

Cooperative Federalism

Brittany Alexander, Cameron Bishop,
Stuart Lawyer, Casey McCray, Shelby
Pruitt, Max West

Basic Information

- Cooperative Federalism started in the 1930's when Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected. FDR passed a series of laws and programs to aid the country after the Great Depression. His series of laws and programs were called the New Deal. The New Deal went beyond the Supreme Court.

More Info

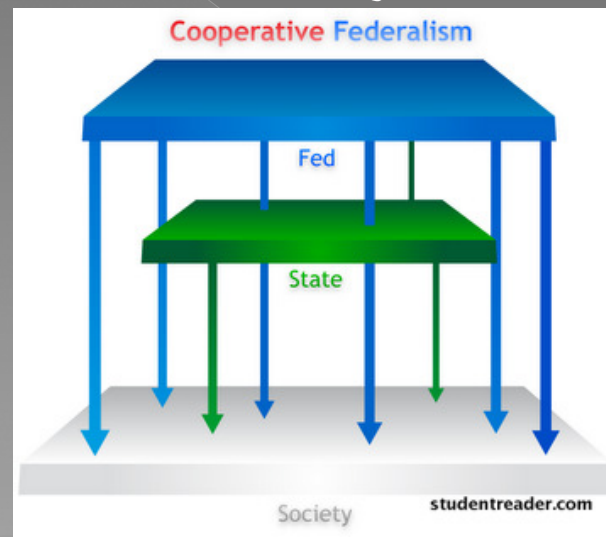
- Cooperative federalism restricts the 10th amendment and supports the elastic clause better than dual federalism. This form of government was the founders' solution to fashioning a single nation out of thirteen independent states. Also helped out with diversity.

Cooperative Federalism

- National and state agencies typically undertake government functions jointly rather than exclusively.
- The national and states routinely share power.
- Power is not concentrated at any government level or in any agency the fragmentation of responsibilities give people and groups access to many venues of influence.

Cont.

- FDR was upset that the Supreme Court was taking a laissez-faire approach to cases.
- FDR tried to do what is known today as court packing and add more justices to the Supreme Court
- He didn't succeed



Court Cases

- Powell vs. Alabama(1931)
 - > Two white women accused seven men (Scottsboro Boys) of rape
 - > Six of the seven were sentenced to death by the Alabama supreme court
 - > The ruling would be appealed by The Supreme Court due to the counsel of the accused were not allowed to speak until right before trial not giving enough time to defend the accused.
 - > Civil Rights had been violated.

Korematsu vs. US

- ◉ Reason: FDR imposed Executive Order 9066 which called for all Japanese Americans to be put in internment camps.
 - > Korematsu fought that it infringed on his constitutional right to remain in his home.
 - > Ruling: the Supreme Court sided with the government stating Roosevelt's Order was constitutional.

Brown vs. Board of Education

- Reason: Linda Brown had to walk 6 blocks to a bus stop to go to a segregated school when an all white school was just seven blocks from her home.
 - Ruling: The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Board of Education
 - Impact: Separate but equal still in effect

United States vs. Darby

- ◉ Darby took the United States to the Supreme Court stating the United States had overstepped its boundaries when it passed the Fair Labor Standards Act.
 - > Ruling: the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the United States upholding the labor acts
 - > Impact: the United States did have the power to regulate employment conditions.

Amendments

- 20th amendment
 - > Moved the beginning and ending terms of Presidents and Vice-Presidents from March 4 to January 20.
- 21st amendment
 - > End of Prohibition

Laws

- ◉ Fair Labor Standards Act of 1935
- ◉ Agriculture Adjustment Act (unconstitutional)
- ◉ Banking Act of 1933
- ◉ NIRA (subparts deemed unconstitutional)

Society during 1930-1960

- Little Rock 9
- Interstate Highways

Marble Cake

- Marble cake is based on mixing authority and programs among the national, state, and local governments.

Works Cited

- Clancy, Levi. "Dual vs. Cooperative Federalism." *student reader*. N.p., 28 03 2013. Web. 15 Sep 2013.
- O'Conner, Karen, and Larry Sabato. *American Government: Continuity and Change*. 2006. New York: Pearson Education, Inc, 2006. 108-112. Print.