

Change Beside Continuity

Trace what changed and what remained in Southern and Eastern Asia.

SS7H3 "Analyze continuity and change in Southern and Eastern Asia."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline three details that show change, circle three details that show continuity, and number one example that shows both in the same place. These details will help you analyze how societies changed while keeping some traditions or systems.

New Nations, Growing Economies

- ① In 1947, British rule in India ended, and India became independent. Partition created India and Pakistan and caused many people to move across the new border. India adopted a constitution in 1950 and built a democratic government with elected leaders. Change did not erase everything. Many families continued farming small plots, speaking regional languages, and practicing long-held religions. Over time, new factories, schools, and expanding cities offered some people different kinds of work and opportunities.
- ② China changed dramatically after the Communist Party won the civil war in 1949 and established the People's Republic of China. The new government took control of much farmland and industry. Beginning in the late 1970s, leaders allowed more market activity and opened parts of the country to foreign trade. Factories grew, and millions moved from rural areas to cities. Yet one major continuity remained: the Communist Party kept political control, rather than allowing competing national parties.
- ③ Japan and South Korea also show that change can occur beside continuity. After World War II, Japan rebuilt its economy, while South Korea developed from a largely rural country into a major industrial and technology producer. In both places, education helped workers prepare for new jobs, and cities expanded. At the same time, families continued to observe cultural customs, such as holiday celebrations and respect for elders. Economic growth changed daily work and travel, but it did not make older traditions disappear.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name one change in India after 1947 and one continuity that remained for many families.

2 What economic change began in China in the late 1970s? What political continuity remained?

3 How did factories and cities create change in both India and China? Use details from the passage.

4 How do Japan and South Korea show that economic change did not end cultural continuity?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a five-sentence comparison of India and China. Include one change in each place, one continuity in either place, and explain how the examples show that change and continuity can happen at the same time.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline three details that show change, circle three details that show continuity, and number one example that shows both in the same place. These details will help you analyze how societies changed while keeping some traditions or systems. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name one change in India after 1947 and one continuity that remained for many families.	India became independent and built a democratic government with elected leaders. Many families continued farming, speaking regional languages, and practicing long-held religions.
2	What economic change began in China in the late 1970s? What political continuity remained?	China allowed more market activity and opened parts of the country to foreign trade. The Communist Party kept political control.
3	How did factories and cities create change in both India and China? Use details from the passage.	In India, factories and expanding cities offered some people new kinds of work and opportunities. In China, factories grew and millions of people moved from rural areas to cities.
4	How do Japan and South Korea show that economic change did not end cultural continuity?	Their economies, jobs, and cities changed as industry and technology grew. Families still observed customs such as holiday celebrations and respect for elders.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

India changed when British rule ended and the country built a democratic government. China changed when leaders allowed more market activity and foreign trade. In India, many families continued farming small plots and practicing long-held religions. In China, the Communist Party continued to control politics. These examples show that societies can gain new governments or economies while some ways of life or systems remain.

Accept equivalent evidence-based comparisons from the passage. The response should include accurate examples of change and continuity and an explanation that both can occur in the same society.