

Chapter 2 Classical and Neoclassical Criminology--Choice and Consequences

2.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following was/were influenced by Beccaria's ideas?

- A) The French penal code of 1791
- B) The U.S. Constitution
- C) The Bill of Rights
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 24-25

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Intermediate

2) The Panopticon was envisioned by

- A) Beccaria.
- B) Sumner.
- C) Locke.
- D) Bentham.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Basic

3) Bentham's approach is known as

- A) Hedonistic calculus.
- B) Positivism.
- C) The rational choice school.
- D) Just deserts.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Basic

4) Which of the following is *not* a critique of classical criminology?

- A) It does not fully explain criminal motivation.
- B) It emphasizes free will.
- C) It lacks appreciation for the deeper sources of personal motivation.
- D) It claims lack of scientific basis.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26, 41

Objective: Summarize the evaluations of the classical and neoclassical theories.

Level: Intermediate

5) Determinism is the belief that much of human behavior results from forces outside the individual's control.

- A) Classical
- B) Hard
- C) Positivist
- D) Soft

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

6) The *nothing works* doctrine was based on the work of

- A) James Q. Wilson.
- B) David Fogel.

- C) Robert Martinson.
- D) Lawrence Cohen.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

7) The argument that crime is not a result of poverty or social conditions and therefore cannot be affected by social programs was made by

- A) James Q. Wilson.
- B) Lawrence Cohen.
- C) Ronald V. Clarke.
- D) David Fogel.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

8) The _____ model is predicated on the belief that criminals deserve punishment because of the choices they make.

- A) Rational choice
- B) Neoclassical
- C) Justice
- D) Situational

Answer: C

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

9) The variety of rational choice theory that builds on an emerging emphasis on victimization is known as

- A) Situational choice theory.
- B) Situational crime prevention.
- C) Routine activities theory.
- D) Classical theory.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

10) The first state to pass a "three strikes" law was

- A) New York.
- B) California.
- C) Florida.
- D) Illinois.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

11) Routine activities theory was developed by

- A) Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson.
- B) Hal Pepinsky and Richard Quinney.
- C) Ronald Clarke and Derek Cornish.
- D) Walter DeKeseredy and Jock Young.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

12) According to routine activities theory, which of the following is *not* required for a crime to occur?

- A) The presence of a suitable target
- B) The presence of a motivated offender
- C) The absence of a defensible space
- D) The absence of a capable guardian

Answer: C

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Intermediate

13) Which of the following is *not* one of the five objectives of situational crime prevention?

- A) Reducing the rationalizations that facilitate criminal activity
- B) Reducing the risks associated with crime commission
- C) Reducing the rewards of crime
- D) Increasing the effort involved in crime

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Intermediate

14) *The Seduction of Crime* was written by

- A) Marcus Felson.
- B) Jack Katz.
- C) David Weisburd.
- D) James Q. Wilson.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 29

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

15) Rational choice theories have been criticized for

- A) An overemphasis on individual choice.
- B) An underemphasis on individual choice.
- C) An overemphasis on the role of social factors in crime causation.
- D) None of the above.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

Objective: Summarize the evaluations of the classical and neoclassical theories.

Level: Basic

16) Which of the following would a rational choice theorist be most likely to consider a likely factor in crime causation?

- A) Poverty
- B) A poor home environment
- C) Inadequate socialization
- D) Individual choice

Answer: D

Page Ref: 38

Objective: Summarize the evaluations of the classical and neoclassical theories.

Level: Basic

17) _____ seek to prevent a particular offender from engaging in repeat criminality.

- A) General deterrence
- B) Retribution

- C) Specific deterrence
- D) Recidivism

Answer: C

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Basic

18) Which of the following is *not* an argument put forward by opponents of capital punishment?

- A) The death penalty has at times been imposed upon innocent people.
- B) Individuals who commit particularly heinous acts deserve death.
- C) Human life is sacred.
- D) The death penalty is more expensive than imprisonment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 32

Objective: Outline the arguments for and against the death penalty.

Level: Intermediate

19) Which of the following was the first modern approach to making sense of crime and criminal behavior?

- A) Positivism
- B) Rational choice
- C) Classical School
- D) Neoclassicism

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

20) Who are the theorists of situational choice theory?

- A) Liebman and Fagan
- B) Sykes and Matza
- C) Beccaria and Bentham
- D) Clarke and Cornish

Answer: D

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

21) The *just deserts* concept is inherent in which model?

- A) Justice model
- B) Rational choice
- C) Routine activities
- D) Lifestyle theory

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Intermediate

22) Research by _____ found that a small number of chronic recidivists were responsible for a large majority of serious violent crime.

