**Test Bank**

**Chapter 1**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A history of the prison in Canada must be part of and engaged with three other histories. Which of the following was NOT one of the three discussed in your textbook?
2. The building of colonial infrastructures
3. The political development of Canada
4. The changing approaches to penal philosophy across the modern world
5. The move from agrarian to industrial societies
6. Which of the following is not one of the three related developments of the pre-Confederation period that transformed both the role of the prison within the system of criminal punishment and the nature and purpose of imprisonment itself?
7. The much greater use of imprisonment
8. That changes were made to existing carceral institutions
9. Advances in technology for punishment techniques
10. The construction of Kingston Penitentiary
11. Prison discipline does NOT include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Worsening of prison conditions
13. Work programs
14. Internal order
15. Great security
16. The first separate female prison in British North America for female prisoners was in which province?
17. Quebec
18. Ontario
19. Alberta
20. Halifax
21. The silent system for housing inmates entailed:
22. Housing inmates separately but allowing them to eat and work together in silence
23. Forcing them to stay together all the time in silence
24. Putting them in solitary confinement
25. Not allowing visitors or interaction with guards or people in positions of authority
26. The separate system entailed:
27. Housing them separately, but allowing them to work and eat together
28. Keeping inmates in solitary confinement, living and working alone in their cells
29. Not allowing visitors or interaction with guards or people in positions of authority
30. Organizing them into separate groups based on the crimes committed
31. In the 1800s, “modern” values of reformation were linked to:
32. Punishment
33. Rehabilitation
34. Release
35. Safety
36. What is the “mark system”?
37. It allows inmates to earn educational credits.
38. A graduated system whereby inmates move from solitary confinement to various forms of congregated activities through work and good behaviour.
39. A system where bad behaviour results in physical punishments, while good behaviour means rewards such as more social activities.
40. The “grades” inmates receive when they are up for parole.
41. It was argued that separate reformatories were needed for juvenile prisoners because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
42. neglect at home and influence of adult prisoners
43. they are young and do not understand their crimes
44. they needed the space in adult prisons
45. they are less likely to be rehabilitated than adult prisoners
46. Under the British North America Act, federal powers became responsible for:
47. Dismantling the individual provincial prisons
48. The establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries
49. The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons
50. Everything related to penitentiaries and their prisoners
51. What is the two-year rule?
52. Sentences could not be longer than 2 years
53. Sentences had to be longer than 2 years
54. If the prisoner shows good behaviour for at least 2 years their sentence will be reduced by at least that much
55. Those sentenced to two year or more were sent to a federal institution, with sentences of two years less a day being served in provincial ones
56. What year did Canada pass its first Penitentiary Act?
57. 1898
58. 1901
59. 1868
60. 1912
61. Since World War II there are now more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ federal institutions.
62. 20
63. 50
64. 100
65. 75
66. Sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act do not apply to:
67. Older prisoners
68. The federal government
69. The territories
70. The provinces
71. The federal government has always been responsible for:
72. Older prisoners
73. The provinces handling of prisons
74. Younger prisoners
75. The territories handling of prisons
76. Guardhouses were used for:
77. Storing food during harsh winters
78. Housing offenders
79. A safe place for prison guards
80. Border security
81. The first territorial jail in the western part of Canada opened in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
82. Edmonton
83. Calgary
84. Regina
85. Victoria
86. Due to a concern for security and economy in Alberta, prisoners were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
87. put to work on farms
88. immediately put in prison
89. made to work in prison
90. ignored completely
91. Provincial prison numbers did not simply reflect population change, they rose and fell with changes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
92. attitudes
93. weather
94. location
95. crime rates
96. Which was the last province to have, at minimum, a separate women’s prison wing?
97. Alberta
98. Manitoba
99. Ontario
100. Saskatchewan
101. The Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women and the Ontario Central Prison were created to:
102. Be intermediate institutions between the local jails and the national penitentiaries
103. Deal solely with special inmate populations
104. Foster an atmosphere of fear through physical punishments
105. Ease inmates with long sentences back into society
106. The Mercer Reformatory was Canada’s first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
107. prison for women
108. halfway house
109. rehabilitation centre for juvenile offenders
110. workhouse
111. Which prison’s operation broadly reflected the ideas of the emerging feminist movement of that period?
112. Kingston penitentiary
113. The Mercer Reformatory
114. The Ontario Central Prison
115. Regina Penitentiary
116. Which prison was deemed a failure?
	* 1. Kingston penitentiary
		2. The Mercer Reformatory
		3. The Ontario Central Prison
		4. Regina Penitentiary
117. Prison labour was mandated in the:
118. Charter of Rights and Freedoms
119. British North America Act
120. Penitentiary Act
121. Canada Act
122. The purpose of prison labour was to:
123. Provide them job skills upon release
124. Make a big profit for the prison owners
125. Give prisoners exercise
126. Make prison time harder
127. Parole allowed inmates to:
128. Serve part of their time in the community
129. Have their charges dropped
130. Be declared a free man
131. Work harder
132. Overall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the primary goal of prisons.
133. Punishment
134. Rehabilitation
135. Safety
136. Profit
137. Which of the following is not one of the major investigations that inquired into the state of the penitentiary system between the mid-1930s and 1961?
138. The Archambault Report
139. The James Report
140. The Fauteux Report
141. The Ouimet Report
142. Which report was the first influential document focused on rehabilitation as the principal goal of prisons?
143. The Archambault Report
144. The James Report
145. The Fauteux Report
146. The Ouimet Report
147. Which report pointed to the extent of overcrowding in prisons?
148. The Archambault Report
149. The James Report
150. The Fauteux Report
151. The Ouimet Report

