

Chapter 2: History and Evolution of Social Welfare Policy

Multiple Choice

- 1) Many policy experts frame the feudal system as
 - a) as providing insurance against many of the social hazards associated with being poor
 - b) a governmentally imposed form of social equality.
 - c) one where serfs could eventually own land by working on it for years.
 - d) a harsh system that did not effectively manage poverty

- 2) The commonly held societal belief during medieval times was that poverty was
 - a) unavoidable within society.
 - b) caused by personal moral failures.
 - c) an unnecessary component of society.
 - d) all of the above

- 3) During the early part of the Middle Ages in England the church was responsible for poor relief, which was facilitated through
 - a) local taxes
 - b) a National levy on tea
 - c) mandatory taxes or compulsory tithing administered by Catholic bishops
 - d) baskets of food and in-home care provided by nuns and older orphans

- 4) The need for a complete overhaul of the social welfare policy in England was prompted by which of the following?
 - a) Individuals moving to the city to work in factories
 - b) The decline of the feudal system.
 - c) The diminishing influence of the church in matters of social care.
 - d) All of the above

- 5) Vagrants were often considered
 - a) people in need of compassion and support.
 - b) people within society who had contributed earlier in life but were now in need of assistance.
 - c) the worthy poor.
 - d) the unworthy poor.

- 6) Pregnant women, individuals who were extremely ill and unable to work, or any person over the age of sixty
 - a) were often considered the worthy poor
 - b) were treated more leniently, including given governmental authorization to beg
 - c) often resided in settlement houses or almshouses
 - d) both A and B

- 7) The Elizabethan Poor Laws of 1601
 - a) were a set of laws that were completely novel, representing new social realities
 - b) were an organized merging of England's earlier social welfare legislation
 - c) was one social welfare law that replaced a comprehensive set of laws

- d) created disorder and disorganization in England's poor laws
- 8) Outdoor relief refers to assistance provided
- a) in the fields and in other agricultural environments.
 - b) through churches and hospitals.
 - c) food baskets and medicine in the home environment of the person in need.
 - d) outside the home, such as in almshouses or other institutionalized settings.
- 9) Which among the following is a driving principle of the English Poor Laws of 1601
- a) poor care should be provided in the home environment of those in need through cash or other needed services, regardless of the reason for their poverty.
 - b) the primary responsibility for provision lay with the government.
 - c) poor relief should be handled at the local level.
 - d) individuals should be allowed to move to a new community in order to seek financial assistance.
- 10) According to Calvinist theology, behaviors that became indicators of one's eternal fate included
- a) hard work and good moral conduct.
 - b) hard work and charity.
 - c) charity and good moral conduct.
 - d) good moral conduct and regular tithing.
- 11) The reason why Max Weber's analysis of Calvinism and the Protestant ethic is important when examining the history of social welfare policy is because of their influence on
- a) political leaders and their treatment of the poor.
 - b) the religious community.
 - c) the development of charity life in Colonial America.
 - d) society's cultural mores related to poverty.
- 12) Social Darwinism posited that
- a) human competitiveness for limited resources is necessary in securing the survival of the "fittest" members of society.
 - b) humans evolved from one-celled organisms.
 - c) humans evolved from primates.
 - d) charity worked in concert with natural selection to assist those who were ill-equipped to manage life's complexities.
- 13) The COS philosophy was built on the concept of
- a) American pragmatism.
 - b) individual delivery systems.
 - c) compassionate giving.
 - d) voluntary coordination.
- 14) The overriding purpose of the COS was to
- a) develop a system where each case of aid was thoroughly investigated by "friendly visitors" so that the root cause of poverty could be determined and eliminated
 - b) provide the poor with enough cash relief to alleviate the harshest aspects of poverty.

- c) eliminate the concepts of the worthy and unworthy poor which was a common element of the English Poor laws.
 - d) return to the days where poverty was perceived as a blessing.
- 15) Scientific charity is defined as
- a) intelligent giving.
 - b) the notion that charity should work against natural selection, not with it.
 - c) the concept that social factors are the primary cause of economic disadvantage.
 - d) the belief that assistance encourages independence.
- 16) The chief founder of the Settlement House movement was
- a) Mary Richmond.
 - b) Jane Addams.
 - c) Dorothea Dix.
 - d) None of the above
- 17) In addition to providing a safe, clean home, settlement houses also provided all but which of the following
- a) assistance with food and health care.
 - b) childcare
 - c) general advocacy.
 - d) psychotherapeutic services.
- 18) Founders of the Settlement House movement perceived societal conditions and the hardship of immigration
- a) as an excuse often used by the poor to explain away poor decisions.
 - b) as the primary cause of poverty.
 - c) as a product of personal moral failure.
 - d) as a product of a poor economy.
- 19) Settlement House founders believed
- a) that social and economic reform actually called for the settlement house workers to reside in the home, alongside the immigrant families they helped.
 - b) that it would be a violation of professional boundaries for caseworkers to live alongside of residents.
 - c) in the philosophy that poverty was a sign of personal moral failing.
 - d) that the provision of material relief would lead to dependence and possible abuse of charities.
- 20) Although there are no working settlement houses today, the prevailing concept espoused by this model remains, with the recognition of the need for
- a) public assistance in the form of services rather than cash or material relief.
 - b) child welfare laws that enable governmental intervention when families abuse their children.
 - c) firm consequences for clients who refuse to make their lives better.
 - d) comprehensive care for individuals who suffer from poverty and social displacement.
- 21) Modjeska Simkins, Ida Wells and Jane Hunter are examples of
- a) former settlement house residents who went on to influence social policy by engaging in advocacy efforts.

- b) leaders in the American suffrage movement that gave the women the right to vote.
 - c) African American social workers who developed programs for the black community since most social welfare programs often excluded African Americans.
 - d) leaders in COS movement.
- 22) Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA), the Civilian Conservation Core and the Social Security Act of 1935 are examples of
- a) programs created by President Kennedy in response to the Great Depression.
 - b) programs created by President Roosevelt in response to the Great Depression.
 - c) programs created by President Hoover in response to the economic boom of the 1920s.
 - d) programs created in response to the advocacy of Jane Addams and Dorothea Dix.
- 23) The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act (PRWORA) of 1996 was signed into law by
- a) President Ronald Regan.
 - b) President George W. Bush.
 - c) President Bill Clinton.
 - d) the 110th Congress.
- 24) The legislation that expanded existing hate crimes legislation to include crimes committed against individuals based on perceived gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity is
- a) The McKinney-Vento (HEARTH) Act
 - b) The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act
 - c) The Human Rights and Equality Omnibus Act
 - d) The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act
- 25) Common arguments for welfare reform include the belief that
- a) hardship is often the result of laziness
 - b) providing assistance will increase laziness (and thus dependence), hence increasing hardship, not decreasing it.
 - c) those in need often receive services at the expense of the working population.
 - d) all of the above.
- 26) Attitudes toward same-sex marriage since Gallup began keeping track have
- a) become significantly more accepting
 - b) become slightly less accepting
 - c) remained stable
 - d) become significantly less accepting

Chapter 2

- 1. A
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. D

6. D
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. A
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. D
18. B
19. A
20. D
21. C
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. D