

Cooperative Federalism

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Cooperative Federalism

- Definition: Cooperative Federalism is a political concept developed by the United States government that involves the combined efforts of both state and national powers in order to deal with conflicting situations or drastic events.

The New Deal

- Stimulated by the great depression, the New Deal was an organization of financial remedies who's purpose was to repair the broken economy of the United States.
- The New Deal emphasized the first elements of Cooperative Federalism. With it, the Federal Government availed and "cooperated" with several state Governments in ailment during the catastrophic events of the Great Depression.

Components of the New Deal with elements of Cooperative Federalism

- Banking Reform (Bank Holiday) – forced the closing of all the banks in America until further legislative interaction was ensured.
- Banking Act of 1933 – Establishment of FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)
- Civil Works Administration – provided jobs for unemployed.
- Resettlement Administration – Resettled financially devastated farmers.
- Fair Labor Standards Act – Established a cap on working hours and restricted child labor.
- Homeowners Loan Corporation – Helped people effected by the Great Depression keep their houses by insuring loans for them.

All these highlight aspects of cooperative federalism by example of federal powers interacting and providing jobs for those in need of aid – duties usually entitled to the State governments.

Court Cases

- National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation – basically gave Congress more power under the commerce clause; bypassed interstate decisions
- Helvering v. Davis – granted the right for congress to spend money in the aid of general welfare (through social security); allowed congress to help the state governments in aiding the financially inept
- Steward Machine Company v. Davis – altercation over the social security act of 1935, supreme court ruled that it was within congress' power to offer money to those in need of it; Significance: showed the Judiciary accept Congress' overall influence on state laws

21st Amendment

- First use of state ratifying conventions
- Repealed the 18th amendment
- Gave power to ban alcohol back to the states

The Marble Cake of Federalism



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