1. Welsh, B. C., & Pfeffer, R.D. (2013). Reclaiming crime prevention in an age of punishment: an American history. *Punishment and Society*,15, pp. 534-553. doi: 10.1177/1462474513504798 [<http://pun.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/15/5/534?ijkey=oDnPN7xN.0W8A&keytype=ref&siteid=sppun>]

The authors use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach to examine crime prevention in the U.S. over the last century.

@ Learning Objective: 12-2: Identify three historical eras leading to the current strategies for punishing offenders

a. social psychological

\*b. socio-historical

c. rehabilitative

d. reintegrative

2. Welsh, B. C., & Pfeffer, R.D. (2013). Reclaiming crime prevention in an age of punishment: an American history. *Punishment and Society*,15, pp. 534-553. doi: 10.1177/1462474513504798 [<http://pun.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/15/5/534?ijkey=oDnPN7xN.0W8A&keytype=ref&siteid=sppun>]

The authors contend that crime prevention takes place outside of the

@ Learning Objective: 12-2: Identify three historical eras leading to the current strategies for punishing offenders

a. family unit.

b. community at large.

c. individual’s control.

\*d. justice system.

Type: E

3. Welsh, B. C., & Pfeffer, R.D. (2013). Reclaiming crime prevention in an age of punishment: an American history. *Punishment and Society*,15, pp. 534-553. doi: 10.1177/1462474513504798 [<http://pun.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/15/5/534?ijkey=oDnPN7xN.0W8A&keytype=ref&siteid=sppun>]

What was the first documented initiative in the United States that measured crime prevention?

\*a. The Chicago Area Project.

@ Learning Objective: 12-2: Identify three historical eras leading to the current strategies for punishing offenders

4. Atkin-Plunk, C. A., & Armstrong, G. S. (2013). Transformational leadership skills and correlates of prison warden job stress. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40, pp. 551–568. doi: 10.1177/0093854812460036 [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/40/5/551?ijkey=uxKa/NEookb/k&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb>]

Results of the study demonstrated that which factor was related to job stress?

@ Learning Objective: 12-6: Describe the role of wardens in prisons

a. Race

\*b. Leadership style

c. Gender

d. Education level

5. Atkin-Plunk, C. A., & Armstrong, G. S. (2013). Transformational leadership skills and correlates of prison warden job stress. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40, pp. 551–568. doi: 10.1177/0093854812460036 [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/40/5/551?ijkey=uxKa/NEookb/k&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb>]

In the study, individuals who aim to increase their organization’s awareness of appropriate tasks and further motivate organizational members to perform beyond basic expectations are referred to as

@ Learning Objective: 12-6: Describe the role of wardens in prisons

\*a. transformational leaders.

b. prison wardens.

c. transcendental supervisors.

d. correctional officers.

Type: E

6. Atkin-Plunk, C. A., & Armstrong, G. S. (2013). Transformational leadership skills and correlates of prison warden job stress. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40, pp. 551–568. doi: 10.1177/0093854812460036 [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/40/5/551?ijkey=uxKa/NEookb/k&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb>]

How does the stress level of prison wardens relate to the working environment for correctional officers?

\*a. The responsibilities of prison wardens are vast and diverse. Research has consistently found that correctional officers who perceived the supervision they receive to be of high quality also tended to report lower levels of job stress.

@ Learning Objective: 12-6: Describe the role of wardens in prisons

7. Rembert, D. A., & Henderson, H. (2014). Correctional officer excessive use of force: civil liability under Section 1983. *The Prison Journal*, 94, pp. 198–219. doi: 10.1177/0032885514524731 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/94/2/198?ijkey=wglZBqZU7UgZA&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

Which statement is most accurate regarding excessive use of force by correctional officers?

@ Learning Objective: 12-7: Identify the behaviors of corrections officers

a. Excessive use of force by correctional officers is only used on uncooperative or violent inmates.

\*b. Excessive use of force by correctional officers is likely entrenched in the subculture.

c. Excessive use of force by correctional officers has been heavily researched.

d. Excessive use of force by correctional officers typically results in death.

8. Rembert, D. A., & Henderson, H. (2014). Correctional officer excessive use of force: civil liability under Section 1983. *The Prison Journal*, 94, pp. 198–219. doi: 10.1177/0032885514524731 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/94/2/198?ijkey=wglZBqZU7UgZA&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

Which case was central to this study?

@ Learning Objective: 12-7: Identify the behaviors of corrections officers

a. *Rollen v. Horton* (2008)

b. *Jackson v. Gerl* (2009)

c. *Skrtich v. Thornton* (2002)

\*d. *Hudson v. McMillan* (1992)

Type: E

9. Rembert, D. A., & Henderson, H. (2014). Correctional officer excessive use of force: civil liability under Section 1983. *The Prison Journal*, 94, pp. 198–219. doi: 10.1177/0032885514524731 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/94/2/198?ijkey=wglZBqZU7UgZA&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

According to the authors, how could correctional agencies have prevented the excessive use of force found in the study?

\*a. Through the implementation of proper administrative controls, ethics training, and training to combat correctional officer impunity.

@ Learning Objective: 12-7: Identify the behaviors of corrections officers