

Terms and People

- **compromise** – agreement in which each side gives up part of what it wants
- **Governor Morris** – delegate responsible for writing the Preamble to the Constitution
- **James Wilson** – delegate from Pennsylvania who argued in favor of election of the legislature

Assignment

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- Assignments

- 7-2 Power Point

 - Fill out the blanks

 - Take the quiz

 - Turn in on my desk when finished.

 - Tablet Assignment

Terms and People

- **James Madison** – delegate from Virginia who took notes at the Constitutional Convention; called the Father of the Constitution
- **judicial branch** – branch of government that consists of a system of courts to interpret the law
- **Roger Sherman** – delegate from Connecticut who helped draft the Great Compromise

Tablet

Headphones

Making a Constitution



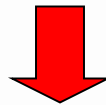
Objectives

- Describe the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.
- Identify the specifics of the Virginia Plan.
- Explain how the Great Compromise satisfied both large and small states.
- Describe the disputes over slavery and the compromises that were reached.
- Discuss the drafting of the new Constitution.



What role did compromise play in the creation of the United States Constitution?

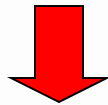
In the summer of 1787, leaders from across the country met in Philadelphia to discuss the nation's growing problems.



They agreed that the current government had many weaknesses. The question was how to fix them.

Fifty-five delegates attended the meeting in Philadelphia. They represented 12 of the states, all but Rhode Island.

The delegates included heroes of the Revolution as well as younger state leaders.



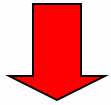
George Washington was elected the convention's president.



Key Framers of the Constitution

Name	State	Background
George Washington	Virginia	Planter; commander of the Continental Army in the American Revolution
James Madison	Virginia	Legislator; major proponent of replacing Articles
Benjamin Franklin	Pennsylvania	Writer; printer; inventor; legislator; diplomat
Gouverneur Morris	Pennsylvania	Lawyer; merchant; legislator
Alexander Hamilton	New York	Lawyer; legislator; champion of strong central government
Roger Sherman	Connecticut	Merchant; mayor of New Haven; legislator; judge
John Dickinson	Delaware	Lawyer; historian; major advocate of independence

The purpose of the convention was to revise the Articles of Confederation.



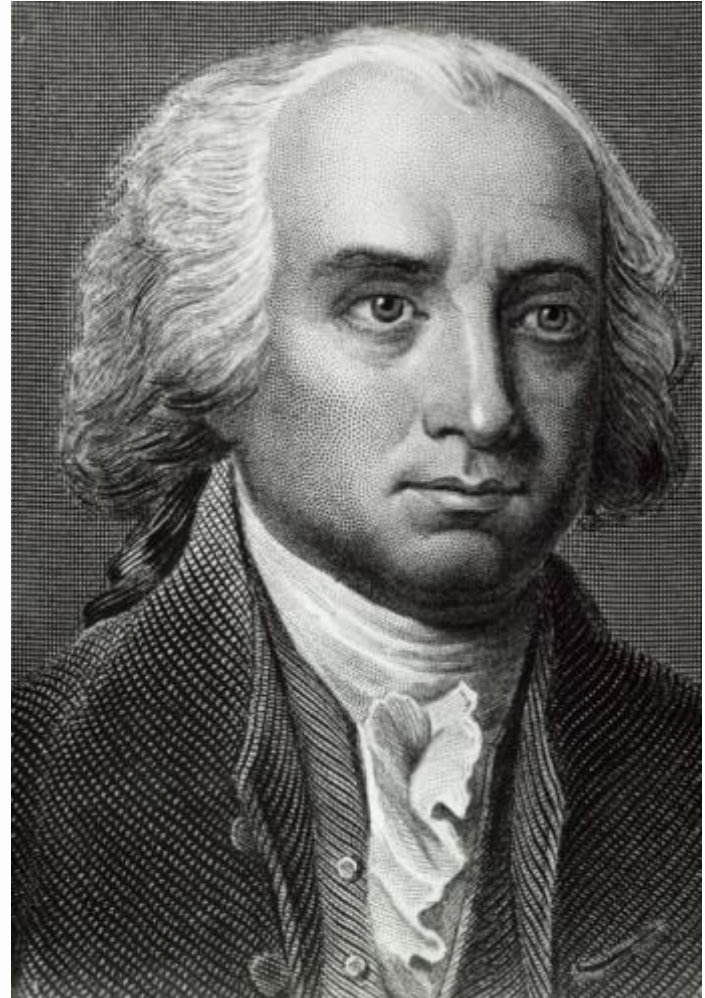
From the beginning, however, many delegates believed that the Articles could not be saved.



