

Student: _____

1. Which of the following statements is true of the code of Hammurabi?
 - A. The code failed to limit the degree to which vengeance could be pursued.
 - B. The code excluded wealthy men, and women, but it applied to lower-class individuals, and slaves.
 - C. The code limited the amount of punishment that could be imposed to what was appropriate for the degree of harm.
 - D. The code is an unwritten set of 282 laws passed on from one generation to another by word-of-mouth.

2. The evidence that the Greeks stoned those they had condemned to death, threw them from high cliffs, or bound them to stakes comes from _____.
 - A. the ruins found in Athens
 - B. writings on a Greek stone
 - C. the descriptions of Greek poets
 - D. a diary of one of the criminals

3. Michel Foucault, the French historian and philosopher, says that the purpose of physical punishment was primarily _____.

- A. revenge
- B. deterrence
- C. humiliation
- D. expedience

4. The _____, the first written laws of Rome, were issued in 451 B.C.

- A. Lex talionis
- B. Twelve Tables
- C. Cesar's Laws
- D. Code of Hammurabi

5. The most frequently imposed penalty by the Twelve Tables was _____.

- A. death
- B. imprisonment
- C. banishment
- D. mutilation

6. The *culleus* consisted of _____.
- A. immersing the offender in a pot with boiling water, oil, or tar, and confining them until death
 - B. removing the skin from the body of a still living offender and nailing it to the wall as a warning and a lesson for others
 - C. hanging the offender upside down and then slicing their bodies from the middle, starting from the groin
 - D. confining the offender in a sack with an ape, a dog, and a serpent, and throwing the sack into the sea
7. The punishment inflicted on exiles who returned to Rome was _____.
- A. blinding
 - B. quartering
 - C. chaining
 - D. death
8. Which among the following has been the most common physical punishment through the ages?
- A. Branding
 - B. Instant death
 - C. Lingering death
 - D. Flogging

9. The _____ sometimes burned witches and unruly slaves; made wide use of the stocks, the pillory, and the ducking stool; branded criminal offenders; and forced women convicted of adultery to wear "scarlet letters."

- A. sinners
- B. branch Devonians
- C. extremists
- D. Puritans

10. A device consisting of nine knotted cords, fastened to a wooden handle, used for whipping a convicted subject was called _____.

- A. the Iron Glove
- B. the Claw of Justice
- C. the Cat-o'-nine Tails
- D. the Russian Knout

11. A particularly mean device for whipping called _____ had fishhooks in it.

- A. the Iron Glove
- B. the Claw of Justice
- C. the Cat-o'-nine Tails
- D. the Russian Knout

12. The term "ne'er-do-wells" refers to:
- A. shiftless and irresponsible individuals.
 - B. murderers who had been convicted.
 - C. rapists who were condemned to death.
 - D. slaves who were punished for stealing.
13. Which of the following is a reason why facial branding was abolished and was replaced with branding on the hand?
- A. It was abolished as the health hazards that it caused resulted in a large number of fatalities.
 - B. It was abolished as it was feared that more obvious marks would reduce employment opportunities.
 - C. It was abolished as branding on the face required significant amount of skill, precision, and time.
 - D. It was abolished as it was considered as inhumane treatment by the Council for Human Rights.
14. In the American colonies, criminals used to be branded with the letter "R" to signify that they were guilty of _____.
- A. rebellion
 - B. murder
 - C. heresy
 - D. burglary

15. The term *Lex talionis* resembles the biblical principle of:

- A. "let the punishment be just and fitting."
- B. "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."
- C. "let the decision stand and all matters cease."
- D. "I am innocent and therefore should be free."

16. Strangulation by a tightened iron collar was referred to as _____.

- A. beheading
- B. hanging
- C. garroting
- D. knouting

17. The most honorable form of punishment for was:

- A. breaking on the wheel.
- B. burning alive.
- C. stoning to death.
- D. decapitation with a sword.

18. The country of _____ was known for burning people alive.

- A. France
- B. England
- C. Israel
- D. Greece

19. For more than 200 years, England practiced a form of criminal exile known as _____.

- A. extermination
- B. transportation
- C. shipping
- D. flogging

20. To deal with the growing prison population, many countries used floating prison ships called _____.

- A. hulks
- B. barges
- C. pits
- D. trenches

21. Which of the following statements is a reason why English transportation of criminals began to wane in 1853?
- A. It was a result of the revival of hulks as the first choice for prisoners with sentences of fewer than 7 years.
 - B. It was a result of the humanitarian campaigns that insisted on better living conditions and humane treatment of the prisoners.
 - C. It was a result of the increasing cost of oil which increased transportation costs significantly.
 - D. It was a result of the parliament abolishing transportation of prisoners with sentences of fewer than 14 years.
22. After the American Revolution, England sent its prisoners to _____.
- A. Devil's Island
 - B. California
 - C. Australia
 - D. Scotland
23. France transported its political prisoners along with other criminals to _____.
- A. Canada
 - B. Greenland
 - C. Devil's Island
 - D. South Africa

24. A punishment device that held the prisoner in a sitting position, with feet and hands locked in a frame is known as the _____.

