

# 1790 CENSUS DATA

State	Total Population	Free Persons	Slave Population	Three-Fifths Slave Population	Total Population for Representation
Vermont	85,539	85,539	0	0	85,539
New Hampshire	141,885	141,727	158	95	141,822
Maine	96,540	96,540	0	0	96,540
Massachusetts	378,787	378,787	0	0	378,787
Rhode Island	68,825	67,877	948	569	68,446
Connecticut	237,946	235,182	2,764	1,658	236,840
New York	340,120	318,796	21,324	12,794	331,590
New Jersey	184,139	172,716	11,423	6,854	179,570
Pennsylvania	434,373	430,636	3,737	2,242	432,878
Delaware	59,094	50,207	8,887	5,332	55,539
Maryland	319,728	216,692	103,036	61,822	278,514
Virginia	747,610	454,983	292,627	175,576	630,559
Kentucky	73,677	61,247	12,430	7,458	68,705
North Carolina	393,751	293,179	100,572	60,343	353,522
South Carolina	249,073	141,979	107,094	64,256	206,235
Georgia	82,348	53,284	29,264	17,558	70,842

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## "Multiplication and Representation"

When the delegates met together in Philadelphia 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation, they debated many issues. **Slavery** and **representation** were two of the most important. Under the **Great Compromise**, the population of each state would determine the number of representatives in the lower house of the legislative branch. But should **slaves** count as part of the population? Southern states said yes! Northern states, with few or no slaves, said no!! Here's why:

1. Look at the populations of South Carolina and New Hampshire in the 1790 Census Data. If representation in the new national government will be 1 representative for every 30,000 people, what would be the total number of representatives for South Carolina and New Hampshire? Use your calculator to find the answer!

South Carolina: \_\_\_\_\_reps      New Hampshire: \_\_\_\_\_reps

To break the deadlock between the states, the delegates agreed to count only  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the slave population of each state towards representation. This was the

# Three-Fifths Compromise.

**Directions:** Find the results of the  $\frac{3}{5}$  Compromise by doing the following simple math problems:

Step 1. Find the population of slaves in each state that will be counted under the  $\frac{3}{5}$  compromise:

- Multiply each of the slave population numbers by  $\frac{3}{5}$  (.6)
- Enter the results in the  $\frac{3}{5}$  column.

Step 2. Now, find the population number that representation will be based on under the  $\frac{3}{5}$  Compromise:

- Add the "Free Persons" and "3/5 Slave Population" columns
- Enter into results in "Total Population for Representation" Column

### The 1790 Census

State	1 Total Population	2 Free Persons	3 Slave Population	4 3/5 Slave Population	5 Total Population for Representation	6 Number of Reps to House of Reps
Vermont	85,539	85,539	0			
New Hampshire	141,885	141,727	158			
Maine	96,540	96,540	0			
Massachusetts	378,787	378,787	0			
Rhode Island	68,825	67,877	948			
Connecticut	237,946	235,182	2,764			
New York	340,120	318,796	21,324			
New Jersey	184,139	172,716	11,423			
Pennsylvania	434,373	430,636	3,737			
Delaware	59,094	50,207	8,887			
Maryland	319,728	216,692	103,036			
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Kentucky	73,677	61,247	12,430			
North Carolina	393,751	293,179	100,572			
South Carolina	249,073	141,979	107,094			
Georgia	82,348	53,284	29,264			

3. Now, look at the populations of South Carolina and New Hampshire. If representation in the new national government will be 1 representative for every 30,000 people, what are the total number representatives for South Carolina and New Hampshire **AFTER** the "Three-Fifths Compromise?" Do the same for Georgia and New York.

South Carolina \_\_\_\_\_ New Hampshire \_\_\_\_\_

Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ New York \_\_\_\_\_

#### Final Thoughts:

Why didn't the delegates abolish slavery and make the slaves full citizens?

Was the 3/5<sup>th</sup> compromise a fair resolution for slave states v. non slave states?

What other compromises were made about slavery?