

Constitutional Compromises

THE GREAT COMPROMISE

New Jersey Plan:

- One house legislature
 (unicameral)
- Equal representation in Congress
- Supported by smaller states who feared losing power in the federal government

Virginia Plan:

- Two house legislature (bicameral)
- Representation in Congress based on population
- Supported by larger states

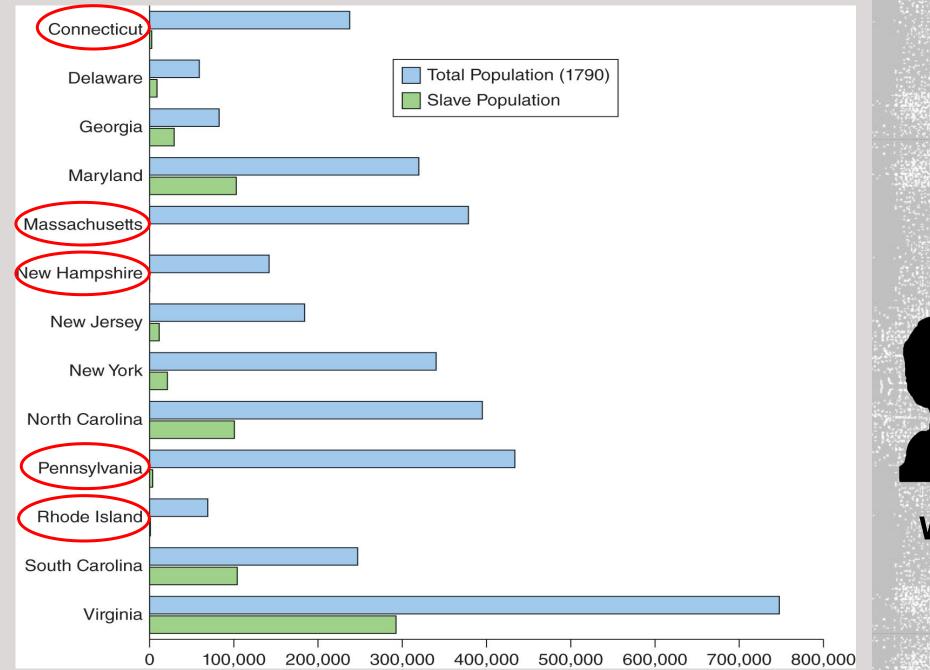
The Great Compromise:

- Two house legislatures (bicameral)
- Equal representation in the upper house of Congress (Senate)
- Representation in the lower house of Congress (House of Representatives) to be proportional to population



The Great Compromise

SENATE	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Equal – 2 Senators per State	Representation set by Population
Chosen by State Governments	Chosen by the people / vote
Term is 6 years	Term is 2 years
SMALL VS. BIG STATES	CENTRAL GOV. VS. STATE GOV.



1790 Census Focus : Slave Population What do you notice?

Three-fifths Compromise

V.

Southern States:

- Wanted slaves counted as population to determine representation in the House of Reps.
- Opposed counting slaves for the purpose of determining taxation

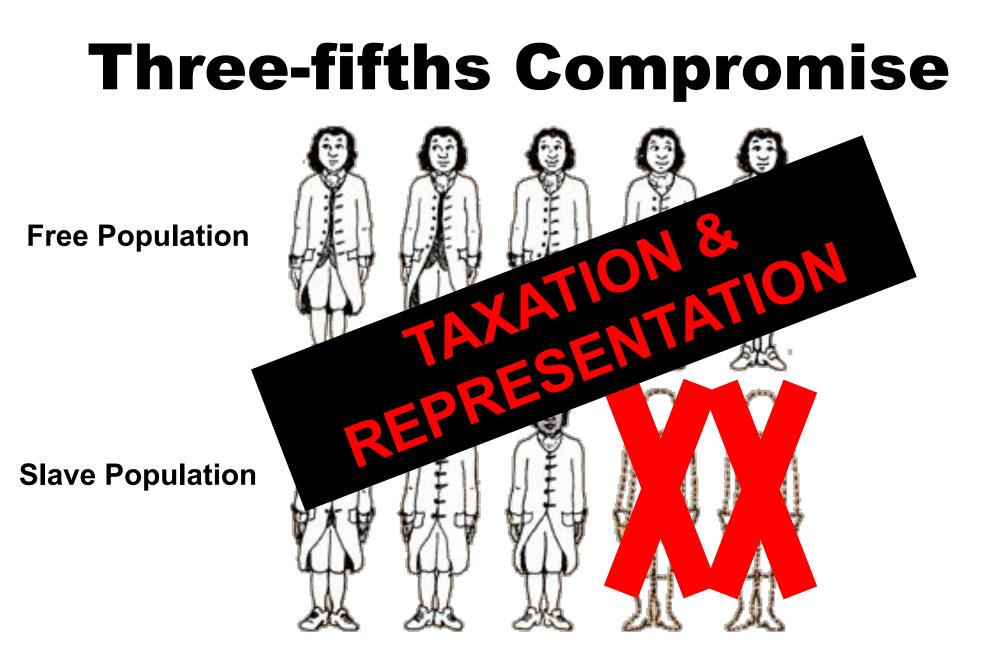
Northern States:

