

# 1790 United States Census Data

States	Total Population	Slave Population
Connecticut	237,946	2,764
Delaware	59,096	8,887
Georgia	82,548	29,264
Maryland	319,728	103,036
Massachusetts	378,787	0
New Hampshire	141,885	158
New Jersey	184,139	11,423
New York	340,120	21,324
North Carolina	393,751	100,572
Pennsylvania	434,373	3,737
Rhode Island	68,825	948
South Carolina	249,073	107,094
Virginia	691,737	292,627

## Questions for discussion:

- How many slaves were held in the Northern states? The Mid-Atlantic states? The Southern states?
- Which state had freed all of its slaves by 1790?
- Which states were close to eliminating slavery?
- How many states had slave populations equaling over 10% of the free population? Model with NY:
  - NY Population = 340,120. Simply move the decimal one place to the left to determine 10%.
  - 10% of NY Population = 34,012. Therefore the slave population of NY, at 21,324 is **less than** 10% of the free population.
- According to the map, which states would benefit most if the slave population were counted toward representation in the House of Representatives?
- Do you think the different states would share the same viewpoint on whether or not the slave population should be counted toward the number of representatives in Congress for each state? Why or why not?

# Constitution Analysis Model *(Teacher's Guide)*

Clause from the Constitution	In your own words	How it regulated slavery in the new nation
<p><b>Article 1, Section 2: The House of Representatives</b></p> <p>Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative.</p>	<p>The population of each of the states will determine the number of representatives, presidential electors, and direct taxes.</p> <p>The population will include free people, indentured servants, but not unassimilated Indians.</p> <p>Three-fifths of a state's slaves would be counted for apportionment of representatives (how many reps for each state in the House), presidential electors and direct taxes.</p>	<p>This clause actually increased the power of slave states in the National Government. Under the Articles of Confederation, where each state received equal votes, the slave states made up about 38% of the representatives of the Continental Congress, but under the Constitution, slave states made up 45% of the representatives in the first United States Congress. Also, in 1798 Congress passed the first direct tax on slaves aged 12 to 50.</p>
<p><b>Art. 4th, Sec. 4: Republican Form of Government</b></p> <p>The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government; and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against Domestic violence.</p>	<p>The government of all the states must defend the states from outside invasions <b>and</b> homegrown attacks.</p>	<p>Slave revolts would be considered a type of "domestic violence" or violence from within the state. Therefore, the government would fight to suppress any slave revolt in any state.</p>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ C: \_\_\_\_\_

# Constitutional Clauses and Slavery Chart

Clause from the Constitution	In your own words	How it regulated slavery in the new nation
<p><b>Article 1 Section 9: Limits on Congress</b></p> <p>The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.</p>		
<p><b>Article 4 Section 2: Fugitive Slave Law</b></p> <p>No person held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.</p>		
<p><b>Article 1, Section 8: Powers of Congress</b></p> <p>Congress shall have power to suppress insurrections.</p>		