



# Government Structures, Powers, Functions, and Interactions

Instructional Slides



LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF  
**EDUCATION**

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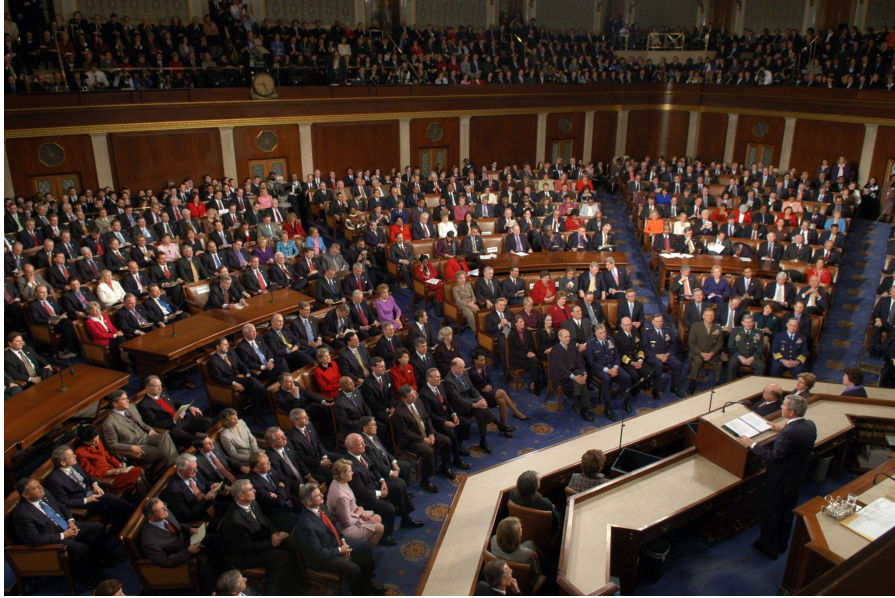
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# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time

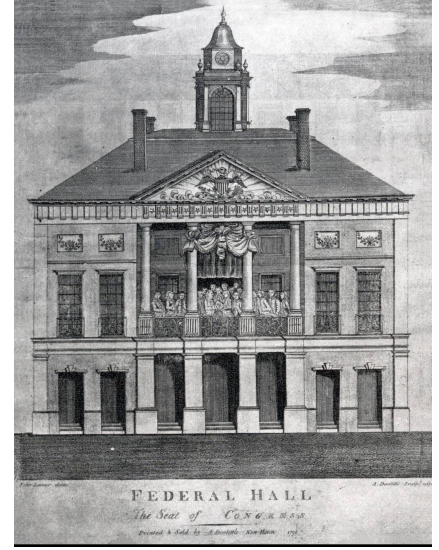


**Framing Question:** How has the role of the government changed from 1789 to the present?





# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



The original building of the U.S. Capitol was constructed between 1793 and 1826, then expanded in 1868 and again in the 1960s to meet the needs of the growing government. This building is much larger than the original seat of Congress at Federal Hall in New York City.



# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



With the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, U.S. citizens could no longer be denied the right to vote on the basis of sex.



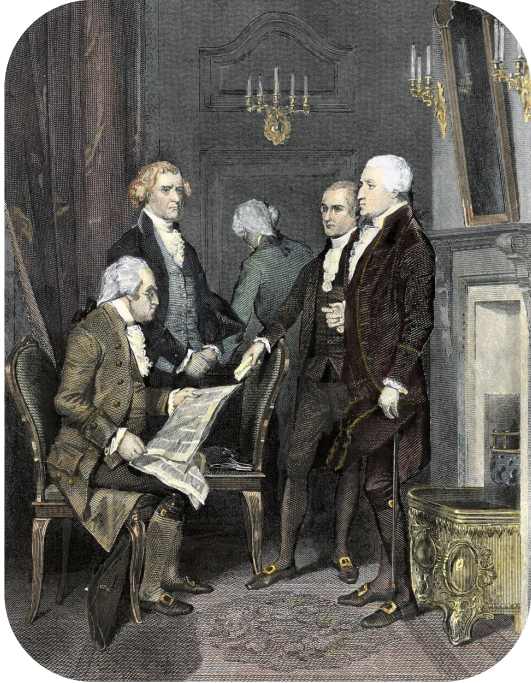
# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



It is important to note that what the Supreme Court recognizes as interstate commerce for purposes of applying the commerce clause is wide-ranging but not unlimited.



