What do you remember about the miller and the baker? Who can name 3 tradespeople who help make bread. The next couple of days, you will be learning about tradespeople who help make clothes.

What do you <b>KNOW</b> about how clothing is made? What is it made out of? Who makes it? You can tell me things you know about how clothing is made today or how it was hade many years ago.	What do you <b>WONDER</b> about how clothing is made?	What did you <b>LEARN</b> about how clothing is made?
•	•	•

Today's read aloud will teach you about how cloth was made long ago in colonial towns. Most of the cloth used for our clothing today is made in factories with the help of big machines, but it hasn't always been that way.
Throughout most of history, there were no factories and no complex machines. Three hundred years ago in a colonial town, people made cloth by hand. In this read aloud, you will learn how people made cloth in the old days.





Today you will learn about two tradespeople, the spinner and the weaver, who helped with different steps in the process of making cloth. Listen carefully to find out more about today's topic: how cloth was made in colonial times.

Several hundred years ago, farmers made their own cloth from materials they gathered from their farms. Most farmers sheared wool from sheep they raised on their farms.



On a few farms where cotton was grown, farmer picked cotton from cotton plants that grew in their fields. The farmers' wives cleaned, combed, dyed, and spun this cotton or wool into thread before weaving it into cloth.



But this took a lot of time, so if they had several garments, or pieces of clothing to make, they could give their cotton or wool to tradespeople who made the cloth for them. Today we will learn about spinners and weavers, two types of tradespeople in town who had tools that helped them make more cloth at one time than a farmer and his family could make by themselves.



Many farmers used the wool of sheep to make cloth. Once a sheep's coat was thick, farmers would shave or shear off the wool with a sharp blade. The wool grew back, and the sheep were ready to be sheared again the following spring.



Let's take a close look at cotton, a plant grown on farms in Southern colonies along the coast. The cotton first had to be planted and then hand-picked from the plant. A cotton boll is the seed pod of the cotton plant.



Farmers plucked the white, stringlike cotton fibers found inside the cotton boll. The stalk of another plant, called flax, could also be picked apart into fibers that could be made into a cloth called linen.



Whether cotton or flax, farmers needed to clean the fibers to remove the seeds and dirt from these plant parts before using them to make cloth.



The first step in making cloth is to make the cotton, flax, or wool into thread. In this picture are some tools the farmer had at home that would help him do this.

After the cotton, flax, or wool was cleaned, it had to be combed with a tool called the carder.

 $\infty$ 



As you can see from this picture, hand carders look similar to cat or dog brushes. Women would use two carders at a time to brush the wool until all the fibers lined up in the same direction.



Once the fiber was combed, the women might due the cotton or wool different colors using juice from different plants or berries.

Dues back then were homemade too. They dipped the cotton or wool in the due, allowing it to soak up the colorful juices.



Dyeing was hard work and took a long time, so farmers usually skipped this step if they were making cloth at home. That's one reason why the clothing sewn at home from cloth made on the farm in those days was so plain, usually just a whitish-beige color.



It was a rare treat to buy colorful cloth in town.

Next, women making their own clothes at home used small wooden spindles like this one to twist the clean fibers into thread. Women turned the spindle by hand to make yarn that was much stronger than a single fiber of cotton, flax or wool.



What were the first two steps in making cloth from cotton, flax or wool?



If a farmer could afford it, he would buy a spinning wheel like this one for his wife. The spinning wheel allowed a woman to turn cotton, flax or wool fibers into yarn by twisting them together very tightly.



A spinning wheel could spin wool into thread much more quickly than a hand spindle. In rare cases, when a farmer was very wealthy or lived near a large town, he would buy thread from a spinner, a tradesperson who turned cotton, flax, or wool into thread using a spinning wheel.



The spinning wheel not only has a spindle attached to it, but it also has a big wheel and a foot pedal called a treadle. The spinner would step on the treadle to make the big wheel spin; this was called treadling.



See how the thread between the woman's left hand and the spindle has been spun into thread and is ready to be collected on the spindle? A large spinning wheel turned the spindle around quickly, allowing the spinner to make a lot of thread or yarn in one day.



One way that farmers and their families could save time was to buy yarn or thread from the spinner and then weave this thread into the cloth by hand at home. Or if they wanted to save even more time and effort, they could visit another tradesperson, the weaver, to make the cloth for them.



After the spinner made the yarn or thread, the weaver took over. The weaver's job was to weave the yarn or thread into cloth. If you look at the clothing you are wearing right now, you'll see that the cloth is actually made up of lots of little rows of threads, just like in this picture.

Some of these rows go up and down, and others go across. To do this, the weaver used a tool called a loom.

A typical loom had pedals that the weaver used to control the machine's parts. The weaver used a special piece called a shuttle to carry the strings back and forth from one side of the loom to the other. The newly made cloth was rolled up on the bolt underneath the loom.



So, after the cotton, flax, or wool is made into thread, what is the last step to make it into cloth?



Today, cloth is made in factories by machines, but these machines spin and weave just like the tradespeople did long ago. If you've ever been to a fabric store, you've seen many different types of fabric that have been made by machines.



