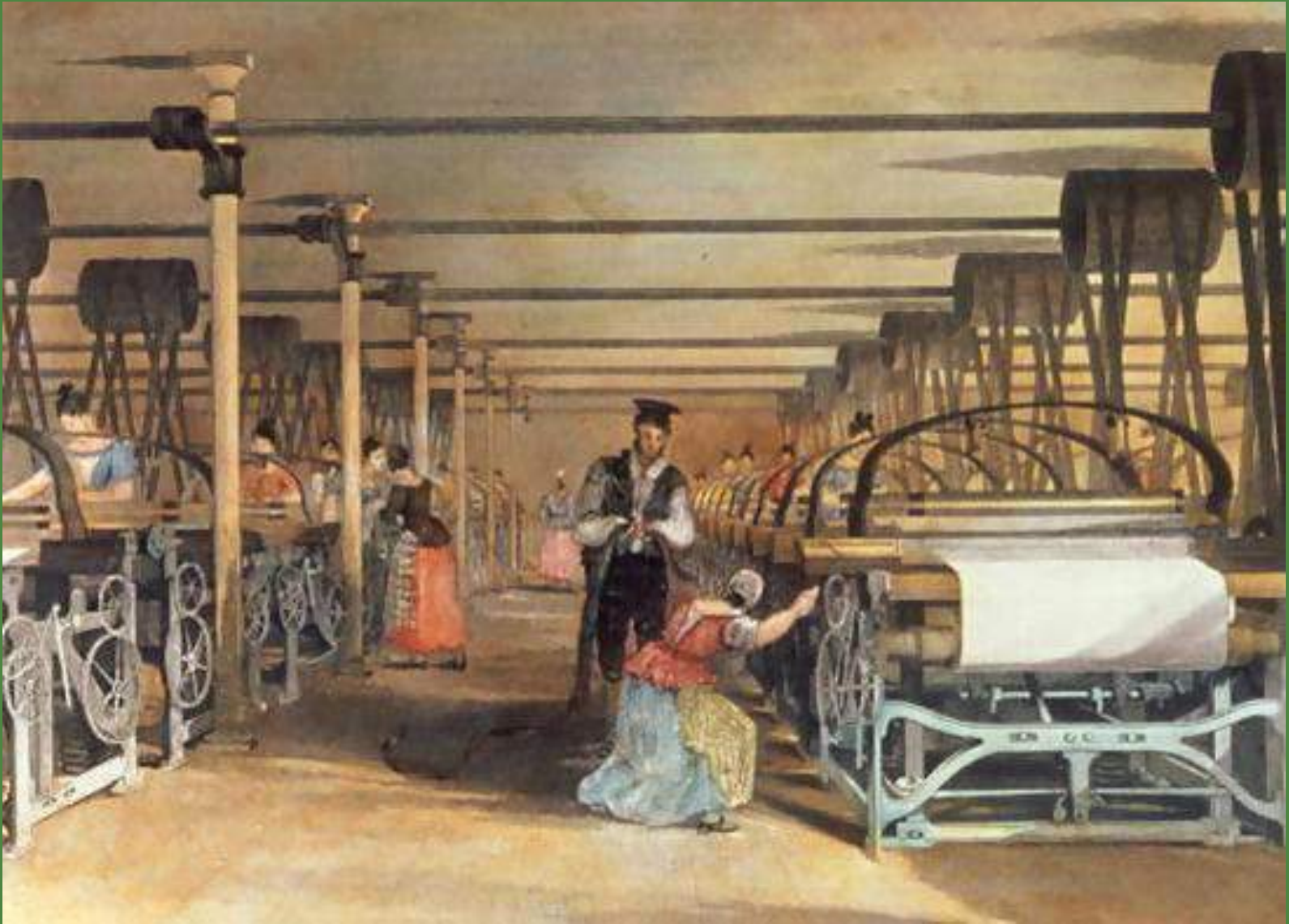


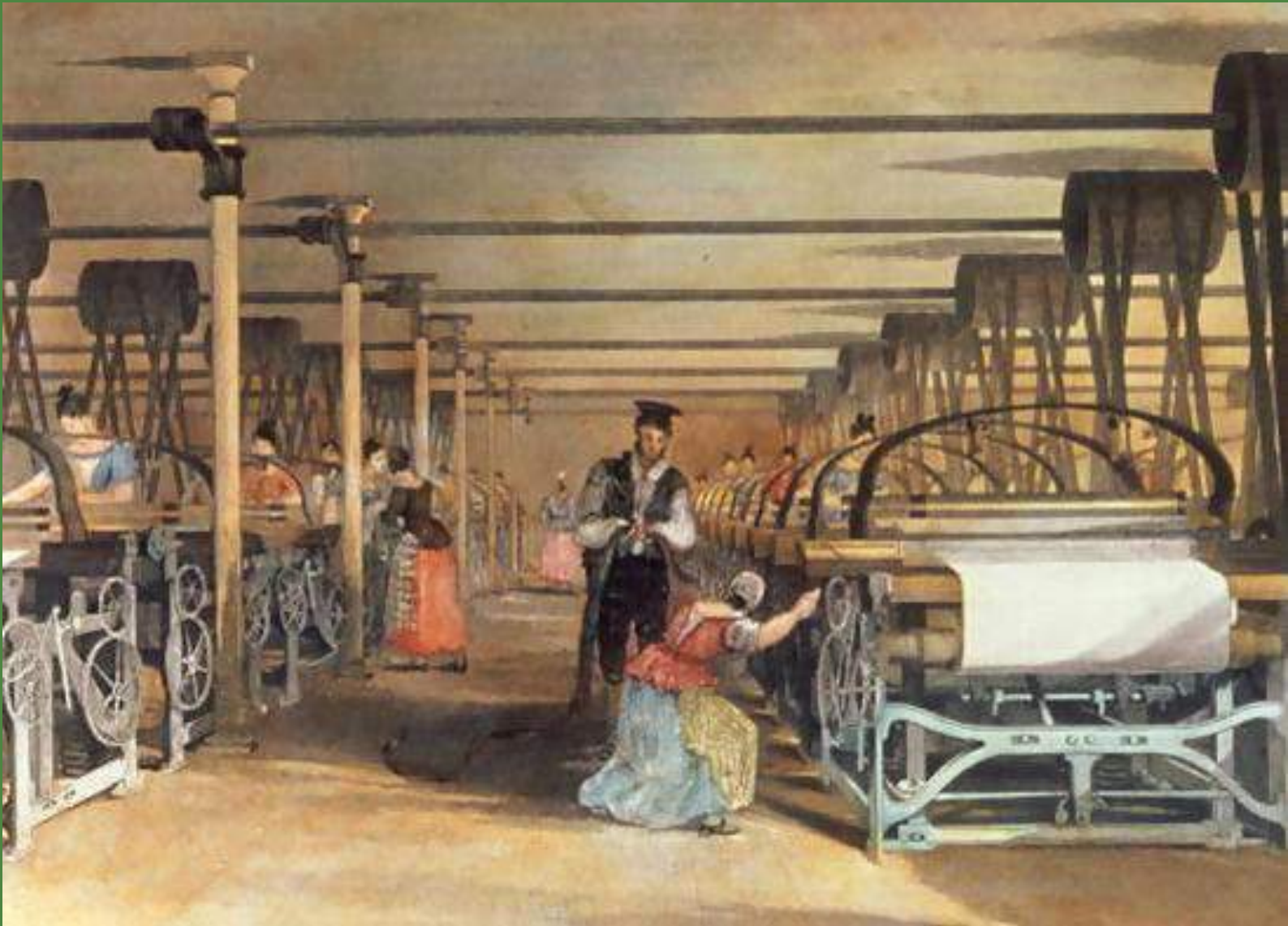
## LEQ: What industry was first affected by the Industrial Revolution?



Power loom weaving is shown in this illustration titled, "The Interior of a Cotton Mill." This painting by Thomas Allom (1804-1872) is courtesy of firststart.com.

**LEQ:** What industry was first affected by the Industrial Revolution?

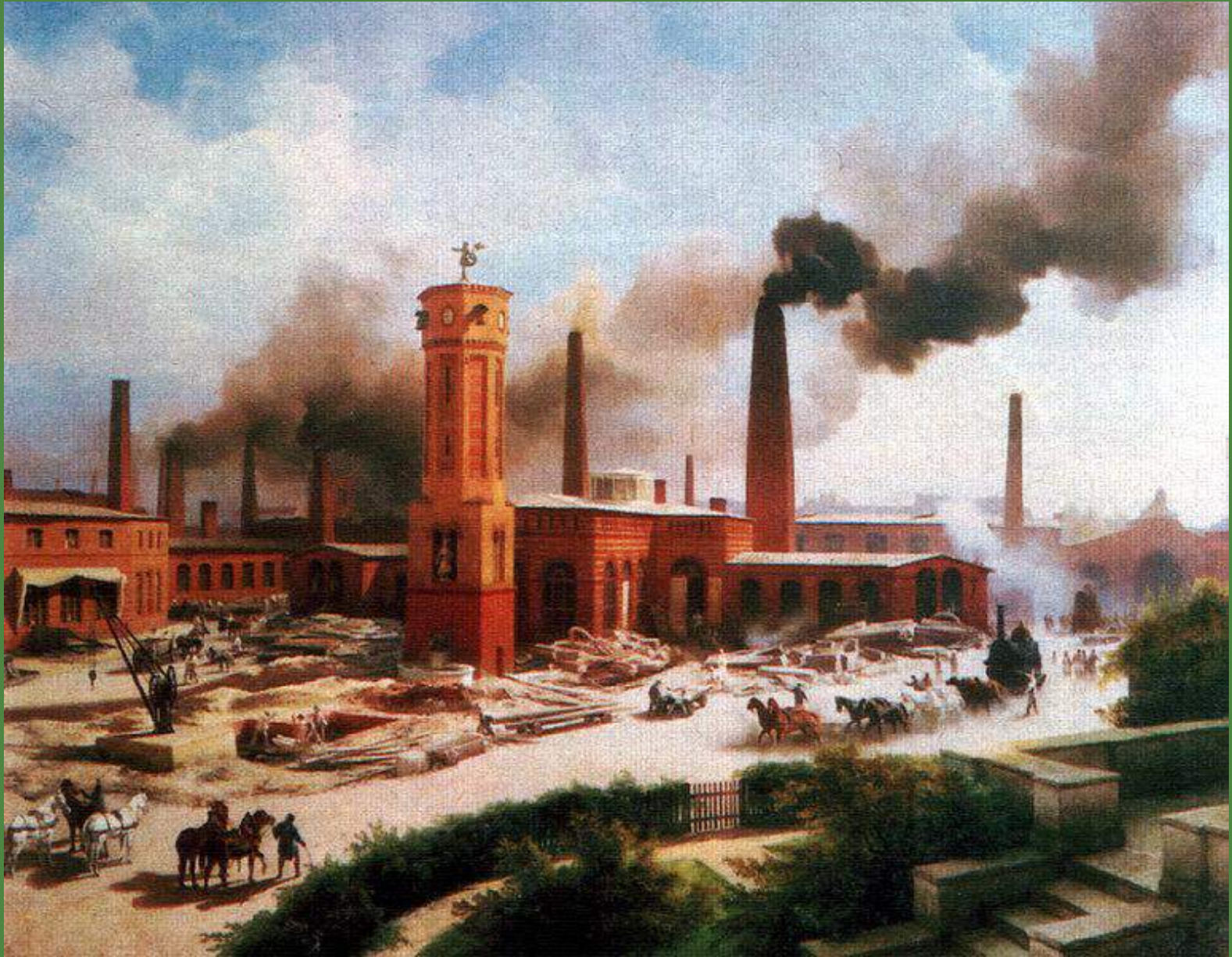
## **The Textile Industry**



Power loom weaving is shown in this illustration titled, "The Interior of a Cotton Mill." This painting by Thomas Allom (1804-1872) is courtesy of [firststart.com](http://firststart.com).



