1. In which year was the Martinson Report published?
   a. 1994  
   b. 1985  
   *c. 1974  
   d. None of the above

2. The abolition of parole in the federal system occurred due to which of the following acts?
   b. The Safe Streets Act of 1984  
   c. The Homeland Security Act of 2001  
   *d. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984

3. Which model of community supervision officer operation is recommended by the text?
   a. Needs Determination Model  
   b. Social Science Model  
   c. Social Reintegration Model  
   *d. Social Casework Model  
   e. Biopsychosocial Model

4. Why is the case of United States v. Birnbaum (1970) important to community corrections?
   a. This case demonstrated that probation and parole did not work.  
   *b. This case determined that probation was a privilege and not a right.  
   c. This case determined that probation was intended to be reintegrative in nature.  
   d. This case determined what constituted public safety.

5. Where was the ticket-of-leave system started?
   *a. Norfolk Island  
   b. Ireland  
   c. United States  
   d. Tasmania  
   e. British Colonial India

6. The use of community corrections entails which of the following benefits?
a. Social benefits
b. Offender benefits
c. No benefits
*d. A & B, but not C.
e. None of the above.

7. Who created the "mark" system?
   a. Cesare Beccaria
   b. Robert Martinson
   *c. Alexander Maconochie
   d. Sir Walter Crofton
   e. John Augustus

8. Sanctuary allowed for which of the following?
   a. Escaped criminals could flee to select cities.
   b. Criminals could seek refuge in certain areas to negotiate their situation.
   c. Exoneration for all crimes.
   *d. A & B, but not C.
   e. A & C, but not B.

9. Benefit of Clergy was initially implemented during the __________ century?
   a. 11th
   *b. 12th
   c. 13th
   d. 14th

10. Which of the following is NOT true about sanctuary?
    a. Those who stayed in sanctuary too long might risk being starved out by surrounding forces.
    b. The use of sanctuary was an adopted practice for over one thousand years.
    c. Sanctuary was a form of self-selected banishment.
    *d. Sanctuary led to criminal city-states due to an influx of criminals in designated towns.
    e. From 1750 onward, countries throughout Europe began to abolish sanctuary provisions.

11. Who wrote the essay entitled An Essay on Crimes and Punishments?
    *a. Cesare Beccaria
    b. Robert Martinson
c. Alexander Maconochie  
d. Sir Walter Crofton  
e. John Augustus

12. Judicial reprieve began to emerge during the _____________.
   
   a. 1400's  
   b. 1500's  
   c. 1600's  
   *d. 1700's  
   e. All of the above.

13. A positive ________ perception is actually quite relevant and important for evidence-based programs.
   
   a. Offender  
   *b. Community  
   c. caseworker  
   d. Police

14. The "medical model" of thought in corrections lasted during which time period?
   
   a. From 1910 to 1930.  
   b. From 1920 to about 1930  
   c. From 1930 to the 1940's  
   *d. From about 1930 to the 1950's  
   e. None of the above.

15. The first case where recognizance was used is
   
   *b. Commonwealth v. Chase (1830)  
   d. Maconochie v. Crofton (1801)  
   e. None of the above.

16. Community corrections
   
   a. holds value as a primary sanction, only when jail or prison space is limited  
   *b. holds value as a primary sanction, regardless of whether jail or prison space is abundant  
   c. holds no value as a primary sanction  
   d. holds value as a primary sanction, only for first time offenders  
   e. None of the above
17. Who is the father of probation?

a. Cesare Beccaria  
b. Robert Martinson  
c. Alexander Maconochie  
d. Sir Walter Crofton  
*e. John Augustus

18. The reintegration era lasted until ____________.

*a. The late 1970s.  
b. The late 1960's  
c. The late 1980's  
d. None of the above.

19. Who is largely responsible for reducing sanctuaries by half during the 16th Century?

a. Cesare Beccaria  
b. Robert Martinson  
*c. King Henry VII  
d. King Henry IV  
e. None of the above

20. Which of the following states have integrated adult and juvenile probation services?

a. California  
b. Colorado  
c. New York  
d. Illinois  
*e. All of the above

21. Community corrections include ______________________imposed upon an offender for ____________?

*a. all non-incarcerating correctional sanctions, the purpose of reintegration  
b. all incarcerating correctional sanctions, the purpose of reintegration  
c. all non-incarcerating correctional sanctions, the purpose of recidivism  
d. all incarcerating correctional sanctions, the purpose of recidivism

22. __________ alternatives states that probation is used to combat overcrowding of jails and prisons

a. first-end
23. _______ alternatives states that parole systems allow easing of overcrowding of prisons with early release programs that keep offenders under supervision for the remainder of their original sentence.
   a. first-end
   b. last-end
   c. front-end
   *d. back-end

24. What are the benefits of community corrections to the offender?
   a. they are able to remain in contact with the family and community support systems
   b. they are able to pursue vocation and educational goals
   c. they are able to maintain employment
   *d. all of the above

25. _______ is sentencing that includes a range of years that will be potentially served by the offender.
   *a. indeterminate sentencing
   b. determinate sentencing
   c. indefinite sentencing
   d. undefined

26. _______ is sentencing that consists of fixed periods of incarceration imposed on the offender with no later flexibility in the term that is served
   a. indeterminate sentencing
   *b. determinate sentencing
   c. indefinite sentencing
   d. undefined

27. _______ is intended to cause vicarious learning whereby observers see that offenders are punished for a given crime, thus discouraging others from committing crime due to fear of punishment
   a. specific deterrence
   b. individual deterrence
   c. vicarious deterrence
   *d. general deterrence

True or False
28. According to the text, Alexander Maconochie was probably too far ahead of his time.
   *a. True  
   b. False

