

***Criminological Theory 1st edition Higgins Test
Bank***

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Chapter 2

Classical School Theories

1. According to Classical School, _____ and _____ are the two central determinants of human behavior.

- *a. pain and pleasure
- b. right and wrong
- c. ethos and moros
- d. rationality and determinism

2. The Classical School is a product of the _____, which placed an emphasis on free will and rational thought as basis of human behavior.

- a. common law
- b. Magna Carta
- c. Code of Hammurabi
- *d. Enlightenment

3. Jeremy Bentham, a Classical theorist, asserted that people weigh pain or punishment against pleasure from crime. He termed this decision as _____.

- a. determinism
- *b. hedonistic calculus
- c. rationality
- d. cost-benefit determinism

4. Which of the following are policy implications of the Classical School?

- a. determinate sentencing
- b. truth-in-sentencing
- c. incapacitation
- *d. all of the above

Type: E

1. Classical theorist Cesare Beccaria stated that in order for punishment to be effective, it must have three components. Name those three components and give an example of how each one is effectively/not effectively used in the criminal justice system (12 points).

- a. Swift, certain and severe – examples will vary based on student

Type: E

2. According to Routine Activities Theory, name the three elements that must be present for a crime to occur and give an example of each as it relates to crime (12 points).

- a. Motivated offender, suitable target, lack of capable guardianship – examples will vary based on student