

# 3.3 Taxation Without Representation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **Total: 12 marks**

**KEY WORDS** the rights of british subjects 英国臣民的权利 • benjamin franklin 富兰克林  
• collect taxes 征税 • colonial resistance 殖民地的抵抗 • military occupation 军事占领

## Objective

Build the skills to explain **colonial resistance** 殖民地的抵抗.

**You must be able to:**

- state what began to unite the colonists
- name the four grounds of the colonial argument
- state who energized the independence effort
- state what men and women did in the face of shortages

## 1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

### ■ What united them

The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights. “Perceived and real” — the CED does not require every grievance to be well founded.

### ■ Four grounds

The rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment. The first is a claim under British law; the others are broader.

### ■ Who energized it

Colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women. Leaders and popular movements together.

### ■ Mobilisation

In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement.

## 2 Practice

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

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

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**2.3** The CED writes “perceived and real”.

(a) State what this allows. [2]

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

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## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** The first of the four grounds is the rights of [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

- A British subjects
- B enslaved people
- C French citizens
- D the monarch

**3.2** Popular movements included the political activism of [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

- A laborers, artisans and women
- B royal governors
- C British generals
- D nobody

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

(a) State which ground this is. [1]

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

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