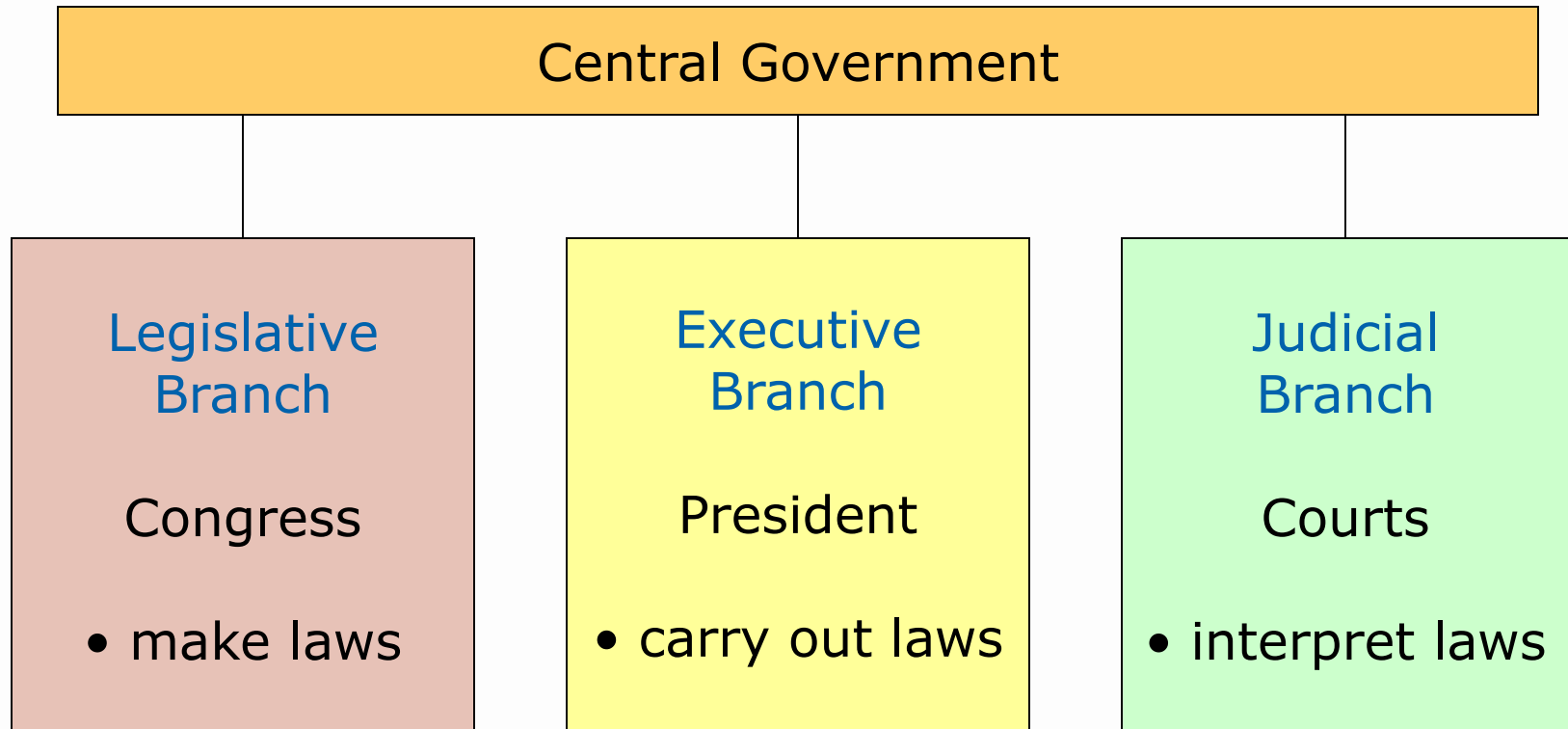
On just the third day of the convention, a proposal was presented to replace the Articles with a totally new plan of government.



