

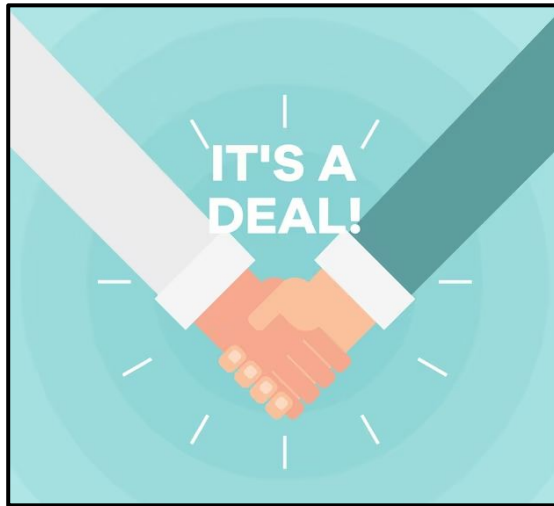
# Constitutional Convention

## About The Delegates

- ★ 55 total
- ★ No delegates from RI
- ★ Most were wealthy
- ★ All males
- ★ All white
- ★ 40/55 had served in the Confederation Congress
- ★ More than half were officers in the Continental Army
- ★ 7 former governors
- ★ 7 plantation owners (about half owned slaves)
- ★ 8 business leaders
- ★ 33 lawyers
- ★ Half graduated from college
- ★ Eight had signed the Declaration of Independence
- ★ Average age was 42 (youngest 26 ; oldest 81)

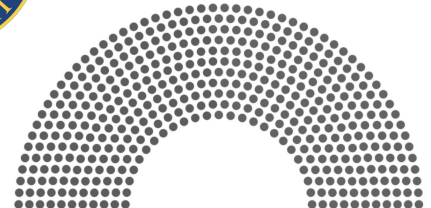
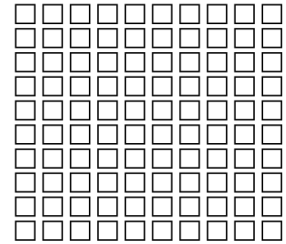


# Constitutional Convention Compromises



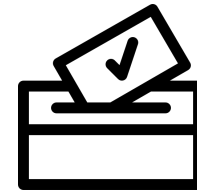
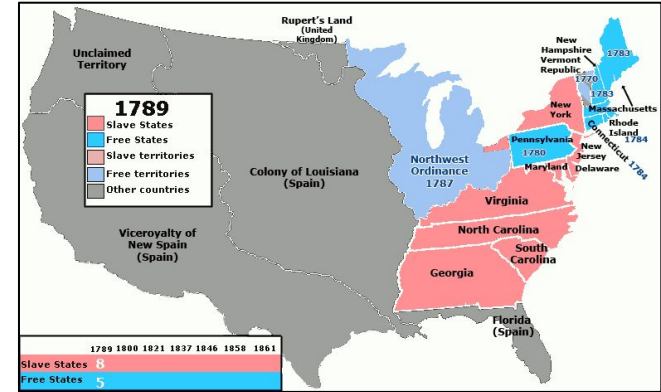
# The Great Compromise

Also known as the Connecticut Compromise, this compromise was suggested by delegates from Connecticut. The argument was whether Congress' representation should be based on population or equal representation, meaning each state would have the same number of votes. The larger states and the smaller states were on opposite sides of this argument. The compromise suggested Congress have two houses; the Senate, with the same amount of representation from each state, and the House of Representatives, with representation based on the state's population.



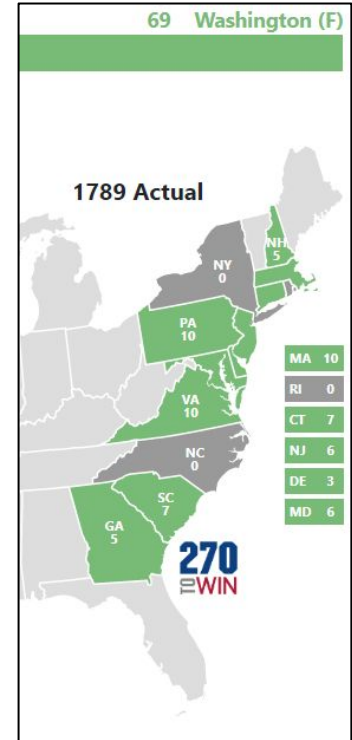
# The Three-Fifths Compromise

The Three-Fifths Compromise was an agreement between the northern and southern states. This compromise gave the southern states the right to count three-fifths of their enslaved population when determining total population. The southern states were concerned that the northern states would have more influence in government. This compromise led to the southern states having more representatives in the House, but it also required those states to pay more in federal taxes.



# The Electoral College

The purpose of creating the Electoral College was to determine how to elect a president. Some delegates thought Congress should select the president. Others believed the president should be elected by the people through a popular vote. This compromise set up the Electoral College. In the Electoral College, each state is assigned a number of electors. Article II of the Constitution states that the number of electors would be equal to the number of Representatives and Senators from that state. Whoever wins a state's popular vote, receives their electors. Today, there are 538 electors. It takes 270 of those electors for the president to be elected.



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