Chapter 1
Discussion Questions
1. Why is it more difficult to police a democratic society than a dictatorship/autocratic form of government?
2. What is a social contract?
3. How does the U.S. Constitution affect police departments in rural and urban America?
4. There are a number of federal law enforcement agencies. Compare and contrast the jurisdictions and responsibilities of the different federal law enforcement agencies.
5. How are local, state, and federal police agencies different? Why are they different?
6. Discuss the environment of policing in American society. What social institutions affect the way police perform their roles and functions?
7. How did the creation of the Department of Homeland Security affect federal law enforcement?

Multiple-Choice Questions
1. Which of the following is part of the environmental force that impacts policing?
   a. legal issues
   b. political issues
   c. economic issues
   d. all of the above
2. “Social contract” describes the relationship between which of the following?
   a. citizens and police
   b. government and citizens
   c. government and police
   d. the Constitution and citizens
3. Which of the following must be balanced under a democratic system of government?
   a. individual rights and needs of police officers
   b. rights of government and individual rights
   c. rights of individuals and the collective needs of members of society
   d. rights of state governments and collective needs of members of society
4. Which of the following is best defined as “collective practices by which a group attempts to ensure that individuals conform to the norms and values of the group?”
   a. social controls
   b. laws
   c. values
   d. norms
5. Which of the following is a “function” of the Constitution?
   a. defines and describes social arrangements between a government and its citizens
   b. distributes authority
   c. limits the use of power
   d. all of the above
6. Which of the following protects suspects from illegal searches and seizures?
   a. Fourth Amendment
   b. Fifth Amendment
   c. Sixth Amendment
   d. Eighth Amendment
7. How police officers obtain confessions and conduct lineups is addressed in which Constitutional Amendment?
   a. Fourth Amendment
   b. Fifth Amendment
   c. Sixth Amendment
   d. Eighth Amendment
8. Suspects are guaranteed a right to legal counsel in the _________ to the U.S. Constitution.
   a. Fourth Amendment
   b. Fifth Amendment
   c. Sixth Amendment
   d. Eighth Amendment
9. The police fall under which branch of government?
   a. executive
   b. judicial
   c. legislative
   d. military
10. What is the form of political organization that distributes authority and power among levels of government?
   a. capitalism  
   b. socialism  
   c. authoritarianism  
   d. federalism

11. Which of the following best defines “federalism?”
   a. It outlines the separation of power among the three branches of government.  
   b. It outlines the separation of power among the federal and state governments.  
   c. It provides a system of social control.  
   d. It distributes authority and power among the three levels of government.

12. Which of the following is best defined as “a binding rule that regulates conduct and provides sanctions for violations of its provisions?”
   a. a contract  
   b. a law  
   c. a bill  
   d. none of the above

13. Which of the following is best defined as “criminal statutes that define which behaviors are acceptable and unacceptable in our society?”
   a. substantive law  
   b. procedural law  
   c. civil law  
   d. case law

14. Which of the following is best defined as “laws that prescribe how police officers apply substantive laws?”
   a. substantive law  
   b. procedural law  
   c. civil law  
   d. case law

15. Which of the following is best defined as that which “regulates social interactions arising from private, commercial, or contractual relations?”
   a. substantive law  
   b. procedural law  
   c. civil law  
   d. case law

16. Which of the following is a characteristic of a system, as outlined by Strecher?
   a. goal seeking  
   b. component parts  
   c. synergistic  
   d. all of the above

17. Which of the following is a model of policing that places high priority on moving cases through the system?
   a. due process model  
   b. crime control model  
   c. human rights model  
   d. civil liberties model

18. Which of the following is a model of policing that places high priority on protecting citizens’ rights?
   a. due process model  
   b. crime control model  
   c. human rights model  
   d. civil liberties model

19. Municipal law enforcement agencies have responsibility over all EXCEPT which of the following?
   a. law enforcement  
   b. order maintenance  
   c. convenience norms  
   d. legislative advisement

20. Which of the following is best defined as “a basic or standardized social position that carries with it certain expectations?”
   a. function  
   b. role  
   c. service  
   d. task