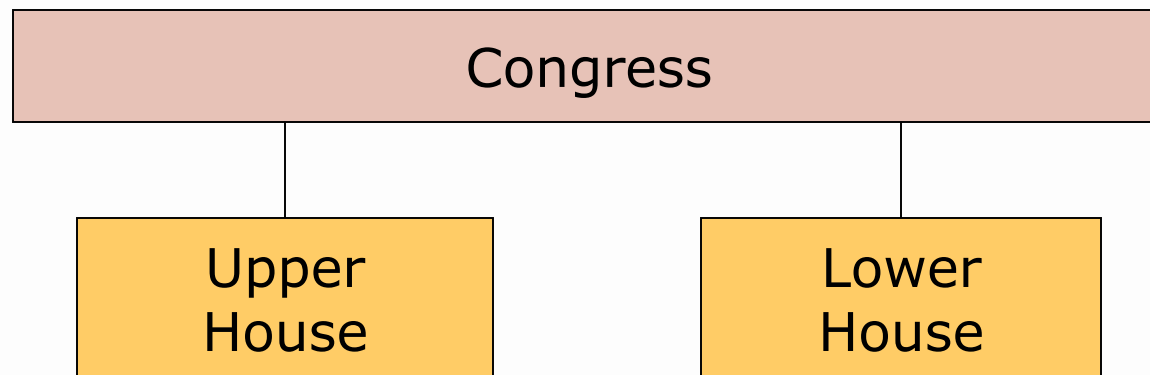
The plan was written largely by **James Madison** of Virginia.



The Virginia Plan called for a strong central government with three separate branches.

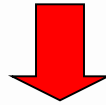


The Virginia Plan also called for Congress to have two separate houses—an upper and a lower house.

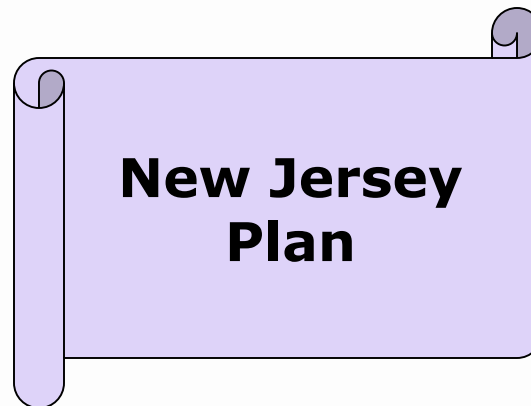


Representation in both houses would be determined by a state's population.

Delegates from the small states opposed the Virginia Plan. Each state, they argued, should have the same number of votes in Congress.



William Paterson of New Jersey introduced his own plan, calling for Congress to have one house, and for each state to have one vote.



The issue of representation in Congress nearly tore the convention apart.

