

* Historically, the legal rule governing criminal charges for children under 7 has been:

- a. a presumption that they are not responsible for their actions
- b. a case-by-case assessment of their legal responsibility
- c. a constitutional analysis of *parens patriae*
- d. exemption due to habeas corpus

* Which of the following concepts have served as important justifications for a separate system of juvenile justice? (circle all that apply)

- a. concerns about equitable treatment under the law
- b. concerns about the severity of juvenile offending
- c. concerns about the competence and culpability of juveniles
- d. optimism about the amenability of children to rehabilitative interventions
- e. optimism about the effects of a juvenile system on reducing workload for the adult system

* The *Ex Parte Crouse* (1838) and *People of Illinois v. Turner* (1870) cases both involved:

- a. a juvenile who had committed a serious violent offense
- b. a juvenile who had not been charged with a crime
- c. the removal of children from homes where they were thought to have been victims of abuse or neglect
- d. violations of the 14th Amendment's due process clause
- e. violation of the 8th Amendment's cruel and unusual punishment clause.

* The modern juvenile court, first founded in Chicago in 1899, was noteworthy for being the first specialized court.

- a. true
- b. false

* The U.S. Supreme Court was actively engaged in judicial oversight of juvenile justice in the 1800's.

- a. true
- b. false

* What is the U.S. Supreme Court's position on the legal concept of *parens patriae*?

* Describe the contradiction in the juvenile confinement decisions made by the Pennsylvania and Illinois supreme courts in the 1800's.

* In class, we examined 2 age-arrest curves: an overall arrest curve and a virgin arrest curve. Taken together what do these 2 curves tell us about juvenile recidivism?