



Key Vocab

City	A large human settlement
County	A geographical region of a country
Borough	A town, village, or part of a large city that has its own government
Oceanic Climate	An oceanic climate, also known as a maritime climate, has cool or mild winters and does not have dry or hot summers
Temperate	Temperate means moderate.
Mill town	a settlement that developed around one or more mills or factories, usually cotton mills or factories producing textiles
Boomtown	A community that undergoes sudden and rapid population and economic growth, or that is started from scratch.

Some Northern cities and their counties

Leeds	West Yorkshire	Sheffield	South Yorkshire
Salford	Greater Manchester	Manchester	Greater Manchester
Preston	Lancashire	Liverpool	Merseyside

Oceanic Climate

An **oceanic climate** has cool or mild winters and does not have dry or hot summers. Most places with this type of climate have weather that changes frequently.

Cities with this climate include: Dublin, London, Manchester, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Melbourne and Auckland.

Industrial Revolution

The **Industrial Revolution** began in Lancashire and Manchester. It is named the Industrial revolution because it was a time many people in Britain stopped farming and started working in factories.

What made the Industrial revolution so successful? Firstly, lots of new inventions were created that started to make life easier in Britain. The steam engine was invented which ran on coal, and this meant that factories could now be built all over the country

Manchester was at the heart of the world's cotton industry, and cotton manufacture was central to it becoming the first industrialised **city**.

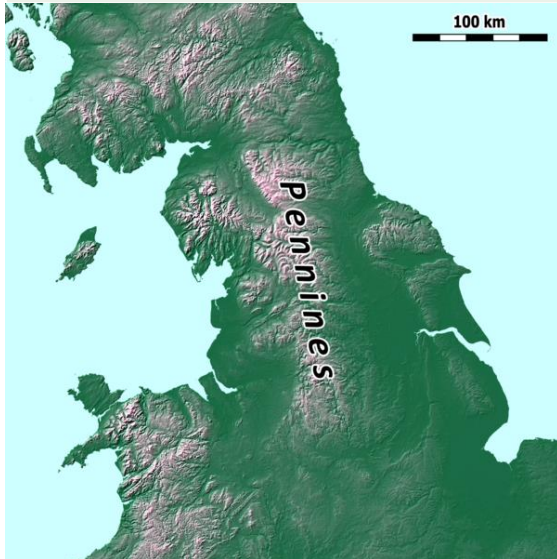
From the late 18th century Bolton was transformed by the **industrial revolution**. It grew very rapidly. Samuel Crompton, a native of Bolton invented the spinning mule in 1779 and opened his first cotton mill in 1780. The cotton industry then grew at a tremendous rate and came to dominate Bolton.



The Pennines

The Pennines are a mountain range in England. Often said to be the "backbone of England", they form an unbroken range stretching from the Peak District in the Midlands to the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish border.

Their total length is about 250 mi (402 km).



Manchester
Town Hall

Manchester

Manchester is a major city and metropolitan **borough** in Greater Manchester, England, with a population of around 550,000.

The Manchester Ship Canal opened in 1894, creating the Port of Manchester and linking the city to sea, 36 miles (58 km) to the west.

Manchester is the third-most visited city in the UK

Manchester experiences a temperate **Oceanic climate**, like much of the British Isles, with mild summers and cool winters.

Manchester Ship Canal

The Manchester Ship Canal is a wide, long river navigation in North West England. It opened in 1894. At the time of its completion, it was the largest navigation canal in the world.

The "Big Ditch", as it is sometimes known, consists of the rivers Irwell and Mersey made navigable for seagoing ships from the Mersey Estuary to Salford Docks in Greater Manchester. It transformed Manchester from a landlocked city into a major sea port.



Manchester
Ship Canal

Bolton

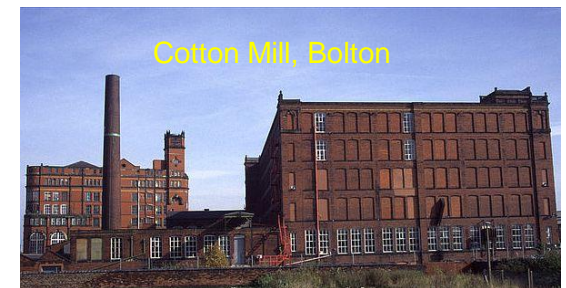
Bolton is a town in Greater Manchester in North West England. A former **mill town**, Bolton has been a production centre for textiles since Flemish weavers settled in the area in the 14th century, introducing a wool and cotton-weaving tradition.

The urbanisation and development of the town largely coincided with the introduction of textile manufacture during the **Industrial Revolution**.

Bolton was a 19th-century **boomtown**, and at its peak in 1929 its 216 cotton mills and 26 bleaching and dyeing works made it one of the largest and most productive centres of cotton spinning in the world.



Bolton Town
Hall



Cotton Mill, Bolton