

Knowledge organiser Y6 Local Study

The development of industrial cities, Cottonopolis and the legacy of Godfrey Ermen.



My Key Learning



Picture of a Cotton Mill interior



Industrial Manchester

Godfrey Ermen with his partner Frederick Engels owned two mills in Weaste and Eccles focussed on cotton production.

What do I already know?

The Bridgewater canal was built during the industrial revolution and supported trade.

The development of the steam engine supported transport of goods and people during the industrial revolution.

Godfrey Ermen was a wealthy mill owner who in a philanthropic act left a sum of money in his will to help build an educational establishment (Godfrey Ermen Primary School).

There were six main factors that contributed to the industrial revolution:

- A population boom
- Better farming methods
- Factories that could mass produce
- Steam power
- Better transport (canals, railways, roads)
- The success of the British Empire which meant greater access to exotic goods like cotton.



Ermen & Engels Logo

Key Vocabulary	Definition
legacy	the long-lasting impact of particular events, actions, etc. that took place in the past, or of a person's life.
continuity	things that stay the same, relatively unchanged, over time
industry	an activity that transforms raw materials into products for final or intermediate consumption
urbanisation	the process by which rural communities grow to form cities, or urban centres, and, by extension, the growth and expansion of those cities
trends	a general development or change in a situation or in the way that people are behaving:
mill	a factory fitted with machinery for a particular manufacturing process
industrialisation	the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.
Cottonopolis	a 19th-century nickname for Manchester, as it was a metropolis and the centre of the cotton industry

Manchester was the first industrial city and its nickname 'Cottonopolis' was derived due to the number of textile factories.

Manchester produced 80% of yarn and fabric globally.

The Corn Exchange in Manchester (now called the Royal Exchange, housing a theatre) was the commercial centre of 'Cottonopolis'.



The Corn Exchange