29. The "neck verse" refers to Psalm 41 of the Christian Bible.
   a. True  
   *b. False

30. According to the text, the perceptions that people have of community corrections have a direct impact on how effective community-based programs are likely to be.
   *a. True  
   b. False

31. The case of Commonwealth v. Chase (1830) determined that probation is a form of leniency.
   a. True  
   *b. False

32. The practice of "binding over" was an early version of being released on recognizance.
   *a. True  
   b. False

33. John Augustus is known as the father of modern parole.
   a. True  
   *b. False

34. Banishment was widely used in England during the 1600's and 1700's.
   *a. True  
   b. False

35. The "mark system" allowed for marks to be earned by the convict for each day of successful toil.
   *a. True  
   b. False
36. Maconochie's system is considered indeterminate in nature, with convicts progressing through five specific phases of classification.
   *a. True  
   b. False

37. With indeterminate sentencing, the offender is released during some point in the range of years that are assigned by the sentencing judge.
   *a. True  
   b. False

38. Alexander Maconochie has been dubbed the father of parole.
   *a. True  
   b. False

39. According to the text, it is accurate to say that community corrections approaches were initially implemented due to a need to lessen the burden on jails and prisons.
   a. True  
   *b. False

40. Cesare Beccaria is considered to be the father of classical criminology.
   *a. True  
   b. False

41. According to the author, community corrections includes all non-incarcerating correctional sanctions imposed upon an offender for the purposes of reintegrating that offender within the community.
   *a. True  
   b. False

42. Incapacitation removes an offender from society with the intent of ensuring that society cannot be further victimized by that offender during the offender's term of incarceration.
   *a. True  
   b. False
43. Classical criminology presumes that offenders do not learn from their transgressions through reinforcements or punishments
   a. True
   b. False

44. Specific deterrence is the infliction of a punishment upon a specific offender in the hope that that particular offender will be discouraged from committing future crime.
   a. True
   b. False

45. Define community corrections and explain why that definition is important.
   Correct Answer: Community corrections includes all non-incarcerating correctional sanctions imposed upon an offender for the purposes of reintegrating that offender within the community. This is important because the term "Community Corrections" is often subject to perceptions of the individual, and these perceptions can affect the outcomes of community-based programs.

46. Identify early historical precursors to probation and parole.
   Correct Answer: The early historical precursors to probation and parole were the use of sanctuary, benefits of clergy, judicial reprieve and recognizance.

47. Identify and list those persons who were critical to the early development of probation and parole.
   Correct Answer: John Augustus, Alexander Maconochie and Sir Walter Crofton,

48. List and define the three aspects of the social casework approach.
   Correct Answer: Assessment: Gathering and analyzing relevant information upon which a treatment and a supervision plan should be based, evaluation: the organization of facts into a meaningful, goal-oriented explanation and intervention: Implementation of the treatment plan.

49. What are the two types of deterrence?
   Correct Answer: General deterrence and specific deterrence.
50. Discuss why Benefit of Clergy was usually only available to the wealthy.
Correct Answer:
The offender had to read a passage from the Bible and in the 14th century, only the wealthy were taught to read.

51. List the four primary philosophical bases of punishment.
Correct Answer:
Retribution, Deterrence, Incapacitation and Rehabilitation

Essay Questions

52. Compare and contrast the various philosophical underpinnings associated with sentencing and the administration of offender supervision within the community.
Correct Answer:
Classical criminology, in addition to proportionality, emphasized that punishments must be useful, purposeful, and reasonable. Classical criminology presumes that offenders can (and do) learn from their transgressions through a variety of reinforcement and punishment schedules that institutional and community-based corrections may provide. Reality Therapy is one of the most practical theoretical approaches to offender reintegration and treatment would be the use of reality therapy. It is based on the notion that all persons have two specific psychological needs: (1) the need to belong, and (2) the need for self-worth and recognition. Operant Conditioning is based on the notion that certain environmental consequences occur that strengthen the likelihood of a given behavior and that other consequences tend to lessen the likelihood that a given behavior is repeated.

53. Explain some of the benefits to society that are realized from the use of community corrections.
Correct Answer:
Society benefits from community corrections in many ways. One, the offender remains employed so they can pay their fees and services, they remain with their families and are able to take care of their children, avoiding foster care and absentee fathers. They are also able to volunteer within the community, build relationships and community cohesion. The offender may pursue vocational and educational goals.

54. Jeremy Bentham advocated that punishments should be swift, severe and certain. Discuss the influence of each of these three concepts on punishment.
Correct Answer:
Delay in the amount of time between the crime and punishment can impair the deterrent value of punishment, punishment must be severe enough to deter persons from future crime, but should not outweigh the crime and punishment should be assured, or the person will think they can avoid punishment.

55. List and define the four aspects of operant conditioning.

Correct Answer:
Positive reinforcers are a reward for a desired behavior. Negative reinforcers are unpleasant stimuli that are removed when a desired behavior occurs. Positive punishment is one where a stimulus is applied to the offender when he or she commits an undesired behavior. Negative punishment is the removal of a valued stimulus when the offender commits an undesired behavior.

56. What are the benefits of community corrections to the offender?

Correct Answer:
Offenders do not have their liberty as restricted as they would if incarcerated. Further, such offenders are still able to be in contact with family (particularly their children), and they are able to maintain meaningful connections with the community. This is exclusive of the fact that these individuals are spared the trauma and debilitating effects associated with prison life. Rather, such offenders are spared the pains of imprisonment, being able to develop relations with significant others, maintain contact with their children, pursue vocational and educational goals, and so forth. It is clear that such options are likely to be perceived as more beneficial by nonviolent offenders than a prison sentence might be.