- A) Marcus Felson
- B) Jack Katz
- C) Ronald V. Clarke
- D) Marvin Wolfgang

Answer: D

Page Ref: 35

Objective: Explain how the Classical School affects policy.

Level: Basic

23) According to opponents of capital punishment, which of the following is a true statement?

- A) Capital punishment deters crime.
- B) Capital punishment is more expensive than imprisonment.
- C) Capital punishment is widely accepted in the international community.
- D) All of the above are true statements.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 32

Objective: Outline the arguments for and against the death penalty.

Level: Intermediate

24) Which of the following is *not* one of the basic assumptions or principles of the Classical School?

- A) Human beings are fundamentally rational.
- B) Root principles of right and wrong are inherent in the nature of things.
- C) Most human behavior results from forces that are beyond the control of the individual.
- D) Punishment is sometimes required to deter law violators.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level: Intermediate

25) According to Beccaria, punishment should be imposed to

- A) Obtain revenge against the offender.
- B) Prevent the offender from committing additional crimes.
- C) Injure the offender in the same way that the offender injured the victim.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Basic

2.2 True/False Questions

1) The Enlightenment was primarily based in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

2) The Classical School of Criminology saw crime as a product of the exercise of free will.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

3) Under the development of the Classical School, crime came to be explained as a spiritual shortcoming.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

4) According to the Classical School, punishment serves to deter law violators.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

5)TheClassicalSchoolseestheprinciplesofrightandwrongasinherentinournature.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 24

Objective:Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

6)CesareBeccariaconsideredpunishmenttobeanendinitsself.

Answer:FALSE

Page Ref: 25

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Basic

7)The*EssayonCrimesandPunishments*waswrittenbyJeremyBentham.

Answer:FALSE

Page Ref: 24

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Basic

8)CesareBeccariawasopposedtotheuseoftorture.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 24

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Basic

9)CesareBeccariaconsideredthepurposeofpunishmenttoberehabilitation.

Answer:FALSE

Page Ref: 26

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

10)JeremyBenthamadvocatedextremeandcruelpunishments.

Answer:FALSE

Page Ref: 26

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Basic

11)Utilitarianismisaveryimpracticalphilosophy.

Answer:FALSE

Page Ref: 25

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Basic

12)ThePanopticonwasdesignedbyJeremyBentham.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 25

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Basic

13)Benthamfeltthatprisonsshouldbebuiltinisolatedlocationssothatthesightofincarceratedoffendersdoes not affect citizens.

Answer:FALSE

Page Ref: 25

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Basic

Level:Basic

14)Theoriginalpositivistscompletelyrejectedthenotionoffreewill.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 26

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

15)Theconceptofharddeterminismimpliesthatoffendersarenottotallyresponsibleforthecrimestheycommit.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 26

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

16)RobertMartinson'sresearchsuggeststhatrehabilitationofoffendersdoesnotwork.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 26

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

17)Thejusticemodelisbasedonthebeliefthatprisonsdonotrehabilitate.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 26

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

18)Thefirst"three-strikes"lawwaspassedinCalifornia.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 26

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

19)Accordingtotheroutineactivitiestheory,lifestylesthatcontributetocriminalopportunitiesaremorelikelyto resultincrime.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 28

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

20)Acapableguardianissomeonewhoincreasestheriskofcrime.

Answer:FALSE

Page Ref: 28

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

21)JackKatz'sapproachstressesthesensualdynamicsofcriminality.

Answer:TRUE

Page Ref: 29

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

22)Thecoreofsituationalcrimepreventionisoffendermotivation.

Answer:FALSE

Page Ref: 29

Objective:Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level:Basic

23) Rational choice theories have been criticized for failing to consider the role of social factors in the causation of crime.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Objective: Summarize the evaluations of the classical and neoclassical theories.

Level: Basic

24) *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation* was authored by Beccaria.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Basic

25) An advocate of the just deserts model of criminal sentencing would state, "Shegotherdue."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Basic

26) In the modern-day criminal justice system, punishments are swiftly imposed.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Basic

27) In general, recidivism rates in the United States are fairly low.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Basic

28) Recent research suggests that the death penalty is an effective general deterrent.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 32

Objective: Outline the arguments for and against the death penalty.

Level: Basic

29) Situational choice theory is part of positivism.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

30) Research by the U.S. Department of Justice finds significant racial and geographic disparities in how federal death sentences are imposed.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 34

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Basic

31) According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the majority of defendants facing capital charges in federal courts are white.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 34

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Basic

32) Most truth in sentencing laws require that offenders serve a large portion of their sentence before they can be released.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 35

Objective: Explain how the Classical School affects policy.

