Unit 4 Quiz

Classical and Neoclassical Schools of Thought

1. According to Cornish and Clark, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argues that offenders rationally calculate the costs and benefits of the crime before they act.
	1. Classical School of Thought
	2. Neoclassical School of Thought
	3. Deterrence Theory
	4. Rational Choice Theory
2. An ancient set of 282 rules and consequences such as, “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth” that influenced present day criminal justice procedures is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Morse Code
	2. Martial Law
	3. Code of Hammurabi
	4. The Demonic Era
3. Joyce has been charged with prostitution twice already and is standing before a judge for her third offense. The judge has tried to help Joyce by being lenient, but not this time. In an attempt to reduce her behavior the judge has decided to give a stricter sentence an require her to attend Work Preparation Training. This is an example of:
	1. General deterrence
	2. Specific deterrence
	3. Rational choice
	4. Natural law
4. Also known as “The Age of Reason,” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changed mindsets forever. Scientists began describing the world in terms of natural laws instead of spiritual forces.
	1. The Enlightenment
	2. Classical School
	3. Neoclassical School
	4. Demonic Era
5. A period of time when crime was considered equivalent to sin and it was assumed people who committed crimes did so because they were possessed as opposed to it being caused their own rationality was called \_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Early Roman Law
	2. Common Law
	3. The Paleolithic Era
	4. The Demonic Era
6. Through the use of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, roman law stated the rights of the citizens were based under the male head of household.
	1. Magna Carta
	2. Common Law
	3. Code of Hammurabi
	4. Twelve Tables
7. Thomas Hobbes argued the idea of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, stating that people would invest in the laws of their society if they know the government would protect them from law violators.
	1. Social Contract
	2. Enlightenment
	3. Natural rights
	4. Natural laws
8. This document was handwritten by King John of England guaranteeing all men their liberties. It was also the inspiration for our fifth amendment.
	1. Enlightenment
	2. Magna cum laude
	3. Natural law
	4. Magna Carta
9. Which theorist was a writing with the classical school of thought and was greatly opposed to England's use of their barbaric punishment practices, such as torture and slow executions?
	1. Beccaria
	2. Cornish
	3. Clarke
	4. Benthem
10. This theory states crime is a choice based on context and focuses on preventing the occurrence of the crime rather than the reason for the crime.
	1. Big Bang Theory
	2. Theory of evolution
	3. Neoclassical Criminology
	4. Classical School of Thought
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed there could be no crime without a law and society must have strict limits of criminal law.
	1. Classical School of Thought
	2. Magna Carta
	3. Neoclassical School of Criminology
	4. Demonic Era
12. The Neoclassical School of Criminology defined crime in legal terms and emphasized free will.
	1. True
	2. False
13. Public punishments and executions, such as the stocks, the guillotine, and the gallows are common throughout history and are a good example of \_\_\_\_\_\_, which focuses on setting examples for would-be offenders.
	1. Beccaria
	2. Magna Carta
	3. Natural Law
	4. General Deterrence
14. Rational Choice Theory does not explain motivation, but instead, it expects some people will always commit a crime when given the opportunity.
	1. True
	2. False
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the constraint of both time and relevant information; offenders must decide in a timely fashion with the information at hand.
	1. Rational Choice Theory
	2. Natural law
	3. Social Contract
	4. Bounded Rationality

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