

**Rise and Fall of a Knowledge Crucible : the Tale of Two Cities**

*territories and memory:* The cities of Liverpool and Manchester are not far apart and have shared a consistent rivalry based on economic and industrial competition. The two cities continue to be strong regional rivals in many ways, and yet share quite a common path.

	How did Manchester and Liverpool, the cradle of British knowledge, fall into desuetude and are now resurging?
At the end of the Unit, I will	Decided on which place is worth living the most (and maybe will have been on a trip with my class)
What vocabulary will I need ?	Trade triangular trade industrialisation
What grammatical structure will I need ?	Conseil prétérit present perfect
What documents will be used ?	<p><b>1- Liverpool, the triangular trade platform</b>            1a- The language of the past?, an activity based on International-Slavery-Museum            1b- The start of trade and Liverpool's place, a historical background, <i>International Slavery Museum, Liverpool</i>            1c- Liverpool and the slave trade , <i>History, Trade in enslaved African people</i>, www.bbc.co.uk, 2023</p> <p><b>2- Manchester the birthplace of the industrial Revolution</b>            2a- Manchester, cotton and the transatlantic slave trade, www.scienceandindustrymuseum.org.uk            2b- A short history of Manchester the rise and fall of cottonopolis Adapted from <i>confidentials.com</i>, 2024            2c- Cotton hub, a genially by profillegrand78 + exercice</p> <p><b>3- Manchester, Liverpool, the crucible of knowledge</b>            3a- Mancurian and Liverpudlians, (who are usually called Scousers) Hall of Fame            3b – Alan Turin, a genius with a complex personal life, video by Biography, 2019</p> <p><b>4- The tale of a Football land</b>            4a- Tale of two Manchesters- United, City's ever-changing rivalry Luis Miguel Echegaray www.espn.co.uk-football/story- 2023            4b- Where it All Began: The Rivalry Between Liverpool and Everton Football Clubs An article from <i>dixiedean-hotel.co.uk/blog</i>            4c- A Rough Guide to Why Liverpool and Manchester United Hate Each Other, Ryan Bailey, <i>bleacherreport.com</i>, September 24, 2013</p> <p><b>5- The tale of two cities</b></p>

	<p>5a- Manchester gentrification, <a href="https://images.cartoonstock.com/">https://images.cartoonstock.com/</a></p> <p>5b- Liverpool launches #BinTheButt campaign to protect River Mersey</p> <p>5c- <u>Liverpool file</u></p> <p>5c1- 10 things Manchester is famous for, <a href="https://www.bishopsmove.com">https://www.bishopsmove.com</a> 4 december 2023</p> <p>5c2-4- Maps of Liverpool</p> <p>5c4 – 12- photos of the City</p> <p>5d- <u>Manchester File</u></p> <p>5d1-10 things Manchester is famous for <a href="https://essentialstudentliving.com">https://essentialstudentliving.com</a>, feb 2023</p> <p>5d2 – 3- Maps of Manchester</p> <p>5d4 – 10- photos of the City</p>
What will I learn about ?	<p>How those two cities growth is mainly due to the cotton industry and its ramification,</p> <p>how they have managed to bring take a new road</p> <p>how they still remain competitors</p>
Final Task : EE	<p>As a real estate agent, you try and convince your client to live in either city, in a specific place. Explain the reasons of your choice.</p> <p>As a real estate client, you have decided to accept to buy a place as proposed by your agent. Explain the reason of your choice.</p>

### INSTRUCTION FOR YOUR FINAL TASK :

- 1- Votre Tâche Finale se déroulera en deux parties: une interaction et une expression écrite
- 2- Les personnes parties en voyage **devront** agrémenter de photos leur EE. Les autres **pourront** faire de même.
- 3- Les rôles seront attribués au hasard le jour J: en fonction du barème reçu, vous serez **soit** un agent immobilier, **soit** un client.
- 4- Vous devrez faire référence à au moins une personne en particulier
- 5- Il faudra s'appuyer sur des éléments vus ou étudiés en classe

#### Rise and Fall of a Knowledge Crucible : the Tale of Two Cities

As a **real estate agent**, you try and convince your client to live in either city, in a specific place. Explain the reasons of your choice.

	Qualité du contenu	Pt score	Expression orale en interaction	Pt score	Correction de la langue orale	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score
<b>C2</b>	j'ai rendu de <b>fines nuances</b> de sens en rapport avec le <b>sujet complexe</b> . J'ai su développé et articulé les arguments de mes camarades et les miens.	<b>30</b>	J'ai <b>interagi avec aisance et spontanéité</b> et <b>contribué habilement à la construction de l'échange</b> , y compris en exploitant des références	<b>30</b>	J'ai <b>utilisé</b> avec une bonne maîtrise <b>tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible</b> , de façon à être toujours	<b>30</b>	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un <b>vaste répertoire lexical</b> incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des	<b>30</b>

C1+		25	(inter)culturelles et sur un sujet complexe.	25	intelligible, même <b>sur un sujet complexe</b> .	25	<b>nuances de formulation</b> et des structures variées même <b>sur un sujet complexe</b> .	25
C1	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un écrit <b>fluide et convaincant, étayé</b> par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents, en démontrant un usage maîtrisé de moyens linguistiques de structuration et d'articulation de l'ensemble des arguments donnés.	20	J'ai <b>interagi avec aisance et contribué habilement à la construction de l'échange</b> , y compris en exploitant des références (inter)culturelles. J'avais beaucoup de propositions différentes à faire à mon client	20	J'ai <b>utilisé</b> avec une assez bonne maîtrise <b>tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible</b> , de façon à être toujours intelligible. Les rares erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	20	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un <b>vaste répertoire lexical</b> incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des <b>nuances de formulation</b> et des structures variées.	20
C1-		15		15		15		15
B2+		12		12		12		12
B2	J'ai traité le sujet de façon <b>claire, détaillée et globalement efficace</b> . J'ai varié mes arguments et j'ai fait une proposition construite et aboutie à mon client, j'ai expliqué les raisons de mon choix de façon claire et éclairée.	10	J'ai <b>argumenté et cherché à convaincre</b> . J'ai réagi avec pertinence et <b>relancé la discussion</b> , j'ai approfondi mes arguments, qui étaient variés et approfondi. Je me suis intéressé à mon client, j'ai su anticiper ses besoins	10	<b>Mon accent subit</b> l'influence d'autres langues mais <b>n'entrave pas l'intelligibilité</b> . Mes erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à malentendu.	10	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés assez fluides, l'étendue de min lexique <b>est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations</b> .	10
B2-		8		8		8		8
B1+		6		6		6		6
B1	j'ai traité le sujet de façon <b>intelligible et relativement développée</b> . J'ai essayé de varier mes arguments mais je ne connaissais mon sujet que superficiellement. Je n'ai pas été assez abouti dans a proposition.	5	J'ai <b>engagé, soutenu et clos une conversation simple sur des sujets familiers</b> . J'ai fait référence à des aspects du cours de façon pertinente. J'ai su m'appuyer dessus pour comprendre les attentes de mon client	5	Je m' <b>exprime de manière intelligible</b> malgré l'influence d'autres langues. J'ai une bonne <b>maîtrise des structures simples</b> .	5	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont <b>l'étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et répétitions</b> .	5
B1-/A2+		4		4		4		4
A2	j'ai traité le sujet, ma <b>production est courte</b> (moins de 150 mots) et l'argumentation est trop superficielle. La proposition que je fais à mon client est trop floue, pas assez aboutie, je ne nomme pas mon client clairement.	3	J'ai <b>répondu et réagi de manière simple</b> . Je n'avais pas beaucoup d'arguments, je me répétais beaucoup. Mes questions n'étaient pas très pertinentes et ne me permettaient pas de cerner les demandes.	3	Je m' <b>exprime de manière suffisamment claire</b> pour être compris, <b>mais la compréhension requiert un effort de mes interlocuteurs</b> .	3	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un <b>répertoire lexical limité</b> .	3
A1	<b>J' ai simplement amorcé une production écrite en lien avec le sujet.</b>	1	<b>La communication repose sur la répétition et la reformulation.</b>	1	J'ai <b>utilisé un répertoire très limité</b> d'expressions et de mots mémorisés de façon compréhensible.	1	J'ai produit des énoncés intelligibles malgré un <b>lexique très limité</b> .	1

### Rise and Fall of a Knowledge Crucible : the Tale of Two Cities

As a real estate client, you have decided to accept to buy a place as proposed by your agent. Explain the reason of your choice.

	Qualité du contenu	Pt score	Expression orale en interaction	Pt score	Correction de la langue orale	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score
C2	j'ai rendu de <b>fines nuances</b> de sens en rapport avec le	30	J'ai <b>interagi avec aisance et spontanéité</b> et	30	J'ai <b>utilisé</b> avec une bonne maîtrise <b>tout</b>	30	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un	30

C1+	<b>sujet complexe.</b> J'ai su développé et articulé les arguments de mes camarades et les miens.	25	<b>contribué habilement à la construction de l'échange</b> , y compris en exploitant des références (inter)culturelles et sur un sujet complexe.	25	<b>l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible</b> , de façon à être toujours intelligible, même <b>sur un sujet complexe.</b>	25	<b>vaste répertoire lexical</b> incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des <b>nuances de formulation</b> et des structures variées même <b>sur un sujet complexe.</b>	25
C1	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un écrit <b>fluide et convaincant, étayé</b> par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents, en démontrant un usage maîtrisé de moyens linguistiques de structuration et d'articulation de l'ensemble des arguments donnés.	20	J'ai <b>interagi avec aisance et contribué habilement à la construction de l'échange</b> , y compris en exploitant des références (inter)culturelles. J'avais une idée très claire de mes attentes, couplée à une forte connaissance de la ville et du quartier qui m'intéressait et j'ai su l'exprimer.	20	J'ai <b>utilisé</b> avec une assez bonne maîtrise <b>tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible</b> , de façon à être toujours intelligible. Les rares erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	20	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un <b>vaste répertoire lexical</b> incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des <b>nuances de formulation</b> et des structures variées.	20
C1-		15		15		15		15
B2+		12		12		12		12
B2	J'ai traité le sujet de façon <b>claire, détaillée et globalement efficace.</b>	10	J'ai <b>argumenté et cherché à convaincre.</b> J'ai réagi avec pertinence et <b>relancé la discussion</b> , j'ai approfondi mes arguments, qui étaient variés et approfondi. J'ai su répondre à l'ensemble des questions posée et relancé les discussions de façon pertinente.	10	<b>Mon accent subit</b> l'influence d'autres langues mais <b>n'entrave pas l'intelligibilité.</b> Mes erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à malentendu.	10	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés assez fluides, l'étendue de min lexique <b>est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations.</b>	10
B2-	J'ai varié mes arguments et j'ai fait preuve d'une réelle réflexion autour de mon choix, j'ai su mettre en balance plusieurs propositions pour justifier ma décision finale	8		8		8		8
B1+		6		6		6		6
B1	j'ai traité le sujet de façon <b>intelligible et relativement développée.</b> J'ai essayé de varier mes arguments mais je ne connaissais mon sujet que superficiellement. Je n'ai expliqué que partiellement les raisons de mon choix	5	J'ai <b>engagé, soutenu et clos une conversation simple sur des sujets familiers.</b> J'ai fait référence à des aspects du cours de façon construite. J'ai su m'appuyer dessus pour expliquer mes attentes.	5	Je m' <b>exprime de manière intelligible</b> malgré l'influence d'autres langues. J'ai une bonne <b>maîtrise des structures simples.</b>	5	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont <b>l'étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et répétitions.</b>	5
B1-/A2+		4		4		4		4
A2	j'ai traité le sujet, ma <b>production est courte</b> (moins de 150 mots) et l'argumentation est trop superficielle. Les raisons que j'évoque sont trop vagues, répétitives, peu fondées. Je ne nomme pas mon agent	3	J'ai <b>répondu et réagi de manière simple.</b> Je n'avais pas beaucoup d'arguments, je me répétais beaucoup. Mes réponses étaient trop vagues pour permettre de cerner les demandes.	3	Je m' <b>exprime de manière suffisamment claire</b> pour être compris, <b>mais la compréhension requiert un effort de mes interlocuteurs.</b>	3	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un <b>répertoire lexical limité.</b>	3
A1	<b>J' ai simplement amorcé une production écrite en lien avec le sujet.</b>	1	<b>La communication repose sur la répétition et la reformulation.</b>	1	J'ai <b>utilisé un répertoire très limité</b> d'expressions et de mots mémorisés de façon compréhensible.	1	J'ai produit des énoncés intelligibles malgré un <b>lexique très limité.</b>	1

## 1- Liverpool, the triangular trade platform

### 1a- The language of the past?, an activity based on International-Slavery-

## Museum

Groupwork: travail sur les mots donnés et définition. Choix d'une dizaine qu'ils classent: selon eux lesquels définissent le mieux ce qu'ils connaissent du triangular trade  
mettre en // la photo

### 1b- The start of trade and Liverpool's place, a historical background, *International Slavery Museum, Liverpool*

travail de lecture et de repérage du texte,

résumé en 5 questions : les questions sont rédigées sur deux feuilles.

