

LAWRENCE & HESSE
CHAPTER 2: THE HISTORY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is *not* a reason for differences between adult and juvenile systems:
- Diminished youthful offender accountability
 - Diminished youthful offender legal understanding
 - Youth are under age 18
 - Youths greater amenability to treatment

Answer: C (Page 11)

2. The first juvenile court was established in what year?
- 1899
 - 1905
 - 1825
 - 1850

Answer: A (Page 11)

3. ***Parens patriae*** means:
- “obey your parents”
 - “parent of the country”
 - “respect your parents”
 - “in place of parents”

Answer: B (Page 12)

4. In ***loco parentis*** means:
- “obey your parents”
 - “parent of the country”
 - “respect your parents”
 - “in place of parents”

Answer: D (Page 12)

5. In 18th century America, children who broke the law were treated like:
- Children
 - Animals
 - Adult criminals
 - Objects

Answer: C (Page 13)

6. In 18th century America _____ were responsible for controlling children
- Church
 - Parents
 - Community
 - Government

Answer: B (Page 13)

7. The first house of refuge was opened in 1825 in:
- New York
 - Philadelphia

- c. Washington D.C.
- d. Boston

Answer: A (Page 14)

8. ***Parens patriae*** was first tested in 1838 in _____.
- a. In re Winship
 - b. Kent v. U.S.
 - c. Ex Parte Crouse
 - d. Commonwealth v. Fisher

Answer: C (Page 15)

9. _____ was a group of reformers who expressed concerns about the welfare of children.
- a. Activists
 - b. Child savers
 - c. Lobbyists
 - d. Politicians

Answer: B (Page 16)

10. The primary purpose of the juvenile justice system was:
- a. Retribution
 - b. Punishment
 - c. Incarceration
 - d. Rehabilitation

Answer: D (Page 16)

11. In _____ the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled that the juvenile court's role in training delinquent children superseded the rights of children and their parents.
- a. Kent v. U.S.
 - b. Ex Parte Crouse
 - c. Commonwealth v. Fisher
 - d. Roper v. Simmons

Answer: C (Page 16)

12. The juvenile legal process was purportedly _____.
- a. "in the best interests of the child"
 - b. "in the best interest of the parents"
 - c. "in the best interest of the community"
 - d. "in the best interest of the church"

Answer: A (Page 17)

13. By _____ every state had a juvenile court.
- a. 1950
 - b. 1945
 - c. 1940
 - d. 1930

Answer: B (Page 17)

14. In what year did Congress pass the original Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act?
- a. 1965
 - b. 1974

- c. 1980
- d. 1992

Answer: B (Page 19)

15. _____ predicted that a group of “superpredators” would dramatically drive up the violent crime rate.
- a. Bernard
 - b. Snyder
 - c. Dilulio
 - d. Howell

Answer: C (Page 21)

16. The movement away from rehabilitation and treatment and toward retribution and just deserts has occurred _____.
- a. only in the criminal justice system
 - b. only in the juvenile justice system
 - c. simultaneously in both the criminal and juvenile justice systems
 - d. it hasn't occurred in either system

Answer: C (Page 22)

17. In which Court case did the U.S. Supreme Court rule that the execution of juvenile offenders under the age of 16 was cruel and unusual punishment?
- a. Roper v. Simmons
 - b. Breed v. Jones
 - c. Thompson v. Oklahoma
 - d. Stanford v. Kentucky

Answer: C (Page 23)

18. In which Court case did the U.S. Supreme Court rule that the execution of juvenile offenders 16 and 17 years of age was not unconstitutional?
- a. Roper v. Simmons
 - b. Breed v. Jones
 - c. Thompson v. Oklahoma
 - d. Stanford v. Kentucky

Answer: D (Page 23)

19. In which Court case did the U.S. Supreme Court rule that the imposition of the death penalty on persons who were under 18 at the time of their crimes was cruel and unusual punishment?
- a. Roper v. Simmons
 - b. Breed v. Jones
 - c. Thompson v. Oklahoma
 - d. Stanford v. Kentucky

Answer: A (Page 23)

True and False Statements

1. Laws and legal procedures relating to juvenile offenders have a short history.

Answer: False (Page 12)

2. First laws relating to juveniles were mentioned in Code of Hammurabi

Answer: True (Page 12)

3. *Parens patriae* became the basis for the American juvenile court

Answer: True (Page 12)

4. Early reform schools were intended for education and punishment.

Answer: False (Page 15)

5. According to Pisciotta, 19th century judges committed minors to reformatories for non-criminal acts on the premise that juvenile institutions would have a beneficial effect.

Answer: True (Page 15)

6. The result of the “child-saving movement” was to extend government intervention over youth behavior.

Answer: True (Page 16)

7. Juvenile courts sought to turn juvenile delinquents into productive citizens through strict punishment.

Answer: False (Page 16)

8. According to Ferdinand juvenile court judges were more like a father-figure than a legal jurist.

Answer: True (Page 17)

9. The hearings in juvenile courts were formal.

Answer: False (Page 17)

10. The federal government has always had an active role in the juvenile justice system.

Answer: False (Page 18)

11. According to Platt the child savers’ primary concern was to discipline and train youth to enter the labor force and support the growth of corporate capitalism in America.

Answer: True (Page 20)

12. All research shows that there is no longer any public support for juvenile rehabilitation.

Answer: False (Page 22)

Short Answer

1. What are the reasons for the differences between the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system?
2. What requirements were included in the original Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974?
3. Explain the “cycles of juvenile justice”
4. What are the five areas of change that have occurred as a result of states getting tough on juvenile delinquency/crime?

Essay Questions

1. Describe the Court cases that were influential in ending the death penalty for juveniles.