

Candidate Marks Report

Series : M23 2023

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :		Assessment Code :	HISTORY PAPER TWO in ENGLISH Timezone 2
Candidate No :		Component Code :	P2(ENG)TZ2
Candidate Name :			

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	M23histxBP2E2XXXX		
Paper	26 / 30		
Total:			
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In	Total
Q1	NR / 15		
Q2	NR / 15		
Q3	NR / 15		
Q4	NR / 15		
Q5	NR / 15		
Q6	NR / 15		
Q7	NR / 15		
Q8	NR / 15		
Q9	13 / 15		✓
Q10	NR / 15		
Q11	13 / 15		✓
Q12	NR / 15		
Q13	NR / 15		
Q14	NR / 15		
Q15	NR / 15		
Q16	NR / 15		
Q17	NR / 15		
Q18	NR / 15		
Q19	NR / 15		
Q20	NR / 15		
Q21	NR / 15		
Q22	NR / 15		
Q23	NR / 15		
Q24	NR / 15		



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Diploma Programme answer cover sheet

	HISTORY EUROPE
	HL
	PAPER TWO
Shanghai Yue Kong Pao Senior Secondary School	10 May 2023

Invigilator only: Candidate absent (insert x if applicable)

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Candidate	
Section / Option	Question
5	9
6	11

General instructions

- Write in **blue** or **black** ink, and use a soft pencil that produces dark lines for graphs and diagrams. The use of colour is only permitted in geography examinations.
- Do not write on any QR code on this cover sheet.

When using 4-page answer booklets

- Write your session number and name in the appropriate boxes on the front page of the answer booklet.
- At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. If you make a mistake, fill in the box completely and use the next available box to write the question number.
- Parts of an answer, for example (a), (b), (c), must be written on the lines provided.
- Leave at least one line space between each part of an answer.

At the end of the examination

- Complete the candidate boxes (on the left) with the section(s)/option(s) and question(s) answered. If all questions have been answered, write ALL.
- Attach this cover sheet to your work using the string tag provided.
- In the box below, write the number of 4-page answer booklets attached to this cover sheet.

Number of 4-page answer booklets attached





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The Early Modern Period of history saw increasing contact between different national, economic and religious entities, which marked the beginning of a colonial age that would last far beyond itself. The reasons for colonial expansion, however, differ significantly in the specific cases. The Qing conquest of the Ming and the establishment of a Manchu Empire in China was arguably more political in nature compared to the expansion of Spain into the Americas, which can be attributed more with economic incentives and desire for personal glory. The efforts to expand the imperial realm of Spain was largely an effort directed by state-sanctioned individual conquistadors, compared to the organized political causes of the Qing's expansion into Mainland China. While the orthodox Chinese and Marxist historical perspectives may disagree, this remains a crucial difference for the reasons of imperial expansion.

Arguably, both states' efforts for colonial/imperial expansion was partly rooted in economic incentives, although this is a stronger case for New Spain than for the Ming. We can source the economic incentives of colonial expansion to the earliest contact with the Americans, where explorers led by Columbus set up



exploitative systems to extract labor power and natural resources from the indigenous population. This system arguably reached a zenith with the conquest of Mexico and the introduction of the *encomienda* system in New Spain. This system enabled private Spanish individuals (*encomenderos*) to appropriate indigenous labor within their "*encomienda*" for free, in heavily exploitative conditions to produce sugar, extract gold and silver for the profits of the *encomenderos*. As native population began to collapse as a result of rampant exploitation, the Spanish further introduced African slaves into the colony in order to make up for the shortfall of labor. By 1560, there were more Africans inhabiting Mexico City than white Spanish people. All this deliberate effort in turning New Spain into not only a source of royal wealth (supplying 11% of crown revenue by 1550) and personal wealth, goes to demonstrate the strength of Wallerstein's analysis in terms of the construction of a rudimentary "World economic system" that promoted the development of early capitalist models of private companies and the expansion of the slave trade. From Wallerstein's Marxist perspective, we would argue that the colonial expansion of New Spain was purely extractive by nature, and offered little to the indigenous communities undergoing this colonial rule — whose customs have been entirely destroyed through colonial expansion.

