## Solutions

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

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

**2.1**

a similarity; with support, for example: both were founded by outsiders (Central Asian Mughals, Manchu Qing) ruling a majority of another culture, or both expanded with gunpowder armies

**2.2**

the Ottomans used the devshirme: Christian boys taken, converted and trained as slaves of the sultan; the Qing chose officials through civil service exams on the Confucian classics; so Ottoman officials owed loyalty to the sultan personally, while Qing officials came from educated families and shared Confucian values

**2.3**

empires such as the Ottomans and Mughals ruled many religions and peoples; forcing one faith could cause revolts and cost the support of local elites; so tolerance, as in the millets or Akbar's policies, kept peace and taxes flowing

**2.4**

first reason with explanation, for example: costly wars and buildings led to heavy taxes and revolts (Mughals under Aurangzeb); second reason with explanation, for example: European states gained better weapons and sea trade, or the Janissaries resisted reform, or religious intolerance lost the support of subjects

**3.1**

(a) to import the manufactured goods of foreigners

(b) China was the center of the world and superior to all others, which should come as tributaries

(c) the Qing Empire was huge, rich and had expanded greatly, and Europeans paid silver for Chinese tea, silk and porcelain

**3.2**

Peter the Great (ruled 1682–1725) wanted Russia to match western Europe; he built a modern army and navy, made nobles serve the state and founded St Petersburg; so Russia defeated Sweden and became a European great power

**3.3**

(a) the Qing

(b) they had conquered Egypt and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina in 1517; so they could claim to lead and protect all Sunni Muslims, which gave them authority beyond their borders

(c) as foreign rulers, they presented themselves as Confucian emperors with the Mandate of Heaven; keeping the exams won over Chinese officials



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(d) both linked the ruler to one branch of their religion; the shah to Shi'a Islam and the tsar to the Orthodox Church, so obedience to the ruler was a religious duty

(e) the Ottoman claim was religious, based on the caliphate; the Qing claim rested on Confucian ideas and the Mandate of Heaven; the Mandate could be lost if a ruler failed, while the caliph's claim rested on holding the holy cities

(f) a thesis that answers to what extent; similar: all four linked the ruler to God, Heaven or a faith; different: the basis differed (Islam, Confucianism, Orthodoxy), and the Mughals under Akbar and the Ottomans with millets ruled many faiths, while the Safavids pushed one

**3.4**

(a) Russia

(b) both ruled large, fertile river valleys with intensive farming; so they could feed many people, for example with rice in China and wheat and rice in northern India

(c) it was hard to collect taxes and keep order far from the capital; so rulers depended on local elites, who might keep money or rebel

(d) the tsars gave land and serfs to nobles, who served as officers and officials; and Cossacks and forts controlled the thinly settled lands of Siberia

(e) the Qing ruled through exam-chosen officials; the Mughals through ranked nobles and zamindars who collected land tax; so Qing rule was more central, while Mughal nobles broke away after 1707

(f) a thesis that answers how far; strong: large populations gave the Qing and Mughals taxes and soldiers; limits: size made control harder, and the Mughals weakened after 1707 despite their size