Une feuille circule: choix de deux questions sur chaque questionnaire (les recopier sur la feuille que l'on a gardé)

puis recap: on n'a le droit de ne garder que 8 questions au total

recopiage des questions au propre, dernière lecture puis recap à partir des questions qui sont de nouveau échangées

### 1c- Liverpool and the slave trade , *History, Trade in enslaved African people, www.bbc.co.uk*, 2023

appropriation puis mise en // avec illustration



## 2-Manchester the Birthplace of the Industrial Revolution

2a- Manchester, cotton and the transatlantic slave trade,

[www.scienceandindustrymuseum.org.uk](http://www.scienceandindustrymuseum.org.uk)

mind mapping, appropriation texte et enjeux - recap en commun

2b- A short history of Manchester the rise and fall of cottonopolis Adapted from *confidentials.com*, 2024

2c- Cotton hub, a genially by profillegrand78

<https://view.genially.com/66d2c98a9c5024c4c0a8bdd4/interactive-content-genially-sans-titre>

travail de présentation des photos à partir du genially.

Possibilité de prévoir de les présenter dans l'ordre que l'on souhaite, tout le monde dans le groupe doit avoir un temps de parole à peu près égale mais doit respecter une tonalité

1- Content - feeling satisfied and at ease.

2- Excited - showing enthusiasm and eagerness.

3- Grateful - feeling thankful or appreciative.

4- Hopeful - feeling optimistic about the future

5- enthusiastic – feeling very intense and eager, passionate

6- Guilty - feeling responsible or regretful for a wrong action.

7- Confused - feeling uncertain or unclear about something.

- 8- Bored - feeling uninterested or unengaged.
- 9- Nostalgic - feeling a sentimental longing for the past.
- 10- Jealous - feeling resentment against a rival or envy of someone else's success.
- 11- Melancholy - feeling deep, pensive sadness.
- 12- Skeptical - feeling doubtful or questioning.
- 13- Surprised - feeling caught off guard by something unexpected.
- 14- in a hurry – with a sense of urgency

### **3- Manchester, Liverpool, the crucible of knowledge**

#### **3a- Mancurian and Liverpoolians, (who are usually called Scousers) Hall of Fame**

Many famous people come from both Manchester and Liverpool. Will you be able to match their name to their biography? Their biography to their picture ? And finally the city they come from?

Appropriation de sa feuille en pairwork: certaines info sont données, d'autres sont vides => pas le droit d'avoir sa feuille sous les yeux, uniquement les info reçues.

Travail ensuite en mode speed dating, en deux par deux, changement toute les 3 minutes pendant un quart d'heure.

Les binômes originaux se remettent ensemble et essaie de reconstituer les infos.

Vidéo projeter les photos au tableau

recommencer l'exercice si besoin puis kahoot for le fun

#### **3b – Alan Turin, a genius with a complex personal life, video by Biography, 2019**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MidJR581irA>

CO sous format de prise de note

question réponses

#### **3c- mouvement sociaux et progrès**

#### **4- The tale of a football nation**

4a- Tale of two Manchesters- United, City's ever-changing rivalry Luis Miguel Echegaray  
[www.espn.co.uk-football/story-2023](http://www.espn.co.uk-football/story-2023)

4b- Where it All Began: The Rivalry Between Liverpool and Everton Football Clubs An article from  
[dixiedean-hotel.co.uk/blog](http://dixiedean-hotel.co.uk/blog)

4c- A Rough Guide to Why Liverpool and Manchester United Hate Each Other, Ryan Bailey,  
[bleacherreport.com](http://bleacherreport.com), September 24, 2013

distribution des textes, appropriations en pairwork d'un texte au hasard

puis discussion autour des 3 textes, récupération des informations et rédaction sur le thème "A journey in football history" écriture sous forme de blog ou d'article à destination d'être publiée dans un journal scolaire avec une illustration à fournir (compélter sur pearltree)

#### **5- The tale of two cities**

5a- Manchester gentrification,

<https://images.cartoonstock.com/>

5b- Liverpool launches #BinTheButt campaign to protect River Mersey

montrer les deux images et demander à chaque groupe d'élèv de donner des mots en lien avec les images, en donner 4/5 à chaque fois puis faire circuler les feuilles quand il y en a une 20taine de ots, le groupe final doit en garder que 10

puis choix d'une feuille sur deux, redistribué et à charge pour chaque groupe de réfléchir à une analyse de l'image avec les problèmes soulevés pour chaque ville et les solutions proposées perspective d'avenir

préparation de la TF:

5c- Liverpool file

5c1- 10 things Manchester is famous for, <https://www.bishopsmove.com> 4 december 2023

5c2-4- Maps of Liverpool

5c5 – 12- photos of the City

5d- Manchester File

5d1- 10 facts about Liverpool, Chloe Carr <https://essentialstudentliving.com>, feb 2023

5d2 - 4- Maps of Liverpool

5d5 – 11- photos of the City

donner du temps aux élèves pour réfléchir aux questions à poser la TF, afin de définir au mieux les besoins de leurs camarades

puis distribution des dossiers, réflexion autour de ce qui correspondrait le mieux aux besoins des élèves => TI pour préparer au mieux la TF. Des recherches plus poussée sur les

Si élèves concernés par le voyage, ils devront agrémenter leur TF de photos prise sur place.

## 1- Liverpool, the triangular trade platform



### b- The start of trade and Liverpool's place, a historical background

In the 16th and 17th centuries Africa was very different from how it is today with many

countries and regions very unlike the ones there are now. The many regions had connections through trade, the spread of religion, and migration but were mainly distinct and separate from each other.

Europeans and sub-Saharan Africans exchanged goods for hundreds of years along ancient trade routes. In the 16th century European ships began to make regular journeys to West Africa and to form trading relationships with the people there. The different African kingdoms were sophisticated societies, with defined structures, rules, and cultural practices. African craftspeople had a long tradition of creating both beautiful and functional goods. Their metalworkers used techniques in advance of their European counterparts. Music was an integral part of West African cultures. A huge variety of instruments were played at social and religious occasions, as well as for entertainment. Sophisticated systems of worship and spiritual belief formed a regular part of daily life. Initially it was the beautiful handmade pieces that the European traders sought from Africa, goods of carved ivory and wood. However events and discoveries in the New World of the Americas changed that trading relationship.

The transatlantic slave trade came into being because Europeans needed workers for their colonies in the Americas. The Europeans exploited the African systems of slavery and transformed it into a large-scale structured system. In this human beings were treated as property to be traded and forced to labour without any rights at all. The European colonists in the Americas realised that the land was suitable for growing crops that were highly profitable. The Portuguese began growing sugar on Brazil in the 1540s. As demand grew, plantations were established in the European colonies in the Caribbean. They grew cotton, coffee and tobacco.

Sugar growing is hard work and needs a large workforce. The colonists had removed the indigenous people by force or they had died after contracting European illnesses. The early British colonists tried to use the system of indentured labour bringing in workers from the UK, but it failed to provide the numbers required. More importantly it affected the potential profits. Using unpaid enslaved Africans to produce goods meant that the plantation owners kept nearly all the profits. All they had to pay out was the purchase price of the enslaved person (paid of course to another European, not the Africans themselves) and provide them with very basic food and shelter. Successful slave owners were able to amass vast personal fortunes. This wealth was in turn used to build grand houses and invest in other areas, such as iron, coal and banking. The profits from slavery helped change the industrial and economic face of Britain, transforming it into the First Industrial Nation. It was not just the slave owners that benefited from the wealth created by enslaved labour.

Britain's economy was changed by the increased demand for plantation produce. The working classes began to consume sugar on a regular basis: it was no longer a luxury. People wore clothes made of American cotton coloured with American dyes. They smoked pipes filled with Virginian tobacco, drank coffee and chocolate from Cuba and Brazil sweetened with Caribbean sugar, and sat at mahogany tables from the Caribbean and central America. All these goods were the products of slave labour. As supply and demand for plantation produce increased, so did the demand for enslaved Africans to produce it. In addition to the plantation owners and the industries they invested in, other British citizens received a direct financial benefit from the trade. Shipbuilders, bankers, insurers, rope-makers, metalworkers were all needed for the journey itself, whilst the local British merchants produced the goods and weapons that would be used to buy the Africans in the first place.

In 1562 Captain John Hawkins was the first British sailor to travel to West Africa, capture 300 African people, take them to the Americas and sell them as goods. After him the trade escalated, led officially by the port of London. The establishment of the Royal Africa Company in 1672 formalised the trade under a royal charter and gave the monopoly to London. The ports of Bristol and Liverpool in particular lobbied to have the charter changed and in 1698 the monopoly was taken away. Still for some years it was merchants from London and Bristol that profited on any scale.

Liverpool was responsible for transporting nearly 1.5million Africans into slavery – more than 10% of all Africans transported. The reasons for Liverpool's success were based on its location in Britain's new industrial heartland. It could be easily reached by rivers and canals so that trade goods like cloth, guns and iron were brought cheaply to the port. Also the Liverpool merchants were sharp – they undercut their rivals' costs, reduced turnaround times, and increased the flexibility of their operations. They also developed close relationships with some African traders.

International Slavery Museum, Liverpool

### **c- Liverpool and the slave trade**

During the 18th century, Liverpool made about £300,000 a year from the slave trade. In the 1780s Liverpool-based vessels alone carried more than 300,000 Africans into slavery. By 1795 Liverpool controlled over 60 per cent of the British and over 40 per cent of the entire European slave trade. Although Liverpool merchants engaged in many other trades and commodities, involvement in the slave trade occupied the whole port. Nearly all the main merchants and citizens of Liverpool, including many of the mayors, were involved. The wealth acquired by the town was substantial. The slave trade made a great deal of money for the city's docks. The stimulus it gave to trading and industrial development throughout the north-west of England and the Midlands was to have significant impact.

In 1700 Liverpool was a fishing port with a population of 5,000 people. By 1800, 78,000 people lived and worked in Liverpool. Thousands found work because of the slave trade: ships were needed which had to be built and equipped.

Carpenters, rope makers, dock workers and sailors were all in demand. Others found work in banking and insurance.

Liverpool was prosperous and booming, and its success was the result of its involvement in the slave trade.

