MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The first strategic era of policing was known as the ________________ era.
   a. community c. reform
   b. progressive d. political

   ANS: D
   (p. 9)

   PTS: 1

2. American policing is a product of its:
   a. colonial heritage. c. English heritage.
   b. cultural mixtures. d. American values.

   ANS: C
   (pp. 6–7)

   PTS: 1

3. “Modern” policing began with the formation of the London Metropolitan Police in what year?
   a. 1750 c. 1829
   b. 1809 d. 1845

   ANS: C
   (p. 6)

   PTS: 1

4. The father of modern policing is known as:

   ANS: A
   (pp. 6–7)

   PTS: 1

5. The London police was founded by:

   ANS: A
   (pp. 6–7)

   PTS: 1

6. If a watchman or any other citizen saw a crime in progress, he was expected to
   ____________, summoning all citizens within earshot to join in pursuing and capturing the
   wrongdoer.
7. In 1833, ___________ became the first city to pay both day and night watchmen.
   a. Boston    c. Philadelphia
   b. New York  d. New England

   ANS: C
   (p. 7)

   PTS: 1

8. Modern police forces were not established in the United States until the:
   a. 1830s–1850s.    c. 1800s–1820s.
   b. 1880s–1900s.    d. 1950s–1970s.

   ANS: A
   (pp. 7–8)

   PTS: 1

9. The earliest record of an ancient society’s rules to control human behavior dates back to approximately 2300 B.C., when which rulers codified their concept of offenses against society?
   a. Egyptians    c. English
   b. Sumerians    d. Romans

   ANS: B
   (p. 5)

   PTS: 1

10. August Vollmer:
   a. is sometimes referred to as the father of American policing.
   b. helped institute the first radio cars.
   c. both a and b
   d. neither a nor b

   ANS: C
   (p. 10)

   PTS: 1

11. The Anglo-Saxons grouped their farms around small, self-governing villages that policed themselves. This informal arrangement became more structured under which ruler?
   a. King Edward    c. King Alfred
   b. Queen Victoria d. John Q citizen
12. Groups formed in the ninth century, who required every male to enroll for police purposes in a group of families, were known as a:
   a. frankenpledge.  
   b. hue and cry.  
   c. tithing.  
   d. warden.

ANS: C
(p. 5)

PTS: 1

13. The ___________ established the principle of collective responsibility for maintaining local law and order
   a. frankenpledge system  
   b. hue and cry system  
   c. tithing system  
   d. warden system

ANS: C
(p. 5)

PTS: 1

14. The father of American police professionalism is known as:
   a. August Vollmer.  
   b. Darrel Gates.  
   c. William Parker.  
   d. Robert Peel.

ANS: A
(p. 10)

PTS: 1

15. A 1966 court decision that had a major impact on the criminal justice system was:
   a. LEAA.  
   c. Weeks v. United States.  
   d. Roe v. Wade.

ANS: B
(p. 14)

PTS: 1

16. The requirement that police officers advise criminal suspects of their rights before interrogation is required by the decision of which Supreme Court case?
   a. Mapp v. Ohio  
   b. Miranda v. Arizona  
   c. Terry v. Ohio  
   d. Gideon v. Wainwright

ANS: B
(p. 14)

PTS: 1
17. The law that evidence gathered in an illegal search and seizure could not be used against the defendant was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in which 1961 case?
   a. Mapp v. Ohio  
   b. Miranda v. Arizona  
   c. Terry v. Ohio  
   d. Gideon v. Wainwright

   ANS: A  
   (p. 13)

   PTS: 1

18. The 1972 police research experiment that tested the effect of different levels of patrols and challenged the basic assumptions about the effect of patrol on crime was known as the:
   a. Michigan Foot Patrol Study.  
   b. Wickersham Commission Experiment.  
   c. Community Policing Experiment.  
   d. Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment.

   ANS: D  
   (pp. 14–15)

   PTS: 1

19. Crime prevention, visible patrol, organization structure: Americans borrowed most of this model of modern policing from the:
   a. military model.  
   b. London model.  
   c. French model.  
   d. European model.

   ANS: B  
   (p. 7)

   PTS: 1

20. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the one major component that influenced every aspect of American policing was:
   a. politics.  
   b. incompetence.  
   c. minorities.  
   d. inefficiency.

   ANS: A  
   (p. 9)

   PTS: 1

21. Giving officers permanent assignments so they can get to know the citizens within their area is part of the ____________ dimension.
   a. philosophical  
   b. strategic  
   c. relative  
   d. progressive

   ANS: B  
   (p. 23)

   PTS: 1
22. Which component dominated the professionalization movement of police reform through the 1960s?
   a. The reformers sought to define policing as a profession.
   b. They sought to eliminate the influence of politics on policing.
   c. They argued in favor of hiring qualified chief executives to head police departments.
   d. All of the above dominated the agenda of reform.

ANS: D  
(pp. 10–11)

PTS: 1

23. The patrol car had important unintended consequences that created new problems. One such problem was:
   a. most officers became heavier because they no longer walked a beat.
   b. communications was lost with the foot patrol officer.
   c. it reduced informal contact with the public.
   d. supervision was reduced, and the cost of fuel began to gradually rise.

ANS: C  
(p. 10)

PTS: 1

24. During the reform era, the concept of the ____________ developed, a phrase referring to the line that separates law-abiding, peaceful citizens from the murderous, plundering villains who prey upon them. The phrase also suggests a distance between the police and the public they serve.
   a. psychological distancing  
   b. us against them  
   c. enemy and pigs  
   d. thin blue line

ANS: D  
(p. 10)

PTS: 1

25. Cordner’s four dimensions of community policing include all of the following except:
   a. tactical.  
   b. organizational.  
   c. standardization.  
   d. strategic.

