# Cottonopolis - What is great about Greater Manchester?

## Timeline

**1764 Bridgewater Canal**
The Bridgewater Canal, often regarded as Britain's first canal, is opened on 17th July 1761

**1760s Spinning Jenny**
The Spinning Jenny is invented - this produces yarn quickly and is used in factories

**1769 The Steam Engine**
James Watt improves the steam engine and this begins to be used to power trains, steamboats and factories

**1769 The Water Frame**
Richard Arkwright invents the Water Frame which uses water power to spin cotton into yarn quickly and easily

**1830 Liverpool - Manchester**
The Liverpool to Manchester railway opens and is the first example of a modern railway. The 'Rocket' travels along the line at the opening ceremony on September 15th

**1833 Labour Laws**
A law is passed banning children from working in textile mills and banning 13-18 year olds from working more than 69 hours per week

**1875 Chimney Sweeps**
A new law prevents young boys being sent up chimneys to sweep them

## Glossary

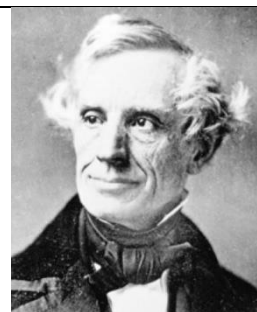| agriculture | farming the land or cattle |
|---|---|
| canal | a long, narrow strip of water for transport of people or goods |
| cotton gin | a machine that separates seeds from raw cotton fibres |
| industrial | the action of making goods and services for sale |
| Industrial Revolution | the transformation from agriculture to industry |
| industry | the action of making goods and services for sale |
| labour | productive work done for wages |
| merchant | businessperson taking part in trading |
| mill | a building used to make a product e.g. cotton |
| Spinning Jenny | an early spinning machine with multiple spindles |
| steam engine | engine in which heat is used to raise steam which turns a turbine or makes a piston move |
| textile | product made by weaving or knitting fibres |
| urbanisation | the growth of cities |

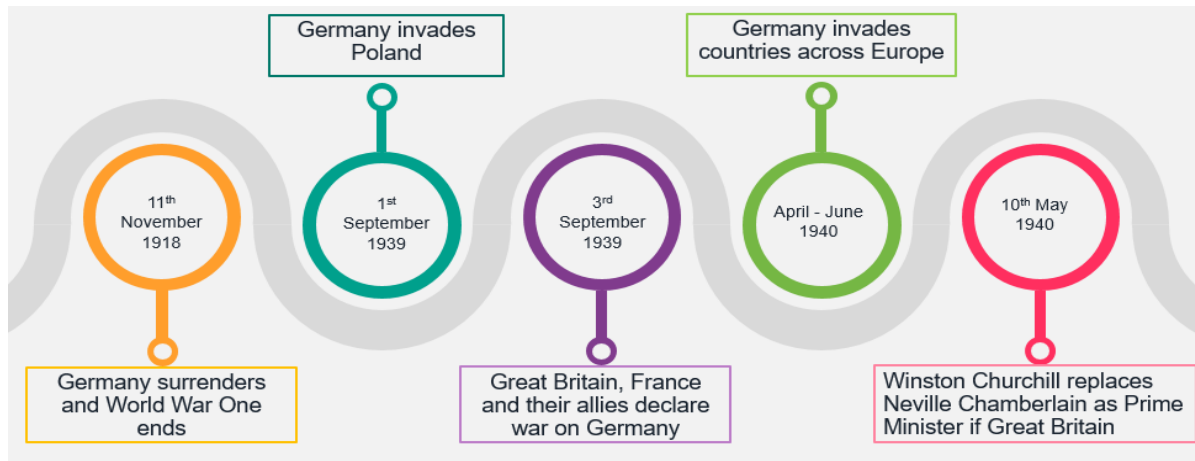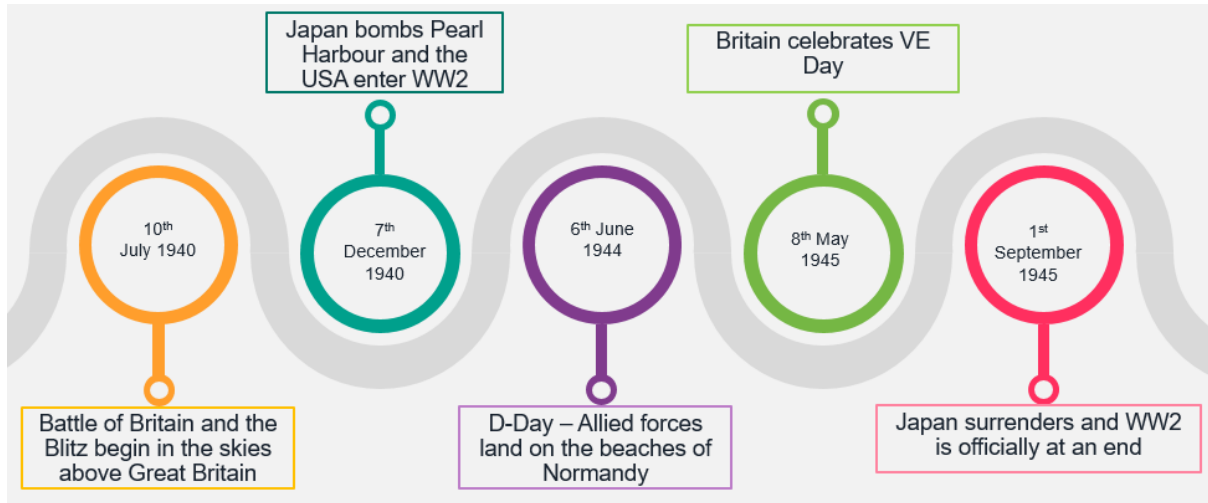| George Stephenson - railway pioneer | Emmeline Pankhurst - leader of the suffragettes | Duke of Bridgewater - built the Bridgewater Canal | Samuel Morse - inventor of the telegraph | Queen Victoria - monarch of Great Britain from 1837 - 1901 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Quarry Bank Mill was a cotton mill built by Samuel Greg and John Massey in 1784. It initially used water power but then switched to steam power to power the machines spinning cotton. The mill employed child apprentices who lived at the mill and Samuel Gregg formed a community of his workers, providing houses and a school.

