Chapter 1

Police History

Learning Objectives

LO1 Explain the primary means of ensuring personal safety prior to the establishment of formal, organized police departments.

LO2 Discuss the influence of the English police experience on American policing.

LO3 Outline the regional differences in American policing that characterized the colonial period.

LO4 Summarize the regional differences in American policing that characterized the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

LO5 Explain how the events of the 1960s and 1970s influenced American policing, identify four events or people instrumental in the development of American policing, and explain the significance of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Lesson Plan

*Correlated to PowerPoints*

1. Introduction

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* 1. The word *police* came from the Latin word *politia*, which means “civil administration.” Etymologically, the police can be seen as those involved in the administration of a city.
  2. The police represent the civil power of government, rather than the military power of government.

1. Early Police

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**Learning Objective 1:** Explain the primary means of ensuring personal safety prior to the establishment of formal, organized police departments.

* 1. Organized police departments were rare in early societies. Citizens were responsible for protecting themselves and maintaining order.

B. Around the fifth century BCE, the Romans created the first specialized investigative unit, called *questors,* or “trackers of murder.”

C. Around the first century BCE, the Roman emperor Augustus pickedspecial, highly qualified members of the military **to** form the Praetorian Guard**,** which could be considered the first police officers. Their job was to protect the palace and the emperor.

D. Vigiles began as firefighters and were eventually also given law enforcement responsibilities, patrolling Rome’s streets day and night. They were the first civil police force charged with protecting citizens, and they were quite brutal.

E. Paris and Munich both had armed, professional police by the eighteenth century.

1. English Policing: Our Heritage

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**Learning Objective 2:** Discuss the influence of the English police experience on American policing.

* 1. Early History
     1. Mutual pledge (a form of “society control” where citizens grouped together to protect each other).
     2. Constable might be considered the first form of English police officer.
     3. Shire-reeve (sheriff) was in control of an area equivalent to today’s county. Citizens were still expected to police their communities, and if trouble arose, they would raise the hue and cry (yell for help).
     4. *Statute of Winchester* established a rudimentary criminal justice system in which most of the responsibility for law enforcement remained with the people themselves.
     5. Watch and ward required all men in a given town to serve on the night watch.

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  The watch and ward required all men in a given town to serve on the night watch. In fact, the Statute of Winchester made it a crime not to assist the watch. How has this changed in modern times? When an incident occurs, are citizens more likely to not become involved? |

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| See Assignment 1 |

* 1. Seventeenth Century Policing: Thief-Takers

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* + 1. Private citizens with no official status
    2. Paid by the king for every criminal they arrested—similar to the bounty hunter of the American West
  1. Henry Fielding and the Bow Street Runners

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* + 1. Founds the first modern police force
    2. Establishes the first official crime reports
    3. Bow Street Runners—first investigative unit
    4. Horse patrol established in London—1804

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  Henry Fielding put together a small investigative unit of thief-takers. By collaborating with local businessmen and sharing information between investigators, this unit was effective in capturing wanted criminals. What can law enforcement in the United States learn from this type of policing? |

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| Media Tool  “History of Police—The Fieldings and the Bow Street Runners”  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2rZfckouVKc>   * A very brief introduction to the Bow Street Runners. * Discussion: Discuss the formation of the Bow Street Runners. What was their purpose? |

* 1. Peel’s Police: The Metropolitan Police for London

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* + 1. *Act for Improving the Police in and near the Metropolis* (the *Metropolitan Police Act*)
    2. Peel’s Nine Principles: concerned with the preventive role of the police and positive relationships and cooperation between the police and the community it served.
    3. Beat system: officers were assigned to relatively small permanent posts.

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  Sir Robert Peel wrote his Nine Principles to guide the newly formed New Westminster Police Service. How many of these principles are still in use today by local law enforcement agencies? |

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| See Assignment 2 |

1. American Policing: The Colonial Experience

**Learning Objective 3:** Outline the regional differences in American policing that characterized the colonial period.

1. The North: The Watch

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* + 1. By the seventeenth century, the northern colonies began to institute a civil law enforcement system that replicated the English system. The county sheriff was the most important law enforcement official.
    2. In cities, the town marshal was the chief law enforcement official, aided by constables and night watchmen.

1. The South: Slave Patrols and Codes

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1. Law enforcement was still mainly the responsibility of the individual citizen, as it had been in early England. There was little law and order on the colonial frontier. In the southern states, slave patrols were the dominant form of policing.

2. *Dred Scott* decision: Dred Scott, a black slave, could not sue in court for his freedom because he was not a citizen—he was a piece of property.

3. Slave patrols were commonplace by the early eighteenth century and were often combined with local militia and police duties.

1. American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries

**Learning Objective 4:** Summarize the regional differences in American policing that characterized the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

* 1. The Urban Experience

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* + 1. Early Police Departments

a. The first organized American police department was created in Boston in 1838, followed by New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Newark.

b. The new police departments replaced the night watch system.

* + 1. Politics in American Policing

a. Politicians decided who would be hired and promoted.

b. There was no job security and no training.

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| What-If Scenario  Imagine the mayor of your town asks you to “fix” a ticket for him. What would be your response and why? |

* + 1. The Early Police Officer’s Role

a. Police officers’ duties extended beyond law enforcement.

b. Technological advances (telegraph machine, telephone call boxes) and the creation of municipal agencies began to change the police officer’s role.

* 1. The Southern Experience

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* 1. Largest obstacle facing Atlanta police leaders was finding qualified, trustworthy men to serve.
  2. Many police department across the South reorganized during this time to meet Reconstruction standards, and reluctantly hired black officers.
  3. The Frontier Experience

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1. Sheriffs and Town Marshalls: locally elected county sheriffs and the appointed town marshals were usually the only law enforcement officers available on the American frontier.

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  Most county sheriffs are elected officials, whereas police chiefs are generally appointed. How does this affect the policies of the respective departments? |

1. Federal Marshals: created by the *Federal Judiciary Act of 1789*
2. The Military: the *Posse Comitatus Act of 1879*; forbid the use of the military to enforce civilian law except where expressly authorized by law.

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  What was the purpose of the Posse Comitatus Act of 1879? Why was this an issue in the late 1800s? |

1. State Police Agencies: some states and territories created their own police organizations.
2. Private Police: much more effective than public law enforcement agencies on the frontier.

