

Brandl,
Criminal Instructor
Investigations Resource
3rd Edition

1. Critical evidence in the Lindbergh baby kidnapping that led to the crime being solved was:

- a. The statement of Violet Sharpe, the Lindbergh's maid
- b. Evidence found on the baby's pajamas
- *c. The serial number on a \$10 bill, identified as a ransom bill
- d. Fingerprints located on a windowsill of the Lindbergh's house

2. Parliamentary reward operated in the:

- a. 1200s
- *b. 1700s and early 1800s
- c. Early 1900s
- d. Present

3. One of the problems with the thieftaker system was that:

- a. Thieftakers were never used by victims
- b. Thieftakers tricked people into committing crimes
- c. Thieftakers relied on other members of the group to identify criminals
- *d. Thieftakers often worked in cooperation with thieves

4. The London Metropolitan Police Department was established in the:

- a. 1600s
- b. 1700s
- *c. 1800s
- d. 1900s

5. The necessity of detectives receiving salaries was highlighted because of problems associated with:

- a. Informers
- *b. The thieftaker system
- c. The thief-maker system

6. With regard to the thieftaker system, which of the following is true?

- *a. A thieftaker was a private system

- b. A thieftaker was usually a thief
- c. Everyone benefited equally in this system, including the victim
- d. All crimes were investigated equally within the thieftaker system

7. The necessity of having detectives work cases was highlighted because of problems associated with:

- a. Informers and Parliamentary reward
- b. The thieftaker system
- *c. The thief-maker system

8. Making detectives reactive and assigning them to cases reduced the likelihood that:

- *a. Detectives could trick people into committing crimes
- b. Detectives could conduct illegal searches
- c. Detectives would solve too many crimes

9. The mid-1800s to the early 1900s in American policing has been characterized as the:

- *a. Political era of policing
- b. Reform era of policing
- c. Community problem-solving era of policing
- d. The modern era of policing

10. Among the limitations of photography as a method of criminal identification was that:

- a. Criminals could easily alter their appearance
- b. In order to be useful, authorities needed to have a photograph of the wanted person
- *c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

11. The premise of _____ was that the bone structures of an adult did not change over the course of a lifetime.

- a. Brundage
- b. Watchcomzule
- c. Windage
- *d. Bertillonage

12. Which of the following does not relate to the political era of policing?

- a. The dragnet roundup of suspects
- b. The third degree
- c. Bertillonage
- *d. Fingerprinting

13. What era of policing used investigative tactics like the dragnet roundup of suspects and the third degree?

- *a. Political era of policing
- b. Reform era of policing
- c. Community problem-solving era of policing

14. Why is history important?

- a. Understanding history allows for an appreciation of how things have changed over time
- b. The present is the product of the past
- c. Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it
- d. It is possible to predict the future by knowing the past
- *e. All of the above

15. What kind of behaviors were associated with the third degree?

- a. Beating with a rubber house
- b. Placing a suspect in a sweatbox for hours and hours under constant questioning
- c. Drilling teeth
- d. Burning with lit cigars or cigarettes
- *e. All of the above

16. What led to the creation of state police agencies?

- a. Automobiles
- b. Ineffective local police departments
- c. The need for law enforcement in less populated, rural areas
- *d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

17. Which of the following is NOT true about the FBI?

- *a. The FBI was created by J. Edgar Hoover in 1908
- b. The FBI was initially plagued with scandals but later grew to be a prominent law enforcement agency
- c. The FBI is responsible for counterintelligence and antiradical investigations
- d. The FBI is responsible for kidnappings

18. Which of the following is NOT true about the reform era of policing?

- a. This era took place from the early 1900s to the 1960s
- b. This era enforced police professionalism
- *c. The community was invaluable to the police's effectiveness
- d. Detectives were efficient crime solvers

19. What are the strategies mentioned in the textbook that provide opportunities for residents to share information with the police in solving crimes?

- a. Tip lines
- b. School liaison officers
- c. Police involvement in community watch groups
- *d. All of the above

20. What are the developments in criminal investigation that have occurred during the community problem-solving era of policing?

