

Exercise walk-through

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

eXercise

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

Method — 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.

Method — '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.

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State the two jobs Confucianism and the bureaucracy performed.

Solution 2.1

Method: Maintain and justify

Worked steps

the bureaucracy maintained the rule **B1**; Confucianism justified it **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Name the four sources of Song economic growth.

Solution 2.2

Method: Four sources of growth

Worked steps

increased productive capacity; expanding trade networks; innovations in agriculture; innovations in manufacturing **B2**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

Chinese traditions spread without Chinese rule.

- (a) State the CED's verb.
- (b) Name two mechanisms.

Solution 2.3

Method: Influence, not conquest

Worked steps

(a) influenced **B1**. (b) any two of: writing; examination systems; Buddhism and other religious practice; artistic and literary models **B2**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The CED calls the Song's methods of rule

A wholly new

B traditional

C foreign

D military

Solution 3.1

A wholly new

B traditional 

C foreign

D military

Worked steps

B. the CED's own word.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

The commercialised Song economy continued to depend on

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

Solution 3.2

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

Worked steps

- B.** commercialisation did not replace the labour base.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) State what this illustrates.
- (b) Explain why influence can outlast an empire.

Solution 3.3

Method: Influence, not conquest

Worked steps

(a) cultural influence operating without political control **B1**. (b) an adopted script or curriculum is reproduced by the adopting society itself **B1**, so it continues once the source's power ends **B1**.