# America's Industrial Revolution Begins Basics



This is not America. This is Berlin, Germany's Borsig Factory where steam engines were manufactured. This image, painted by Karl Eduard Biermann (1803-1892) in 1847 is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

# America's Industrial Revolution Begins

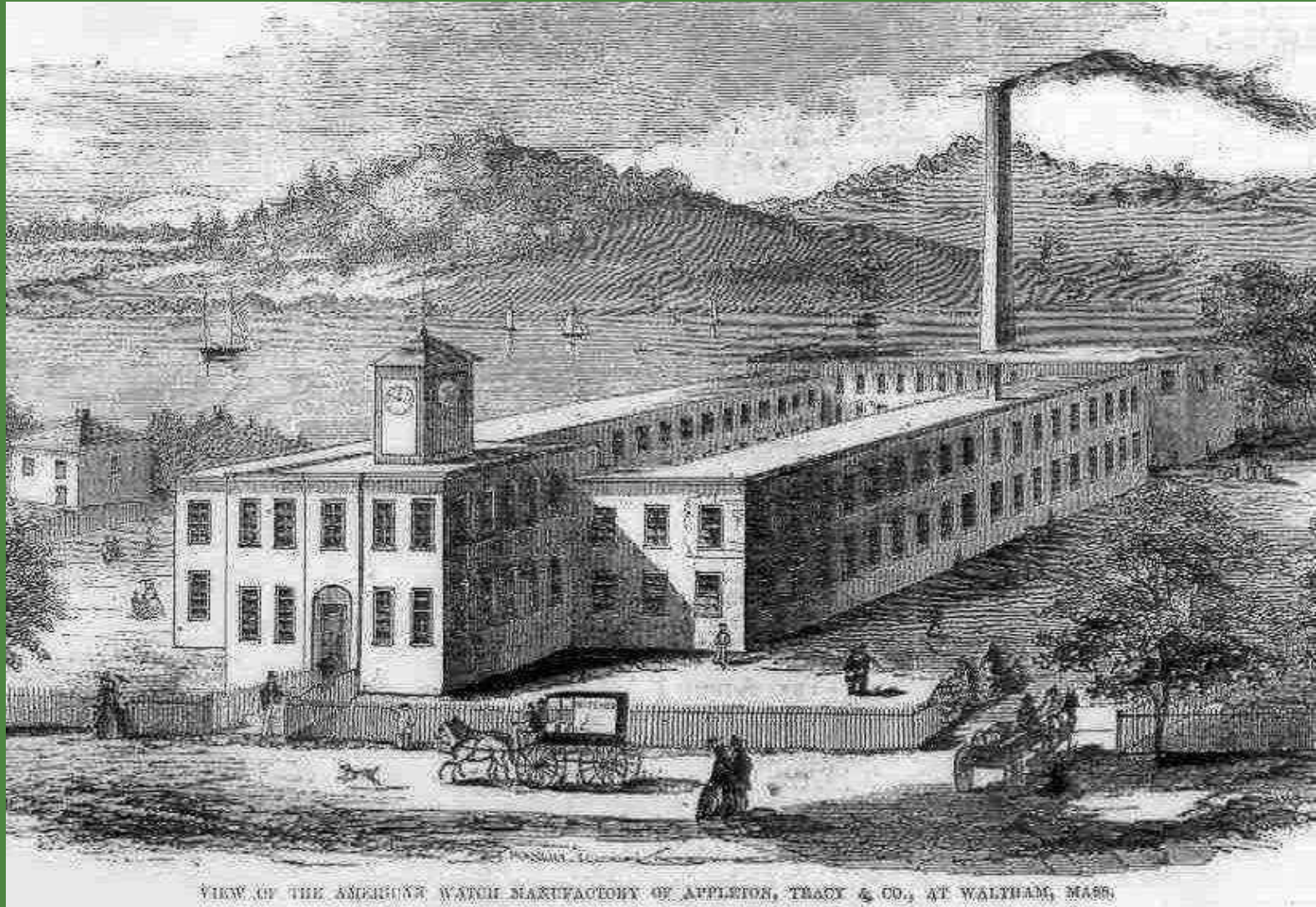
## Vocabulary



This image is from [wordinfo.info](http://wordinfo.info).



A period of time marked by the rise of factories that used machines to produce goods.



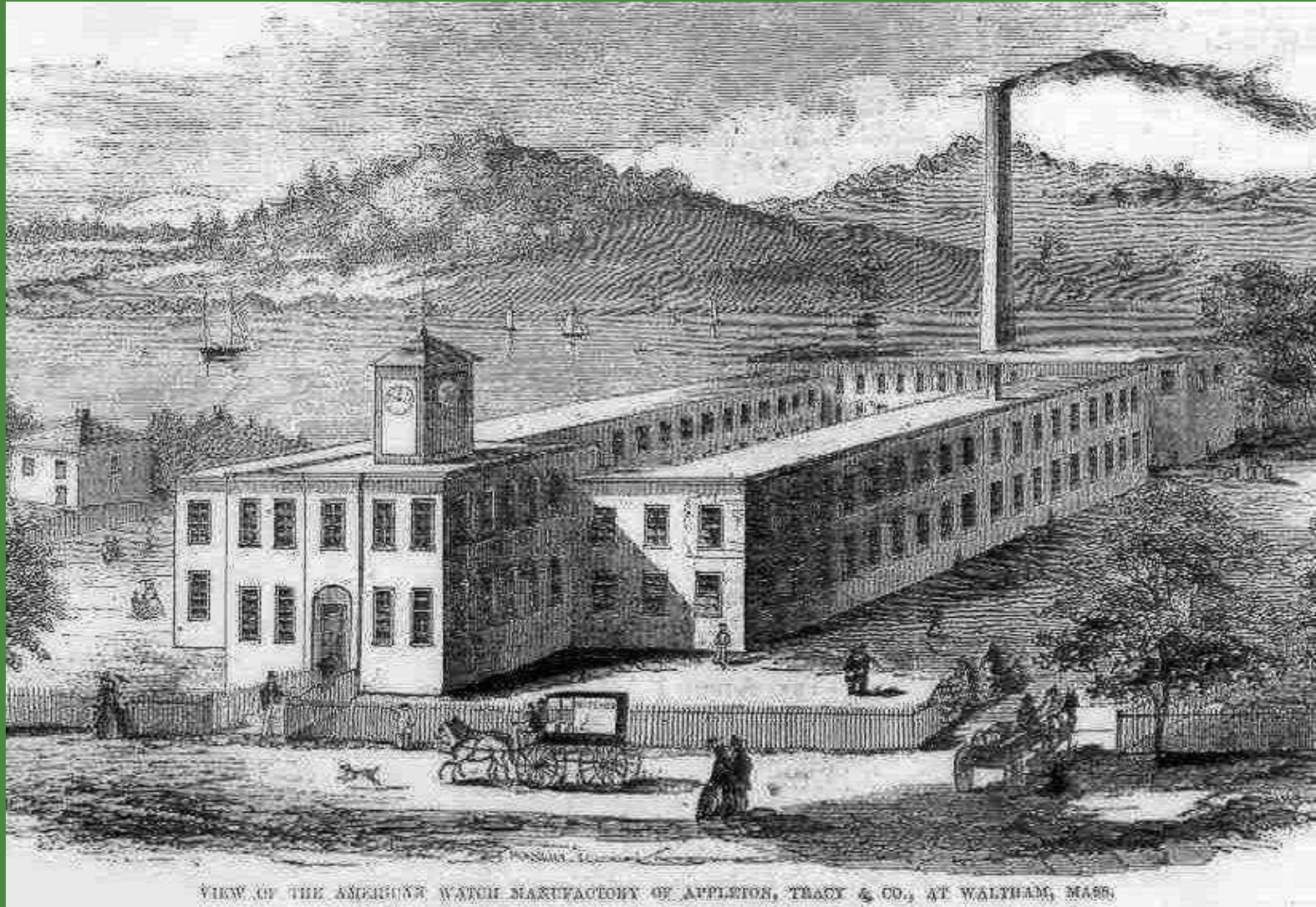
VIEW OF THE APPLETON WATCH MANUFACTORY OF APPLETON, TRACY & CO., AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Sailors were captured on American ships by the British, or in ports where American ships were stopped. This image is courtesy of [contabile.org.uk](http://contabile.org.uk).



# Industrial Revolution

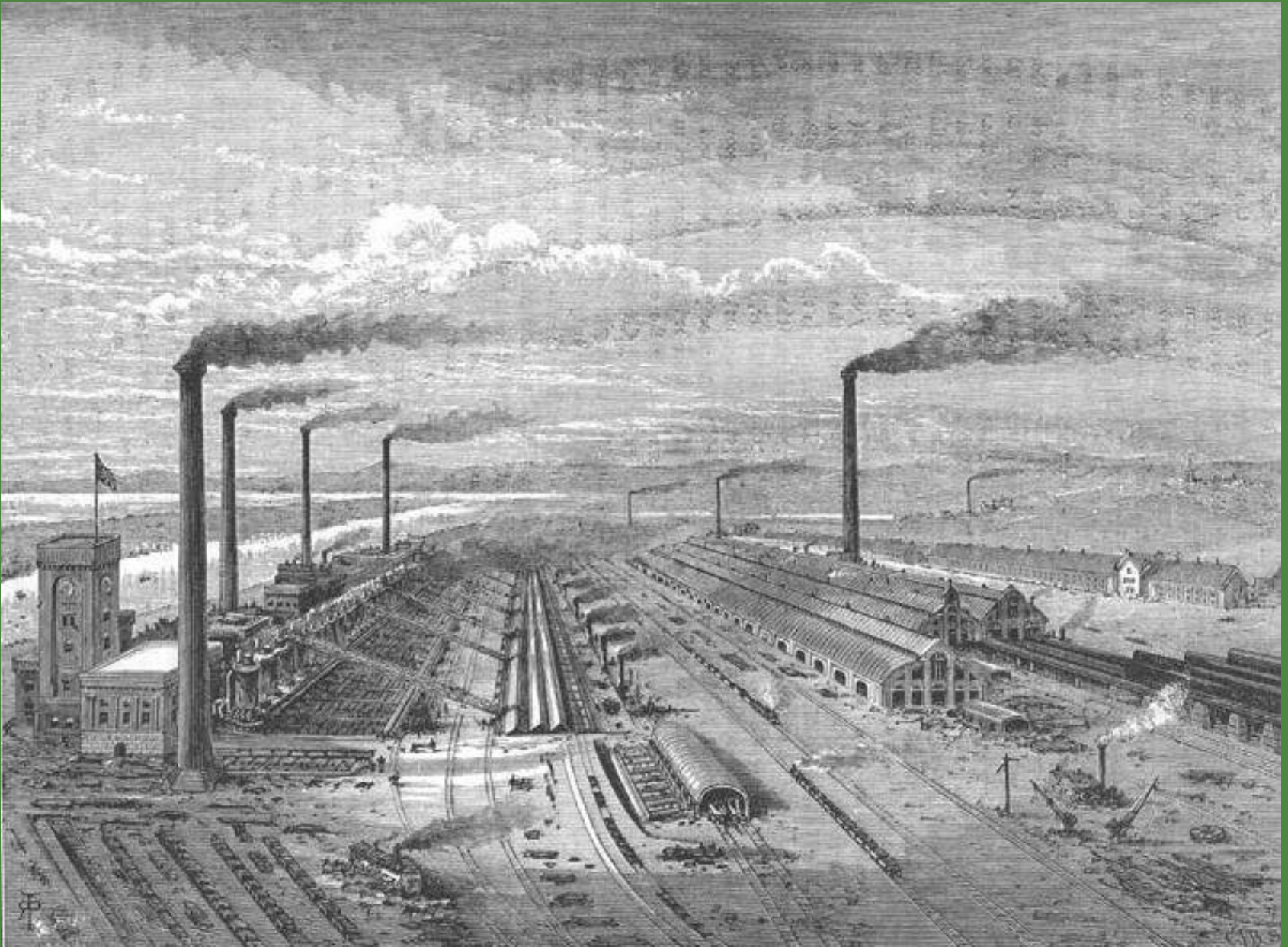
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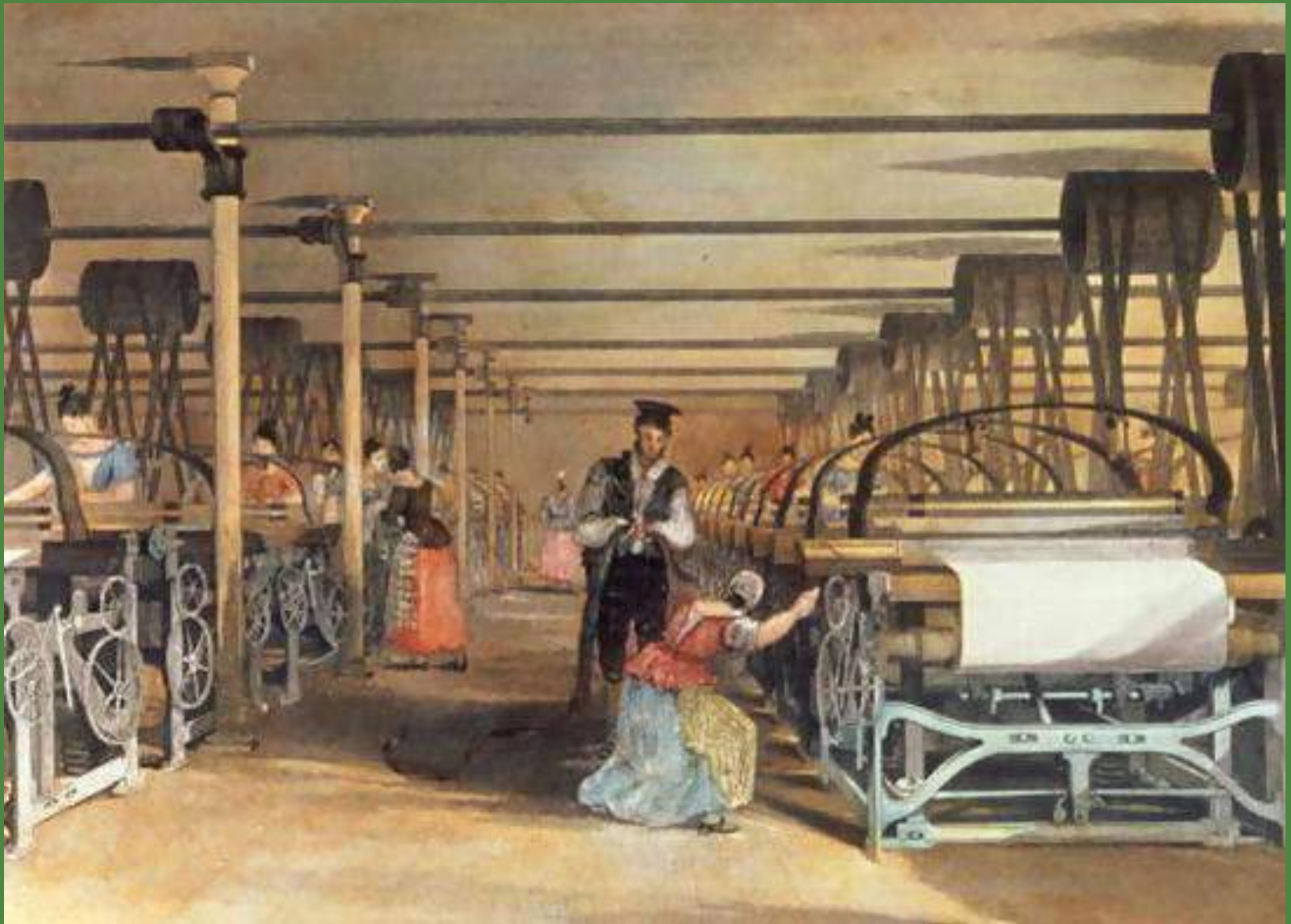


The **Industrial Revolution** began in Great Britain in the middle of the 1700s.