- A. brank
- B. rack
- C. stocks
- D. pillory

25. A punishment device that required the prisoner to stand with his or her head and hands locked in place is known as the _____.

- A. brank
- B. rack
- C. stocks
- D. pillory

26. Those confined to the pillory occasionally had their _____ nailed to the wood.

- A. hands
- B. feet
- C. ears
- D. genitals

27. The term bridewell refers to _____.

- A. a ship used in galley servitude
- B. a workhouse for prisoners
- C. a penitentiary for housing felons
- D. a ship moored in a river to house prisoners

28. The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons was established by the _____.

- A. Dutch
- B. Quakers
- C. Puritans
- D. Catholic Church

29. According to Pieter Spierenburg, the first Europeans to segregate serious criminals from vagrants and delinquents were the _____.

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Dutch
- D. Germans

30. _____ wrote *The Spirit of Laws* in 1748.

- A. Charles de Montesquieu
- B. Voltaire
- C. John Howard
- D. Cesare Beccaria

31. Which of the following philosophers served time in the Bastille?

- A. Charles de Montesquieu
- B. Voltaire
- C. Jeremy Bentham
- D. Cesare Beccaria

32. _____ was confined to the Tower of London as punishment for promoting the Quaker faith.

- A. Jeremy Bentham
- B. William Penn
- C. John Howard
- D. Cesare Beccaria

33. _____ was the author of *The State of the Prisons*.

- A. Sir Robert Peel
- B. William Penn
- C. John Howard
- D. Sanford Bates

34. _____ was the author of *On Crimes and Punishments*.

- A. Jeremy Bentham
- B. Sanford Bates
- C. John Howard
- D. Cesare Beccaria

35. The principle advocated by Bentham, that the highest objective of public policy is the greatest happiness for the largest number of people is known as _____.

- A. hedonistic calculus
- B. individualism
- C. utilitarianism
- D. totalitarianism

36. _____ was described as "the flower of the English reform movement."

- A. Sir Robert Peel
- B. Jeremy Bentham
- C. Sanford Bates
- D. Sir Samuel Romilly

37. The London Metropolitan Police Force was established by _____.

- A. Sir Robert Peel
- B. William Penn
- C. Sanford Bates
- D. Sir Samuel Romilly

38. The first Warden of the Federal Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia was _____.

- A. Dorothea Dix
- B. Elizabeth Fry
- C. Mary Belle Harris
- D. Sally Peel

39. _____ was the first director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

- A. John Howard
- B. George J. Beto
- C. William Penn
- D. Stanford Bates

40. _____ initiated one of the earliest General Education Development (GED) testing programs for prisoners.

- A. George J. Beto
- B. Sanford Bates
- C. John Howard
- D. William Penn

41. The term flogging refers to a type of hanging that was practiced in London.

True False

42. A device consisting of nine knotted cords, fastened to a wooden handle, used for whipping a convicted subject was called the Cat-o'-nine Tails.

True False

43. A particularly mean device for whipping, called the Russian Knout, had fishhooks in it.

True False

44. "Ne'er-do-wells" were shiftless and irresponsible individuals.

True False

45. Branding was a type of mutilation practiced in the Roman society.

True False

46. Branding, as a punishment for crime, was never practiced in the American colonies.

True False

47. The term *Lex talionis* means "Let the punishment be just."

True False

48. Instant death was usually reserved for members of the lower classes and not the nobility.

True False

49. Breaking on the wheel was a form of instant death, reserved for the members of the nobility.

True False

50. The most honorable form of punishment for men was decapitation with a sword.

True False

51. For more than 200 years, England practiced a form of criminal exile known as transportation.

True False

52. To deal with the growing prison population, England used floating prison ships called hulks.

True False

53. After the American Revolution, England sent its prisoners to Burma.

True False

54. France transported many of its criminals to Devil's Island.

True False

55. The punishment device that held a prisoner in a sitting position, with feet and hands locked in a frame, was called the stocks.

