

1.6 Developments in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS free and coerced labour 自由与强制劳动 • serfdom 农奴制 • christianity 基督教
• feudalism 封建制度 • judaism 犹太教

Objective

Build the skills to explain **European decentralisation** 政治分散.

You must be able to:

- name the three belief systems the CED lists for Europe
- name the three features of European political fragmentation
- state the CED's claim about European labour
- compare Europe's fragmentation with Song centralisation

1 Worked examples

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

■ Three systems

Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in Europe. Europe, like South Asia, is religiously plural in the CED's account.

■ Three features

Europe was politically fragmented and characterised by **decentralised monarchies, feudalism and the manorial system** — a political form, a military-legal form and an agricultural form.

■ Labour

Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on **free and coerced labour, including serfdom**. Both kinds, not one.

■ The comparison

1.1's Song China used a centralised bureaucracy justified by a state doctrine; Europe used decentralised monarchies with obligations owed personally. Same period, opposite answers to how a large territory is governed.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the three features of European political fragmentation. [3]

2.2 State the CED's claim about European labour. [2]

2.3 Compare Europe with Song China.

(a) State each one's method of governing territory. [2]

(b) State what the comparison shows. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED lists for Europe the belief systems Christianity, Judaism and [1]

- **A** Buddhism
- **B** Islam
- **C** Hinduism
- **D** Confucianism

3.2 European agriculture depended on [1]

- **A** free labour only
- **B** free and coerced labour, including serfdom
- **C** wage labour only
- **D** no labour

3.3 Two societies in the same century govern in opposite ways.

(a) State what this rules out. [1]

(b) Explain what a comparison should therefore examine. [2]

Solutions

2.1 decentralised monarchies; feudalism; the manorial system.

2.2 it was largely agricultural, dependent on free and coerced labour including serfdom.

2.3 (a) Song China: a centralised bureaucracy justified by Confucianism; Europe: decentralised monarchies with personal obligations. (b) that one period produced opposite answers to the same problem.

3.1 B. Islam is the third.

3.2 B. the CED names both kinds.

3.3 (a) that one form was required by the period. (b) what conditions favoured each form, rather than which was more advanced.