## 

whatis a middle ground

## what does a middle look like

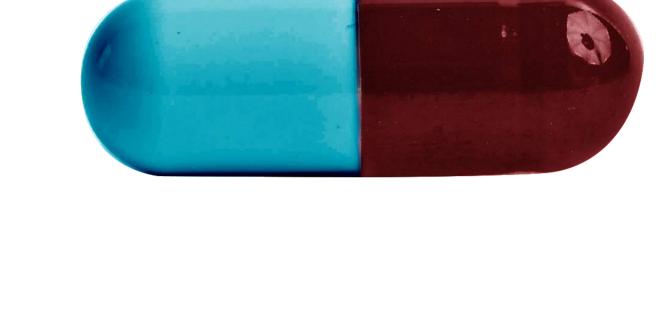
MIDDLEGROUND-is an intermeditate position. An ar a of compromise. possible agreement between tv o opposing viev s groups. or standpoir t. A An area midway between opposir g positions, options objectives.

## MIDDLE GROUND-it connects ones ines ones ines separates parates plits

vo sides to ecome one





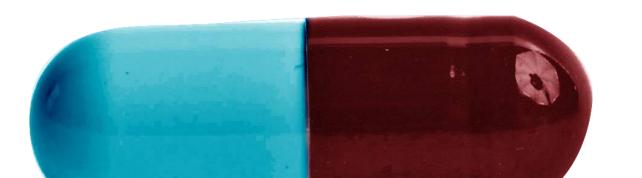
































