

Chapter 2-The Origins and Role of Law in Society

MULTIPLE CHOICE web questions

1. Formal law and legal processes cannot exist without:
- professional lawyers
 - impartial judges
 - the presence of centralized authority
 - an elected legislature

ANS: c

2. Civil law refers to:
- the law of medieval cities
 - the law of dispute settlement between individuals
 - law that promotes peace and harmony
 - the requirement that law is civilized

ANS: b

3. A small-scale society is likely to have:
- little collective solidarity
 - a kin or self-based redress system
 - economic inequality
 - formal law

ANS: b

4. In a hunting and gathering society, the headman
- is chosen by election, or another formal process
 - possesses fixed authority
 - has power that is based on influence
 - is typically the person with the greatest amount of material resources

ANS: c

5. Surplus occurs when:
- more is produced than is consumed
 - there is diffuseness of roles
 - only subsistence needs are met
 - governments regulate production

ANS: a

6. This type of law is relevant where the state acts to try an offender and impose punishment:
- traditional
 - civil
 - contract
 - criminal

ANS: d

7. A hunter-gatherer society is likely to have:
- a complex government
 - a state system
 - wealth and income equality
 - a specialized division of labour

ANS: c

8. The state form of social organization first arises in:
- hunter-gatherer societies
 - pastoral societies
 - agricultural societies
 - industrial societies

ANS: c

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of Elders' Councils as a form of dispute settlement ?
- membership is dominated by members of the elite segments of society
 - their verdicts were voluntary
 - Council procedures were marked by a high degree of formality
 - women and men were equally represented

ANS: c

10. Common law is:
- the law that is common to a group of different countries
 - the law that regulates the relationships between countries
 - law that regulates access to Crown land
 - law that is available to all individuals

ANS: d

11. Which of the following persons declared him/herself the "supreme Landlord" of all of England?
- William the Conqueror
 - Henry VIII
 - Pope Pius I
 - Queen Elizabeth I

ANS: a

12. The growth of transnational corporations tends to:
- increase the power of the state
 - decrease the power of the state
 - not affect the power of the state
 - lead to monopoly

ANS: b

13. Vagrancy laws:
- are municipal regulations
 - are the oldest known laws
 - have been used to provide a labour force
 - are exempt from the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

ANS: c

14. Free trade zones:
- strengthen regulation of corporations
 - must have a Charter of worker's rights and freedoms
 - reduce taxation and regulation of corporations
 - strengthen environmental protection

ANS: c

15. Which of the following terms is most descriptive of Aboriginal perspectives on justice?
- retributive
 - restorative

- c. rule of law
- d. impartial

ANS: b

16. In a hunting and gathering society, the people were nomadic and were forced to move about. The main reason they were forced to do this was because:

- a. they were a warrior people and were constantly fighting other people and needed to move quickly.
- b. they were able to control the ecosystem and began to develop a surplus.
- c. they were unable to control the ecosystem and could not develop a surplus.
- d. full control over the natural world led to hunting and agriculture as the main mode of production.

ANS: c

17. A system of economic and social organization where the usual economic foundation was an agricultural organization that included a central farm owned by the landlord and small land holdings for a class of bonded farm labourers is called

- a. Tribalism
- b. Feudalism
- c. Agrarianism
- d. Industrialism

ANS: b

18. Which type of dispute settlement mechanism involves a third party or Elders' council who have the authority to reach a decision among the parties involved in the dispute?

- a. the chieftainship system
- b. the self or kin based system
- c. the advisor system
- d. the mediator system

ANS: d

19. What term do sociologists use to refer to a system by which society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy?

- a. Social stratification
- b. Social ranks
- c. Social distinction
- d. Social differentiation

ANS: a

20. The Mode of Production is based on

- a. Political institutions
- b. Technology and the structure of social relationships
- c. Technology and political institutions
- d. Dispute settlements

ANS: b

21. This political system similar to a kingdom that brings together a number of partly autonomous villages or communities under the hierarchical rule of a grand chief or

- a. Paramount Chieftain
- b. Advisor
- c. Chieftain
- d. Mediator

ANS: a

22. The ineffectiveness of the nation-state system to provide peace, security, good government, and protection from harm to large portions of humanity threatens to undermine the very legitimacy of

- a. Common Law
- b. Rule of Law
- c. Sovereignty
- d. Stratification

ANS: b