

c2

Student: _____

1. The first psychoactive substance that American states attempted to control was:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
2. During the 1920s and 1930s, in the years following the Supreme Court ruling on the Harrison Act (1914), which was rendered in 1919, the number of addicts who were arrested on drug charges:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
3. Which of the following was the most common ingredient in a number of 19th century soft drinks?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
4. Which of the following categories in the population was *more* like to support the Volstead Act (passed in 1919), which imposed a national prohibition on the sale of alcohol?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

5. The earliest legislation designed to reduce or eliminate a substance that is *currently* illegal was aimed at:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
6. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
7. The British waged two "opium wars" against China in order to:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
8. Which of the following drugs was included in the Harrison Act yet was *not* a narcotic or opiate?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
9. Prior to the Harrison Act, *most* narcotic addicts were:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

10. During the course of the nineteenth century—that is, from the early 1800s to the late 1800s—the rate of narcotic addiction in the United States:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
11. Historians estimate that the number of narcotic addicts in the U.S. prior to 1914 was about:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
12. The Marihuana Tax Act of 1937:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
13. The primary impact of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 was to:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
14. The first "war on drugs" was launched by President:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

15. Between the 1970s and the 1980s, the federal budget devoted to drug treatment:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
16. Between 1986 and 1989, the percentage of the American public naming drug abuse as the nation's most serious problem:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
17. During the course of the 1980s—that is, from 1980 to the end of 1989—the number of prisoners incarcerated in state penal institutions:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
18. The following development did *not* take place in the nineteenth-century:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

19. The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 was originally designed to:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
20. An example of a current Schedule I drug, as defined by the federal Controlled Substances Act, is:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
21. During 1800s and early 1900s, the trajectory of public opinion with respect to tolerance versus condemnation of recreational drug use (including alcohol consumption) and opposition to it, versus support of legislation banning and attempting to control it is an up-and-down affair. Summarize that trajectory, locating approximate time periods when both the "ups" and the "downs" took place.

22. Likewise, between the 1960s and the 2000s, public opinion on and legislation attempting to control drug use have exhibited something of a roller-coaster pattern. Describe that pattern, identifying the time periods when these changes took place.
23. Which comes first—the chicken or the egg? We see a time-ordered relationship between the use of psychoactive substances, both legal and illegal, and public opinion favoring drug legislation. Which is the cause—the use, or public opinion favoring more restrictive legislation? Justify your argument.
24. What were the Opium Wars? Why were they fought? Who won? What were the outcomes of these wars? What is the general category of world developments or forces to which the Opium Wars belong?

25. Racism and ethnic prejudice played a role in the three most important pieces of anti-drug legislation passed during the twentieth century—the Harrison Act (1914), the Volstead Act (national alcohol prohibition) (1919), and the Marihuana Tax Act (1937). Describe what role race and/or ethnic prejudice played in the passage of each of these acts.
26. It is said that Prohibition (1920-1933) was a disastrous failure. In what ways did Prohibition fail, and in what ways was it a success?
27. Which president was "tougher" on drug users—Nixon or Reagan? Why? Justify your answer.

28. Why control drug possession and distribution at all? Why not legalize all drugs? Is drug legislation purely and simply a function of bias against pleasure or the people who use certain psychoactive substances? Or the fact that certain substances (such as alcohol and tobacco) have been widely used and socially institutionalized for longer periods of time than others (such as marijuana and cocaine)? Or are there "objective" factors related to harm that have guided lawmakers in passing legislation that attempts to control the use of certain substances more than that of others?

29. National alcohol prohibition did not simply spring forth, fully formed, in 1920. It emerged out of social, cultural, and political processes that brought it into being. What were the most important of these processes and why did they put their stamp on prohibition legislation? And what were the social, cultural, and political forces that took place during the 1920s and early 1930s that brought about the demise of Prohibition?