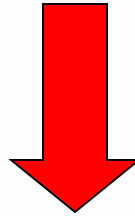
Virginia Plan

More people, more votes

New Jersey Plan

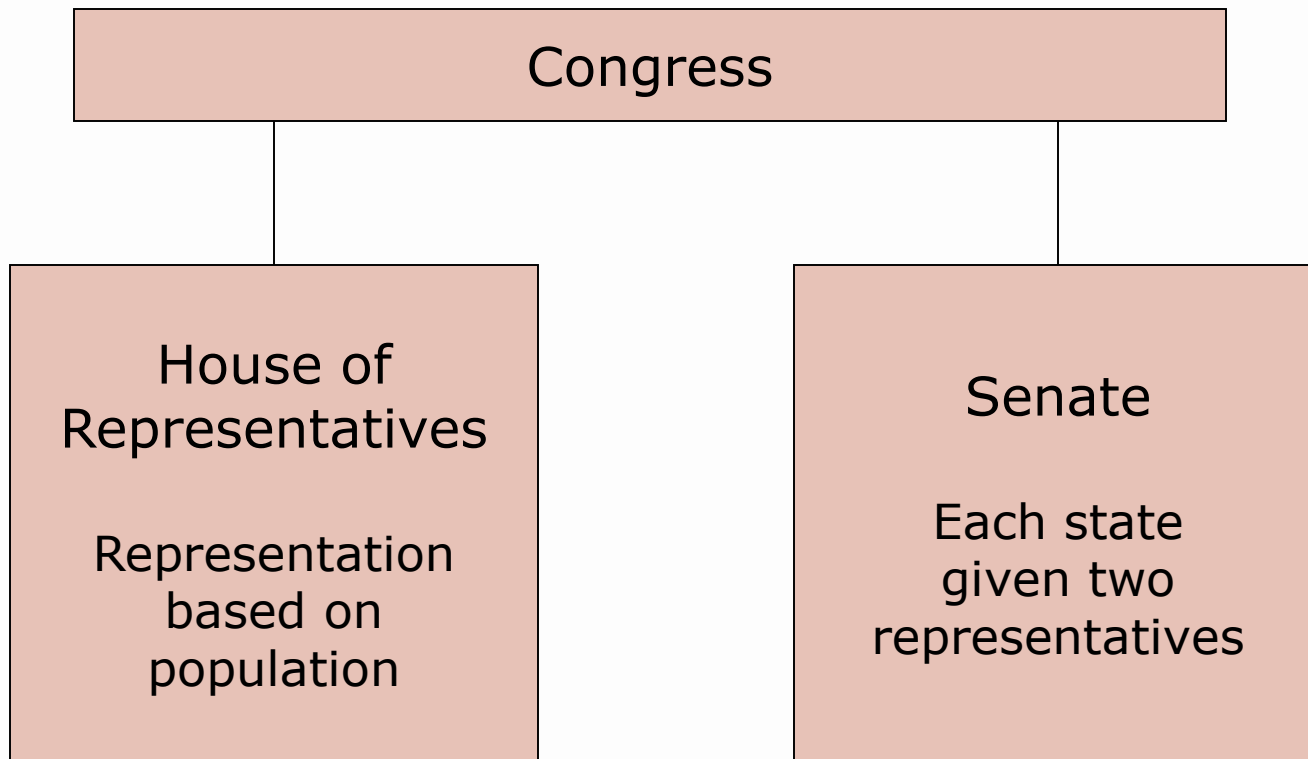
One state gets one vote

Finally, **Roger Sherman** of Connecticut introduced a **compromise** that gave each side part of what it wanted.