21. Which of the following is best defined as “tasks and activities associated with a role?”
22. Wilson’s 1968 study of the New York City Police Department found that ________ of calls were related to law enforcement.
   a. 10 percent
   b. 30 percent
   c. 50 percent
   d. 80 percent

23. The “watchman” style of policing emphasizes:
   a. the provision of services.
   b. limited use of discretion.
   c. order maintenance and crime control.
   d. all of the above

24. The ________ style of policing implements the criminal justice process as frequently as possible and offenders, regardless of their circumstances or the severity of their offense, seldom escape sanction.
   a. watchman
   b. legalistic
   c. service
   d. community-oriented

25. The “service” style of policing would most likely be found in which type of community?
   a. an inner-city neighborhood
   b. a small rural community
   c. the suburbs
   d. none of the above

26. There are approximately ________ separate police agencies in the United States.
   a. 18,000
   b. 25,000
   c. 30,000
   d. 57,000

27. Which of the following law enforcement agencies are in the U.S. Justice Department?
   a. ATF, DEA, IRS, Immigration & Naturalization
   b. FBI, DEA, ATF, Secret Service
   c. FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
   d. ATF, IRS, Customs, Secret Service

28. When was the Justice Department created?
   a. 1776
   b. 1870
   c. 1940
   d. 1970

29. Which of the following is NOT one of the major responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)?
   a. to develop an overall drug enforcement strategy
   b. to conduct research on the harmful effects of illegal drugs
   c. to investigate and assist in the prosecution of drug offenses
   d. to coordinate efforts of local and state law enforcement officials

30. Which of the following is NOT one of the major objectives of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms?
   a. to control illegal trafficking and criminal use of firearms
   b. to investigate bombings and arsons
   c. to establish the amount of taxes to be paid on alcohol, tobacco, and firearms
   d. to ensure the collection of alcohol and tobacco tax revenues

31. Which of the following law enforcement agencies are in the Department of Homeland Security?
   a. ATF, DEA, IRS, Immigration & Naturalization
   b. FBI, DEA, ATF, Secret Service
   c. FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals, Immigration & Naturalization
   d. FEMA, Immigration and Customs, Secret Service

32. The largest municipal law enforcement agency in the United States is the ________ police department.
   a. Chicago
   b. New York City
   c. Los Angeles
d. Detroit

33. Which of the following is a responsibility of a sheriff?
   a. collecting certain taxes
   b. serving warrants
   c. providing security for the mayor
   d. a and b only

True/False
1. The idea of democracy embodies the principles of individual rights, respect for the rule of law, and majority rule.
2. Under the social contract theory, members of society are assumed to have entered an agreement to create government to acquire security and order for the entire society.
3. Constitutions describe the arrangements between federal and state government.
4. One primary distinction between different types of governments is the presence of a constitution.
5. Police officers must protect the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens without regard to criminal suspects.
6. The police fall under the judicial branch of government.
7. The constitutional principles of federalism and separation of powers affect the structure of the American police system.
8. Police power is split among several levels of government.
9. Wilson characterized the three basic styles of policing as watchman, legalistic, and service.
10. There are more local police agencies than any other type of law enforcement agency.
11. Police officers are said to be the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system.
12. Studies indicate that the public views the police less favorably than other state agencies.
13. Police officers typically view themselves as “crook-catchers.”

Essay/Short Answer
1. Briefly discuss the social contract theory.
2. List the functions of a constitution.
3. Define federalism and discuss how this concept impacts policing.
4. The provisions of the U.S. Constitution affect the structure and operation of police organizations. How do the principles of federalism and separation of powers affect law enforcement in the United States?
5. Identify and discuss the four types of law that affect the police practices.
6. Discuss the four primary roles of the police in our society.
7. Discuss the six major responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).
8. Describe the origins of and the evolution of the U.S. Marshal Service.
9. Briefly discuss the largest law enforcement agencies housed within the U.S. Department of Treasury.
10. Describe the differences between state police agencies and highway patrol agencies.
11. Discuss how “too much law” threatens the principles of democracy.
12. Identify and describe the eight police objectives as they are outlined by Herman Goldstein.