30. Why has legislation against most illicit drugs been a "success" in that it remains in place and more or less enforced. (Most persons incarcerated in federal prisons, and about a third in state prisons, were convicted for violating the drug laws.) In contrast, laws against the sale of alcohol were a "failure" in the sense that they were repealed. Why the difference? Explain what social forces brought about the success of one and the failure of the other.
31. This chapter opened with a news story the conclusion of which was that heroin use is common among middle class suburban teenagers. Is adolescent heroin abuse in America's middle class suburbs as widespread as this news report claims? Evaluate this claim in the light of the discussions presented in this chapter.

32. Briefly summarize the different definitions of what a "drug" is. Which of these definitions are most relevant to the approach adopted in this book, and why?
33. Why are both the "essentialistic" (or "objectivistic") and the "constructionist" (or "subjective") definitions of what a drug is both relevant to a sociological consideration of drug use?
34. Is alcohol a drug? Discuss.

35. Why is the term drug *abuse* problematic, slanted, and inexact?
36. Discuss some of the social changes, both nationally and world-wide, that have facilitated drug use during the past generation or so.
37. What are some of the most important ways that legal drug use differs from illegal use? What are some of the ways that instrumental drug use differs from recreational use? Provide examples of each type.

38. Among the points made in the "Overview" section of this chapter, which one do you believe is the most sociologically important, and why?
39. Advocates of drug legalization have argued that alcohol is American society's most harmful drug, and hence, fairness would dictate that if alcohol is legal, the currently illicit drugs should be legalized as well. In the light of some of the points the author made in this chapter, evaluate this argument.
40. Considering the characteristics and effects of the substances that were introduced in this chapter, discuss why the possession and sale of some of them are legal, or legal under certain conditions, and others are completely illegal.

c2 Key

1. The first psychoactive substance that American states attempted to control was:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #1

2. During the 1920s and 1930s, in the years following the Supreme Court ruling on the Harrison Act (1914), which was rendered in 1919, the number of addicts who were arrested on drug charges:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #2

3. Which of the following was the most common ingredient in a number of 19th century soft drinks?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #3

4. Which of the following categories in the population was *more* like to support the Volstead Act (passed in 1919), which imposed a national prohibition on the sale of alcohol?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Goode - Chapter 02 #4

5. The earliest legislation designed to reduce or eliminate a substance that is *currently* illegal was aimed at:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #5

6. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #6

7. The British waged two "opium wars" against China in order to:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #7

8. Which of the following drugs was included in the Harrison Act yet was *not* a narcotic or opiate?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Goode - Chapter 02 #8

9. Prior to the Harrison Act, *most* narcotic addicts were:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #9

10. During the course of the nineteenth century—that is, from the early 1800s to the late 1800s—the rate of narcotic addiction in the United States:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #10

11. Historians estimate that the number of narcotic addicts in the U.S. prior to 1914 was about:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #11

12.

The Marihuana Tax Act of 1937:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #12

13.

The primary impact of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 was to:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #13

14.

The first "war on drugs" was launched by President:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #14

15.

Between the 1970s and the 1980s, the federal budget devoted to drug treatment:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #15

16. Between 1986 and 1989, the percentage of the American public naming drug abuse as the nation's most serious problem:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #16

17. During the course of the 1980s—that is, from 1980 to the end of 1989—the number of prisoners incarcerated in state penal institutions:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #17

18. The following development did *not* take place in the nineteenth-century:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #18

19. The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 was originally designed to:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Goode - Chapter 02 #19

20. An example of a current Schedule I drug, as defined by the federal Controlled Substances Act, is:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.**

Goode - Chapter 02 #20

21. During 1800s and early 1900s, the trajectory of public opinion with respect to tolerance versus condemnation of recreational drug use (including alcohol consumption) and opposition to it, versus support of legislation banning and attempting to control it is an up-and-down affair. Summarize that trajectory, locating approximate time periods when both the "ups" and the "downs" took place.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #21

