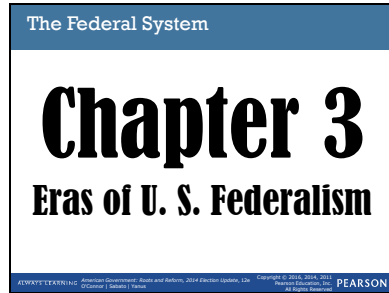


Eras of U. S. Federalism

Slide 1



IMMIGRATION IS AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROBLEM Public policy on immigration—and balancing an individual's liberty of movement with the country's security—requires the cooperation of local, state, national, and international governments. Above, European immigrants are screened for entry at Ellis Island, New York, in the 1890s. Below, Hmong immigrants receive health certifications before immigrating to the United States in the present day.

Immigration is a politically contentious subject that requires cooperation between national, state, and local governments. The United States has a federal system of government, which is the subject of this chapter.

Slide 2




System of government in which the national and state governments share power and derive all authority from the people.

Eras of U. S. Federalism

Slide 3

Dual Federalism: 1800s 3.6

The division of national and state powers envisioned by the Framers; each government had separate spheres of authority dictated by the Constitution.




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The division of national and state powers envisioned by the Framers; each government had separate spheres of authority dictated by the Constitution. Dual Federalism is known as "layer cake Federalism" and is based on a clear delineation of authority and programs among the levels of government.

Slide 4

Reconstruction and the Transformation of Dual Federalism 3.3

- Nullification, dual federalism destroyed by Civil War
- Reconstruction
 - New state constitutions
- Supreme Court limits state power
 - Monopolies outlawed



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After the Civil War, nullification and dual federalism ended. Congress passed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution to protect the rights of freed slaves. During Reconstruction, southern states were required to adopt new state constitutions approved by Congress.

The Supreme Court also stepped in to limit state powers in favor of a stronger national government. It allowed Congress to pass anti-trust laws and outlaw monopolies. This kind of regulation had previously been left to the states.

The national government took on a greater role in projects such as railroad construction, canal building, and the development of the telegraph.


Eras of U. S. Federalism

Slide 5

Growing National Intervention in the Economy: 1880s 3.6

With federal government, has made decisions about:

- Immigration
- Health care reform



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Slide 6

Amending the National-State Relationship 3.3

- Sixteenth Amendment
 - Money is power
- Seventeenth Amendment (1913)
 - Direct election of senators



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The Sixteenth Amendment gave Congress the power to levy and collect taxes on incomes. Money is power, so the new revenues the federal government generated greatly enhanced its ability to enter policy areas in which it formerly had few funds to spend.

Before the Seventeenth Amendment, senators were elected by state legislatures. This amendment allowed citizens of the states to directly elect their senators. With senators no longer directly accountable to the state legislatures, states lost their principal protectors in Congress.

Eras of U. S. Federalism

Slide 7

Cooperative Federalism: Growth of National Government 3.4

- Cooperative Federalism
 - Marble cake versus layer cake
- Need for National Action Arises: The New Deal



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The notion of equally powerful but separate national and state governments ended with the Great Depression. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal ushered in an era of cooperative federalism, in which the powers of the national, state, and local governments became more integrated, working together to solve shared problems.

Before the 1930s, the federal system at each level or layer of government—national, state, and local—had clearly defined powers and responsibilities. Cooperative federalism was more like a marble cake than a layer cake.

Slide 8

Need for National Action Arises: The New Deal 3.4

- Great Depression
- New Deal programs increased federal authority
 - States could not solve these problems on their own.
- Local government involvement
- Constitutional challenges



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To combat severe problems facing the nation in the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) pushed through legislation, collectively called the New Deal. To find national solutions to the Depression, which was affecting citizens of every state in the union, the national government exercised unprecedented authority.

New Deal programs forced all levels of government to work cooperatively with one another. Local governments, especially those of cities, were embraced as equal partners in an intergovernmental system for the first time and became players in the national political arena because many members of Congress wanted to bypass state legislatures, where urban interests usually were underrepresented.

Eras of U. S. Federalism

Slide 9

New Deal & Cooperative Federalism: 1930s 3.6

The Great Depression and the New Deal signalled the beginning of a new era in federalism where the state and national governments worked together to address a broad array of policy issues, including job creation, health and welfare.




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Slide 10

The Great Society: 1960s 3.4



One of the hallmarks of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society program was offering federal financial aid to states in the form of grants-in-need.

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One of the hallmarks of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society program was offering federal financial aid to states in the form of grants-in-need.

Eras of U. S. Federalism

Slide 11

New Federalism & the Devolution Revolution: 1980s 3.4

Republican President Ronald Reagan and Republicans in Congress demanded that the national government return some administrative authority to state governments.



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Republican President Ronald Reagan and Republicans in Congress demanded that the national government return some administrative authority to state governments.

Slide 12

Progressive Federalism: 2010s 3.4

The modern relationship between the states and federal government is both cooperative and coercive depending on the issue.



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The modern relationship between the states and federal government is both cooperative and coercive depending on the issue. Obamacare was accepted by some states and rejected by others. States have sued the federal government on executive orders issued by President Obama and President Trump.

Eras of U. S. Federalism

Slide 13

Discussion Questions 3

Did the Framers intend for federal or state governments to be supreme in the federal system?

How has the balance of power between state and federal governments shifted? Why have these changes occurred?

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