**True or False Questions**

1. Prisons were first built in what is now Canada starting in the 1670s.
2. Early prison sentences focused mostly on physical punishments including banishment.
3. Early prisons only held those accused of serious crimes.
4. After the hanging of John Lee for highway robbery in Halifax in 1834, hangings were used for any serious offences.
5. Prison sentences in the 1800s were usually longer than one year.
6. Only in Upper Canada was there an alternative to prison that could be used by the courts as a sentence – banishment.
7. Prison discipline in the 1800s was defined as great physical punishment.
8. Common jails were used for pre-trial confinement, short-term prison sentences, and housing those judged insane.
9. The 1900s saw the first official attempts to generate statistics on local jails.
10. The building of prisons for women has been the subject of most extensive study in Canadian prison history.
11. Prisons in the United Kingdom developed slower and were less intense than in Canada and the United States.
12. Kingston Penitentiary was based on the Auburn model employed by New York.
13. The Brown Commission highlighted the lack of physical punishments administered at Kingston Penitentiary.
14. Upper Canada was alone among the major colonies in not constructing a penitentiary by name.
15. The inclusion of chaplains and religious services in the 1850s had a great impact on rates of recidivism.
16. The “mark system” was a way for inmates to earn educational credits while in prison.
17. Kingston Penitentiary never had a separate women’s ward.
18. Juvenile prisoners were housed with adults until the 1900s.
19. Confederation saw the maintenance and management of carceral institutions moved to individual provinces instead of a centralized federal system.
20. The two-year rule establishes that sentences of two year or more were sent to a federal institution; however, for two years less a day being served in provincial ones.
21. Of the western provinces Alberta had the most jails.
22. Provincial jails served as refuges for the poor and homeless.

**Short Answer Questions**

* + 1. Explain the silent and separate prison systems for housing inmates?
		2. Describe the Crofton system.
		3. List the three major reports from the mid-1930s to the 1960s, their main findings and recommendations.
		4. What is Kingston Penitentiary and why is it important to the history of prisons in Canada?
		5. What was the “mark system” as described in your textbook.
		6. Why were prisons in the United Kingdom slower to develop and less intense than in Canada and the United States?
		7. Explain the purpose of early prisons and who was held there.
		8. List the three related developments of the pre-Confederation period that transformed both the role of the prison within the system of criminal punishment and the nature and purpose of imprisonment itself.
		9. Briefly discuss the construction of Kingston Penitentiary.
		10. What are the roles and responsibilities of both provincial and federal bodies with regards to prisons?
		11. What are the pros and cons of punishment versus rehabilitation?

**Essay Questions**

1. The chapter overview ends with the question: “given that history is an endless catalogue of failure of the initial grand vision, why has the ideal of the prison not been abandoned and an alternative seriously examined?” Explore this question using evidence from the textbook to support your claims.
2. It was argued that prisons at this time were meant to punish, deter and reform. Do you believe they met these objectives? Why or why not? Use material from the chapter to support your arguments.
3. Discuss the three major reports that investigated the prison system in the 1900s. How did they follow the trajectory of the prison system and how did they differ? What made them significant for their time?

**Answer Key**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1.
2. **d** (p. 4)
3. **c** (pp. 6-7)
4. **a** (p. 7)
5. **a** (p. 7)
6. **a** (p. 8)
7. **b** (p. 8)
8. **a** (p. 9)
9. **b** (p. 9)
10. **a** (p. 10)
11. **b** (p. 10)
12. **d** (p. 10)
13. **c** (p. 11)
14. **b** (p. 12)
15. **c** (p. 12)
16. **d** (p.12)
17. **b** (p.12)
18. **c** (p. 12)
19. **a** (p. 12)
20. **a** (pp.12-13)
21. **d** (p. 13)
22. **a** (p.13)
23. **a** (p. 13)
24. **b** (pp. 13-14)
25. **c** (p. 14)
26. **c** (pp. 14-15)
27. **d** (p. 15)
28. **a** (p. 15)
29. **a** (p. 15)
30. **b** (pp. 16-17)
31. **a** (p. 17)
32. **c** (p. 17)

