**Law Enforcement DC 2**

**Assignment 2**

**Review the study guide, and then answer the questions that follow. Submit your answers to** [**rschwill@bartlettschools.org**](mailto:rschwill@bartlettschools.org) **.**

1. The U.S. Constitution is the:

* supreme law of the land. As such, it is the basis for all law in the United States.

2. Any law that violates the Constitution as ultimately determined by the U.S. Supreme Court will be declared unconstitutional and will not be enforced.

3. Federal statutes are enacted by the:

* U.S. Congress

4. State statues are laws enacted by:

* state legislatures, and

5. A Federal statute applies to:

* all states

6. A state statute applies only within:

* the state’s borders

7. There are \_\_\_\_ different criminal codes in this country.

* 52

8. The first ten amendments of the United States constitution are called:

* The Bill of Rights

9. Four important “excuse” defenses are:

* Infancy – to young; under 7 yoa
* Insanity – can’t tell right from wrong
* Intoxication Voluntary or Involuntary
* Mistake - Duh

10. The lower recognizes two types of intoxication, whether from drugs or alcohol:

* 1- Voluntary
* 2 -Involuntary

11. The four most important Justification Defenses are:

* Duress – Family held hostage
* Self-Defense -
* Necessity – had no choice
* Entrapment – Police made me do it

12. Deadly force can be used in self-defense if there is a reasonable belief that imminent death or will otherwise result, if:

* A. the attacker is using unlawful force
* B. The defender has not initiated or provoked the attack
* C. There is no other possible repose or alternate way out of the life threatening situation

13. The legally recognized privilege to protect one’s self and one’s property from injury by another is called:

* Self -Defense

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a justification defense that criminal law allows when a police officer or government agent deceives a defendant into wrongdoing

* Entrapment

15.The Three Eras of American Policing are:

* 1) Political Era - Corruption
* 2) Reform Era – Professional Model
* 3) Community Era= Community Policing

16. The Wickersham Commission focused on two areas of American policing that needed reform:

* 1. Police brutality
* 2. The corrupting Influence of politics

17. Reformers of the time took the commission’s findings as a call for the professionalization of the American police and initiated the progressive or:

* Reform Era in American Policing

18. August Vollmer, the police chief of Berkeley, California, from 1905 to 1932, was known as the:

* father of modern police administration.

19. O W Wilson promoted a style of policing known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, in an attempt to remove politics from police work.

* professional model

20. Under the professional model police chiefs took:

* more control over their departments.

21. Instead of being members of the community, police officers were now seen almost as intruders, patrolling the streets in the anonymity of their automobiles.

22. In striving for professionalism, the police appeared to have lost touch:

* with the citizens they were supposed to be serving.

23. In the 1970s the country was hit by a crime wave. Thus, police were forced to combine efforts to improve community relations with:

aggressive and innovative crime-fighting strategies

24. Police departments began to focus on proactive strategies, that is, strategies aimed at:

* stopping crimes before they are committed.

25. As noted in chapter one, the vast majority of all police officers work in small and medium size police departments.

26. The U.S. Dept. of Justice created in 1870, is still the primary law enforcement agency:

in the country.

27. When police officers use their judgment in deciding which offenses to punish and which to ignore, they are said to be

* using discretion.

28. Training has two components:

a) Police academy

b) Field training

29. The police academy is run by a state or a police academy, and provides recruits with a controlled militarized

environment in which they receive:

their introduction into the world of a police officer

30. The field training takes place outside the confines of the police academy. A recruit is paired with an experienced officer known as a:

Field Training officer (FTO).

31. Field training gives officers their first taste of:

Informal Rules

32. One of the goals of the police reformers, especially in the fifties, was to lessen the corrupting influence of politicians. The result was a move toward:

a militaristic organization of the police.

33. Delegation of authority is a critical component in the chain of command, especially in larger departments. The chief of police delegates to the division chiefs who delegate to:

commanders and so on down the line.

34. In keeping with the need to delegate authority, police departments in large cities divide their jurisdictions into:

Precincts

35. In the era of professional policing, the double yardstick of statistical efficiency for police have been:

response time and arrest rates

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the time elapsed between the instant a call for service is received and the instant the police arrive on the scene has become a benchmark for police efficiency

Response time

37. The Dallas Police had instituted differential response strategy in which the department distinguishes among different calls for service so that it can respond:

more quickly to the most serious incidents

38. Both theories are based on the philosophy that to prevent and control crime effectively, police need to form partnerships:

with members of the community

39. This revolution has been fueled by the emergence of two theories of police strategies, now combined under the umbrella of community policing:

* a) community policing
* b) problem oriented policing

40. Both theories are based on the philosophy that to prevent and control crime effectively, police need to form partnerships with members of the community = Community Policing

41. This type of activity is a Directed Patrol. Such patrols are specifically designed to deal with crimes that commonly occur in certain locations and under circumstances that:

* provide police with opportunity for preparation.

42. The responsibility of finding "who dunnit" is delegated to the investigator, most commonly known as the:

* detective.

43. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, police have the most dangerous job in the United States, with 261 of every 1,000 officers targets of:

* nonfatal violence each year.

44. According to the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, policing is one of the ten most:

* stressful occupations in the country.

**Answer the following questions and then email your answers to** [**rschwill@bartlettschools.org**](mailto:rschwill@bartlettschools.org)**.**

In light of the Coronavirus controversies regarding state and federal jurisdiction on our freedoms, do you think that the Constitution is still a viable way of governing, and why or why not?

We have studied the Bill of Rights this year regarding freedom of assembly and speech, search and seizure, cruel and unusual punishment. Which of these rights from the Bill of Rights do you think is the most important and why?

You have been assigned to improve police training. How would you do it?

The Professional Model of policing was cold and impersonal strict enforcement of the law. Community Policing is built around building strong community bonds and helping people in their neighborhoods improve their quality of life as well as enforcing crime. Which do you think is a better way to use and why?