

Milestones in Forensic Science

Forensic Science · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Who published the 1892 text 'Finger Prints', which provided the first statistical proof of the uniqueness of fingerprints and established the foundation for modern identification?

- A) Edmond Locard
- B) Francis Galton**
- C) Alphonse Bertillon
- D) Hans Gross

2. In 1910, which French criminalist established the world's first police crime laboratory in Lyon?

- A) Edmond Locard**
- B) Alexandre Lacassagne
- C) Mathieu Orfila
- D) Rudolph Reiss

3. Which scientist is widely credited with developing the 'precipitin test' in 1901, which allowed investigators to distinguish between human and animal blood?

- A) Karl Landsteiner
- B) Paul Uhlenhuth**
- C) Leone Lattes
- D) Alec Jeffreys

4. Before fingerprinting, what was the name of the anthropometric system developed in 1879 that relied on precise body measurements to identify repeat offenders?

- A) The Dactyloscopy Method
- B) The Galton System
- C) The Bertillon System**
- D) The Vucetich Method

5. In 1984, Sir Alec Jeffreys invented a technique that revolutionized forensic identification. What was this technique originally called?

- A) DNA Profiling
- B) Polymerase Chain Reaction
- C) DNA Fingerprinting**
- D) Short Tandem Repeat Analysis

6. Who is considered the 'father of toxicology' for his 1814 work, 'Traité des poisons', which was the first systematic study of the effects of poisons on animals?

- A) Mathieu Orfila**
- B) James Marsh
- C) William Nichol
- D) Johann Metzger

7. In 1836, which chemist developed the first successful test for detecting arsenic in human tissue, commonly used in trials of that era?

- A) James Marsh**
- B) Hugo Reinsch
- C) Carl Wilhelm Scheele
- D) Valentin Rose

8. The first practical method for determining the ABO blood group of dried bloodstains was developed in 1915 by which scientist?

- A) Leone Lattes**
- B) Max Richter
- C) Karl Landsteiner
- D) Jan Evangelista Purkyne