



**You are from Virginia.**

**You must vote for yellow  
in the color vote.**

**You are from New Jersey.**

**You must vote for blue in  
the color vote.**

**You are from Maryland.**

**You must vote for blue in  
the color vote.**

**You are from New Hampshire.**

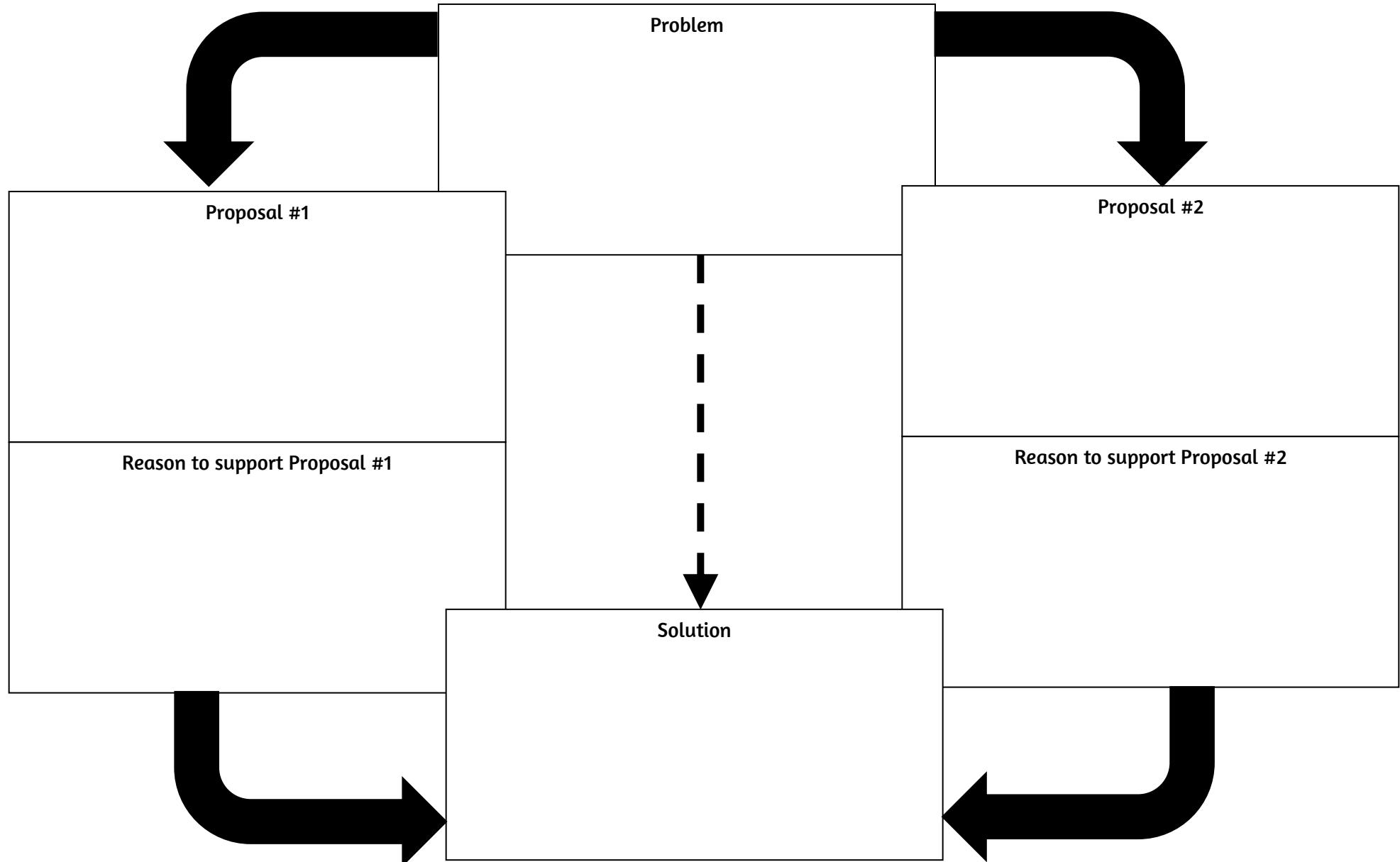
**You must vote for blue in  
the color vote.**

70/30 split for common class sizes:

<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>Maryland</b>	<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>New Jersey</b>
15	11	2	1	1
16	11	2	2	1
17	12	2	2	1
18	13	2	2	1
19	14	2	2	1
20	14	3	2	1
21	15	3	2	1
22	16	3	2	1
23	18	2	2	1
24	18	3	2	1
25	19	3	2	1



## Problem → Proposals → Solution – The Great Compromise





## **The Virginia Plan (Edmund Randolph)**

Congress will be bicameral, meaning it will have two sections or “houses.” Membership in both houses will be in proportion to a state’s population. So, the more people in the state, the more representatives it will have.

## **The New Jersey Plan (William Paterson)**

Congress will only have one house. Each state will only have one representative regardless of size.

## **New York (Large State)**

Smaller states with fewer people shouldn’t be represented equally to states with more people. It’s unfair to give smaller groups more say.

## **Delaware (Small State)**

If representation is proportional, their needs will never be heard because they will have few people representing them. Equal representation is fair!

## **The Connecticut Plan (Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth)**

Congress will be bicameral. The House of Representatives will be based on state population and the Senate will have equal representation.

**How will the voices of  
the people be  
represented in  
Congress?**



## The Great Compromise

<p>1. How does the solution meet the needs and wants of both the large states and the small states?</p>	<p>2. Why was it important for large and small states to compromise?</p>
<p>3. What might have happened if the delegates had not agreed on a plan?</p>	<p>4. What are examples of compromise in government today?</p>



## The Great Compromise

<p>1. How does the solution meet the needs and wants of both the large states and the small states?</p> <p><b>In one house, states with more people have more influence, but in the other, every state has equal representation. This means small states won't always get overshadowed by the big states, but the fact that more people live in the bigger states will also have an influence. Therefore, it is not possible for any one group to always have more say over the others because bills need to pass both houses.</b></p>	<p>2. Why was it important for large and small states to compromise?</p> <p><b>The Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan both weren't fair in different ways and one side would have always had an advantage over the other. By combining both plans in the Connecticut Plan both points of view were respected.</b></p>
<p>3. What might have happened if the delegates had not agreed on a plan?</p> <p><b>The Constitution would not have passed if not enough states supported its ratification.</b></p>	<p>4. What are examples of compromise in government today?</p> <p><b>When someone proposes a new law in government, changes are often made to it before it is accepted to make sure it is fair for everyone. Sometimes this means that people who originally proposed the law and people who oppose the law need to decide what's best for the people they represent and compromise on changes that support their interests.</b></p> <p><b>My family compromises when we are choosing pizza toppings. Sometimes there is a choice we can all be happy with even if it's not our favorite, but other times we might do half one topping and half another, so everyone gets what they want.</b></p>