

Review Questions

Chapter 1

- 1. Why is social order important?**
 - a. It is necessary because it maintains a fair and just society.
- 2. What is the consensus viewpoint and how does it relate to maintaining social order?**
 - a. Theorists who adopt the consensus viewpoint emphasize the degree to which people agree about what is right and what is wrong. Widely held beliefs or community standards guide the way in which everybody behaves. Consensus viewpoint = social order was best described as emerging from a commonly held set of values and beliefs; common value system; people agree to standards of behavior
- 3. What is the conflict perspective and how does it relate to maintaining social order?**
 - a. Small minorities of powerful persons manipulate the legal system in order to preserve their advantage. Conflict perspective: social order was best described as emerging due to power and coercion
- 4. Explain what a norm is.**
 - a. A norm is a standard of behavior; they make social interaction and routine predictable.
- 5. What is a folkway? A more?**
 - a. Folkways pertain to behavioral expectations that deal with minor norms; a violation of this generally results in a very mild sanction (ex: various rules of etiquette). A more is a normative standard that evokes a strong reaction if violated (ex: murder, incest).
- 6. What is deviant behavior?**
 - a. Deviant behavior is any action that exceeds social tolerance levels or oversteps the boundaries established by the folkways and mores
- 7. Give an example of an informal social control device. Why is this device so powerful?**
 - a. Informal social control is actions taken by people to sanction behavior; a positive informal social control rewards people for certain behavior (making the Dean's list for good grades). A negative informal social control device adversely affects the person whose behavior is not in compliance. Ostracism is another powerful technique. Groups will isolate the transgressor and refuse to involve that person in social activities. Vigilantism occurs whenever people band together to provide greater security than that which the criminal justice system provides.
- 8. Give an example of a formal social control device.**
 - a. The law and the criminal justice system. Law, in this sense, refers to the criminal statutes that the legislative branch of government enacts.
- 9. Distinguish a gemeinschaft from a gesellschaft society.**
 - a. Gemeinschaft is a small community with primary relationships (parent and child) and face-to-face interaction. Gesellschaft is a large

community with secondary relationships (basically strangers) and roles.

10. What does the term primary relationship mean?

- a. Refers to the ability of people to behave in a close and intimate way; each person knows the other party very well and has an emotional attachment to that individual (parent and child, husband and wife)

11. What does the term secondary relationship mean?

- a. Social discourse between strangers or people who do not share a very close bond.

12. What is anomie?

- a. Anomie refers to a state of normlessness. It means that people no longer feel attached to the common conscience or accountable to others.

13. What benefits accompany the transition from a gemeinschaft society to a gesellschaft society?

- a. As the population size grows and physical density increases, a large number of people occupying a limited area results in more complexity. This increased diversity is evident in an expanded division of labor. The division of labor means that jobs become more specialized. People work at a single task and acquire greater proficiency, making them more self-sufficient.

14. What is a tithing? Was it an informal or formal social control technique?

- a. It is a formal social control technique. It is a subdivided tun; units consisting of ten families; every male over the age of twelve belonged to one; the tithing was responsible for the behavior of all its members; if one committed a crime, the entire tithing was held accountable for that persons actions.

15. What does the hue and cry mean?

- a. Chief tithing man rounded up all the other members and this posse would begin searching for the wayward individual; when the tithing located the violator, the members took this person into custody and either punished the crook or confined the deviant member until the authorities reached the tun

16. Connect the terms shire and reeve and explain what they mean.

- a. Shire= county; person in charge of this county was given the name shire-reeve. This term, as well as the office and its duties, was the forerunner of the sheriff.

17. Describe the night watch system.

- a. Voluntary surveillance mechanism; all the townspeople took turns watching over the city and guarding the gates against unwanted intruders. If a fire broke out, the person on watch would sound an alarm to awaken the citizenry and mobilize them against the threat.

18. What did the Statute of Winchester in 1285 accomplish?

- a. It established the office of the parish constable. A volunteer would assume this position for one year. This person was responsible for

coordinating the night watch system and making sure that all able-bodied men took turn standing watch.

19. What is entrepreneurial avocation policing?

- a. Private civilians perform law enforcement tasks on a part-time basis and get paid for their productivity

20. Why were the thief takers an imperfect solution in the effort to control deviant behavior?

- a. They easily learned how to reap handsome sums of reward money through various combinations of lying and framing innocent persons.

21. Who was Sir Robert Peel?

- a. The "father of modern policing".

22. Select any three principles in figure 1.1 and explain what they mean.

- a. Good appearance demands respect → officers all wore uniforms
- b. The distribution of crime news is essential → making the public aware of crime that is occurring
- c. The absence of crime will best prove the efficiency of the police → when there is no crime, the use of police will prove to be beneficial

23. What three major concerns did Sir Robert Peel have to resolve when forming the Bobbies?

- a. First, this new police force was not armed. Although these officers did carry short truncheons or batons, they concealed these tools underneath their coats from public view. The subtle emphasis here was on authority as opposed to brute force. Peel wished to avoid angry confrontations between the public and his officers. A second concern centered upon the issue of whether the police should wear a distinctive uniform. On the one hand, uniforms symbolize a military presence. On the other hand, they are distinct and noticeable, increasing public trust and accountability. The public outcry surrounding the insertion of the police as political spies convinced Peel to outfit his officers in a distinctive and easily recognizable garb. A third worry dealt with the activities that would occupy the attention of these new officers. Peel wanted these unarmed and uniformed men to be out and about in public view. The sheer visibility of the officers on patrol would diminish the ability of the criminal element to prey upon innocent citizens. Besides this deterrence, the appearance of officers in public would help establish a bond of trust between them and the citizenry.

24. What is vigilantism mean and why did the early frontier people resort to it?

- a. Vigilantism refers to people taking the law into their own hands in order to regain control and to secure values that they think are appropriate. The early frontier people resorted to this because they encountered roving bands of outlaws and marauders. These lawless drifters did nothing more than wreak havoc upon the settlers. The pioneers hunted down these intruders and worked hard to rid the surrounding area of these nuisances.