

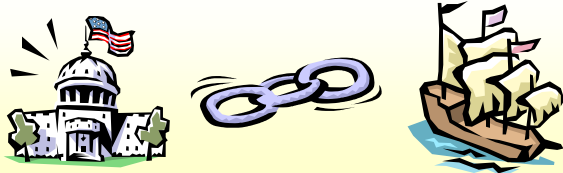


COMPROMISE

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

3 MAJOR COMPROMISES:

1. GREAT COMPROMISE
2. 3/5 COMPROMISE
3. TRADE COMPROMISE



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



It becomes a battle between smaller states and the ones with larger populations



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

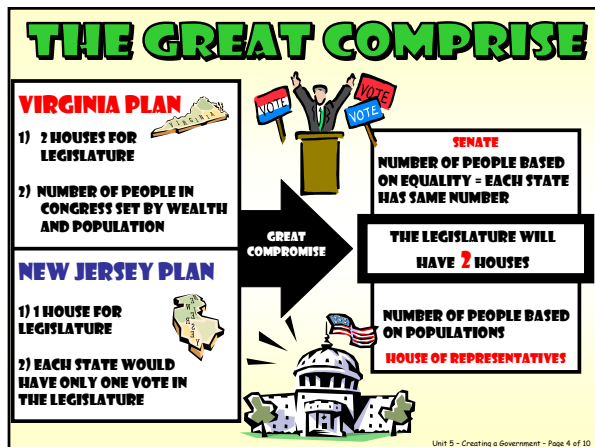
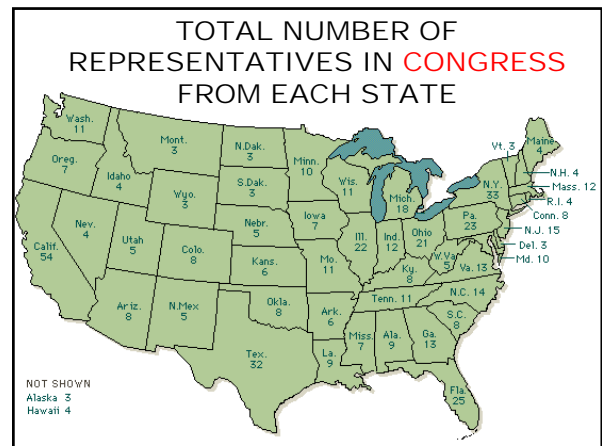
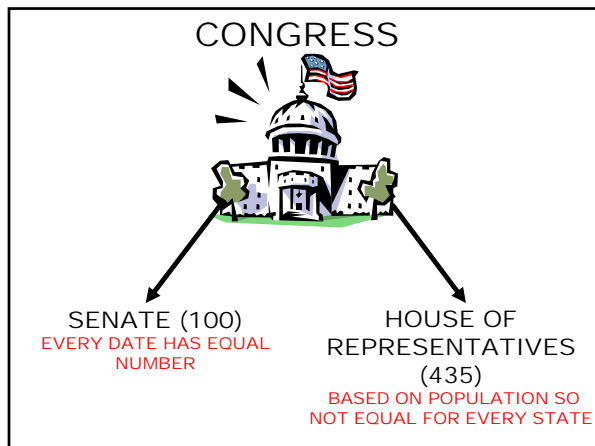
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES – based on population



= 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

3/5
COMPROMISE

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