### **The Middle Passage**

#### **Conditions**

The voyage from Africa to the New World of the Americas was called the Middle Passage. Slave ships usually took between six and eleven weeks to complete the voyage. Slave ships made large profits by carrying as many people as possible across the Atlantic to sell at auction. There were two methods of loading the ship:

**Tight pack** - this method involved packing as many enslaved people into the hold as possible. It was expected that some would die but a large number would survive the voyage. A ship's hold was cramped – only five feet high, with a shelf running round the edge to carry yet more enslaved people. People were loaded in so close together that one captain described them as being 'like books on a shelf'.

**Loose pack** – fewer enslaved people were loaded, giving them more space to lie out. More enslaved people survived the voyage, so less money was lost.

**Cramped** Enslaved people were chained and movement was restricted.

Enslaved people were unable to go to the toilet and had to lie in their own filth. Sickness quickly spread. Enslaved people were all chained together. If a slave died, the body could remain in the hold for hours, still chained to other living people. The state of the hold would quickly become unbearable – dark, stuffy and stinking. Aside from the heat and the foul air, there could be so little oxygen that a candle would not burn.

#### **Food**

African people were often unable to digest the food carried by the European crew, making the sickness worse. Many weakened quickly and died. Enslaved people who became sick were often denied food and left to die.

### Mistreatment and humiliation

The crew's treatment of enslaved people was often horrific. Enslaved people were sometimes forced to dance on deck for an hour a day to keep them fit. Any resistance was dealt with harshly by **floggings** from the crew. Some enslaved people chose to take their own lives, sometimes by throwing themselves overboard, rather than endure such brutal treatment.

### Sickness

Sickness on board a slave ship would often spread to the crew as well, killing many. The death rate among the enslaved people however, was horrific. It is estimated that 15–16 per cent of enslaved people died on the Middle Passage.

### Slave Trade Act, 1788 - Dolben's Act



In 1788 British MP William Dolben put forward a bill to regulate conditions on board slave ships. He described horrors of enslaved people chained hand and foot, stowed like herrings in a barrel and stricken with putrid and fatal disorders. The Slave Trade Act, 1788 was passed and controlled the number of captives a ship was permitted to carry, according to its weight. Dolben's Act also ordered all slave ships to carry a doctor who had to keep records about the enslaved Africans on board.

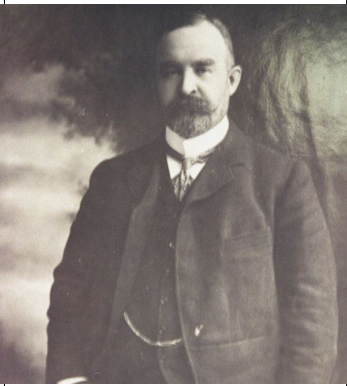

These doctors received bonuses according to the number of Africans who survived the journey. Conditions however remained appalling.

*History, Trade in enslaved African people, [www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk), 2023*

## 3- Manchester, Liverpool, the crucible of knowledge

### a- a- Mancurian and Liverpudlians (Scousers) Hall of Fame (pour correction)

<p>William Roscoe</p>		<p>Throughout his life, he mastered a huge number of disciplines. He was a respected historian, banker, lawyer and MP, but his most celebrated triumph was the part he played in the abolition of the slave trade. Hailing from Liverpool, Roscoe was a resident of Mount Pleasant and was a staunch liberal. His pamphlet 'A General View Of The Slave Trade' caused ructions throughout a city that benefited hugely from the reprehensible industry at the time.</p> <p>In 1807 the Slave Trade Act was passed, abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire. His bravery in confronting his contemporaries has been celebrated as one of the most influential people ever since.</p>	<p>Liverpool</p>
<p>Hannah Lightbody</p>		<p>An early champion of education and welfare reform for the poor, Hannah Lightbody made great strides for the rights of women in British society. Born in Liverpool in 1776 to a rich family, Hannah was a free thinking, liberal woman whose work centred around the rights of women and the abolition of the slave trade. This was nearly a hundred years before the suffragette movement. Throughout her life, she shunned advice to become less bookish in order to secure a husband, instead she attended debates, lectures and participated in as many aspects of Liverpool's cultural life as she could.</p> <p>At twenty one, she married a powerful textile merchant, Samuel Greg, and lived with him at Quarry Bank Mill. Hannah would introduce education, healthcare and music to workers at the mill, before campaigning for the adoption of her practices nationwide.</p>	<p>Liverpool</p>

<p>John Alexander Brodie</p>		<p>He was a Liverpool-based civil engineer who can lay claim to a number of crowning achievements. Credited for introducing Britain's first ring road, electric tram system and intercity highway, his finest achievement is arguably The Mersey Tunnel, which at the time, was the world's longest underwater road channel. The talented engineer is also credited as introducing the first football net in 1889.</p>	<p>Liverpool</p>
<p>Chris Boardman</p>		<p>Cycling champion Chris Boardman, from Hoylake, famously won gold at the 2000 Sydney Olympics – Team GB's first cycling gold medal in 72 years. During his career he broke the world hour record three times, and won three Tour de France stages and wore the yellow jersey on three separate occasions at the Tour de France. In 1992, he was awarded an MBE for services to cycling. He is the dad of six and led the research and development team for GB Cycling in the build-up to the Beijing Olympics and has established a career in journalism as well as working as a commentator. He is the co-founder of Boardman Bikes and now acts as British Cycling's policy advisor, speaking out on issues relating to transport policy and cycle safety. There's no doubt that Chris is one of the most influential people in cycling.</p>	<p>Liverpool</p>

**Pour impression et exercice : photocopie à faire**

**photos à montrer au tableau**

**Mancurian and Liverpudlians, (who are usually called Scousers) Hall of Fame**

Many famous people come from both Manchester and Liverpool. Will you be able to match their name to their biography? Their biography to their picture ? And finally the city they come from?



hall of fame (1).jpg



hall of fame (2).jpg



hall of fame (3).jpg



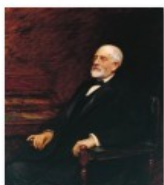
hall of fame (4).jpg



hall of fame (5).jpg



hall of fame (6).jpg



hall of fame (7).jpg



hall of fame (8).jpg



hall of fame (9).jpg



hall of fame (10).jpg



hall of fame (11).jpg



hall of fame (12).jpg



hall of fame (13).jpg



hall of fame (14).jpg



hall of fame (15).jpg



hall of fame (16).jpg





hall of fame (17).jpg




+ tableau à faire avec 17 lignes

Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
------	--------------	-----------	------------


**a- Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 1- (pour impression: un feuille par groupe, appropriation des infos à deux)**



Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
		Her political activism and determination helped women win the right to vote, through protest and occasional extreme action. In 1903, she established the Women's Social and Political Union. It was founded at Pankhurst's home on 62 Nelson Street in the Victoria Park area of Manchester. The Grade II Victoria Villa is now home to the Pankhurst Centre who ensure the powerful story of the women who won the vote continues to inspire us all to challenge gender inequality, and to ensure that those suffering from domestic violence and abuse get the confidential help they need. Her tenacity and perseverance is still felt today through those who use protest to stand against inequality and the freedom for all to vote regardless of gender.	
Sir Matt Busby			Manchester
Bernard Hill		Hailing from Blackley, his journey to stardom began at Xaverian College and further flourished at the city's Polytechnic School of Drama. He made an indelible mark as he portrayed Théoden, the valiant King of Rohan. His illustrious filmography includes notable roles such as Captain Edward Smith in Titanic and Luther Plunkitt, the Warden of San Quentin Prison in Clint Eastwood's True Crime. Beyond the silver screen, His heart beats for Manchester United FC, solidifying his deep-rooted connection to the city. This Blackley-born actor not only captivated audiences with his performances but also carries a piece of his city's spirit	Manchester

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles


		wherever he goes.	
			Liverpool
Sir Henry Tate		<p>He is a famous business man who was renowned for his huge donations to charity. When he was just 13 he became a grocer's apprentice in Liverpool and after seven years he was able to set up his own shop. His business was hugely successful and grew to a chain of six shops by the time he was 35 years old. In 1859 he became a partner in John Wright &amp; Co. sugar refinery. By 1869, he had gained complete control of the company, and renamed it as Henry Tate &amp; Sons. In 1889 he donated his collection of 65 contemporary paintings to the government, on the condition that they be displayed in a suitable gallery. The National Gallery of British Art, nowadays known as Tate Britain, was opened on 21 July 1897. He made many donations, often anonymously and always discreetly, he supported "alternative" and non-establishment causes like the library of Manchester College, founded in Manchester in 1786, the Hahnemann Hospital in Liverpool in 1885, the Liverpool University, the Bedford College for Women, and the building a free library in Streatham. He also gave to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, which became the Queen's Institute for District Nurses. He was made a baronet in 1898, the year before his death. He had refused this title more than once until he was told the Royal Family would be offended if he refused again. In 2001, a blue plaque commemorating him was unveiled on the site of his first shop at 42 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead.</p>	
William Roscoe		<p>Throughout his life, he mastered a huge number of disciplines. He was a respected historian, banker, lawyer and MP, but his most celebrated triumph was the part he played in the abolition of the slave trade. Hailing from Liverpool, he was a resident of Mount Pleasant and was a staunch liberal. His pamphlet 'A General View Of The Slave Trade' caused ructions throughout a city that benefited hugely from the reprehensible industry at the time.</p> <p>In 1807 the Slave Trade Act was passed, abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire. his bravery in confronting his contemporaries has been celebrated as one of the most influential people ever since.</p>	

**Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 2-**



Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
		<p>An early champion of education and welfare reform for the poor, she made great strides for the rights of women in British society. Born in Liverpool in 1776 to a rich family, she was a free thinking, liberal woman whose work centred around the rights of women and the abolition of the slave trade. This was nearly a hundred years before the suffragette movement.</p> <p>Throughout her life, she shunned advice to become less bookish in order to secure a husband, instead she attended debates, lectures and participated in as many aspects of Liverpool's cultural life as she could.</p> <p>At twenty one, she married a powerful textile merchant, Samuel Greg, and lived with him at Quarry Bank Mill. She would introduce education, healthcare and music to workers at the mill, before campaigning for the adoption of her practices nationwide.</p>	
John Alexander Brodie		<p>He was a civil engineer who can lay claim to a number of crowning achievements. Credited for introducing Britain's first ring road, electric tram system and intercity highway, his finest achievement is arguably The Mersey Tunnel, which at the time, was the world's longest underwater road channel.</p> <p>The talented engineer is also credited as introducing the first football net in 1889.</p>	
Bernard Hill		<p>Hailing from Blackley in his, his journey to stardom began at Xaverian College and further flourished at the city's Polytechnic School of Drama. He made an indelible mark as he portrayed Théoden, the valiant King of Rohan. His illustrious filmography includes notable roles such as Captain Edward Smith in Titanic and</p>	

		Luther Plunkitt, the Warden of San Quentin Prison in Clint Eastwood's True Crime. Beyond the silver screen, His heart beats for Manchester United FC, solidifying his deep-rooted connection to the city. This Blackley-born actor not only captivated audiences with his performances but also carries a piece of his city's spirit wherever he goes.	
			Manchester
		Born in Birkenhead, he is arguably one of the best footballers of all time and an Evertonian icon. In the 1927/28 first division season he scored a record breaking 60 goals, making him one of the finest footballers of his generation and perhaps the best footballer Merseyside has ever produced. In 2001, the prolific striker was one of twenty-two players inducted into the English Football Hall Of Fame. He is remembered with numerous statues across the city and the soon to be completed Dixie Dean Hotel in Liverpool. A quiet and unassuming gentleman, his legend was loved by the people of his city	Liverpool
			liverpool


**Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 3 -**

Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
		Despite the rivalry these two brothers have today, no one could separate them when they were younger and they had just begun their music career. The pair are Manchester born and bred and they hit every Mancunian's soul with the music that they produced in the 90's, however, they did not start as a huge success during their early days. To begin with they were in a band called 'The Rain' which wasn't a huge success but it eventually evolved into Oasis which millions of people in the UK love today. The band was spotted by Alan McGee who was a co-owner of Creation Records and they then signed the band not long after. Their debut album was released in 1994 and this started to get Oasis noticed, then a year later they released their second album titled: 'What's the story, Morning Glory?' Which propelled the band right to the very top. they became superstars and they captured the hearts of not just everyone from Manchester and the whole UK – but the world! Even though the two brothers had a fall out due to their rivalry, their music has remained a massive hit for over 20 years.	Manchester
The Beatles.			Liverpool



Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

		<p>Throughout his life, he mastered a huge number of disciplines. He was a respected historian, banker, lawyer and MP, but his most celebrated triumph was the part he played in the abolition of the slave trade. Hailing from Liverpool, he was a resident of Mount Pleasant and was a staunch liberal. His pamphlet 'A General View Of The Slave Trade' caused ructions throughout a city that benefited hugely from the reprehensible industry at the time.</p> <p>In 1807 the Slave Trade Act was passed, abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire. his bravery in confronting his contemporaries has been celebrated as one of the most influential people ever since.</p>	
Emmeline Pankhurst		<p>Her political activism and determination helped women win the right to vote, through protest and occasional extreme action. In 1903, she established the Women's Social and Political Union. It was founded at Pankhurst's home on 62 Nelson Street in the Victoria Park area of Manchester. The Grade II Victoria Villa is now home to the Pankhurst Centre who ensure the powerful story of the women who won the vote continues to inspire us all to challenge gender inequality, and to ensure that those suffering from domestic violence and abuse get the confidential help they need. Her tenacity and perseverance is still felt today through those who use protest to stand against inequality and the freedom for all to vote regardless of gender.</p>	Manchester er
The Bee Gees			Manchester er
Lee Dixon		<p>Born in Birkenhead, he is arguably one of the best footballers of all time and an Evertonian icon. In the 1927/28 first division season he scored a record breaking 60 goals, making him one of the finest footballers of his generation and perhaps the best footballer Merseyside has ever produced.</p> <p>In 2001, the prolific striker was one of twenty-two players inducted into the English Football Hall Of Fame. He is remembered with numerous statues across the city and the soon to be completed Dixie Dean Hotel in Liverpool.</p> <p>A quiet and unassuming gentleman, his legend was loved by the people of his city</p>	Manchester er


**Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 4 -**

Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
Sir Henry Tate		<p>He is a famous business man who was renowned for his huge donations to charity. When he was just 13 he became a grocer's apprentice in Liverpool and after seven years he was able to set up his own shop. His business was hugely successful and grew to a chain of six shops by the time he was 35 years old. In 1859 he became a partner in John Wright &amp; Co. sugar refinery. By 1869, he had gained complete control of the company, and renamed it as Henry Tate &amp; Sons. In 1889 he donated his collection of 65 contemporary paintings to the government, on the condition that they be displayed in a suitable gallery. The National Gallery of British Art, nowadays known as Tate Britain, was opened on 21 July 1897. He made many donations, often anonymously and always discreetly, he supported "alternative" and non-establishment causes like the library of Manchester College, founded in Manchester in 1786, the Hahnemann Hospital in Liverpool in 1885, the Liverpool University, the Bedford College for Women, and the building a free library in Streatham. He also gave to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, which became the Queen's Institute for District Nurses.</p> <p>He was made a baronet in 1898, the year before his death. He had refused this title more than once until he was told the Royal Family would be offended if he refused again.</p> <p>In 2001, a blue plaque commemorating him was unveiled on the site of his first shop at 42 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead.</p>	Liverpool
Professor Brian Cox			




Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

Lee Dixon		<p>He was born in Manchester, inheriting a love for Manchester City from his father, the esteemed MCFC goalkeeper, Roy Dixon. His journey in football commenced when he joined Burnley FC as an apprentice after leaving school. Following successful spells at clubs like Chester, Bury, and Stoke, he made an indelible mark at Arsenal from 1988 to 2002. During his illustrious career, he also represented England from 1990 to 1999. Post-retirement, he transitioned into media engagements and he's been an avid supporter of charitable causes. He teamed up with Lawrence Dallaglio for a sponsored bike ride in aid of Sport Relief, raising an impressive sum of over £986,000 for the charity.</p>	Manchester er
Bernard Hill		<p>Hailing from Blackley in his, his journey to stardom began at Xaverian College and further flourished at the city's Polytechnic School of Drama. He made an indelible mark as he portrayed Théoden, the valiant King of Rohan. His illustrious filmography includes notable roles such as Captain Edward Smith in Titanic and Luther Plunkitt, the Warden of San Quentin Prison in Clint Eastwood's True Crime. Beyond the silver screen, His heart beats for Manchester United FC, solidifying his deep-rooted connection to the city. This Blackley-born actor not only captivated audiences with his performances but also carries a piece of his city's spirit wherever he goes.</p>	
Noel and Liam Gallagher			Manchester er
Dixie Dean		<p>Born in Birkenhead, he is arguably one of the best footballers of all time and an Evertonian icon. In the 1927/28 first division season he scored a record breaking 60 goals, making him one of the finest footballers of his generation and perhaps the best footballer Merseyside has ever produced. In 2001, the prolific striker was one of twenty-two players inducted into the English Football Hall Of Fame. He is remembered with numerous statues across the city and the soon to be completed Dixie Dean Hotel in Liverpool. A quiet and unassuming gentleman, his legend was loved by the people of his city</p>	Liverpool



**Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 5 -**

Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
		<p>Born in Birkenhead, he is arguably one of the best footballers of all time and an Evertonian icon. In the 1927/28 first division season he scored a record breaking 60 goals, making him one of the finest footballers of his generation and perhaps the best footballer Merseyside has ever produced. In 2001, the prolific striker was one of twenty-two players inducted into the English Football Hall Of Fame. He is remembered with numerous statues across the city and the soon to be completed Dixie Dean Hotel in Liverpool. A quiet and unassuming gentleman, his legend was loved by the people of his city</p>	Liverpool
Hannah Lightbody		<p>An early champion of education and welfare reform for the poor, sge made great strides for the rights of women in British society. Born in Liverpool in 1776 to a rich family, she was a free thinking, liberal woman whose work centred around the rights of women and the abolition of the slave trade. This was nearly a hundred years before the suffragette movement. Throughout her life, she shunned advice to become less bookish in order to secure a husband, instead she attended debates, lectures and participated in as many aspects of Liverpool's cultural life as she could. At twenty one, she married a powerful textile merchant, Samuel Greg, and lived with him at Quarry Bank Mill. She would introduce education, healthcare and music to workers at the mill, before campaigning for the adoption of her practices nationwide.</p>	Liverpool
John Alexander Brodie		<p>He was a civil engineer who can lay claim to a number of crowning achievements. Credited for introducing Britain's first ring road, electric tram system and intercity highway, his finest achievement is arguably The Mersey Tunnel, which at the time, was the world's longest underwater road channel. The talented engineer is also credited as introducing the first football net in 1889.</p>	Liverpool

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

Chris Boardman			Liverpool
Sir Matt Busby		<p>He might not be from Manchester but he has become a huge part of football history both coaching and playing. As a football player he played for Manchester City and Liverpool, at both teams he had great spells but it wasn't till he went into management where he became well known to the world.</p> <p>He joined Manchester United as a coach in 1945 and the rest is as you would say – history. He went on to build a team which was famously known as the 'Busby Babes' and they enjoyed huge success winning 3 first division titles plus many more before a tragedy happened in 1958, the Munich air crash. 23 people were killed in the air crash among those that died were 8 first team players and 3 members of club staff. He was injured badly and he was in hospital for several weeks but he later recovered. After the tragedy he initially felt like leaving the club, however, he kept his faith and decided to stay building a new team influenced by youth. Bringing through the youth inspired the club to go on to bring more success to the club winning two more league titles, the FA cup and the European cup. Shortly after winning those titles he was awarded a knighthood. In the years to come a statue was built of him outside of Old Trafford and it is adored by every Man United fan and still to this day inspires so many. He will forever go down in history as one of the greatest coaches to have ever lived.</p>	Manchester
Noel and Liam Gallagher			Manchester

**Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 6 -**



Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
Sir Henry Tate			Liverpool
William Roscoe		<p>Throughout his life, he mastered a huge number of disciplines. He was a respected historian, banker, lawyer and MP, but his most celebrated triumph was the part he played in the abolition of the slave trade. Hailing from Liverpool, he was a resident of Mount Pleasant and was a staunch liberal. His pamphlet 'A General View Of The Slave Trade' caused ructions throughout a city that benefited hugely from the reprehensible industry at the time.</p> <p>In 1807 the Slave Trade Act was passed, abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire. his bravery in confronting his contemporaries has been celebrated as one of the most influential people ever since.</p>	Liverpool
The Bee Gees		<p>The Bee Gees, born on the Isle of Man to English parents, initially found their musical roots in Chorlton, Manchester. In 1955, they formed the Rattlesnakes, a skiffle/rock and roll group, marking the beginning of their extraordinary musical journey. Their pinnacle came with the acclaimed "Saturday Night Fever" soundtrack, winning them five Grammy Awards, including Album of the Year. Their global record sales exceed a staggering 250 million, solidifying them as one of the best-selling music groups in history and the most successful trio in contemporary music.</p>	Manchester
Noel and Liam Gallagher		<p>Despite the rivalry these two brothers have today, no one could separate them when they were younger and they had just begun their music career. The pair are Manchester born and bred and they hit every Mancunian's soul with the music that they produced in the 90's, however, they did not start as a huge success during their early days. To begin with they were in a band called 'The Rain' which wasn't a huge success but it eventually evolved into Oasis which millions of people in the UK love today.</p> <p>The band was spotted by Alan McGee who was a co-owner of Creation Records</p>	

		<p>and they then signed the band not long after. Their debut album was released in 1994 and this started to get Oasis noticed, then a year later they released their second album titled: 'What's the story, Morning Glory?' Which propelled the band right to the very top.</p> <p>they became superstars and they captured the hearts of not just everyone from Manchester and the whole UK – but the world! Even though the two brothers had a fall out due to their rivalry, their music has remained a massive hit for over 20 years.</p>	
Chris Boardman		<p>Cycling champion from Hoylake, he famously won gold at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics – Team GB's first cycling gold medal in 72 years. During his career he broke the world hour record three times, and won three stages and wore the yellow jersey on three separate occasions at the Tour de France. In 1992, he was awarded an MBE for services to cycling.</p> <p>The dad of six led the research and development team for GB Cycling in the run-up to the Beijing Olympics and has established a career in journalism as well as working as a commentator. He is the co-founder of Boardman Bikes and now acts as British Cycling's policy advisor, speaking out on issues relating to transport policy and cycle safety. He is one of the most influential people in cycling.</p>	Liverpool
The Beatles.		<p>One of the most famous rock and roll band in the world were comprised of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, they became widely regarded as the foremost and most influential act of the rock era. In 1963 their enormous popularity emerged; as the group's music grew in sophistication, led by primary songwriters Lennon and McCartney, the band were integral to pop music's evolution into an art form and to the development of the counterculture of the 1960s.</p> <p>From 1965 onwards, they produced increasingly innovative recordings. They are the best-selling band in history, with estimated sales of over 800 million physical and digital albums worldwide. They have had more number-one albums on the British charts and sold more singles in the UK than any other act. They are also the best-selling music artists in the United States, with 178 million certified units. In 2008, the group topped Billboard magazine's list of the all-time most successful artists; as of 2017, they hold the record for most number-one hits on the Hot 100 chart with twenty.</p>	



