

State Rights ^[1]

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Portrait of Governor James Iredell, Jr.

Before its ratification, much of the opposition to the U.S. Constitution related to the fear of giving too much authority to the federal government. Such fear was based largely on the high-handed policies of the English king and Parliament prior to the American Revolution ^[2]. The Constitution was thus a compromise document, with the 13 states surrendering many of their powers to the federal government while retaining others.

In 1793 North Carolinian James Iredell ^[3] delivered an important dissenting opinion in the U.S. Supreme Court ^[4] on the state rights view of the Constitution. When a majority of the Court ruled that an individual could sue a state in federal court, Iredell insisted that the Constitution did not grant that power to the national government, and he reiterated the view of the Constitution as a compact between sovereign states. This view was confirmed in the Eleventh Amendment.

From the 1790s until the end of the Civil War ^[5], there was almost incessant conflict over the issue of state rights, with states and regions on one side and the U.S. government on the other. Southerners were concerned about northern disregard for the rights of the southern states to manage their internal affairs, especially where those affairs concerned the ownership of enslaved people and continuing the system of enslavement.

Secession ^[6], which led to the Civil War, was the most severe test of the state rights doctrine. After the conflict, the principle of state rights was invoked in an effort to abolish civil rights for black people and other minorities, and to prevent the passage of child labor ^[7] and antilynching ^[8] laws. After the Civil War, the states rights doctrine received new attention. Former Confederates and secessionists who fought to preserve slavery in the South now championed states rights as the entire reason for the Civil War. This shift in ideology is known as the Lost Cause ^[9] ideological movement. After World War II ^[10] the federal government's ability to control subsidies to the states, as well as its regulation of interstate commerce, effectively nullified most assertions of state rights. The federal subsidy program extended its influence into many areas that were formerly considered the prerogative of the states.

Reference:

Hugh T. Lefler and Albert R. Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State* (3rd ed., 1973).

Image Credits:

"James Iredell, Jr." Photograph no. 53.15.532. From the Audio Visual and Iconographics Collection, Division of Archives and History Photograph Collection, North Carolina State Archives ^[11], Raleigh, NC, USA.

Subjects:

Political movements and parties ^[12]

Authors:

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From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.^[14]

1 January 2006 | Williams, Wiley J.

[1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/state-rights> [2] <https://www.ncpedia.org/american-revolution> [3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/iredell-jr-james> [4] <http://www.supremecourt.gov/> [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/history/cw-1900/civil-war> [6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/history/cw-1900/secession> [7] <https://www.ncpedia.org/textiles/child-labor> [8] <https://www.ncpedia.org/lynching> [9] <https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/lost-cause> [10] <https://www.ncpedia.org/world-war-ii> [11] <https://archives.ncdcr.gov/> [12] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/political-movemen> [13] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/williams-wiley-j> [14] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->