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  Compare and contrast the police of the nineteenth century with the police of today. How have public attitudes toward police changed, or have they? Is the police job much different today from what it was 100 years ago? |

1. American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries

**Learning Objective 5:** Explain how the events of the 1960s and 1970s influenced American policing, identify at least four events or people instrumental in the development of American policing, and explain the significance of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

* 1. Policing from 1900 to 1960

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* 1. Professionalism
  2. Technology
  3. The Boston Police Strike

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| What-If Scenario  Imagine you are asked to participate in an “informational picket” of your police agency by your police union due to a dispute over wages. What would you do? |

* 1. National Prohibition: Volstead Act
  2. The Wickersham Commission
  3. August Vollmer

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* 1. O. W. Wilson
  2. Raymond Blaine Fosdick and Bruce Smith
  3. John Edgar Hoover
  4. Kefauver Committee

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* 1. Policing in the 1960s and 1970s
     1. Supreme Court Decisions: *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961), *Escobedo v. Illinois* (1964), and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)

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| What-If Scenario  Imagine you are investigating the murder of a young child and the suspect you have in custody will not answer your questions. Are you willing to do “whatever it takes” to get information from the suspect? How should you proceed with this suspect? |

1. The Civil Rights Movement: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), the civil rights marches, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Rodney King incident in Los Angeles (1991)
2. Police Response to Civil Disobedience
3. Anti–Vietnam War Demonstrations
4. Campus Disorders
5. Urban Riots
6. Creation of National Commissions

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* 1. President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
  2. National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission)

1. Corruption and the Knapp Commission

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| Media Tool  “Widespread Police Corruption, West City, UT”  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LPkvbUVyIqw>   * Television news reporting on possible officer corruption. * Discussion: Discuss the implications of possible officer corruption in this incident. How does *Brady v. Maryland* enter into this case? How might the police handle this incident? |

9. Police Research and the LEAA

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| See Assignment 3 |

10. Development of the Ideology of a Diverse Department

* 1. Policing in the 1980s and 1990s

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* + 1. CompStat
       1. Timely and accurate intelligence
       2. Use of effective tactics in response to that intelligence
       3. Rapid deployment of personnel and resources
       4. Relentless follow-up and assessment

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  How has CompStat changed policing today? What has remained the same? |

* + 1. Rodney King incident (1991)—LAPD

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  How has the Rodney King case changed policing? What lessons were learned? What lessons still need to be learned? |

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| Media Tool  “Rodney King Incident”  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4OauOPTwbqk>   * Full version of the Rodney King incident from the Department of Justice. * Discussion: Discuss what you see on the video. What could the police have done differently? What could have Rodney King done differently? Who is “more” at fault and why? |

* + 1. Abner Louima (1997)—NYPD
    2. Orenthal James (O.J.) Simpson (1994)—LAPD
    3. Riots

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* 1. Policing in the 2000s

1. Crime rate decline

2. Beltway Sniper Case (2002) and the Sniper Task Force

3. 9/11 and Its Aftermath

a. Specialized antiterrorism units formed in many large police departments

b. Department of Homeland Security established

c. USA Patriot Act

4. Hurricane Katrina

5. War on Police

6. Black Lives Matter

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| Class Discussion/Activity:  The New Orleans Police Department is still struggling to rebuild its ranks, which were decimated by more than 30 percent by desertions, defections, and retirements during and after Hurricane Katrina. What can the NOPD do to attract suitable police officer candidates? |

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| What-If Scenario  What if you are a New Orleans police officer and, Hurricane Katrina has destroyed your home. Would you stay at your post and police the city? Why or why not? |

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| See Assignment 4 |

1. Summary

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Lecture Notes

1. How is the law enforcement system of the United States connected to England?

The American style of policing developed from the English model. Sir Robert Peel, who is generally credited with establishing the first English police department in 1829, set the groundwork for a publicly financed force of law enforcers. The Metropolitan Police Act established the London Metropolitan Police Department, which employed more than 1,000 officers. The department wore uniforms and was commanded by two commissioners, one with a prior military background and one with a law background. The control of the new police department was delegated to a home secretary who was a member of the democratically elected government.

2. What was policing like during the early colonial period?

By the seventeenth century, the northern colonies started to institute a civil law enforcement system that closely replicated the English model. This was in response to the constant risk from foreign enemies, other colonists, and Native Americans. The watch was considered the first form of self-policing; the professional office of county sheriff was established to maintain order and peace, among other things. In cities, the town marshal was the top law enforcer.

3. What were the major duties of urban police officers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

During the eighteenth century, the most common form of law enforcement was the system of constables in the daytime and the watch at night. The nineteenth century brought the first organized American police department, which was created in Boston in 1838. In addition to police duties, the officers were also charged with maintaining public health. The New York City Police Department, in addition to policing duties, was responsible for street sweeping. By the outbreak of the Civil War, Chicago, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Newark, and a number of other large cities had their own police departments. These new police departments replaced the night watch system, and as a result, constables and sheriffs were relieved of much of their patrol and investigative duties.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, urban police officers had many other duties besides law enforcement. These officers also cleaned the streets, inspected boilers, cared for the poor and homeless, operated emergency ambulances, and performed other social services. The primary job of the nineteenth-century police was to serve as the enforcement arm of the political party in power, protect private property, and control the rapidly arriving foreign immigrants. In the late 1800s, police work was a desirable job, as it paid more than most other blue-collar jobs; but citizens had a tremendous hatred for nineteenth-century police officers whom they viewed as political hacks. A tradition of police brutality developed out of this reciprocal disrespect.

4. Explain the development of the twenty-first-century law enforcement agency.

The twentieth century had a profound influence on policing. Presidential commissions were formed to look at crime and America’s response to crime. Criminal justice established itself as an academic discipline, and researchers began studying crime problems and police response. These studies and their conclusions have had a lasting effect on policing in the twenty-first century. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, also have had a lasting effect on policing in the twenty-first century. New laws as well as a revamped law enforcement response to organized crime have taken hold. The Department of Homeland Security was created and federal agencies were consolidated and/or realigned for better communication and proactive response to terrorism. Police agencies continue to face allegations of police misconduct, corruption, and brutality among their ranks. The media has become a major player in public opinion, and law enforcement agencies must know how to deal with this newfound and immediate attention.

5. Explain the significance of the Wickersham Commission.

In 1929, President Herbert Hoover created the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement with George W. Wickersham as its chair. The commission issued a report in 1931. The report criticized the Volstead Act, which created Prohibition, saying it was not enforced because it was unenforceable.

The commission found that the average police commander’s term of office was too short and that responsibility to politicians made the position insecure. The report indicated that there was a lack of effective, efficient, and honest patrol officers, and no efforts to educate, train, or discipline officers or to fire incompetent ones. The commission found further that police forces, even in the biggest cities, did not have adequate communication systems or equipment.