True False

56. Robert-Francois Damiens was sentenced to be quartered publicly in Paris for attempting to kill _____.

57. The evidence that the Greeks stoned those they had condemned to death, threw them from high cliffs, or bound them to stakes comes from _____.

58. Michel Foucault, the French historian and philosopher, says that the purpose of physical punishment was _____.

59. The first written laws of Rome were called _____.

60. The most frequent penalty in the Twelve Tables was _____.

61. The act of putting the offender in a sack with an ape, a dog, and a serpent and throwing the sack into the sea was called _____.

62. The _____ sometimes burned witches and unruly slaves; made wide use of the stocks, the pillory, and the ducking stool; branded criminal offenders; and forced women convicted of adultery to wear "scarlet letters."

63. The term flogging refers to _____.

64. An Arab TV personality, Rosanna Yami, was sentenced by a Saudi Court to receive 60 lashes for interviewing a Saudi man who _____.

65. In _____, women were flogged in private, and men were flogged in public.

66. A device consisting of nine knotted cords, fastened to a wooden handle, used for whipping a convicted subject was called _____.

67. The period of Western social thought that began in the 17th century, and lasted until the dawn of the 19th century is known as _____.

68. The author of *The State of the Prisons in England and Wales* was _____.

69. The author of *On Crimes and Punishments* was _____.

70. The idea that people are motivated by pleasure and pain, and that the proper amount of punishment can deter crime is called _____.

71. The principle that the highest objective of public policy is the greatest happiness for the largest number of people is called _____.

72. The _____ was designed to allow prison staff to observe the occupants of each cell.

73. The London Metropolitan Police Force was established by _____.

74. The first Warden of the Federal Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia was _____.

75. _____ was the first director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

2 Key

1. Which of the following statements is true of the code of Hammurabi?
- A. The code failed to limit the degree to which vengeance could be pursued.
 - B. The code excluded wealthy men, and women, but it applied to lower-class individuals, and slaves.
 - C. The code limited the amount of punishment that could be imposed to what was appropriate for the degree of harm.
 - D. The code is an unwritten set of 282 laws passed on from one generation to another by word-of-mouth.

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #1

2. The evidence that the Greeks stoned those they had condemned to death, threw them from high cliffs, or bound them to stakes comes from _____.
- A. the ruins found in Athens
 - B. writings on a Greek stone
 - C. the descriptions of Greek poets
 - D. a diary of one of the criminals

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #2

3. Michel Foucault, the French historian and philosopher, says that the purpose of physical punishment was primarily _____.

- A. revenge
- B. deterrence
- C. humiliation
- D. expedience

Schmalleger - Chapter 02 #3

4. The _____, the first written laws of Rome, were issued in 451 B.C.

- A. Lex talionis
- B. Twelve Tables
- C. Cesar's Laws
- D. Code of Hammurabi

Schmalleger - Chapter 02 #4

5. The most frequently imposed penalty by the Twelve Tables was _____.

- A. death
- B. imprisonment
- C. banishment
- D. mutilation

Schmalleger - Chapter 02 #5

6. The *culleus* consisted of _____.
- A. immersing the offender in a pot with boiling water, oil, or tar, and confining them until death
 - B. removing the skin from the body of a still living offender and nailing it to the wall as a warning and a lesson for others
 - C. hanging the offender upside down and then slicing their bodies from the middle, starting from the groin
 - D. confining the offender in a sack with an ape, a dog, and a serpent, and throwing the sack into the sea

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #6

7. The punishment inflicted on exiles who returned to Rome was _____.
- A. blinding
 - B. quartering
 - C. chaining
 - D. death

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #7

8. Which among the following has been the most common physical punishment through the ages?

- A. Branding
- B. Instant death
- C. Lingered death
- D. Flogging

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #8

9. The _____ sometimes burned witches and unruly slaves; made wide use of the stocks, the pillory, and the ducking stool; branded criminal offenders; and forced women convicted of adultery to wear "scarlet letters."

- A. sinners
- B. branch Devonians
- C. extremists
- D. Puritans

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #9

10. A device consisting of nine knotted cords, fastened to a wooden handle, used for whipping a convicted subject was called _____.

- A. the Iron Glove
- B. the Claw of Justice
- C. the Cat-o'-nine Tails
- D. the Russian Knout

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #10

11. A particularly mean device for whipping called _____ had fishhooks in it.

- A. the Iron Glove
- B. the Claw of Justice
- C. the Cat-o'-nine Tails
- D. the Russian Knout

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #11

12. The term "ne'er-do-wells" refers to:

- A. shiftless and irresponsible individuals.
- B. murderers who had been convicted.
- C. rapists who were condemned to death.
- D. slaves who were punished for stealing.