Level: Basic

33) According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the majority of defendants facing capital charges in federal courts are minorities.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 34

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Basic

34) In general, recidivism rates in the United States are fairly high.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Basic

35) The first "three-strikes" law was passed in New York.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

2.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) The _____ was an 18th century social and intellectual movement in Europe.

Answer: Enlightenment

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

2) According to the Classical School, people are fundamentally _____.

Answer: Rational

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

3) According to the Classical School _____ and _____ are the two central determinants of human behavior.

Answer: Pain, Pleasure

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Outline the principles of classical and neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

4) Beccaria argued that trial and punishment should both be _____.

Answer: Swift

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Basic

5) The concept of hedonistic calculus was developed by _____.

Answer: Jeremy Bentham

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Basic

6) Jeremy Bentham's model prison was known as the _____.

Answer: Panopticon

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Basic

7) _____ uses the scientific method to study criminality.

Answer: Positivism

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

8) _____ criminology focused on the importance of character, the dynamics of character development, and the rational choices people make when faced with opportunities for crime.

Answer: Neoclassical

Page Ref: 41

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

9) The _____ model is based on the belief that prisons do not rehabilitate offenders and that criminals deserve punishment because of the choices they make.

Answer: Justice

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

10) According to Marcus Felson, _____ insights combine to elicit a criminal response from individuals in a varied social world.

Answer: Situational

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

11) Situational choice theory is an example of _____ determinism.

Answer: Soft

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

12) According to situational choice theorists, _____ properties are the constellation of opportunities, costs, and benefits attached to particular kinds of crime.

Answer: Choice-structuring

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

13) According to Jack Katz, the primary motivation behind crime is _____.

Answer: Pleasure

Page Ref: 29

Objective: Outline the development of neoclassical criminology.

Level: Basic

14) _____ is a central feature of both classical and neoclassical thought.

Answer: Punishment

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level:Basic

15)TheClassicalSchoolseestheprimarypurposeofpunishmenttobe_____.

Answer:Deterrence

Page Ref: 30

Objective:Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level:Basic

16)_____deterrenceworksbywayofexample.

Answer:General

Page Ref: 31

Objective:Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level:Basic

17)_____meansrepeatingcriminalbehaviorbythosealreadyinvolvedincrime.

Answer:Recidivism

Page Ref: 31

Objective:Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level:Basic

18)_____isagoalofcriminalsentencingthatseekstopreventaparticularoffenderfromrepeatingcriminality.

Answer:SpecificDeterrence

Page Ref: 31

Objective:Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level:Basic

19)_aconceptinherentinthejusticemodel,meansthatcriminaloffendersdeservethepunishmentthey receiveatthehandsofthelaw,andthatanypunishmentimposedshouldbeappropriatetothetypeand severityofcrimecommitted.

Answer:JustDeserts

Page Ref: 31

Objective:Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level:Basic

20)Martinsonfoundthatwhenitcametothe_____ofoffenders,nothingseemedtowork.

Answer:Rehabilitation

Page Ref: 26

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Basic

2.4 Matching Questions

MatcheachtheoryortermofneoclassicalcriminologylistedinColumn1toitsdescriptioninColumn2.

1) Column1:Routineactivities theory

Column2:Abrandofrationalchoice theorythatsuggeststhat regular,recurrent,and patternedactivitiescontribute significantlytoboththe volumeandtypeofcrime foundinany society.

Answer:Abrandofrationalchoicetheorythatsuggeststhatregular,recurrent,andpatternedactivities contributesignificantlytoboththevolumeandtypeofcrimefoundinany society.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

2) Column1:Justicemodel

Column2:Acontemporarymodelof
imprisonmentinwhichthe
principleofjustdesertsforms
theunderlyingsocial
philosophy.

Answer:Acontemporarymodelofimprisonmentinwhichtheprincipleofjustdesertsformstheunderlying
socialphilosophy.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

3) Column1:Situationalcrimeprevention

Column2:Anapproachthatlooksto
developgreater
understandingofcrimeand
moreeffective
crime-preventionstrategies
throughconcernwiththe
physical,organizational,and
socialenvironmentssthatmake
crimepossible.

Answer:Anapproachthatlookstodevelopgreaterunderstandingofcrimeandmoreeffectivecrime-prevention
strategiesthroughconcernwiththephysical,organizational,andsocialenvironmentssthatmakecrime possible.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

4) Column1:Capableguardian

Column2:Onewhoeffectively
discouragescrime.

Answer:Onewhoeffectivelydiscouragescrime.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

5) Column1:Nothing-worksdoctrine

Column2:Thebeliefpopularizedby
RobertMartinsoninthe1970s
thatcorrectionaltreatment
programshavelittlesuccessin
rehabilitatingoffenders.

