Solutions

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

2.1

- direct resistance within empires; the creation of new states on the peripheries

2.2

- increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism

2.3

(a)

- religion influenced some rebellions, not all

(b)

- a single anticolonial story

3.1 B

- the CED names it as a form

3.2 A

- nationalism, from unit 5

3.3

(a)

- that resistance took various forms for various reasons

(b)

- which society, which form and which reason it is describing, rather than generalising across the empire

3.4

(a)

- for example: Samory Touré fought French expansion for over a decade until his capture in 1898; Yaa Asantewaa led the Asante against the British in 1900

(b)

- for example: in the Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement (1856–1857), the prophecy of Nongqawuse led Xhosa to kill their cattle in the hope of driving out the British settlers; the Ghost Dance in the United States promised the return of Native American lands

(c)

- for example: Greece (1830) and Serbia (1878) won independence from the Ottoman Empire; the Sokoto Caliphate grew out of Usman dan Fodio's jihad, begun in 1804

3.5 A

- Túpac Amaru II led indigenous and mestizo peasants against Spanish taxes and forced labour