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The Great Compromise: The Unification of the Nation

The United States receiving its backbone was a consolidated decision that established unity and coherence in the nation. Citizens of our valued nation came together to raise propositions personified by the people's desires. These desires could completely revolutionize the fate of America and its people. With determination and purpose, many amplified their voices to get their opinions across the country, often resorting to physical violence to defend their beliefs. While ratifying the nation's destined constitution, the ultimate conclusion followed a series of debates that spiked division and discord. For instance, the larger states insisted that representation be based on population, while the smaller states believed each state should have equal representation. The American spirit, spent on beliefs that repelled each other like magnets, was being bargained. The Great Compromise, also known as the Connecticut Compromise, strung us back into unity, establishing a bicameral legislature and giving states fair representation, balancing the demands of both parties. This solution to one of the most intense debates in American history highlights the value of dialogue among society and the significance of collectively prioritizing the future nation's advancements over individual interests.

The Great Compromise held accountability for constructing the composition of the nation's government and altering the future of governance in the country. Delegates Roger

Sherman and Ellsworth inaugurated their idea of the Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention of 1787. They proposed a balanced plan that aimed to satisfy both contradicting sides. For example, the Great Compromise sought a bicameral legislature where states would be proportionally represented in the lower house, or the House of Representatives, according to its population. In contrast, the upper house, also known as the Senate, gives equal representation amongst all the states. This governing style provided stability and resolved the long-lasting conflict regarding state representation, hitting two birds with one stone. More importantly, it historically served as a draft for prospective governance in the U.S.

The Great Compromise teaches us that whenever we come in conflict with one another, there isn't anything that can be resolved as long as we collectively prioritize the people's political desires. Although tensions were tight and people were heavily divided, we met each other's desires through a solution that satisfied both sides' interests in the conflict. In today's problematic world, we can learn from the Connecticut Compromise's remedies of aiming to achieve the overall welfare of our people over any one individual's interests and applying them to maintain unification and intimacy in our modern society effectively. Considering every viewpoint on an issue and forming a resolution where everyone can come together and agree is how we as Americans can unite and power through the corruption that follows disunity in our nation.

The Great Compromise is a prime example of how important dialogue is in our nation. Sherman and Ellsworth effectively communicated their ideas across the delegation, which completely honed the American government's early development. When the people were in disunity, two outspoken men stepped up and played a big leadership role by simply

communicating their ideas collectively to a large group of people to share their carefully calculated compromise. If it hadn't been for Ellsworth and Sherman to speak up for a solution, the U.S. government system would never have been as sustainable and reasonably representative today. The proposal for the Great Compromise highlights the revolutionary benefits and significance of dialogue in our society.

Although the Great Compromise was seen as a flawless solution to the raging disagreements within the country, it had its few imperfections. For instance, the compromise failed to address other severe problems in the nation, especially of slave representation. Alongside the Great Compromise's birth, the Three-Fifths Compromise was proposed. This additional compromise declared that slaves counted as three-fifths of free people with rights and representation. The Three-Fifths Compromise caused a disproportion in the representation of slave states and indirectly unequalized slaves' rightful privileges and social identities based on their color. It is evident that this compromise was a failed attempt to include the entirety of America's people of different races with their deserved rights and representation, and thus hindered unity in the nation.

The execution of the Great Compromise exemplifies how important dialogue among our community and prioritizing the nation's political interests are for America's future. The Great Compromise balanced the nation's political arguments and constructed a foundation for prospective governance in the country. Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth's courageous negotiating skills demonstrated a remarkable skill that drove the U.S. for centuries: fostering harmony amid the disasters of disunity. However today, that unification is slowly eroding as the public struggles with racism, inequality of civil rights, and expanding economic injustice. From

the modern issues of our troubled society, we can look back on the solution that rose America to its humbling glory centuries ago: The Great Compromise. It reminds us that although the people were hazardously separated and uncivilly vulgar, we found an opening through the strain and restored light and unity in the nation. Such a miracle is not too far from impossible as of now. The government and public can learn from our previous accomplishments of unification and overcome the contemporary troubles of our society. As Donald Trump begins his second term as president, many stress the ban on the application, TikTok, while others worry about immigration policies in the U.S. With the public holding a mix of opinions on certain aspects of these events, people often target each other for their personal beliefs. During these times, we must not fall victim to the foul consequences of division. We must strive for solutions that collectively satisfy the entirety of our people. We must remember ourselves as Americans.

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