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #12

13. Which of the following is a reason why facial branding was abolished and was replaced with branding on the hand?
- A. It was abolished as the health hazards that it caused resulted in a large number of fatalities.
 - B.** It was abolished as it was feared that more obvious marks would reduce employment opportunities.
 - C. It was abolished as branding on the face required significant amount of skill, precision, and time.
 - D. It was abolished as it was considered as inhumane treatment by the Council for Human Rights.

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #13

14. In the American colonies, criminals used to be branded with the letter "R" to signify that they were guilty of _____.
- A. rebellion
 - B. murder
 - C. heresy
 - D.** burglary

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #14

15. The term *Lex talionis* resembles the biblical principle of:

- A. "let the punishment be just and fitting."
- B. "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."**
- C. "let the decision stand and all matters cease."
- D. "I am innocent and therefore should be free."

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #15

16. Strangulation by a tightened iron collar was referred to as _____.

- A. beheading
- B. hanging
- C. garroting**
- D. knouting

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #16

17. The most honorable form of punishment for was:

- A. breaking on the wheel.
- B. burning alive.
- C. stoning to death.
- D. decapitation with a sword.**

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #17

18. The country of _____ was known for burning people alive.

- A. France
- B. England
- C. Israel
- D. Greece

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #18

19. For more than 200 years, England practiced a form of criminal exile known as _____.

- A. extermination
- B. transportation
- C. shipping
- D. flogging

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #19

20. To deal with the growing prison population, many countries used floating prison ships called _____.

- A. hulks
- B. barges
- C. pits
- D. trenches

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #20

21. Which of the following statements is a reason why English transportation of criminals began to wane in 1853?
- A. It was a result of the revival of hulks as the first choice for prisoners with sentences of fewer than 7 years.
 - B. It was a result of the humanitarian campaigns that insisted on better living conditions and humane treatment of the prisoners.
 - C. It was a result of the increasing cost of oil which increased transportation costs significantly.
 - D. It was a result of the parliament abolishing transportation of prisoners with sentences of fewer than 14 years.

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #21

22. After the American Revolution, England sent its prisoners to _____.
- A. Devil's Island
 - B. California
 - C. Australia
 - D. Scotland

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #22

23. France transported its political prisoners along with other criminals to _____.

- A. Canada
- B. Greenland
- C. Devil's Island
- D. South Africa

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #23

24. A punishment device that held the prisoner in a sitting position, with feet and hands locked in a frame is known as the _____.

- A. brank
- B. rack
- C. stocks
- D. pillory

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #24

25. A punishment device that required the prisoner to stand with his or her head and hands locked in place is known as the _____.

- A. brank
- B. rack
- C. stocks
- D. pillory

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #25

26. Those confined to the pillory occasionally had their _____ nailed to the wood.

- A. hands
- B. feet
- C. ears
- D. genitals

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #26

27. The term bridewell refers to _____.

- A. a ship used in galley servitude
- B. a workhouse for prisoners
- C. a penitentiary for housing felons
- D. a ship moored in a river to house prisoners

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #27

28. The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons was established by the _____.

- A. Dutch
- B. Quakers
- C. Puritans
- D. Catholic Church

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #28

29. According to Pieter Spierenburg, the first Europeans to segregate serious criminals from vagrants and delinquents were the _____.

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Dutch
- D. Germans

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #29

30. _____ wrote *The Spirit of Laws* in 1748.

- A. Charles de Montesquieu
- B. Voltaire
- C. John Howard
- D. Cesare Beccaria

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #30

31. Which of the following philosophers served time in the Bastille?

- A. Charles de Montesquieu
- B. Voltaire
- C. Jeremy Bentham
- D. Cesare Beccaria

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #31

32. _____ was confined to the Tower of London as punishment for promoting the Quaker faith.

A. Jeremy Bentham

B. William Penn

C. John Howard

D. Cesare Beccaria

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #32

33. _____ was the author of *The State of the Prisons*.

A. Sir Robert Peel

B. William Penn

C. John Howard

D. Sanford Bates

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #33

34. _____ was the author of *On Crimes and Punishments*.

A. Jeremy Bentham

B. Sanford Bates

C. John Howard

D. Cesare Beccaria

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #34

35. The principle advocated by Bentham, that the highest objective of public policy is the greatest happiness for the largest number of people is known as _____.

- A. hedonistic calculus
- B. individualism
- C. utilitarianism
- D. totalitarianism

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #35

36. _____ was described as "the flower of the English reform movement."

