Name _____   Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown   **Homeroom:**

7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #72

Aims: SWBAT identify and explain the different perspectives of the Northern states and the Southern states
SWBAT identify and explain the conflict over representation between the Northern and Southern states
SWBAT evaluate the three-fifths (3/5) Compromise

DO NOW

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete and historically accurate sentences. Use your notes and knowledge of history. You MUST annotate your answers, which means cross off the question stem, capitalize the first letter, and cross off the question mark.

1. What is a compromise? Think of a time that you had to make a compromise with a parent, friend or sibling.

_____
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Ms. Brown is from the state of Connecticut, which had a population of 237,946 people in 1790. a) Would I be considered a small state or a large state? b) Which type of representation would I prefer and why?

_____
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_____

Ms. Brown went to graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania had a population of 434,373 people in 1790. a) Would I be considered a small state or a large state? b) Which type of representation would I prefer and why?

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I.   Overview

The Northern states and the Southern states had very different ways of life. The Northern states were becoming more industrial and commercial: businesses and factories were beginning to grow. The South, however, remained agricultural; its economy was based on farming cash crops such as tobaccos, sugar and later, cotton. These two different economies meant different perspectives.

There was considerable disagreement over **slavery** in the United States. Should it be allowed? Should it be banned? Most Northern delegates wanted to abolish slavery. Most Southern states felt that their economy relied on slavery so much that they couldn't abolish it. The delegates argued back and forth.

II.   Representation

1. Imagine that New York and Georgia have the following populations:

New York – 350,000
Georgia – 85,000

     a. Which state would have more representatives in the House of Representatives?

_____

_____

     b. Which state would have more representatives in the Senate?

_____

_____

2. Now, assume that there are 350,000 slaves in the state of Georgia
     a. If we count each slave in the population, how many people would live in the state of Georgia?

_____

_____

     b. Now, which state would have more people, New York or Georgia?

_____

_____

     c. Which state would now have more representatives in the House of Representatives?

_____

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Conflict:

The Northern and Southern states had different perspectives on certain important issues, such as tariffs and slavery. Whoever had more votes in the House of Representatives would be able to influence the vote on these important issues.

<u>Compromise</u>

The **Three-Fifths Compromise** states that in deciding how many representatives a state could send to the House of Representatives, the numbers would be determined by counting the free persons and three-fifths of all slaves. Congress was to use the same count for collecting direct taxes from the state.

1. Examine this situation

New York – 350,000
Georgia – 85,000 (whites)
             300,000 (slaves)

    a. How many total votes would Georgia have if slaves counted as 0 people?

_____
_____

    b. How many total votes would Georgia have if slaves counted as 1 person?

_____
_____

    c. If 3/5 of 300,000 is 180,000 how many total votes would Georgia have if slaves counted as 3/5 of a person?

_____
_____

    3. Do you think that the 3/5 Compromise helps to solve the problems between the North and the South? What problems might still stand in their way?

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1790 United States Census Data

State	Total Population	Slave Population
Connecticut	237,946	2,764
Delaware	59,096	8,887
Georgia	82,548	29,264
Maryland	319,728	103,036
Massachusetts	378,787	0
New Hampshire	141,885	158
New Jersey	184,139	11,423
New York	340,120	21,324
North Carolina	393,751	100,572
Pennsylvania	434,373	3,737
Rhode Island	68,825	948
South Carolina	249,073	107,094
Virginia	691,737	292,627

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Ranking Sheet

Directions: Place the states in order (1 – 13) who possesses the most votes in the House of Representatives under each of these plans? NOTE: Do **NOT** round, use the <u>WHOLE NUMBER</u>!

Northern States Plan	Southern States Plan	3/5ths Compromise
Total Pop. – Slave Pop. = <u>Non-Slave Pop.</u> 30,000	<u>Total Pop.</u> 30,000	1. Total Pop. – Slave Pop. = Non-Slave Pop. 2. <u>(Non-Slave Pop. + (3/5)(Slave Pop.))</u> 30,000

Northern States Plan	Southern States Plan	3/5ths Compromise
State and # of Representatives	**State and # of Representatives**	**State and # of Representatives**
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.
6.	6.	6.
7.	7.	7.
8.	8.	8.
9.	9.	9.
10.	10.	10.
11.	11.	11.
12.	12.	12.
13.	13.	13.

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1. According to the plan proposed by the northern states, which states would have the most representatives (power) in the House of Representatives? (list the top 5 states)

　　1. _____

　　2. _____

　　3. _____

　　4. _____

　　5. _____

2. According to the plan proposed by the southern states, which states would have the most representatives (power) in the House of Representatives? (list the top 5 states)

　　1. _____

　　2. _____

　　3. _____

　　4. _____

　　5. _____

3. According to the Three-Fifths Compromise, which states would have the most representatives (power) in the House of Representatives? (list the top 5 states)

　　1. _____

　　2. _____

　　3. _____

　　4. _____

　　5. _____

4, Comparing the rankings of the states according to the southern and northern plans, are there states that significantly gain or lose power in the House of Representatives? (Write in complete sentences and be specific).

