		µkr∓⊁4 E−	:供卖权		
		收税与借款权 州际与国际贸易规范权			
	宪法授权政府最初的经济功能	指定破产法			
		造币权			
		通油路			
			知识产权保护		
		社会保障、医疗保险			
		收入调节、维护经济稳定			
	宪法没有规定	刺激增长与就业、公共服务			
	JUIZINAL		资关系、反垄断	<u> </u>	
		市场监管、鼓励创新			
	自由放任时期	第一国银行阶	"I believe t liberties th allow priva by inflation that will g of all prop continent 家 be taken fi	hat banking institutions are more dangerous to our nan standing armies. If the American people ever at banks to control the issue of their currency, first in, then by deflation, the banks and corporations row up around [the banks] will deprive the people erty until their children wake-up homeless on the their fathers conquered. The issuing power should from the banks and restored to the people, to whom belongs." — Thomas Jefferson	
		第二国家银行阶段			
美国政府在经济领域的角色演变		终结了	背景:"镀金时代"(Gilded Age)(1860s-1920s):城市化和工业化 终结了自耕农时期人们的闲暇与自由,一系列劳资问题随之诞生,并引 起了多次罢工,工会组织和工人政党开始兴起		
	干涉主义的兴起(regulatory	一系列反垄断法的出现			
		劳工保护的出现(仅在公共工程领域,对于私营企业无能为力)			
	state)	消费者权益保护的出现 — Food and Drug Administration的建立(
		1909年)			
		金融秩序的出现——美联储的成立(1913年) 调节收入			
			<u> </u>	こうラウェス・マン・アナット・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・	
		目示:		所福新政政府经济功能的急剧扩大	
			社会保障的出现 — Social Security Act (1935年)		
			守主义转向进步		
		政策 -	促进就业 —— Wo	rks Progres Administration	
			经济管制		
			收入再分配的幅度		
		"That very word freedom, in itself and of necessity, suggests			
			freedom from some restraining power. In 1776 we sought freedom from the tyranny of a political autocracy from the		
		eighteenth-century royalists Since that struggle, however, man's inventive genius released new forces in our land A small group had concentrated into their own hands an almost complete control over other people's property, other people's money, other people's labor, other people's lives. For too many of us life was no longer free; liberty no longer real. Against			
	福利国家兴起				
			economic tyranny such as this, the American citizen could appeal only to the organized power of government." — 新政"拯		
		数自由"罗斯福 (1936)			
		"If the Great Depression, with all its attendant effects, shifted national attitudes to the left, why was it that no strong radical movement committed itself to a third party during these years? A key part of the explanation was that President Roosevelt succeeded in including left-wing protest in his New Deal coalition. He used two basic tactics. First, he responded to the various outgroups by incorporating in his own rhetoric many of their demands. Second, he absorbed the leaders of these groups into his following. These reflected conscious efforts to undercut left-wing radicals and thus to preserve capitalism." — Lipset, "How FDR Saved Capitalism."			
		capita		<u> </u>	
		"D ·	紧缩性财政		
		кеад	anomics" 减税 土等		
			去管		
	新自由主义			典型民主党政策 1993 Health Security Act	
	あり日田工人	克林顿	:"非典型"民主党	1993 Revenue Reconciliation Act	
				福利改革: 1996 Welfare Reform Act ("有条件福利")	
		小布什	:"非典型"共和党	典型共和党政策: Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2007	
		2 1911	11 2 CAL 2 CHAPE	Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 ("Compassion conservative")	

美国的政策产出: 经济政策