## Timeline

**Germany invades Poland**
- **11th November 1918** — Germany surrenders and World War One ends
- **1st September 1939**
- **3rd September 1939** — Great Britain, France and their allies declare war on Germany
- **April - June 1940** — Germany invades countries across Europe
- **10th May 1940** — Winston Churchill replaces Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister if Great Britain

- **10th July 1940** — Battle of Britain and the Blitz begin in the skies above Great Britain
- **7th December 1940** — Japan bombs Pearl Harbour and the USA enter WW2
- **6th June 1944** — D-Day – Allied forces land on the beaches of Normandy
- **8th May 1945** — Britain celebrates VE Day
- **1st September 1945** — Japan surrenders and WW2 is officially at an end

**Key figures:**

Winston Churchill

Adolf Hitler

Neville Chamberlain
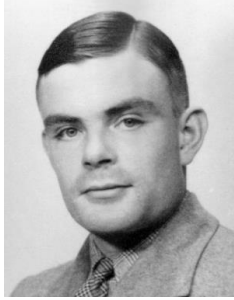
Joseph Stalin

Franklin D Roosevelt

George VI

## Art



Henry Moore (1898 – 1986) was one of the most influential artists of the twentieth century. At the outbreak of war in 1939, he was recruited as an official war artist. He produced many famous drawings of people sheltering in the London Underground during the Blitz.



## Other

| Other | |
|---|---|
| Air Raid | An attack by aeroplanes dropping bombs |
| Air Raid Shelter | A building to protect people from bombs – Morrison/Anderson |
| Blackout | Wartime ban on street lights and other lights at night |
| Blitz | German air-raids from the German Blitzkreig which means lightning war |
| Evacuee | Someone who was moved from a danger area to a safer place |
| Gas Mask | A face mask to protect people against poison gas |
| Nazi | Short for National Socialist Party – a follower of Hitler was also called a Nazi |
| Rationing | Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other goods |
| Refugee | A person forced to leave their home, often by war |

## Design Technology



Alan Turing (1912 - 1954) was a cryptographer who worked at Bletchley Park during WW2. He was a key figure in deciphering the German enigma code and his efforts shortened the war. After the war, he worked at the University of Manchester and was involved in the programming of the earliest computers.

The German Enigma machines were designed to encrypt messages sent between German UBoats and Navy vessels. The breaking of the enigma codes allowed messages to be intercepted and read.