

Unit 1: The Global Tapestry

C. 1200 - c. 1450

AP Exam Weighting: 8-10%

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

Thematic Focus - Governance (GOV)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

Learning Objective

Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time.

Historical Developments

Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the **Song Dynasty** of China, which utilized traditional methods of **Confucianism** and **imperial bureaucracy** to maintain and justify its rule.

Thematic Focus - Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Learning Objective

Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time.

Historical Developments

Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.

Cultural traditions:

- **Filial piety** in East Asia
- Influence of **Neo-Confucianism** and **Buddhism** in East Asia
- Confucian traditions of both respect for and expected deference from women
- Chinese literary and scholarly traditions and their spread to Heian Japan and Korea

Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.

Branches of Buddhism:

- **Theravada**
- **Mahayana**
- **Tibetan**

Thematic Focus - Economics Systems (ECN)

As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

Learning Objective

Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time.

Historical Developments

The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on **free peasant** and **artisanal labor**.

The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.

Technological innovations:

- **Champa rice**
- Transportation innovations like the **Grand Canal** expansion
- Steel and iron production
- Textiles and **porcelains** for export