So now you know how cotton, flax, and wool were woven into cloth by hand years ago, both at home and by the spinners and weavers in town.



Comprehension Questions:

Literal

PLease answer in complete sentences.

What is the main topic of the read-aloud?

Comprehension Questions:

Literal

PLease answer in complete sentences.

What plants could be used to make cloth? What animal also provided material for cloth?

Comprehension Questions:

iteral

PLease answer in complete sentences.

What is the tool that looks like a cat or dog brush that farmers used to comb the cotton, flax or wool into straight fibers? (carper)

Comprehension Questions:

PLease answer in PLETE SENTENCES.

Did farmers' wives often make colorful cloth at home? Why not?

Comprehension Questions:

PLease answer in OMPLETE SENTENCES.

We learned about two tools that could be used to speed up the process of making thread by spinning. Which tool was good for small jobs? (a Hand Spindle) Which tool was good for large jobs? (a spinning wheel)

Comprehension Questions:

PLease answer in COMPLETE SENTENCES.

What could you buy from a tradesperson who was a spinner? (yarn or thread) Could you buy cloth from a spinner? Why not?

Comprehension Questions:

Literal

PLEASE ANSWER IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.

What did a weaver do?

Comprehension Questions:

Literal

PLEASE ANSWER IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.

What machine did a weaver use to make large pieces of cloth? (a LOOM)

# Think Pair. Share.







I'm going to ask you a question. I will give you a minute to think about the question, and then I will ask you to turn to your neighbor and discuss the question. Finally I will call on several of you to share what you discussed with your partner.

## Think. Pair. Share.







Would you rather be a spinner or a weaver? Why?



Explicit Vocabulary Instruction

In the read aloud you heard, "If farmers had several garments to make, they could give their cotton or wool to tradespeople who made the cloth for them."

Say the word **garments** with me. Whisper garments to the ceiling. Whisper garments to your neighbor. Let's clap it out.

Garments are pieces of clothing you wear.

When you take clothing to the dry cleaners, they count how many garments you brought to have cleaned.

Tell me an example of something you think is a garment. Use the word garment when you tell about it.

"\_\_\_\_\_ is a garment."

What's the word we have been talking about?

/ / / / / /

Let's clap it out.

I am going to anme some items. If you think the items are garments, thumbs up. If it is not a garment, thumbs down.

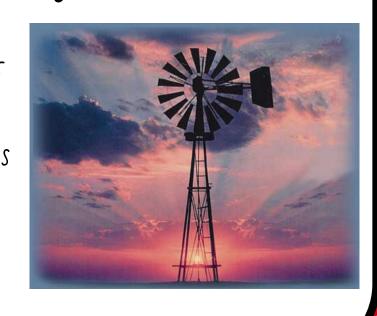
dresses

Many popular nursery rhymes are about the work that tradespeople did in towns a long time ago. We will read and discuss four nursery rhymes about tradespeople who made bread or cloth.

Who can tell me what a miller did? What did a baker do? What did the spinner do? What did a weaver do?

We are going to echo read these nursery rhymes. You will remember that we did the echo technique before. It is where I say or sing a line and then you repeat what I said. First I'll read the whole rhyme aloud, then I'll read it line by line for you to echo me. When I stop, you repeat what I said.

The first rhyme is about a mill that makes flour, but instead of a water mill, it features a windmill, a large wheel that spins when the wind blows. Mills could be used to grind corn kernels as well as grains of wheat.



Blow, wind, blow; and go, mill, go,
That the miller may grind his corn;
That the baker may take it,
And into rolls make it
And send us some hot in the morn.



The next rhyme can be recited as a hand clapping game. You probably played this game when you were a baby or played it with a baby. This rhyme describes a baker who is working with dough, patting it, rolling it, and marking it before baking it. What does a baker use to roll the dough?



Pat-a-cake,
Pat-a-cake,
Baker's man.
Bake me a cake as fast as you can;
Roll it and pat it and mark it with a B,
And put it in the oven for baby and me.



The next two rhymes are about making cloth. What materials were used to make cloth? Where did wool come from? White sheep's wool could be dyed to make any color.
Black wool was not as valuable because it could not be dyed into other colors. You will recognize this rhyme, from when we studied rhymes at the beginning of the year.



Baa, baa, black sheep,
Have you an wool?
Yes, sir, yes, sir,
Three bags full.
One for my master, and one for my dame,
And one for the little boy who lives down the lane.



The next rhyme is about a weaver using a loom. When using a loom, the weaver passed a shuttle back and forth to weave across the rows of thread. As the weaver passed the shuttle back and forth, his loom would make a clickety-clack noise. This nursery rhyme is about an old weaver named John and his wife, Maud, who liked the sound the shuttles made going across the loom.



Down in a cottage lives Weaver John,
And a happy old John is he.
Maud is the name of his dear old dame,
And a blessed old dame is she.
Whickity, whickity, click and clack,
How the shuttles do dance and sing.
Here they go, there they go, forth and back,
And a whackity song they sing.

