Chapter 2:  
The History of Corrections: Early Practices and Prisons

Multiple Choice (30)
1) In 1831, which pair came to America with the intention to study the newly minted prison system? (c)
   a. Bentham and Beccaria
   b. Howard and Penn
   c. Beaumont and Tocqueville
   d. Dix and Maconochie

2) Which of the following is one of the central themes discussed in the text? (d)
   a. Money
   b. Politics
   c. Greater compassion/humanity
   d. All of the above

3) Which of the following was a benefit when examining the extent of punishment among tribal groups? (e)
   a. Gender
   b. Wealth
   c. Status
   d. Both a and c
   e. Both b and c

4) Among ancient societies and primitive social groups, what took hold causing transgressions to be tolerated less, thereby causing the governing authorities to confine people? (a)
   a. Urbanization
   b. Religion
   c. Politics
   d. Money

5) What was the first type of correctional facility to develop? (c)
   a. Day reporting centers
   b. Prisons
   c. Jails
   d. Bridewells

6) In Ancient Greece and Rome, citizens who broke the law might be subjected to: (e)
   a. Fines
   b. Exile
   c. Imprisonment
d. Death
e. All of the above

7) King Henry II required that gaols be built for the purpose of: (c)
   a. Extorting fine money from citizens
   b. Removing the poor from the streets
   c. Holding the accused for trial
   d. All of the above

8) The Catholic church had their greatest influence on punishment during: (a)
   a. The Middle Ages
   b. Elizabethan England
   c. The Reform Era
   d. None of the above

9) Galley slavery was used more regularly: (b)
   a. By the ancient Greeks and Romans
   b. By the late Middle Ages
   c. In the American colonies
   d. In Norfolk Island, Australia

10) After the disintegration of feudalism, what sparked government entities to increasingly respond
    in a more severe fashion in the demand for resources? (c)
    a. Crime
    b. Prostitution
    c. Poverty
    d. War

11) Early workhouses were known as: (d)
    a. Gaols
    b. Reformatories
    c. Prisons
    d. Bridewells

12) Alexander Maconochie served as a warden of what location? (d)
    a. The first English Bridewell
    b. Devils Island
    c. Hispaniola
    d. Norfolk Island

13) The inmates of Norfolk Island followed what type of system that rewarded them for good
    behavior? (b)
    a. Irish Marks System
    b. Marks System
    c. Galley slavery system
    d. Transportation system

14) The removal of those deemed as criminal to other locations such as the American colonies or
    Norfolk Island is known as: (c)
    a. The Marks System
    b. Galley slavery
c. Transportation
d. Corporal punishment

15) Which of the following is a benefit associated with the practice of transportation? (d)
   a. The removal of criminal classes
   b. Exploitation of labor to satisfy a growing need
   c. Humane treatment of criminals
   d. Both a and b
   e. Both a and c

16) Which early period first created a paradigm shift in corrections in that kind regard and love for others became key in correctional theory? (a)
   a. Enlightenment
   b. Feudalism
   c. Progressive
   d. Revolutionary

17) Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer personally experienced incarceration while he was a prisoner of war? (c)
   a. Jeremy Bentham
   b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. John Howard
   d. William Penn

18) Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer wrote in his book *On Crimes and Punishment* that “it is essential that [punishment] be public, speedy, necessary, the minimum possible in the given circumstances, proportionate to the crime, and determined by law”? (b)
   a. Jeremy Bentham
   b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. John Howard
   d. William Penn

19) Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer was the Sheriff of Bedford, in England? (c)
   a. Jeremy Bentham
   b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. John Howard
   d. William Penn

20) Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer created the panopticon? (a)
   a. Jeremy Bentham
   b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. John Howard
   d. William Penn

21) Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer sought reform in every gaol throughout England and Europe? (c)
   a. Jeremy Bentham
   b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. John Howard
   d. William Penn

22) Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer was also influenced by his Quaker religious principles? (d)
   a. Jeremy Bentham
23) Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer instituted his Great Law which deemphasized the use of corporal and capital punishment for all but the most serious crimes? (d)
   a. Jeremy Bentham
   b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. John Howard
   d. William Penn

24) Which Enlightenment Period influenced reformer was imprisoned in the Great Tower of London for his promotion of his religion and defiance of the English Crown? (d)
   a. Jeremy Bentham
   b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. John Howard
   d. William Penn

25) The influence of religion on early prison operations in the United States is due primarily to: (b)
   a. The Shakers
   b. The Quakers
   c. Enlightenment thinkers
   d. Presbyterians

26) Which of the following is one of the early institutions built in America that followed the Quaker principles and ideas? (c)
   a. Newgate Prison
   b. San Quentin
   c. Walnut Street Jail
   d. All of the above

