



# COMPROMISE

noun - a settlement of differences in which each side makes concessions (gives in a little) to come to a result which solves a problem



Major debate was over how to set up the legislative branch of government



Several states submit plans for the type of legislature they want



## VIRGINIA PLAN

- 1) The legislative branch would have two houses
- 2) Both houses would assign representatives based on wealth/population



## NEW JERSEY PLAN

- 1) The legislature would have one house
- 2) Each state would have only one vote in the legislature



## THE GREAT COMPROMISE



## GREAT COMPROMISE

The legislature would have two houses



## GREAT COMPROMISE

SENATE – number of representatives for each state are equal



= 2 senators



= 2 senators

## GREAT COMPROMISE

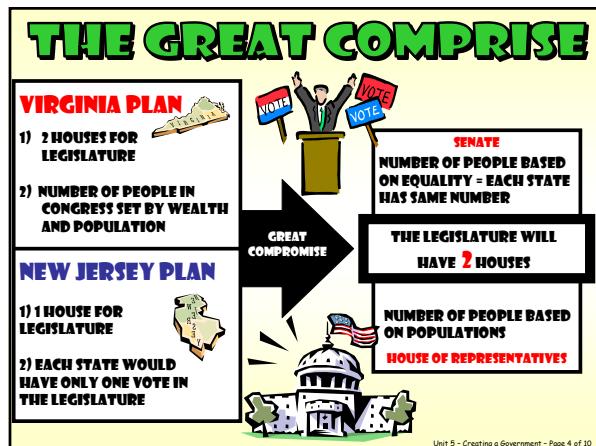
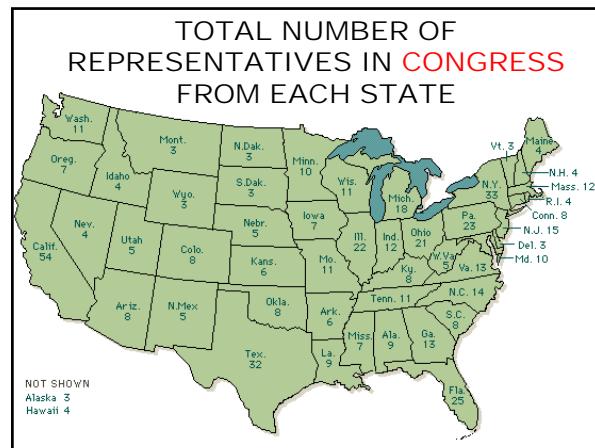
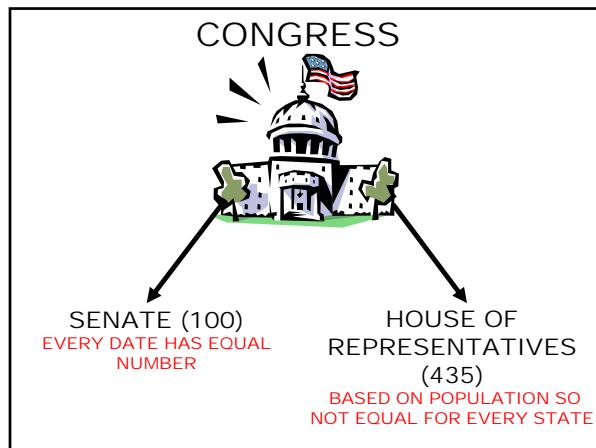
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - based on population



= 1 representative (493,000 people)



= 52 representatives (38,800,000 people)



Next major issue to be decided is slavery and if slaves should be counted as population



**WHAT IS THE PROBLEM:**  
should slaves be counted as population for taxes and/or to determine representatives in the legislature

## **NORTH WANTS:**

Northern states want slaves to not be counted to determine representatives but to be counted for taxes



## **SOUTH WANTS:**



Southern states want slaves to be counted to determine representatives but not for taxes

## **THE 3/5 COMPROMISE:**

Compromise made was count slaves as 3/5 of a person

This is used for taxes and to set up the number of reps in Congress

## **TRADE**

Northern states agree to do nothing about slave trade until 1808



Southern states agree to allow national government to regulate trade

No state gets everything they wanted but they wrote a constitution they thought would work overall

