1. WHY BRITAIN?

• Canals, Rivers, and access to the OCEAN from all borders makes transporting GOODS easy.

• Lots of COAL to power STEAM ENGINES in TRAINS and FACTORIES.
2. DEMAND AND CAPITAL

- Skilled MECHANICS could meet the DEMAND for FACTORY MACHINES.

- Wealth from GLOBAL RESOURCES (sugar, tea, and slaves) allowed WEALTHY ENTREPRENEURS (someone who takes a risk by putting up CASH called CAPITAL) to invest in new factories.

- Someone who had enough money could start their own ENTERPRISE. (a business that made money in many ways like Railroads, or Mining)
3. ADVANCES IN TEXTILES

• BRITISH PEASANTS used to SPIN RAW COTTON into CLOTH and then SKILLED ARTISANS turned cloth into CLOTHES. (THIS WAS CALLED THE PUTTING-OUT SYSTEM)

• Two Advances in SPINNING and WEAVING COTTON CLOTH were the SPINNING JENNY and the FLYING SHUTTLE.

• The COTTON GIN was made by ELI WHITNEY in 1764, and now more cotton could be produced since the machine took out more SEEDS than humans could.
Cotton Gin and Spinning Jenny

This diagram shows how the cotton gin worked. Hooks on the cylinder removed the seeds from the cotton.

Did the cotton go through the brushes before or after the seeds were removed?
4. MOVING GOODS

• England built TURNPIKES (roads that charged travelers a fee or TOLL) and these linked different REGIONS of the nation.

• STEAM LOCOMOTIVES were huge FREIGHT TRAINS that RAW MATERIALS or FINISHED GOODS could travel over LAND, and this meant ENGLAND had another way to move goods instead of just by WATER.
5. BUSINESS CYCLE

• INVENTORS make MACHINES that could MASS PRODUCE GOODS, and this made goods COST LESS.

• Low prices led to a HUGE DEMAND for goods and this led to more FACTORIES opening and created more jobs for PEOPLE.