Solutions

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

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

2.1

China should keep its Confucian values and system of government and take only Western technology, e.g. weapons and ships

2.2

$450 \div 39 \approx$ **11.5** million taels per year; the payments drained money the Qing needed for reform and defence; the government raised taxes, which made it less popular and increased support for revolution

2.3

any two, explained: the Empress Dowager Cixi and conservatives at court opposed it and she ended it in September 1898, placing the emperor under arrest; too many decrees too fast with no officials ready to carry them out; the reformers had little military support; Yuan Shikai did not back them; the reforms threatened officials' jobs and privileges, e.g. changes to the exams

2.4

successes: modern arsenals and shipyards, e.g. the Jiangnan Arsenal (1865) and Fuzhou Navy Yard (1866); the Beiyang fleet built; the Zongli Yamen and translation schools; limits: change was technical, not political or social; projects were regional and run by officials such as Li Hongzhang, with no national plan; judgement linked to evidence: defeat by Japan in 1894–95 showed the movement had failed to create a modern state

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate and relevant knowledge used as evidence, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: long-term weakness: the Taiping Rebellion (1850–64) and the rise of regional armies and officials; foreign pressure: the Opium Wars, unequal treaties, defeat by Japan (1895), the scramble for concessions (1898); the Boxer Rebellion and Protocol (1901): humiliation and the indemnity; failed reform: Self-Strengthening was limited; the Hundred Days' Reform (1898) was stopped by Cixi; the late Qing reforms created new groups that turned against the dynasty: New Army officers, students, provincial assemblies (1909); the abolition of the exams (1905) cut the link with the gentry; anti-Manchu nationalism and Sun Yat-sen's Tongmenghui (1905); short-term: the railway nationalization crisis (1911) and the "princes' cabinet"; the Wuchang Uprising (10 October 1911), provinces declaring independence, and Yuan Shikai's switch to the republic; conclusion: a judgement that weighs long-term weakness against the late reforms that created the dynasty's own opponents

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