

TEST BANK

Chapter One

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. _____ is the third leading cause of death among young people ages 15 – 24 in the United States.
- Accidental death
 - Homicide
 - Suicide
 - Substance abuse

ANS: c

REF: p.4

OBJ: 1

2. According to _____, ego identity is formed when a person develops a firm sense of self.
- Erik Erickson
 - Emile Durkheim
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Robert Merton

ANS: a

REF: p.5

OBJ: 2

3. Young people who are extremely vulnerable to the negative consequences of school failure, substance abuse, and early sexuality are referred to as _____.
- Juvenile delinquents
 - Working poor
 - At-risk youth
 - Latch-key youth

ANS: c

REF: p.5

OBJ: 3

4. The tendency for youths to reduce the frequency of their offending behavior as they become older is called the _____.
- Learning curve
 - Aging-out process
 - Maturation cycle
 - Period of intellectual growth

ANS: b

REF: p.10

OBJ: 6

5. Governmental response to the care of needy children can be traced back to the _____.
- Chancery Courts
 - Poor laws
 - Welfare houses
 - Juvenile laws

ANS: b

REF: p. 16

OBJ: 8

6. More than _____ million youths are arrested each year for crimes ranging in seriousness from loitering to murder.
- 2.2
 - 3.2
 - 2.7

d. 1.5

ANS: d

REF: p. 10

OBJ: 6

7. Family structure and the role of children began to change after the _____.
a. Civil War
b. Enlightenment
c. Middle Ages
d. First World War

ANS: c

REF: p. 16

OBJ: 8

8. From the _____ through the _____, American cities created curfew laws designed to limit the presence of children on city streets after dark.
a. 1900s, 1960s
b. 1850s, 1900s
c. 1880s, 1920s
d. 1920s, 1970s

ANS: c

REF: p. 30

OBJ: 12

9. A family style wherein the father is the final authority on all family matters and exercises complete control over his wife and children is called _____.
a. Parens patriae
b. Paternalistic
c. Matriarchal
d. Democratic

ANS: b

REF: p. 13

OBJ: 7

10. Teenage birthrates have declined substantially during the past decade with the sharpest declines among _____ girls.
a. White
b. Middle class
c. African-American
d. Hispanic

ANS: c

REF: p. 9

OBJ: 5

11. _____ was the first state to enact laws aimed at disciplining parents for contributing to the delinquency of a minor.
a. Florida
b. Utah
c. Colorado
d. New York

ANS: c

REF: p. 30

OBJ: 12

12. Researchers have found that curfew laws along with aggressive curfew and truancy enforcement, appeared to reduce _____.
a. Violent gang crimes
b. Shoplifting
c. Truancy
d. Prostitution

ANS: a

REF: p. 30

OBJ: 12

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13. During the 17th and 18th centuries, _____ was the main method of discipline used by teachers.
a. Suspension
b. Harsh looks
c. Flogging
d. Standing a child in the corner
ANS: c REF: p. 16 OBJ: 8
14. Toward the close of the eighteenth century, the work of such philosophers as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Locke launched a new age, the _____, for childhood and the family.
a. Democratic era
b. Modern age
c. Intellectual period
d. Enlightenment
ANS: d REF: p. 16 OBJ: 8
15. According to Erik Erikson, _____ occurs when youths spread themselves too thin, experience personal uncertainty, and place themselves at the mercy of leaders who promise to give them a sense of identity they cannot develop for themselves.
a. Identify crisis
b. Conduct Disorder
c. Ego confusion
d. Role diffusion
ANS: d REF: p. 5 OBJ: 2
16. According to Nanette Davis, _____ makes people self-centered and hurts collective and group identities.
a. Risk-taking behaviors
b. Lack of legitimate opportunity
c. The "cult of individualism"
d. Emphasis on consumerism
ANS: c REF: p. 11 OBJ: 4
17. The Chancery Courts dealt with _____.
a. Highborn minors who were orphans
b. Juvenile criminal violations of the law
c. Adult criminal violations of the law
d. Offenses against religious laws
ANS: a REF: p. 17 OBJ: 8
18. The Latin phrase *parens patriae* was used to refer to the _____.
a. Role of the father as head of the household
b. Role of parents as absolute rulers over the child
c. Role of the king as the father of his country
d. Role court in determining who is the father of the child
ANS: c REF: p. 17 OBJ: 8
19. _____ suggests that the potential for risky behavior among youth exists in all facets of American life.
a. Erik Erickson

