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Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only.

Two ways that the image depicted represents a continuity in the dynastic history of China were that nomads commonly used a method of prostration called the kowtow in order to demonstrate their ~~fealty~~<sup>subordination</sup> towards Chinese rule, and that in exchange the Chinese general would accept their pardon and reward them with gifts. The image also depicts the nomadic peoples as inferior to the Chinese, who saw themselves as the superior race. However, these interactions would change after 1000 C.E., when nomads had managed to gain influence in northern China and now had far more bargaining power with the Chinese Song Dynasty at the time. The picture represents a traditional Chinese process known as the tribute system, in which nomads would go to the emperor, or in this case the general, and prostrate themselves to demonstrate that they were nothing compared to Chinese power. Additionally, ~~Chinese people were~~ the image pictures a standing figure dressed clearly and in white robes, compared with the more messy and ragged dress of the nomads. Both these demonstrate in the image the continuation of the Chinese processes of the tribute system from nomads and the Chinese assumption of their Han racial superiority from the comparison in clothing and the use of kowtow to demonstrate inferiority. However, after 1000 C.E., China was invaded by nomadic tribes and they occupied most of the north of China, forcing the Song Dynasty to the south. Thus, the tribute system was far changed, in fact, the Chinese were often the ones wanting to keep the peace by rewarding nomads with lavish gifts if they promised not to invade. This demonstrates a shift in power from the Chinese to the nomads, in which nomads began to have more power and say in the Chinese tribute system after 1000 C.E., clearly reflecting a change

End of response area for Q1

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a) The interaction depicted in the image shows a continuity because in China's imperial history, there were many interactions with nomads. During the ~~early~~ earlier dynasties, the Huns invaded China, and they were a nomadic group like depicted in the image. China was continuously attacked by nomadic invaders.

b) Another reason why the interaction depicts a continuity is because the nomads show respect to the general as most civilians did. This was due to Confucianism's emphasis on relationships, and the man bowing in the picture shows his respect to the general, probably to peacefully negotiate.

c) The interactions changed after 1100 CE when the Mongols met China. ~~After~~ the Mongols, a group of Central Asian nomads invaded China and created a new dynasty, the Yuan Dynasty. This was unlike past interactions, because in the past, a nomadic group had not created a new Chinese dynasty.

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a) The continuity that exists between the central Asian nomads & the Chinese is that the Chinese continued to be very ethnocentric, & believed that they were superior to the nomads. This is ~~shown~~<sup>shown</sup> by the <sup>Uighur</sup> nomads bowing down to the Tang Dynasty's general, which was required in showing their inferiority.

b) Another continuity shown in the interaction is that the Chinese & nomads continued to interact with hospitality. The Chinese were courteous to their guests, & treated them well, as shown in the image, where the Chinese general is shaking the Uighur nomad's hands, showing kindness.

c) Before 100 CE, the nomads from central Asia could freely interact with the Chinese, but then a tribute system was established, so then nations had to bring goods/gifts for the Chinese to interact with them.

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