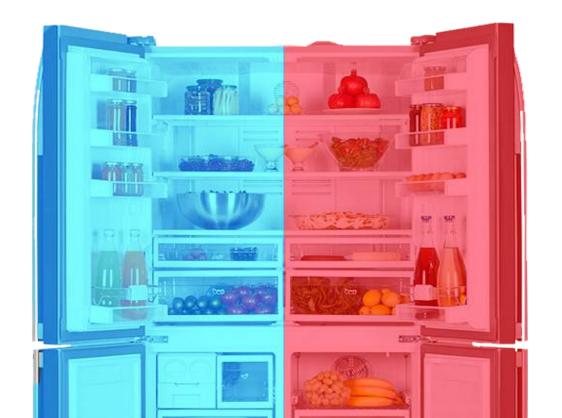


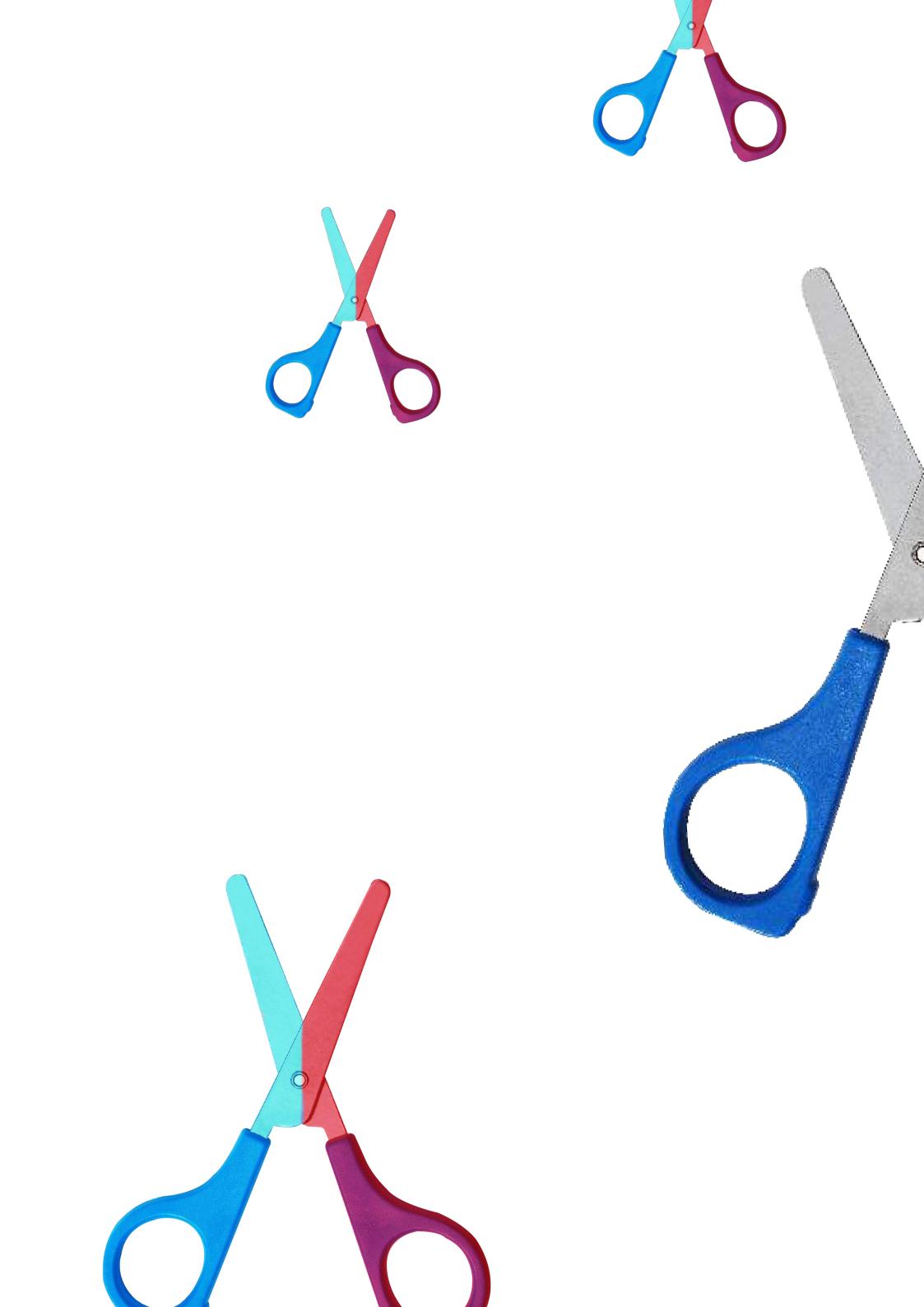




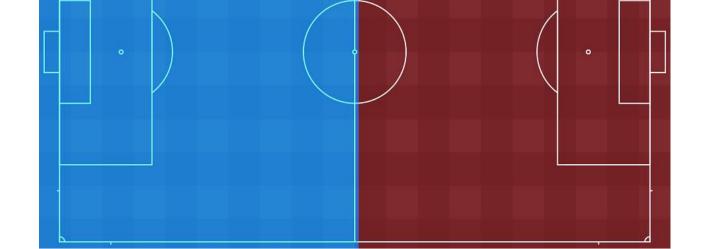


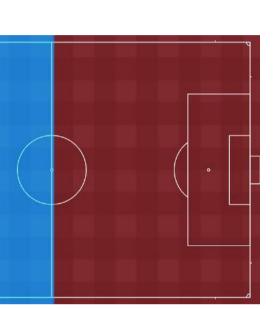


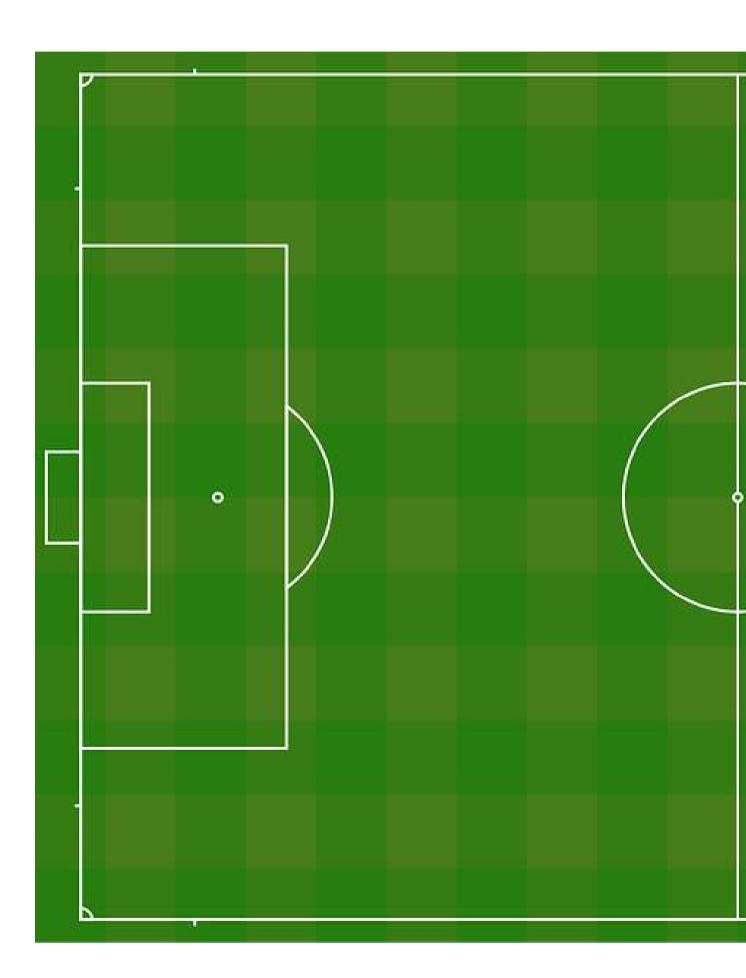


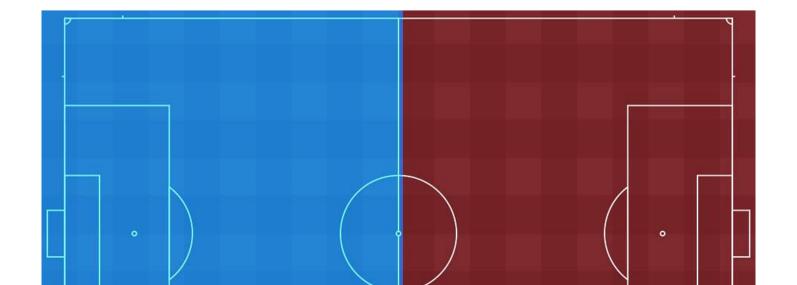