- a. DNA analysis as a method of identification
- b. Large computer networks and data banks
- c. COMPSTAT
- d. Empirical research on the criminal investigation process
- *e. All of the above

21. A _____ was a collection of photographs used for the purpose of criminal identification.

- *a. Rouges gallery
- b. Bertillonage
- c. Dragnet
- d. Third Degree

22. *Rounding up the usual suspects* often took the form of, or was also known as, a:

- a. Rogues gallery
- b. Bertillonage
- *c. Dragnet
- d. Third degree

23. To address the problems relating to Parliamentary reward, early detectives were linked to the crime of:

- a. Rape
- b. Kidnapping
- *c. Murder
- d. Public drunkenness

24. Which of the following is NOT a method of identification mentioned in this chapter?

- *a. Voice recognition
 - b. Photography
 - c. DNA
 - d. Fingerprints
 - e. Bertillonage
- Type F:

25. A(n) _____ was an individual who tricked another person into committing a crime and then would turn that person in for a Parliamentary reward.

- a. Informer
- b. Thieftaker
- *c. Thief maker

26. With the system of the Parliamentary reward, a reward was offered by the government to anyone who provided information that led to the apprehension of criminals.

- *a. True
- b. False

27. Thieftakers most often worked on behalf of the rich, not the poor.

- *a. True
- b. False

28. In England, the role and position of the plainclothes detective was immediately welcomed by the public.

- a. True
- *b. False

29. At the time of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, the policing function was almost exclusively a responsibility of the federal government.

- a. True
- *b. False

30. In the political era of policing, detectives played a large and significant role in crime fighting.

- a. True
- *b. False

31. The first identification system used in America for criminal investigation purposes was fingerprinting.

- a. True
- *b. False

32. One of the primary advantages of private detective firms of the mid to late 1800s (such as Pinkerton's) was that they operated without concern for political jurisdictional lines.

- *a. True
- b. False

33. The system of policing from the early 1900s to the 1960s was known as the reform era.

- *a. True
- b. False

34. A cornerstone of community policing is that the police are the experts and the most effective without involvement of citizens in criminal investigations or other matters.

- a. True
- *b. False

35. Because of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping, kidnapping became a federal offense and under FBI jurisdiction.

- *a. True
- b. False

36. Define the systems of Parliamentary reward, thieftakers, and thief makers. What problems resulted from each of these systems?

Correct Answer:

Students should explain that a Parliamentary reward is a reward offered by the government to anyone who apprehends a criminal. They should also note that this system was problematic because people were unsupportive of both the legal system and the informers due to harsh sentencing at the time. Students should then describe a thieftaker as a citizen hired by a victim to apprehend a criminal or return stolen property. The inherent problem of thieftakers being corrupt and working only for the poor should be mentioned. Lastly, students should describe thief makers as individuals coercing or tricking another person into committing a crime as well as the obvious problems associated with that.

37. In constructing the position of detective, how were the problems of Parliamentary reward, thieftakers, and thief makers addressed?

Correct Answer:

In order for a detective to gain support from the public, the position of the detective had to be only for the most serious of crimes. The detective position was salaried, providing no incentive to work for one client over another. To overcome the problems inherent to the thief maker, detectives were made to be reactive to crime.

38. Describe the role and function of detectives during the political era of policing.

Correct Answer:

Students should first mention that detectives did not provide a large role during the political era of policing. They should then explain that detectives received most of their information through their familiarity with criminals because many detectives were reformed criminals themselves or prison guards. They often wore disguises, even in court, because of the sensitive nature of their work.

39. Describe the identification system known as Bertillonage, and identify its strengths and weaknesses.

Correct Answer:

Bertillonage was an identification system that identified a person by 11 measurements of the body. It is based on the premise that the bone structure of a person is unique to that person and remains constant, even as that person ages. It was initially successful as an improvement over the use of photographs; however, it was too impractical and error prone.

40. What circumstances led to the transition from the reform era of policing to the community problem-solving era of policing?

Correct Answer:

Students should describe the culture of the 1960s in relation to law enforcement, such as the growing riots and protests due to the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights Movement, as well as the lack of support of the police and police legitimacy. Assassinations and Supreme Court decisions that "handcuffed" the police were also making the police's job harder. During this time, crime rates were doubling, and the police needed a different strategy.