

Review: Big vs. Small Govt. (Student)

Tuesday, December 15, 2015

11:29 AM

Colonial America

13 different colonies founded at different times for different reasons- BUT:

- LOVE the legislatures
 - Ex: Virginia House of Burgesses
 - Legislature >>> Executive and Courts
- Governors and many court appointees eventually come from the Crown in England
- Property requirements to vote --> limited suffrage

Limited role of government

- Limited taxes
- Limited spending
- Raising militias for defense

The shift towards Revolution

- The Enlightenment
 - Locke and natural rights of "life, liberty, and property"
 - Montesquieu- three separate branches who check each other
- Lack of representation in Parliament
 - Actual vs. virtual representation
- 1763-1775: Increased British taxation/control over the colonies
 - Proclamation of 1763
 - Stamp Act (1765)
 - Quartering Act (1765)
 - Townshend Duties (1767)
 - Tea Act (1773)

- Acts of tyranny?
 - Writs of assistance
 - Admiralty courts
- Republican government
 - Thomas Paine and *Common Sense* (1776)
 - Monarchy is tyrannical
 - Montesquieu- it can only work in a small area

What we originally wanted: Articles of Confederation (1781-1787)

- States made up the union
- States >>> federal government
- No federal power over:
 - Interstate commerce
 - Raising an army
 - Ex: Shays Rebellion
 - Foreign commerce
 - Coining money
- No President
- No Supreme Court
- Therefore- no balanced branches of govt.

Northwest Ordinance (1787)

- Federal govt. determines how territories become states
- Slavery is abolished north of the Ohio River in the "Old Northwest"

**"Big"
Government**

**"Small"
Government**

**The Constitution of
the U.S. (1788-
Present)**

**The Articles of
Confederation
(1781-1787)**

Basis of power	"We the People..."	States- "Firm league of friendship"
Federal power	Legislature = Executive =	Legislative >>> executive and

	Judicial	courts
States vs. federal govt.	Federal govt > or = to States	States >>> Federal govt.
Chief executive	President with important power such as veto, commander-in-chief, pardon, etc.	No chief executive
High courts	Supreme Court	No supreme Court
Legislature	Bicameral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House: population • Senate: 2/state <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Selected by state legislatures until 17th Amendment (1913) 	Unicameral
Interstate commerce	Federal govt. regulates it	States make decisions, have tariffs on each other
Foreign affairs/ Immigration	Only the Federal govt. determines this	States conduct their own

The Ratification Battle

The Federalist Papers (1788)

- Jay, Hamilton, Madison
- Need 9 of 13 states to ratify

Typically supported by business interests who saw the Articles as BAD for business

The Anti-Federalists opposed because fear federal govt. >>> states

Want a Bill of Rights to protect individual rights FROM government

The Bill of Right

- The federal government may NOT...

The First Amendment (1791)
"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

**1st Party System
(1790s-1816)**

The Federalist Party

**The Jeffersonians
(Democratic-Republicans)**

Parties initially seen as a bad thing- "factions"- but inevitable

Hamilton, Adams, Washington (?)

Jefferson, Madison, Monroe

Pro-British

Pro-French

Washington's Farewell Address (1796) warning of excessive partisanship

Loose interpretation of Constitution- Necessary and Proper Clause

Strict interpretation of Constitution

Federal govt. >
states

States > federal
govt.

Merchants,
fledgling
industrialists,
commercial
interests

Farmers-
yeomen
farmers

Hamilton's Financial
Program

Oppose Hamilton's
Financial program

- The Bank of the United States
- Tariffs
- Excise taxes
- Assumption of state debts

**Who Interprets
the
Constitution?**

Supreme Court

- Judiciary Act of 1801 --> "midnight judges" such as **John Marshall**

The States

- "Compact theory" of govt. --> the states CREATED the Union therefore >>> federal govt.
- Nullification of federal laws

Quasi War (late 1790s) -->

Alien and
Sedition Acts
(late 1790s)

The Virginia and
Kentucky
Resolutions

- **Madison and Jefferson**

The Marshall Court

- *Marbury v.*

Madison (1803)

- *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)

The Rise and Fall
of Each Party

After 1800 never
regain power
Death of Hamilton
Too elitist?
Opposition to the
War of 1812 -->
Hartford Convention
(1814)

Immigration
Westward migration
Louisiana Purchase
(1803)
War Hawks --> War of
1812 --> "victory" -->
patriotism

The provisions of
the
**Hartford
Convention** (1814)

**The Era of
Good Feelings
(1816-1824)
ONE Party**

Death of
Federalists-
BUT ideas
continue

Jeffersonians gradually
start to call themselves
"**Democrats**"

Marshall Court
(1801-1835)

- *McCullough*
(1819)
 - 2nd BUS IS
Constitutio
nal
 - States can't

tax fed.
Govt.

