

## CHAPTER 2: THE ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF POLICE WORK

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In which country did policing evolve into an institution?
- Italy
  - France
  - Greece
  - England

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 25                      BLM: Remember

2. Suppose that you were a 40-year-old male living in England prior to 1066 and you were part of a group composed of 10 families. What was the name of the group to which you belonged?
- tenthly
  - tything
  - intercluster
  - aggregation

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 26                      BLM: Higher Order

3. Who was the forerunner of the English police officer?
- tenthman
  - tythingman
  - centuryman
  - hundredman

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 26                      BLM: Remember

4. Which piece of government legislation was responsible for making policing a community responsibility in England?
- Statute of London
  - Statute of Winchester
  - Justice of the Peace Act
  - Statute of the Frankpledge Act

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 27                      BLM: Remember

5. Suppose that you were part of England's first organized police body as a paid police constable in the mid-1700s in England and reported to a justice of the peace. What was the name of the organization you belonged to?
- Bow Street Runners
  - Police Street Runners
  - Peeler Street Runners
  - Bobby Street Runners

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 27                      BLM: Higher Order

6. When was England's first organized body of police established?
- late 1600s
  - late 1700s

- c. mid 1600s
- d. mid 1700s

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 27                      BLM: Remember

7. Which piece of government legislation was responsible for establishing a full-time, unarmed police force in London, England?
- a. Civic Police Act
  - b. Citizen Police Act
  - c. Municipal Police Act
  - d. Metropolitan Police Act

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 28                      BLM: Remember

8. Who was responsible for managing the first attempt at community policing by an organized police service?
- a. Sir Robert Peel
  - b. Sir Wilfrid Laurier
  - c. Sir Oliver Cromwell
  - d. Sir Winston Churchill

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 28                      BLM: Remember

9. When did police constables appear in Upper Canada (now Ontario)?
- a. late 1700s
  - b. late 1800s
  - c. early 1700s
  - d. early 1800s

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 30                      BLM: Remember

10. Imagine you live in pre-Confederation Canada (pre-1867) and you are questioned for committing a crime; the person who questions you is a militia captain. Which country has settled your community?
- a. Britain
  - b. France
  - c. Sweden
  - d. Germany

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 30                      BLM: Higher Order

11. What is the name of the individual who received Canada's first traffic violation ticket?
- a. George Weiss
  - b. Henry Fielding
  - c. Henry Franklin
  - d. George Withrow

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 31                      BLM: Remember

12. Constable Smith works closely with the Inuit in his community, relying on them for assistance in using a dog sled for transportation. What characteristic of the RCMP as an organization does this reflect?
- a. broad mandate

- b. decentralized training
- c. policing diverse environments
- d. exchange-of-services agreement

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 32                      BLM: Higher Order

13. Which province established Canada's first territorial police force?
- a. Alberta
  - b. Ontario
  - c. British Columbia
  - d. Prince Edward Island

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 32                      BLM: Remember

14. In what year was the first woman appointed to the position of sergeant in Canada?
- a. 1974
  - b. 1977
  - c. 1984
  - d. 1987

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 34                      BLM: Remember

15. In what year was the name of the North-West Mounted Police changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) as it exists today?
- a. 1900
  - b. 1910
  - c. 1920
  - d. 1930

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 37                      BLM: Remember

16. In what year was the North-West Mounted Police founded?
- a. 1873
  - b. 1883
  - c. 1893
  - d. 1903

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 37                      BLM: Remember

17. Suppose that you were a Canadian university student in the 1960s and participated in left-wing student societies and demonstrations. Which police service could have been targeting you for surveillance activities?
- a. Sûreté du Québec
  - b. Ontario Provincial Police
  - c. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
  - d. British Columbia Provincial Police

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 41                      BLM: Higher Order

18. Imagine you arrive at Toronto's Pearson International Airport from a recent vacation in the United States. You interact with Canadian customs agents shortly after arriving, you speak with officers from both the Peel Regional Police Service and Royal Canadian Mounted Police as you wait at the baggage claim, and you walk past a Group 4 Securitas security guard patrolling the parking lot where you left your car. What does this experience exemplify about changes in Canadian policing arrangements as discussed by Griffiths?
- pluralization of policing
  - naturalization of policing
  - urbanization of police work
  - globalization of police work

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 45

BLM: Higher Order

19. While attending a concert at your local stadium, you notice that stadium-hired officers and your local police service are conducting security for the event. What is this practice called?
- joint policing
  - shared policing
  - cooperative policing
  - collaborative policing