- A. Sir Robert Peel
- B. Jeremy Bentham
- C. Sanford Bates
- D. Sir Samuel Romilly

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #36

37. The London Metropolitan Police Force was established by _____.

- A. Sir Robert Peel
- B. William Penn
- C. Sanford Bates
- D. Sir Samuel Romilly

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #37

38. The first Warden of the Federal Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia was _____.

- A. Dorothea Dix
- B. Elizabeth Fry
- C. Mary Belle Harris
- D. Sally Peel

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #38

39. _____ was the first director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

- A. John Howard
- B. George J. Beto
- C. William Penn
- D. Stanford Bates

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #39

40. _____ initiated one of the earliest General Education Development (GED) testing programs for prisoners.

- A. George J. Beto
- B. Sanford Bates
- C. John Howard
- D. William Penn

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #40

41. The term flogging refers to a type of hanging that was practiced in London.

FALSE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #41

42. A device consisting of nine knotted cords, fastened to a wooden handle, used for whipping a convicted subject was called the Cat-o'-nine Tails.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #42

43. A particularly mean device for whipping, called the Russian Knout, had fishhooks in it.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #43

44. "Ne'er-do-wells" were shiftless and irresponsible individuals.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #44

45. Branding was a type of mutilation practiced in the Roman society.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #45

46. Branding, as a punishment for crime, was never practiced in the American colonies.

FALSE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #46

47. The term *Lex talionis* means "Let the punishment be just."

FALSE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #47

48. Instant death was usually reserved for members of the lower classes and not the nobility.

FALSE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #48

49. Breaking on the wheel was a form of instant death, reserved for the members of the nobility.

FALSE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #49

50. The most honorable form of punishment for men was decapitation with a sword.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #50

51. For more than 200 years, England practiced a form of criminal exile known as transportation.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #51

52. To deal with the growing prison population, England used floating prison ships called hulks.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #52

53. After the American Revolution, England sent its prisoners to Burma.

FALSE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #53

54. France transported many of its criminals to Devil's Island.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #54

55. The punishment device that held a prisoner in a sitting position, with feet and hands locked in a frame, was called the stocks.

TRUE

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #55

56. Robert-Francois Damiens was sentenced to be quartered publicly in Paris for attempting to kill _____.

King Louis XV

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #56

57. The evidence that the Greeks stoned those they had condemned to death, threw them from high cliffs, or bound them to stakes comes from _____.

poets

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #57

58. Michel Foucault, the French historian and philosopher, says that the purpose of physical punishment was _____.

revenge

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #58

59. The first written laws of Rome were called _____.

The Twelve Tables

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #59

60. The most frequent penalty in the Twelve Tables was _____.

death

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #60

61. The act of putting the offender in a sack with an ape, a dog, and a serpent and throwing the sack into the sea was called _____.

culleus

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #61

62. The _____ sometimes burned witches and unruly slaves; made wide use of the stocks, the pillory, and the ducking stool; branded criminal offenders; and forced women convicted of adultery to wear "scarlet letters."

Puritans

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #62

63. The term flogging refers to _____.

whipping

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #63

64. An Arab TV personality, Rosanna Yami, was sentenced by a Saudi Court to receive 60 lashes for interviewing a Saudi man who _____.

boasted of his sex life

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #64

65. In _____, women were flogged in private, and men were flogged in public.

England

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #65

66. A device consisting of nine knotted cords, fastened to a wooden handle, used for whipping a convicted subject was called _____.

the Cat-o'-nine Tails

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #66

67. The period of Western social thought that began in the 17th century, and lasted until the dawn of the 19th century is known as _____.

the Age of Enlightenment

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #67

68. The author of *The State of the Prisons in England and Wales* was _____.

John Howard

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #68

69. The author of *On Crimes and Punishments* was _____.

Cesare Beccaria

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #69

70. The idea that people are motivated by pleasure and pain, and that the proper amount of punishment can deter crime is called _____.

hedonistic calculus

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #70

71. The principle that the highest objective of public policy is the greatest happiness for the largest number of people is called _____.

utilitarianism

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #71

72. The _____ was designed to allow prison staff to observe the occupants of each cell.

Panopticon

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #72

73. The London Metropolitan Police Force was established by _____.

Sir Robert Peel

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #73

74. The first Warden of the Federal Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia was _____.

Mary Belle Harris

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #74

75. _____ was the first director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

Sanford Bates

Schmallegger - Chapter 02 #75

2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Schmalleger - Chapter 02	75