

4.6 Internal and External Challenges to State Power from 1450 to 1750

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS resistance 抵抗

Objective

Build the skills to explain **resistance** 抵抗 to state power.

You must be able to:

- state the CED's claim about state expansion and resistance
- name the three kinds of group that resisted
- state what the CED records about enslaved persons
- explain why resistance is evidence of state strength

1 Worked examples

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

■ The claim

State expansion and centralisation led to resistance **from an array of social, political and economic groups on a local level.**

■ Three kinds

Social, political and economic groups — the resistance is not one movement but many, and 'local level' locates it where the state's new demands were actually felt.

■ Enslaved persons

Enslaved persons challenged existing authorities in the Americas through organised resistance. "Organised" is the CED's word and it matters: this is planned collective action, not isolated incident.

■ Strength and resistance

Resistance arises where the state's reach has grown. A local group protests a tax or a levy because it now reaches them, so resistance and centralisation are two sides of one process.

2 Practice

2.1 State the CED’s claim about expansion and resistance. [2]

2.2 State what the CED records about enslaved persons and the force of “organised”. [2]

2.3 Resistance is evidence about the state.

(a) State what it shows. [1]

(b) Explain the connection to centralisation. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The resistance came from groups at [1]

- **A** the imperial court
- **B** a local level
- **C** other empires
- **D** trading companies only

3.2 “Organised resistance” indicates [1]

- **A** isolated incidents
- **B** planned collective action
- **C** no action
- **D** legal petition only

3.3 A new tax reaches a district for the first time and is refused.

(a) State what the refusal indicates about the state. [1]

(b) Explain why the two facts belong together.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 state expansion and centralisation led to resistance from an array of social, political and economic groups on a local level.

2.2 enslaved persons challenged existing authorities in the Americas through organised resistance; “organised” means planned collective action rather than isolated incident.

2.3 (a) that the state’s reach had grown. (b) a demand can only be refused where it is made, so resistance marks the frontier of centralisation.

3.1 B. the CED specifies local.

3.2 B. planning is what “organised” claims.

3.3 (a) that its reach now extends to that district. (b) the tax is evidence of expansion and the refusal is evidence of resistance, and the CED presents them as one process.