In 1785, Edmund Cartwright patented a power loom, which used water power to speed up the weaving process, making the power loom the predecessor to the modern power loom. The first power loom was developed by Edmund Cartwright in 1784 and completed in 1785. Edmund Cartwright was an English inventor and is known for his contributions to the industrialization of weaving. The power loom revolutionized the organization of all textile production. The power loom is a mechanized device used to weave threads into cloth. At the age of 23, he invented his first loom for lace manufacture. Bigelow followed this with other power looms for weaving a variety of figured cloth. A power loom is a mechanical device used to weave threads into cloth, and was one of the key developments in mechanization of the textile industry. The power loom reduced demand for skilled handweavers, initially causing reduced wages and unemployment. Oswaldtwistle - Wikipedia

The people of Oswaldtwistle were involved in the power loom riots of 1826. The mechanisation of the textile industry (with the introduction of looms powered by steam engines from the 1820s onwards) resulted in redundancies, low wages, and starvation. On 26 April, a large number of cotton workers attacked the factory in White Ash (Brookside Mill) in Oswaldtwistle, about a mile south of Rawtenstall. The riot was one of the first recorded labour disturbances in Britain, and was seen as a catalyst for the Luddite movement.

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Scope and Sequence Unit 1 - Introduction to Coding In the first unit of the Introduction to Coding course, students are introduced to the power of coding, what programs are, how to think like a computer, hardware and software, inputs and outputs, and the historical significance of the abacus. Unit 2 - Basics of Coding The Basics of Coding unit delves into the concepts of a...