Two volumes of the Wickersham Commission Report, Lawlessness in Law Enforcement (volume 2) and The Police (volume 14), concerned themselves solely with the police. Lawlessness in Law Enforcement portrayed the police as inept, inefficient, racist, and brutal, and accused them of committing illegal acts. The volume concluded, “The third degree—the inflicting of pain, physical or mental, to extract confessions or statements—is extensively practiced” (National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Lawlessness in Law Enforcement, vol. 2 of the Wickersham Report [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931]).

The Wickersham Commission Report blamed the shortcomings of the police on a lack of police professionalism. The Police, written primarily by August Vollmer, discussed methods that could be used to create a professional police force in the United States. The methods the commission advocated included increased selectivity in the recruitment of officers, better pay and benefits, and more education for police officers.

The Wickersham Commission Report angered citizens and started another groundswell for police reform. With the onset of the Great Depression, however, police reform became less important than economic revival, and another attempt at police reform failed.

Key Terms

**beat system** System of policing created by Sir Robert Peel for the London Metropolitan Police in 1829 in which officers were assigned to relatively small permanent posts. (p. 7)

**CompStat** Weekly crime strategy meetings, featuring the latest computerized crime statistics and high-stress brainstorming; developed by the New York City Police Department in the mid-1990s. (p. 27)

constable An official assigned to keep the peace in the mutual pledge system in England. (p. 4)

**Department of Homeland Security** Federal cabinet department established in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. (p. 32)

**Dred Scott decision** Infamous U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1857 ruling that slaves had no rights as citizens because they were considered to be property. (p. 9)

**hue and cry** A method developed in early England for citizens to summon assistance from fellow members of the community. (p. 4)

**jury nullification** A vote by jurors to either ignore the evidence in a trial or disregard the instructions of a judge to reach a verdict based on their own consciences. (p. 29)

**mutual pledge** A form of community self-protection developed by King Alfred the Great in the latter part of the ninth century in England. (p. 4)

**National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission)** Commission created in 1968 to address the reasons for the riots of the 1960s. (p. 25)

**Peel’s Nine Principles** Basic guidelines created by Sir Robert Peel for the London Metropolitan Police in 1829. (p. 7)

***posse comitatus***Common law descendent of the old hue and cry. If a crime spree occurred or a dangerous criminal was in the area, the U.S. frontier sheriff would call upon the *posse comitatus,* a Latin term meaning “the power of the county.” (p. 16)

**Praetorian Guard** Select group of highly qualified members of the military established by the Roman emperor Augustus to protect him and his palace. (p. 3)

**President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice** Commission that issued a report in 1967 entitled *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. The commission was created in the wake of the problems of the 1960s, particularly the problems between police and citizens. (p. 25)

**Rodney King incident** The 1991 videotaped beating of an African American citizen by members of the Los Angeles Police Department. (p. 28)

shire-reeve Early English official placed in charge of shires (counties) as part of the system of mutual pledge; evolved into the modern concept of the sheriff. (p. 4)

**slave patrols** Police-type organizations created in the American South during colonial times to control slaves and support the Southern economic system of slavery. (p. 9)

**terrorist attacks against the United States of America on September 11, 2001** The terrorist attacks committed by al-Qaeda. (p. 31)

**thief-takers** Private English citizens with no official status who were paid by the king for every criminal they arrested. They were similar to the bounty hunter of the American West. (p. 5)

**Vigiles** Early Roman firefighters who also patrolled Rome’s streets to protect citizens. (p. 3)

Volstead Act (National Prohibition, Eighteenth Amendment) Became law in 1920 and forbade the sale and manufacture of alcohol. (p. 18)

watch and ward A rudimentary form of policing, designed to protect against crime, disturbances, and fire. All men were required to serve on it. (p. 4)

**Wickersham Commission** Published the first national study of the U.S. criminal justice system, in 1931. (p. 18)

Assignments

1. Using the Internet, research the case of Kitty Genovese. Explain why people did not want to get involved in this incident. [LO 2]
2. Research your local municipal police department. Determine how many police precincts (if any) there are and/or how the city is divided into beats. How many patrol officers work each beat? Are the same officers assigned to the same beat each day or do they rotate? [LO 2]
3. Research and discuss police response to civil disobedience, comparing how police responded in the 1960s and 1970s and how police respond today. What are the similarities and what are the differences? [LO 5]
4. Using the Internet, conduct research on the July 4, 2011, BART police officer shooting. How did the media cover this case? How did the police react to this case? How did the public react to this case? What was the eventual outcome? Do you agree or disagree with the results, and why or why not? [LO 5]

Multiple Choice Answer Key

Chapter 1 Video Case: Policing Hurricane Katrina

*Modern American policing borrows from many early policing traditions but is most heavily influenced by those of the English police. Police organizations in the United States are also influenced by major world events. Following Hurricane Katrina, police organizations were forced to reconsider the role of police during natural disasters and better determine how to respond to such events, informed by the experiences of the New Orleans Police Department.*

1. According to the video, a third of the New Orleans Police Department abandoned their duty to protect the citizenry after Hurricane Katrina. What could be considered the first civil police force designed to protect citizens rather than those in power?

a. the Praetorian Guard

b. the Vigiles

c. the lictors

d. the questors

Answer: B

a. Incorrect. The Vigiles could be considered the first civil police force designed to protect citizens rather than those in power, like the Praetorian Guard. See “Early Police,” LO1, Bloom’s: Remember

b. Correct. The Vigiles could be considered the first civil police force designed to protect citizens rather than those in power. See “Early Police,” LO1, Bloom’s: Remember

c. Incorrect. The Vigiles could be considered the first civil police force designed to protect citizens rather than those in power, like the lictors. See “Early Police,” LO1, Bloom’s: Remember

d. Incorrect. The Vigiles could be considered the first civil police force designed to protect citizens rather than those in power. The questors were designed for the tracking of murderers. See “Early Police,” LO1, Bloom’s: Remember

2. Many New Orleans officers responding to crime in the wake of Hurricane Katrina wore easily recognizable blue uniforms with distinctive gold badges. Which nineteenth-century organization was among the first to adopt the practice of wearing formal police uniforms with its three-quarter-length royal blue coats, white trousers, and top hats?

