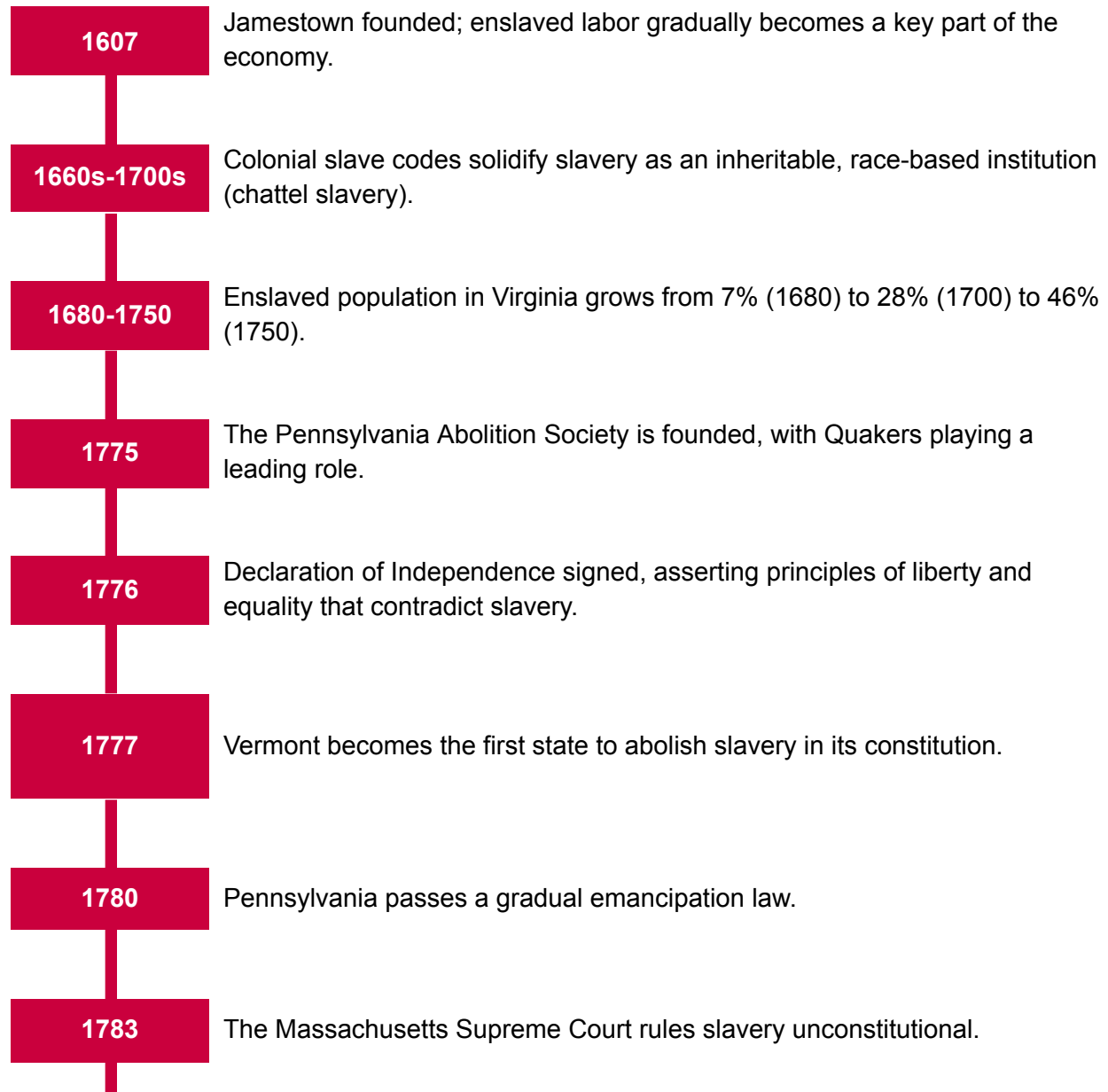




#### Colonial and Revolutionary Era (1600s – 1780s)





## MS CONSTITUTION 101

### Module 12: Slavery in America: From the Founding to America's Second Founding 12.3: The Long Wait

1784

Rhode Island and Connecticut pass gradual emancipation laws.