Henry Clay's American System (1816)

- Internal improvements
- Tariffs to protect industry
- 2nd Bank of the U.S.

The 2nd Party System (1830s-1854)

The Whig Party

The Democrats

Henry Clay,
W.H. Harrison

Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk

Pro-Market Revolution

Anxieties of Market Revolution

Elites- industrialists, planters, commercial farmers

The "Common Man"- farmers, mechanics, etc. Immigrants

Pro-tariffs

Anti-tariffs

Pro-Bank

The Bank is the
"Monster"-
represents the
Elites

Pro-internal
Improvements

- Ex:
National
Road

Learn to appeal to
the "common man"

- Ex: 1840-
Harrison and
"Log Cabin
Campaign"

Common bond-
HATRED of
Jackson

Jackson- supporter of
big government????

- Veto power
- Bank War
- Handling of the
Nullification
Crisis
- Indian Removal

Tend to be
more reform-
minded

But many reforms are
by "moral suasion"
instead of govt.

- Ex: persuading
people of the
evils of "demon

Evils of Sectionalism
"tariff of blood"

The Nullification Crisis (Early 1830s)

The tariffs

- #1 source of revenue

The tariff is bad for S. Carolina because

- Increases cost of imports
- Retaliatory tariffs on Southern exports

The Force Act: The federal army will be sent in to collect the tariffs

John C. Calhoun and the *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*

- Compact theory
- Right of nullification

South Carolina backs down but nullifies Force Act

The Know-Nothing Party (American Party) of the 1850s

The Third Party System (1854-Present)

Republicans

Democrats

Death of the Whigs

- 2 POTUS die
- Split along sectional lines: North vs. South
- 1854: Kansas-Nebraska Act

**Northern Whigs,
Know-Nothings,
Free Soilers**

**Southern
Whigs**

**Abraham
Lincoln, William
Seward**

**Stephen
Douglas**

Slavery in the territories

Free Soil, Free Labor Ideology

- Stop the SPREAD of slavery- NOT ABOLISH because it is bad for white workers

Popular sovereignty- the people of the state should decide
OR

South: people have right to bring property into territories and that cannot be prevented

The South- the bastion of states' rights?

Annexation of new territories

- Texas (1845)
- Mexican War

Fear the growing #s of the North = loss of power
Power of federal govt. can get rid of slavery

(1846-1848)

Fugitive Slave Law (1850)

The North says states don't have to follow "personal liberty laws"

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

Popular sovereignty- sure beats Missouri Compromise

Dred Scott (1857)???

Dred Scott (1857)???

Demand the federal govt. protects slavery

Will resort to states' rights to protect slavery if no protection

The Civil War (1861-1865)

Republican accomplishments

- Homestead Act (1862)
- Tariffs
- Banking reform
- Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)
- Pacific Railway Act (1862)

Curse of states' rights in Confederacy???

Draft --> New
York Draft Riots
(1863)

Emancipation
Proclamation
(1863)

The Confederacy
even has to rely
on big govt.

**Reconstruction
(1865-1877)**

**The Radical
Republicans**

Democrats

Thaddeus
Stevens,
Charles
Sumner, Ben
Wade

Andrew
Johnson

Sherman's Special
Orders No. 15
(1865)

Failures of "40
Acres and a
Mule"

Reconstruction
Amendments

- 13th
- 14th
- 15th

**Southern
states:** Black
Codes (1865)

Freedman's
Bureau

Civil Rights Act
of 1866

Impeachment
and near
conviction of
Johnson

Military
Reconstruction
Act of 1867

Southern States are
redeemed

- End of
Republican
rule -->
Democrat
(until 1960s it
will be solid)

**The Gilded Age
(1870s-1890s)**

Urban Democrats

- Machines
such as Boss
Tweed and
Tammany Hall

Southern
Democrats

Republicans

Republicans

Land grants for
railroads
Tariffs
Troops
intervening in
strikes
Increasing

No real labor laws
Laissez-faire
business policies
Loose immigration
policies

veterans
pensions

Chinese
Exclusion Act
(1882)

Indians

- Indian Wars
- Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

Neglect of
Indian
Reservations

Interstate
Commerce Act
(1887)

These two acts
were
weak/ineffective
paper tigers

Sherman
Antitrust Act
(1890)

