

MANIFEST DESTINY, CIVIL WAR, AND RECONSTRUCTION**Issues Connector: Federal Power and States' Rights**

The Constitution granted most rights to the states, but in practice, the federal government has slowly gained control in many of the areas originally governed by state laws. One of the earliest challenges to federal authority was the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. When George Washington sent federal troops to put down the rebellion, he established a precedent for federal authority to enforce its laws within a state.

At its core, the Civil War was fought primarily over the issue of states' rights—southerners believed that it was the constitutional right of individual states to determine whether slavery should be permitted or not. They also believed that they had the right to leave the Union. The federal government claimed that states did not have the right to secede from the Union. The war and its aftermath established broad powers for the federal government.

During the 1950s and 1960s, many states held that the federal government overstepped its powers in passing sweeping civil rights legislation that overturned many state laws. The 2001 federal No Child Left Behind Act expanded the federal government's control of public education. Some believe this impinges on local authority.

Article 1, Section 8, U.S. Constitution, 1787

This short statement, known as the “commerce clause,” has been at the center of many constitutional conflicts between state and federal government. Under this clause, Congress is given the power to regulate commerce between and among the states. The courts have interpreted this power very broadly, usually in favor of the federal government over states' rights. The commerce clause has been used to improve waterways and highways, regulate air safety, and limit goods shipped between states.

Tenth Amendment, U.S. Constitution, 1791

Part of the Bill of Rights, the Tenth Amendment reserves for the states all powers not specifically granted in the Constitution to the federal government. However, many powers omitted in the Constitution fall under the control of the federal government. Some people believe that the Tenth Amendment was drafted to ensure that individual states would continue to run their own affairs.

MANIFEST DESTINY, CIVIL WAR, AND RECONSTRUCTION**Issues Connector: Federal Power and States' Rights****Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, 1798 and 1799**

The Alien and Sedition Acts gave the President power to imprison and deport citizens of other countries who were in the United States. The acts also made it a crime to resist federal law or to criticize the government. The Kentucky Resolutions, written by Thomas Jefferson, and the Virginia Resolutions, written by James Madison, claimed that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional, because they gave the President too much power and violated the First Amendment, which guarantees free speech. Furthermore, the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions claimed that a state could nullify or invalidate acts of Congress that the states believed were unconstitutional. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions represent the first legal protests by the states against the power of the federal government.

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857

In the years before the Civil War, the battle over states' rights and federal powers focused almost exclusively on the issue of slavery. Laws regarding slavery varied from state to state. Dred Scott argued that because he had lived in a free state, he had obtained his freedom and could no longer be enslaved. The Court found against him, arguing that enslaved people were property and not citizens. Therefore, Scott did not have the right to bring a lawsuit. In the same ruling, the Court held that the federal government did not have the power to ban slavery in any territory. This decision was seen as a great victory for states' rights advocates.

South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, 1860

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union, claiming that states had the right to remove themselves from the federal union. Shortly afterward, other southern states joined South Carolina in seceding, and the fight for states' rights rapidly became the Civil War. After the Union won the war in 1865, the federal government officially forbade states from seceding.

Civil Rights Act, 1964

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 barred states from using race or other factors to determine a person's eligibility to vote in a federal election. The following year, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 strengthened protections for African American and other minority voters.

Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority, 1985

The San Antonio Transit Authority claimed that it did not have to pay the minimum wages nor follow the overtime requirements of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. San Antonio argued that the transportation system was a "traditional" local government function, so it was not bound by federal law. Joe Garcia, who was employed by the San Antonio Transit Authority, sued his employer to receive overtime pay that he believed he was due under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Court found in favor of Garcia under the commerce clause. The Court's decision states that a term such as "traditional" is too subjective to be used in guiding the law.

MANIFEST DESTINY, CIVIL WAR, AND RECONSTRUCTION

Issues Connector: Federal Power and States' Rights

"Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;"

—Article 1, Section 8, U.S. Constitution, 1787

"We, the People of the State of South Carolina . . . do declare . . . that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention . . . whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified . . . [is] hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the 'United States of America,' is hereby dissolved."

—South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, 1860

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

—10th Amendment, U.S. Constitution, 1791

"No person acting under color of law shall in determining whether any individual is qualified under State law or laws to vote in any election, apply any standard, practice, or procedure different from the standards, practices, or procedures applied under such law or laws to other individuals within the same county, parish, or similar political subdivision who have been found by State officials to be qualified to vote. . . ."

—Civil Rights Act, 1964

" . . . the several States composing, the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes . . ."

—Kentucky Resolution, 1798

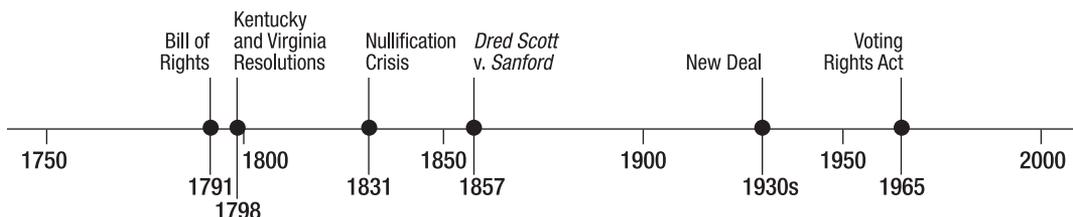
Federal Power and States' Rights

"As Scott was a slave when taken into the State of Illinois by his owner, and was there held as such, and brought back in that character, his status, as free or slave, depended on the laws of Missouri, and not of Illinois."

—Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857

"We therefore now reject, as unsound in principle and unworkable in practice, a rule of state immunity from federal regulation that turns on a judicial appraisal of whether a particular governmental function is "integral" or "traditional."

—Garcia v. San Antonio, 1985



MANIFEST DESTINY, CIVIL WAR, AND RECONSTRUCTION

Issues Connector: Federal Power and States' Rights

Directions: Read the excerpts regarding the issue of federal power and states' rights in the United States. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. According to the Constitution, who has all powers not specifically granted to the federal government? In what area does the Constitution give Congress power over the states?

2. How does the Kentucky Resolution define the purpose of the federal government?

3. Who does South Carolina believe should make decisions about inclusion in the federal government? Why?

4. What reason does *Garcia v. San Antonio* provide for rejecting the state's claim that it is not bound by federal law?

5. **Analyze** Identify one issue that has recently been contested between the state and federal government. Which side has the power now?