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 45

BLM: Higher Order

20. Imagine an 18-year-old man is arrested and detained in police lock-up and dies of injuries sustained during the arrest. The local community is outraged and organizes protests against the local police—accused of using excessive force in times past—that soon turn into violent riots. The police respond with their newly acquired armoured vehicles and place snipers on the roofs of the buildings surrounding the location of the riots. What does this exemplify?
- militarization of the police
  - nationalization of the police
  - proliferation of armed forces
  - assimilation of armed forces

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: pp. 47-48

BLM: Higher Order

### TRUE/FALSE

1. Policing was a community responsibility prior to the Industrial Revolution and the development of capitalism.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: p. 25

BLM: Remember

2. In the early 1800s, there was extensive opposition to the creation of the first organized police service in London.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Remember

3. The first police constables in Canada were appointed in Quebec City in the early 1800s.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: p. 30

BLM: Remember

4. Legislation was passed in 1858 in Upper Canada that authorized towns and cities to create boards of commissions to oversee police forces.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 31                      BLM: Remember

5. Canada's first territorial police force was established in 1858.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 32                      BLM: Remember

6. Women officers were paid less than their male counterparts until the mid-1980s.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 34                      BLM: Remember

7. The RCMP did not swear in their first women officers until 1964.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 34                      BLM: Remember

8. As late as 1861, the Hudson's Bay Company's chief judicial officer served as the jailer, chief medical officer, sheriff, and coroner in the Canadian West.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 35                      BLM: Remember

9. The British Columbia Provincial Police (BCPP) force was formed in 1891.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 35                      BLM: Remember

10. The most widely recognized symbol of Canada throughout the world is the beaver.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 38                      BLM: Remember

### SHORT ANSWER

1. Define "hue and cry" and describe how this principle reflected police practices in England prior to the Industrial Revolution and the advent of capitalism.

ANS:

The "hue and cry" was the requirement in early England that all able-bodied men assist the police. Failure to do so could result in punishment for the citizens, often equal to that imposed on the lawbreaker. This principle reflects how policing was the responsibility of the community rather than the responsibility of the state.

PTS: 1                      REF: pp. 25-26                      BLM: Remember

2. Discuss the significance of the Metropolitan Police Act (1829).

ANS:

The Metropolitan Police Act (1829) established a full-time unarmed police force in London. The significance lies in the fact policing in England moved away from secretive, authoritarian policing models that were operating in continental Europe and towards a model that was compatible with previous community policing practices and growing democratic values.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Remember

3. Describe the contribution Sir Robert Peel made to the field of policing.

ANS:

Sir Robert Peel founded the first organized police service in England in 1829 under the Metropolitan Police Act. The principles of Sir Robert Peel form the basis of community policing followed today.

PTS: 1

REF: pp. 27-30

BLM: Remember

4. Compare and contrast public police and private security officers.

ANS:

Students will compare and contrast public and private security officers by discussing a few of the following distinctions: private security officers work for private companies whose *raison d'être* is profit. Public police officers, in contrast, work for the public and are generally not involved in issues related to economic profit. Public police are controlled and held accountable through various public, government-sponsored agencies and organizations. Private security services are not required to adhere to provincial police acts or to the policing standards that supplement police act legislation. There is no onus on private security services to engage in community-based policing. Private security forces are, in essence, an extension of company management and are concerned primarily with protecting the owner's investment. Public police are armed and have the authority to use deadly force, enforce the law, maintain order, and provide a wide range of non-enforcement services to the general public. Students may also explain that in general, private security personnel have no more legal authority than ordinary citizens to enforce the law or protect property, although they can arrest and detain people who have committed a crime on private property.

PTS: 1

5. Define tiered policing, pluralization of policing, and collaborative policing, and discuss one potential negative consequence of these changes in Canadian policing.

ANS:

Tiered policing refers to the model of police work involving a mix of traditional sworn police officers with new types of police and private security personnel. Pluralization of policing refers to the expansion of policing beyond the public police to include parapolice and private security. Collaborative policing refers to the cooperation between public and private police. One potentially negative consequence of these changes in Canadian policing is that any poor behaviour conducted by private police officers may impact the public's perception of the public police. This is due to the similarities in the uniforms worn by public and private police officers and the public's inability to tell the difference between the two types of officers and their behaviour.

PTS: 1

REF: pp. 45-46

BLM: Remember