ANS: C  
(p. 22)

PTS: 1

26. According to some historians, the community era had its roots in the ____________, released in February 1968 by the President’s National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorder.
   a. Kerner Commission report  
   b. Vollmer study  
   c. Rand Corporation study  
   d. CID Efficiency Measures study

ANS: A  
(pp. 15–16)
27. *Gideon v. Wainwright* dealt with the due process clause of the __________ Amendment.
   a. First b. Fourth c. Sixth d. Fourteenth
   
   ANS: D (pp. 13–14)

28. In 1929, President Herbert Hoover appointed the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement to study:
   a. the criminal justice system. b. juvenile delinquency. c. crime trends in the general population. d. corruption in the private business sector.
   
   ANS: A (p. 9)

29. All are essential elements of community policing except:
   a. partnerships. b. problem solving. c. organizational change. d. all are elements of community policing.
   
   ANS: D (p. 21)

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. August Vollmer and O. W. Wilson are credited for spearheading the “reform movement” which called for a drastic change in the organization and function of police departments.
   
   ANS: T (p. 10)

2. Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organization strategies, which supports the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques.
   
   ANS: T (p. 4)
3. Community policing is a philosophy of full-service, personalized policing where the same officer patrols and works in the area on a permanent basis from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems.

ANS: T  
(p. 4)  
PTS: 1  

4. Peel’s principles did not emphasize the detection of crime.

ANS: T  
(p. 7)  
PTS: 1  

5. The requirement that police officers advise criminal suspects of their rights before interrogation is required by the decision in the 1961 U.S. Supreme Court case of Mapp v. Ohio.

ANS: F  
(p. 14)  
PTS: 1  

6. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment found that increased patrol reduced crime and had a significant effect on public awareness about police presence. At the same time, increased patrol led to a reduction of crime and a reduction of fear by the public.

ANS: F  
(pp. 14–15)  
PTS: 1  

7. Community policing is an organizational strategy that emerged in the 1980s and 1990s for dramatically improving the delivery of police services.

ANS: T  
(p. 4)  
PTS: 1  

8. The earliest record of an ancient society’s need for rules to control human behavior dates back to 640 A.D.

ANS: F  
(p. 5)  
PTS: 1  

9. During the eighteenth century, the population of some southern states was predominately black.
10. Community policing is one of the most significant trends in policing history.

ANS: T (p. 8)

PTS: 1

11. Community policing is a philosophy that can be translated into practice in as many ways as there are communities.

ANS: T (p. 3)

PTS: 1

12. Four general principles define community policing: community engagement, problem solving, organizational transformation and crime prevention by citizens and police working together.

ANS: T (p. 4)

PTS: 1

13. Police officer uniforms were successfully introduced at the same time the first U.S. police forces were established.

ANS: F (p. 8)

PTS: 1

14. Before the 1960s, black cops in the United States had no authority to arrest white criminals.

ANS: T (p. 8)

PTS: 1

15. Efforts such as team policing, community resource officers, and school liaison officers are part of public relations.

ANS: F (p. 12)

PTS: 1
SHORT ANSWER

1. Community policing is a ____________ of full-service, ____________ policing where the same officer patrols and works in the area on a ____________ basis from a decentralized place.

   ANS: philosophy; personalized; permanent (p. 4)

   PTS: 1

2. The earliest record of an ancient society’s rules to control human behavior dates back to approximately 2300 B.C., when ____________ rulers codified their concept of offenses against society.

   ANS: Sumerian (p. 5)

   PTS: 1

3. The Anglo-Saxons grouped their farms around small, self-governing villages that policed themselves. This informal arrangement became more structured under King Alfred the Great (849–899 C.E.), who required every male to enroll for police purposes in a group of 10 families, known as a ____________.

   ANS: tithing (p. 5)

   PTS: 1

4. The ____________ established the principle of collective responsibility for maintaining local law and order.

   ANS: tithing system (p. 5)

   PTS: 1

5. Modern policing began with the formation of the London Metropolitan Police, founded by Sir Robert Peel in ________.

   ANS: 1829 (p. 6)

   PTS: 1

6. The system of policing and maintaining order in the United States is modeled on the police system developed in ____________.

   ANS:
7. A _______________ shift is a new way of thinking about a specific subject. paradigm (pp. 8–9)

ANS:
ANSWER BLANK

PTS: 1

8. Whereas traditional policing has been reactive, responding to calls for service, community policing is ____________, anticipating problems and seeking solutions to them.

ANS: proactive (p. 17)

PTS: 1

9. According to some historians, the community era had its roots in the _______________, released in February 1968 by the President’s National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorder.

ANS: Kerner Commission Report (p. 15)

PTS: 1

10. LEEP stands for ____________________________________.

ANS: Law Enforcement Education Program (p. 13)

PTS: 1

ESSAY

1. Describe another way to view community policing.

ANS:
(p. 4)

PTS: 1

2. Explain policing in the South during the 1700s. How and why did certain types of patrols form? What authority did they have?

ANS:
(p. 8)
3. Define community policing and describe its essential elements. Include a discussion about the various dimensions used to view community policing.

ANS: (pp. 21–24)

PTS: 1

4. To better understand what community policing *is*, it sometimes helps to understand what it is *not*. Describe what community policing is not.

ANS: (pp. 21–24)

PTS: 1

5. Describe the efforts designed to enhance relations between the police and the community. Be sure to identify all three elements.

ANS: (pp. 12–13)

PTS: 1