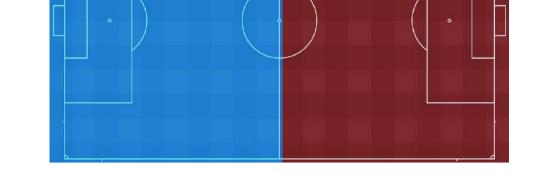


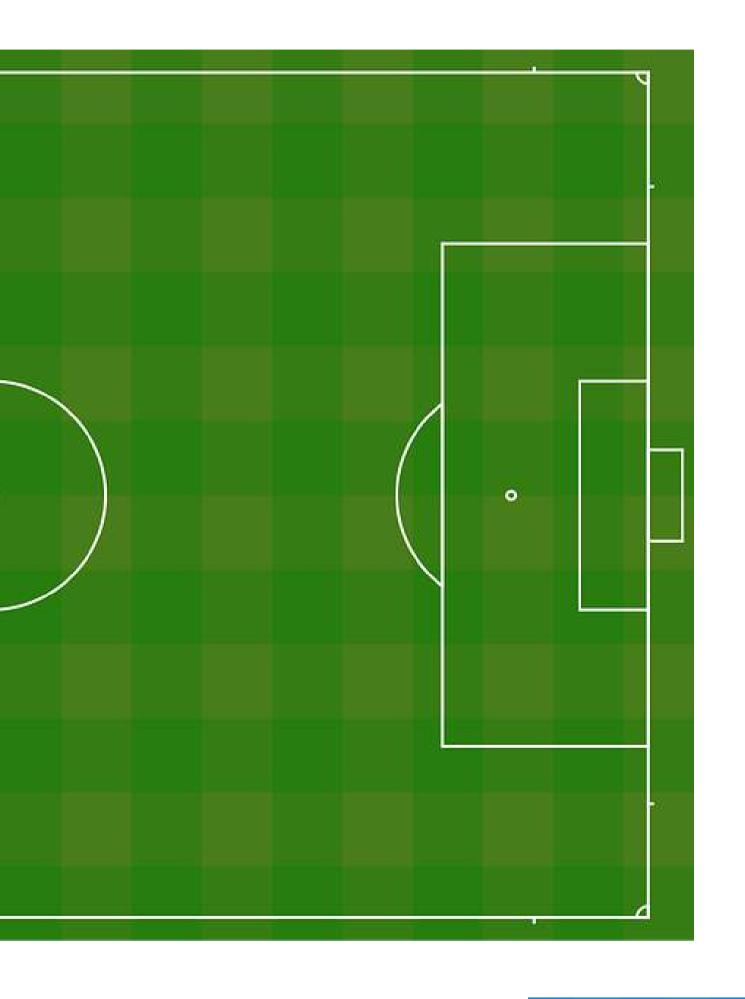










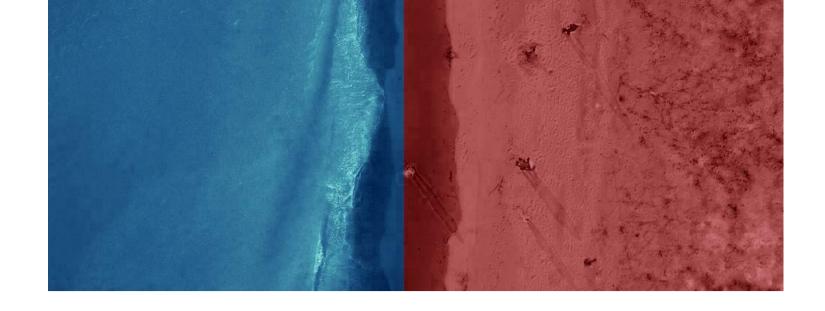


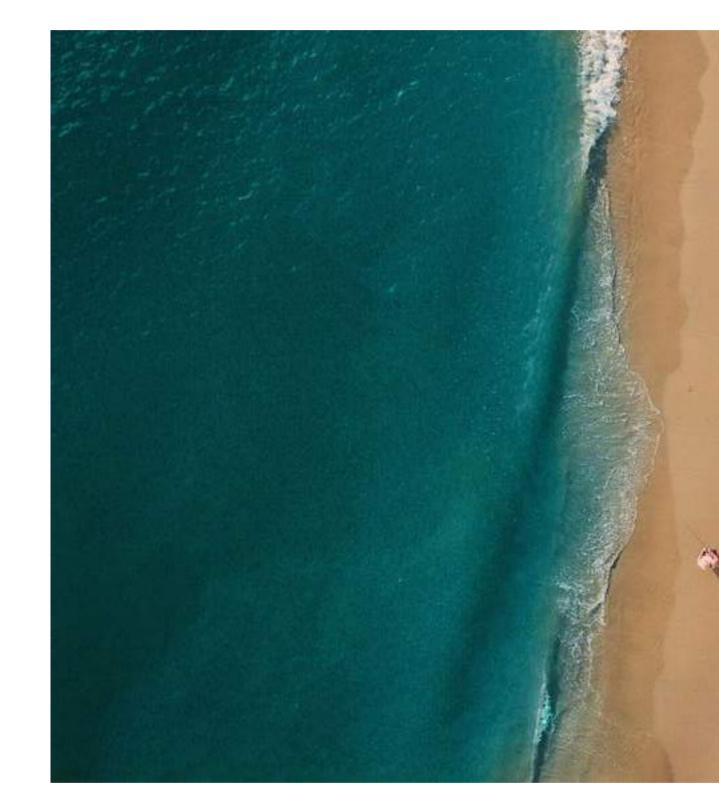


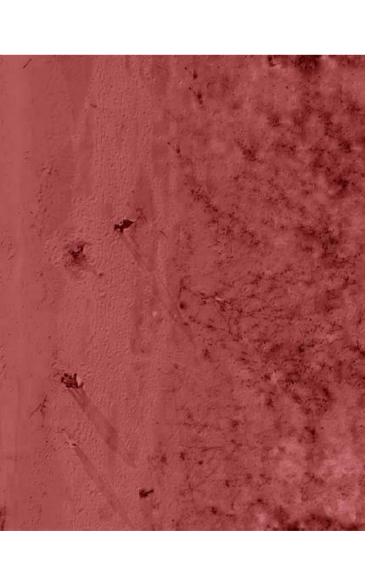