**True or False Questions**

1. **T** (p. 4)
2. **T** (pp. 4-5)
3. **F** (pp. 4-5)
4. **F** (p. 6)
5. **F** (p. 6)
6. **T** (p. 6)
7. **F** (p. 7)
8. **T** (pp. 6-7)
9. **F** (p. 7)
10. **F** (p. 7)
11. **T** (p. 7)
12. **T** (p. 8)
13. **F** (p. 8)
14. **F** (p. 9)
15. **F** (p. 9)
16. **F** (p. 9)
17. **F** (pp.9-10)
18. **F** (p. 10)
19. **F** (p. 10)
20. **T** (p. 10)
21. **F** (p. 12)
22. **T** (p. 13)

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Silent system: The silent system for housing inmates entailed housing inmates separately but allowing them to eat and work together in silence. The Separate system entailed keeping inmates in solitary confinement, living and working alone in their cells. (p. 8)
2. The most forward-looking measures were the introduction of a “mark system” at the Halifax penitentiary, which was similar to the Crofton system named after Irish prison administrator Sir Walter Crofton. Prisoners began their sentence in solitary confinement, and if they were well behaved they advanced through various forms of congregate work by earning credits (or “marks”) through hard work and good behaviour (Baehre, 1990). With enough marks prisoners enjoyed minimal supervision. The Crofton system was introduced in Kingston in the late 1860s. (p. 9)
3. Students can use any information from pages 16 to 19 of the textbook to support their answers. There are a lot of recommendations and background information presented. Students should be able to say the name of the report, year and at least list one feature or recommendation about each one.
4. Information on Kingston Penitentiary can be found on pages 8 to 12 of the textbook. Students should be able to say what it is, when it was constructed/opened and why it’s important to Canadian history in two or three sentences.
5. The most forward-looking measures were the introduction of a “mark system” at the Halifax penitentiary, which was similar to the Crofton system named after Irish prison administrator Sir Walter Crofton. Prisoners began their sentence in solitary confinement, and if they were well behaved they advanced through various forms of congregate work by earning credits (or “marks”) through hard work and good behaviour (Baehre, 1990). With enough marks prisoners enjoyed minimal supervision. The Crofton system was introduced in Kingston in the late 1860s. This is outlined on page 9 of the textbook.
6. From page 7 of the textbook: In the United Kingdom, imprisonment also became the dominant form of penal sanction (Ignatieff, 1978; Morris & Rothman, 1995), although for some decades the penitentiary shared the role as an alternative to physical punishments with transportation to Australian penal colonies, and as a result penitentiary development was slower and less intense than it was across the Atlantic.
7. Students can use any information from pages 4 and 5 of the textbook to explain in a sentence or two what the purpose of early prisons were and who was held there (types of offenders).
8. From pages 6 and 7 of the textbook:
	* The much greater use of imprisonment
	* That changes were made to existing carceral institutions Ex. Halifax Bridewell – a “house of correction”. Prison discipline movement
	* The construction of Kingston Penitentiary in 1835
9. Students should say when it was constructed and can also discuss any of the following issues from the textbook:
	* Kingston Penitentiary:
	* Focus on punishment or rehabilitation?
	* The silent system
	* The separate system
	* The Brown Commission
10. Students can discuss anything starting from page 10 of the textbook, including:
	* British North America Act
	* Two-year rule
	* Penitentiary Act
11. Many chapters of the textbook, including this one, often compare and contrast the use of punishment versus rehabilitation. Students should be able to list some of the arguments for or against either in a paragraph, point form or chart.

**Essay Questions**

1. This was a quote from page 3 of the textbook. It succinctly summarizes the main thesis of the chapter, and most discussions around prison reform, that if prisons are not doing what they should, why don’t we seek alternatives and close them down permanently? Students should use material from the chapter to explain why they think we still have this ideal of the prison even with extensive research demonstrating that it is not the ideal model for reform.
2. This was the primary topic of the chapter as it covered the history of imprisonment in Canada. Students should draw on material from the chapter to support the notions of punishment, deterrence and reform as described in the Canadian context. From here, students should outline whether or not they believe the history of imprisonment met those objectives and support the position they take with evidence from the chapter to support their claims.
3. A complete answer would draw on information found on pages 16-18 of the textbook. Students should list the three reports, the years they were created and the major components of each one. They should explain that they all discuss components of prisoner rehabilitation and the rationale that incarceration should be used sparingly and only when necessary. These reports would have been rather significant given the push that prisons were designed for punishment and deterrence.