

Instructions: Review each plan. Use pages 76–77 of the *We the People: The Citizen & the Constitution* Level 3 textbook or pages 110–11 in the Level 2 textbook to complete the Venn Diagram. Highlight the parts of each plan that were added to the Great Compromise in yellow. Strike out the parts of the plan that were eliminated during the compromise in red. Then, write out the role of each branch according to the Great Compromise in the middle.



Center for
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Legislative

- Most powerful branch
- Bicameral (two houses)
 - House of Representatives elected by the people
 - Senate nominated by state legislatures

- Number of representatives for both houses based on population
- Power to select officials in the executive and judicial branches
- Power to make all laws that individual states are not able to make
- Power to strike down state laws that violate U.S. Constitution
- Power to use armed forces against a state to enforce national laws

Executive

- Power to execute laws
- Power to create a council (with the judiciary) that can veto laws by the legislature.

Judicial

- Power to create a council with the executive that can veto laws by the legislature.
- Creates system of lower and upper courts.
 - Power to decide cases involving crimes at sea, matters involving people from other countries or states, national taxation, impeachment of national officials, and problems that impact the entire country.

VA
Plan

Great
Compromise

NJ
Plan

Legislative

- Share equal power with other branches
- Unicameral (one house)
- Number of representatives equal for each state
- Power to make all laws that individual states were not able to make
- Power to strike down state laws that violated U.S. Constitution
- Power to use armed forces against a state to enforce national laws

Executive

- Power to administer laws
- Power to appoint executive officials
- Power to direct military operations
- Power to appoint Supreme Court

Judicial

- Appointed by the executive
- Power to hear impeachment of federal officers
- Power to hear appeals in other cases
- Power to decide cases involving treaties, trade among states and nations, and taxes