Jim Crow laws
in the South
(1890s-1960s)

- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
- Limited federal govt. care of race

Increasing calls
for govt. to
remedy the
evils of
industrial
capitalism

Rejection of Coxey's
March (1894) who called
for federal public works
project for unemployed

The Populist Challenge (1890s)

Govt. ownership of railroads and telegraphs
Silver >>> Gold (16:1)
Direct election of U.S. Senators
Lower tariffs
Income tax
Recall, referendum, initiative

1896 Election

William Jennings Bryan and "Cross of Gold" Speech

McKinley, Big Business Republicans-triumph

The Progressive Era (1890s-1920)

Included some Republicans- ex: TR
Some Democrats- ex: Wilson

Big business Republicans Southern Democrats

Adopting some Populist ideas

- Recall, referendum, initiative
- 16th Amendment
- 17th Amendment

"Investigate,
educate,
legislate"

Prohibition- the
18th
Amendment

Woman
suffrage- the
19th
Amendment

TR (1901-1909)

- Trust-busting
- Conservation
- Consumer protection
 - Ex: Pure Food and Drug Act
- Square Deal
- Anthracite Strike (1902)

Supreme Court hinders reform

- Strike down Keating-Owen Act
- *Muller v. Oregon* (1906)
- Weakens Sherman Antitrust Act

Labor reform

- Child labor
- Aftermath of Triangle (1911)

More power to
municipal gov

municipal govt.

- Commission form of govt. after Galveston Hurricane

Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist Party

TR and the Bull Moose Party in 1912

Imperialism (1890s-1920)

TR, Wilson, includes both Republicans and Democrats

Build-up of navy

Governing colonies

Growing role in world

- Open Door
- Roosevelt Corollary
- Panama Canal

Anti-Imperialists

- Include members of BOTH Republicans and Democrats

Fear what imperialism will do to American govt. and ideals

World War I (1917-1918)

Progressives-
GREAT
opportunity for
reform

- Ex:
Prohibition

The Draft
(Selective
Service Act)

Sedition Act
(1918),
Espionage Act
(1917), Trading-
with-the-
Enemies Act
(1917)

Govt. agencies to
oversee war

- Food Agency
- War Labor
Board
- War Industries
Board
- Nationalization
of RR

The League of
Nations- big
government on
a global
scale???

- Wilson
and

Progressives- this
will ruin
everything we
worked for

Defeated by
Republican
Isolationists

- Ex: Henry
Cabot
Lodge

Fourteen
Points

- Treaty of
Versailles
(1919)

The Roaring Twenties

The Red Scare

- Palmer Raids
and
Deportations

Prohibition???

Immigration
restriction/quotas

- National
Origins Act
of 1924

Prohibition fails
because of
commitment to
"small govt."?

KKK- states'
rights

The dominance of big-
business **Republicans**

- 1920: **Harding** wins
because of "return to
normalcy"
- **Coolidge**: "The business
of American is business"
- **Andrew Mellon** and
"trickle-down
economics"/supply-side
economics
- Few advances for labor
- The economy is good-
don't mess with it

The Great Depression and New Deal, 1929-1941

Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)- highest EVER

Hoover (1929-1933) mostly continues laissez-faire policies

Hoover turns back the Bonus March (1932)

FDR and Hundred Days (1933)

Depression caused by too little govt.???

Inaugural address

- This is a national emergency- like a war
- "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself"

Critics from Big Business

- The **American Liberty League**

Calls for MORE than the New Deal

- Huey P. Long
- Francis Townsend
- Communists

Keynesian Economics

Relief, Recovery, Reform

TVA

CCC

CWA/PWA

FDIC

AAA

NRA

The Second New Deal (1935-1938)

Social Security
Works Progress
Administration (WPA)
Wagner Act (1935)
Fair Labor Standards Act
(1938)

Court-packing scheme (1937)

- FDR and New Deal = super popular because of 1936 reelection
- +1 for each judge > 70 y/o
- FDR's backtrack

Conservative court strikes down much New Deal legislation

- *Schechter* Case (1935): NRA
- AAA

Social Security next? Wagner Act next?

FDR and the creation of the modern Democratic Party

- **Liberal (activist) view of govt.**
- **Labor**
- **Urban areas**
- **African Americans in the North**
- **Still hanging onto the white South**

The Court become friendlier to the New Deal

World War II, 1939-1945

ASSISTANCE TO
Britain before
WWII- FDR really
likes

- Bases-for-Destroyers
- Lend-Lease (1941)
- Convoying across the Atlantic

Republican ISOLATIONISTS

- America First Committee
- Robert Taft
- Charles Lindbergh
- Oppose League
- Oppose helping a futile cause in England

1st Peacetime
draft (1940)

Dramatic growth of govt.