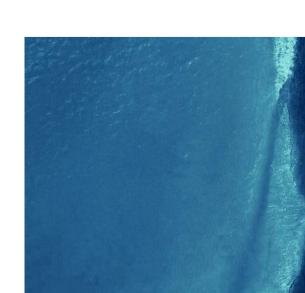


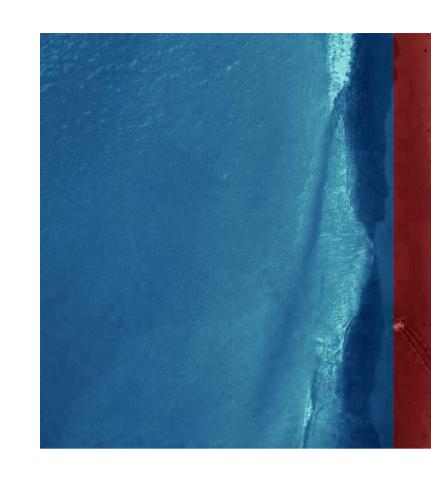






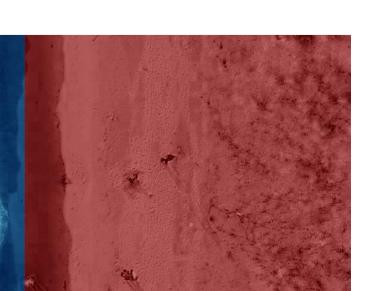










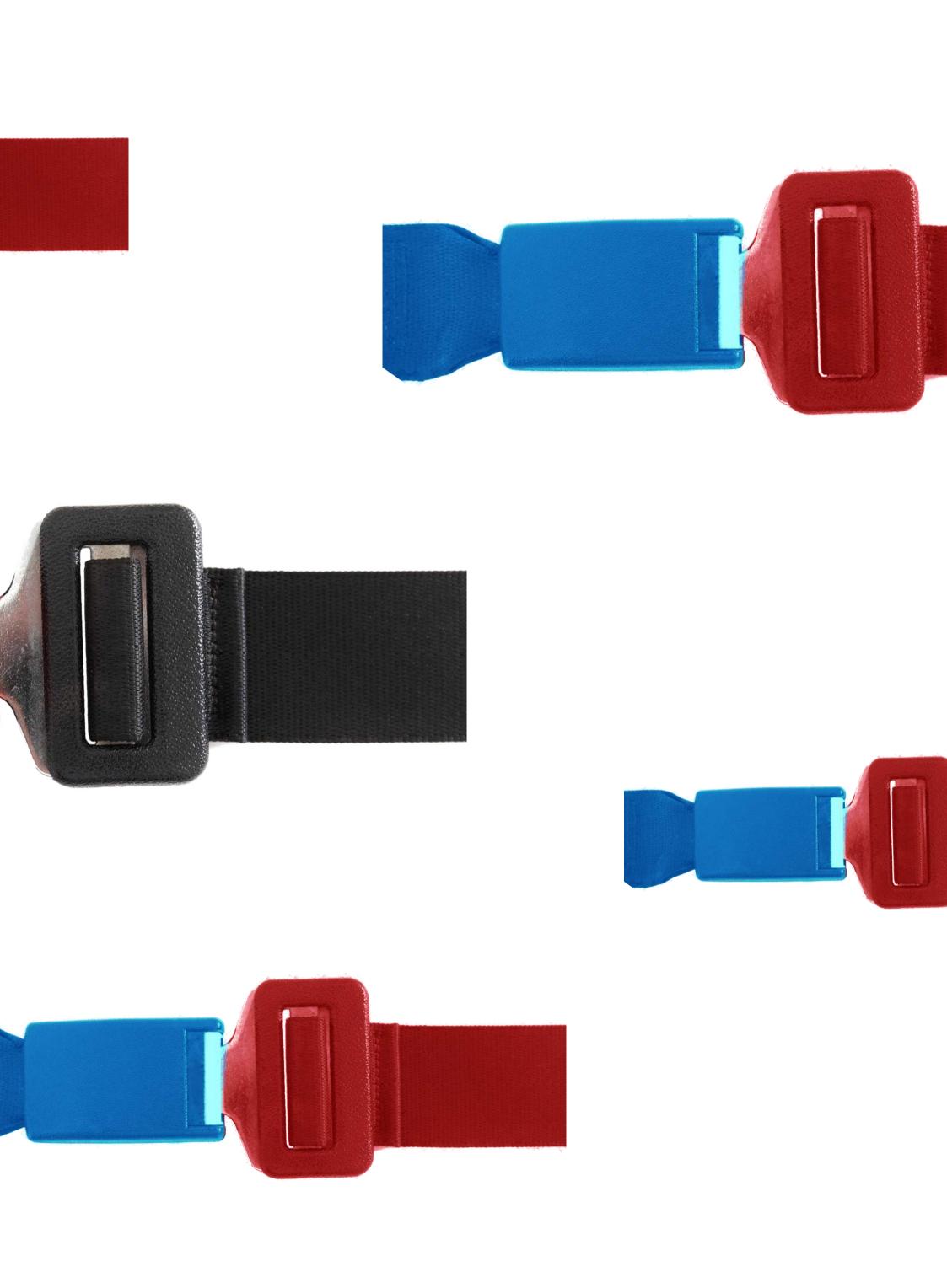










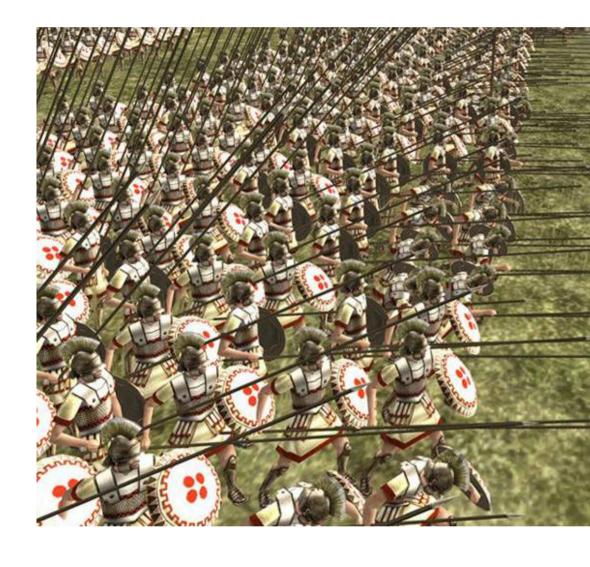