The same primarily economic explanation could be argued for in the case of the Qing, but it appears less convincing. Nurhaci undeniably



had economic incentives in expanding the Manchus' territory - the Jurchens' extensive use of slavery as a source of labor and the ~~static~~ increasingly costly military campaigns did incentivize Nurhaci to make frequent incursions into Ming and Korean territories; and after establishing imperial control over China, the Qing Government's relatively lax economic policies encouraged the emergence of more market towns - double the number present in the Ming at 40,000 just three decades after consolidating its rule. This is how Marxist historians propose that Jurchen expansionism can be sourced from economic reasons; however, the New Qing School of History is probably more accurate in its analysis of the core problem that Nurhaci saw in the relationship between the Ming and Jurchen state - political inequality. As Crossley argues, Nurhaci's establishment of the banner system united the previously hostile Jurchen tribes, unified the writing script and forged a unified sense of Manchu national identity - and the fundamental challenge to this national identity was the Manchus' formally subservient status before an internally degenerating Ming state. While orthodox Chinese historians like Huang challenged the legitimacy of Crossley's argument by citing the adoption of Confucian ideological apparatuses after the consolidation of Qing expansion, suggesting that ethnic identity played no central role, we can still clearly see signs of ethnic-centric policies in the Qing Empire. For instance, "Manchu towns" were created in around 25 provinces which



Segregated the Han from the Manchus; the criminal law also was adjusted to favor the Manchu suspect over the Han victim than the other way around. We could thus identify political recognition and domination as a more pertinent aim of conquest under the Qing state.

This is not to say, however, that Spanish Imperialism lacked political reasons and incentives: however, this is more focalized in terms of individual glory rather than national glory, although the latter is doubtless present. All conquests and imperialist annexations of American land happened under the pretext of serving the "Spanish crown and the religion"; but personal glory was perhaps more familiar a concept to the colonial vanguard, who had less of a concept of a unified Spanish identity than of the chivalric notion of status through combat. Spain had already completed its Reconquista of Granada in 1491; meaning that while a desire for people to prove themselves in combat still existed, the convenient target - the muslim state in Europe - no longer did. The Americas thus became the destination of this type of men who desired upward social mobility. Thus, the Spanish was able to expand its colonies across the Americas without providing direct and substantial support for its colonizers - this is the point of difference against the Qing. Although both could reasonably fall under political reasons for imperial expansion, they ~~are~~ emerge from different cultural contexts, and thus provide different motivations for expansion.





4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

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candidat : / Número de convocatoria del alumno:

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alumno:

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At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. / Avant de répondre à une question, veuillez écrire le numéro
de la question que vous allez traiter dans la case prévue à cet effet. / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba el número de pregunta en la casilla.



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Ultimately, the difference between the two cases of colonial expansionism could be traced back to their different historical backgrounds. The Qing's drive toward expansion is more about affirming its own national-cultural identity; whereas the ~~the~~ Spanish lacked an equivalent historical baggage, and they were more driven by personal wealth and glory that had to be integrated within the framework of the Spanish state to gain legitimacy.

The singular economic-Marxist model is therefore perhaps more useful in explaining European colonialism, the context from which the theory emerged, than the imperial expansion of a previously peripheral state ~~that~~ under the shadow of Qing's hegemonic presence in Asia. While surface similarities do exist, the two are overwhelmingly defined by their own unique regional contexts than their shared nature of imperial expansionism.



1 / "Politics is war continued by other means", but when politics fails, we often end up in wars. Such is arguably the dominant interpretation of the origins of the First English Civil War and the Qing conquest of the Ming in China. Both wars have been subject to heated debate in historical attempts to trace their origins: from the Whiggish perspective that argued Charles I's attempt at tyrannical and absolutist rule was responsible for the war, to the revisionist response that religious tensions underlied the outbreak of hostilities. In a King-Parliament relationship that were not particularly tense due to society political disagreement; to the debate between orthodox Chinese official historians and the New Qing school on the political actuality immediately prior to the Qing attempt at conquest. Overall, while the Whig thesis has been subject to powerful challenges, the revisionist explanation of the origins of the war remains broadly "political"; the debates on the Qing conquest, on the other hand, perhaps was more indicative of different focus, not fundamental disagreement.