**Mancurian and Liverpudlians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 7 -**


Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
Sir Henry Tate		<p>He is a famous business man who was renowned for his huge donations to charity. When he was just 13 he became a grocer's apprentice in Liverpool and after seven years he was able to set up his own shop. His business was hugely successful and grew to a chain of six shops by the time he was 35 years old. In 1859 he became a partner in John Wright &amp; Co. sugar refinery, selling his grocery business in 1861. By 1869, he had gained complete control of the company, and renamed it as Henry Tate &amp; Sons.</p> <p>In 1889 he donated his collection of 65 contemporary paintings to the government, on the condition that they be displayed in a suitable gallery, toward the construction of which he also donated £80,000. The National Gallery of British Art, nowadays known as Tate Britain, was opened on 21 July 1897.</p> <p>He made many donations, often anonymously and always discreetly, he supported "alternative" and non-establishment causes like the library of Manchester College, founded in Manchester in 1786, the Hahnemann Hospital in Liverpool in 1885, the Liverpool University, the Bedford College for Women, and the building a free library in Streatham. He also gave to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, which became the Queen's Institute for District Nurses.</p> <p>He was made a baronet in 1898, the year before his death. He had refused this title more than once until he was told the Royal Family would be offended if he refused again.</p> <p>In 2001, a blue plaque commemorating him was unveiled on the site of his first shop at 42 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead.</p>	Liverpool

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

William Roscoe			
The Bee Gees		The Bee Gees, born on the Isle of Man to English parents, initially found their musical roots in Chorlton, Manchester. In 1955, they formed the Rattlesnakes, a skiffle/rock and roll group, marking the beginning of their extraordinary musical journey. Their pinnacle came with the acclaimed "Saturday Night Fever" soundtrack, winning them five Grammy Awards, including Album of the Year. Their global record sales exceed a staggering 250 million, solidifying them as one of the best-selling music groups in history and the most successful trio in contemporary music.	Manchester
Noel and Liam Gallagher			Manchester
Chris Boardman		Cycling champion from Hoylake, he famously won gold at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics – Team GB's first cycling gold medal in 72 years. During his career he broke the world hour record three times, and won three stages and wore the yellow jersey on three separate occasions at the Tour de France. In 1992, he was awarded an MBE for services to cycling. The dad of six led the research and development team for GB Cycling in the run-up to the Beijing Olympics and has established a career in journalism as well as working as a commentator. He is the co-founder of Boardman Bikes and now acts as British Cycling's policy advisor, speaking out on issues relating to transport policy and cycle safety. He is one of the most influential people in cycling.	Liverpool
The Beatles			Liverpool

Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 8 -



Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
		renowned physicist, he traces his origins to Oldham, where his fascination with astrophysics ignited during youthful days of bus and plane spotting in Chadderton. His introduction to Carl Sagan's "Cosmos" seeded a lifelong passion for astrophysics. While pursuing a physics degree at the University of Manchester, his diverse interests led him to play keyboards in rock band Dare and pop dance group D:Ream. He later delved into groundbreaking work on the ATLAS experiment at CERN's Large Hadron Collider in Geneva. Today, he is a distinguished particle physicist at the University of Manchester. Beyond academia, he is a household name in broadcasting, celebrated for captivating TV series like "Wonders of the Universe" and "Wonders of the Solar System."	Manchester
		He was an English merchant and businessman noted for his philanthropic and public work in healthcare. Much of his energy was directed towards the improvement of nursing provision in the UK. Moved by the level of care his dying wife received from medical workers in 1859, he established the Liverpool Training School and Home for Nurses soon after. Rathbone was also instrumental in the establishment of The Queens Nursing Institute, which serves the nation to this day. Succeeding in improving workhouse conditions and medical treatment for the poor, William Rathbone VI will be remembered as a champion of the working classes. she was an independent British Member of Parliament and long-term campaigner	

		for women's rights.	
		<p>He might not be from Manchester but he has become a huge part of football history both coaching and playing. As a football player he played for Manchester City and Liverpool, at both teams he had great spells but it wasn't till he went into management where he became well known to the world.</p> <p>He joined Manchester United as a coach in 1945 and the rest is as you would say – history. He went on to build a team which was famously known as the 'Busby Babes' and they enjoyed huge success winning 3 first division titles plus many more before a tragedy happened in 1958, the Munich air crash. 23 people were killed in the air crash among those that died were 8 first team players and 3 members of club staff. He was injured badly and he was in hospital for several weeks but he later recovered. After the tragedy he initially felt like leaving the club, however, he kept his faith and decided to stay building a new team influenced by youth.</p> <p>Bringing through the youth inspired the club to go on to bring more success to the club winning two more league titles, the FA cup and the European cup. Shortly after winning those titles he was awarded a knighthood. In the years to come a statue was built of him outside of Old Trafford and it is adored by every Man United fan and still to this day inspires so many. He will forever go down in history as one of the greatest coaches to have ever lived.</p>	Manchester
Bernard Hill			Manchester
Dixie Dean		<p>Born in Birkenhead, he is arguably one of the best footballers of all time and an Evertonian icon. In the 1927/28 first division season he scored a record breaking 60 goals, making him one of the finest footballers of his generation and perhaps the best footballer Merseyside has ever produced.</p> <p>In 2001, the prolific striker was one of twenty-two players inducted into the English Football Hall Of Fame. He is remembered with numerous statues across the city and the soon to be completed Dixie Dean Hotel in Liverpool.</p> <p>A quiet and unassuming gentleman, his legend was loved by the people of his city</p>	
The Beatles.			Liverpool

**Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 9 -**

Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
John Alexander Brodie		<p>He was a civil engineer who can lay claim to a number of crowning achievements. Credited for introducing Britain's first ring road, electric tram system and intercity highway, his finest achievement is arguably The Mersey Tunnel, which at the time, was the world's longest underwater road channel.</p> <p>The talented engineer is also credited as introducing the first football net in 1889.</p>	Liverpool
		<p>He was born in Manchester, inheriting a love for Manchester City from his father, the esteemed MCFC goalkeeper, Roy Dixon. His journey in football commenced when he joined Burnley FC as an apprentice after leaving school.</p> <p>Following successful spells at clubs like Chester, Bury, and Stoke, he made an indelible mark at Arsenal from 1988 to 2002. During his illustrious career, he also represented England from 1990 to 1999. Post-retirement, he transitioned into media engagements and he's been an avid supporter of charitable causes. He teamed up with Lawrence Dallaglio for a sponsored bike ride in aid of Sport Relief, raising an impressive sum of over £986,000 for the charity.</p>	Manchester
Emeline Pankhurst			Manchester




Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

<p>Sir Henry Tate</p>		<p>He is a famous business man who was renowned for his huge donations to charity. When he was just 13 he became a grocer's apprentice in Liverpool and after seven years he was able to set up his own shop. His business was hugely successful and grew to a chain of six shops by the time he was 35 years old. In 1859 he became a partner in John Wright &amp; Co. sugar refinery, selling his grocery business in 1861. By 1869, he had gained complete control of the company, and renamed it as Henry Tate &amp; Sons.</p> <p>In 1889 he donated his collection of 65 contemporary paintings to the government, on the condition that they be displayed in a suitable gallery. The National Gallery of British Art, nowadays known as Tate Britain, was opened on 21 July 1897. He made many donations, often anonymously and always discreetly, he supported "alternative" and non-establishment causes like the library of Manchester College, founded in Manchester in 1786, the Hahnemann Hospital in Liverpool in 1885, the Liverpool University, the Bedford College for Women, and the building a free library in Streatham. He also gave to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, which became the Queen's Institute for District Nurses.</p> <p>He was made a baronet in 1898, the year before his death. He had refused this title more than once until he was told the Royal Family would be offended if he refused again.</p> <p>In 2001, a blue plaque commemorating him was unveiled on the site of his first shop at 42 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead.</p>	
<p>Chris Boardman</p>		<p>Cycling champion Chris Boardman, from Hoylake, famously won gold at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics – Team GB's first cycling gold medal in 72 years. During his career he broke the world hour record three times, and won three stages and wore the yellow jersey on three separate occasions at the Tour de France. In 1992, he was awarded an MBE for services to cycling.</p> <p>The dad of six led the research and development team for GB Cycling in the run-up to the Beijing Olympics and has established a career in journalism as well as working as a commentator. He is the co-founder of Boardman Bikes and now acts as British Cycling's policy advisor, speaking out on issues relating to transport policy and cycle safety.</p> <p>There's no doubt that Chris is one of the most influential people in cycling.</p>	<p>Liverpool</p>
<p>Kate Sheppard</p>			<p>Liverpool</p>



**Mancurian and Liverpudlians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 10 -**


Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
<p>Hannah Lightbody</p>		<p>An early champion of education and welfare reform for the poor, Hannah Lightbody made great strides for the rights of women in British society. Born in Liverpool in 1776 to a rich family, Hannah was a free thinking, liberal woman whose work centred around the rights of women and the abolition of the slave trade. This was nearly a hundred years before the suffragette movement. Throughout her life, she shunned advice to become less bookish in order to secure a husband, instead she attended debates, lectures and participated in as many aspects of Liverpool's cultural life as she could. At twenty one, she married a powerful textile merchant, Samuel Greg, and lived with him at Quarry Bank Mill. Hannah would introduce education, healthcare and music to workers at the mill, before campaigning for the adoption of her practices nationwide.</p>	<p>Liverpool</p>
<p>William and Eleanor Rathbone</p>		<p>he was an English merchant and businessman noted for his philanthropic and public work in healthcare.</p> <p>Much of his energy was directed towards the improvement of nursing provision in the UK. Moved by the level of care his dying wife received from medical workers in 1859, he established the Liverpool Training School and Home for Nurses soon after. Rathbone was also instrumental in the establishment of The Queens Nursing Institute, which serves the nation to this day.</p> <p>Succeeding in improving workhouse conditions and medical treatment for the poor, William Rathbone VI will be remembered as a champion of the working</p>	<p>Liverpool</p>

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles


		classes. she was an independent British Member of Parliament and long-term campaigner for women's rights.	
Professor Brian Cox			
Dixie Dean			Liverpool
John Alexander Brodie		John Alexander Brodie was a Liverpool-based civil engineer who can lay claim to a number of crowning achievements. Credited for introducing Britain's first ring road, electric tram system and intercity highway, his finest achievement is arguably The Mersey Tunnel, which at the time, was the world's longest underwater road channel. The talented engineer is also credited as introducing the first football net in 1889.	Liverpool
William Roscoe			

Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 11 -


Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
Chris Boardman		Olympic cycling champion Chris Boardman, from Hoylake, famously won gold at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics – Team GB's first cycling gold medal in 72 years. During his career he broke the world hour record three times, and won three stages and wore the yellow jersey on three separate occasions at the Tour de France. In 1992, he was awarded an MBE for services to cycling. His dad of six led the research and development team for GB Cycling in the run-up to the Beijing Olympics and has established a career in journalism as well as working as a commentator. He is the co-founder of Boardman Bikes and now acts as British Cycling's policy advisor, speaking out on issues relating to transport policy and cycle safety. There's no doubt that Chris is one of the most influential people in cycling.	
Dixie Dean			
The Bee Gees		The Bee Gees, born on the Isle of Man to English parents, initially found their musical roots in Chorlton, Manchester. In 1955, they formed the Rattlesnakes, a skiffle/rock and roll group, marking the beginning of their extraordinary musical journey. Their pinnacle came with the acclaimed "Saturday Night Fever" soundtrack, winning them five Grammy Awards, including Album of the Year. Their global record sales exceed a staggering 250 million, solidifying them as one of the best-selling music groups in history and the most successful trio in contemporary music.	Manchester
Lee Dixon		He was born in Manchester, inheriting a love for Manchester City from his father, the esteemed MCFC goalkeeper, Roy Dixon. His journey in football commenced	Manchester