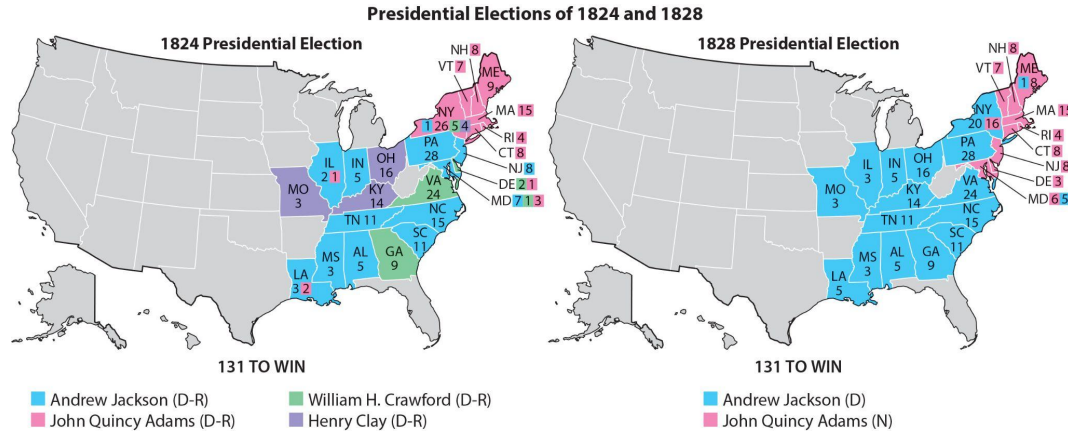
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George Washington's first cabinet included only four department heads. Modern cabinets include fifteen.



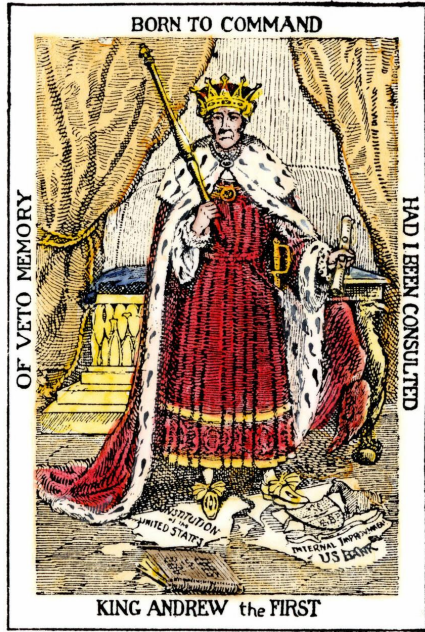
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The Democratic Party established itself as a major force in national politics between 1824 and 1828. Leaders of the Democratic Party worked to rally voters and appealed directly to the people through grassroots campaigns — a practice still used by political parties today. Adams’s National Republican Party, however, continued to rely on political elites for support.



# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



Opponents of Andrew Jackson criticized him for abusing his power as president. This political cartoon published during the Bank War of the 1830s shows Jackson dressed as a king, standing on the U.S. Constitution and the Second Bank's charter.

# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



Abraham Lincoln recognized that many of his actions subverted the Constitution. He justified this on the grounds that the American people had charged him with navigating the country through a national emergency.



# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivering one of his thirty fireside chats in Washington, D.C., September 6, 1936



# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time

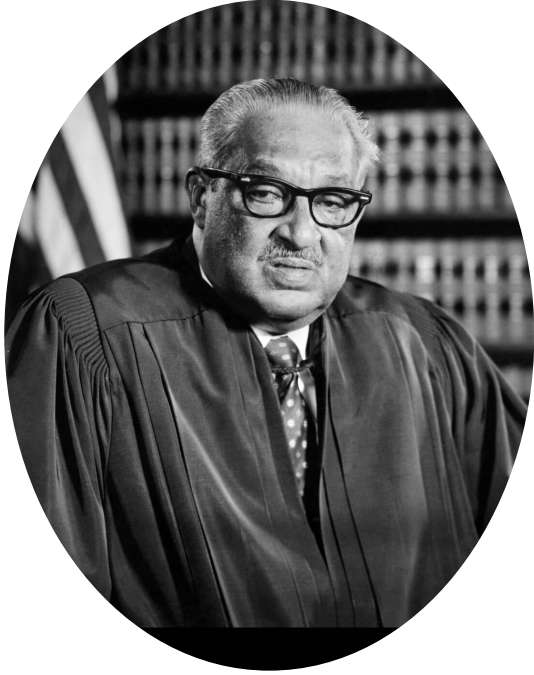


Protestors gathered at the U.S. Capitol to protest the Vietnam War in 1971.





# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



Thurgood Marshall, the lead attorney in *Brown v. Board of Education*, later became the first African American justice on the Supreme Court in 1967.



# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



In 1971, Daniel Ellsberg was indicted under the Espionage Act. The charges against him were ultimately dropped as information about the federal government's actions related to Vietnam came to light.



# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time



The recount in Florida in the 2000 presidential election led to many questions, including how voters intended to vote versus what their ballot reflected.

# Topic 3: The U.S. Government over Time

Case	Effect on a Branch of Government
<b><i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i></b> (1824)	Confirmed Congress's power to regulate interstate and intrastate commerce and reinforced the supremacy clause
<b><i>United States v. Lopez</i></b> (1995)	Limited how Congress can interpret <i>commerce</i> in its regulation of interstate commerce
<b><i>New York Times Co. v. United States</i></b> (1971)	Checked the power of the executive branch's use of prior restraint
<b><i>United States v. Nixon</i></b> (1974)	Checked the power of the president's use of executive privilege

Throughout U.S. history, many Supreme Court cases, including those in this table, have highlighted how the judicial branch has the authority to check the powers of the legislative and executive branches.





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