a. Colquhoun’s Marine Police

b. the first London Metropolitan Police

c. Fielding’s Bow Street Runners

d. the central London horse patrol

Answer: B

a. Incorrect. The first London Metropolitan Police was among the first to adopt the practice of wearing formal police uniforms with its three-quarter-length royal blue coats, white trousers, and top hats. See “English Policing: Our Heritage,” LO2, Bloom’s: Remember

b. Correct. The first London Metropolitan Police was among the first to adopt the practice of wearing formal police uniforms with its three-quarter-length royal blue coats, white trousers, and top hats. See “English Policing: Our Heritage,” LO2, Bloom’s: Remember

c. Incorrect. The first London Metropolitan Police was among the first to adopt the practice of wearing formal police uniforms with its three-quarter-length royal blue coats, white trousers, and top hats. See “English Policing: Our Heritage,” LO2, Bloom’s: Remember

d. Incorrect. The first London Metropolitan Police was among the first to adopt the practice of wearing formal police uniforms with its three-quarter-length royal blue coats, white trousers, and top hats. See “English Policing: Our Heritage,” LO2, Bloom’s: Remember

3. In the video, New Orleans officers responding to the crises posed by Hurricane Katrina face the threat of gun violence and are themselves armed. In the United States, police in what city were the first to begin arming themselves in 1858?

a. Pittsburgh

b. Albany

c. Boston

d. New York

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. Police in New York City, not Pittsburgh, were the first to begin arming themselves in 1858. See “American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries,” LO4, Bloom’s: Remember

b. Incorrect. Police in New York City, not Albany, were the first to begin arming themselves in 1858. See “American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries,” LO4, Bloom’s: Remember

c. Incorrect. Police in New York City, not Boston, were the first to begin arming themselves in 1858. See “American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries,” LO4, Bloom’s: Remember

d. Correct. Police in New York City were the first to begin arming themselves in 1858. See “American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries,” LO4, Bloom’s: Remember

4. Which law enforcement focus did Hurricane Katrina temporarily displace in favor of improved police responses to natural disasters?

a. anti-terrorism efforts

b. broken windows policing

c. community partnerships

d. training improvements

Answer: A

a. Correct. Hurricane Katrina temporarily displaced anti-terrorism efforts in favor of improved police responses to natural disasters. See “American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries,” LO5, Bloom’s: Remember

b. Incorrect. Hurricane Katrina temporarily displaced anti-terrorism efforts in favor of improved police responses to natural disasters. Issues addressed in broken windows policing are a lower priority during or in the aftermath of natural disasters. See “American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries,” LO5, Bloom’s: Remember

c. Incorrect. Hurricane Katrina temporarily displaced anti-terrorism efforts in favor of improved police responses to natural disasters. Community partnerships are important, but Hurricane Katrina highlighted the need for advanced levels of preparedness for natural disasters. See “American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries,” LO5, Bloom’s: Remember

d. Incorrect. Hurricane Katrina temporarily displaced anti-terrorism efforts in favor of improved police responses to natural disasters. Training improvements are important, but Hurricane Katrina highlighted the need for advanced levels of preparedness for natural disasters. See “American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries,” LO5, Bloom’s: Remember

5. In addition to replacing officers lost to desertions, defections, and retirements, what was among the significant rebuilding challenges the New Orleans Police Department faced following Hurricane Katrina?

a. repaving streets and roads

b. restoring healthy water supplies

c. refurbishing flooded police headquarters

d. improving city utility services

Answer: C

a. Incorrect. Refurbishing flooded police headquarters was among the significant rebuilding challenges the New Orleans Police Department faced following Hurricane Katrina. The police department is not responsible for repaving streets and roads. See “American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries,” LO5, Bloom’s: Understand

b. Incorrect. Refurbishing flooded police headquarters was among the significant rebuilding challenges the New Orleans Police Department faced following Hurricane Katrina. The police department is not responsible for restoring healthy water supplies. See “American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries,” LO5, Bloom’s: Understand

c. Correct. Refurbishing flooded police headquarters was among the significant rebuilding challenges the New Orleans Police Department faced following Hurricane Katrina. See “American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries,” LO5, Bloom’s: Understand

d. Incorrect. Refurbishing flooded police headquarters was among the significant rebuilding challenges the New Orleans Police Department faced following Hurricane Katrina. The police department is not responsible for improving city utility service. See “American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries,” LO5, Bloom’s: Understand

Chapter 1 You Decide: Police History

*Though policing is still experiencing much of the same political and budgetary constraints it’s had in the past, policing has evolved and become more professional through time. It has also reorganized and reformed to address issues of the new millennium. For example, CompStat programs reengineered police management by using sophisticated computer maps and crime statistics to facilitate timely and targeted responses to crime problems. This program also promotes accountability by holding commanders responsible for any increases in crime and requiring them to present innovative solutions to address their precincts’ crime problems.*

*This scenario focuses on the evolution of policing practices to combat crime.*

Safetown is a densely populated, urban city with a large police department. Although the agency has always had a difficult relationship with the community, the recent shooting death of a young boy has greatly increased the level of tension between citizens and the police department. A community meeting has been scheduled with the police chief and the mayor to brainstorm solutions to prevent such incidents in the future. This scenario involves the use of CompStat to reduce crime.

Let's review two concepts before you make a decision about this scenario.

Question 1

Which of the following is an important feature of CompStat?

a. weekly meetings

b. monthly meetings

c. daily meetings

d. bi-weekly meetings

Answer: A

a. Correct. A key feature of CompStat is weekly crime strategy meetings. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

b. Incorrect. A key feature of CompStat is weekly crime strategy meetings. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

c. Incorrect. A key feature of CompStat is weekly crime strategy meetings. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

d. Incorrect. A key feature of CompStat is weekly crime strategy meetings. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

Question 2

In the CompStat model, who is held responsible for any increases in crime?

a. commanders

b. lieutenants

c. patrol officers

d. chiefs

Answer: A

a. Correct. In the CompStat model commanders are held responsible for any increases in crime and expected to present solutions to address the problem. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

b. Incorrect. In the CompStat model commanders are held responsible for any increases in crime and expected to present solutions to address the problem. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

c. Incorrect. In the CompStat model commanders are held responsible for any increases in crime and expected to present solutions to address the problem. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

d. Incorrect. In the CompStat model commanders are held responsible for any increases in crime and expected to present solutions to address the problem. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO2, Bloom's: Understand

What Would You Do?

During the community meeting, several suggestions are made regarding ways in which crime, including shootings, can be prevented. Two suggestions seem particularly likely to be potential solutions to the issue: implementation of CompStat and the return of the beat system.

As the police chief, how do you move forward with these suggestions?

a. You read material on the costs of implementing each program and determine that there are not enough funds in the department's budget to successfully implement either suggestion.

b. You appoint four officers to conduct research on implementation of each suggestion, and to provide you with a detailed cost analysis of each program.

Now that you know you will not be able to implement both programs you can begin researching the best option between the two. Although cost is important, your main priorities are to reduce crime and to improve the relationship between the community and your department.

