

Exercise walk-through

3.3

Taxation Without Representation

AP United States History

Taxation Without Representation

New British efforts to **collect taxes** without the consent of colonial assemblies, and to assert imperial authority, provoked organised resistance.

Colonial leaders based their arguments on **the rights of British subjects**, on the **ideals of the Enlightenment**, and on their own long experience of self-government – the assemblies built up during Period 2.

Resistance was action as well as argument

boycotts

non-importation agreements starved British merchants of their American market

men and women

both took part – women's spinning and refusal to buy imported cloth made the boycotts work

crowd action

the Sons of Liberty, tarring and feathering, and the destruction of stamped paper

military occupation

in some regions British troops were quartered among civilians, which turned a tax dispute into a daily grievance

shortages

colonists faced real hardship, and enduring it **was** the political statement

The AP question is usually about **who participated**. Naming women's role in the boycotts is the difference between a general answer and a specific one.

Resistance, and the idea underneath it

Ordinary people

Boycotts of British goods, home manufacture, crowd action and committees of correspondence – **men and women** both took part, some under military occupation.

Benjamin Franklin

Leaders such as **Benjamin Franklin** energised the movement and carried the colonial case abroad.

The slogan

“No taxation without representation” – Parliament could not tax colonists who elected none of its members.

The idea

Enlightenment thinking put **individual talent over hereditary privilege** and asserted natural rights and the **sovereignty of the people**.

The slogan is the surface; the claim underneath is that authority comes from the governed, not from birth.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name the four grounds of the colonial argument.

[2]

2.2 State who energized the effort for independence.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Name the four grounds of the colonial argument. [2]

2.1

- the rights of British subjects; the rights of the individual; local traditions of self-rule; the ideas of the Enlightenment
-

2.2 State who energized the effort for independence. [2]

2.2

- colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, and popular movements including the activism of laborers, artisans and women

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED writes “perceived and real”.

(a) State what this allows.

[2]

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[2]

(a)

- that not every grievance need be well founded for it to have united colonists

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED writes “perceived and real”.

(b) State what men and women did in the face of shortages.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

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(b) State what men and women did in the face of shortages. [1]

(b)

- they mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The first of the four grounds is the rights of

[1]

☐

A British subjects

B enslaved people

C French citizens

D the monarch

3.2 Popular movements included the political activism of

[1]

☐

A laborers, artisans and women

B royal governors

C British generals

D nobody

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3.2 A

- the CED's own list

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A colonist argues that a tax violates his rights as a British subject.

(a) State which ground this is.

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(a)

- the rights of British subjects

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A colonist argues that a tax violates his rights as a British subject.

(b) Explain why this ground is different from the others.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A colonist argues that a tax violates his rights as a British subject.

(b) Explain why this ground is different from the others. [2]

(b)

- it is a claim under existing British law, so it asks Britain to keep its own rules rather than appealing to a broader principle