The Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, and the Dark Bargain

**The Jersey Plan**
- Proposed by William Patterson
- One-House Legislature like the “Aof C”
- One vote per state
- Weak Executive Branch w/ two Presidents
- Power to set taxes and regulate trade

**The Virginia Plan**
- Proposed by Edmond Randolph and James Madison
- Two-House Legislature
- Representation in both Houses proportional to the population of each state
- One Chief Executive
- Judicial System
- Power to set taxes and regulate trade

**The Great Compromise**
- Proposed by Roger Sherman
- Two-House Legislature:
  - Lower House of Representatives with number of votes based on population
  - Upper House, called the Senate, with two votes per state
- One Chief Executive (President) with sufficient powers
- Judicial System

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**The Legislative Branch**

**House of Representatives**
- 2 yr term, 25 yrs. Old, 7 yrs. a citizen, live in state
- Impeach – charge an official with crimes
- Collect taxes
- Pay Military
- Promote General Welfare
- Borrow money
- Regulate Commerce
- Coin Money
- Declare War

**Senate**
- 6 yr term, 1/3 up for reelection every 2 yrs.
- 30 yrs. old, 9 yrs. a citizen, U.S. Vice President is president of the Senat.
- Tries Impeachments
- Collect taxes
- Pay Military
- Borrow Money
- Promote General Welfare
- Regulate Commerce
- Coin Money
- Declare War

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**The Executive Branch**

**The President of the United States**
- 4 yr term, 22nd Amendment in 1951 limits the President to 2 terms
- Elected by the Electoral College
- Natural born citizen
- 35 yrs. old
- lived in U.S. 14 yrs.
- Commander & Chief of Military
- May use military for 60 days until Congressional declaration of war
- Enforces all Federal Laws
- Can Vetoes laws proposed by Congress
- May choose Secretaries for Cabinet
- Makes judicial appointments to Supreme Court

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**The Judicial Branch**

**Supreme Court and all Appellate Courts**
- No stated requirements
- Judge whether or not laws are Constitutional
- Called “Judicial Review”
- 9 Justices... odd number to arrive at a majority decision
**The Three-Fifths Compromise**

Southern states demanded that slaves count as \( \frac{3}{5} \) of a person to be counted in their populations, so they would have more representatives in the House of Representatives. This allowed southern slave states to block anti-slavery legislation proposed by northern states.

**The Dark Bargain**

The new Congress of the United States had to promise not to pass any new laws relating to slavery for 20 years. This allowed southern slave owners time to buy and breed as many slaves as possible.

...and what about a Bill of Rights?

*Continued later with Federalists v. Anti-Federalists...*

**Slave Trade Act of 1807**

The import of slaves becomes illegal in 1807, exactly 20 years after the Dark Bargain. However, slave owners could still own, “breed,” and sell their slaves. They could purchase slaves who had already been enslaved. This act didn’t matter at this point; it was too late.

**United States vs. Libellants and Claimants of the Schooner Amistad**

Even though the importation of slaves was illegal after 1807, the smuggling of newly kidnapped Africans increased. Africans would be processed in Cuba, as if they had been born on a plantation. Then shipped up to the U.S. to be sold as slaves. The Africans on the Amistad over through their captors and tried to sail back to Africa. Instead, they were intercepted by a Naval frigate, and the infamous court trial began. The question was whether or not the Africans were merchandise or free people kidnapped from Africa. The smugglers, Queen Isabella of Spain, and the naval officers all claimed them as property. The case was argued all the way to the Supreme Court, where eight of nine justices (seven of which were slave owners) decided that they were in fact kidnapped from Africa, and should be returned to their homes. The case was argued successfully by President John Quincy Adams.