The mayor (your boss) contacts you, expressing concern over the possibility of community responses if another civilian is shot. The mayor demands that you implement a solution and is holding you personally accountable for the safety of the city. The mayor also reminds you that there is not enough money in the budget to implement both suggestions from the community meeting and wants you to ensure the best solution is put into place.

Let's review two more concepts before you make another decision about this scenario.

Question 3

What was one of the primary jobs of nineteenth-century police?

a. to serve as the enforcement arm of the political party in power

b. to serve and protect the community

c. to serve as professionals in policing

d. to serve as emergency ambulances

Answer: A

a. Correct. Nineteenth-century police served as the enforcement arm of the political party in power, while also protecting private property and controlling foreign immigrants. Although the amount of pressure politicians are able to exert on police has diminished, politicians still play a role in how police agencies are run. See "American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," LO4, Bloom's: Understand

b. Incorrect. Police work in the nineteenth century was desirable primarily because it paid much more than most other blue-collar jobs. Nineteenth-century police officers served as the enforcement arm of the political party in power, while also protecting private property and controlling foreign immigrants. Although the amount of pressure politicians are able to exert on police has diminished, politicians still play a role in how police agencies are run. See "American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," LO4, Bloom's: Understand

c. Incorrect. Professional policing did not become widespread until the twentieth century. Nineteenth-century police officers served as the enforcement arm of the political party in power, while also protecting private property and controlling foreign immigrants. Although the amount of pressure politicians are able to exert on police has diminished, politicians still play a role in how police agencies are run. See "American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," LO4, Bloom's: Understand

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Question 4

What organization became the leading voice of police reform during the first two decades of the twentieth century by consistently calling for the creation of a civil service police and for the removal of political influence and control over the police?

a. International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)

b. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

c. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

d. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Answer: A

a. Correct. The IACP is a professional society for chiefs of police and was an early attempt at police reform. It continues to be a significant force in policing today. Professional organizations like the IACP help offset the pressure politicians put on police agencies. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

b. Incorrect. One of the jobs of the federal agency ICE is to combat illegal immigration. Many states, counties and cities are requiring law enforcement to assist in this endeavor. The IACP is a professional society for chiefs of police and was an early attempt at police reform. It continues to be a significant force in policing today. Professional organizations like the IACP help offset the pressure politicians put on police agencies. See "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries," LO5, Bloom's: Understand

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What Would You Do?

The mayor (your boss) is putting a lot of political pressure on you to ensure that the best solution to prevent future shootings of civilians is implemented.

What is your response to the mayor?

a. You tell the mayor you will be implementing CompStat in the department.

b. You tell the mayor that you will be implementing a beat system in the department.

Summary A

The CompStat program was created in New York to help fight crime. It could provide the information needed to prevent future shootings of citizens. Choosing to implement CompStat in the department also demonstrates commitment to solving the problem. Taking action is a step forward in assuring members of the community that the department takes this problem seriously and is implementing solutions. However, it may be difficult to find the funding to pay for the CompStat program.

To learn more about CompStat, see "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries."

Summary B

The beat system was created by Sir Robert Peel. Officers were stationed in small permanent posts. Use of this system in your community is a good first step in reducing crime and improving the departments’ relationship with the citizens. As civilians and officers get to know each other better trust will develop. As trust with the officer's increases they will gain more information about the community and be better able to prevent crime. However, this closeness also opens up opportunities for abuse and thus more intensive level of monitoring the officers will be necessary.

To learn more about the best system, see "English Policing: Our Heritage."

Assigning a small group of officers to research the two programs will give you the information you need to make an informed decision. Costs and quality are both important considerations when deciding whether to implement CompStat, beat policing, or both.

A week later, your four police officers call you into a meeting to discuss the results of their research. They present you with a detailed budget and cost analysis and testimonials from the community, approving both the implementation of CompStat and the hiring of increased numbers of black officers.

Let's review two more concepts before you make another decision about this scenario.

Question 3

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What Would You Do?

While the officers were collecting data and compiling their report, the mayor has been very vocal and has demanded you make a decision about the programs as quickly as possible. He has offered no financial support to help the department cover the cost of any changes. Your four police officers have conducted a lot of research, provided a cost analysis, and have produced several reports for you to view.

What do you do?

a. You thank your officers for doing such a wonderful job with their research and tell them you will implement both programs and seek grant funding to pay for CompStat.

b. You thank your officers for doing such a wonderful job with their research and tell them you will implement the beat system immediately. You intend to implement CompStat next fiscal year, and you encourage the community to contact the mayor and ask him to increase the department budget.

Summary A

Giving recognition to your officers for their research demonstrates that you value your officers and appreciate their efforts. Providing positive feedback also raises morale in the department and helps keep quality officers. The beat system implementation begins right away and demonstrates to the community that you are concerned about the problem and intend to address it immediately. The addition of CompStat shows that the department is committed to solving the problem on a long-term basis. It may be challenging to find a grant to pay for CompStat but this is an issue that has gained attention across the country and financing will likely be available from a federal agency.

To learn more about CompStat, see "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries."

Summary B

Giving recognition to your officers for their research demonstrates that you value your officers and appreciate their efforts. Providing positive feedback also raises morale in the department and helps keep quality officers. The beat system implementation begins right away and demonstrates to the community that you are concerned about the problem and intend to address it immediately. The addition of CompStat shows that the department is committed to solving the problem on a long-term basis. Seeking community support for funding the CompStat program may force the mayor to provide funds for the program. However, it is likely that the mayor will be unhappy with this strategy and thus your future relationship may be strained.

To learn more about CompStat, see "American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries."