- Agencies to run war like WWI
- Draft
- Executive Order 8802
- End of unemployment
- Spend more than all of U.S. history prior to 1941
- Manhattan Project
- Internment of Japanese Americans
- Factories such as Willow Run
- Rationing/price controls

Servicemen's
Readjustment
Act (1944)- aka
GI Bill

Do we come away from WWII and the New Deal with a natural trust of "big" government???

Post-World War II

Both **Republicans** and **Democrats** are committed to containing communism- neither wants to look "soft" on communism

The Cold War

The "military-industrial complex"

More active foreign policy

- Truman Doctrine (1947)
- NATO
- Berlin Airlift
- Korea

Larger military

- Ex: defense spending

Fighting communism at home

- House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC)
- **McCarthyism**

Truman and the Fair Deal

GOP-dominated Congress limits

Truman's effectiveness

- Ex: override Taft-Hartley veto

Eisenhower

(1953-1961) does not roll back New Deal

- Ex: Social Security

Interstate Highway Act (1956)

National Defense Education Act (1958) after *Sputnik*

Civil Rights

Democrats are committed to fighting for civil rights

- Ex: Truman and desegregation of military

Strength of **Southern** Jim Crow laws

- Separate facilities
- Disenfranchisement (poll taxes, literacy tests, etc.)

The Supreme Court's role

- *Sweatt v. Painter* (1950)

1948: Strom Thurmond and **Dixiecrats** defect from

- *Shelley v. Kraemer* (1949) Democratic Party
- *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) Southern resistance-
- *Brown II* (1955) "Massive Resistance"
 - Southern Manifesto
 - Confederate flag- symbol of defiance

Eisenhower and Little Rock (1957)

Democrats

enforcing integration

- Freedom Rides
- Ole Miss/Bama

LBJ and Civil Rights

- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights of 1965
- Housing
- Great Society/War on Poverty

The Sixties, Seventies, and Rise of Conservatism

LBJ and the Great Society
Influence of

Republicans increasing conservative- away from moderate that was Eisenhower

FDR

War on Poverty
Housing
Environment
Welfare
programs
Medicare/Medi
caid
Education (ex:
Head Start)
PBS/the arts

Landslide
victory in 1964

The Warren Court

- Civil rights
- *Engel v. Vitale*
 - No more prayer in public school
- Rights of criminal suspects
 - *Escobedo* (1964)
 - *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)

Vietnam War

- Guns vs. Butter

Barry Goldwater 1964

- *Conscience of a Conservative*
- Ronald Reagan- "The Speech"
- Smaller govt./free market
- Anti-communism

Goldwater gets crushed but wins states in the South

Disillusionment with TOO lofty of promises from govt.

Concerns with law and order

- Warren Court seen as "soft" on crime
- Long hot summers-urban riots
 - Ex: Watts

Threats to traditional society

- Student protestors
 - Ex: Cal-Berkeley
- Hippies/Counterculture

- Great Society vs. Vietnam
- Falling popularity
- Tet Offensive (1968)
- LBJ decides not to run again

1968: **Richard Nixon** taps into yet-to-be-called "Silent Majority" to win

- Law and order
- "Secret plan" to end Vietnam
- Has to fend off **George Wallace**

Affirmative Action programs

- Ex: *Bakke* Case (1978)

Nixon and the Southern Strategy to capture the **South** from the Democratic Party

Busing to integrate schools in northern cities

Title IX (1972)

Roe v. Wade (1973)

Backlash to "excessive" role of government in the day-to-day lives of citizens and concerns from whites of "reverse discrimination"

Environmental legislation

Clean Air, Clean

Emergence of the **Religious Right** places a premium on

The Reagan Revolution (1980s)???

Water, Endangered Species Acts Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

social issues such as abortion, homosexuality, and prayer-in-schools

Many federal programs don't experience much cuts

- Ex: Social Security and Medicare

Calls for smaller govt.

- Cuts in welfare programs and education spending

Tax cuts- especially for the wealthy

- "Reaganomics"/supply-side/trickle-down economics

Increased defense spending

- Ex: Strategic Defense Initiatives (SDI)/"Star Wars"

Little is done for social programs

- Ex: urban problems

Late response to the AIDS epidemic

"War on Drugs"

Deregulation

- Ex: decreased role of EPA