

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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.
4. The modern juvenile court, first founded in Chicago in 1899, was noteworthy for being the first specialized court.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. The U.S. Supreme Court was actively engaged in judicial oversight of juvenile justice in the 1800's.
 - a. true
 - b. false
6. What is the U.S. Supreme Court's position on the legal concept of *parens patriae*?
7. Describe the contradiction in the juvenile confinement decisions made by the Pennsylvania and Illinois supreme courts in the 1800's.
8. 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?