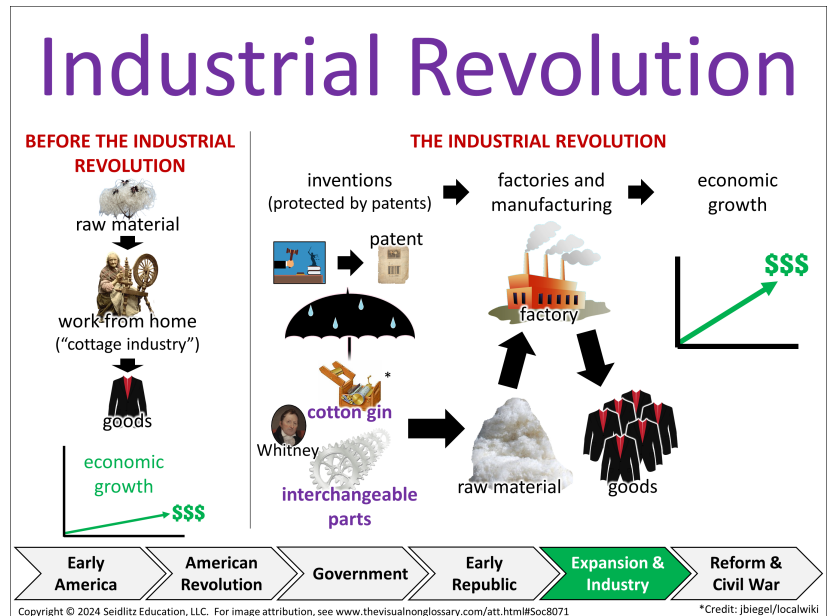


How Factories and Inventions Changed the U.S.

The purpose for reading is to understand how the shift from home-based work to factory production led to economic growth and how technological innovations like the cotton gin and interchangeable parts helped the U.S. develop its economy.

Pay Attention To:

- Industrial Revolution
- factories
- cotton gin
- interchangeable parts
- How factory production changed the economy
- How the U.S. became more independent



The **Industrial Revolution** started in Great Britain and came to the United States by the late 1700s. Before this time, most people made goods at home. This was called the "cottage industry." But new machines and tools changed how people worked. Goods could be made faster and in larger amounts, **leading to lower prices, new jobs, and production centers.**

The **cotton gin** and **interchangeable parts** were two important inventions. The **cotton gin** made cleaning cotton much faster. This helped cotton become a big crop in the South. **Interchangeable parts** helped people fix and build machines faster because the parts were all the same. These tools helped more goods get made.

As factories grew, many people moved to cities for jobs. This supported the **free enterprise system**, where people can run their own businesses and try to make money. With more competition, products got better and cost less.

The **Industrial Revolution** helped the United States grow. It changed the country from farming to building and making things. This helped the U.S. get ready to become

an industrial leader in the future.

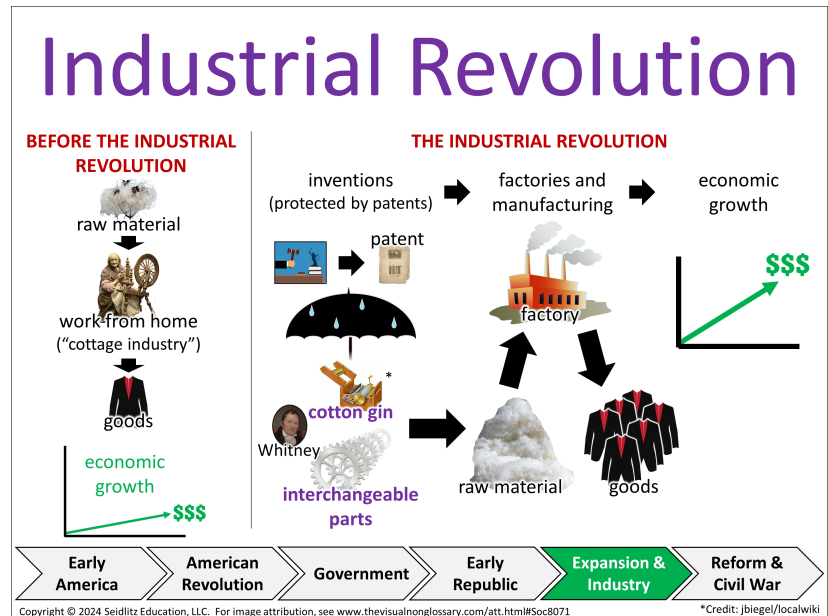


How Industrialization and Innovation Changed a Nation

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The **Industrial Revolution** began in Great Britain in the mid-1700s and spread to the United States by the late 1700s. Before this, most Americans lived in rural areas and made goods at home or in small workshops. This was known as the “cottage industry.” But new machines and inventions began to change how work was done. Goods could now be made faster and in larger amounts, **leading to lower prices, new jobs, and production centers.**

