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| To what extent were rebellions a serious challenge to the colonial rule of two Early Modern states? |
| Kildare Rebellion | Yangtse Delta |
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| Desmond Rebellion | Continued |
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| O’Neill Rebellion | Three Feudatories |
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| Key Idea: |
| The question requires that candidates consider the extent to which rebellions were a seriouschallenge to the colonial rule of two Early Modern states. The two states may or may not be from the same region. The challenges posed by the rebellions may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may offer equal coverage of both states, or they may prioritize their assessment of one of them. However, both states will be a feature of the response. Candidates may appraise the extent of challenges posed by rebellions and their economic or political impact. For example, candidates may appraise the challenges posed by failed rebellions, such as the Bengal and Bihar rebellions in 1580; or successful ones, such as the British Colonies in North America in 1776. There may also be an appraisal of the enduring social impact of movements such as the Pueblo Revolt, or their inspiration to later independence movements such as Tupac Amaru's rebellion. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence. |

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| Compare and contrast the treatment of subjects in two Early Modern states. |
| Legal Status |
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| Religious Institutions |
|  |  |
| Forced Social Changes |
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| Key Idea: |
| The question requires that candidates give an account of the similarities and differences in the treatment of subjects in two Early Modern states that may or may not be chosen from the same region, referring to both throughout. There does not need to be an equal number of each. Candidates may refer to states within Europe where serfdom was practiced to reward nobles and to organize peasant communities. This may be compared and/or contrasted with similar practices employed by the Tokugawa shogunate in Japan to reward samurai and organize peasant populations. Candidates may also draw upon comparisons and contrasts to be made with the encomienda system in the Americas, used to organize subject populations. The contrasting treatment of Muslim and of Christian populations in different states within the Ottoman Empire may also be considered. With reference to the treatment of subjects, candidates may choose to compare and contrast issues such as taxation; legal rights and judicial systems; responses to different religious beliefs. |

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| “The most important reasons for the territorial expansion of Early Modern states were religious.” With reference to **two** states, to what extent do you agree with this statement? |
| Religious motives of the Spanish monarchs | Religious motives of the English monarchs |
|  |  |
| Work of the religious orders | Why the reformation did not succeed |
|  |  |
| Absence of religiosity of Spanish arrivals | Absence of religiosity in the English |
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| Key Idea: |
| The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the most important reasons for territorial expansion were religious. The two states may or may not be from the same region. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may offer equal coverage of states or they may prioritize their assessment of one of them. However, both states will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to a desire to evangelize, for example the conversion of the indigenous people in Hispanic America. They may refer to the links between religion and political power as a reason for the expansion, for example the Ottoman Empire. They may also refer to the lack of religious tolerance as a reason for expansion, for example the establishment of some British colonies in North America. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example economic reasons or the competition among the states, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence. |

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| Examine the impact of territorial expansion on the political organization of **two** Early Modern states. |
| New Spain in theory | The situation at Elizabeth’s accession |
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| New Spain in reality | Elizabethan Ireland in theory |
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| The decline of the native rulers | Elizabethan Ireland in reality. |
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| Key Idea: |
| The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the impact of territorial expansion and political organization. The two Early Modern states may or may not be from the same region. The impact may extend beyond the timeframe but it must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the attempts to centralize the political system or increase bureaucracy, for example, in the Spanish colonial system and the creation of new officials such as viceroys, *corregidores* or *visitadores*. They may also refer to the empowerment of some groups, for example the Emirs’ power in the Ajuran Sultanate. Candidates may argue that some colonial empires gave some administrative independence to the colonies or provinces. Other aspects may be considered, for example changes in the social status of officials, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence. among the states, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence. |