		<p>when he joined Burnley FC as an apprentice after leaving school. Following successful spells at clubs like Chester, Bury, and Stoke, he made an indelible mark at Arsenal from 1988 to 2002. During his illustrious career, he also represented England from 1990 to 1999. Post-retirement, he transitioned into media engagements and he's been an avid supporter of charitable causes. He teamed up with Lawrence Dallaglio for a sponsored bike ride in aid of Sport Relief, raising an impressive sum of over £986,000 for the charity.</p>	
		<p>Her political activism and determination helped women win the right to vote, through protest and occasional extreme action. In 1903, she established the Women's Social and Political Union. It was founded at Pankhurst's home on 62 Nelson Street in the Victoria Park area of Manchester. The Grade II Victoria Villa is now home to the Pankhurst Centre who ensure the powerful story of the women who won the vote continues to inspire us all to challenge gender inequality, and to ensure that those suffering from domestic violence and abuse get the confidential help they need. Emmeline's tenacity and perseverance is still felt today through those who use protest to stand against inequality and the freedom for all to vote regardless of gender.</p>	Manchester
William and Eleanor Rathbone		<p>he was an English merchant and businessman noted for his philanthropic and public work in healthcare. Much of his energy was directed towards the improvement of nursing provision in the UK. Moved by the level of care his dying wife received from medical workers in 1859, he established the Liverpool Training School and Home for Nurses soon after. Rathbone was also instrumental in the establishment of The Queens Nursing Institute, which serves the nation to this day. Succeeding in improving workhouse conditions and medical treatment for the poor, he will be remembered as a champion of the working classes.</p> <p>she was an independent British Member of Parliament and long-term campaigner for women's rights.</p>	Liverpool

**Mancurian and Liverpudlians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 12 -**


Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
Kate Sheppard		<p>Born on 10th March 1847 in Liverpool, Kate Sheppard was one of the most ground-breaking and successful suffragettes in history. Kate was educated in Liverpool, where she gained a reputation for her fierce intellect and strong sense of social justice.</p> <p>She moved to New Zealand in the late 1860s, where she became a key figure in women's suffrage. In 1885, she founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union and, two years later, became leader of its suffrage campaign. Several suffrage bills failed before New Zealand Parliament finally granted women the right to vote in 1893. Sheppard was later active in woman suffrage movements in other countries. She died in New Zealand in 1934.</p>	Liverpool
Sir Henry Tate			Liverpool
William and Eleanor Rathbone			
Chris Boardman		<p>Cycling champion from Hoylake, he famously won gold at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics – Team GB's first cycling gold medal in 72 years. During his career he broke the world hour record three times, and won three stages and wore the yellow jersey on three separate occasions at the Tour de France. In 1992, he was awarded an MBE for services to cycling.</p> <p>The dad of six led the research and development team for GB Cycling in the run-up to the Beijing Olympics and has established a career in journalism as well as working as a commentator. He is the co-founder of Boardman Bikes and now acts as British Cycling's policy advisor, speaking out on issues relating to transport</p>	Liverpool

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

		policy and cycle safety. He is one of the most influential people in cycling.	
Noel and Liam Gallagher		<p>Despite the rivalry these two brothers have today, no one could separate them when they were younger and they had just begun their music career. The pair are Manchester born and bred and they hit every Mancunian's soul with the music that they produced in the 90's, however, they did not start as a huge success during their early days. To begin with they were in a band called 'The Rain' which wasn't a huge success but it eventually evolved into Oasis which millions of people in the UK love today.</p> <p>The band was spotted by Alan McGee who was a co-owner of Creation Records and they then signed the band not long after. Their debut album was released in 1994 and this started to get Oasis noticed, then a year later they released their second album titled: 'What's the story, Morning Glory?' Which propelled the band right to the very top. They became superstars and they captured the hearts of not just everyone from Manchester and the whole UK – but the world! Even though the two brothers had a fall out due to their rivalry, their music has remained a massive hit for over 20 years.</p>	Manchester
John Alexander Brodie			

**Mancurian and Liverpoolians (Scousers) Hall of Fame – 13-**

Name	Photo number	Known for	Comes from
Lee Dixon			Manchester
William and Eleanor Rathbone		<p>he was an English merchant and businessman noted for his philanthropic and public work in healthcare.</p> <p>Much of his energy was directed towards the improvement of nursing provision in the UK. Moved by the level of care his dying wife received from medical workers in 1859, he established the Liverpool Training School and Home for Nurses soon after. Rathbone was also instrumental in the establishment of The Queens Nursing Institute, which serves the nation to this day.</p> <p>Succeeding in improving workhouse conditions and medical treatment for the poor, William Rathbone VI will be remembered as a champion of the working classes.</p> <p>she was an independent British Member of Parliament and long-term campaigner for women's rights.</p>	
		<p>He was a civil engineer who can lay claim to a number of crowning achievements. Credited for introducing Britain's first ring road, electric tram system and intercity highway, his finest achievement is arguably The Mersey Tunnel, which at the time, was the world's longest underwater road channel. The talented engineer is also credited as introducing the first football net in 1889.</p>	Liverpool
John Alexander Brodie		<p>He was a civil engineer who can lay claim to a number of crowning achievements. Credited for introducing Britain's first ring road, electric tram system and intercity highway, his finest achievement is arguably The Mersey Tunnel, which at the time, was the world's longest underwater roadchannel. The talented engineer is also credited as introducing the first football net in 1889.</p>	Liverpool

<p>Sir Matt Busby</p>		<p>He might not be from Manchester but he has become a huge part of football history both coaching and playing. As a football player he played for Manchester City and Liverpool, at both teams he had great spells but it wasn't till he went into management where he became well known to the world. He joined Manchester United as a coach in 1945 and the rest is as you would say – history. He went on to build a team which was famously known as the 'Busby Babes' and they enjoyed huge success winning 3 first division titles plus many more before a tragedy happened in 1958, the Munich air crash. 23 people were killed in the air crash among those that died were 8 first team players and 3 members of club staff. He was injured badly and he was in hospital for several weeks but he later recovered. After the tragedy he initially felt like leaving the club, however, he kept his faith and decided to stay building a new team influenced by youth. Bringing through the youth inspired the club to go on to bring more success to the club winning two more league titles, the FA cup and the European cup. Shortly after winning those titles he was awarded a knighthood. In the years to come a statue was built of him outside of Old Trafford and it is adored by every Man United fan and still to this day inspires so many. He will forever go down in history as one of the greatest coaches to have ever lived.</p>	<p>Manchester</p>
<p>Sir Henry Tate</p>		<p>He is a famous business man who was renowned for his huge donations to charity. When he was just 13 he became a grocer's apprentice in Liverpool and after seven years he was able to set up his own shop. His business was hugely successful and grew to a chain of six shops by the time he was 35 years old. In 1859 he became a partner in John Wright &amp; Co. sugar refinery, selling his grocery business in 1861. By 1869, he had gained complete control of the company, and renamed it as Henry Tate &amp; Sons. In 1889 he donated his collection of 65 contemporary paintings to the government, on the condition that they be displayed in a suitable gallery, toward the construction of which he also donated £80,000. The National Gallery of British Art, nowadays known as Tate Britain, was opened on 21 July 1897. He made many donations, often anonymously and always discreetly, he supported "alternative" and non-establishment causes like the library of Manchester College, founded in Manchester in 1786, the Hahnemann Hospital in Liverpool in 1885, the Liverpool University, the Bedford College for Women, and the building a free library in Streatham. He also gave to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, which became the Queen's Institute for District Nurses. He was made a baronet in 1898, the year before his death. He had refused this title more than once until he was told the Royal Family would be offended if he refused again. In 2001, a blue plaque commemorating him was unveiled on the site of his first shop at 42 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead.</p>	<p>Liverpool</p>

**mouvement sociaux**  
**scientifique**  
**musique**

**4- The revival of two cities**  
**a- sports wise**  
**b-construction**

- **Manchester:** The Industrial Revolution, its role in textile manufacturing, and the rise of the working-class movement.
- **Liverpool:** Its significance as a port city, the transatlantic slave trade, and its impact on global trade.
- **Activity:** Students will complete a timeline worksheet that includes key events from the history of both cities.
- create a Venn diagram comparing the economic and social development of the two cities.

### Activity 3: Culture and Music (20-25 minutes)

- **Presentation:** Introduce the cultural contributions of both cities, including:
  - **Manchester:** The Manchester music scene, including bands like The Smiths, Oasis, and the significance of the Hacienda club.
  - **Liverpool:** The Beatles and the city's influence on global music culture.
- **Listening Activity:** Play short clips of music from iconic bands from each city. Discuss how the music reflects the culture and history of the region.
- **Creative Task:** Students write a short paragraph or create a poster about how music from either city has influenced modern culture.

### Activity 4: Sports Culture (20-25 minutes)

- **Discussion:** Explore the sports culture in Manchester and Liverpool, focusing on football:
  - Manchester United and Manchester City vs. Liverpool FC and Everton.
  - The significance of the Manchester-Liverpool football rivalry.
- **Activity:** Organize a mock debate where students argue which city has a greater influence in sports.

### Conclusion and Reflection: (10-15 minutes)

- **Review:** Summarize the key points learned during the lesson.
- **Reflection:** Ask students to write a short paragraph on which city they would like to visit and why, based on what they've learned.
- **Homework:** Assign a research project where students choose one landmark or cultural icon from either city and create a detailed report or presentation on it.

Here's a more advanced lesson plan tailored for 16-year-olds, focusing on the historical, cultural, and socio-economic aspects of Manchester and Liverpool.

## Lesson Outline:

### Day 1: Historical and Economic Foundations

#### Introduction (15 minutes)

- **Engage:** Begin with a thought-provoking question: "How do cities develop distinct identities?" Show a brief video comparing historical images of Manchester and Liverpool.
- **Discussion:** Have students brainstorm what they know about each city's history, focusing on their industrial past. Record answers on the board.

### Activity 1: The Industrial Revolution and Urban Development (30 minutes)

- **Lecture/Presentation:**
  - **Manchester:** Focus on its role as the world's first industrial city, the cotton industry, and the development of worker rights.
  - **Liverpool:** Discuss its significance as a port city, its role in global trade, and the darker history of the transatlantic slave trade.
- **Group Activity:** Divide the class into two groups. Each group researches one city, focusing on its economic and social development during the Industrial Revolution.

Groups will create a short presentation summarizing their findings.

### **Activity 2: Post-Industrial Transformation (30 minutes)**

- **Discussion:** Explore how both cities faced economic decline in the late 20th century due to deindustrialization. Discuss the strategies each city employed to reinvent itself:
  - **Manchester:** Transition to a knowledge-based economy, media, and culture (BBC's relocation, rise of creative industries).
  - **Liverpool:** Regeneration projects like the Albert Dock redevelopment, European Capital of Culture 2008.
- **Case Study Analysis:** Provide students with a case study or article about the regeneration of either Manchester or Liverpool. Have them analyze the key factors that contributed to the city's revival.

## **Day 2: Culture, Media, and Identity**

### **Activity 3: Music and Cultural Movements (25 minutes)**

- **Lecture/Presentation:**
  - **Manchester:** Discuss the "Madchester" scene, bands like Oasis, Joy Division, and the cultural impact of the Hacienda nightclub.
  - **Liverpool:** Focus on The Beatles, Merseybeat, and the city's ongoing musical legacy.
- **Listening Session:** Play short clips from key artists from each city. Discuss how the music reflects the broader cultural identity of Manchester and Liverpool.