Answer:ThebeliefpopularizedbyRobertMartinsoninthe1970sthatcorrectionaltreatmentprogramshave little
successinrehabilitatingoffenders.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

6) Column1:Rationalchoicetheory

Column2:Aperspectivethatholdsthat
criminalityistheresultof

conscious choice and predicts that individuals choose to commit crime when the benefits outweigh the costs of disobeying the law.

Answer: A perspective that holds that criminality is the result of conscious choice and predicts that individuals choose to commit crime when the benefits outweigh the costs of disobeying the law.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

7) Column 1: Target hardening

Column 2: The reduction in criminal opportunity for a particular location, generally through the use of physical barriers, architectural design, and enhanced security measures.

Answer: The reduction in criminal opportunity for a particular location, generally through the use of physical barriers, architectural design, and enhanced security measures.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

8) Column 1: Situational choice theory

Column 2: A brand of rational choice theory that views criminal behavior "as a function of choices and decisions made within a context of situational constraints and opportunities."

Answer: A brand of rational choice theory that views criminal behavior "as a function of choices and decisions made within a context of situational constraints and opportunities."

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

9) Column 1: Lifestyle theory

Column 2: A perspective that holds that lifestyles contribute significantly to both the volume and type of crime found in any society.

Answer: A perspective that holds that lifestyles contribute significantly to both the volume and type of crime found in any society.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

10) Column 1: Deterrence

Column 2: A hallmark of modern neoclassical thought.

Answer: A hallmark of modern neoclassical thought.

Page Ref:

Objective:

Level:

2.5 Essay Questions

1) Discuss the contributions of Beccaria and Bentham to classical criminology.

Answer: Should include points such as:

Beccaria published *Essay on Crimes and Punishments*.

The purpose of punishment is to deter.

Crime prevention was more important than retribution.

The trial and punishment should be swift, certain, and severe.

Bentham wrote *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*.

Punishment is severe enough to deter offenders.

Utilitarianism.

Pleasure versus pain.

Page Ref: 23-25

Objective: Outline the history of classical thought.

Level: Intermediate

2) Explain the difference between general deterrence and specific deterrence. Cite several reasons why deterrence does not work.

Answer: Should include points such as:

Specific deterrence focuses on the offender and attempts to dissuade the offender from repeating his/her crimes.

General deterrence focuses on preventing others from committing crime. Punishment is given to the offender and sends a message to society that this is what could happen if someone wants to commit a crime.

Punishments must be swift, certain, and severe to be effective.

Deterrence does not work because punishments are not swift.

Punishments are not fully carried out.

Most offenders are not arrested.

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe how neoclassicism views punishment as a deterrent to crime.

Level: Intermediate

3) Outline several arguments against the death penalty. Then outline arguments in favor of capital punishment.

Answer: Should include points such as:

Capital punishment does not deter crime.

Innocent people have been executed.

Capital punishment is more expensive than life in prison.

Life imprisonment without the possibility of parole is an option.

Arguments in favor of capital punishment include:

The offender deserves the severe punishment.

Just deserts.

Incapacitation.

Page Ref: 32

Objective: Outline the arguments for and against the death penalty.

Level: Intermediate

2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Classical criminology placed great emphasis on punishment being a deterrent to criminal behavior. Is that the belief of the criminal justice system? Do we punish known offenders to deter them or society from wanting to commit crime? Or is there another purpose for punishment? Beccaria and Bentham indicated the need for a balance between pleasure and pain. Why not make all crimes punishable by death? Would that not be the ultimate deterrent?

Answer:Shouldincludethesepotentialitems:

Retribution

Noteveryonehasthesamethresholdforpain

Someoffenderscouldhandleservingyearsinprison

Otheroffenderscouldnotlastdaysinjail

Makingallcrimescapitalcrimesactuallyencouragescriminality

Page Ref: 23-24

Objective:Outline the history of classical thought.

Level:Difficult

2)Therehavebeenmorethan140peopleexoneratedfromdeathrowsacrosstheUnitedStates.Whatimpact wouldtheuseofDNAanalysisihaveuponcapitalcasesinthefuture?WouldpeopleacrosstheUnited States changetheiropinionaboutcapitalpunishmentbecauseofthis?

Answer:Shouldincludethesepotentialitems:

DoesDNAallowprosecutorstobemorecertainaboutguilttoday?

WouldDNAclearmoredeathrowinmates?

Opinion

Page Ref: 32-33

Objective:Outline the arguments for and against the death penalty.

Level:Difficult

