

## Exam 4

The questions below are your exact questions that will appear on your Final Exam. There will be 30 multiple choice questions and T/F and 2 randomly chosen short answer questions. The Final Exam will be administered on Blackboard, and it will be made available from December 15th to December 19th (11:59 pm).

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- 1. Which of the following is characteristic of mainstream criminology?
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a variety of perspectives that challenge basic assumptions of mainstream criminology.
- 3. All of the following statements pertaining to critical criminology are true except that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Which theory centers on the argument that individuals are deviant mainly because they have been identified as such by others?
- 5. Which of the following terms is used by labeling theory to refer to an agent or official who is concerned with creating and labeling new categories of deviance?
- 6. In labeling theory, "secondary deviance" is used to refer to crimes that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the initial deviant act itself.
- 8. Which of the following is a valid critique of labeling theory?
- 9. Braithwaite's shaming theory calls for which of the following?
- 10. Which area of thought by W. E. B. Du Bois often overlooked for his contributions to?
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ is an approach that takes the view that criminology has been biased and does not express the female viewpoint.
- 12. "Androcentric bias" refers to the tendency to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13. Which of the following refers to the proposal that female crime would increase as women assumed more assertive positions in society?
- 14. What is the central theme for critical/radical feminists?
- 15. "Patriarchy" refers to a society in which \_\_\_\_\_.
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ feminism is the dominant approach today in feminist criminology.
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_ sees capitalism and patriarchy as creating inequality and crime.
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_ views male aggression and control of female sexuality as the basis of patriarchy and the subordination of women.

- \_\_\_ 19. Which of the following brings together criminology with a transcendental or religious approach as it seeks to mediate conflict, assist victims, and reintegrate offenders into the community?
- \_\_\_ 20. Which of the following names capitalism and inequality as being at the root of crime?

### **True/False**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

- \_\_\_ 1. In mainstream criminology, the emphasis had been on the criminal rather than on the social control machinery.
- \_\_\_ 2. Critical criminology consists of a variety of perspectives that challenge basic assumptions of mainstream criminology.
- \_\_\_ 3. Critical criminologists see themselves as champions of the underdog and sometimes as prophets of a new social order.
- \_\_\_ 4. A major premise of critical theory is that it emphasizes economic, racial, and sexual inequality.
- \_\_\_ 5. The liberation thesis claims that as women assumed more assertive positions in society, they would participate in more previously “masculine” activities including crime; however, little support has been found.
- \_\_\_ 6. Feminists criticize traditional criminology for its androcentric bias.
- \_\_\_ 7. Meda Chesney-Lind gave voice to the study of female criminality, enhancing the status of such research.
- \_\_\_ 8. New critical criminology views the causes of crime owing to class, ethnic, and patriarchal relations endemic in society.
- \_\_\_ 9. Programs such as restorative justice fit with the peacemaking theme.
- \_\_\_ 10. Marxist criminologists often reject the positivistic tradition of analyzing crime causation through objective and empirical analysis.

### **Short Answer Questions**

1. Compare and contrast mainstream criminology and critical criminology. How are the two alike? How do they differ?
2. According to Marxist criminologists, why does the criminal justice system target the poor?
3. What are the questions feminist criminology attempts to answer?

4. Name one of the areas of study engaged in by feminist criminologists. Describe this area of study.
5. What is the relationship between female liberation and crime, according to feminist criminologists?