22. Likewise, between the 1960s and the 2000s, public opinion on and legislation attempting to control drug use have exhibited something of a roller-coaster pattern. Describe that pattern, identifying the time periods when these changes took place.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #22

23. Which comes first—the chicken or the egg? We see a time-ordered relationship between the use of psychoactive substances, both legal and illegal, and public opinion favoring drug legislation. Which is the cause—the use, or public opinion favoring more restrictive legislation? Justify your argument.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #23

24. What were the Opium Wars? Why were they fought? Who won? What were the outcomes of these wars? What is the general category of world developments or forces to which the Opium Wars belong?

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #24

25. Racism and ethnic prejudice played a role in the three most important pieces of anti-drug legislation passed during the twentieth century—the Harrison Act (1914), the Volstead Act (national alcohol prohibition) (1919), and the Marihuana Tax Act (1937). Describe what role race and/or ethnic prejudice played in the passage of each of these acts.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #25

26. It is said that Prohibition (1920-1933) was a disastrous failure. In what ways did Prohibition fail, and in what ways was it a success?

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #26

27. Which president was "tougher" on drug users—Nixon or Reagan? Why? Justify your answer.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #27

28. Why control drug possession and distribution at all? Why not legalize all drugs? Is drug legislation purely and simply a function of bias against pleasure or the people who use certain psychoactive substances? Or the fact that certain substances (such as alcohol and tobacco) have been widely used and socially institutionalized for longer periods of time than others (such as marijuana and cocaine)? Or are there "objective" factors related to harm that have guided lawmakers in passing legislation that attempts to control the use of certain substances more than that of others?

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #28

29. National alcohol prohibition did not simply spring forth, fully formed, in 1920. It emerged out of social, cultural, and political processes that brought it into being. What were the most important of these processes and why did they put their stamp on prohibition legislation? And what were the social, cultural, and political forces that took place during the 1920s and early 1930s that brought about the demise of Prohibition?

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #29

30. Why has legislation against most illicit drugs been a "success" in that it remains in place and more or less enforced. (Most persons incarcerated in federal prisons, and about a third in state prisons, were convicted for violating the drug laws.) In contrast, laws against the sale of alcohol were a "failure" in the sense that they were repealed. Why the difference? Explain what social forces brought about the success of one and the failure of the other.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #30

31. This chapter opened with a news story the conclusion of which was that heroin use is common among middle class suburban teenagers. Is adolescent heroin abuse in America's middle class suburbs as widespread as this news report claims? Evaluate this claim in the light of the discussions presented in this chapter.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #31

32. Briefly summarize the different definitions of what a "drug" is. Which of these definitions are most relevant to the approach adopted in this book, and why?

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #32

33. Why are both the "essentialistic" (or "objectivistic") and the "constructionist" (or "subjective") definitions of what a drug is both relevant to a sociological consideration of drug use?

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #33

34. Is alcohol a drug? Discuss.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #34

35. Why is the term drug *abuse* problematic, slanted, and inexact?

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #35

36. Discuss some of the social changes, both nationally and world-wide, that have facilitated drug use during the past generation or so.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #36

37. What are some of the most important ways that legal drug use differs from illegal use? What are some of the ways that instrumental drug use differs from recreational use? Provide examples of each type.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #37

38. Among the points made in the "Overview" section of this chapter, which one do you believe is the most sociologically important, and why?

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #38

39. Advocates of drug legalization have argued that alcohol is American society's most harmful drug, and hence, fairness would dictate that if alcohol is legal, the currently illicit drugs should be legalized as well. In the light of some of the points the author made in this chapter, evaluate this argument.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #39

40. Considering the characteristics and effects of the substances that were introduced in this chapter, discuss why the possession and sale of some of them are legal, or legal under certain conditions, and others are completely illegal.

Answers will vary

Goode - Chapter 02 #40

c2 Summary