

Slavery in the Constitution: If the Declaration of Independence claimed that “all men are created equal,” why did the Constitution allow slavery to continue?

Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787 (Modified): This is where the Founding Fathers debated what the new government should look like. They ultimately decided to keep slavery.

MR. RUTLEDGE: Religion and humanity have nothing to do with this question. The true question at present is whether the Southern states shall or shall not be part of the Union. If the Northern states think about their interest, they will not oppose the increase of slaves because they will profit by selling the goods that slaves produce.

MR. ELLSWORTH: Let every state do what it pleases. The morality or wisdom of slavery are decisions belonging to the states themselves. What enriches a part enriches a whole.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Southern states could not be members of the Union if the slave trade ended. It is wrong to force anything that is not absolutely necessary and which any state must disagree to.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: I agree to this Constitution with all its faults because I think a federal (national) government necessary for us. When you assemble a large group of men, you inevitably find that they will disagree with each other about their local interests and their selfish views. We have to accept some of these disagreements in order to build a national government.

Historian Interpretation #1 (Modified): John P. Kaminski, *A Necessary Evil? Madison, Wisconsin: Madison House, 1995, p. 42.*

The men at the Constitutional Convention never considered getting rid of slavery. The Revolutionary talk of freedom and equality had been left behind; Americans in general and the men at the Convention in particular wanted a unified, well-ordered, and prosperous society in which private property—including slave property—would be secure.

Historian Interpretation #2 (Modified): William Freehling, “The Founding Fathers and Slavery.” In Kermit Hall, Ed., *The Law of American Slavery*. New York, NY: Garland Publishing, 1987, p. 221.

The Founding Fathers’ racism [was] a barrier to antislavery. Here again Jefferson typified the age. Jefferson suspected that blacks had lower intellectual abilities than did whites. These suspicions, together with Jefferson’s fear that free blacks and free whites could not live harmoniously in America, made him and others think that the only way Africans could be free was if they were sent back to Africa.

Historian Interpretation #3 (Modified): Kermit Hall, *The Law of American Slavery*, New York, NY: Garland Publishing, 1987, p. xi.

Slavery hung over the Philadelphia Convention, threatening to divide northern and southern delegates. Even though slavery existed by law in some of the northern states in 1787, most people there favored its end. Southerners were unsure about whether to end slavery, both because they had significantly greater numbers of slaves to deal with and because an end to [slavery] had important economic implications. The result was compromise. The Founding Fathers were more determined to fashion a new nation than they were to bring an end to slavery.

Use evidence from the documents to complete the chart below.		
Person	Was slavery was a problem?	If no, why not? If yes, what was more important than ending slavery?
Rutledge (Delegate at Constitutional Convention)		
Ellsworth (Delegate at Constitutional Convention)		
Williamson (Delegate at Constitutional Convention)		
Franklin (Delegate at Constitutional Convention)		
Kaminiski (Historian)		
Freehling (Historian)		
Hall (Historian)		

**Answer the question using complete sentences and specific cited evidence from the documents:
Why did the Founding Fathers keep slavery in the Constitution?**