- b. Heather Taussing
- c. Children's Rights Council
- d. Nanette Davis

ANS: d REF: p. 10 OBJ: 4

20. Nineteenth-century reformers who developed programs for troubled youth and influenced legislation creating the juvenile justice system were referred to as the _____.
- a. Moral reformers
 - b. Do-gooders
 - c. Child savers
 - d. Teachers

ANS: c REF: p. 19 OBJ: 10

21. Under the 1646 Massachusetts Stubborn Child Law a child could be _____.
- a. Put to death
 - b. Required to enter the military
 - c. Required to enter the priesthood
 - d. Placed with another family

ANS: a REF: p. 23 OBJ: 12

22. A philosophical viewpoint that encourages the state to take control of wayward children and provide care, custody, and treatment to children is called the _____.
- a. Best interest of the child
 - b. Moral reformation
 - c. Period of Enlightenment
 - d. Proper parent philosophy

ANS: a REF: p. 19 OBJ: 10

23. Early English jurisprudence held that children under the age of _____ were legally incapable of committing crimes.
- a. 6
 - b. 10
 - c. 7
 - d. 16

ANS: c REF: p.20 OBJ: 10

24. Most states define "minor child" as an individual who falls under a statutory age limit, most commonly ____ or ____ years of age.
- a. 13 or 14
 - b. 15 or 16
 - c. 16 or 17
 - d. 17 or 18

ANS: d REF: p. 20 OBJ: 10

25. Mechanisms to care for the neediest children, including children left orphaned and destitute, came into existence approximately _____ years ago.
- a. 200
 - b. 350
 - c. 100

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d. 150

ANS: b

REF: p. 13

OBJ: 6

26. The textbook gives several reasons why few child abuse cases were ever prosecuted in the early American colonies. Which of the following is not one of those reasons?
- a. The acceptable limits of discipline were so high few parents were charged with assault.
 - b. Harsh discipline was accepted in extremely religious households
 - c. Large families provided siblings and kinfolk who could help care for children
 - d. The law required at least two witnesses of the abuse for conviction

ANS: d

REF: p. 19

OBJ: 9

27. A waiver is defined as ____.
- a. The transferring of legal jurisdiction of juveniles from the juvenile to the adult court
 - b. The dismissal of all charges that have been brought against a juvenile
 - c. A judgment made by the juvenile court to imprison a delinquent
 - d. The juvenile court equivalent of a guilty plea

ANS: a

REF: p. 21

OBJ: 11

28. Status offenses refer to ____.
- a. Crimes which affect a person's status in life
 - b. Illegal actions committed by juveniles that would not be considered illegal if perpetrated by an adult
 - c. Violation of probation
 - d. Crimes committed in order to earn membership in a gang

ANS: b

REF: p. 22

OBJ: 11

29. By the beginning of the 19th century the apprenticeship system gave way to the _____ system.
- a. Penal
 - b. Factory
 - c. Agrarian
 - d. Independent

ANS: b

REF: p. 18

OBJ: 9

30. On any given day, an estimated _____ youth under the age of 18 are inmates in adult jails; of these, _____ are being held "as adults".
- a. 7,000, 90%
 - b. 9,000, 88%
 - c. 12,000, 90%
 - d. 13,500, 80%

ANS: a

REF: p. 21-22

OBJ: 11

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

1. Western culture did not have a sense of _____ as a distinct period of life until the late 19th to early 20th centuries.

