

# Pioneers and Milestones in Criminology

Criminology · Practice Test · 15 Questions

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**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