History of the Crime Victims’ Rights Movement in the United States
Edition: 2010

1) Which is described as one of the first victims’ rights statutes in history?
   a) the Bible
   b) the Code of Hammurabi
   c) Roman Law
   d) the Koran

2) Which is a traditional body of legal precedents created by court decisions during the Middle Ages in England?
   a) Statutory Law
   b) Case Law
   c) Regulatory Law
   d) Common Law

3) In US law, the most significant development in the treatment of crime victims was the establishment of
   a) individual rights
   b) public prosecutors
   c) a woman’s right to vote
   d) protective shelters

4) Which movement helped establish the principles that constitutional rights should apply to all citizens, and that nonviolent methods of advocacy can be productive in changing American society?
   a) The Antiwar Movement
   b) The Women’s Movement
   c) The Civil Rights Movement
   d) The Law and Order Movement

5) A direct result of the increase in women’s power and attention to women’s issues was the formation of rape crisis centers and domestic violence shelters in the early
   a) 1950s
   b) 1960s
   c) 1970s
   d) 1980s

6) Since the emergence of the law and order movement, there has been a focus upon increasing the rights of the common person to achieve parity with the rights of the criminal.
   a) True
   b) False

7) According to the FBI, in the early 1960s, crime rose steadily in the US, reaching its highest point in
   a) 1971
   b) 1981
   c) 1991
   d) 2001
8) The first women's shelter was established in 1974 in
   a) Missoula, MT
   b) Denver, CO
   c) Seattle, WA
   d) Portland, OR

9) Which term was used by Lenore Walker which provided a theoretical framework for working with victims of domestic violence?
   a) the walking wounded
   b) acute stress syndrome
   c) post battering syndrome
   d) battered woman syndrome

10) In 1977, ______ passed the first law mandating arrest in domestic violence cases.
    a) Washington
    b) California
    c) Oregon
    d) Nevada

11) The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) was created in the Department of Justice in _____ to implement the 68 recommendations of the President's Task Force.
    a) 1973
    b) 1983
    c) 1993
    d) 2003

12) The concept of _____ is that often the victim was harmed as much by the system's response as by the crime itself.
    a) organizational victimization
    b) second victimization
    c) systemic trauma
    d) turnstile trauma

13) Which diagnosis which did not stigmatize the victim but, rather, clarified and legitimized the victim’s normal response to an abnormal situation was included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (third edition)?
    a) posttraumatic stress disorder
    b) secondary stress syndrome
    c) acute stress disorder
    d) bystander trauma

14) As of _____ all fifty states and the District of Columbia had enacted crime victim compensation programs.
    a) 1965
    b) 1975
    c) 1985
    d) 1995
15) The first academic program in victim services in the US was at
   a) Lewis and Clark Law School, Oregon
   b) California State University, Fresno
   c) Pennsylvania State University
   d) University of Washington

16) There is not a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
   a) True
   b) False

17) In 1996, Congress passed _____ also known as the Community Notification Act.
   a) Tony's Law
   b) McGruff's Law
   c) Megan’s Law
   d) Nicole’s Law

18) The Blood Alcohol Concentration Bill of 2000 required states to adopt a _____ blood alcohol
    content as the legal limit for drunk driving by 2004.
    a) 0.02
    b) 0.04
    c) 0.06
    d) 0.08