

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

3.2 European agriculture depended on [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- 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]
