

AMERICAN FEDERALISM TIME LINE

Federalism is a political arrangement where power is shared between the national and nonnational governments.

State-Centered Federalism

Federal-State Cooperation National Goals Devolution Cooperation

Articles of Confederation

National Supremacy

Dual Federalism

Cooperative Federalism

Creative Federalism

New Federalism

1776

1789

1832

1932

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

Federal Income Tax Passes
Reform Movement in States and Cities

Cold War Era

Great Depression
Beginning of Modern Liberalism
Welfare State Begins with FDR's New Deal Programs
Era of Super Government
Academics Brought to Washington
World War II Begins in 1939
Realigning Election in 1932

LBJ's Great Society
Vietnam War
Civil Rights
Massive Grants Begin
160 Federal Programs

Decade of Devolution (1980-90)

State Resurgence
Executive Order 12612
National Debt Rises
Federal Aid Decreases

Nixon Begins Devolution
Watergate Era
Energy Crisis
Revenue Sharing Begins
498 Federal Programs in 1978

1990s version of Cooperative Federalism
Devolution continues, but at a slower pace under President Clinton
Economy Grows During 1990s
Reinventing Government
More than 600 Federal Programs by the late 1990s
George Bush continues devolution
World Trade Center Attacks; Economy Slows

Chief Justice Roger Taney
States Dominate
Pollock Case Establishes Constitutional Tax Immunity for the States
Attempts to pass a Federal Income Tax Fail

Civil War
Dred Scott Case
Republican Gain Control of Government
Industrial Revolution
Massive Immigration
Urbanization and Industrialization
Political Machines Dominate Cities
Robber Barons Era
Civil Service Reform (Pendleton Act)

Efforts to Establish National Supremacy and the Legitimacy of the New Nation
Federalists versus AntiFederalists
Chief Justice John Marshall
Marbury v. Madison
McCulloch v. Maryland
Gibbons v. Ogden

Articles of Confederation
True Confederacy
Nation Nearly Dissolves