Solutions

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

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

3.4

(a)

- for example: filial piety made obedience to parents and ancestors a duty; women were expected to defer to fathers, husbands and sons, and foot binding spread among elite families

(b)

- for example: in China, Buddhism blended with Confucian and Daoist ideas into the Chan school, which spread to Japan as Zen; Mahayana branches dominated East Asia

(c)

- for example: fast-ripening Champa rice allowed two harvests a year, feeding a growing urban population; the expanded Grand Canal moved rice and goods cheaply between south and north

3.5 A

- Song porcelain and silk were exported across Asia and to East Africa