

1. The process begins with the sheep (*toy sheep, puppet or fleece*). Special breeds were raised for their wool.
2. The wool is sheared off the sheep with shears (*scissors*).
3. The fleece (*small piece of raw wool*) is thick, tangled and smells of lanolin. This lanolin feels greasy and acts as a waterproof protection.
4. Clean/scour the wool (soap)
5. The fleece is picked clean of sticks, twigs and bits of plant material and then untangled or carded using carders (*dog grooming brushes*).
6. The untangled wool is called rolags or rolls (*sample of carded wool*).
7. These rolls are twisted using a *drop spindle*.
8. This forms yarn that is wound onto bobbins or into skeins (*ball or skein of white yarn*).
9. When different colors of yarn were desired, the skeins were placed in a dye bath (*pot with dye packet*).
10. The skein absorbed the dye, and the color was set in the yarn (*colored skein of yarn*).
11. The colored yarn was then knitted into pieces with *knitting needles*.
12. These pieces were sewn together to make a *sweater*.

1. Shear - to remove fleece from sheep
2. Scour - to clean greasy wool
3. Card - to disentangle wool
4. Dye - to add color
5. Spin - to twist fiber into yarn
6. Knit - to intertwine yarn loops with needles
7. Crochet - to use a hook to interlock yarn into fabric
8. Weave - to interlace threads
9. Felt - to mat fibers together