

1.1 Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **Song China** 宋朝中国 as a state, a culture and an economy.

You must be able to:

- explain how Confucianism and bureaucracy maintained AND justified rule
- state how Chinese traditions reached neighbouring regions
- name the four sources of Song economic growth
- use the CED's own word 'traditional' accurately

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Maintain and justify

The CED says the Song used traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy **to maintain and justify its rule**. Two jobs: the bureaucracy does the maintaining, the doctrine does the justifying. An answer naming only administration has taken half the sentence.

■ 'Traditional'

The CED calls the methods traditional. The Song did not invent Confucian government; it **continued** it, which is why 1.1 sits under a key concept about continuity, innovation and diversity.

■ Influence, not conquest

Chinese cultural traditions **continued, and they influenced neighbouring regions**. The verb is influence —the mechanism is prestige, writing, examination and religion, not administration by China.

■ Four sources of growth

Increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, innovations in agriculture, and innovations in manufacturing. The commercialised economy still **depended on free peasant and artisanal labour** —commerce did not replace the labour base.

2 Practice

2.1 State the two jobs Confucianism and the bureaucracy performed. [2]

2.2 Name the four sources of Song economic growth. [2]

2.3 Chinese traditions spread without Chinese rule.

(a) State the CED's verb. [1]

(b) Name two mechanisms. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED calls the Song's methods of rule [1]

- **A** wholly new
- **B** traditional
- **C** foreign
- **D** military

3.2 The commercialised Song economy continued to depend on [1]

- **A** enslaved labour only
- **B** free peasant and artisanal labour
- **C** foreign labour
- **D** no labour

3.3 A neighbouring state adopts Chinese writing and an examination system without being conquered.

(a) State what this illustrates. [1]

(b) Explain why influence can outlast an empire.

[2]

4 Go further

- work through the **1.1 Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **The Global Tapestry** section of the AP World History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 the bureaucracy maintained the rule; Confucianism justified it.

2.2 increased productive capacity; expanding trade networks; innovations in agriculture; innovations in manufacturing.

2.3 (a) influenced. (b) any two of: writing; examination systems; Buddhism and other religious practice; artistic and literary models.

3.1 B. the CED's own word.

3.2 B. commercialisation did not replace the labour base.

3.3 (a) cultural influence operating without political control. (b) an adopted script or curriculum is reproduced by the adopting society itself, so it continues once the source's power ends.