Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

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

2.1

any two, for example: the Ottoman Empire; the Safavid Empire; the Mughal Empire; the Qing dynasty; the Russian Empire

2.2

Constantinople had huge walls that had stopped attacks for centuries; Mehmed II used very large cannon, built by a Hungarian engineer, to fire on them for weeks; the cannon broke the walls, so the Ottoman army could enter and take the city

2.3

the Ming dynasty was weak, with peasant revolts, famine and a bankrupt treasury; rebels took Beijing, and a Ming general let the Manchu army through the Great Wall to fight them; the Manchus had a strong, organized army (the banners), so they took Beijing and founded the Qing

2.4

first way with explanation, for example: the Safavids made Shi'a Islam the state religion, which united followers to fight for the shah; second way with explanation, for example: Ottoman sultans claimed to lead Sunni Islam (as caliph after 1517), which justified wars against Christian Europe and the Shi'a Safavids; or Russian tsars claimed to defend Orthodox Christianity

3.1

(a) Almighty God

(b) Babur used guns and cannon, which his enemy, the Delhi Sultan, did not have in large numbers

(c) to show that God supported him, which made his new rule over India seem legitimate

3.2

Russia expanded east across Siberia to the Pacific by the 1640s; fur traders and Cossack soldiers built forts and made local peoples pay tribute in furs; so the tsar gained a huge territory and wealth from the fur trade (or: Ivan IV's conquest of Kazan (1552), or Peter the Great's wars with Sweden for the Baltic coast)

3.3

(a) the Safavid Empire

(b) they had a religious split: the Ottomans were Sunni and the Safavids Shi'a; and they fought over land in Iraq and eastern Anatolia, for example at Chaldiran (1514)

(c) the Muslim rulers governed a mainly Hindu population; so they needed to tolerate Hindu religion and work with Hindu nobles (Rajputs) to avoid revolts

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(d) Constantinople had a strong position between Europe and Asia and controlled trade routes; and taking the old Christian imperial capital gave the sultan great prestige

(e) all three used gunpowder armies; they conquered weaker or divided neighbors; and their rulers used Islam to unite soldiers and justify their wars

(f) a thesis that answers how far; guns: cannon took Constantinople and helped win Panipat and Chaldiran; other causes: strong leaders, religion, organized armies such as the Janissaries and weak neighbors, while guns could be bought by rivals too

3.4

(a) 1644

(b) the Ottomans gained the rich lands of Egypt and control of Mecca and Medina; so the sultan could claim leadership of the Muslim world as caliph, and controlled trade through the Red Sea

(c) a Christian army led by the Polish king Jan Sobieski came to relieve the city; and the Ottoman army was far from home, with long supply lines

(d) Qing armies conquered Taiwan (1683), Mongolia, Xinjiang and Tibet; using banner armies and alliances with Mongol princes, so the empire doubled in size

(e) the Qing were Manchus who conquered China from the north and ruled through the Chinese bureaucracy; the Mughals came from Central Asia and were Muslim rulers of a Hindu majority; so the Qing adopted Confucian rule, while the Mughals relied on religious tolerance and alliances with Hindu nobles

(f) a thesis that answers to what extent; similar: most used gunpowder weapons, strong rulers and religion to justify war; different: Russia grew through fur trade and Cossacks across thinly settled land, the Qing through banner armies and alliances, and the Ottomans through slave soldiers