This image shows the Barrow-in-Furness Steelworks in approximately 1877. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Any cloths or goods that are produced by weaving or knitting.

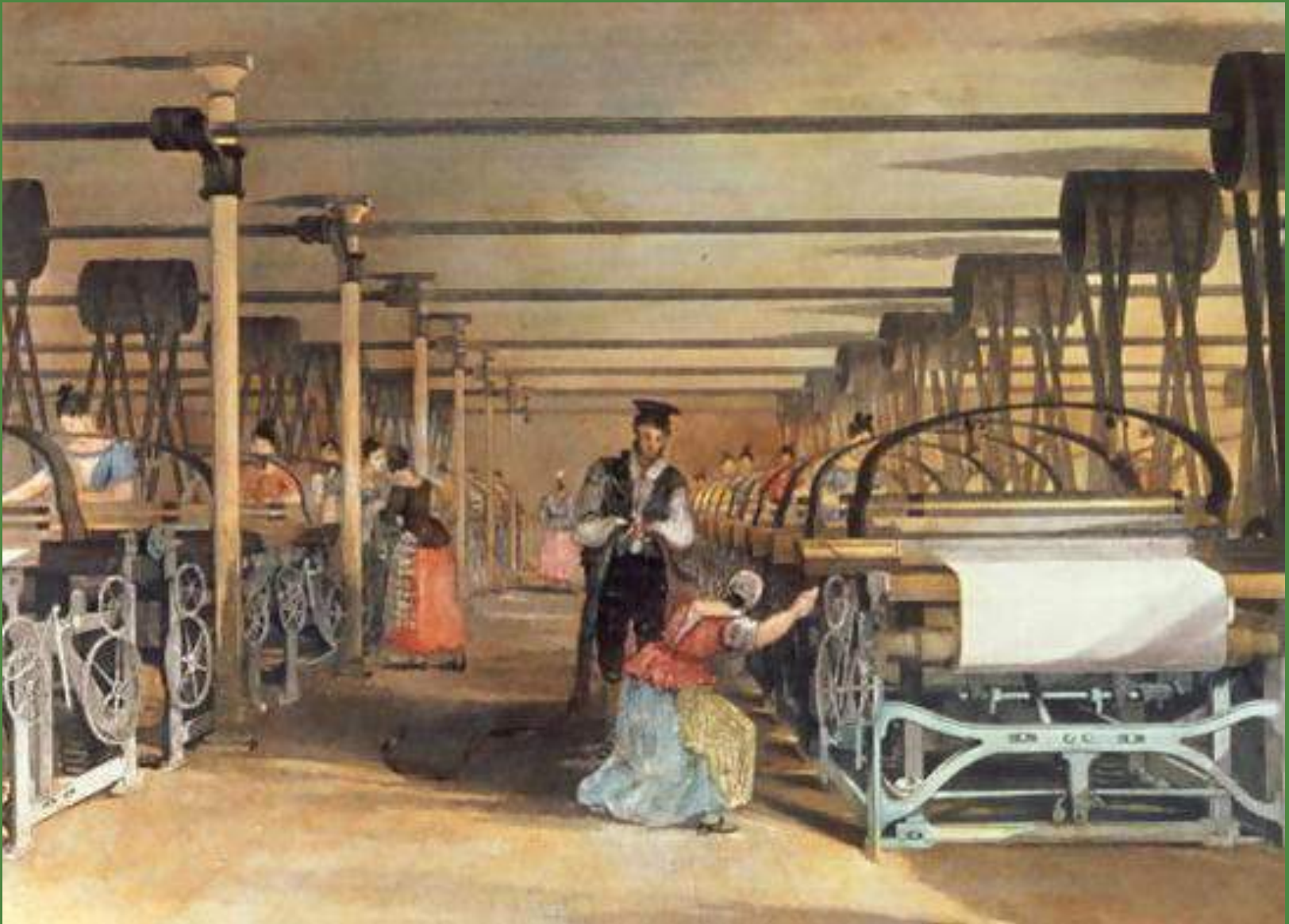


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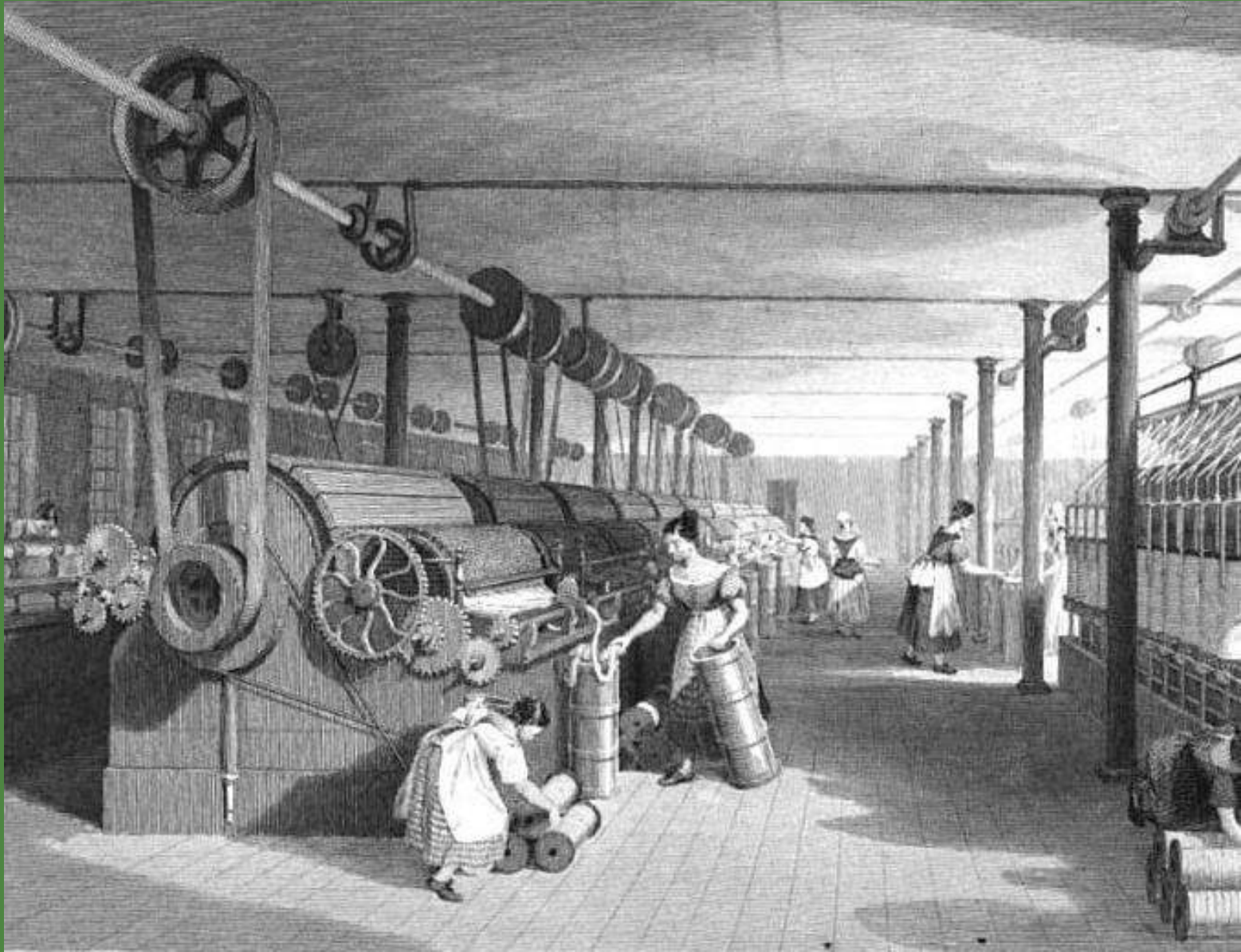
## Textile

Any cloths or goods that are produced by weaving or knitting.



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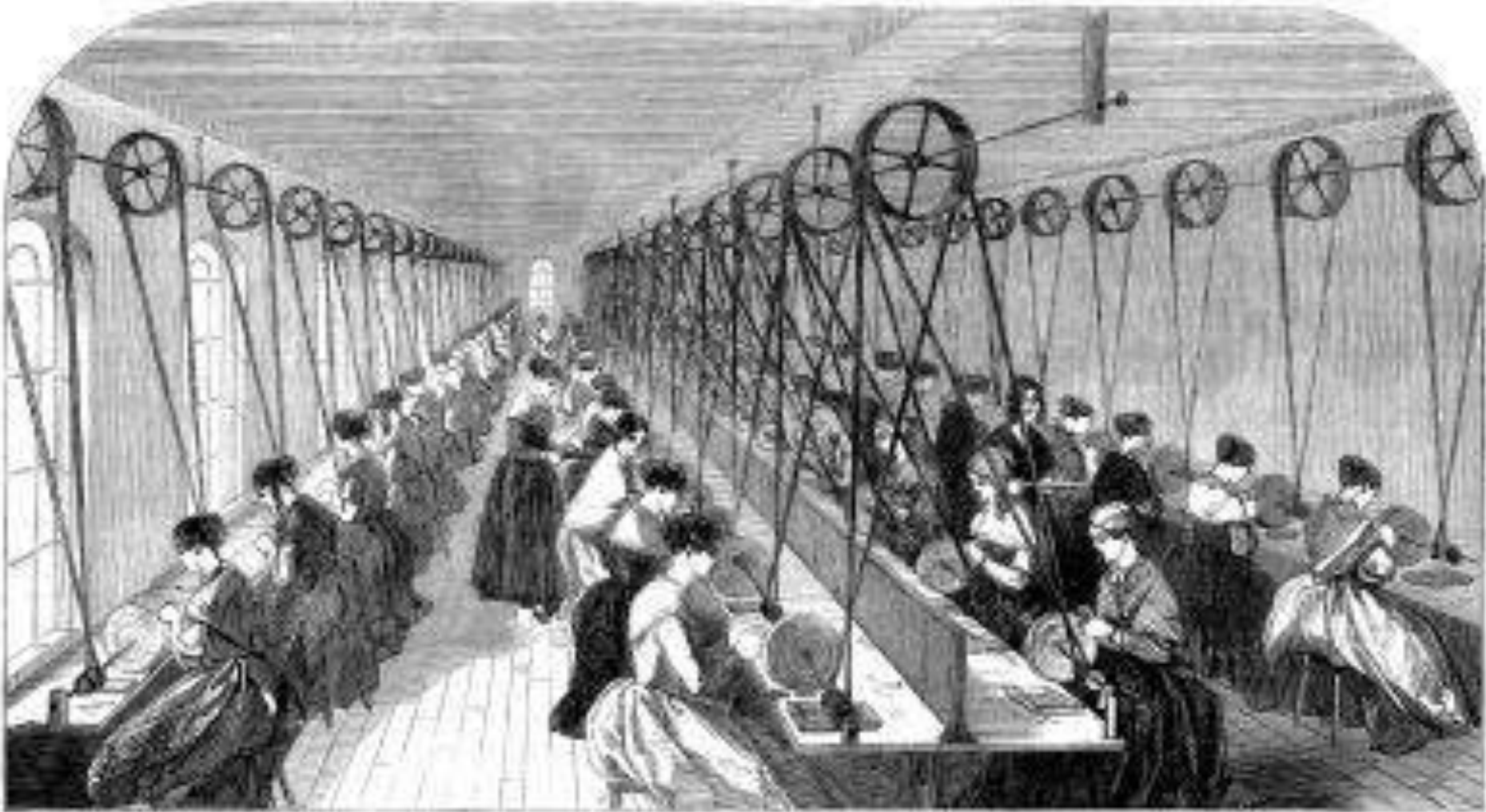
The **textile** industry was the first industry to be affected by the Industrial Revolution.



This image is titled "View of Carding, Dawing, and Roving" in the Swainson, Birley, and & Company Cotton Mill near Preston, Lancashire, England. This image by Thomas Allom (1804-1872) was included in Edward Baines' *History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain*, published in 1835.



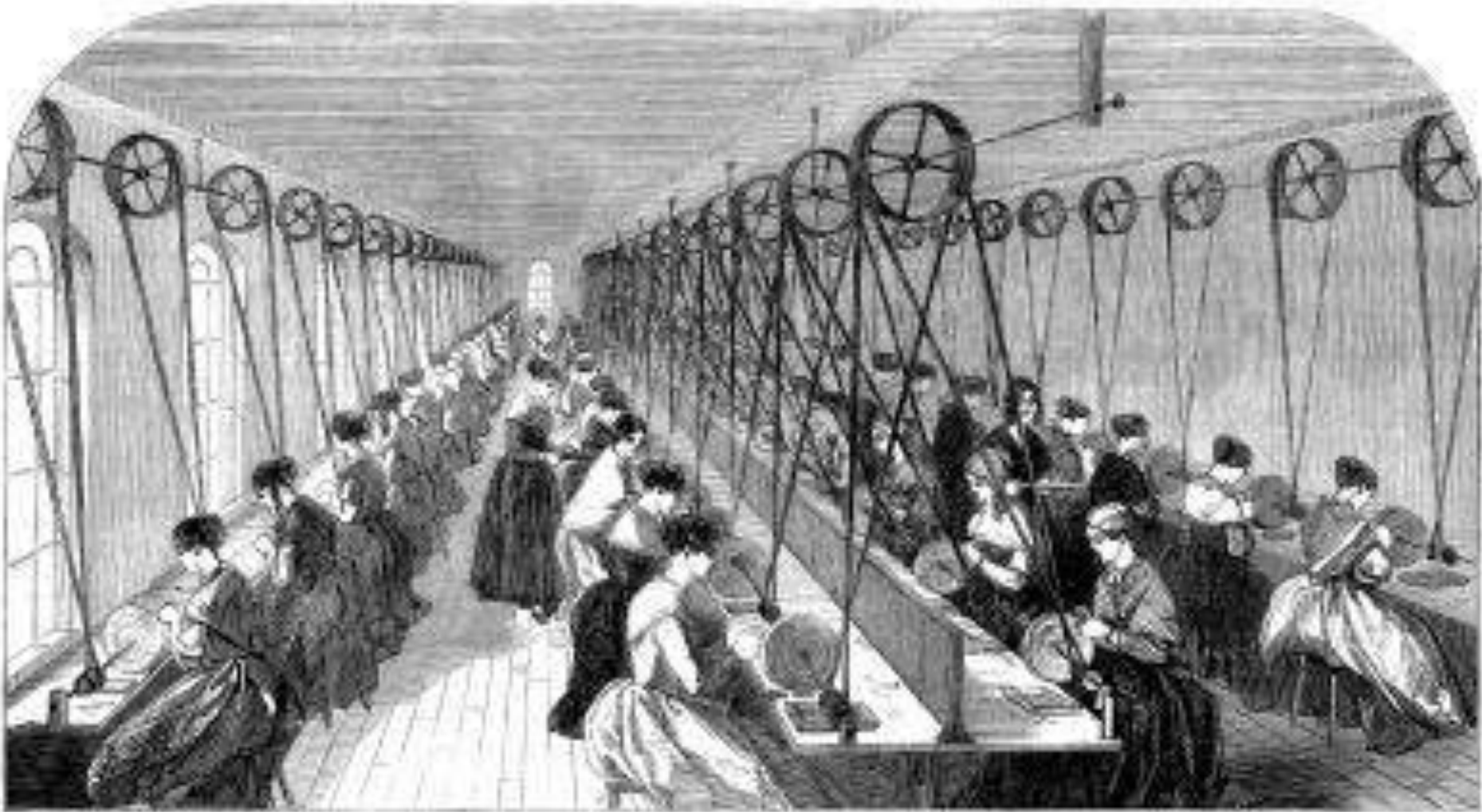
A system that used machinery and workers together.



Women were often employed in factories during the Industrial Revolution. This image is courtesy of ehow.com.

# Factory System

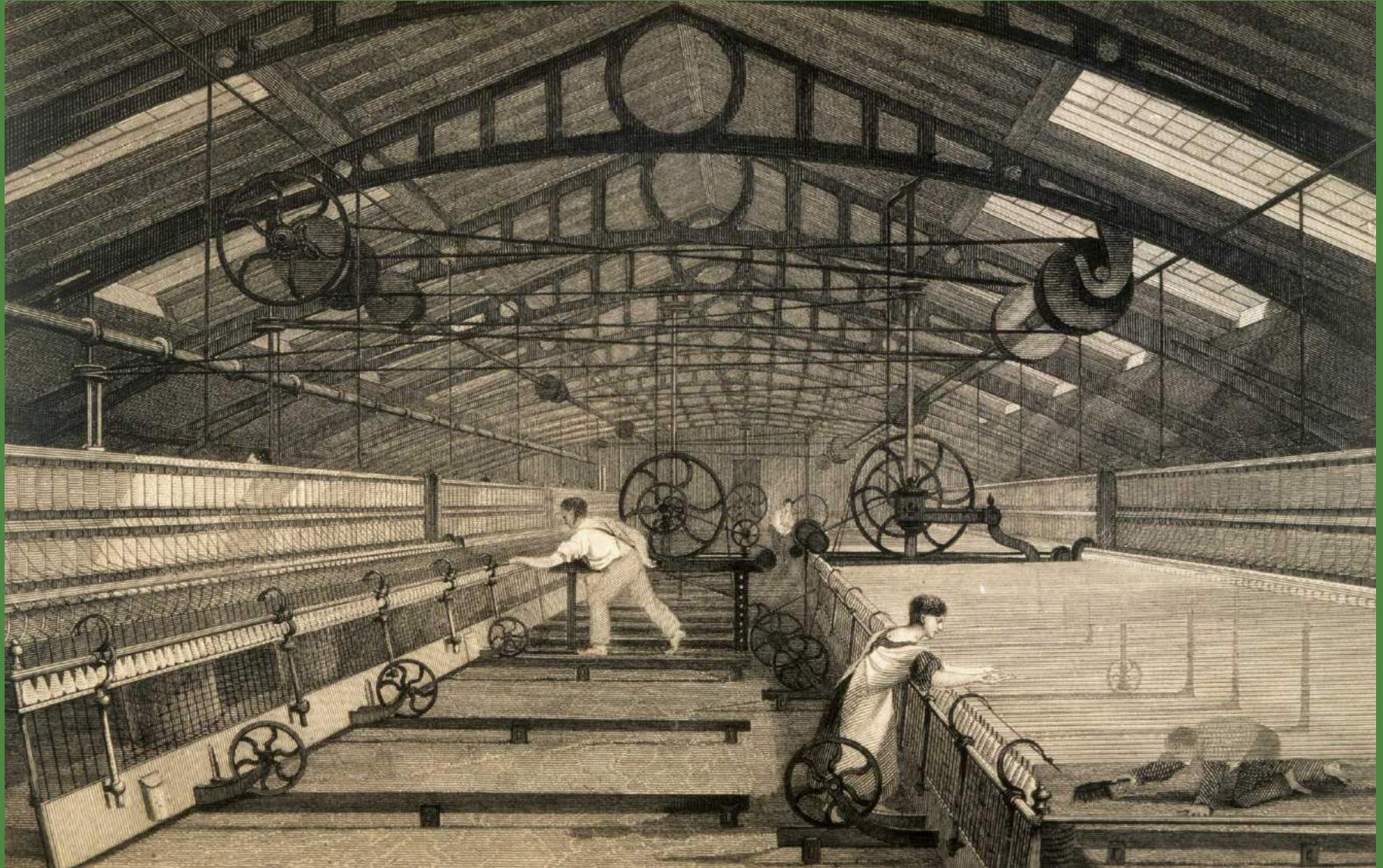
A system that used machinery and workers together.



Women were often employed in factories during the Industrial Revolution. This image is courtesy of ehow.com.



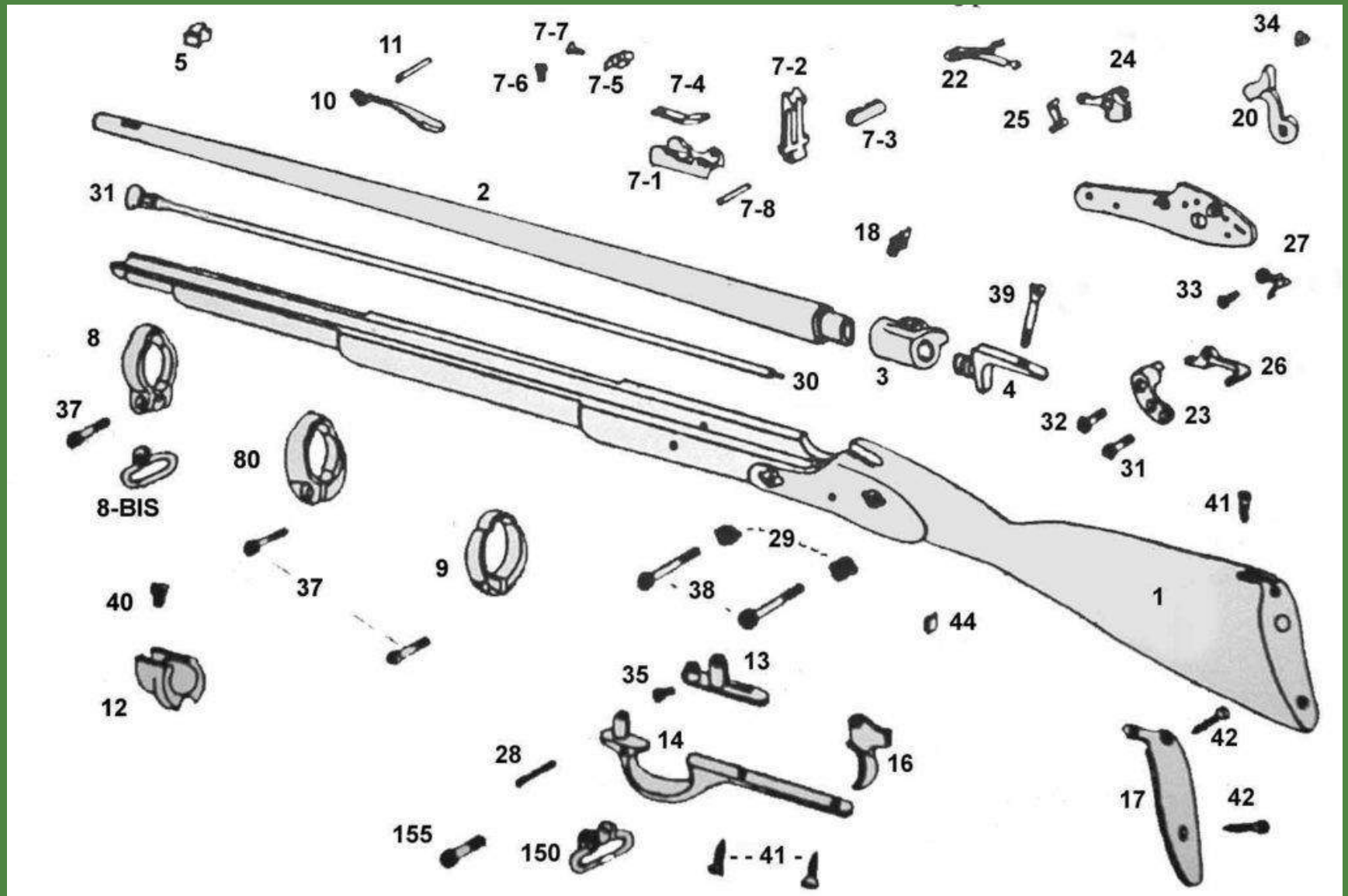
The factory system made it possible for workers to produce large quantities of goods.



This image is titled "View of Mule Spinning" in the Swainson, Birley, and & Company Cotton Mill near Preston, Lancashire, England. This image by Thomas Allom (1804-1872) was included in Edward Baines' *History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain*, published in 1835.



# A system of making parts that are exactly alike.

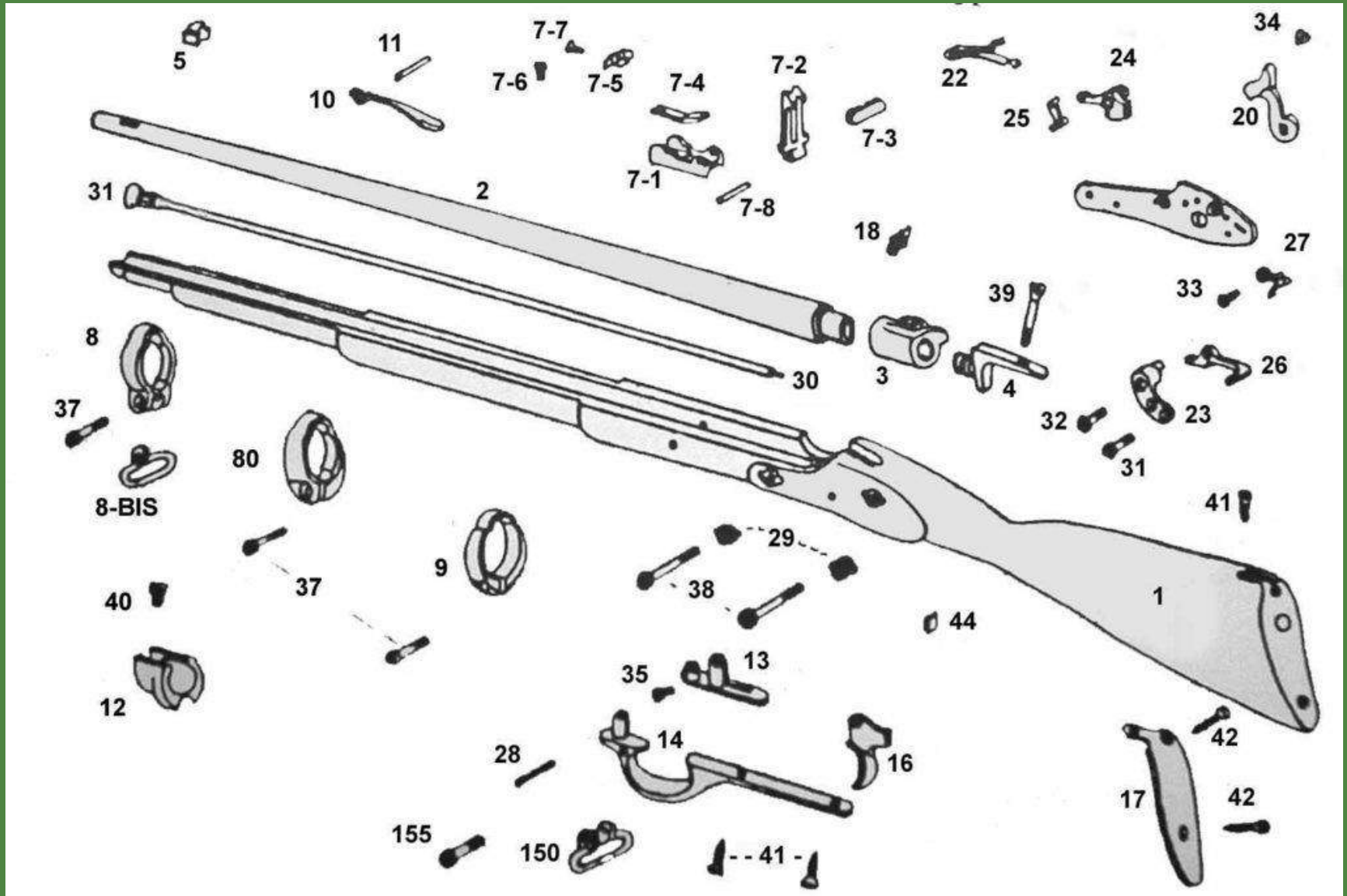


To show skeptics that his method of making interchangeable parts was efficient, he gave demonstrations mixing gun parts up and quickly reassembling them. This image of many parts of a gun is courtesy of [ccbates.edu](http://ccbates.edu).



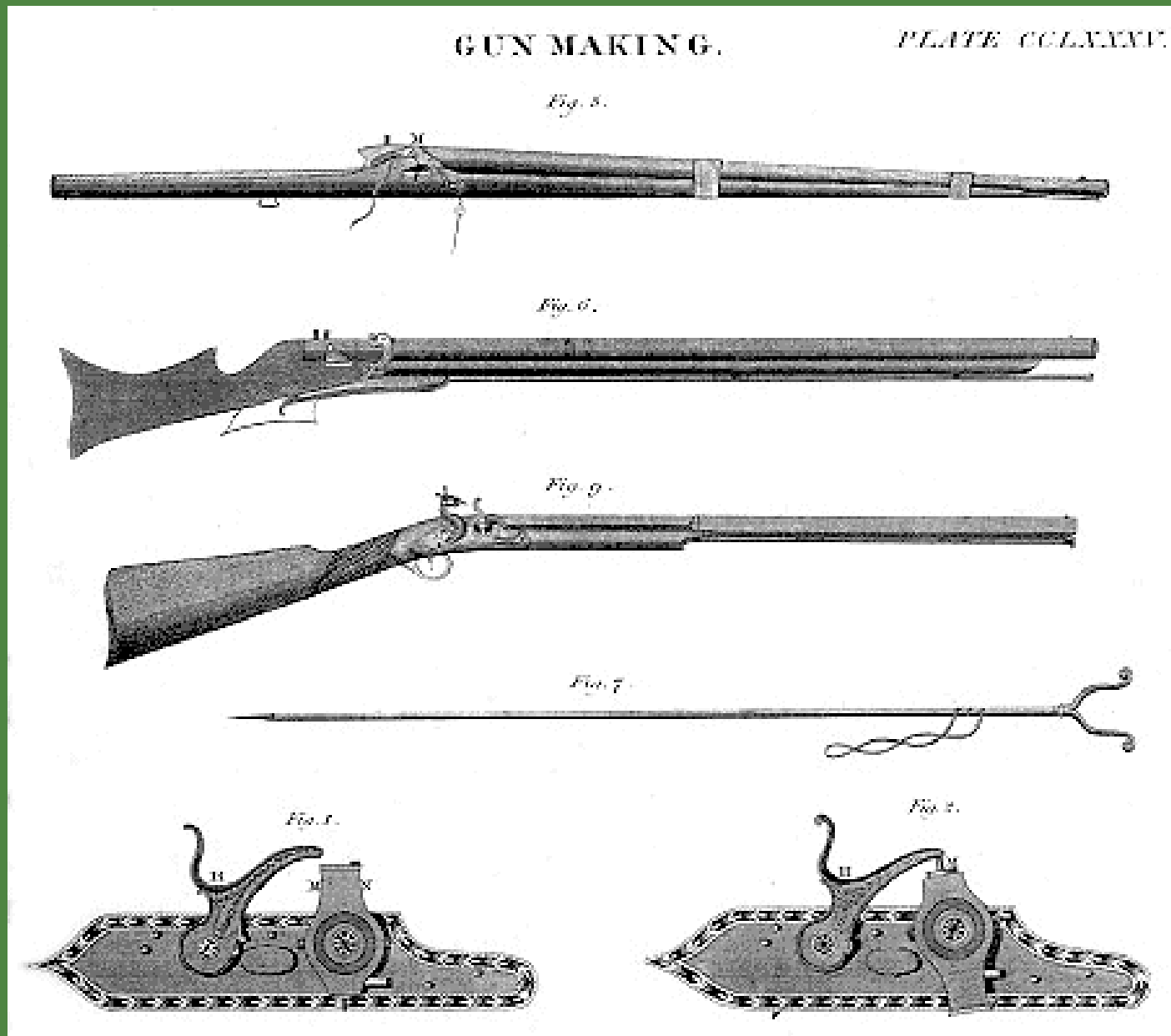
# Interchangeable Parts

A system of making parts that are exactly alike.



To show skeptics that his method of making interchangeable parts was efficient, he gave demonstrations mixing gun parts up and quickly reassembling them. This image of many parts of a gun is courtesy of ccbates.edu.

The production of **interchangeable parts** made it easy to replace broken parts.



This image shows different parts of a weapon that used a percussion cap to fire it. This image is from the 1832 *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*.



A system of dividing up the work and giving each worker one or two simple jobs.



If one has only one or two tasks to do, they might easily become bored with their job. This situation is different from craftsmen who make all the parts of an object. This image is courtesy of [premodeconhist.wordpress.com](http://premodeconhist.wordpress.com).

# Division of Labor

A system of dividing up the work and giving each worker one or two simple jobs.



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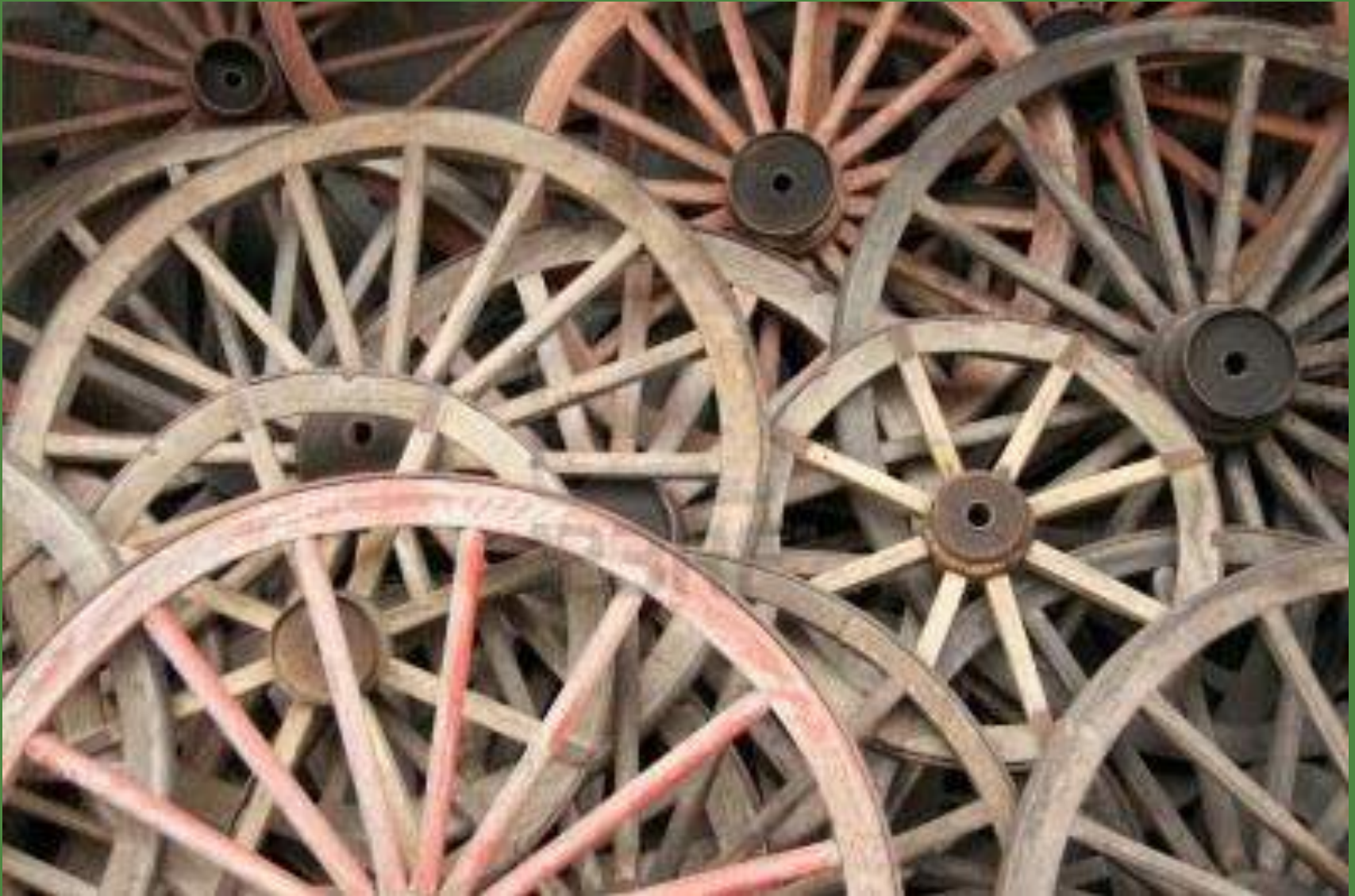


The method of **division of labor** soon spread to many types of factories.



This photograph shows workers in an assembly line in Henry Ford's automobile factory in 1913. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Goods made in large quantities, in a short time, for less cost.

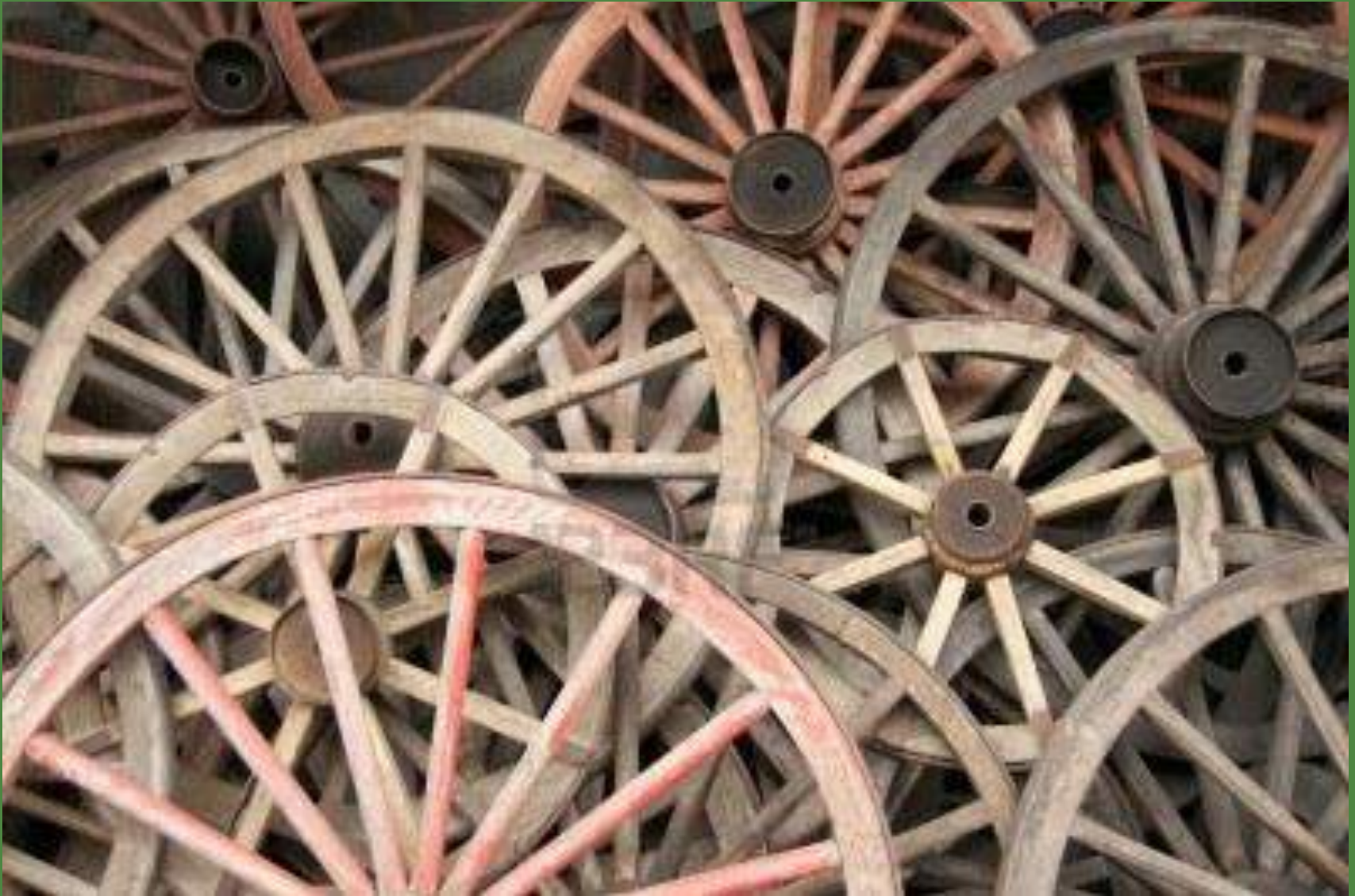


This photograph shows a collection of old wagon wheels shows different types of wood used in their production. This image is courtesy of 123rf.com.



## Mass Production

Goods made in large quantities, in a short time, for less cost.



This photograph shows a collection of old wagon wheels shows different types of wood used in their production. This image is courtesy of 123rf.com.



Interchangeable parts, division of labor, and other new manufacturing methods made **mass production** of goods possible.



This photograph shows artillery equipment that was created during the American Civil War. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



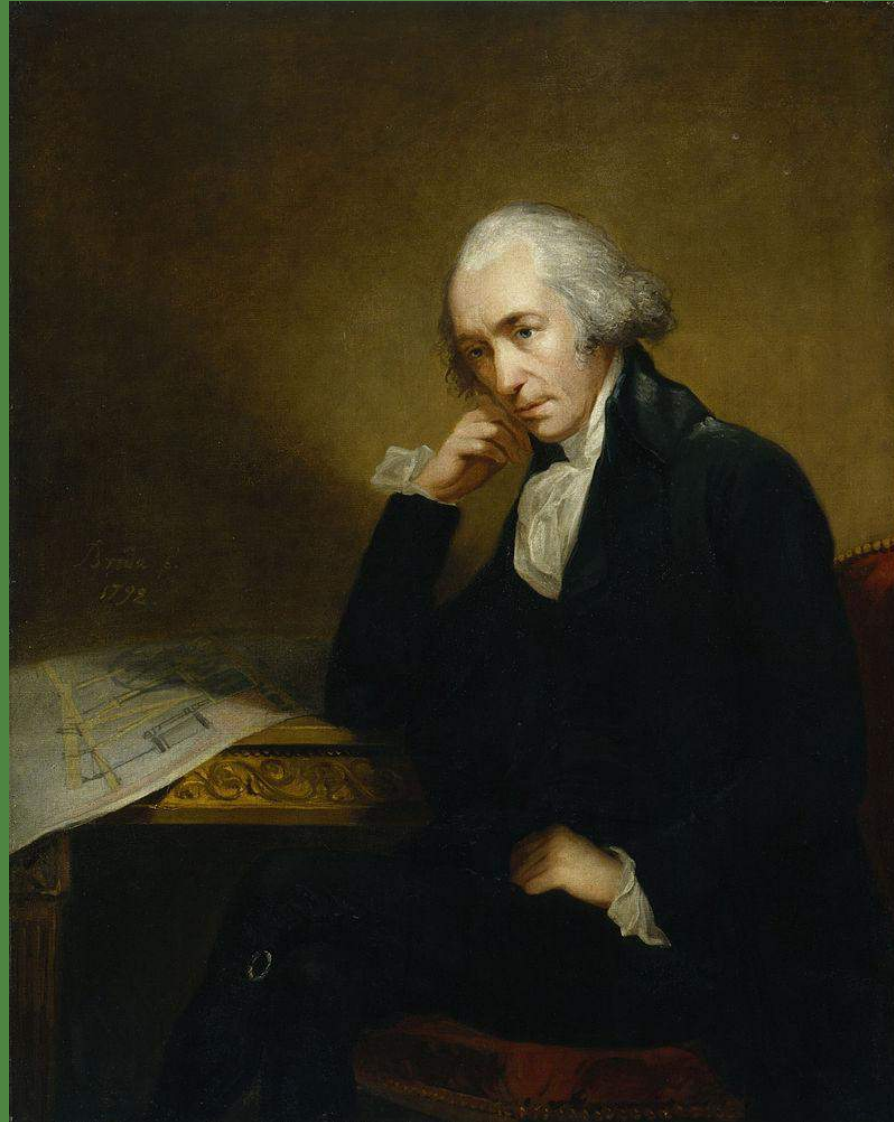
# America's Industrial Revolution Begins

## People to Meet



The Industrial Revolution changed people's lives. Artisans who made goods in their homes now had to compete with factory-made goods. Many people left family farms and shops to work in the new factories. For some it meant new opportunities, but for many it meant a new kind of drudgery. This image is courtesy of uni.edu.

Improved the design of steam engines to make them practical to use.

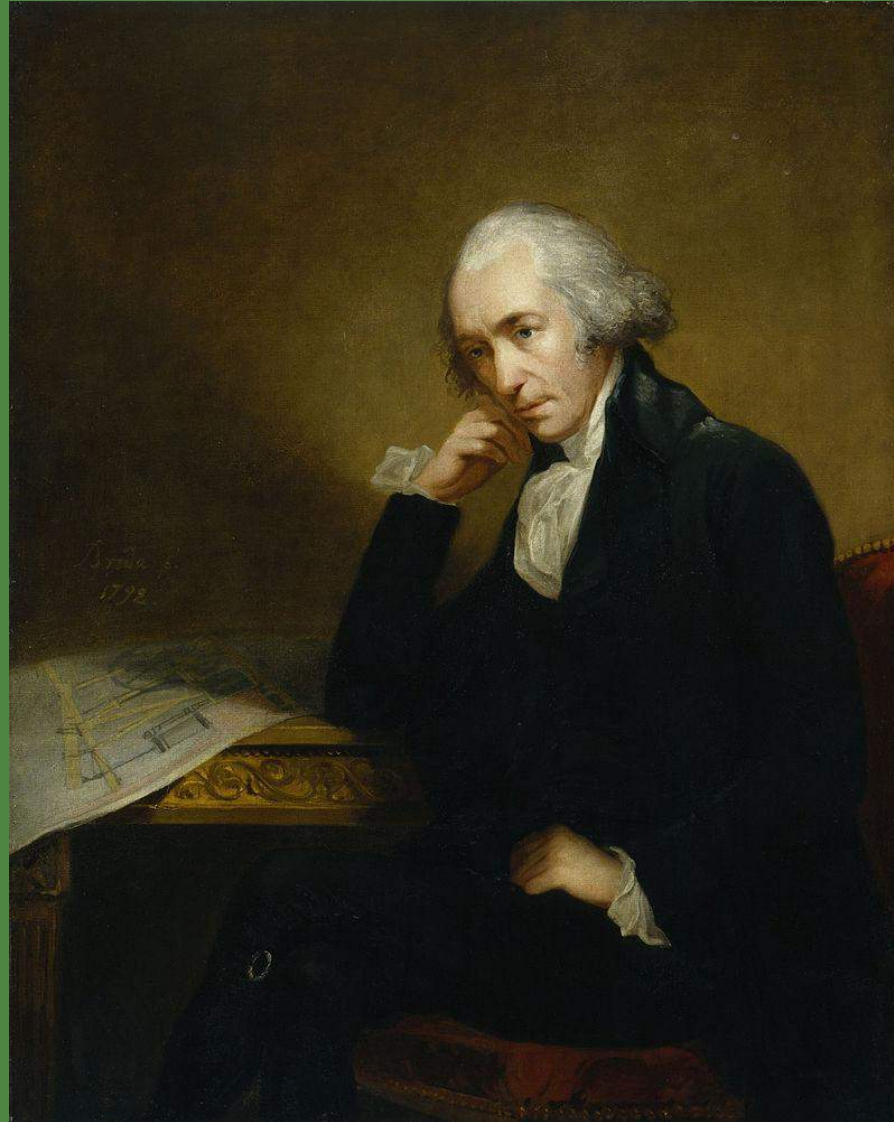


James Watt (1736-1819) was born in Scotland and was a Mechanical Engineer. This painting was created by Carl Frederik von Breda (1759-1818) in 1792. This image is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery and of Wikimedia Commons.



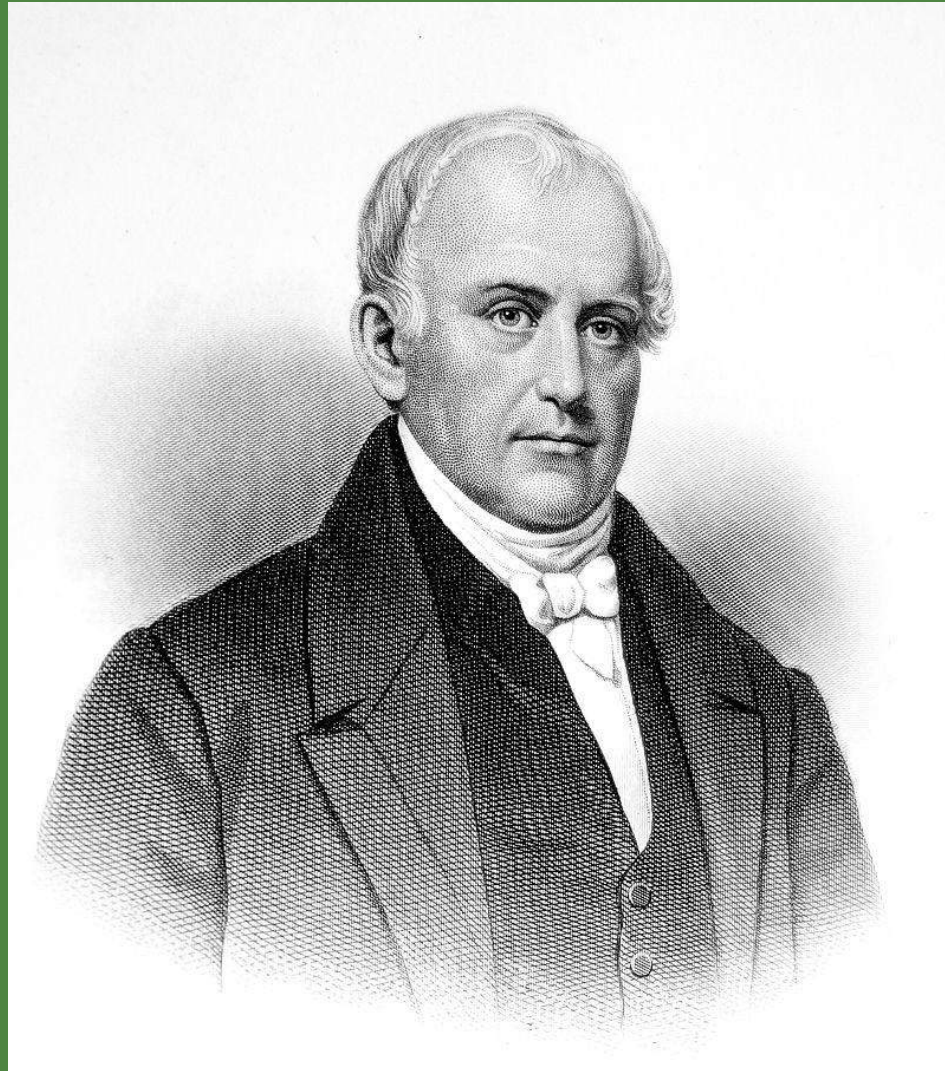
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The “Father of the American Industrial Revolution” who memorized plans of British machinery and brought them to the United States.

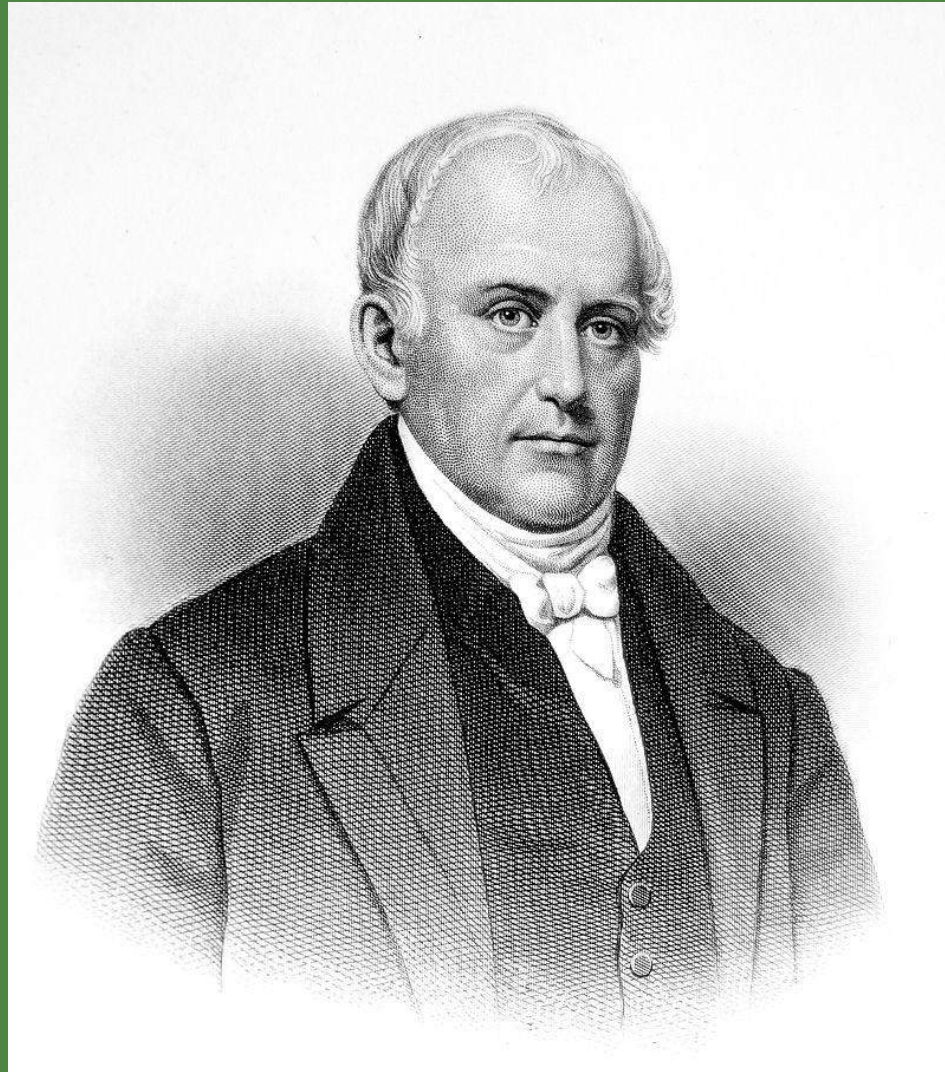


Samuel Slater (1768-1835) was a 21-year-old apprentice when he came to America. This image was created for the Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative men of Rhode Island in 1881. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



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The inventor of the cotton gin, and of interchangeable parts.



Eli Whitney (1765-1825) was born in Massachusetts and was a graduate of Yale. This painting was created by Samuel F.B. Morse (1791-1872) in 1822. This image is courtesy of Yale University and of Wikimedia Commons.



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The inventor who made the entire process of converting cotton into cloth take place in one building.



Francis Cabot Lowell (1775-1817) was born in Massachusetts and was a graduate of Harvard. There is not a known picture that exists of Lowell, only this silhouette. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



## Francis Cabot Lowell

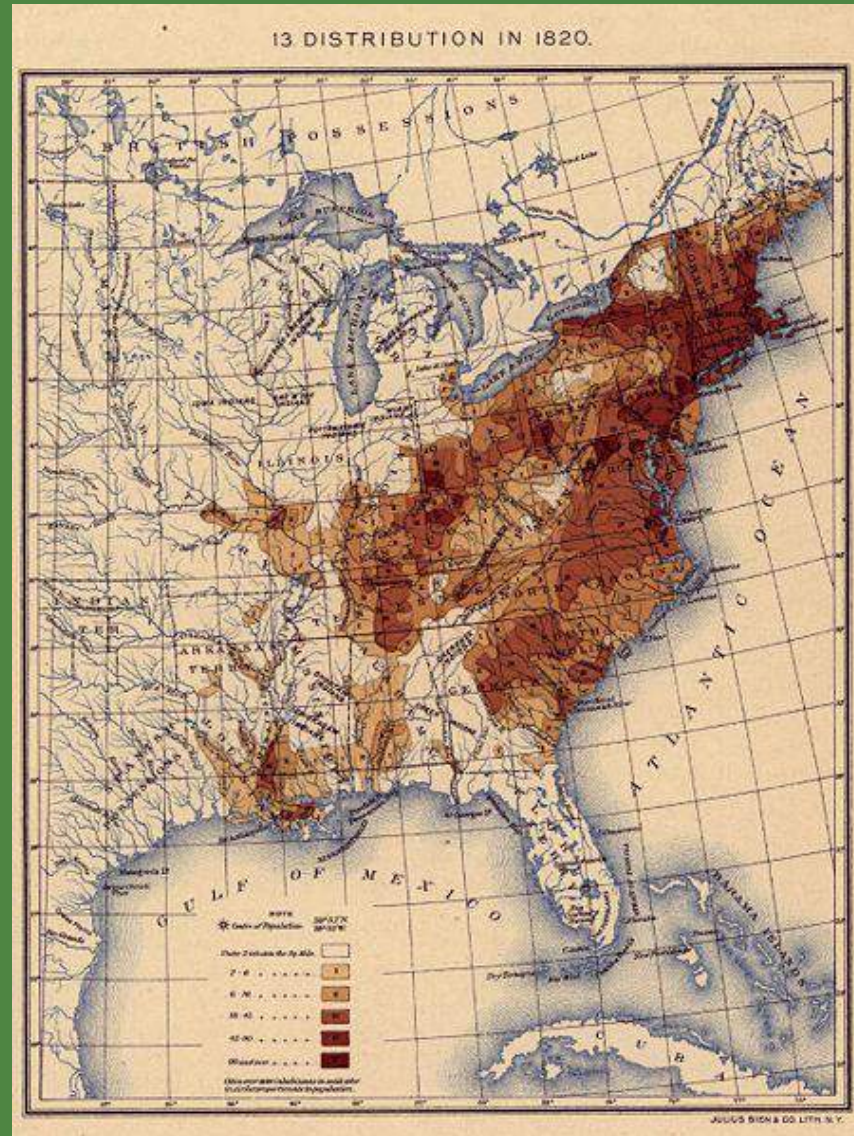
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# America's Industrial Revolution Begins

## Maps



Cities grew because of factories. This map shows the population of the United States in 1820. The darker the color, the denser the population. This image is courtesy of [humboldt.edu](http://humboldt.edu).



# Great Britain

Find Great Britain on this map of the world.



This is a political map of the world. This image is courtesy of the [blankmap.org](http://blankmap.org).

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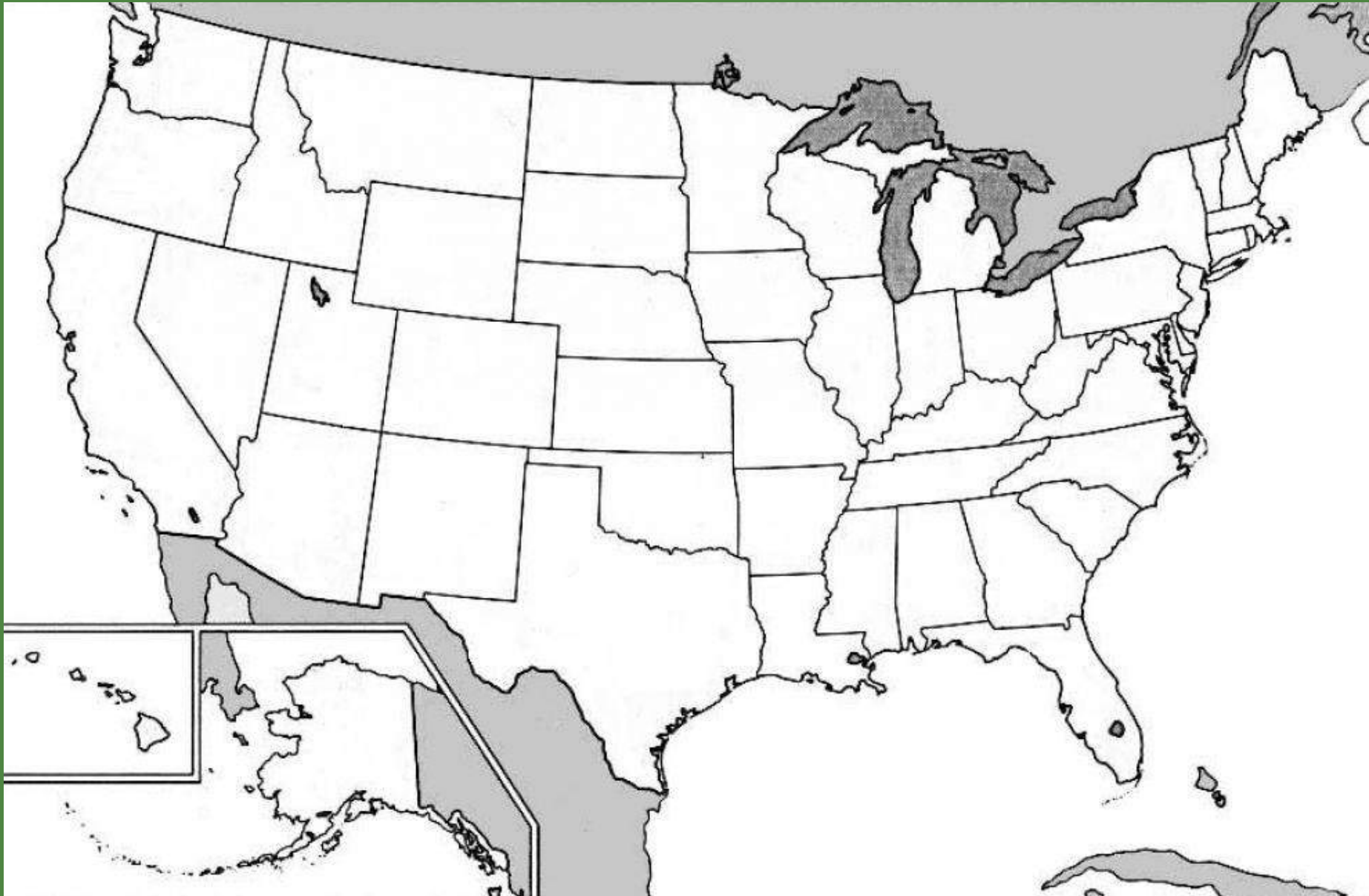


Great Britain is now colored red. This is a political map of the world. This image is courtesy of the blankmap.org.



# Rhode Island

Find Rhode Island on this map of the current United States.



This map shows the present boundaries of the states. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

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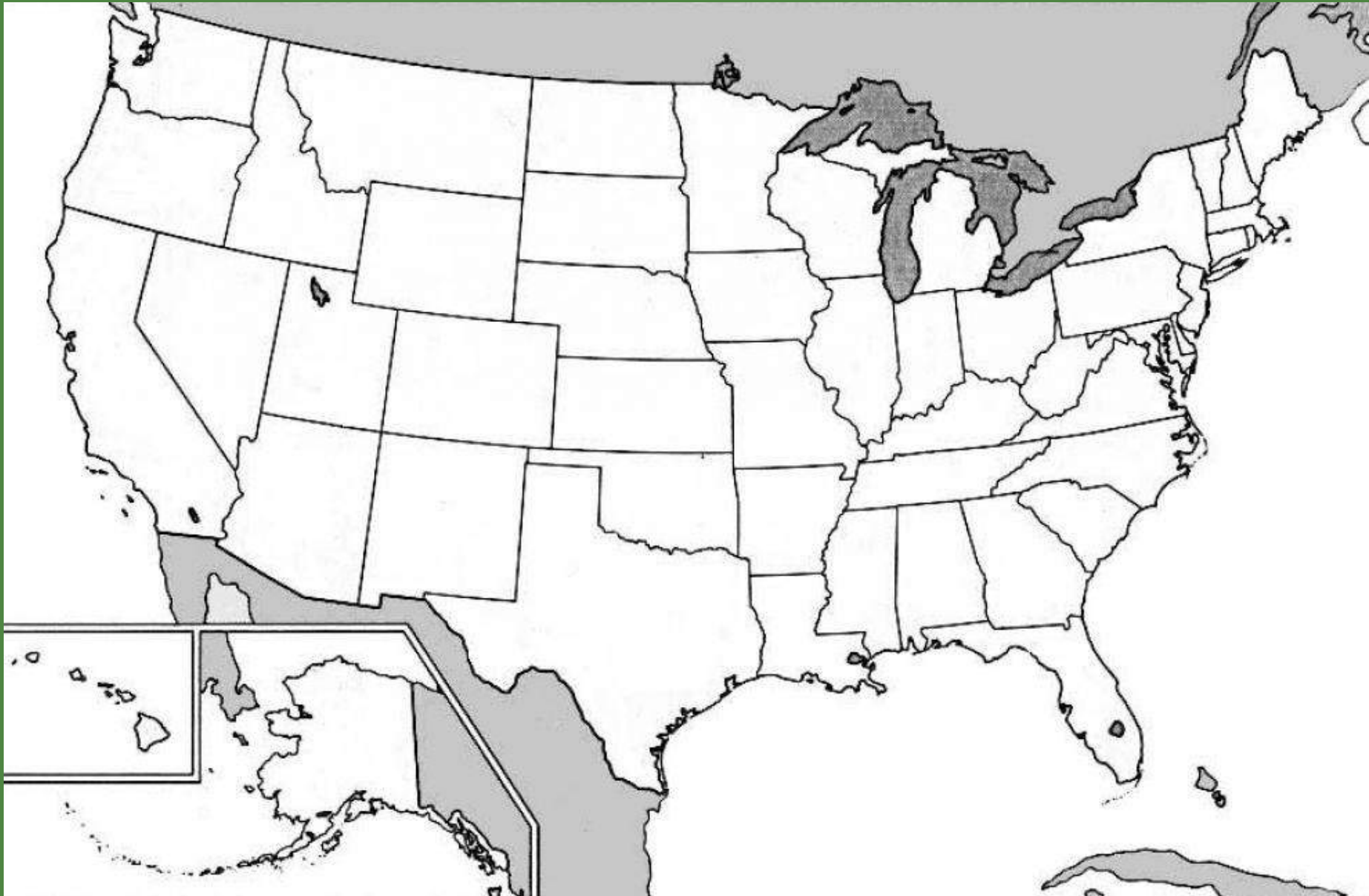


Rhode Island is now colored red. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.



# Massachusetts

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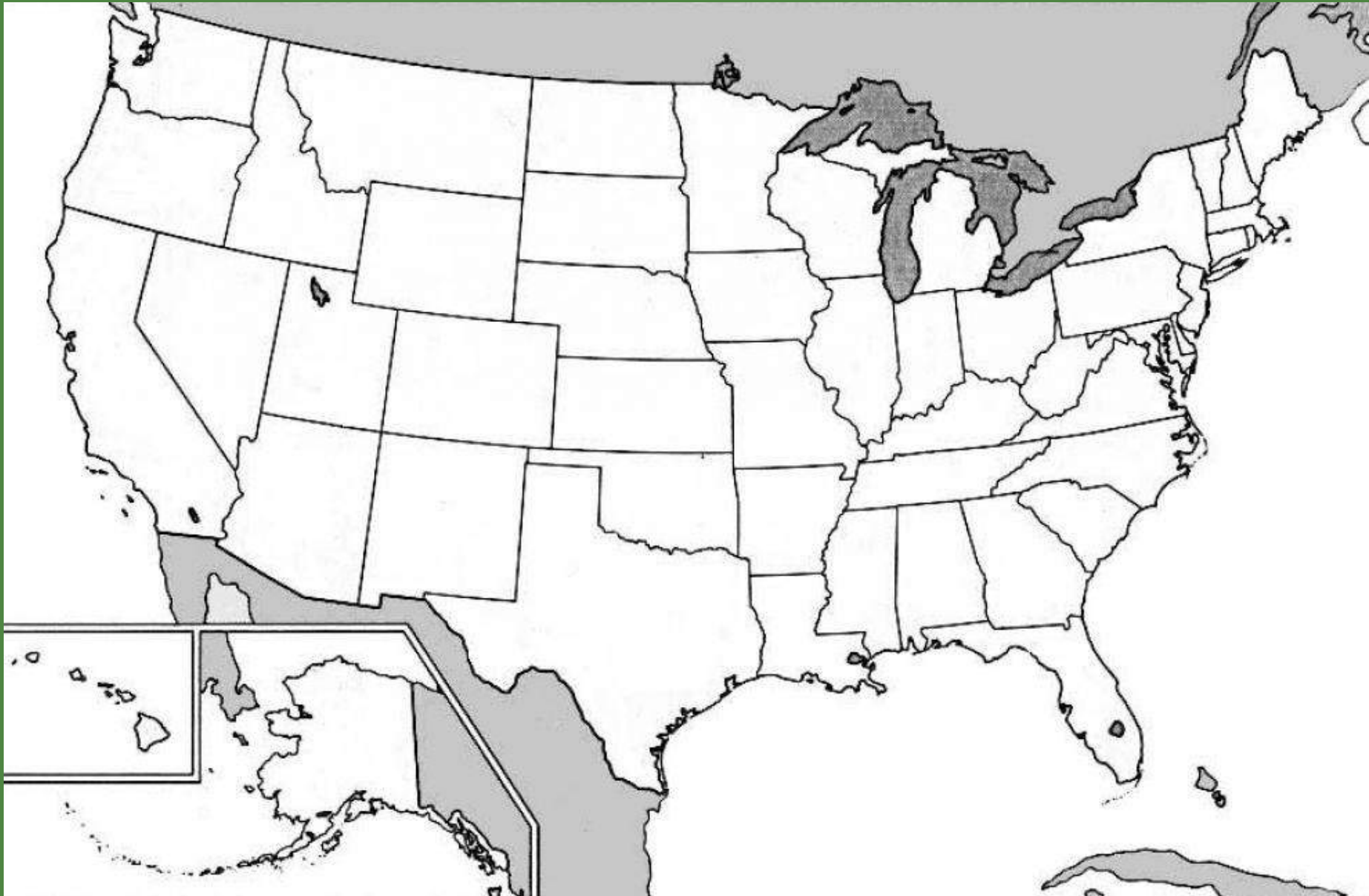


Massachusetts is now colored red. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.



# Connecticut

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# Connecticut

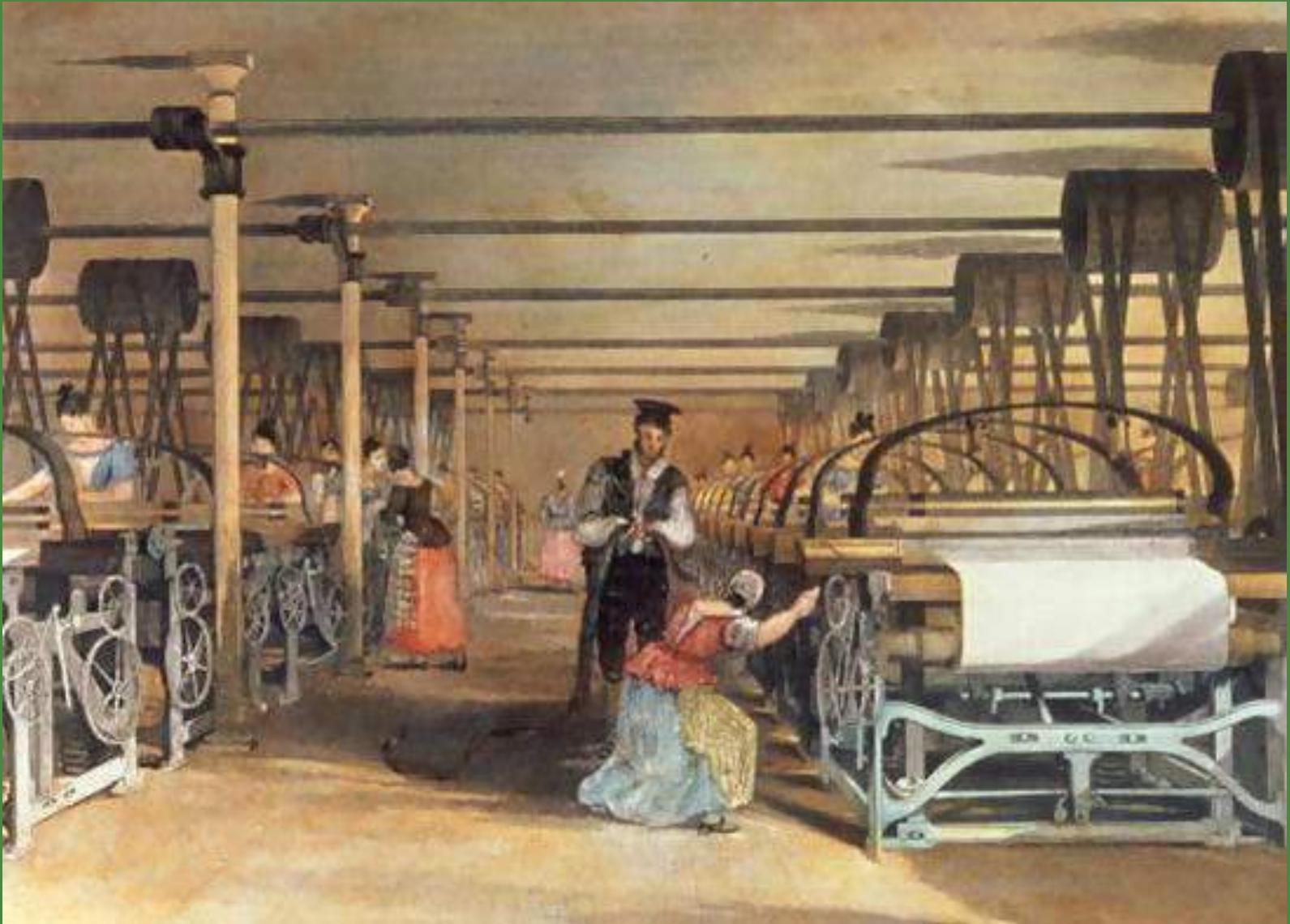
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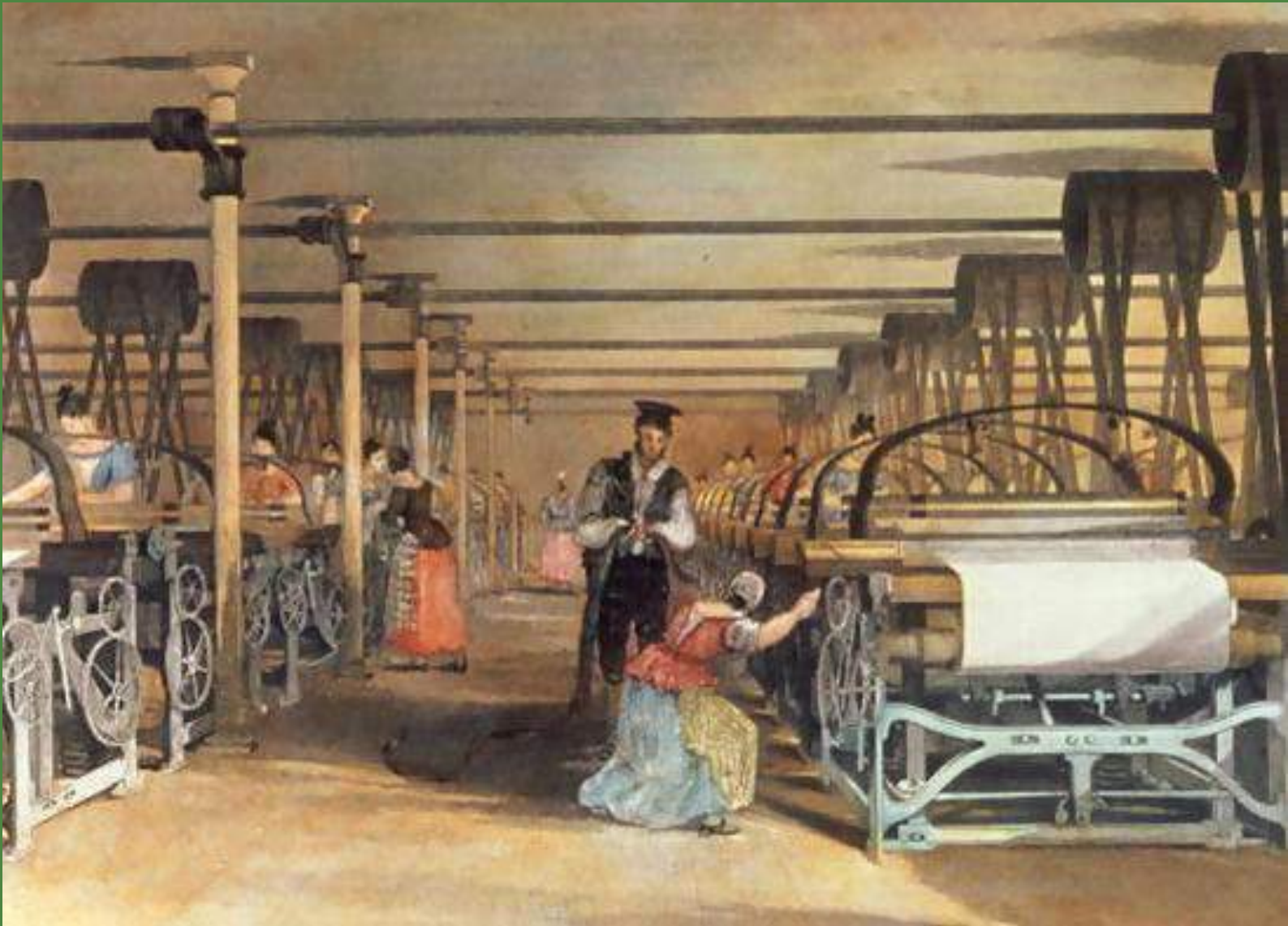
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## **The Textile Industry**



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