Chapter 2
Discussion Questions
1. What were the main issues confronting police administrators during the time when formal departments were being organized? How were these issues dealt with? Are any of these issues relevant in contemporary policing?
2. How were the early American police forces different from the police forces of today? How were they similar?
3. Given the high levels of crime and disorder in England, why were the politicians opposed to creating a governmental police force?
4. What role did the police play in the disorders of the 1960s and 1970s both in terms of solving problems and creating more disorder?
5. What effect did the Depression have on crime and policy in the 1930s?

Multiple-Choice Questions
1. Which of the following statements about policing is true?
   a. The police function was vested with the military during earlier times.
   b. Policing has been linked to the development of political organization and control of citizens and resources.
   c. Successful Egyptian dynasties established some form of police force to protect domestic tranquility.
   d. all of the above
2. Which of the following best describes the first form of policing in England?
   a. constables
   b. sheriffs
   c. formal police organizations
   d. state police agencies
3. Henry Fielding made which of the following contributions to policing?
   a. He organized the Bow Street Runners.
   b. He established a school for police officers.
   c. He enacted legislation creating the London police.
   d. He drafted a police bill of rights.

4. Which of the following best describes Patrick Colquhoun’s approach to solving the crime problem in London?
   a. He wanted to eliminate those who were biologically predisposed to criminal behavior.
   b. He wanted to eliminate social problems.
   c. He wanted to implement a government police force.
   d. He wanted to create more laws, police officers, and prisons.

5. Which of the following was Patrick Colquhoun’s contribution to policing?
   a. He organized the Bow Street Runners.
   b. He was the first commissioner.
   c. He created the New River police force.
   d. He introduced “The Metropolitan Police Act.”

6. Sir Robert Peel developed which of the following principles?
   a. Police must be organized along military lines.
   b. Police must be controlled by the government.
   c. Police headquarters would be centrally located.
   d. all of the above

7. The London police force was not armed and was successful at reducing crime and making citizens feel safe. What was the reason for this success?
   a. The officers carried guns without the knowledge of their supervisors.
   b. The professional principles of policing were followed.
   c. Would-be criminals were afraid of the nightsticks officers carried.
   d. Policymaking was decentralized and officers were given great autonomy.

8. Many southern police departments began as:
   a. slave patrols.
   b. night watches.
   c. day watches.
   d. organized, structured police departments.

9. Which of the following was a duty of a constable in American colonies?
   a. surveying land
   b. checking weights and measures
   c. serving warrants
   d. all of the above

10. Which of the following is true regarding early night watchmen in America?
    a. They were dedicated men who took their jobs seriously.
    b. They cared deeply about the citizens of the community they served.
    c. They frequently slept and drank while on duty.
    d. Most volunteered out of a deep sense of pride and patriotism.

11. Which of the following was one of the earliest law enforcement officers in America?
    a. sheriffs
    b. constables
    c. chiefs
    d. detectives

12. According to the text, where was the first night watch in the United States?
    a. New York, New York
    b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
    c. Montgomery, Alabama
    d. Boston, Massachusetts

13. Where was the first day watch?
    a. Boston, Massachusetts
    b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
    c. St. Louis, Missouri
    d. New York, New York

14. What was the original reason for the development of the Pennsylvania State Police?
    a. to provide security for the governor
    b. to enforce traffic laws
    c. to assist mine owners in breaking coal strikes
15. Which of the following was an early issue confronting police administrators in America?
   a. whether to arm the police
   b. the corruption of the night watches
   c. the jurisdiction of the police
   d. the provision of social services

16. Modern policing has gone through a number of phases. Which of the following is NOT one of those phases?
   a. political entrenchment phase
   b. reform phase
   c. professionalization phase
   d. expansion phase

17. Which era of modern policing is characterized by extensive corruption that overshadowed the social service efforts of police during this time period?
   a. political entrenchment phase
   b. reform phase
   c. professional phase
   d. expansion phase

18. Which of the following is a characteristic of the “political entrenchment phase?”
   a. The Civil Service was formed.
   b. The police became “crime fighters.”
   c. The police were corrupt.
   d. The police emphasized citizens’ rights.