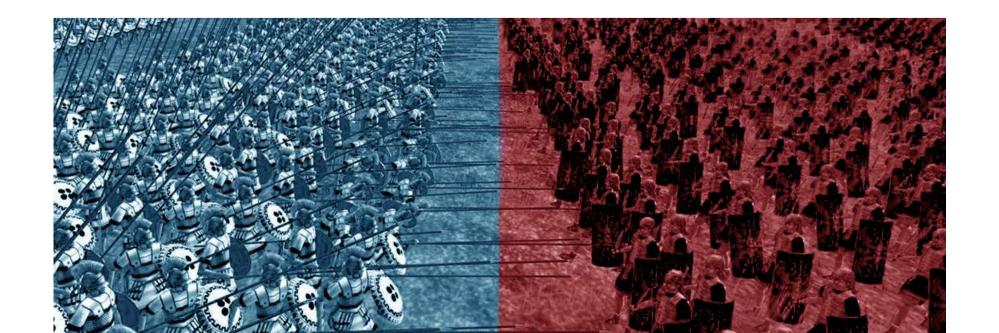




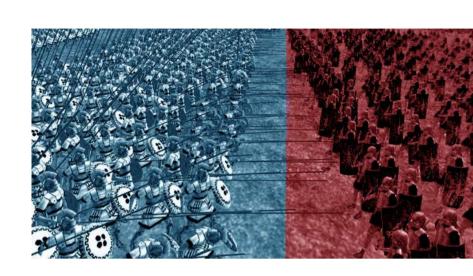




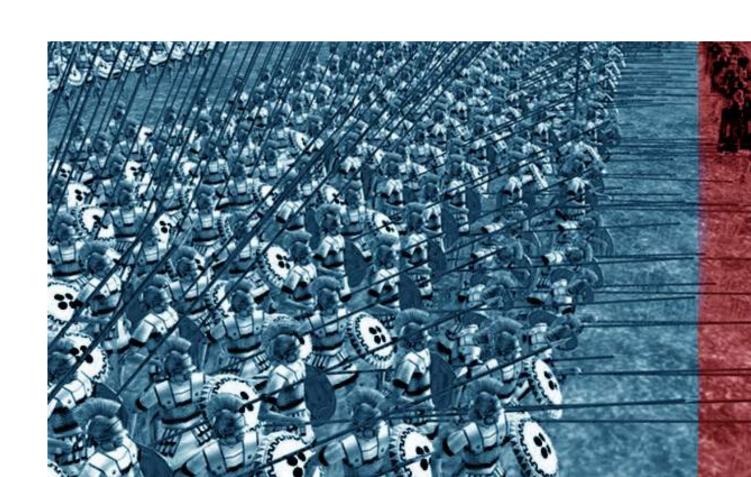




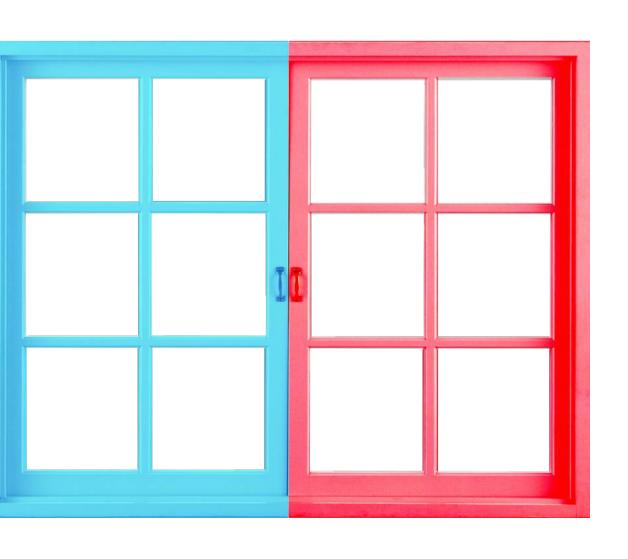




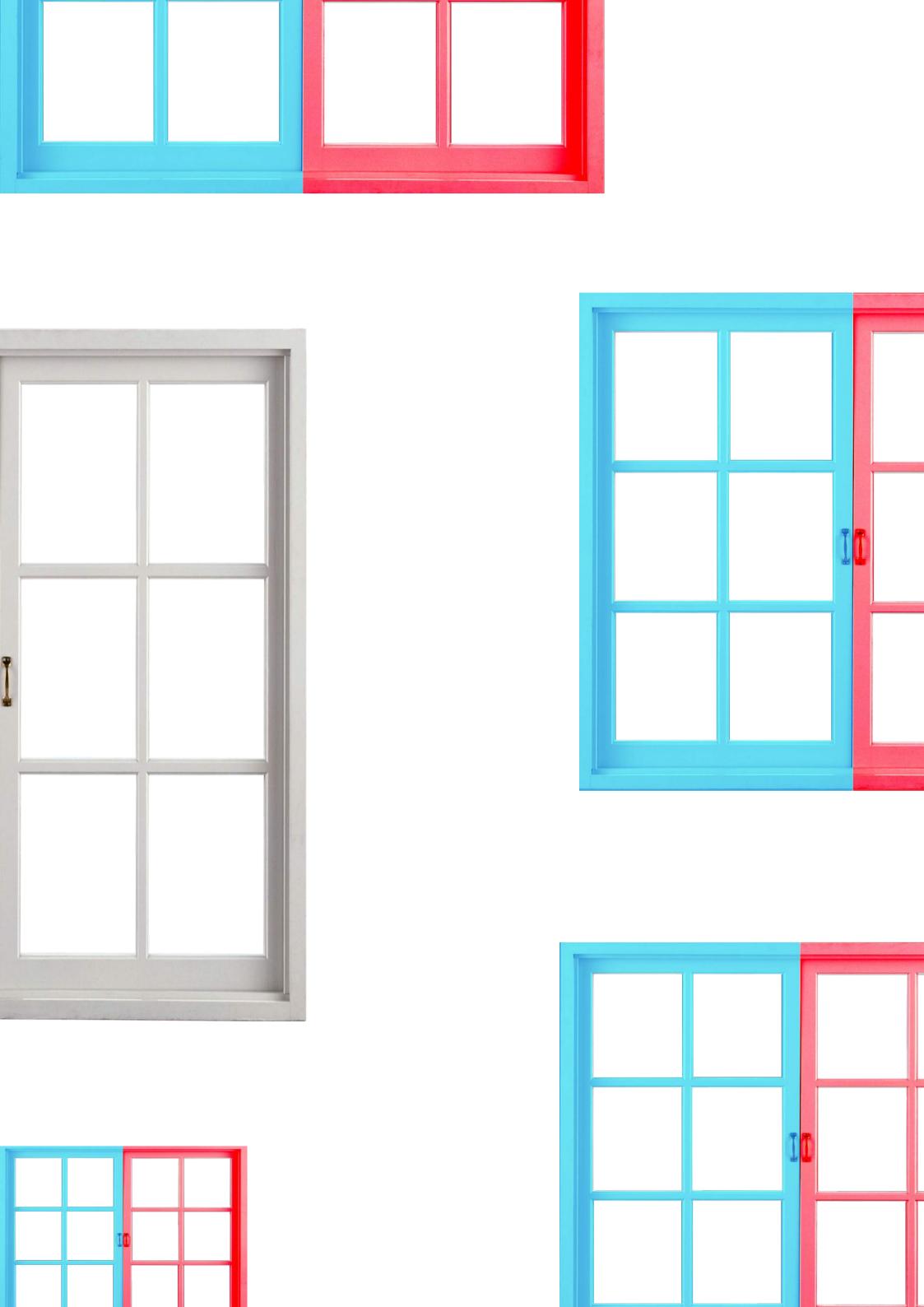


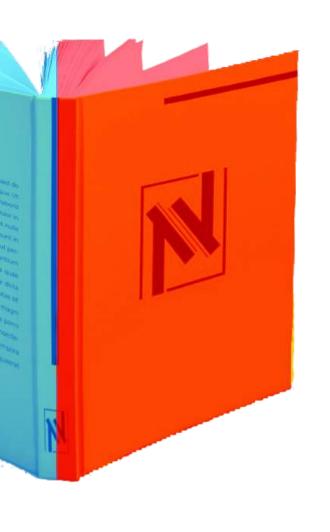