ANS: Childhood

REF: p. 14

OBJ: 7

2. _____ is formed when youths develop a full sense of the self, combining how they see themselves and how they fit in with others.
ANS: Ego identity REF: p. 5 OBJ: 2
3. Youths involved in multiple serious criminal acts, referred to as _____, are now recognized as serious social problems.
ANS: Chronic delinquent offenders REF: p. 10 OBJ: 6
4. _____ is the federal agency created to identify the needs of youths and fund policy initiative in the juvenile system.
ANS: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention REF: p. 25 OBJ: 12
5. The limited _____ ability of very young offenders is taken into consideration when assessing their legal culpability.
ANS: Moral reasoning REF: p. 21 OBJ: 11
6. The _____ system mandated that a woman's family bestow money, land, or other wealth on a potential husband or his family in exchange for his marriage to her.
ANS: Dower RED: p. 15 OBJ: 7
7. Legally, delinquents and status offenders are considered _____.
ANS: Independent concepts. REF: p.25 OBJ: 12
8. As early as 1535, the English passed statutes allowing for the appointment of overseers to place destitute or neglected children as servants in the homes of the affluent. These laws were known as _____.
ANS: Poor Laws REF: p. 16 OBJ: 8
9. High school graduation is the single most effective preventive strategy against _____.
ANS: Adult poverty REF: p. 7 OBJ: 3
10. Courts created in fifteen century England to oversee the lives of highborn minors who were orphaned or otherwise could not care for themselves were called _____.
ANS: Chancery Courts REF: p. 17 OBJ: 8
11. The designation _____ became popular at the onset of the 20th century when the first separate juvenile courts were instituted.
ANS: Delinquent REF: 19 OBJ: 10
12. In early America laws were passed that required children to obey their parents, these laws were known as _____.
ANS: Stubborn Child Laws REF: 18 OBJ: 9

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13. _____ limited the hours children were permitted to work and the age at which they could begin working.
ANS: The Factory Act REF: 18 OBJ: 9
14. The early legal designation of youths who violate the law because of their minority status, _____, is now referred to as status offenders.
ANS: Wayward minors REF: 23 OBJ: 12
15. Children who live in high-rise, multiple-family dwellings which can have a negative influence on their long-term psychological health are considered to be living in _____.
ANS: Substandard housing REF: 7 OBJ: 3, 4

TRUE/FALSE

1. More than 15 million children now live in poverty.
ANS: T REF: p. 6 OBJ: 3
2. The daily stress of modern life has little significant impact on American youth as they progress through their teenage years.
ANS: F REF: p. 4 OBJ: 1
3. There are more than 20,000 gangs in the United States.
ANS: T REF: p. 10 OBJ: 6
4. Wayward minors are now referred to as status offenders.
ANS: T REF: p. 23 OBJ: 12
5. Government action to care for needy children can be traced to the Chancery Courts of Britain.
ANS: F REF: p. 16 OBJ: 8
6. Under *parens patriae* delinquent acts are not considered criminal violations.
ANS: T REF: p. 21 OBJ: 11
7. The courts have struck down most juvenile curfew laws as unconstitutional.
ANS: F REF: p. 30 OBJ: 12
8. The dower system had a significant impact on the role of women, and consequently children, in medieval society.
ANS: T REF: p. 15 OBJ: 7
9. Primogeniture required that the oldest surviving male child inherit family lands and titles.
ANS: T REF: p. 15 OBJ: 7

10. The concept of juvenile delinquency occupies a legal status falling between criminal and civil law.

ANS: T

REF: p. 21

OBJ: 11

ESSAY

1. Nanette Davis suggests the potential for risky behavior among youths of all facets in American life. How is risky defined? What are the social, economic, and political circumstances that increase adolescent risk taking? Which do you feel most impacts youths today? Explain.

