Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- new Islamic political entities, most dominated by Turkic peoples

2.2

- merchants; missionaries; Sufis

2.3

(a)

- rule expanded by military expansion; the religion expanded through merchants, missionaries and Sufis

(b)

- it orders them – conquest first, then the slower spread of belief

3.1 A

- the CED names Turkic peoples

3.2 B

- transfers, so knowledge moved as well as being made

3.3

(a)

- that conversion and conquest are separate processes

(b)

- merchants, missionaries and Sufis, none of which requires political control to operate

3.4

(a)

- the Seljuk sultans held military and political power, while the caliph in Baghdad kept religious authority as a figurehead who legitimised their rule

(b)

- for example: Muslim traders on the Indian Ocean routes settled in East African ports such as Kilwa and Mombasa, and Swahili coastal rulers converted; or trans-Saharan traders brought Islam to Mali, whose ruler Mansa Musa went on hajj (1324)

(c)

- for example: Nasir al-Din al-Tusi's astronomy at the Maragha observatory; Ibn Khaldun's history of the rise and fall of states; preserving and translating Greek works later passed to Europe