# Presentation Title: POSC 315: Historical and Structural

Slide 1:  
Historical and Structural Contexts of the Policy Process

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Slide 2:  
Institutions  
Rules  
(i.e., agreements, laws, regulations, norms, etc.) structure individuals and organizations’ interactions and transactions.  
Institutions  
are the organizations that enforce the rules.

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Slide 3:  
Institution Examples  
Rules  
Institutions  
Constitution  
Supreme Court  
Laws  
Congress  
Regulations  
Executive Branch  
Norms  
Civil Society

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Slide 4:  
Institutions  
Family  
Religion  
Schools  
Media  
Corporations  
Hospitals  
Capitalism  
Democracy  
Marriage  
Voting  
etc.

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Slide 5:  
The Constitution and Policymaking  
It’s a  
living  
document.  
It’s purposefully  
vague  
:  
Open to interpretation  
Allows the government to grow and respond to needs  
It lasts because of its  
elasticity  
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Slide 6:  
The Constitution and Separation of Powers  
Separation of Powers  
: The division of government responsibilities into distinct branches to limit any one branch from exercising the core functions of another  
Checks and Balances  
: The ability of each branch of government to exercise checks, or controls, over the other branches  
Legislative Branch: Congress  
Executive Branch: President  
Judicial Branch: Supreme Court

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Slide 8:  
Checks and Balances  
: The ability of each branch of government to exercise checks, or controls, over the other branches

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Slide 9:  
Legislative Branch: Congress  
Executive Branch: President  
Judicial Branch: Supreme Court

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Slide 10:  
The Constitution and Policymaking  
Policy Making Powers  
Policy Making Powers  
Article 1, Section 8: Enumerated Powers  
Taxation  
Borrowing  
Commerce  
Currency  
Bankruptcy  
Defense  
Naturalization  
Weights and Measures  
Intellectual Property  
Necessary and Proper Clause  
Commerce Clause  
Policy Making Powers  
Amendment 14: Guiding Principle for Policy Making  
Equal Protection Clause  
Due Process Clause  
Privileges and Immunities Clause  
Citizenship Clause  
Policy Making Powers  
Amendment 10: Reserved Powers  
Structure of the Federal System  
States’ Rights  
Police Powers  
Concurrent Powers  
Supremacy Clause

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Slide 11:  
The Constitution and Policymaking  
Policy Making Powers

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Slide 12:  
Policy Making Powers  
Article 1, Section 8: Enumerated Powers  
Taxation  
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Intellectual Property  
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Slide 13:  
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Structure of the Federal System  
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Slide 15:  
Policy Restraint  
The system is slow to change because of the institutional structure.  
Federalism  
Separation of Powers  
Checks and Balances  
Bicameralism  
Judicial Review  
Amendment Process  
Incrementalism  
Policy is made in small steps—incrementally.  
this is the norm for non-controversial issues and non-crisis situations  
Adjustments at the margins of existing policies  
Minor changes to existing policies  
Extending existing policies to new groups  
Modifying existing policies to new circumstances

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Slide 18:  
Federalism  
Federalism  
: The division of power between a central government and regional governments  
The distribution of power and authority on a geographical basis  
.  
Federalism  
A system of checks and balances between the national and state governments  
The founders believed that federalism would protect liberty  
Factions: groups of citizens who have a common interest in some proposal that would either violate the rights of other citizens or would harm the nation as a whole  
To the founders, federalism  
prevents any one faction from dominating the government  
allows states to experiment with different policies  
keeps government closer to the people  
increases political participation  
produces more effective government  
provides more access points to government  
increases policy innovation

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Slide 22:  
Eras of Federalism (from the Book)  
Divided Power  
(1789-1865)  
State Activism  
(1865-1933)  
National Activism  
(1933-1961)  
National Standards  
(1961-1981)  
Devolution  
(1981-Present)

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Slide 23:  
Eras of Federalism (from the Literature)  
Dual Federalism  
(1789-1932)  
Cooperative Federalism  
(1933-1960s)  
Creative Federalism  
(1960s-1990s)  
New Federalism  
(1990s-2010s)  
Fragmented Federalism  
(2010s-present)  
Dual Federalism  
Layer Cake Federalism  
Clear division of authority  
National government is supreme in its sphere  
States are supreme in their sphere  
Little overlap between the two spheres  
National government is limited to enumerated powers  
Overall: State-centered federalism  
Cooperative Federalism  
Marble Cake Federalism  
National and state governments share powers  
Federal powers expand to deal with aftermath of the Great Depression  
Cooperation between national and state governments  
Overall: National-centered federalism  
Creative Federalism  
Picket Fence Federalism  
Great Society programs  
National government sets policy goals  
States implement policy  
Creative use of grants-in-aid  
Overall: National-centered federalism  
New Federalism  
Pineapple Upside-Down Cake Federalism  
Competitive Federalism  
Devolution Revolution  
National government returns power to the states  
Block grants  
Overall: State-centered federalism  
Fragmented Federalism  
Cupcake Federalism  
Federalism is a mess  
Federal government is pursuing state-specific policies  
States are pursuing policies with little federal direction  
Federalism is fractured: dimensions of all previous models  
Overall: ???-centered federalism

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Slide 24:  
Eras of Federalism (from the Literature)  
Dual Federalism  
(1789-1932)  
Cooperative Federalism  
(1933-1960s)  
Creative Federalism  
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New Federalism  
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Slide 25:  
Dual Federalism  
Layer Cake Federalism  
Clear division of authority  
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Slide 26:  
Cooperative Federalism  
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Federal powers expand to deal with aftermath of the Great Depression  
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Slide 27:  
Creative Federalism  
Picket Fence Federalism  
Great Society programs  
National government sets policy goals  
States implement policy  
Creative use of grants-in-aid  
Overall: National-centered federalism

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Slide 28:  
New Federalism  
Pineapple Upside-Down Cake Federalism  
Competitive Federalism  
Devolution Revolution  
National government returns power to the states  
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Overall: State-centered federalism

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Slide 29:  
Fragmented Federalism  
Cupcake Federalism  
Federalism is a mess  
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Slide 30:  
Questions

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Slide 31:  
Have a great day!

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