ANS:

- Risky describes behavior that is emotionally edgy, dangerous, exciting, hazardous, challenging, volatile, and potentially emotionally, socially, and financially costly—even life threatening.
- The uncertainty of contemporary social life – planning a future is problematic in a society where job elimination and corporate downsizing are accepted business practices, and divorce and family restructuring are epidemic.
- Lack of legitimate opportunity – in some elements of society, kids believe they have no future, leaving them to experiment with risky alternatives, such as drug dealing or theft.
- Emphasis on consumerism – in high school, peer respect is bought through the accumulation of material goods. For those kids whose families cannot afford to keep up, drug deals and theft may be a shortcut to getting coveted name-brand clothes and athletic shoes.
- Racial, class, age, and ethnicity inequalities – these discourage kids from believing in a better future. Children are raised to be skeptical that they can receive social benefits from any institution beyond themselves or their immediate family.
- The “cult of individualism” – this makes people self-centered and hurts collective and group identities. Children are taught to put their own interests above those of others.
- Student views will vary.

REF: p. 10-11

OBJ: 4

2. What are parental responsibility laws, what is a criticism of these laws? Do you agree or disagree with such laws? Explain.

ANS:

- Since the early twentieth century, there have been laws aimed at disciplining parents for contributing to the delinquency of a minor, the first was enacted in Colorado in 1903, and most states and the District of Columbia maintain similar laws.
- Such laws allow parents to be sanctioned in juvenile courts for behaviors associated with their child's misbehavior.
- Some states require parents to reimburse the government for the costs of detention or care of their children; others demand that parents make restitution payments.
- All states except New Hampshire have incorporated parental liability laws within their statutes, though most recent legislation places limits on recovery. Other states (CO, TX, LA) require parents as well as children to participate in counseling and community service activities.
- Parents may also be held civilly liable, under the concept of vicarious liability, for the damages caused by a child.
- Parents can also be charged with civil negligence if they should have known of the damage a child was about to inflict but did nothing to stop the child—for example, when they give a weapon to an emotionally unstable youth.
- An extreme form of discipline for parents makes them criminally liable for the illegal acts of their children. There have been numerous cases in which parents have been ordered to serve time in jail because their children have been truant from school.

- Civil libertarians charge that these laws violate the constitutional right to due process and seem to be used only against lower-class parents. They find little evidence that punishing parents can deter delinquency. State laws of this kind have been successfully challenged in the lower courts.
- Student view will vary.

REF: p. 30-31

OBJ: 6

3. Compare and contrast the childhoods of medieval children born into the lower classes and those born into the nobility.

ANS:

- For peasant children, the passage into adulthood was abrupt. As soon as they were physically capable, children of all classes were expected to engage in adult roles.
- Among the working classes, males engaged in farming and/or learning a skilled trade, such as masonry or metalworking; females aided in food preparation or household maintenance.
- Some peasant youths went into domestic or agricultural service on the estate of a powerful landowner or into trades or crafts, perhaps as a blacksmith or horseshoe maker.
- At age 7 or 8, boys born to landholding families were either sent to a monastery or cathedral school to be trained for lives in the church or selected to be a member of the warrior class and sent to serve a term as a squire—an apprentice and assistant to an experienced knight.
- At age 21, young men of the knightly classes completed their term as squire, received their own knighthood, and returned home to live with their parents. Most remained single because it was widely believed there should only be one married couple residing in a manor or castle.
- Upon the death of their fathers, young nobles assumed their inherited titles, married, and began their own families.
- The customs and practices of the time helped shaped the lives of children and, in some instances, greatly amplified their hardships and suffering.
- Primogeniture often caused intense family rivalry that led to blood feuds and tragedy. as the oldest surviving male child inherit family lands and titles. He could then distribute them as he saw fit to younger siblings.
- There was no absolute requirement, however, that portions of the estate be distributed equally; many youths who received no lands were forced to enter religious orders, become soldiers, or seek wealthy patrons.

REF: p. 14-15

OBJ: 7

4. National commissions have called for reform of status offense laws. What is the position of the National Advisory Commission? Is the Commission's position the same as that of the American Bar Association (ABA)? Do you agree or disagree with these positions, why or why not?