19. Which of the following commissions investigated the beating of Rodney King by Los Angeles police officers?
   a. Knapp Commission
   b. Christopher Commission
   c. Kerner Commission
   d. Mollen Commission

20. Which of the following was the first to investigate police corruption in New York City?
   a. Lexow Committee
   b. Knapp Commission
   c. Mollen Commission
   d. Christopher Commission

21. The internal police administrative reform movement centered around which of the following issues?
   a. personnel issues
   b. operational issues
   c. political issues
   d. social issues

22. Which of the following was provided by the Pendleton Act?
   a. It offered civil service coverage to public employees.
   b. It outlawed the possession, manufacture, and sale of alcohol.
   c. It protected minorities from discrimination by police departments.
   d. It established a fund for the families of slain police officers.

23. Which of the following was enacted by the Volstead Act?
   a. organizational changes
   b. prohibition
   c. civil service
   d. police reform

24. During the professionalization phase of American policing, the police role shifted to:
   a. provision of services.
   b. order maintenance.
   c. crime prevention.
   d. law enforcement.

25. During the professionalization phase of American policing, emphasis was placed on which of the following factors?
   a. organizational efficiency
   b. science and technology
   c. criminal apprehension
   d. all of the above

26. Which of the following factors contributed to the shift toward the community relations phase of policing?
   a. ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment
   b. The Depression
c. Prohibition
d. civil disturbances of the 1960s

27. Which of the following best describes the role of political assassinations in America in the 1960s?
   a. It became a means to voice political discontent that cut across all political lines.
   b. It became a means to eliminate radical extremists with conservative political views.
   c. It became a means to raise public awareness about the level of violence in America.
   d. It became a means to allow police to focus less on constitutional rights and more on crime fighting.

28. When did the Watts Riots occur in Los Angeles?
   a. 1843
   b. 1930
   c. 1965
   d. 1993

29. Which of the following were effects of the community relations focus in policing?
   a. Decentralized decision making and planning became a part of police culture.
   b. Precinct commanders were given more authority to develop programs to meet community needs.
   c. Order maintenance and service functions were legitimized.
   d. all of the above

30. In the late 1980s and early 1990s many police departments adopted which model of policing?
   a. team policing model
   b. community-oriented policing model
   c. participative management model
   d. a strict law enforcement approach

31. Which of the following is a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks?
   a. Law enforcement is now placing greater emphasis on aggressive policing.
   b. Local law enforcement will be called upon to work with federal law enforcement agents.
   c. The era of community policing may come to an end.
   d. all of the above

True/False
1. The primary reason that we study history is that history provides us with a background and understanding of the present.
2. The first civilization is thought to have begun about 3500 B.C. in Egypt.
3. In ancient times, the military performed many of the law enforcement functions.
5. The first modern police force was created in England in 1829.
6. In 1830, London had one policeman for every 450-500 citizens.
7. The English people and parliament were adamantly opposed to a powerful centralized government that could be used as a police force to deprive citizens of their rights.
8. Henry Fielding, Patrick Colquhoun, and Sir Robert Peel were all French police reformers.
9. Early police departments in America were essentially public service agencies.
10. Commission investigation of police corruption and police practices is a relatively new concept that first emerged in the early 1970s.
11. The New York City Police Department very likely has been the object of investigation by the largest number of commissions.
13. The police did not adopt a “law enforcement” role until the 1920s and 1930s.
14. During the 1980s, the police-community relations model of policing evolved into a police response model.

Essay/Short Answer
1. Describe the role of Mesopotamia in the history and evolution of law.
2. Sir Robert Peel developed and implemented several principles when he established the London Metropolitan Police Department in 1812. What were these principles and how do these principles apply to American policing today?
3. Trace the development of American policing, beginning with its roots in the English system.
4. Identify and describe the major phases that characterize American policing.
5. Your text describes several special commissions that have investigated police conduct. Choose two of these commissions and discuss which department was investigated, when the investigation took place, and what the investigation uncovered.
6. Police reorganization was a reform effort used by administrators. Discuss the three forms of reorganization.