## Song Dynasty Economy ER Name:

First, you will read about industrialization in Europe. Then you will read about the Song Dynasty economy and compare it to industrialization. Ultimately, you will answer whether or not the Song Dynasty came close to industrializing.

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| **Industrialization** |
| **Industrialization**: the Industrial Revolution begins in Europe around 1760 AD. The very first form of industrialization was the water wheel, which was in use for more than a millennium before the start of the industrial revolution. However, the use of the water wheel became industrialization when Europeans began to hook up machines to the water wheel.  | **What were the steps of industrialization?** |
| **Other Signs**: there are many other signs of industrialization. The population increased quickly. Farming became more productive with the use of farming machines. Industrial productivity also increased, doubling rates of iron, coal, or other raw materials every generation or so. The rate at which new inventions were created increased. People begin to follow the industrial jobs by moving into cities. Lastly, industrial countries always began to conduct more and more international trade.  | **What are five signs of industrialization?** |

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| **Song Dynasty** |
| **Excerpt** | **Summarize** |
| It is believed that when the Song Dynasty came to power in 960, there were about 80 million people living in its territory. By 1260, that number was probably closer to 200 million. People also began to move into cities. By the twelfth century China had fifty-two large urban prefectures with more than one hundred thousand households each. |  |
| During Song times, the iron grew quickly. Iron production reached around 125,000 tons per year in 1078 AD, an increase of 6x the output in 800 AD. Mass-production methods were used to make iron armor. High-quality steel for swords was made through high-temperature metallurgy. Huge bellows, often driven by waterwheels, were used to superheat the molten ore. |  |
| The annual output of minted copper currency in 1085 alone reached roughly six billion coins. The most notable advancement in the Song economy was the establishment of the world's first government issued paper-printed money, known as Jiaozi (交子). For the printing of paper money alone, the Song court established several government-run factories in the cities of Huizhou, Chengdu, Hangzhou, and Anqi.  |  |
| The use of water power to move millstones, grinding stones and hammers, and chained-bucket irrigation mechanisms became more and more common. A number of farming inventions were also created such as a Seedling horse, dung drill, plow-weeder, and drill-tiller.  |  |
| The invention of movable-type printing as made by Bi Sheng 畢昇 deeply contributed to the spread of literature, knowledge and thought.  |  |
| Although trade by sea with India and the Middle East had existed since the late Han period, maritime trade grew rapidly during the Song era. Improvements in the technology of shipbuilding and navigation assisted overseas trading.  |  |
| The Waterwheel had been used in China for at least a millennium. However, under the Song Dynasty the number of uses for this device increased greatly. Waterwheels were used to power the massive blast furnaces of iron mills and for the grinding necessary both to making millet flour and gunpowder.  |  |
| The Windmill was also invented during the Song Dynasty. For the first time, people were able to produce the same sort of mechanical power of the water mill without needing running water.  |  |

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| MethodStatement | A society counts as industrialized if… |
| Claim(pick one) | * The Song Dynasty was industrialized
* The Song Dynasty was close to industrialization
* The Song Dynasty did not come close to industrialization
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| Reason | Because… |

Yo!