### **Activity 4: Media Representation and Perception (25 minutes)**

- **Discussion:** How are Manchester and Liverpool portrayed in media (films, TV shows, news)? Discuss stereotypes and media influence on the cities' identities.
- **Media Analysis:** Students will analyze a TV show, film, or news segment featuring Manchester or Liverpool, identifying how the city is depicted and what that says about its cultural identity.

### **Activity 5: The Football Rivalry (25 minutes)**

- **Discussion:** Explore the significance of football in shaping the identity of both cities. Discuss greater impact on sports culture. Assign teams to defend each city, using historical and cultural examples to support their arguments. the historical rivalry between Manchester United/City and Liverpool FC/Everton.
- **Debate:** Organize a structured debate where students argue whether Manchester or Liverpool has had a

## **Day 3: Comparative Analysis and Reflection**

### **Activity 6: Comparative Analysis (30-40 minutes)**

- **Project:** Students will create a comparative analysis of Manchester and Liverpool, focusing on aspects such as economic development, cultural influence, and social identity. This can be in the form of an essay, presentation, or digital project.
  - Encourage the use of multimedia, such as video clips, images, and music.
  - Have students incorporate research from previous activities and case studies.

### **Conclusion and Reflection (15-20 minutes)**

- **Review:** Summarize key points discussed throughout the lesson.
- **Reflection:** Ask students to write a reflective piece on how the histories of Manchester

and Liverpool have shaped their modern identities. How do these cities represent broader trends in urban development and cultural evolution?

- **Class Discussion:** Have students share their reflections and discuss as a class. Encourage them to think about the role of cities in shaping cultural and social identities.
- 

1- 10 things Manchester is famous for, <https://www.bishopsmove.com> 4 december 2023

## 10 Things Manchester is Famous For

### 1. Football

There is no denying that football and Manchester go hand-in-hand. Walking down the city's streets, you will frequently hear people discussing football. Manchester City (blue side) and Manchester United (red side) are two of the most popular football clubs in the world. Fierce rivals as they are, the competition between the two is what makes football here so lively.

### 2. Coronation Street

The longest-running show on TV, Coronation Street was filmed in Manchester. If you need some catching up, this British soap opera depicted the lives of residents in the fictional town of Weatherfield since the 1960s. From famous characters like Ken and Dierdre to delectable Lancashire food such as Betty's Hot Pot, Coronation Street will not fail to capture your attention.

### 3. Music

Manchester is not only the music capital of the UK, it has shaped music worldwide. In the late 1980s, a vibrant music and culture scene developed in Manchester. The "Manchester Scene", as it was called, saw the blending of genres such as 1960s pop, acid house, and rave music. With notable bands such as The Smiths, The 1975, The Stone Roses, and Oasis, all originating in the city, Manchester remains influential in the music industry.

### 4. University of Manchester

The University of Manchester has influenced developments worldwide. It was here that nuclear energy and radiotherapy developed after Ernest Rutherford's breakthrough in splitting an atom in 1917. The first modern computer, which ran its program in 1948, was also developed at the University of Manchester. Our smartphones and laptops are its legacy, showing how this global institution has shaped our world.

### 5. The Industrial Revolution

The Manchester we know today emerged during the Industrial Revolution. It is the first industrialised city in the world. The first working canal in the UK and the world's first railway line developed here in 1761 and 1830, respectively. As the largest producer of cotton and textiles, Manchester was the engine of the Industrial Revolution. The second largest railway station in the UK, Victoria Station is still one of the oldest in the world.

### 6. The Worker Bee

The Worker Bee is the symbol of Manchester. All across the city, on bins and the side of buildings, the Worker Bee stands conspicuously, showing how the city was built from the ground by hardworking people. It symbolises collective strength and has been there for over 250 years.

### 7. The Suffragette Movement

A pivotal part of world history, the Suffragette Movement, originated in Manchester. Its leader, Emmeline Pankhurst, was a Moss-side-born Manchester native. Along with her comrades, she worked tirelessly to secure the right to vote for women at the turn of the 20th century.

### 8. Vimto

One of the most popular drinks in the UK, Vimto, was invented in Manchester in 1908. Made of grapes, blackcurrants, and raspberries, Vimto has a soft distinctive flavour. Its founder, John Nicols, accidentally produced it when trying to create a healthy drink to combat alcoholism.

---

## 9. Manchester Arndale

The diverse range of shopping districts in Manchester makes shopping an unforgettable experience in this city. One of the largest shopping centres in the UK, Manchester Arndale is a one-stop destination for high-street fashion brands, accessories, and beauty products. There are more than 200 stores, food outlets, and leisure venues such as Urban Playground at Arndale.

## 10. Green Spaces

The urban landscape of Manchester is dotted with green spaces. Within this bustling city, residents and visitors can find peaceful retreats in the numerous parks and botanical gardens. Heaton Park is one of the largest municipal parks in Europe and covers over 600 acres of land. Fletcher Moss Botanical Garden is Didsbury's hidden gem, housing woodlands and wildlife habitats.

---

2- 10 facts about Liverpool, Chloe Carr <https://essentialstudentliving.com>, feb 2023

## 10 facts about Liverpool

### 1. Home To Britain's Biggest Cathedral

Liverpool Cathedral is Britain's biggest Catholic cathedral. And the Anglican Cathedral is the fifth largest in Europe and is a great historical aspect of Liverpool dating back to the beginning of the 20th century. Located on St James Mount, Liverpool Cathedral was built way back in 1904, but it took until 1978 until the building works were finished, and the architect who designed the building Giles Gilbert Scott was only 22 years old!

### 2. First Inter-City Railway In The World

Liverpool had the first modern inter-city railway in the world. Opening in 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester railway connected the Port of Liverpool to the major industrial city of Manchester from Crown Street in the city centre. There were other trains during this time period but they were run using horses, whilst this service was the first to rely solely on steam power. Liverpool's transport history is quite fascinating in the fact that the Liverpool Overhead Railway was the world's first electric elevated railway. Plus, the Wapping Tunnel under the Mersey was the first to run under a city! These advancements in transportation within Liverpool really changed the world as we know it.

### 3. The Most Museums Outside London

Liverpool is packed with museums and galleries. The museums and galleries in this city are even the most visited outside of London. Known for its rich cultural heritage, this city has tons of museums and galleries from the Tate Liverpool to the Merseyside Maritime Museum to the World Museum to Museum of Liverpool to The Beatles Story and many more.

### 4. Backdrop For Many Films & TV Shows

As one of the most filmed locations outside of London, there have been many TV shows and films that have used this vibrant and diverse city as their backdrop. In recent times, we've seen the city transformed into Gotham City for The Batman film featuring Robert Pattinson, as well as the Birkenhead Tunnel being used as a filming location for Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. Some other filming sights which have taken place in this city include The Fantastic Beasts film shooting at Martins Bank, Captain America The First Avenger filming at Stanley Dock as well as The Peaky Blinders being filmed at St. George's Hall.

### 5. Bigger Clock Faces Than Big Ben

Whilst the clock tower itself isn't taller than Big Ben, the clock faces of the Liverpool Royal Liver Building are the biggest in the UK! Part of Liverpool's Three Graces, the Liver Building is one of the most stunning and famous architectural buildings in the city, with clock faces which measure 25 feet wide, two-feet bigger than Big Ben.

### 6. First Black Female Mayor In The UK

In May 2021 the city elected the UK's first black female mayor, Joanne Anderson, a British Labour Politician who is a great leader of Liverpool's community. Upon being elected, Anderson has no doubt inspired many black females throughout the country to chase their dreams in politics!

### **7. Home To The Grand National**

Liverpool is home to many major sporting events, but one of the most popular is the world-famous The Grand National which is held every year. Since 1839, the national Hunt horse race has been held annually at Aintree Racecourse. It's actually known for being one of the toughest horse races in the world, with a course that has 30 fences and 2 laps covering a distance of 4 miles and 514 yards.

### **8. Has The Most Number 1 Hits**

Liverpool's music scene is one of the most famous in the world with many iconic artists hailing from the city. Thanks to its iconic music history, the city has the most number 1 hit singles out of any other city on the planet, with most of the best-selling songs being produced by The Beatles. If you're a music lover studying you need to head to some of the city's best live music venues to experience some exciting new sounds.

### **9. Scousers Are Named After Food**

The phrase scouser actually originates from the working class dish "scouse" which is a meat and veg stew first eaten by sailors and locals.

### **10. Home To Eurovision 2023**

The city has hosted the 67th Eurovision Song Contest on behalf of Ukraine who were crowned the winners of the competition in 2022 in May 2023.

## **Tale of two Manchesters: United, City's ever-changing rivalry**



MANCHESTER, England -- The gray clouds hover above the autumn morning in the northwest of England. I am outside Manchester's busy city center, an area of council homes on one side and a chain of shops across the road. Then I turn to Bank street, off Ashton New Road, which is a few steps from Manchester City's facilities, close to the National Cycling Center.

"This site right here used to be Manchester United's ground before Old Trafford," says Manchester football historian Gary James, who's also my walking tour guide for today. James points to a plaque on a house, stating the original location of Bank Street Ground, the birth home of Manchester United, which was Newton Heath F.C. between 1893 and 1910. "This territory, if you like, was very much Manchester United's -- probably around World War II -- and then it became more Citified ... and nowadays it's totally blue."

History never escapes you. It's imprinted on everything, and despite the differences between both clubs in the present day, it's important to remember that both sides originally come from the same thread

and naturally, the same people. "Traditionally, both clubs are similar, working-class," James says as we continue to walk around the area, one that is historically known as an epicenter of the industrial revolution formerly surrounded by chemical plants, iron and steel foundries, and

textile miles where industrial capitalism and the West African slave trade drove the city's growth and labor force. Immigrants from all over lived and commuted in these areas and so, in time, came their two football clubs." Both teams [were born] from east Manchester. A strong, working-class area. James explains how United eventually headed west in 1910 after Old Trafford was built and therefore creating more support on the West Side of Manchester, traditionally a wealthier side of the city. City, meanwhile, left Hyde Road and headed to Maine Road and Moss Side in 1923, a ground shared by both clubs between 1941 and 1948 after the second World War damaged Old Trafford.

The similarities are not just shared in geography but also the ups and downs of their dominance. Man City were actually the best supported club in the entire league right up to the first World War, while Man United came close to going bankrupt in the 1930's. But that changed after Sir Matt Busby's arrival as a manager in 1945 and began the journey on creating a legacy with the Busby Babes.

As we conclude our walk in this part of town, James takes me through a beautifully complex, historical journey of Manchester City and Manchester United. Through his encyclopedic knowledge, I understand better the significance of these two clubs and how their history also tells the story of the working class Mancunian. The industrial revolution was born here alongside football, intertwining the two.

Luis Miguel Echegaray, [www.espn.co.uk/football/story/](http://www.espn.co.uk/football/story/) 2023

### **Where it All Began: The Rivalry Between Liverpool and Everton Football Clubs**

Liverpool and Everton FC are both top-flight teams who are rarely absent from any major UK or European championship. Their fans are famous for being the friendliest opposing supporters in the game and both clubs bring in endless streams of visitors to watch home and away games at Anfield and Goodison Park.

So let us take a look at where it all began, the friendly rivalry of Liverpool and Everton.

#### **Who was here first?**

Everton were among the first 12 founding clubs of the very first football league established in 1888. Being the only football club in the city, Everton's success drew in huge crowds and the noise that emanated from the small pitch on Stanley Park, became too much for local residents on match days. As a result, the club moved to Anfield in 1884 and won the first home game there with a whopping 5-0 nil defeat against Earlestown.