Chapter 1 Review

1. Which of the following was the primary means by which people ensured their safety prior to the creation of formal police departments?

a. hired assassins

b. reliance on the king or leader for protection

c. coming together to be collectively responsible for each other

d. designated volunteers who protected villages and families

Answer: C

a. Incorrect. Hiring an assassin is also known as contract killing. It is a form of murder in which one party hires another party to kill a target individual or group of people in exchange for payment. LO1; Bloom’s: Remember [Early Police]

b. Incorrect. It was not until the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that kings on the European continent began to assume responsibility for the administration of law. LO1; Bloom’s: Remember [Early Police]

c. Correct. People were required to take action for the benefit of others in addition to themselves. LO1; Bloom’s: Remember [Early Police]

d. Incorrect. Pledge was a form of community self-protection developed by King Alfred the Great in the latter part of the ninth century in England. LO1; Bloom’s: Remember [Early Police]

2. Which of the following strategies were used in early English history to address crime?

a. mutual pledge system

b. crime reporting

c. treasonous act

d. vigilantism

Answer: A

a. Correct. Villages and towns used the mutual pledge system during the day and the watch and ward system at night, along with the use of thief-takers to address crime. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

b. Incorrect. Crime reporting began in the 1900s and was used to measure the incidence of crime in efforts to address crime. Crime reporting was not used in early English history. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

c. Incorrect. A treasonous act occurs when a person levies war against his/her country. By definition treasonous act do not address crime. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

d. Incorrect. Vigilantism occurs when individuals take law enforcement into their own hands without legal authority. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

3. The term *cop* was derived as a nickname for police officers because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. officers were required to wear copper stars on their hats and jackets

b. officers took liberties with goods and services

c. it was a term that referred to Peel’s Bobbies

d. officers were more likely to confess if they acted inappropriately and to accept responsibility for their actions

Answer: A

a. Correct. As the text points out, officers were reluctant to wear these stars on their uniforms out of a fear that criminals would be easily able to identify them. The term cop comes from the copper stars officers were required to wear. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

b. Incorrect. A liberty is a right or privilege. The term cop did not derive from officers taking a right with goods and services. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

c. Incorrect. The London Metropolitan Police were referred to as Bobbies. This nickname was derived from Sir Robert (Bobbie) Peel because he is credited with establishing the London Metropolitan Police. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

d. Incorrect. Nineteenth century American policing was dominated by politicians. Policing during this time was notorious for brutality, corruption, and ineptness. Officer did not accept responsibility for their actions. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

4. Sir Robert Peel originally organized the London police differently from previous forms of law enforcement. These differences included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. an informal horizontal structure

b. badges to be easily concealed

c. weapons to protect police officers from criminals

d. specific areas of responsibility (beats) for officers

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. Peel wanted to organize the department in such a way that lines of communication and authority were clearly understood. LO2; Bloom’s: Remember [English Policing: Our Heritage]

b. Incorrect. Peel wanted officers distinguishable from the public by virtue of a uniform. The police badge is a part of the uniform that distinguishes them from the public. LO2; Bloom’s: Remember [English Policing: Our Heritage]

c. Incorrect. Peel believed officers should only use physical force to the extent necessary to restore order. Peel believed physical force should only be used when the exercise of persuasion, advice, and warning was insufficient. LO2; Bloom’s: Remember [English Policing: Our Heritage]

d. Correct. Peel wanted officers distinguishable from the public by virtue of a uniform; he wanted them to immerse themselves into a community and learn about the residents; and he wanted to organize the department in such a way that lines of communication and authority were clearly understood. LO2; Bloom’s: Remember [English Policing: Our Heritage]

5. Police in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the United States were ineffective and unpopular with the public because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the public wanted what amounted to a standing army in its cities and towns

b. police officers were often used as a source of political patronage and corruption

c. police officers were overpaid for the work they performed

d. police officers tended to be overqualified for the job

Answer: B

a. Incorrect. Excesses by the military in enforcing the law resulted in Congress passing the Posse Comitatus Act of 1879. The act forbade the use of military to enforce civilian law except where expressly authorized by law. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Correct. Particularly in places like New York, where Tammany Hall dominated decision making, most local politicians used the police as a tool to further their agendas. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. Early police were underpaid for their duties. The Wickersham Commission Report advocated for better pay and benefits for police officers. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Incorrect. The Wickersham Commission Report advocated for more education for police officers. Early police were not qualified to perform their job. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

6. Which of the following problems was *most* troubling for police officers in American cities during the 1960s and 1970s?

a. economic success for most people

b. equal rights for women

c. racial harmony

d. Vietnam war protests

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. Racial and gender inequality was still present during the 1960s and 1970s. Minorities did not have the same economic success as white males. LO5; Bloom’s Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Incorrect. During the 1960s and 1970s the role of women in U.S. Police departments began to change. The change was facilitated to a degree by the 1964 Civil Rights Act. LO5; Bloom’s Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. During the 1960s and 1970s the struggle for racial equality reached its peak. The struggle was accompanied by marches, demonstrations, and riots. LO5; Bloom’s Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Correct. Vietnam War protests were a significant part of American life during this period, and the demonstrations often presented problems for the police.LO5; Bloom’s Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

7. Which of the following characterized the focus of American policing in the South during the Colonial period?

a. informally providing law enforcement in communities similar to that used in England

b. paying sheriffs each arrest

c. protecting the economy by enforcing slave codes

d. allowing officers to only arrest after a warrant had been issued

Answer: C

a. Incorrect. During the Colonial period formal slave codes were enacted to support slavery and the existing economic system in the South. LO4; Bloom's: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

b. Incorrect. In the North sheriffs were not paid a salary but, like the English thief-taker, were paid fees for each arrest they made. LO4; Bloom's: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

c. Correct. The Southern economy was based in part on the free labor offered by slaves. Keeping slaves under the control of their owners was an important part of that success. Slaves who ran away were a threat to the entire structure of the economy. LO4; Bloom's: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

d. Incorrect. When immediate action was needed, people generally took matters into their own hands. A warrant was not required, which often led to vigilantism and lynching. LO4; Bloom's: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

8. In an attempt to understand the police reform of the twentieth century, which of the following persons was *most* noted for his work on the development of training of police officers?

a. August Vollmer

b. Robert Peel

c. James Q. Wilson

d. Theodore Roosevelt

Answer: A

a. Correct. Vollmer was one of the first to institute formalized training of police officers and create a training academy. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Incorrect. Robert Peel is generally credited with establishing the first English police department, the London Metropolitan Police, in 1829. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. James Q. Wilson is known for the broken windows model of policing. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Incorrect. In the 19th century, Theodore Roosevelt had attempted reform as part of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

9. In examining the role of police officers during the early nineteenth century, which of the following best characterizes their duties and responsibilities?

a. crime fighting

b. a wide array of social services

c. firefighting

d. providing medical services

Answer: B

a. Incorrect. The role of the American urban police in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was varied and often not limited to law enforcement. The role of police during the early nineteenth century included a wide array of social services. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

b. Correct. As was noted, officers cleaned streets, inspected boilers, cared for the poor and the homeless and other related social services. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

c. Incorrect. The watch and ward was designed to protect against crime, disturbances, and fire. The watch and ward system was established during the thirteenth century in England. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

d. Incorrect. As was noted, officers cleaned streets, inspected boilers, cared for the poor and the homeless and other related social services. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

10. In assessing the value of private policing on the frontier, most experts contend that private police officers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. as effective as public police officers

b. not as effective as public police officers

c. more effective than public police officers

d. only moderately effective as public police officers

Answer: C

a. Incorrect. Private police were much more effective than public law enforcement agencies on the frontier. LO4; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

b. Incorrect. Private police were much more effective than public law enforcement agencies on the frontier. LO4; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

c. Correct. Private police were much more effective than public law enforcement agencies on the frontier. Pinkerton’s officers were instrumental in apprehending notorious train and bank robbers. LO4; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

d. Incorrect. Private police were much more effective than public law enforcement agencies on the frontier. LO4; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

11. Why was two-way radio an important part of the professionalism of police officers?

a. Two-way radio allowed officers to delay responding to instructions by supervisors.

b. Two-way radio enhanced officers’ informal discussions.

c. Two-way radio improved community relations.

d. Two-way radio enhanced officers’ ability to respond to calls for service.