ANS:

- The federal government's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, created a national crime policy, opting for the nonjudicial treatment of status offenders.
- The only conduct that should warrant family court intervention is conduct that is clearly self-destructive or otherwise harmful to the child.
- To meet this standard, the commission suggested that the nation's juvenile courts confine themselves to controlling five status offenses: habitual truancy, repeated disregard for parental authority, repeated running away, repeated use of intoxicating beverages, and delinquent acts by youths under the age of 10.
- The ABA's National Juvenile Justice Standards Project, designed to promote significant improvements in the way children are treated by the police and the courts, called for the end of juvenile court jurisdiction over status offenders.
- The ABA issued a statement about reforming the juvenile status offender process – many teens go before the courts because of behavior that would not otherwise subject them to judicial involvement if they were adults.

- How the law, prosecutorial policy, and court practice addresses youth who are chronic runaways, persistent school truants, or continually out-of-control at home should be examined.
- Given the increase in females entering the juvenile justice system, gender differences should also be examined.
- Special attention also needs to be given to the problem of and solutions to chronic truancy

REF: p. 27-28

OBJ: 12

5. Discuss the salient points of the Family Keys program, who does the program serve, has evaluations of the program shown it to be viable? What are your views on programs such as Family Keys? Explain your position.

ANS:

- In 2003, officials in Orange County NY became concerned about the projected impact of the state's increasing number of at risk kids, and therefore wanted to increase its jurisdiction over status offenders to age 18.
- After much study, and with the legislature's backing, the community-based Family Keys program was officially launched.
- Under the program, the county probation department receives inquiries from parents about PINS. If, after a brief screening, the intake officer finds sufficient allegations to support a PINS complaint, the officer refers the case to Family Keys rather than to probation intake.
- Depending on the severity of the case, Family Keys dispatches counselors to assess the family's situation 2 to 48 hours after receiving a referral.
- Based on the assessment, the agency develops an appropriate short-term intervention plan for the youth and family and provides links to community-based programs. Family Keys works with the family for up to three weeks to ensure that the family is engaged in the service plan.
- The Family Keys intervention takes place in lieu of filing a PINS complaint, provides intensive, short-term crisis intervention to families, and diverts PINS cases away from the court system.
- Evaluation of the Family Keys program has been very promising. The time between a parent's first contact with probation and subsequent follow-up has decreased dramatically, from as long as six weeks under the previous system to as low as two hours through the Family Keys process.
- The number of PINS cases referred to court and the number of PINS placements also have been sharply reduced. The evaluation showed that between April and September 2009, 184 young people and their families were offered services. The program served both males and females ages 10 to 17; the majority of youth were 15 or 16 years old.
- Student views will vary.

REF: p. 29

OBJ: 12

6. Identify the problems, policies, and systems that feed the pipeline that takes kids from the cradle and leads them to prison according to the Children's Defense Fund. Which do you believe to be the most problematic? Explain.

ANS:

- Lack of access to health and mental health care
- Child abuse and neglect
- Lack of quality childhood education
- Failing schools
- Zero tolerance school discipline policies
- Unsupported community institutions
- Neighborhoods saturated with drugs and violence
- A culture that glorifies excessive consumption, violence, and triviality
- Rampant racial and economic disparities in child- and youth-serving systems
- Tougher sentencing guidelines
- Too few positive alternatives to the streets after school and in the summer months

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- Too few positive role models and mentors in the home, community, social, and cultural life
- Student views will vary

REF: p. 8

OBJ: 3

7. Discuss how the work of philosophers such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Locke impacted childhood and families. What influence did these changes have on children in the 19th century?

ANS:

- Their vision produced a period known as the Enlightenment, which stressed a humanistic view of life, freedom, family, reason, and law.
- The ideal person was sympathetic to others and receptive to new ideas. These new beliefs influenced both the structure and lifestyle of the family.
- The father's authority was tempered, discipline in the home became more relaxed, and the expression of love and affection became more commonplace among family members.
- Upper- and middle-class families began to devote attention to childrearing, and the status of children was advanced.
- As a result of these changes, in the nineteenth century children began to emerge as a readily distinguishable group with independent needs and interests.
- Parents often took greater interest in their upbringing.
- Public outcries led to a decrease in excessive physical discipline. Restrictions were placed on the use of the whip, and in some schools, the imposition of academic assignments or the loss of privileges replaced corporal punishment.
- Despite such reforms, many children still led harsh lives. Girls were still undereducated, punishment was still primarily physical, and schools continued to mistreat children.

