

PAGE 9 – CONSTITUTIONAL COMPROMISE

Directions: Answer the following questions while watching Crash Course #5: Constitutional Compromises. You may also use Ch. 3 of TCI. **One sentence answers will not work!!!

1. What was the name of the original founding document? What were four weaknesses of this document?
2. Compare and contrast the Virginia and New Jersey Plans.
3. Explain the Great Compromise in your own words.
4. Explain the content and purpose of the 3/5 Compromise.
5. Compare and contrast Federalists and Anti-Federalists.



WEAKNESSES OF AOC

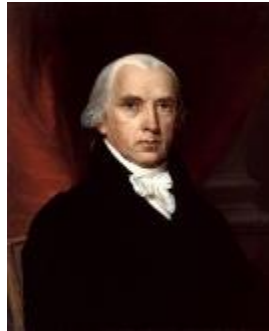
1. **A weak national (or central) government.**
 - a) All the power rested with the individual states.
 - b) Nat'l gov't had to get the permission and support from the states to do anything.
2. **Congress could not tax or regulate trade.**
 - a) States would tax everything and collect the revenue.
 - b) There was not a set tax amount from state to state.
 - c) States would not trade with each other.
 - d) Other countries did not want to trade with the states.
3. **One vote per state no matter the size of the population or land size.**
 - a) In order for the central government to pass laws 9 out of 13 had to approve them.
4. **The national government did not have an executive or judicial branch.**
 - a) There was not a separation of powers.
5. **No common currency among the states.**
 - a) States printed their own money.
 - b) National currency was worthless.



THE PLANS

VIRGINIA PLAN

- Written mainly by James Madison
- Designed to replace the AOC
- Called for three branches
- Bicameral legislature
- Representation in both houses should be based on the population of each state.
- More populous states = more representatives, and thus more influence, than states with smaller populations.



VS.



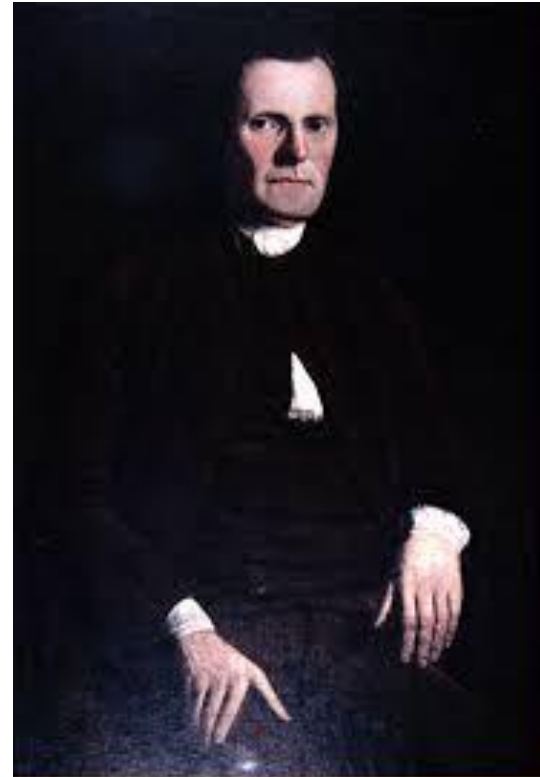
NEW JERSEY PLAN

- Proposed by William Paterson
- Proposed a series of Amendments to AOC.
- Created a somewhat more powerful national government
- Unicameral legislature
- All states had equal representation.



THE GREAT COMPROMISE

- Proposed by Roger Sherman (CT)
- Bicameral legislature
- Senate: States have equal representation
- House of Representatives: based on their populations
- Resolved the issue of representation and allowed negotiations to continue



	Anti-Federalist	Federalist
Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposed strong federal gov't and the ratification of the Constitution • Wanted power to remain in the hands of state and local governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted a stronger national gov't and the ratification of the Constitution to help properly manage the debt and tensions following the American Revolution.
Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily urban areas.
Position on Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposed until inclusion of the Bill of Rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed and supported
Prominent Figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, John Jay, John Adams.
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominated by farmers and smaller rural communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominated by big business interests
Position on Fiscal and Monetary Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felt that states were free agents that should manage their own revenue and spend their money as they saw fit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felt individual and different fiscal and monetary policies led to economic struggles and national weakness. • Favored central banking and central financial policies.