

Year 4: Local History Greater Manchester

Key Learning

Historically Greater Manchester was split in to boroughs between Lancashire and Cheshire.

In 1974, the metropolitan boroughs of Greater Manchester as it is today were established.



1858 — Emmeline Pankhurst was born in Manchester. Her parents were wealthy and active within politics.

Pankhurst noticed that women were treated differently to men and was motivated to make a change.

She founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU).

Pankhurst is remembered for her hard work with the WSPU in the fight to help get British women the right to vote.



A statue honouring Pankhurst and her achievements is in St Peter's Square Manchester.

It is the first statue of a woman in Manchester since Queen Victoria's over 100 years ago.

The Peterloo Massacre:

1819- King George III on throne. Cavalry charged at gp of 60,000 peaceful protestors in Manchester. 6 were killed. At the time only wealthy land-owners could vote so people had no voice.

Protestors were led by S Bamford. Manchester became important nationally after the event for corn prices. Evidence still here today eg Corn Halls



In 1996, the IRA bombed Manchester City Centre. They wanted to put pressure on the British Government to withdraw forces from Northern Ireland so that Ireland could be united as a country.



In 2002, Manchester hosted the Commonwealth Games very successfully.

The legacy of these games is that the venues built and refurbished then are still in use today.

Manchester is

Music

well known for its music scene, both classical and rock. It is the home of the world famous Halle Orchestra, and many rock groups, including Oasis, Joy Division and the Stone Roses.



Manchester was heavily bombed in WW2 with Old Trafford badly damaged. Manchester City allowed them to use their ground, Maine Road, to play their games.

Manchester became a football superpower in the 1950s. Despite the Munich Air Disaster, Manchester United went on to become one of the worlds most famous clubs.

Key Vocabulary

Cotton Mill	A cotton mill is a building that houses spinning or weaving machinery for the production of yarn or cloth from cotton
Water Wheel	A water wheel is a machine for converting the energy of flowing or falling water into useful forms of power, often in a watermill.
Invention	Something that has been invented. A new idea usually designed to make a task simpler.
Victorian	From the period relating to the reign of Queen Victoria.
Industrialisation	The Industrial Revolution rapidly gained pace during Victoria's reign because of the power of steam. Victorian engineers developed bigger, faster and more powerful machines that could run whole factories.

Significant People/Places

Emmeline Pankhurst

Born in Manchester. Campaigned for rights and votes for women.



Samuel Bamford

Led the people at the Peterloo Massacre. Born in Manchester, reformer, poet.



Greater Manchester

Made up of 10 boroughs.