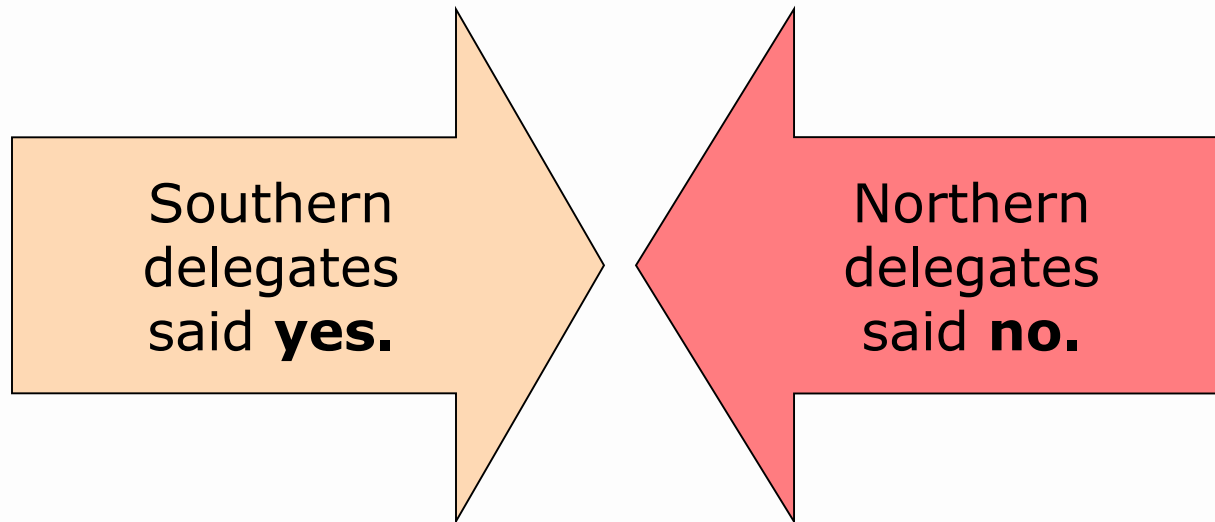


The convention approved Sherman's compromise, which became known as the Great Compromise.

The Great Compromise

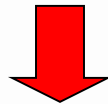


The issue of representation in Congress came up again—this time concerning slavery. Should slaves be counted as part of a state's population?

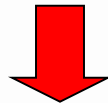


A compromise was reached. Each enslaved person would be counted as three fifths of a free person.

The Three-Fifths Compromise, however, did not address the issue of the slave trade itself.



Some Northern delegates wanted to completely ban the slave trade. Southern delegates argued that such a move would ruin the South's economy.



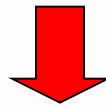
Again, a compromise was reached.

Slave Trade Compromise

- Ships could bring enslaved people into the country for 20 years.
- After 1808, enslaved people could not be brought into the country.
- The slave trade *within* the country would stay the same.

When the last compromise was reached, the delegates finally agreed on the provisions of the new Constitution.

Governor Morris wrote the Preamble, which identifies the source of the new government's authority in its opening words.



***We the People
of the United States . . .***

After weeks of debate, the delegates stepped forward to sign the Constitution.



Quiz

1. The _____ consists of a system of courts.
 - a. James Madison
 - b. judicial branch
 - c. Roger Sherman
 - d. James Wilson
 - e. Compromise
 - f. Governor Morris
2. _____ of Connecticut came up with a plan that offered a House of Representatives and a Senate.
3. Convention delegates reached a/an _____ when each side agreed to give up some of its demands.
4. _____ was largely responsible for writing the Preamble, or introduction to the Constitution.
5. We know about the debates at the Convention because _____ took detailed notes.

6. James Madison's plan for the new government provided for a two-house legislature. Seats in both houses would be awarded to each state on the basis of population. Thus, larger states would have more representatives than smaller states.

- a. Virginia Plan
- b. Great Compromise

7. William Paterson presented a plan more to the liking of the smaller states. It provided for a one-house legislature. Each state, no matter what its population, would have one vote.

- c. New Jersey Plan

8. The two sides were deadlocked. Finally, Roger Sherman worked out a plan that appealed to both large and small states. Each side gave up some of its demands to preserve the national union.

9. How was the change in the powers of Congress in the Constitution an Improvement over the Articles of Confederation?

Tablet:

5 facts about each

1. James Madison
2. Roger Sherman
3. Governor Morris
4. James Wilson