- Opposed counting slaves as population to determine representation in the House of Reps.
- Favored counting slaves for the purpose of determining taxation

THE 3/5ths COMPROMISE:

- → 3/5^{ths} of slaves counted as population in determining representation to the House of Representatives
- → 3/5^{ths} of slaves would be counted for the purpose of determining taxation







Commerce (Trade) Compromise

Southern States

- Favored state control over the regulation of all trade
- Feared a federal ban on the slave trade
- Feared a federal duty on agricultural exports

Northern States

- Favored federal regulation of all trade
- Wanted the federal government to have the power to collect duties and tariffs

The Trade Compromise

- Federal regulation between the states and international trade
- State regulation of intrastate (within the state)
- No export duties for 20 years
- No ban on the slave trade for 20 years

Types of Trade

INTRASTATE

INTERSTATE

INTERSTATE

INTERNATIONAL

INTERSTATE





Presidency Compromise

State's Rights

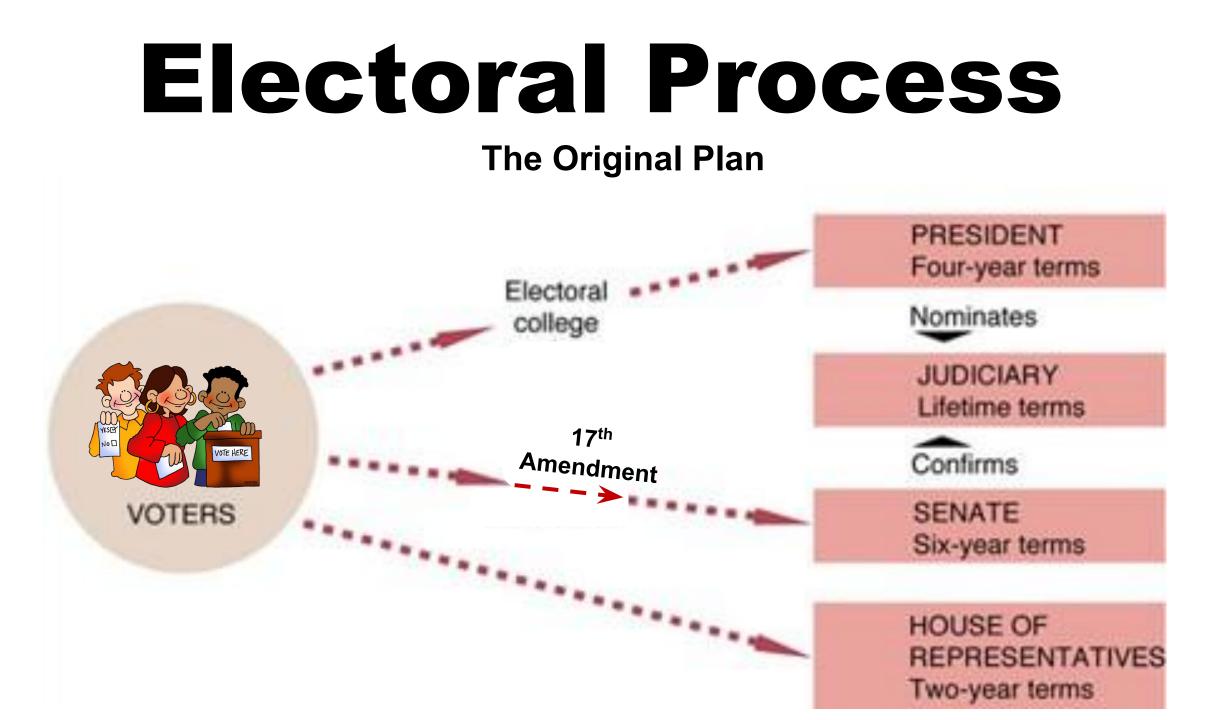
- Wanted state legislatures to elect the president
- Favored a shorter presidential term
- Favored limits on number of terms served

Federal Power

- Wanted direct election of president by qualified voters
- Favored a longer term of service
- Favored no limits on number
 of terms

Presidency Compromise

- Indirect election of the president by the Electoral College
- 4 year terms of service
- No limits of number of terms



Was compromise important when writing the Constitution? Is the Constitution Fair?

Is compromise always fair?

Committees

Committee of Detail

Reviewed the constitution for details, caught mistakes, and possible questions or concerns. Corrected the Constitution.

Rutledge, Randolph, Gorham

Committee of Style

Worked on the language and phrases. We the People...

Hamilton, Johnson, Madison, King, Morris

