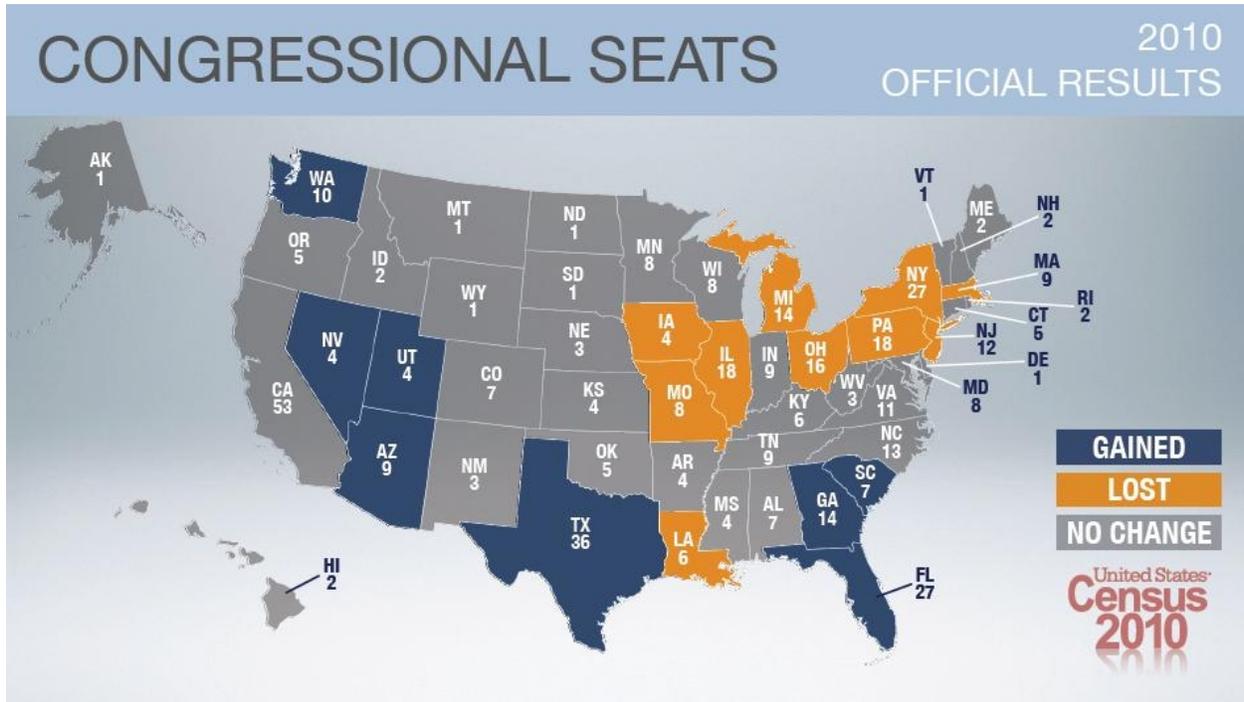


STATE APPORTIONMENT DAY 1

Student Name: _____ Date: _____

In the United States House of Representatives, the number of seats that each state receives is based on the population of the state. Each state is guaranteed at least one representative, but after that, it is determined solely by the number of people living in the state according to the census taken every ten years. There have been many different ways that the US state apportionment has been determined in the past.



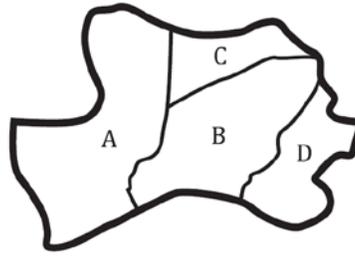
Warm Up

If you were in charge of determining how many representatives each state in the United States should have, what information would you need. How would you use that information? What obstacles do you think might be present?

How would you define apportionment? Write down your rough draft thoughts.

For simplicity, imagine that a newly formed country wishes to copy the US House of Representatives. This new country has just 100,000 people split up into only four different states, listed in the table below.

State	Population
A	15,000
B	17,000
C	28,000
D	40,000



1. A. If the new country plans on having 25 representatives in its House of Representatives, how many should each state receive?

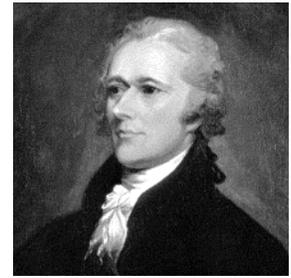
State	Population	Calculation	Number of Seats
A	15,000		
B	17,000		
C	28,000		
D	40,000		

- B. What if they plan to have only 17 representatives? How did you calculate how many representatives each state should receive? Did you use the same method for both 25 and 17 representatives?

State	Population	Calculation	Number of Seats
A	15,000		
B	17,000		
C	28,000		
D	40,000		

2. Which states (if any) would disagree with the apportionment that you have created in each of these cases? Do both scenarios create the same problems? Can you create a method that is fair to all states in both cases? Describe how your method works and why you believe it to be fair.

3. The Hamilton Method was devised by Alexander Hamilton as a technique for fair apportionment. Investigate what the Hamilton Method was and if you agree or disagree with its fairness. Do either of your methods share any similarities with the Hamilton Method?



Watch the video on the Hamilton Method: <https://tinyurl.com/SGHamilton>

Hamilton's Apportionment for 25 Seats

State	Population	Calculation	Number of Seats
A	15,000		
B	17,000		
C	28,000		
D	40,000		

Hamilton's Apportionment for 17 Seats

State	Population	Calculation	Number of Seats
A	15,000		
B	17,000		
C	28,000		
D	40,000		

4. Suppose that 1000 people move from state B to state A. How would this affect the Hamilton Method with both 25 and 17 representatives?

Hamilton's Apportionment for 25 Seats

State	Population	Calculation	Number of Seats
A			
B			
C			
D			

Hamilton's Apportionment for 17 Seats

State	Population	Calculation	Number of Seats
A			
B			
C			
D			

Is this fair? Why or why not? Does it make sense that moving 1000 people would change the results?