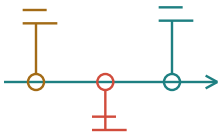
Yuan & Ming China



Name _____ Date _____

1 Recall, then make a connection.

Start from memory. Write a meaning or quick example for each term.

Dynasty	Continuity	Patronage

How can a change in dynasty coexist with continuity? Explain how evidence of patronage might help compare political change with the persistence or adaptation of artistic practices.

Context for the task

The Yuan dynasty placed China within the Mongol imperial world. Kublai Khan proclaimed it in 1271, and the Southern Song fell in 1279. The Ming dynasty began in 1368 after the Yuan lost power. A change in ruling dynasty mattered, but it did not erase every institution, skill, belief, or artistic tradition used by the people living there.

2 Build the sequence.

The chronology rail

Use these supplied anchors: Yuan proclaimed 1271; Southern Song defeated 1279; Ming established 1368; Ming ends 1644.

Place the four dated labels.

A. 1279: Southern Song defeated.

B. 1368: Ming dynasty established.

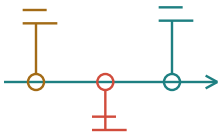
C. 1644: Ming dynasty ends.

D. 1271: Yuan dynasty proclaimed.

Sequence: _____ -> _____ -> _____ -> _____

Explain one connection between two neighboring steps.

Evidence, application & transfer.



3 Read the evidence closely.

Support continuity precisely

Claim: "A political transition can coexist with continuity in artistic practice."

Select all evidence that would support this claim.

A. A dated post-transition painting deliberately uses an earlier technique.

B. A workshop record identifies a craft tradition passed across the transition.

C. A proclamation gives a new ruler's name.

D. A later guidebook calls the new capital impressive.

Selections: _____ Explain your reasoning:

4 Apply the idea.

Whose China?

Your exhibit includes a court proclamation and a scholar's painting. A visitor asks whether these show the experience of every farming household.

Choose a responsible answer.

A. They illuminate particular institutions and perspectives; household records and other evidence are still needed.

B. Yes, rulers and scholars always represent every household.

C. No historical interpretation is possible unless every household left a record.

My choice: _____ Explain why it fits:

5 Carry the idea forward.

Write a revised exhibition label explaining one political change and one possible cultural continuity between Yuan and Ming China. Identify the source needed for each and one perspective absent from the display.