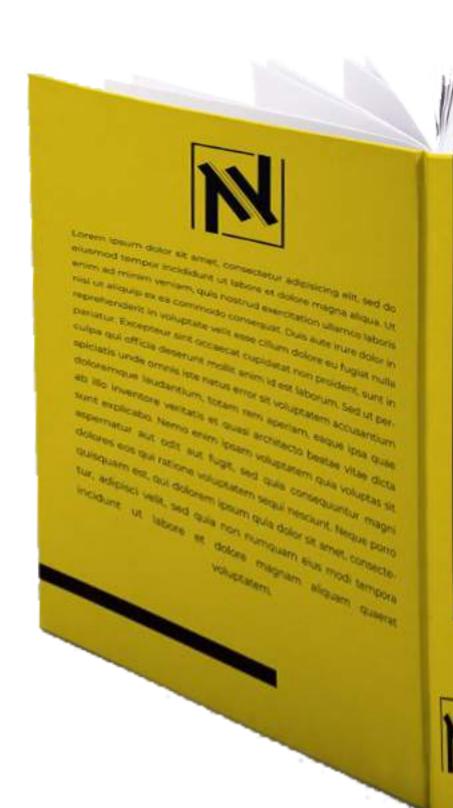






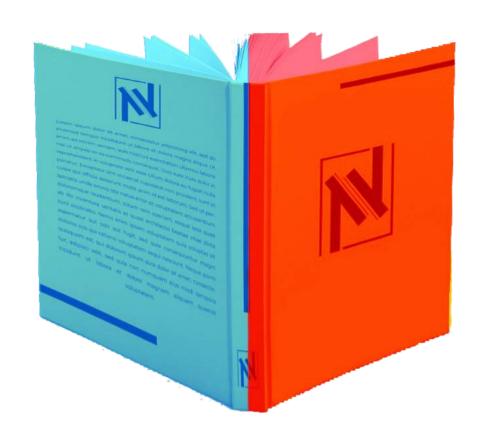


















REVOLUTION SVR

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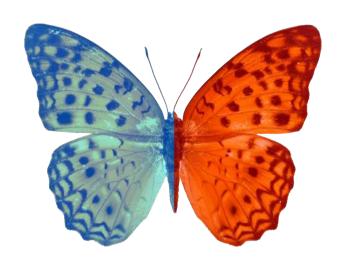
KILLERSPIN