Historically Everton football club was Liverpool's very first football club and their home pitch was Anfield stadium.

#### **Two clubs one city**

Plenty of cities have two football clubs that exercise bitter rivalries towards on and other.

Our close neighbours Manchester have two teams whose rivalry often descends into chaos and anarchy; United and City. Overseas Milan's competing teams A.C and Inter Millan even share a stadium, but their ongoing rivalry runs deep and can be traced back to the class separation of the bourgeoisie and blue-collar worker. Scotland's Celtic and Rangers rivalry can be traced back into the far reaches of the Scottish history books and has a deep seeded religious basis.

Liverpool welcomed its second city team in 1892 after Everton football club became tired of John Houlding's increasingly unfair financial demands. First asking for higher interest rates on the loan he'd provided the club and later for trying to make huge profits from the club at their expense. Board members came together and decided that Houlding's demands were becoming a real problem also, Houlding was a firm Conservative Party member and had other business dealings. As well as his interests in Everton football club he also owned a successful brewery. At the time the Liberal Party had strong connections with the National Temperance Federation and many of the Everton board members were supporters of the Liberal Party, Houlding was a Conservative Party supporter.

Thanks to these opposing political loyalties and Houlding's unreasonable financial demands, plus his future plans for the club, Everton's board members decided to leave Anfield and set up camp at Goodison Park a mere 400 metres away from Anfield. Houlding retaliated and formed his own football club at Anfield; Liverpool.

### **Too close for comfort?**

Literally, a 400-metre park is all that separates Everton's Goodison Park and Liverpool's Anfield stadiums. Unlike other major city clubs no physical, religious or social divide can be attributed to the source of Liverpool teams ongoing rivalry. In fact, thanks to the close proximity of the stadium's fans of the clubs seem to have a more amicable relationship with one and other. Reds and blues can often live under the same roof, fathers and sons can support Liverpool or Everton and relationships remain close and jovial, expect on derby days.

One of the only recorded accounts of animosity between fans of Everton and Liverpool can be traced back to the Heysel Stadium disaster. The tragic events that unfolded at the 1985 European cup final resulted in 39 deaths and over 600 injuries when a wall collapsed on the Juventus crowd after Liverpool fans surged into the neutral area through a barrier fence. UEFA responded by banning all English teams from competing in any European competitions, a ban which lasted five seasons for all team's bar Liverpool who were excluded until the following year. Everton and many other English club fans blamed Liverpool supporters for the ban and in Liverpool, tensions between the teams were strained as Everton supporters felt Liverpool fans had represented the cities residents as hooligans on the world stage.

It wasn't until another tragedy occurred that the Liverpool teams reunited. The Hillsborough disaster brought Everton and Liverpool fans together in support of such a tragic loss of life. Touching displays of unity after the Hillsborough disaster included the fans intertwining blue and red scarves strung together across Stanley Park joining the two stadiums together. The fans continue to show a joint support of those lives lost and the families that were effected today.

### **The worlds first football quarter in Liverpool**

As longstanding as this rivalry is, Liverpool will always be known as the home of the "friendly derby". Liverpool football fans attitude towards each other provides a great example to the rest of the footballing world and we are looking forward to becoming the founding city of the worlds first football quarter.

An article from [dixiedean-hotel.co.uk/blog](http://dixiedean-hotel.co.uk/blog)

### ***A Rough Guide to Why Liverpool and Manchester United Hate Each Other***

Shortly before Manchester United's visit to Eastlands for the 166th derby with their noisy neighbours City on Sunday, Wayne Rooney was asked if the Manchester rivalry was now the biggest in English football. The England striker said it was not. "City have had their success recently, but I would probably say that United and Liverpool is still the biggest game," he said, via David McDonnell of the Daily Mirror.

This answer was not given just because Rooney is a Merseyside lad who grew up a diehard Everton fan. *It is because the rivalry between Manchester Utd and Liverpool is one of the oldest and fiercest in all of football. In fact, for football fans, it might just be one of the biggest rivalries in modern life, giving "cats vs. dogs" a run for its money.*

So why do fans from the two cities located 30 miles apart hate each other so much more than a number of local derby opponents? The origins of the rivalry go back to the 19th century, and they have nothing to do with the football field...

### **The Rivalry Was Originally Economic**

During the Industrial Revolution of the early 19th century, Manchester and Liverpool were both thriving economically. Manchester was known as "Cottonopolis" due to its abundance of textile factories. Liverpool, on the other hand, benefited from being a port city, with vast quantities of goods flowing in and out of its docks. Toward the end of that prosperous century,

however, the Manchester Ship Canal was completed. This meant ships no longer had to dock in Liverpool—they could carry on up the Mersey all the way to Manchester via canal. *This trade route is why Utd and City both have ships on their crests, and it caused vast great resentment from the people of Liverpool, who lost potential income and jobs when the ships no longer stopped at the docks.*

### **The Rivalry Then Moved to the Pitch**

So, why don't Liverpool fans begrudge City supporters too? And why don't Utd fans hold a grudge against Everton? The answer lies in both teams' history and heritage of success, and the fact that they each have a long-running expectation of winning trophies—often at the expense of one another. Both clubs believe they are the greatest club in English football, and they have 121 major trophies between mind their guests of the running tally.

### **The Players Give No Quarter**

Since Phil Chisnall moved from Utd to Liverpool in 1964, not a single player has transferred between these two clubs. To put that disdain in perspective, nine players have moved between Barcelona and Real Madrid since then. In modern times, the rivalry has been intensified by the actions of certain players.

### **Fan Abuse Keep Escalating**

Vitriolic insults and unpleasant incidents between fans of the two teams show no signs of abating. While acts of hooliganism have certainly decreased since the '80s, a small and very unpleasant contingent of Liverpool fans have mocked Manchester Utd with sick songs about the Munich Air Disaster that claimed the lives of eight players. Certain Utd fans have returned the ill-judged taunting with songs mocking the Hillsborough and Heysel tragedies. Fans have also been known to attack players. After the 1996 FA Cup Final—decided by a brilliant goal from Eric Cantona—one Liverpool fan spat at the Frenchman and another attempted to throw a punch at Sir Alex Ferguson. Additionally, Liverpool fans are banned from the entrance to the away end at Anfield after an egg was thrown at Ferguson during the '90s.

### **Conclusion**

So, the uninitiated should continue to be prepared to witness a fierce football rivalry as Manchester Utd and Liverpool prepare to meet again soon.

Ryan Bailey, *bleacherreport.com*, September 24, 2013

## **Manchester, cotton and the transatlantic slave trade**

Manchester is a city shaped by cotton. From the late 18th century, the manufacturing of textiles in new, machine filled cotton mills transformed the town into a booming industrial centre, creating new patterns of life, generating great wealth for some, and shaping the city's growth. Yet innovation and profits went hand in hand with exploitation, on a local and a global scale. In Manchester's mills, thousands of people, including children, worked long, dangerous and exhausting days, providing the labour needed to keep the machines churning out cloth.

Manchester's transformation was also heavily reliant on the transatlantic slave trade, and on the exploitation of millions of enslaved African people who were forced to grow the cotton which supplied Manchester's mills. The story of Manchester's growth into the world's first industrial city cannot be understood without an appreciation of the African men, women and children and their descendants whose labour and exploitation fuelled the city's industrial expansion.

Cotton textiles were some of the most in-demand of all goods on the western coast of

Africa where European slave traders operated. Slave traders purchased Indian cotton textiles, which they transported to West Africa and sold in exchange for captured human beings. In the 18th century, the demand for cotton goods as part of the transatlantic slave trade played a significant role in stimulating the early growth of Manchester's textiles industry. As while Indian textiles continued to be traded, increasingly, British slave-traders purchased Manchester-made cotton goods, produced in imitation of Indian textiles, which they loaded onto ships at Liverpool's port and transported to the western coast of Africa to be traded for captured African people. In 1788, Manchester's annual exports of textiles to Africa were estimated to be worth £200,000, around £24 million today.

Some of Manchester's wealthiest and most influential people were involved in the manufacturing and trading of such textiles, which were often known as 'Africa goods'.

Even after the British slave trade was abolished in 1807, merchants and manufacturers in Manchester continued to supply goods to Spanish and Portuguese slave traders until at least the mid-19th century.

[www.scienceandindustrymuseum.org.uk](http://www.scienceandindustrymuseum.org.uk)

### A short history of manchester the rise and fall of cottonopolis

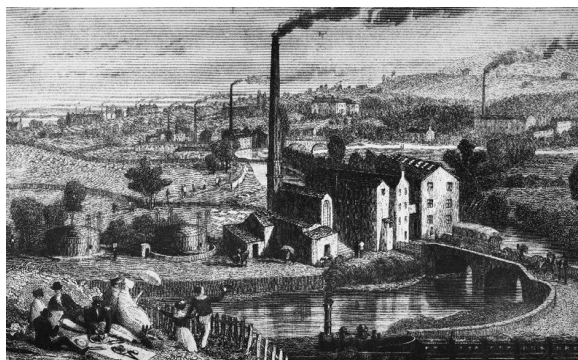


Illustration of a cotton mill in Summarseat, Bury (1850) Manchester Local Image Collection

A wet, humid climate ideal for spinning yarn and more importantly south-east Lancashire has steep streams which could provide power for the mills and give soft water for the washing and bleaching of cotton, there is a coalfield to fire steam engines, salt supplies for developing chemicals and easy access to the west coast for importing the raw material and exporting the finished product. Crucially Lancashire's industrial organisation was fluid. Manchester was **unhindered** by **guilds** and **trade restrictions**. Entrepreneurs were encouraged.

It was with the manufacture of pure cottons in the mid 18th century that Manchester became significant. When cotton is picked from the plant it grows on, the weak fibres break and pull apart easily. To make cotton strong enough to be woven into cloth, it first needs to be spun. Spinning is the process of twisting together drawn-out fibres of cotton into a strong, single strand, called yarn. The process of production was run on the 'domestic system'. Merchants 'putting out' raw cotton to spinners, weavers, cutters, bleachers, etc... who worked from home.

Technological advance gradually swept this method away and the factory system took over. Kay invented the Fly Shuttle in 1733 (which allowed to have only one weaver to weave fabrics of any **width** when two were needed before and even more quickly than two could), between 1760 and 1790, Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny, Arkwright, the Water Frame and Crompton, the Spinning Mule which allowed a significant improvement of production. Meanwhile good turnpike roads were improving communications, cheap coal arrived with the Bridgewater Canal in 1761 and the first steam mill fired up in 1783. Cotton was being imported at a rate of 1000 tonnes a year by 1751, and stood at 45.2 thousand tonnes by 1816.

By 1841 imports of raw cotton had risen to 205 thousand tonnes and they would peak in 1914 at almost a billion tonnes. The character of Manchester changed. The cotton mills employed less in the city as the century wore on, by 1840 only 18% of the work force worked in cotton manufacture. Manchester became the commercial centre of the industry and was the town of the Royal Exchange, where thousands of traders would meet on Tuesdays and Fridays to do business. Production became concentrated in the outer town

But reliance on a distant raw material made the trade vulnerable. The American Civil War showed this, when the supply from the Confederate States had been blockaded by the Union North. Sourcing raw cotton from India and Egypt and the growth of trade with the British Empire maintained the industry until after WWI. But business declined as production rose in countries close to the raw material and with cheaper labour or with more up-to-date methods. It was too late, a reluctance to develop new business practices and to invest in new machines. What remains of the wealth created by the cotton industry is evident in its public buildings.



Palazzo warehouses on Princess Street

Adapted from *confidentials.com*, 2024



Liverpool launches #BinTheButt campaign to protect River Mersey

