

Pioneers and Milestones in Criminology

Criminology · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Who is widely considered the 'father of criminology' for his 19th-century work in biological positivism?

- A) Cesare Lombroso**
- B) Jeremy Bentham
- C) Edwin Sutherland
- D) August Vollmer

2. What system, developed by Alphonse Bertillon in 1879, was the first scientific method used by police to identify repeat offenders?

- A) DNA profiling
- B) Anthropometry**
- C) Fingerprinting
- D) Ballistics

3. Which English official is credited with establishing the Bow Street Runners in 1749, often cited as London's first professional police force?

- A) Robert Peel
- B) Henry Fielding**
- C) John Howard
- D) Patrick Colquhoun

4. In which year was the first successful criminal conviction based on fingerprint evidence secured in the United Kingdom?

- A) 1888
- B) 1892
- C) 1902**
- D) 1915

5. The first practical application of DNA profiling for criminal investigation, conducted by Alec Jeffreys, occurred in which decade?

- A) 1960s
- B) 1970s
- C) 1980s**
- D) 1990s

6. What is the name of the first forensic textbook, 'A Treatise on Forensic Medicine and Public Health', published in 1798 by Johann Peter Frank?

A) System einer vollständigen medicinischen Polizey

B) The Criminal Man

C) Criminal Statistics

D) Principles of Penology

7. Who developed the 'Exchange Principle', which states that every contact leaves a trace?

A) Francis Galton

B) Edmond Locard

C) Hans Gross

D) Calvin Goddard

8. The first police department in the United States to establish a dedicated forensic crime laboratory was located in which city?

A) New York

B) Chicago

C) Los Angeles

D) Boston

9. Which 18th-century philosopher authored 'On Crimes and Punishments', advocating for the abolition of torture and the death penalty?

A) Cesare Beccaria

B) Voltaire

C) Thomas Hobbes

D) John Locke

10. The 'National Integrated Ballistic Information Network' (NIBIN) was designed to digitize the analysis of which forensic material?

A) Blood spatter

B) Handwriting

C) Tool marks

D) Spent cartridges

11. Who is credited with creating the first 'lie detector' (polygraph) machine capable of recording blood pressure and respiratory changes in 1921?

A) John Larson

B) William Moulton Marston

C) Leonarde Keeler

D) Cesare Lombroso

12. What was the first country to establish a national DNA database for criminal intelligence?

A) United States

B) United Kingdom

C) Canada

D) Australia

13. The study of victimology as a specific field of criminology gained international prominence in 1948 with the work of whom?

A) Benjamin Mendelsohn

B) Hans von Hentig

C) Travis Hirschi

D) Ronald Clarke

14. In 1930, the FBI began compiling the first standardized crime statistics in the United States known by what acronym?

A) NCVS

B) UCR

C) NIBRS

D) CSI

15. Which scientist is responsible for the invention of the comparison microscope, crucial for modern ballistics identification?

A) Calvin Goddard

B) Albert Osborn

C) Victor Balthazard

D) Mathieu Orfila