#### Constitutional Convention and Early U.S. History (1787 – 1808)

1787

U.S. Constitution drafted; slavery is indirectly protected through:

- the Three-Fifths Compromise (counting enslaved people as 3/5 of a person for representation)
- the Fugitive Slave Clause (requiring the return of escaped enslaved individuals).
- the Slave Trade Clause (barring Congress from banning the transatlantic slave trade before 1808)

1789

U.S. Constitution ratified.

1790

Benjamin Franklin, as president of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, presents an anti-slavery petition to Congress. Pro-slavery forces reject it and Congress takes no action. Franklin dies two months later.

1808

U.S. officially bans the transatlantic slave trade. However, domestic slavery continues to expand.

#### Growing Tensions (1820s – 1850s)

1820

Missouri Compromise prohibits slavery north of the 36°30' latitude, except in Missouri.

1831

Nat Turner leads a major rebellion of enslaved people in Virginia, increasing tensions between North and South.



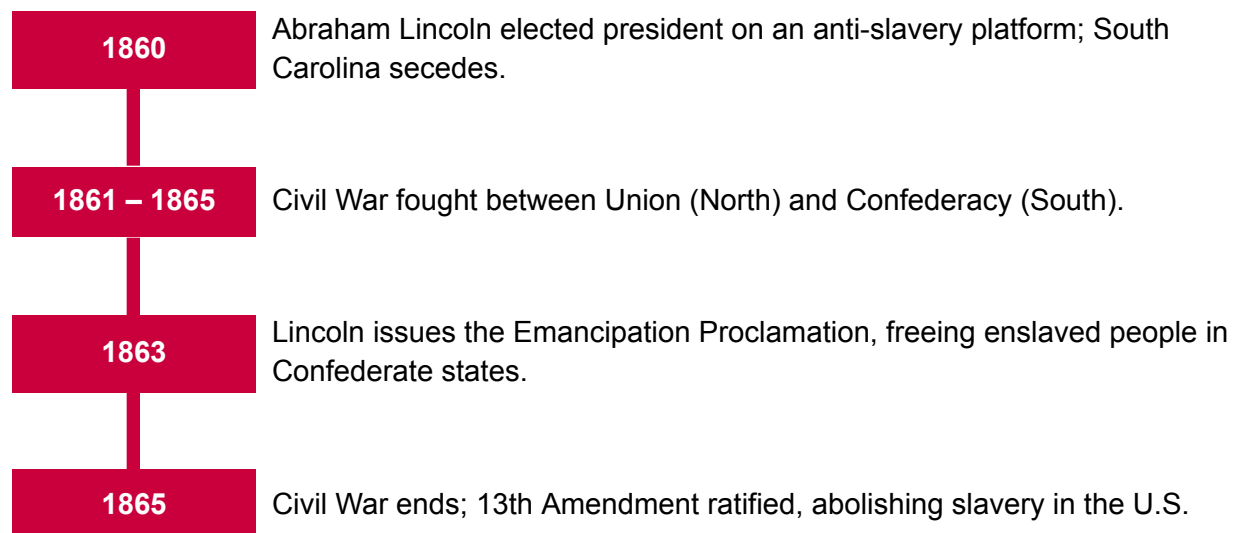
## MS CONSTITUTION 101

### Module 12: Slavery in America: From the Founding to America's Second Founding

#### 12.3: The Long Wait



#### Road to Civil War and the Abolition of Slavery (1860 – 1865)





## MS CONSTITUTION 101

Module 12: Slavery in America: From the Founding to America's Second Founding  
12.3: The Long Wait



### A LONG WAIT: Activity

With a partner, review the timeline and choose four events that played a major role in shaping the history of slavery and constitutional changes. Brainstorm what you think might have led to this event. Then, consider what the effect of that event might be.

Date/Event	Cause: What led to this event?	Effects: What happened as a result?