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. The use of the two-way radio began in the 1940s. When a call came in the police officer could be dispatched almost immediately and provided for a more rapid response to calls for service and emergencies. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

b. Incorrect. The two-way radio did not enhance officers’ informal discussions; it allowed for more rapid response to calls for service and emergencies. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

c. Incorrect. The two-way radio and the police car decreased community relations because police officers no longer had as much interaction with the public. Police officers could stay in their car and be dispatched and did not need to interact with the community to learn about problems in the area. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

d. Correct. Recall that in the chapter all of these technological advances helped officers to become much more effective in the performance of their duties. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

12. If a police officer searched a person’s home without a warrant and didn’t have the owner’s permission, which Supreme Court case would the officer likely be violating?

a. *Mapp v. Ohio*

b. *Gregg v. Georgia*

c. *Graham v. Connor*

d. *Brown v. Board of Education*

Answer: A

a. Correct. The *Mapp* case clarified the issue of search and seizure by outlining when and under what circumstances should an officer obtain a warrant. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Incorrect. In the *Gregg v. Georgia* case the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the argument that capital punishment in and of itself constituted “cruel and unusual punishment”. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. The *Graham v. Connor* case was a U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that an objective reasonableness standard should be applied when determining if excessive force was used by a police officer. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Incorrect. The *Brown v. Board of Education* case desegregated schools all over the nation. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

13. Which of the following contributed to the decreases in the crime rate during the 1980s and 1990s?

a. traditional patrol as a form of policing

b. victim-based policing

c. problem-focused policing

d. CompStat

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. Traditional patrol is not one of the contributions that is credited with contributing to the decrease in crime rate during the 1980s and 1990s. Several new developments, not traditional patrol, contributed to the decrease in crime rate. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Incorrect. Victim-based or victim-oriented policing did not become popular until the 2000s. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. Problem-solving policing, not problem-focused policing was view by some criminologists as a factor in reducing crime during the 1980s and 1990s. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Correct. Although criminologists and practitioners may disagree on all the factors that resulted in a reduction in crime, CompStat created a level of accountability and analysis that allows for specific targeting of crime prone areas. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

14. The aftermath of the Rodney King verdict, which initially exonerated the four police officers charged with excessive use of force, resulted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. over $1 billion in property damage

b. improved race relations in Los Angeles

c. a dramatic reduction in crime

d. reductions in corruption by police officers

Answer: A

a. Correct. Although there were other damages associated with the riots, including the loss of thousands of jobs and arrests for looting and other crimes, the most significant was the damage to property destroyed by arson. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Incorrect. The Rodney King verdict had a negative impact on race relations in Los Angeles. It set the police back 30 years in the progress they had made in improving relationships with the community. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. The riots that occurred in response to the Rodney King case led to the death of 54 people, 2,383 injuries, and damage to 5,200 building. Many of the building were damaged by arson. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Incorrect. Police corruption occurs when police officers break commit misconduct for personal gain. The officers in the Rodney King case did not receive personal gain from their actions, so this case would not have an impact on police corruption. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

15. Which of the following was the *most* important event following 9/11 by the federal government?

a. suspending some constitutional rights of citizens in an effort to provide enhanced safety in cities around the country

b. using the military to enhance the civilian police departments in cities across the country

c. employing military contractors to support police officers in “hot spot” areas

d. creating the Department of Homeland Security

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. The constitutional rights of citizens were not suspended. Citizens still maintained their rights. The USA Patriot Act gave law enforcement new abilities in their pursuit of possible terrorists. Many American believe it threatened their civil liberties but it did not suspend them. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Incorrect. Within the United States local, state, and federal law enforcement began to focus on antiterrorism in the United States while the military was used to wage war on Iraq. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. At least $5 million a week was spend on police overtime to expand patrols on the streets focusing on government building, tourist attractions, financial institutions and other “hot spot” areas. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Correct. Although there were many strategies created to address terrorism, the most significant one was creating the Department of Homeland Security. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

16. Imagine you are a police officer during a hurricane or natural disaster. Which of the following is the *most* important thing should you consider as a potential problem for police officers?

a. damage to property by looters and vandals

b. damage to police cruisers

c. damage to courthouse records

d. power outages for citizens

Answer: A

a. Correct. Although all of these are problems, looting and damage to property by criminals would be the greatest priority for police officers. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Incorrect. Although damage to police cars is a problem the police have a greater concern for protecting citizens from looting and damage caused by criminal actions. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. Evidence from 3,000 criminal cases in New Orleans was submerged in toxic floodwaters, but preventing additional crimes just as looting and property damage are a higher priority to police officers. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Incorrect. Although power outages are a problem, looting and damage to property by criminals would be the greatest priority for police officers. LO5; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

17. In ancient Rome, which of the following groups was responsible initially for patrolling the streets at night and firefighting?

a. Praetorian Guard

b. Vigiles

c. Urban Cohorts

d. Provost

Answer: B

a. Incorrect. The Praetorian Guard was a select group of highly qualified members of the military established by the Roman emperor Augustus to protect him and his palace. LO1; Bloom’s: Remember [Early Police]

b. Correct. The Vigiles began as firefighters and were eventually given law enforcement responsibilities, patrolling Rome’s streets day and night. LO1; Bloom’s: Remember [Early Police]

c. Incorrect. The Urban Cohorts of ancient Rome were created to counterbalance the power of the Praetorian Guard. They served as police officers. LO1; Bloom’s: Remember [Early Police]

d. Incorrect. The Provost of the late Roman Empire was a government leader. LO1; Bloom’s: Remember [Early Police]

18. What was significant about Henry Fielding’s Bow Street Runners?

a. They were paid for using public funds.

b. They used innovative methods of tracking stolen items by collaborating with pawnbrokers.

c. They were experienced criminals themselves and understood what motivated offenders

d. Their ability to investigate and solve crimes and solve them distinguished them.

