a _____ government.

Answer: Federalist

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

10. The Pillars of Democracy guarantee _____ limits on government.

Answer: Constitutional

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Page number: 18

Level: Difficult

CHAPTER 2: MATCHING

Match the governmental body in Column 1 with their specific influence in policing in Column 2. Each answer will be used only once.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Police Commission	a. Has the power to portray police officers in a positive or negative light with very little factual information.
2. Legislature/Congress	b. The largest environmental body of influence

	over police that has the power of the democratic process to make changes to police organization.
3. Courts	c. Controls nominations and dismissals of police chiefs.
4. City Council/Mayor	d. Enforces police behavior in accordance with legal procedure.
5. Media	e. Responsible for dispensing grant money to city agencies and local law enforcement.
6. Community	f. Oversees department operations.

1. *f
2. *e
3. *d
4. *c
5. *a
6. *b

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Level: Intermediate

CHAPTER 2: ESSAY

1. Compare and contrast the principles of Federalism with Democracy with regards to policing.

Key Points: Federalism: division of power between federal/state; cooperation between federal/state; division of law enforcement by federal/state levels; tensions between agencies. Democracy: Equal rights, privileges; open government; due process; concern for rights means crime inevitable; must answer to the people regardless; Constitutional requirements for police to meet.

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Level: Intermediate

2. Summarize the Pillars of Democracy and how they relate to policing.

Key Points: Should be able to identify 3-5 of the 11 actual pillars and equate them to the role/function of police.

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Level: Intermediate

3. Discuss the positives and negatives of police organizations.

Key Points: Should identify one of the major police organizations and discuss the professional association/relationship, information control, membership/camaraderie, advocacy, lobbying, control-seeking behavior.

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Level: Intermediate

CHAPTER 2: CRITICAL THINKING

1. Who do you believe the police should be most accountable to, and why?

Key Points: Should identify some governing or environmental influence such as the community, the media, the public, the state, the courts, etc. For governing body that is selected, should identify key components of accountability police have to answer to.

Discussion should include personal reflection of why they have chosen that governing body.

Objective: Identify various elements of the policing environment in America and explain their influence on the practice of policing.

Level: Difficult

2. Discuss the importance of the role of Federalism in modern policing.

Key Points: Federalism components to include division of power between central body and constituents; leftover powers left to the states; cooperative fluctuations between state/federal bodies. Discussion on policing should reflect on who the federal division of power impacts decisions that affect policing at local levels.

Objective: Explain how the U.S. government's features of democracy and federalism impact policing.

Level: Difficult

Answer Key

Chapter 1

MC:

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. d
11. b
12. d
13. d
14. b
15. c
16. a
17. d
18. b
19. b
20. d

T/F:

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. a

Fill in the Blank:

1. Bobbies
2. Secret Service
3. Community Era
4. Wickersham Commission
5. Crime
6. Vigilante
7. Homeland Security Era

8. Citizen Contact Patrol
9. Tammany Hall
10. Night Watches

Matching:

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. e
5. a

Essay:

1. Crude forms of policing. Apprehend runaway slaves. Deliver justice “on the spot.” Ensure slaves did not rise up against their owners.
2. Late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Regulate crime based on wishes of corrupt politicians. Police were hand-picked by corrupt politicians. Served politicians rather than control crime in the interests of the public good.
3. US Marshals, Postal Inspectors, Secret Service, FBI. Apprehending counterfeiters, fugitives. Protection of the President. Investigation of federal crimes. J. Edgar Hoover.

Critical Thinking:

1. To understand contemporary structure of policing in the US today. To avoid history repeating itself. To compare with other police systems around the world. To monitor the continuing evolution of policing in the US.
2. Not enough border patrol agents. Massive influx of illegal immigrants. US-Mexico border tensions. Minutemen Project/Minutemen Civil Defense Corps. Vigilance/vigilante groups.

Chapter 2

MC:

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. d
11. b
12. a
13. c
14. d
15. a
16. a
17. d

- 18. b
- 19. b
- 20. d

T/F:

- 1. a
- 2. a
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. b
- 6. a
- 7. b
- 8. a
- 9. b
- 10. a

Fill in the Blank:

- 1. Reentry
- 2. Prosecutors
- 3. Testimony
- 4. Public Information Officer
- 5. Police Commission
- 6. Congress
- 7. President
- 8. Communities
- 9. Federalist
- 10. Constitutional

Matching:

- 1. f
- 2. e
- 3. d
- 4. c
- 5. a
- 6. b

Essay:

- 1. Federalism: division of power between federal/state; cooperation between federal/state; division of law enforcement by federal/state levels; tensions between agencies. Democracy: Equal rights, privileges; open government; due process; concern for rights means crime inevitable; must answer to the people regardless; Constitutional requirements for police to meet.
- 2. Should be able to identify 3-5 of the 11 actual pillars and equate them to the role/function of police.
- 3. Should identify one of the major police organizations and discuss the professional association/relationship, information control, membership/camaraderie, advocacy, lobbying, control-seeking behavior.

Critical Thinking:

1. Should identify some governing or environmental influence such as the community, the media, the public, the state, the courts, etc. For governing body that is selected, should identify key components of accountability police have to answer to. Discussion should include personal reflection of why they have chosen that governing body.
2. Federalism components to include division of power between central body and constituents; leftover powers left to the states; cooperative fluctuations between state/federal bodies. Discussion on policing should reflect on who the federal division of power impacts decisions that affect policing at local levels.

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