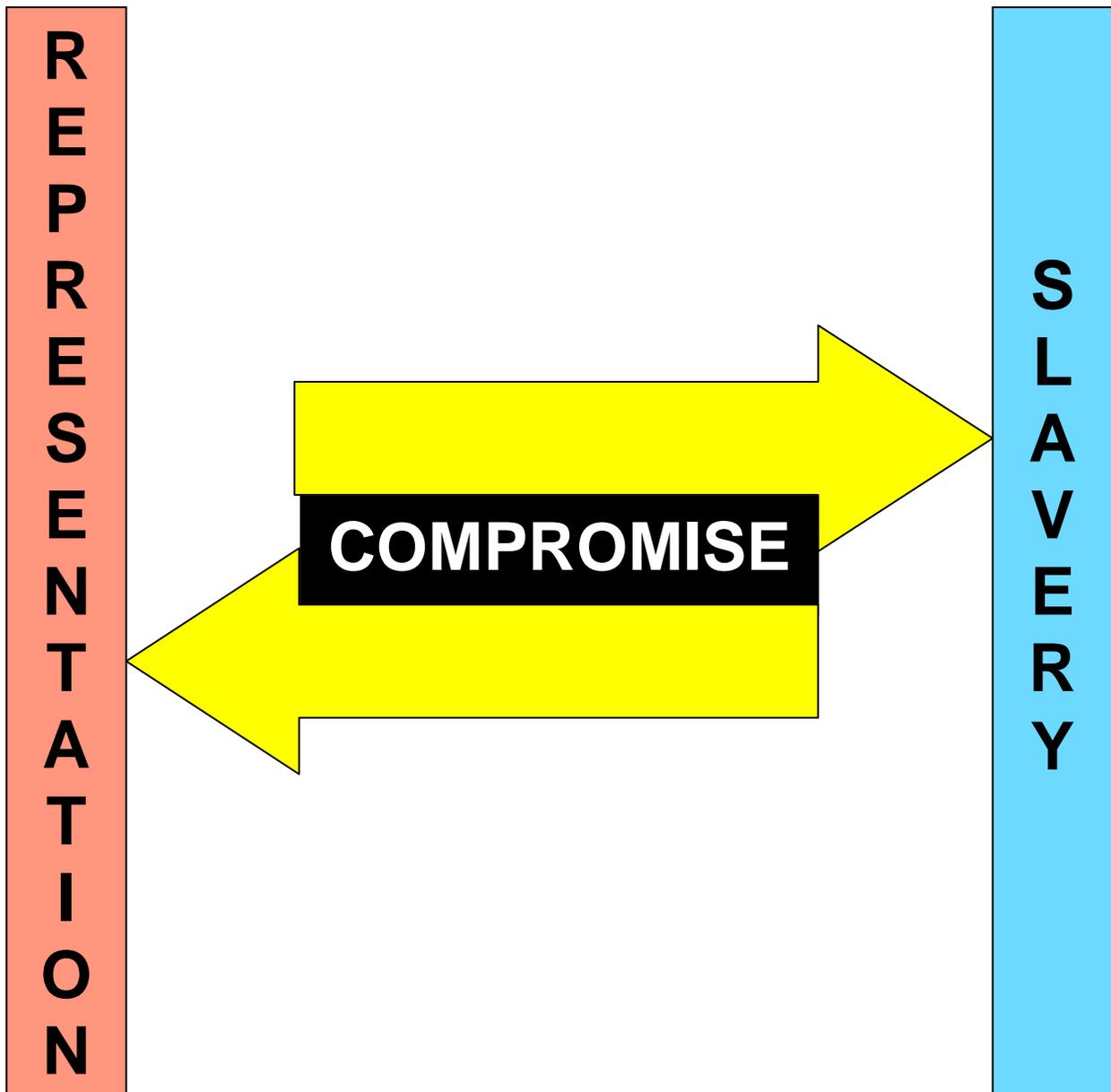


## Graphic Organizer



## Big Ideas Card

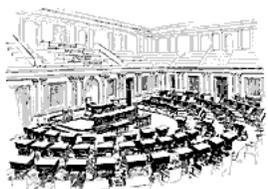
### Big Ideas of Lesson 3, Unit 7

- Many issues had to be resolved by compromises during the Constitutional Convention.
- One issue related to representation in Congress. Small states wanted membership in Congress to be based on an equal number of representatives from each state and large states wanted it based on population
- As a compromise a two body Congress was established.
- One of the most complicated issues at the Convention was that of slavery.
- Compromises over slavery resulted in slaves being counted as  $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of a person and the continuation of the slave trade for 20 years.