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. The Bow Street Runners were not paid by public funds but were permitted to accept thief-taker rewards. They were also one of the first to use data to solve crimes. LO2; Bloom’s: Remember [English Policing: Our Heritage]

b. Incorrect. The Bow Street Runners methods were not what distinguished them, it was their success as a private group. Their success led to them becoming publicly financed. They were also one of the first to use data to solve crimes. LO2; Bloom’s: Remember [English Policing: Our Heritage]

c. Incorrect. The Bow Street Runners were a small investigative unit that attempted to decrease burglaries, robberies, and thefts by asking pawnbrokers to notify them when stolen property was brought into pawnshops. LO2; Bloom’s: Remember [English Policing: Our Heritage]

d. Correct. The Bow Street Runners were very successful as a private group in investigating crimes and discovering the culprits. They were also one of the first to use data to solve crimes. LO2; Bloom’s: Remember [English Policing: Our Heritage]

19. You are a police consultant and are asked to design a program to decrease juvenile crime in a neighborhood by using volunteers, residents, and officers. What portion of Peel’s Metropolitan police model would apply to this situation?

a. community policing

b. improved race relations

c. excessive use of force by officers

d. autonomy and distance from the public

Answer: A

a. Correct. With an emphasis on harmony and collaboration with the community, Peel’s ideas became the backdrop or foundation of modern-day community policing. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

b. Incorrect. Peel’s Nine Principles did not include the focus on improving race relations. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

c. Incorrect. A program using volunteers, residents, and officers would focus on the relationship with the community not the excessive use of force by officers. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

d. Incorrect. If you are asked to design a program that uses volunteers and residents, you must work together, not create distance between the police and community. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

20. Historical documents about American police departments in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries showed police departments had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a chronic problem of locating and hiring qualified personnel

b. solved the problem of corruption and brutality by officers

c. been given the responsibility for addressing population decreases

d solved the problem of crime in most communities

Answer: A

a. Correct. Law enforcement officers were routinely less than qualified and departments had great difficulty finding adequate people to serve as police officers. LO3; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

b. Incorrect. Police departments during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were plagued by corruption and brutality. LO3; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

c. Incorrect. The population in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries increased from 1790 to 1845, New York City’s population rose from 33,000 to 370,000 people. LO3; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

d. Incorrect. With the increase in population and poverty during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, crime dramatically increased. LO3; Bloom’s: Understand [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

21. In early police departments, what was common practice regarding recruits and new officers?

a. Police recruits received extensive training prior to being allowed to patrol.

b. There were strict qualification requirements for all recruits.

c. Officers on patrol had strict guidelines and little latitude to use their own discretion.

d. Little or no training existed for police recruits.

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. In early police departments there was no training for recruits. LO3; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: The Colonial Experience]

b. Incorrect. Often people were given the job of police officer despite not meeting the qualifications, if any even existed. LO3; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: The Colonial Experience]

c. Incorrect. Officers had very little guidance. They were issued a police manual and were allowed to operate without supervision. LO3; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: The Colonial Experience]

d. Correct. Often people were given the job of police officer despite not meeting the qualifications, if any even existed. There was no training for recruits. They were issued a police manual, sometimes a complete uniform—sometimes not, and allowed to operate without supervision. LO3; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: The Colonial Experience]

22. Which of the following notorious criminals did the Pinkerton detectives NOT apprehend during the 1800s?

a. Butch Cassidy

b. the Sundance Kid

c. members of the James Gang

d. Wild Bill Hickok

Answer: D

a. Incorrect. Pinkerton’s detectives were responsible for arresting many famous train robbers and notorious gangsters including Butch Cassidy. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

b. Incorrect. Pinkerton’s detectives were responsible for arresting many famous train robbers and notorious gangsters including Harry Longbaugh, the Sundance Kid. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

c. Incorrect. Pinkerton’s detectives were responsible for arresting many famous robbers and gangsters, including Members of the James Gang. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

d. Correct. Pinkerton’s detectives were responsible for many famous train and bank robbers, but Wild Bill Hickok was not considered a criminal. LO4; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries]

23. Imagine you are Sir Robert Peel and you have just been approved to create a police force in London in 1829. One of your biggest challenges will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. keeping local politicians from meddling in your affairs

b. finding qualified personnel to hire who reflect your philosophy

c. finding the funds to pay salaries

d. advertising to the public

Answer: B

a. Incorrect. The control of the Bobbies was delegated to the home secretary. The police were ultimately responsible to the public. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

b. Correct. The biggest challenge for Peel was implementing his philosophy by having the types of officers who understood their role and would balance law enforcement with community relations. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

c. Incorrect. The biggest challenge for Peel was implementing his philosophy by having the types of officers who understood their role and would balance law enforcement with community relations. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

d. Incorrect. Advertising to the public was not a concern for Peel because the officers were responsible for securing the cooperation of the public. LO2; Bloom’s: Understand [English Policing: Our Heritage]

24. The passage of the Volstead Act, more commonly known as Prohibition, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. did not impact the crime rate in the United States

b. was a widely popular law among the public

c. was a significant event in the development of organized crime in the United States

d. was responsible for the creation of Alcoholics Anonymous as a treatment model

Answer: C

a. Incorrect. The Volstead Act resulted in traditional organized crime families becoming involved in the manufacture and sale of alcohol. After the Volstead Act as repealed the organized crime families used their capital to participate in other criminal activities. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Incorrect. The Volstead Act was not popular among the public and demand for alcohol continued, leading the illegal manufacture and sale of alcohol by organized crime families. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Correct. By all accounts, the money generated from the illegal manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol infused organized crime with vast amounts of money that they then parlayed into other business ventures. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Incorrect. The Volstead Act forbade the sale and manufacture of alcohol. It was not responsible for the creation of Alcoholics Anonymous as a treatment model. Alcoholics Anonymous was created in 1950, many years after The Volstead Act was repealed. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

25. In the development of his approach to police administration, O. W. Wilson placed great emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the use of technology

b. managerial efficiency

c. increased use of weaponry for officers

d. improved tactics to effect arrests

Answer: B

a. Incorrect. Wilson’s approach placed emphasis on managerial efficiency not the use of technology. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

b. Correct. Wilson’s approach was to address gaps in the operation of police departments from the management of officers. Wilson placed emphasis on managerial efficiency. He authored two textbooks on police management. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

c. Incorrect. Wilson’s approach placed emphasis on managerial efficiency not the increased use of weaponry for officers. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]

d. Incorrect. Wilson’s approach placed emphasis on managerial efficiency not improved tactics to effect arrests. LO5; Bloom’s: Remember [American Policing: Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries]