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## The factory system began in which industry

This lesson mission is your goal for the day. It's what you (the student) will be able to do when the lesson is over. I can explain the American factory system and describe how it developed and led to U.S. industrialization. Unit 1 Games and SimulationsUnit 1 VideosUnit 1 Glossary In the 1700s, most people were farmers. The things people used, like clothes and tools, were handmade. It took a long time to make the items that people needed. Soon, many inventors began to create machines that facilitated and faster work. These new machines started the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution was a time in the early 1700s and early 1800s when the invention of new machines led to industrialization. The Industrial Revolution began in England with the textile industry. Textiles are fabric, fabrics, thread and thread. For hundreds of years, rotating wheels had been used in homes to wire. But the rotating wheel was very slow and could only turn one thread at a time. When the population of England exploded several things happened. First, agricultural space started running low because people started looking for jobs other than agriculture. Most nonfarm jobs were in cities. People living in cities had no land to find raw materials or produce goods. They needed to buy products that were already made. This was especially true in textiles. As the population grew in England, more people needed and were willing to buy textile goods. Qualified hand weavers couldn't keep up with the demand for people who wanted to buy ready-made fabrics. This problem led John Kay to invent the flying shuttle in 1733. The flying ferry was easy to use and accelerated the fabric tissue process. It also allowed a person to produce much larger amounts of fabric. It was the first in a series of inventions that led to the textile industry. In 1764, James Hargreaves invented a machine called jenny spinning. The spinning jenny was a rotating wheel in multi coil. It could rotate eight threads while reducing the amount of work needed to produce threads. Now a single worker could produce more textiles in a shorter period of time while reducing the overall cost. Like the flying ferry, jenny spinning was an innovation that allowed a worker to produce more items, faster, and less expensive than before. Jenny Spinning allowed the spinning process to catch up with the process of weaving in textile manufacturing. Now that textiles could be produced faster and in larger quantities, many rural women, mainly wives and daughters of farmers, began buying flying ferries and Jennies. After all the agricultural work and chores were done, these women would produce textiles to help their families make more money. They produced the textiles in their house. His work became known as the rural house system. The rural house system was a system for manufacturing products to sell in which people worked in their homes and used their own equipment. As a demand for tissues grew even more, the rural house system changed to meet demand. People began to specialize in specific work in the process of the rural house system. The process of the rural house system began and ended with the merchant. The dealer was a businessman who bought raw materials such as silk, wool and cotton and gave them to rural carders. Carders combed wool or cotton into long fibers so it could turn. The carders gave the hairstyle fibers to the spinners. The spinners took the hairstyle fibers and stuck it in thread or thread and wrapped it around a coil or coil. The spinners gave the spinning fiber to the weavers. The weavers turned the thread threads into fabric. The weavers gave the cloth to the dyers. The dyers gave the color of the cloth bleaching or dyeing the cloth. Once the cloth had color, the merchant would pick up the fabric of the dyer and sell it. The system of rural houses had many advantages and disadvantages. The flying ferry and spinning jenny allowed textile workers in the cottage system to produce more fabric much faster; however, it cost a good amount of money ahead. The workers didn't make much money from the textiles they made. Therefore, agriculture remained the main way people made a living. Workers could work in their homes; However, rural houses used to be small, overcrowded and poorly ventilated. Without fresh air and ample space, working at home could be very uncomfortable. In those days, there was no electricity. People had to use candles and flashlights for light. Agriculture had to be done in daylight hours. Therefore, many textile workers had to work at night, where it was harder to see. In the rural sector, workers did not have to answer a boss. Workers control how quickly they worked and the quality of their work. Remember, however, that they had to grow it all day. They were very tired after a long hard day's work. Fatigue combined with poor candlelight affected the quantity and quality of his work. The cottage industry showed how many people could produce in their homes through spinning and fabric by hand. But the system of cottages could not keep up with the growing demand for textiles. Finally, new inventions and innovations changed the way textiles were made once again. At the end of the 18th century, a series of innovations changed the way textiles were produced. The rural industry eventually gave way to a new way of producing goods called the factory system. In 1769, Richard Arkwright invented the water frame. The water frame was a water-powered spinning machine. People no longer had to feed the machines in 1771, Arkwright installed the water frame in a cotton mill. This was the first of many factories built to keep machines and gather workers to run the machines and produce goods. This was the beginning of the factory system. The factory system began when entrepreneurs began hiring groups of people to produce goods using machines in a large building or or When the factory system began, women were primary workers. The turn at home had been considered women's work. The main reason why factory owners mostly hired women; However, it was because men still cultivated it as the main source of family income. Wives and daughters went to work in factories to maximize family income. As inventions such as the water frame facilitated production, factory owners began hiring children to work the machines in factories. Children could be paid far less than adults and could be punished more easily for mistakes. In some cases, children worked in factories to help bring more money for the family. Sometimes, the child became the bread winner because factory owners didn't want to pay higher wages to adults. In 1779, Samuel Crompton invented the spinning mule. The spinning mule was a loom that used the power of water to turn textile fibers into threads. This helped make the material faster. A worker could make fifty times more fabric in a day than he could ever before. The spinning mule needed a strong person to operate on it. This led men to factories for jobs, moving them away from agriculture. More and more inventions have helped to make the factory system more efficient. Efficient is to be able to produce the desired results without wasting materials, time or energy. In 1785, Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom. This was the first loom to be driven by steam power. The machines kept getting bigger, faster and more expensive. Soon, factories were built near areas where coal, iron and water were available. They used coal, iron and water a source of energy for machines. They also used waterways as channels to ship goods. Many people left farming to go to work in factories. With a large workforce and fast machines, factory owners were able to produce in too many incredible quantities of goods, which they would never have dreamed possible just decades earlier. The cost of mass-produced items were far less than handmade items. Factory owners no longer needed workers who were experts in textile manufacturing. With easy-to-use machines, they could hire people who were not skilled at working the machines. This helped reduce the cost of production, as factory owners could pay unskilled workers much less than qualified ones. The factory system had many advantages and disadvantages as well. Because products could be produced at lower costs, the price of many products fell. People could afford more and families more they could start enjoying some of the things that only the rich had enjoyed. Unfortunately, this was at the expense of factory workers. Factory workers worked long hours, for low pay, and unsafe and unhealthy conditions. Factory owners extended the workdays to twelve, fourteen and even fifteen hours of work a day. The factory system helped Britain become the largest Empire in the world. Of course, they wanted to keep the factory system inventions and innovations that led to it being a secret. A British law said no one could take the plans for the new machines out of the country, but this law was very difficult to enforce. Samuel Slater was a mechanic in Britain. He felt that the United States would pay a lot of money for plans to new machines. In 1789, Slater left Britain. I knew I would be wanted when he left. He couldn't take any of the plans with him - on paper. So he wouldn't be arrested, Slater memorized how the mill machines were made. In 1793, Slater built a mill in Rhode Island. This was the first successful textile mill in the United States. It was fed by water. Slater's wife also helped the mill. She made a new thread that wouldn't break so easily. This stronger thread made the mill run better and faster. The new factory was a great success. Soon other people were copying their ideas. Eli Whitney A major American inventor was Eli Whitney. Whitney was famous for being a weapons manufacturer and inventing cotton gin. In the early 19th century, all parts of a gun were handmade. This meant that each part could be a little different. If one part broke up, someone should do a new part by hand. This meant that getting parts could take a long time. Whitney thought that if the factories made the pieces, they would all be the same. Then, if a part broke, it would be much easier and faster to get a new one. This idea of interchangeable pieces had been thought by others before Whitney. But it made it popular. The idea of interchangeable parts would save a lot of money. Whitney used the idea of making weapons for the government. Soon, interchangeable pieces were being used for many different things. Small shops quickly became large factories. The Industrial Revolution and the factory system changed lives in the United States. Some people still cultivated in the United States. Others left agriculture and moved to cities. They have work in the new factories. This helped cities grow and change the face of the nation. Factory work in the United States had the same advantages and disadvantages as in Britain. The cost of goods fell in the United States just as it did in Britain, but at the expense of the worker. That didn't stop a lot of people from working there anyway. African Americans left the South in droves to find work after the Civil War. Many immigrants saw these jobs as an opportunity to make a new life in the United States. Before long, the Industrial Revolution and the factory system changed the United States as it had Britain. The factory system was the first stage of U.S. industrialization. Remember, industrialization is when the people of a country as your main way to make money and start manufacturing goods and services as your main way to make money. In fact, the factory system marked the beginning of the rise of the United States as a world power. As a class, we will read, discuss and answer the following questions. You can take notes to help you with Lesson chronicles if you like, but notes are not necessary.1. What was the factory system?2. Where did the factory system start?3. How did the factory system come to the United States?4. What were interchangeable parts?5. How did interchangeable pieces help produce things? 6. Why was the factory system the first step in American industrialization? As you read, the factory system was the first step in American industrialization. It was the rural house system, however, that made the factory system possible. In this small group activity, you will work together to complete the following graphic organizer by comparing and contrasting the rural house system and factory production system. Be ready to discuss your small group responses as a class. Write the lesson mission. Under the lesson mission, show that you have accomplished the goal of today's mission, answering the following question in PQA format. What was the American factory system and how did it lead to U.S. industrialization? Lesson Chronicles Table of Contents1. Unit 1 Overview Lesson - The Golden Age2. Unit 1 Overview lesson - Industrialization3. Lesson 1 - The Factory System of Your Name Today Lesson Date 1 – The SystemLesson Factory Mission: I can explain the American factory system and describe how it was developed and brought to the U.S. industrialization.The American factory system was \_\_\_\_ The American factory system was developed when \_\_\_\_ Congratulations! You have completed the lesson module 1 lesson! Module!

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