## Word Cards

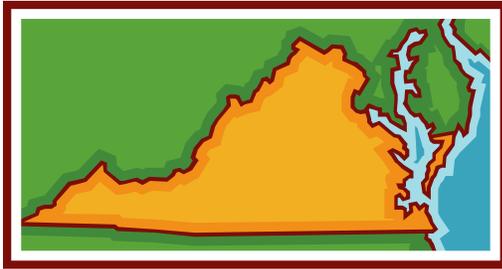
### Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Constitution– Word Card #7 from Lesson 2

<p><b>8</b> <b>compromise</b></p>  <p>an agreement where each side gives up a little.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Many compromises were made at the Constitutional Convention.</p> <p>(SS050703)</p>	<p><b>9</b> <b>Senate</b></p>  <p>One of the two parts of Congress</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Each state is allowed two members of the Senate.</p> <p>(SS050703)</p>
<p><b>10</b> <b>House of Representatives</b></p>  <p>One of the two parts of Congress</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Membership in the House of Representatives is determined by the population of a state.</p> <p>(SS050703)</p>	<p><b>11</b> <b>abolition</b></p>  <p>the ending of a system or practice</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Only a very few delegates at the Constitutional Convention wanted the abolition of slavery.</p> <p>(SS050703)</p>

## Representation: *Two Different Plans*

### VIRGINIA PLAN



**Membership in Congress based on the number of people in a state**

***Favored by: ??????????***

### NEW JERSEY PLAN



**Each state would have one vote in Congress regardless of how many people lived there (equal votes for each state)**

***Favored by: ????????????????***

## ROGER SHERMAN'S GREAT COMPROMISE

- **Divide Congress into Two Houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate**

- **One based on population (House of Representatives)**



- **One based on equal votes (Senate)**



## Simulation Role Cards

### PAIR #1

You and your partner are delegates from a northern state. You do not want slaves counted when determining representatives for Congress. You do want them counted when determining a state's fair share of taxes. You want the new Constitution to abolish, or end, the slave trade.

### PAIR #2

You and your partner are delegates from a southern state. You want slaves counted when determining representatives for Congress. You do not want them counted when determining a state's fair share of taxes. You do not want the new Constitution to end or limit the slave trade in any way.

## Compromise Plans

**Pair #1:** \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**Pair #2:** \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

### **ISSUE #1:**

Describe how you resolved the issue of counting slaves when determining representation in Congress:

### **ISSUE #2**

Describe how you resolved the issue of counting slaves when determining a state's fair share of taxes:

### **ISSUE #3**

Describe how you resolved the issue of the slave trade.

## **ISSUES**

**Issue #1: Should slaves be counted when determining representation in Congress?**

**Issue #2: Should slaves be counted when determining a state's fair share of taxes?**

**Issue #3: Should the slave trade be abolished?**

## Slavery: *Compromises*



### 3/5ths Compromise

Should enslaved Africans be counted for  
**determining representatives in Congress?**

**North:** NO, **South:** YES

Should enslaved Africans be counted when determining a  
**state's share of taxes?**

**North:** YES, **South:** NO

**Compromise:** Three-fifths of slaves would be counted when  
figuring both representation and taxation.

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## Abolition of Slave Trade



**The Issue:** If the Constitution was to stand for liberty, how  
could it allow slavery?

Congress was given the authority to make laws  
controlling trade, but Congress could not stop the  
external slave trade for **at least 20 years. Slavery  
remained protected by the Constitution until the 13<sup>th</sup>  
Amendment (1865)**