

## Handouts H-K Answer Keys

### Handout H: Emancipation in the Early Republic

Student maps should reflect the following dates and colors.

Year of a law providing for gradual emancipation	State	Color
1777	Republic of Vermont	Yellow
1780	Pennsylvania	Green
1783	Massachusetts (including Maine)	Yellow
1783	New Hampshire	Green
1784	Connecticut	Green
1784	Rhode Island	Green
1787	Northwest Territory	Yellow
1799	New York	Green
1804	New Jersey	Green
1865	Delaware	Blue
1865	Georgia	Blue
1865	Maryland	Blue
1865	North Carolina	Blue
1865	South Carolina	Blue
1865	Virginia	Blue

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### Handout I: Founders Quotes on Slavery Answer Key

#### Arguments against slavery

Violation of human nature; cruelty; evil commerce

Violation of liberty; justice, humanity

Slavery outlawed in Northwest Territory

Oppressive; “mere distinction of color”

Nefarious; curse of heaven; violation of sacred laws of humanity; cruelty

Master of slaves is a petty tyrant; judgment of heaven against national sin

Wrong to maintain property in men

Shameful

#### Arguments for slavery

Fugitive Slave Clause

Need to clear swamp land of South Carolina

Negroes are more suited to cultivation of swampy land than are whites

Africans have less intellectual power

Africans were intended to serve whites and cultivate their land.

### Handout J: Readers’ Theater – Convention Debate on Slave Trade Answer Key

1. Themes may include:

- Slave trade is evil and immoral, but so is slavery itself.
- The slave trade, as well as slavery itself, have already been banned in some states.
- The expectation on the part of most participants seems to be that both the slave trade and the institution of slavery will eventually come to an end.
- Delegates from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, while indicating that they will probably outlaw the international slave trade at some point, threaten to withdraw from the Union if the general government interferes with it.

2. Accept reasoned answers.

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### Handout K: Mason's Objections to the Constitution Answer Key

Mason's Objection	A. Constitutional Principle	B. Constitutional Reference
1. No Bill of Rights	Natural rights	Changed by Amendments 1 - 10. Mason would probably approve.
2. In the House of Representatives there is only the shadow of representation; laws may be made by people who do not have the proper information or the confidence of the people.	Republicanism/representative government; Consent of the governed	Unchanged.
3. Senate not elected directly by the people and not answerable to them; Senate has too much power and there is no effective check on them.	Republicanism/representative government; Checks and balances	Partially changed by 17th Amendment. Mason would approve of popular election of Senators; he might still think the Senate is too powerful.
4. National courts could destroy the state courts; rich people could use the federal courts to oppress and ruin the poor.	Justice; Federalism	Unchanged.
5. No council of advisors for the president; the president could be overly influenced by the Senate.	Separation of powers; Checks and balances	President has a Cabinet and a number of advisors, based not on formal amendment, but on custom. Mason might approve of the development of the Cabinet. However, he might be skeptical of the quality of advice the president can receive from the Cabinet.
6. The president has unlimited power to pardon for crimes, including treason.	Limited government	Unchanged
7. All treaties are the supreme law of the land, and are created by the president with advice and consent of the Senate. The House of Representatives, the only branch directly answerable to the people, is not part of the treaty-making process.	Separation of powers; Checks and balances; Republicanism/representative government	Unchanged

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Mason's Objection	A. Constitutional Principle	B. Constitutional Reference
8. Since commercial and navigation laws can be made by Congress based on only a majority vote, rather than a 2/3 vote, Congress may create monopolies or make laws that favor the industrialization of the North and disadvantage the South.	Limited government	Unchanged
9. Because of the necessary and proper clause, there is no adequate limitation on Congress's powers. The powers of state legislatures and the liberties of the people could be in danger. There is no protection of liberty of the press or trial by jury in civil cases; nor is there protection against standing armies in peacetime.	Limited government; Natural rights	The necessary and proper clause, the commerce clause, and others, have been used to significantly expand the power and role of the federal government, and we have a full-time standing army. However, freedom of the press (1st Amendment) and trial by jury in civil cases (7th Amendment) have been added to the Constitution. Mason would probably still say the powers of the states and many liberties of the people are in danger.
10. States cannot levy export taxes on their own exports.	Federalism	Unchanged
11. The Constitution sets up an aristocracy; it will be 20 more years before Congress can stop the foreign slave trade.	Republicanism/ representative government	The president and Congress did act to stop the foreign slave trade in 1808. Slavery itself was banned by the 13th Amendment. Mason would approve of the elimination of the foreign slave trade. He would likely approve of the end of slavery itself. He might think the prediction of an aristocracy has been proven true 1.) because most members of Congress can be re-elected as many times as they want; and 2.) because of other concentrations of power.