

FIGURE 2-4

Key Dates in the History of American Federalism

Revolutionary War starts	1775	1776	Declaration of Independence adopted
Articles of Confederation ratified	1781	1783	Revolutionary War ends
Annapolis Convention	1786	1786	Shays's Rebellion
Constitutional Convention drafts new constitution	1787	1788	U.S. Constitution ratified
First Congress adopts Bill of Rights	1791		
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> establishes that the federal government has a broad set of powers over the states	1819		
Roger Taney sworn in as chief justice; adopts dual federalism as model for federal–state relations	1836	1832	South Carolina attempts to nullify federal law
		1857	<i>Scott v. Sandford</i> demonstrates the limits of the federal government
Southern states experiment with confederacy as Civil War starts	1861	1860	South Carolina secedes from the Union in December; hostilities between North and South begin a month later
		1865	Civil War ends with Union victory; Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery
Fourteenth Amendment passes	1868		
		1887	Federal government regulates the railroads
Sixteenth Amendment passes	1913		
Great Depression	1930		
		1933	Franklin Delano Roosevelt takes office; Era of cooperative federalism begins
Era of centralized federalism begins	1964		
Election of Ronald Reagan and emergence of New Federalism	1980	1972	Richard Nixon begins revenue sharing
Supreme Court decides <i>Bush v. Gore</i> ; George W. Bush receives Florida's contested electoral votes and becomes president	2000	1986	William Rehnquist becomes chief justice; Supreme Court begins to look more favorably on states' rights arguments
		2008–2009	Great Recession