REF: p. 16

OBJ: 8

8. Discuss the conflicting view of medieval childhood presented by Philippe Aries and Nicholas Orme. In what area do the researchers appear to be of the same opinion?

ANS:

- This view of medieval childhood was shaped by Philippe Aries, whose book *Centuries of Childhood* is considered a classic of historical scholarship.
- Aries argued that most young people were apprenticed, became agricultural or factory workers, and generally entered adult society at a very early age. According to Aries, high infant mortality rates kept parents emotionally detached from their children.
- Paintings of the time depict children as mini-adults who were sent off to work as soon as they were capable.
- Western culture did not have a sense of childhood as a distinct period of life until the very late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- Historian Nicholas Orme puts forth evidence that medieval children may have been valued by their parents and did experience a prolonged period of childhood.
- In his *Medieval Children*, Orme finds that the medieval mother began to care for her children even before their delivery.
- Royal ladies borrowed relics of the Virgin Mary from the church to protect their unborn children, while poorer women used jasper stones or drawings of the cross, which were placed across their stomachs to ensure a healthy and uneventful birth.
- Parents associated their children's birthdays with a saint's feast day.
- Medieval children devised songs, rhymes, and games. Some simple games made use of cherry pits or hazelnuts, but children also had toys, which included dolls and even mechanical toys made for royalty.
- Though their lives were quite different, children of the affluent, landholding classes also assumed adult roles at an early age. Girls born into aristocratic families were educated at home and

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married in their early teens. A few were taught to read, write, and do sufficient mathematics to handle household accounts in addition to typical female duties such as supervising servants and ensuring the food supply of the manor.

REF: p. 14

OBJ: 7

9. Discuss delinquency and *parens patriae*. What is meant by the philosophical viewpoint “best interests of the child”? Do you believe this concept is applicable today? Why or why not?

ANS:

- The designation *delinquent* became popular at the onset of the twentieth century when the first separate juvenile courts were instituted.
- The child savers believed that treating minors and adults equivalently violated the humanitarian ideals of American society. Consequently, the newly emerging juvenile justice system operated under the *parens patriae* philosophy.
- Minors who engaged in illegal behavior were viewed as victims of improper care, custody, and treatment at home.
- Dishonest behavior was a sign that the state should step in and take control of the youths before they committed more serious crimes.
- It makes no sense to find children guilty of specific crimes, such as burglary or petty larceny, because that stigmatizes them and labels them as thieves or burglars.
- Instead, the catchall term juvenile delinquency should be used, as it indicates that the child needs the care, custody, and treatment of the state.
- The state, through its juvenile authorities, should act in the best interests of the child. This means that children should not be punished for their misdeeds but instead should be given the care and custody necessary to remedy and control wayward behavior.
- Student views will vary.

REF: p. 19-20

OBJ: 10

10. What are some reasons offered in the text as to why the study of juvenile delinquency is important? What are your views? Explain.

ANS:

- The problems of youth in modern society are both a major national concern and an important subject for academic study.
- The study of juvenile delinquency is important both because of the damage suffered by its victims and the problems faced by its perpetrators.
- About 1.5 million youths are now arrested each year for crimes ranging in seriousness from loitering to murder.
- Most juvenile law violations are minor; some young offenders are dangerous and violent.
- More than 800,000 youths belong to more than 20,000 gangs in the United States.
- Violent street gangs and groups can put fear into an entire city.
- Youths involved in multiple serious criminal acts—referred to as lifestyle, repeat, or chronic delinquent offenders—are now recognized as a serious social problem.
- State juvenile authorities must deal with these offenders, along with responding to a range of other social problems, including child abuse and neglect, school crime and vandalism, family crises, and drug abuse.
- Given the diversity and gravity of these problems, there is an urgent need for strategies to combat such a complex social phenomenon as juvenile delinquency.
- Formulating effective strategies demands a solid understanding of delinquency's causes and prevention.
- Student views will vary.

REF: p. 9-10

OBJ: 6