

Direct Instruction

The Great Compromise

- Bicameral legislature has a lower house (House of Representatives) and upper house (Senate).
- Representation in the House of Representatives to be proportional to state population. Representatives were to be elected directly by the people.
- Representation in the Senate was to be equal for each state, regardless of population. Senators were to be chosen by each state's legislature

Direct Instruction

The Great Compromise

- Bicameral legislature – 2 Houses of Congress
 - House of Representatives
 - Senate
- **House of Representatives**
 - to be proportional to state population (**More Population = More Reps**)
 - Representatives were to be elected directly by the people.
- **Senate**
 - Same number of senators for each state, regardless of population.
 - Senators were to be chosen by each state's legislature

Direct Instruction

States with small enslaved populations and states with large enslaved populations disagreed over whether or not enslaved people should be included when counting populations to determine congressional representation.

Each state's population would determine the number of representatives in the House of Representatives. Therefore, the larger the population the more representatives (and votes) in Congress.

James Wilson of Pennsylvania proposed the **Three-Fifths Compromise** to resolve the question of slavery and apportionment of representatives. **This would require that only a portion of a state's enslaved population would count towards the number of representatives in Congress.**

Direct Instruction

Three Fifths Compromise

Every five enslaved person will count as three for the purposes of taxation and representation purposes.

