

Name: _____

Key Compromises in US History Review Video

The Great Compromise (1787)

- The issue:
 - How would _____ in Congress be determined?
- The views:
 - Small State (NJ)
 - Favored 1 house legislature, based on _____ representation
 - Large State (VA)
 - Favored bicameral legislature, representation would be based on _____
- The result:
 - Bicameral (2-house) legislature
 - One house would be based on _____ (House of Reps)
 - One house would be equal _____ (Senate)

The Three-Fifths Compromise (1787)

- The issue:
 - How would slaves be counted towards representation in Congress?
- The views:
 - North: Slaves should not count since they are not citizens
 - South: Slaves should count since they are a large portion of population
- The result:
 - 3/5 slaves (60%) will count towards _____ in the House

Compromise of 1820

- The issue:
 - MO wanted enter union as a slave state
 - Would upset the balance of free and slave
- Three aspects:
 - Missouri would enter as a _____ state
 - _____ would enter as a free state (carved from MA)
 - _____ – every future state above would be free, every state below would be slave
- The result:
 - Increase _____ tensions between North and South
 - Eventually overturned by _____ Act

Compromise of 1850

- The issue:
 - What would happen to land gained from Mexican Cession? Would it be free or slave?
- Five Parts:
 - _____ in Mexican Cession
 - _____ Law (more harsh)
 - Abolition of slave trade in D.C.
 - _____ is admitted as a free state
 - Texas paid \$10 for boundary dispute
- Significance:
 - Avoided Civil War for 10 years
 - Last hurrah for Great _____ (Clay, Webster, Calhoun)

Compromise of 1877

- The issue:
 - Who won the presidential _____
 - _____ (Democrat)
 - _____ (Republican)
 - Three states had conflicting electoral results (20 votes)
 - Tilden needed only ____
- The result:
 - Hayes is declared the winner in return for:
 - Removal of _____ from the South (_____ IS OVER!)
 - Southerner must be named to Hayes' cabinet
 - _____ to South