

# Virginia Plan/New Jersey Plan Comparison Chart

Virginia Plan	New Jersey Plan
<p><b>Branches</b> – Three: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The legislature was more powerful, as it chose people to serve in the Executive and Judicial Branches.</p> <p><b>Legislature</b> – Two houses (bicameral). The House of Representatives was elected by the people and the Senate was elected by the state legislatures. Both were represented proportionally (meaning the number of representatives was determined by the size of the state's population).</p> <p><b>Other Powers</b> – The legislature could regulate interstate trade, strike down laws deemed unconstitutional, and use armed forces to enforce laws.</p>	<p><b>Branches</b> – Three: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The legislature appoints people to serve in the Executive Branch, and the Executive Branch selects the justices of the Supreme Court.</p> <p><b>Legislature</b> – One house (unicameral). States would be represented equally, so all states had the same power.</p> <p><b>Other Powers</b> – The national government could levy taxes and import duties, regulate trade, and state laws would be subordinate to laws passed by the national legislature.</p>

## The Great Compromise

# 1790 United States Census Data

States	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