27) The first jail in America, built around 1606, was located in: (a)
   a. Jamestown, Virginia
   b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
   c. Ossining, New York
   d. Barnstable, Massachusetts

28) A type of early western jail that was comprised of steel cages, segmented into small “pie-shaped” cells, secured to the floor and could be spun were known as: (c)
   a. Merry-go-round jails
   b. Pie jails
   c. Rotary jails
   d. Circular jails

29) One of the earliest American makeshift prisons known as Newgate prison in Simsbury, Connecticut started as a: (d)
   a. Well
   b. Cave
   c. Dungeon
   d. Mine
30) Which early European or British prison built a separate wing on its facility that was to be a juvenile reformatory? (b)
   a. Auburn prison
   b. Hospice of San Michele
   c. Maison de Force prison
   d. Le Stinche Prison

**True/False (20)**

1) True or False? Beaumont and Tocqueville came to the United States but did not observe anything wrong with the systems that they studied. (F)
2) True or False? One of the constant themes in corrections is that money, or a lack thereof is a factor that exerts over virtually all correctional policy decisions. (T)
3) True or False? Prisons and other such institutions serve as a social control mechanism. (T)
4) True or False? Religious influence is not one of the themes that are apparent in corrections history. (F)
5) True or False? Among tribal groups, the wealthy and poor were treated equally under the eyes of punishment. (F)
6) True or False? The use of imprisonment can be traced back to the Old Testament in the Bible. (T)
7) True or False? The Protestant church had its greatest influence on punishment in the Middle Ages. (F)
8) True or False? Galley Slavery was only used to get the poor off the streets. (F)
9) True or False? Under 18th century England, a person could receive the death penalty for rioting over wages or food. (T)
10) True or False? Brideswells provided a location to send poor people in order to remove them from the streets. (T)
11) True or False? The practice of transportation was short-lived in the correctional system. (F)
12) True or False? Americans continued to transport their prisoners well after the Revolutionary War. (F)
13) True or False? Alexander Maconochie believed that prisoners of Norfolk Island should be treated with respect and that they should be rewarded for good behavior based on a marks system. (T)
14) True or False? The Progressive period was the era that spelled out major changes in correctional reform and gave rise to such great thinkers as Cesare Beccaria. (F)
15) True or False? John Howard believed that English gaols treated inmates inhumanely and needed to be reformed. (T)
16) True or False? William Penn is credited with creating the panopticon, which was the first prison ever to be constructed. (F)
17) True or False? William Penn proposed the Great Law, which deemphasized the use of corporal punishment and capital punishment for all crimes, but the most serious. (T)
18) True or False? One of the oldest American prisons was a copper mine. (T)
19) True or False? The first jail built in America was in Philadelphia Pennsylvania in 1790. (F)
20) True or False? Le Stinche prison, in Florence Italy did not classify inmates and instead kept them housed together. (F)
Short Answer (10)
1) What are constant themes that have been seen throughout the history of corrections? (p. 17-18)
2) According to the text, prior to their widespread use in England, where could early versions of gaols be found? (p. 19)
3) According to the text the Riot Act, created during 18th century England, allowed the use of capital punishment for what behavior? (p. 21)
4) Where did Brideswells get their name? (p. 21)
5) Why did transportation from England to the American colonies end? (p. 22)
6) John Howards genius was his main insight regarding corrections. What was this insight? (p. 24)
7) Though they created separate deterrence theories, on what specifics did both Bentham and Beccaria agree? (p. 26)
8) Bentham believed that his creation, the panopticon, would greatly enhancing supervision of inmates by melding which two ideas? (p. 25-26)
9) What did William Penn’s Great law seek to achieve? (p. 27)
10) The early European prison Maison de Force prison in Ghent, Belgium separated prisoners in what way? (p. 30)

Essay (8)
1) What key events as described in the text facilitated the widespread use of gaols in England? (p. 19)
2) Discuss the history of gallery slavery from its first uses to its end as well as the rationale behind it. (p. 20)
3) Compare and contrast the separation (classification) of inmates from early Brideswells with those of the early European and British Prisons. (p. 21)
4) Discuss the history of transportation from its first uses to its end, as well as the rationale behind it. (p. 22-23)
5) Explain what significance Alexander Maconochie had on the population of Norfolk Island. (p. 22-23)
6) Explain the relevance of Spock Falls in Love in relation to correctional paradigms? (p. 23)
7) Pick one of the four Enlightenment Period reformers discussed in detail from the text. What did they believe in regards to reforming corrections? How did they propose to promote such reform? (p. 14-19)
8) Discuss the history of hulks from their first uses to their end, as well as the rationale behind them. (p. 23-28)