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: tax farming (Ottoman); land taxes collected by zamindars (Mughal); tribute from conquered peoples; taxes on trade; the jizya tax on non-Muslims

2.2

Christian boys from the Balkans were taken, converted to Islam and trained; they became Janissary soldiers or officials who had no family power of their own; so they were loyal only to the sultan, which weakened the old Turkish nobles

2.3

Louis XIV built a huge palace at Versailles and moved his court there in 1682; he made the great nobles live at court, where they spent money on fashion and ceremony; so they had less time and money to build power in their own regions, and depended on the king for favors

2.4

first way with explanation, for example: they showed the ruler's wealth and power, so subjects and rivals were impressed (the Taj Mahal, Versailles); second way with explanation, for example: religious buildings such as the Süleymaniye Mosque showed the ruler as a defender of the faith, which made his rule seem legitimate

3.1

(a) by merit, not by wealth or rank

(b) boys were chosen and trained for skill, and they had no noble family to give them rank

(c) he was comparing it with Europe, where nobles held top posts by birth, and wanted to warn his own rulers about Ottoman strength

3.2

the Manchu Qing kept the civil service exams based on Confucian learning; they gave top posts to Chinese and Manchu officials together; and the emperor supported Confucian scholarship (for example the Kangxi Dictionary), so scholars accepted Qing rule

3.3

(a) by civil service examinations

(b) tax farmers paid the state in advance for the right to collect taxes; so the state got money quickly without needing many officials of its own

(c) tax farmers tried to collect as much as possible to make a profit; so peasants were often overtaxed, which led to anger and revolts

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(d) the Mughals were a Muslim minority ruling many Hindus; so alliances, including marriages, with Hindu Rajput nobles won their military support and reduced revolts

(e) for example, the Qing (Mandate of Heaven) and France (divine right); both claimed the ruler was chosen by Heaven or God; so disobeying the ruler seemed to go against the divine order

(f) a thesis that answers how far; depended: nobles, officials, Janissaries and zamindars ran armies and collected taxes; limits: rulers also used religion, buildings and slave soldiers to reduce their need for nobles, and the Janissaries themselves later became a threat

3.4

(a) the Mughal Empire

(b) Isfahan was his new capital; the mosque showed Safavid wealth and the shah's support for Shi'a Islam

(c) it showed the sultan as a great Muslim ruler and builder; and it was a center for prayer, schools and charity, which won support from scholars and people

(d) they cost huge sums, paid by taxes on peasants; for example the Taj Mahal and Versailles added to heavy taxes and royal debts

(e) Versailles was a palace, not a religious building; it was built to show the king's personal power and to control nobles; while the mosques showed the ruler as a protector of Islam, and the Taj Mahal was a tomb

(f) a thesis that answers to what extent; religious: the Süleymaniye and Imam Mosques linked rulers to Islam; political: Versailles and the Taj Mahal showed personal and dynastic power, and even mosques were political, showing wealth and rivalry (Shi'a against Sunni)