



Name _____

Date: _____

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

7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #70

Aims: SWBAT understand and explain the debate over representation
 SWBAT identify and explain the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan
 SWBAT identify the parts of the Great Compromise and evaluate its effectiveness

DO NOW

1. What was the most significant problem of the Articles of Confederation? (Give an example)

2. What was the purpose of the Constitutional Convention?

3. Who was James Madison? Why is he a significant figure in American History?

4. What is a compromise? What are effective ways to come to a compromise?



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Problem: How Should the United States decide the Number of Representatives?

One of the most important conflicts in the Philadelphia Convention was about representation. The Framers disagreed about many _____ each state should be able to send to Congress. The conflict between states with _____ populations and states with _____ populations. The small states wanted each state to have the _____ number of representatives in congress. This is called **equal representation**. Larger states felt that it was fair for states with larger populations to have _____ votes. This is called **proportional representation**.

DPH Example:

There are more sixth graders than seventh graders at DPH, the sixth graders would want to have _____ representation because _____

There are less eighth graders than seventh graders at DPH, the eighth graders would want to have _____ representation because _____

1. Why do you think small states wanted equal representation?

2. Why did larger states want proportional representation?



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Homeroom: _____

Possible Solution #1: Virginia Plan

- The Virginia Plan proposed a strong national government.
- Under the Virginia Plan, two governments would govern the people: the individual state governments, and the national government. Both governments would get the power from the people. This is a federal system.
- The national government would have the power to make and enforce its own laws. It would have the power to collect its own taxes.
- The Virginia Plan divided the government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
- The national legislature was to have two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- The number of representatives in each house would be proportional.

Possible Solution #2: New Jersey Plan

- It favored a weak national government.
- It called for only one house of Congress.
- Each state would have equal representation.
- Congress would have the power to collect taxes on products and stamps, as well as to levy fines and collect money from the states if they refused to pay taxes.
- Congress also would have the power to regulate trade among the states and with other nations.
- The New Jersey Plan also proposed executive and judicial branches of government. Congress would appoint several persons to serve in the executive branch. The executive branch would appoint the members of the U.S. Supreme Court

	Virginia Plan	New Jersey Plan
How many branches of government?		
How was the legislature organized?		
Which states did this plan favor? Why?		



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A Letter from James Madison

Dear Fellow Delegates,

Welcome to Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia! As you know, you have been selected as a delegate to represent your home state during these proceedings. Our purpose is to discuss the defects found in our current government under the Articles of Confederation. Your input is not only desired, but necessary so that we can guarantee “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” for all Americans. I ask you to remember that whatever is said in these meetings is to be held in the strictest of confidence.

Again, welcome to Philadelphia and thank you for helping to secure the best possible government for our country.

Sincerely,

James Madison

What state do you represent? _____

Directions: Use the 1790 US Census Information Sheet to answer the following

1790 Total Population: _____ 1790 Slave Population _____

Directions: Working with the delegate(s) from your state, answer the following questions.

1. Is your state considered a large or small state? Explain how you came to this determination? (HINT: states with populations over 250,000 were considered large states.)

2. As a delegate from your state, do you prefer the Virginia Plan or the New Jersey Plan?

3. Why do you prefer this plan?

4. How does your state feel about the issue of representation in Congress? Why?



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Homeroom: _____

1790 United States Census Data

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Slave Population</u>
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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The Constitutional Convention Simulation: Tally Sheet

Directions: Fill in the information as students present their responses.

	Prefers the Virginia Plan	Prefers the New Jersey Plan	Feelings About Slavery	Feelings About Representation
New Hampshire				
New York				
Massachusetts				
Maryland				
North Carolina				
South Carolina				
Pennsylvania				
New Jersey				
Delaware				
Virginia				
Georgia				
Connecticut				



Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____

HOMEWORK

_____/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1. Why did the smaller states want equal representation?

2. Why did the larger states want proportional representation?

3. Can you imagine a possible compromise for this system in your mind? How could the Constitutional Convention create a way to please both the small and large states?

Spiral Review

- a. Why did delegates meet at the Constitutional Convention?
 - a) to decide what to do about the British and King George III
 - b) to fix or replace the Articles of Confederation
 - c) to write the Declaration of Independence
 - d) to choose the first president of the United States

- b. Which choice BEST describes the relationship among the 13 states after the Revolutionary War ended?
 - a) They all got along together well and agreed on most things.
 - b) They decided that each state should be on its own and there should be no national government at all.
 - c) They disagreed often and tried to limit the national government’s power.
 - d) They often wished they had not been given independence from Britain.





Name _____ Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

**The Virginia and New Jersey Plans
EXIT TICKET**

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, delegates from the small states most strongly supported the idea of
 - a. establishing a strong national executive
 - b. levying taxes on exports
 - c. popular election of senators
 - d. equal representation for the states in the national legislature

2. During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the plans for Congress proposed by delegates from New Jersey and Virginia differed mainly over the issue of
 - a. life terms of office or short terms of office
 - b. appointed legislatures or elected legislatures
 - c. equal state representation or proportionate state representation
 - d. power to check other branches or power limited to law making

3. Which did both the Virginia and New Jersey Plans include?
 - a. an end to slavery
 - b. an elected president
 - c. two houses of Congress
 - d. three branches of government

4. What is the difference between proportional and equal representation? Which type of representation would the DPH eighth graders prefer to have? Explain.