REVOLUTION SVR









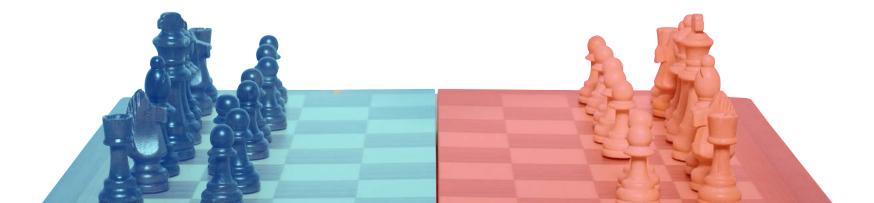


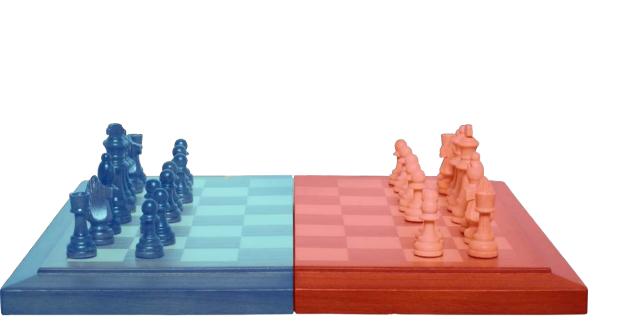






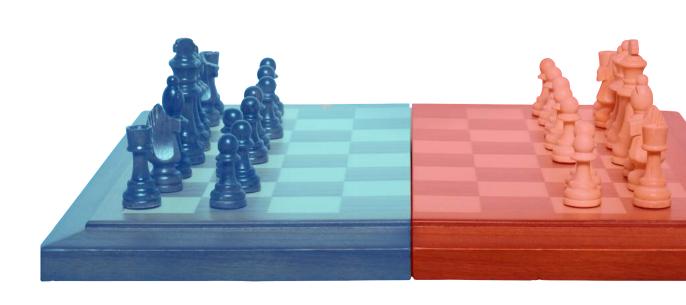
















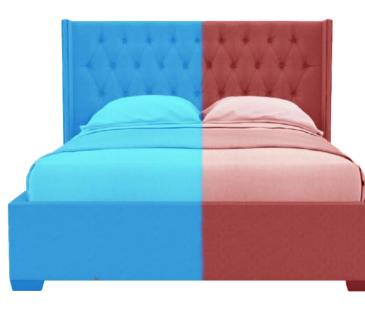
















# Presider reminde "This cou found compr

# it Obama dus that, Intry Was led on omise"

## The Three-Fifths Compromise

wherein the South was granted the ability to artificially inflate its strength in both the national legislature and the presidential selection process by counting its African property as though they were human beings. The North didn't give away the whole store: they forced the South to take a 40% discount on the value of their African human placeholders!

### That's compromise, baby!

Now yes, the result was a remarkable early string of slaveholding Southerners ascending to the presidency — not to mention the continuation of slavery itself for the better part of the next century — but in the real world, this is how things get done. There was a constitution to create, and no sensible person should have expected that any leaders of the day would draw a line in the sand against slavery if it looked like the votes wouldn't be there to ratify.

### The Missouri Compromise

wherein the leaders of the still-young nation allowed slavery to expand into the Louisiana Territory — north of the supposed 36th parallel barrier — by letting Missouri become a slave state. Anti-slavery forces didn't give away the store: they carved a new state out of Massachussettes, called it Maine, and labeled it "free."

That's compromise, baby!

Of course, this didn't add to the "free" population, but it looked good on paper! In the real world, this is how things get done. There was a nation to hold together, The South needed to be coddled, and no sensible person should have expected that anti-slavery congressmen could have drawn a line in the sand against slavery if it looked like the votes wouldn't be there to pass.

# The Compromise of 1850

wherein the South was reassured of the propriety of slavery via a couple of key moves: 1) The Fugutive Slave Act, which required citizens of free territories to capture and return runaway slaves from the South 2) the nixing of the Wilmot Proviso, which would have banned slavery in the Southwest. Now the anti-slavery forces didn't give away the store: they got California as a free state, and they got the sale of slaves banned in the District of Columbia.

### That's compromise, baby!

Now yes, not many Africans lived in or even near California at the time, the ownership of slaves wasn't banned in D.C. — only the sale of slaves was. There was a nation to try hold together, The South needed to be coddled, and no sensible person should have expected that anti-slavery congressmen could have drawn a line in the sand against slavery if it looked like the votes wouldn't be there to pass.

# The Compromise of

wherein the South obtained the ability to launch Jim Crow subjugation of now-free — and often prosperous and powerful — African-Americans for the better part of a century in exchange for dropping its efforts to steal the 1876 presidential election. Now pro-equality forces didn't give away the store: They got a leader from within the "Party of Lincoln" — and a pro-black education activist at that — as president.

#### That's compromise, baby!

Of course, Rutherford B. Hayes was not exactly one of America's greatest presidents, and he quit after one term, but in the real world, this is how things get done. There was an election to settle and a post Civil War tantrum to squelch, and no sensible person should have expected that pro-equality electors would have drawn a line in the sand against the disempowerment of blacks if it looked like the electoral votes to make Hayes president might not be there.





Finding a middle ground o r compromising is the fairest way to make two or more different parties equal. **Compromising** is not about losing It is about sacrificing part of your needs and wants for the greater good, W become