Assignment 2.1 Social and historical moments and their effect on cannabis policy

Directions: Describe at least 3 important social/historical moments or movements and the resulting laws and policies affecting cannabis. Include approximate dates and a description of the impact of historical events on policy development. Include dates and cite your references (you can use required/optional resources identified for this module or do your own research).

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| Historical event | Resulting laws and policies |
| Example: Journalists such as Samuel Hopkins Adams expose the dangers poorly regulated medications (1905)1 | Several incidents and many activists played a role in regulating medications in the early 20th century. In 1901, over 100 patients being vaccinated against diphtheria died of tetanus after the careless manufacturer sold tainted vaccines to physicians.2 The Food and Drugs Act, or Wiley Act, of 1906 required that medicines must adhere to the chemical specifications defined in the U.S. Pharmacopeia and that labeling must not be false or misleading. Food was similarly regulated under this law, and it became illegal to transport inappropriately branded food and drugs across state lines.3  References:1 Fee E. Samuel Hopkins Adams (1871-1958): journalist and muckraker. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2010; 100(8):1930-1931.2 London J. Tragedy, Transformation, and Triumph: Comparing the Factors and Forces That Led to the Adoption of the 1860 Adulteration Act in England and the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act in the United States. *Food and Drug Law Journal*. 2014; 69(2):315. 3 Part I: The 1906 Food and Drugs Act and Its Enforcement. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. <https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/fdas-evolving-regulatory-powers/part-i-1906-food-and-drugs-act-and-its-enforcement>. Published April 24, 2019. Accessed August 4, 2019. |
|  Dwight Eisenhower and his men begin the war on drugs (1954)[1] | Dwight Eisenhower gathers members of his cabinet and appoints them The Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics.[2] This became the early wave of warriors in the “War on Drugs”. The report the committee turned in was the early blueprint for a mutli-angle approach on the drug epidemic. This began the early criminalization of the participants in selling and distribution of drugs. References:1. Online Textbook: Hudak J. [Marijuana: A Short History](http://survey.hshsl.umaryland.edu/?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2372317&site=eds-live). Chapter 3 ([Marijuana as an Enemy, Foreign and Domestic](http://survey.hshsl.umaryland.edu/?url=http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy-hs.researchport.umd.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2372317&site=eds-live&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_38))  and Chapter 4 ([Richard Nixon Fires the Opening Shots on the War on Drugs](http://survey.hshsl.umaryland.edu/?url=http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy-hs.researchport.umd.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2372317&site=eds-live&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_45)).  Brookings Institution Press. 2020. Retrieved from: http://survey.hshsl.umaryland.edu/?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2372317&site=eds-live
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| Richard Nixon builds his war machine with the passing of the CSA (1970) [1] | This began long lasting changes to the way drugs were viewed by the government. The scheduling of drugs into ranges from I to V, [1] is still used today and is a major factor in the prohibition of marijuana since it was scheduled as a schedule one drug with cocaine and other powerful narcotics, while Tobacco and Alcohol were not included at all. References:1. Online Textbook: Hudak J. [Marijuana: A Short History](http://survey.hshsl.umaryland.edu/?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2372317&site=eds-live). Chapter 3 ([Marijuana as an Enemy, Foreign and Domestic](http://survey.hshsl.umaryland.edu/?url=http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy-hs.researchport.umd.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2372317&site=eds-live&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_38))  and Chapter 4 ([Richard Nixon Fires the Opening Shots on the War on Drugs](http://survey.hshsl.umaryland.edu/?url=http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy-hs.researchport.umd.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2372317&site=eds-live&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_45)).  Brookings Institution Press. 2020. Retrieved from: http://survey.hshsl.umaryland.edu/?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2372317&site=eds-live
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| Richard Nixon begins to use television to change public opinion about drugs (1970)[1] | Richard Nixon was able to garner $37 million in television time dedicated to drug storylines that swayed public opinion to the devastation and urgency the drug epidemic brought.[1] This would mark the beginning of a long relationship with government, media and messages. References:1. Article: Siff S. [The Illegalization of Marijuana: A Brief History.](http://origins.osu.edu/article/illegalization-marijuana-brief-history) Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective . 2014;7(8).Retrieved from: http://origins.osu.edu/article/illegalization-marijuana-brief-history
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