

Slavery in the Constitution

U.S. Constitution, Article One,
Section 2 (1789)

**Clause 3: Apportionment of
Representatives and taxes**

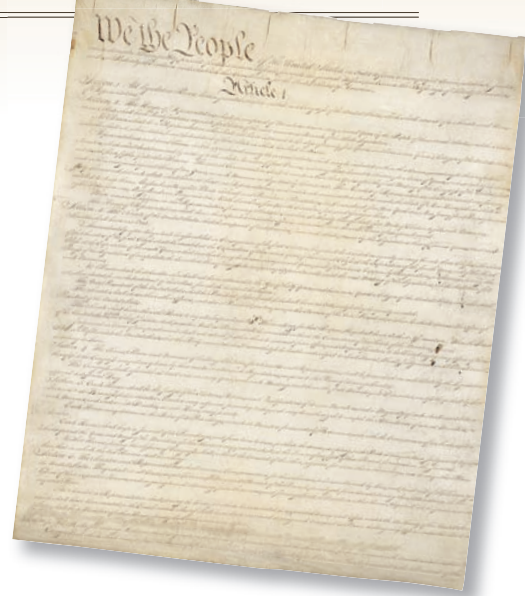
Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons....

Amendment XIII (1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Amendment XIV (1868)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



Analyze these three parts of the U.S. Constitution. How do they address slavery?

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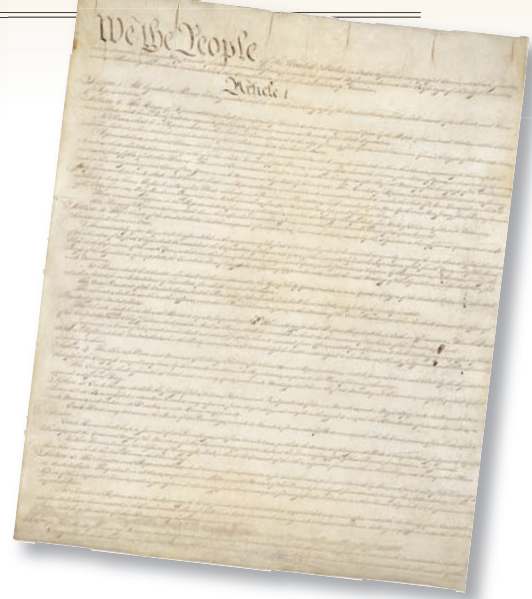
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Actual answers will vary. Correct answers will refer to:

Article One mandating slaves, "all other Persons," be counted as 3/5 of a free person;

Amendment XIII abolishes slavery; and Amendment XIV defines a citizen and includes former slaves as citizens.