The Whig perspective propagated by later liberal historians on the English Civil War accounts for the war essentially as a parliament's revolution against an increasingly tyrannical and excessive king. We can trace this back to Charles' many policy measures that deviated from the traditional understanding of the role of the English monarch as set out in the Magna Carta and political experience over centuries of political evolution, but the core



allegation directed at Charles was that because he was convinced of his "Divine Right to Rule", he expected Parliament to conform to his will instead of making efforts at mutual remuneration. For example, the issue of government finance is conventionally under the supervision of the Parliament; however, during Charles' personal rule, he raised much tax and levies without approval from parliament, leading to many considering them to be illegal taxes. One example is Charles' expansion of ship money, which is designed to raise money from coastal communities toward coastal defense to the entire country. This is seen as a perversion of the intended use of ship money. When parliament resumed for the first time after the Personal Rule, they prioritized addressing those grievances over the immediate issue of financing English army fighting in Scotland. The elaboration of conflict between the King and parliament can thus be attributed to the King's increasing desire to wield unitary power and the contradiction against the Parliament's drive to limit the King's power, culminating in The Grand Remonstrance by parliament and the attempted arrest of MPs by Charles, both of which were seen as unacceptable attacks to the rights of each body. This backdrop of the outbreak of the English Civil War in 1642 thus finds the cause to be primarily political.

However, this version of events that frame Parliamentary forces as acting for a checked power



of the King could be seen as more of a modern imposition. Instead of a contextual understanding of the events in England prior to the civil war: the most obvious of which, the religious tension as a consequence of the Reformation, was the focus of revisionist historians. They post~~er~~ challenge the whig narrative by pointing out that Charles I never actually demanded more power and authority than previous monarchs; in fact, the parliament's withdrawal of Poenage and Tonnage, a form of financial support for the King, indicates that the hostility was not due to some extraordinary expansion of royal power, but rather hostility sourced from religious discord. As far back as the reign of Elizabeth I, the Elizabethan settlement that came to define the Anglican theology of the Anglican church pleased no one - the Catholics found the "Supremacy" of the English church unacceptable, while the Protestants / Puritans could not accept the continued "idol-worship" of the Anglican church. Elizabeth was relatively more celebrated as a ruler - but this always existent religious tension came to be aggravated and explode into open warfare as Charles I attempted to force the implementation of a uniform prayer book, under the very unpopular archbishop Laud, who was widely suspected of Catholic leanings. This would explain not only the first English civil war, but also the Bishops' War: both involved Scotland as a major participant. While we could certainly make the point that religion was politics in Early modern England, this would imply a different





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understanding of the source of conflict compared to traditional Ming historiography.

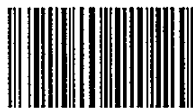
In the Qing conquest of the Ming, political justification is also invoked in the context of righting a historical oppression – that of the national and ethnic inferiority of the Manch in the Asian order set by the Ming Dynasty. We could thus say that a major reason of conflict is the Manchu desire to be recognized as a political force – first as equals, then as superiors. This would explain the Prior to Nurhaci's establishment of a unified Jurchen state in facing the Ming, it has always been seen as vassals to the Ming Dynasty that owed tributes to the Ming. Its internal divides also enabled the Ming to exploit political benefits from setting the Jurchens against themselves. The ~~longer~~ war on the Ming, then, is first and foremost an attempt at gaining recognition. After the death of Nurhaci, Hong Taiji immediately began peace negotiations with the Ming ~~in~~ despite his relative military advantage at the Northern border of the Ming – and his demands were mostly intent to the Ming, except for the terms



that he is to be recognized as just below the Ming Emperor and above all Ming officials, and that his Manchu state was an equal of the Ming state. As Crossley suggests, this explicit political focus of the demands of the Manchu state clearly demonstrates the political nature of their motivation in going to war.

However, the war could also be seen as an act of political opportunism by the Manchus, who saw the weakness of the Ming state as it was governed by an emperor who is in a succession crisis and passive resistance against his own bureaucracy by paralyzing it through refusing to fill empty offices/posts. Neither Nurhaci nor Hong Taiji initially aimed at conquest; this would have seemed fantastical as the Ming was a much more enormous political entity than the Manchu state. The fact that this opportunism paid off can find its deep-seated reasons in the degeneration of the Ming state apparatus - a cause of the war often lamented by traditionalist Chinese historians in China.

On balance, the case that the English civil war was political in its cause is much more famous to defend given recent revisionist studies of the religious discord building up for decades before the war. ~~The~~ To argue this is political would require a far more expansive destruction of the political itself. On the other hand, the disagreement on the causes of the Qing conquest



is less fierce: the political origins generally agreed upon - the disagreement is on the particular political reason of the war. This is perhaps an inherent difficulty in studying early modern history, as the lines between politics, culture and religion were far more blurred. On balance, though, the most important causes of the wars were indeed political.

Clear focus - well-structured and detailed response



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