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_____
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_____
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5. Do you think the Three-Fifths Compromise is a fair solution to the slave representation issue between the northern and southern states? Why or why not? Use the rankings above to support your answer with specific details.

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_____
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The Three-Fifths Compromise
HOMEWORK

_____/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

The Great Compromise kept the framers working together. But having agreed to base representation in one house of Congress on state population, they faced a new and difficult question. As Governeur Morris of Pennsylvania put it, "Upon what principle shall slaves be computed in the representation?"

People or Property?   By the time of the convention, nine-tenths (9/10) of the slaves in the United States lived in the South. Like everyone else, southerners wanted as many representatives in the House as possible. They argued that slaves should be counted the same as any other people in determining representation.

Delegates from the North challenged this idea. Were slaves to be considered people with a right to be represented in Congress? Or were they property? Blacks are property and are used to the southward as horses and cattle to the northward," argued Elbridge Gerry of

How do you think delegates from each of the states shown in this graph would want to be counted? Would they want the slave population to be considered when determining representation in Congress, or would they want slaves to be counted as property that could be taxed?

Massachusetts. Most northern delegates agreed. Slaves should be counted only as property that could be taxed like any other property. If slaves were to be counted as people in determining representation in Congress, said Morris, "then make them citizens and let them vote."

New Thinking on Slavery   This argument signaled the growing division among white Americans. The Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution forced many whites to re-examine their views on slavery. Some became active in trying to end what they now saw as a great evil. Benjamin Franklin, for example, became president of an antislavery society in 1787. In the North, this led one state after another to pass laws ending slavery.
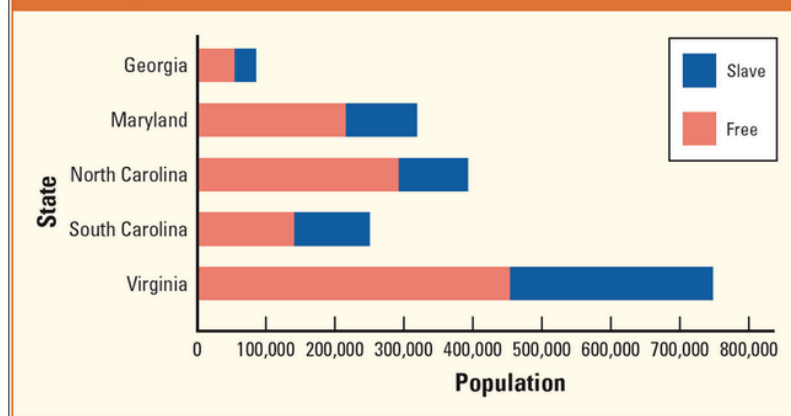
Although many southerners were uneasy about slavery, they were not yet ready to abolish it. The South's economy was still dependent on the labor of African Americans. But some southern states did pass laws making it easier for owners to free their slaves.

Resolution: The Three-Fifths Compromise

After a bitter debate, Madison proposed a compromise. Count each slave as 3/5 of a person, he suggested, when determining a state's population. The delegates approved this idea, known as the *three-fifths compromise.*

Declaring a slave to be 3/5 of a person made a mockery of the statement in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal." Still the delegates adopted the compromise because it seemed the only way to keep the convention moving forward.

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1. What might each of these delegates have said about how slaves should be counted for representation in Congress?

   Delegate from the North:

   Delegate from the South:

2. Compare the growing division in attitudes toward slavery by writing what each of these delegates might have said.

   Delegate from the North:

   Delegate from the South:

3. How did the three-fifths compromise work? Create and label a simple sketch to illustrate your answer.

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The Three-Fifths Compromise
EXIT TICKET

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 agreed to the Three-Fifths Compromise as a solution to the problem of how to determine the
   a. Number of representatives in the House from each state
   b. Qualifications of Supreme Court justices
   c. Tariff rates on exports
   d. Length of the president's term

2. "New Congress to Have Two Houses" "Slaves to Count as Three-Fifths of a Person" "President to be Chosen by Electoral Vote" Which conclusion about the Constitutional Convention is best supported by these headlines?
   a. The framers of the Constitution were able to compromise on important issues
   b. States that were small in area would lose power in the new Constitution
   c. States with large populations controlled the outcome of the convention
   d. The President and Congress would have equal power under the new constitution

3. The number of members of which of these is affected by state population?
   a. Senate
   b. Supreme Court
   c. President's Cabinet
   d. House of Representatives

4. In your opinion, does the Three-Fifths Compromise benefit the Northern or Southern States more? Explain

_____

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