Two inventions played a big role: the **cotton gin** and **interchangeable parts**. The **cotton gin** helped clean cotton much faster than by hand. This made cotton a major crop in the South. **Interchangeable parts** allowed machines and tools to be repaired or built quickly by using identical components. These inventions supported the growth of manufacturing and increased the supply of goods.

As more factories were built, people moved to cities for work. This change supported the **free enterprise system**—an economy where businesses are privately owned and people can compete for profit. Entrepreneurs saw the chance to make

money by producing and selling goods. The competition helped improve products and lower prices.

Over time, the U.S. became known for its ability to produce goods quickly and efficiently. While the country was not yet the world's leading power, the **Industrial Revolution** laid the foundation for future economic strength. It helped transform the U.S. from a mostly farming society into a rising industrial force.

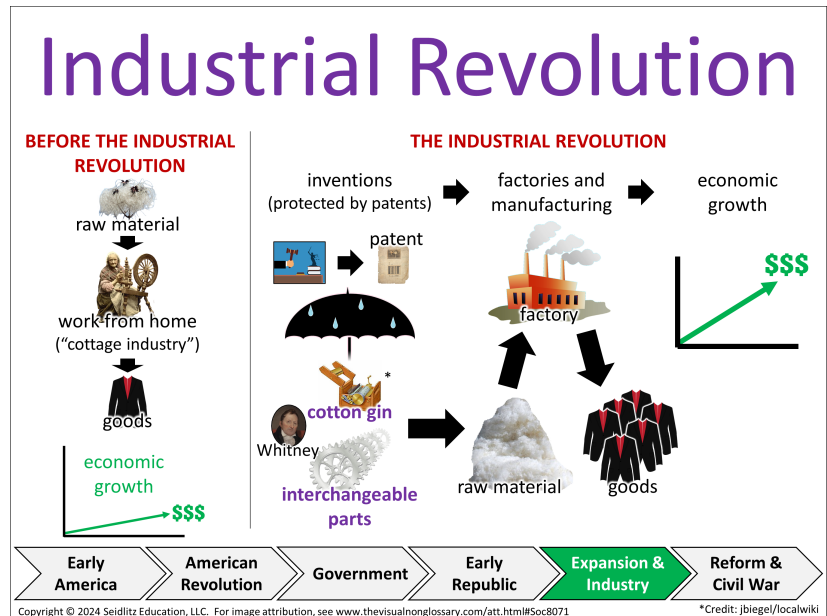


The Rise of American Industry

The purpose for reading is to understand how the shift from home-based work to factory production led to economic growth and how technological innovations like the cotton gin and interchangeable parts helped the U.S. develop its economy.

Pay Attention To:

- Industrial Revolution
- factories
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The **Industrial Revolution**, which began in Britain in the mid-18th century, reached the United States by the late 1700s. At that time, most Americans lived in rural communities and made goods by hand in their homes or small shops. Known as the "cottage industry," this way of life began to shift as new technologies made it possible to produce goods more efficiently. Factories began to replace home-based work as goods could be made faster and in larger quantities, **leading to lower prices, new jobs, and production centers.**

Key inventions such as the **cotton gin** and **interchangeable parts** helped drive this transformation. The **cotton gin** sped up the process of separating cotton fibers from seeds, which increased cotton production and expanded its role in the economy. **Interchangeable parts** allowed tools and machines to be assembled and repaired more easily, boosting productivity and consistency in manufacturing.

These innovations supported the development of the **free enterprise system** in the U.S., where private businesses compete in an open market. Entrepreneurs

invested in new industries, and consumers benefited from improved goods at lower prices. As factories multiplied, cities grew and the economy diversified beyond agriculture.

Though the U.S. was still developing, the **Industrial Revolution** laid the groundwork for the country's rise as an economic and **industrial** powerhouse in the decades to come.

