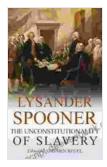
# The Unconstitutionality of Slavery Annotated: A Comprehensive Examination

Slavery was a dark chapter in American history, and its legality has long been a subject of debate. This article aims to provide a comprehensive examination of the unconstitutionality of slavery in the United States, analyzing the relevant constitutional provisions, Supreme Court rulings, and historical context. By exploring these various aspects, we can gain a deeper understanding of the legal and moral arguments against the practice of slavery.



## The Unconstitutionality of Slavery (Annotated)

| by James Ostrowski   |             |
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## **The Constitutional Provisions**

The Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1788, and it contains several provisions that have been interpreted as prohibiting slavery.

- Article I, Section 9, Clause 1: This clause states that "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."
- Article IV, Section 2, Clause 3: This clause states that "No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due."
- Article V, Amendment XIII: This amendment states that "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."

The first two clauses have been interpreted as recognizing the existence of slavery but not endorsing it. However, the Thirteenth Amendment explicitly abolishes slavery, making it unconstitutional.

#### **Supreme Court Rulings**

The Supreme Court has ruled on several cases related to slavery, including the landmark case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857). In this case, the Court ruled that African Americans were not citizens of the United States and therefore had no standing to sue in federal court. This ruling was widely criticized and contributed to the growing tensions between the North and South.

After the Civil War, the Supreme Court ruled in a series of cases that the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery and that states could not discriminate against African Americans. These cases included *The Slaughter-House Cases* (1873),*Strauder v. West Virginia* (1880),and *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896).

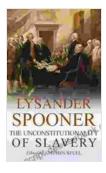
# **Historical Context**

Slavery was introduced to the American colonies in the 1600s, and it became an integral part of the Southern economy. By the time the Constitution was ratified, slavery was legal in all but one of the thirteen colonies.

The abolitionist movement began in the early 1800s, and it gained momentum in the decades leading up to the Civil War. The Civil War was fought between the Union (the Northern states) and the Confederacy (the Southern states) over the issue of slavery. The Union victory in the war led to the abolition of slavery in the United States.

The unconstitutionality of slavery is a well-established fact, supported by the provisions of the Constitution, Supreme Court rulings, and historical context. Slavery was a morally repugnant practice that violated the fundamental rights of African Americans. The abolition of slavery was a major victory for equality and justice in the United States.

Today, the legacy of slavery continues to shape American society. The fight for racial equality is ongoing, and it is important to remember the lessons of the past to ensure that such a dark chapter in history is never repeated.



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