**Constitutional Convention Compromises**

**Virginia Plan:**

-Also called Large States Plan

-Proposed by Edmund Randolph of Virginia

-called for strong national government

-proposed a government of

 3 branches

 two house legislature(also called bi-cameral)

 chief executive chosen by legislature

 a court system

 both houses would be proportional(based on state population)

Small states disapproved of plan because it would favor large states

**New Jersey Plan:**

-also called small states plan

-proposed by William Patterson of New Jersey

-called for a government of:

 1 house legislature(uni- cameral)

 each state would have one vote

 gave legislature power to elect an executive branch of more than one person

Large states didn’t like this plan feeling it wouldn’t fairly represent all of their citizens

**Great Compromise:**

-settled dispute over representation between large and small states

-proposed by Roger Sherman of Connecticut(also called Connecticut compromise)

-called for a strong government of:

 2 house legislature(Upper House or Senate-equal representatives(2),(Lower house or House of Representatives(based on state population)

 3 branch government(This is what we have today)

Both sides approved the Compromise!

**Three Fifths Compromise:**

-settled issue of how to count slaves between North and South

-North wanted South to count slaves for tax purposes but not population for representation

-South Wanted to count slaves for representation purposes but not for taxes

-James Wilson of Pennsylvania proposed a solution to bring North and South together on issue

 For every 5 slaves 3 would count in the south for both taxes and representation(⅗)

**Slave Trade Compromise:**

Northern states wanted slave trade banned nationwide

Southern states relied on slave labor and didn’t want the slave trade to end.

Northerners agreed congress wouldn’t interfere in slave trade for 20 years.