

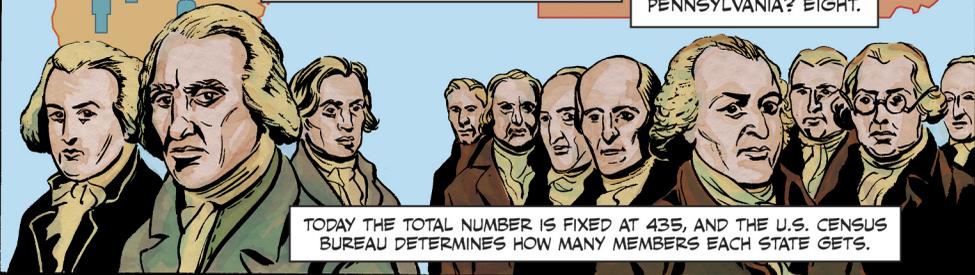
BUT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES? THE MORE PEOPLE A STATE HAS, THE LOUDER ITS VOICE. POPULATION DETERMINES HOW MANY CONGRESSMEN EACH STATE GETS.

GEORGIA

PENNSYLVANIA

SO A SMALL STATE, LIKE GEORGIA IN THE 1780S, HAD THREE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE HOUSE.

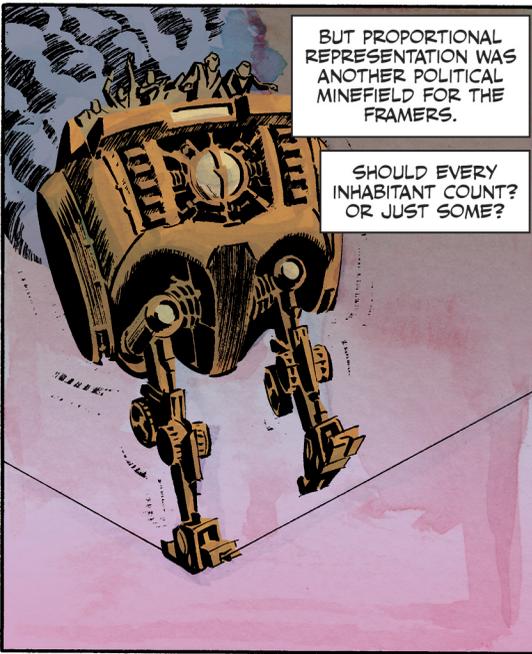
AND A BIG STATE? LIKE PENNSYLVANIA? EIGHT.



TODAY THE TOTAL NUMBER IS FIXED AT 435, AND THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU DETERMINES HOW MANY MEMBERS EACH STATE GETS.

BUT PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION WAS ANOTHER POLITICAL MINEFIELD FOR THE FRAMERS.

SHOULD EVERY INHABITANT COUNT? OR JUST SOME?

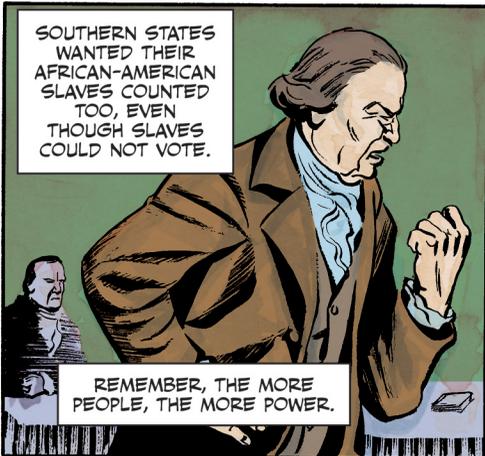


FREE WOMEN, WHO WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR ANOTHER 131 YEARS, WERE COUNTED...



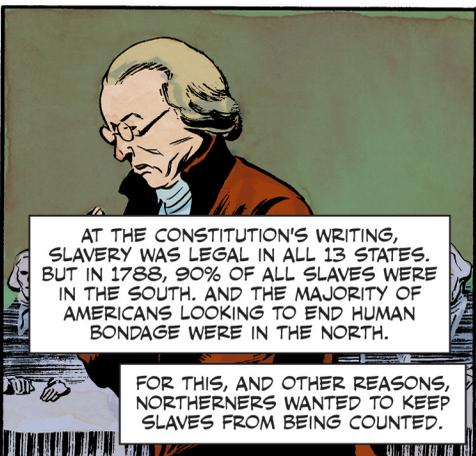
...BUT NATIVE AMERICANS WERE NOT.

SOUTHERN STATES WANTED THEIR AFRICAN-AMERICAN SLAVES COUNTED TOO, EVEN THOUGH SLAVES COULD NOT VOTE.



REMEMBER, THE MORE PEOPLE, THE MORE POWER.

AT THE CONSTITUTION'S WRITING, SLAVERY WAS LEGAL IN ALL 13 STATES. BUT IN 1788, 90% OF ALL SLAVES WERE IN THE SOUTH. AND THE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS LOOKING TO END HUMAN BONDAGE WERE IN THE NORTH.



FOR THIS, AND OTHER REASONS, NORTHERNERS WANTED TO KEEP SLAVES FROM BEING COUNTED.