


Why is Manchester a unique place to live?

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
city	It is an inhabited place of greater size, population or importance than a town or village.		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Manchester</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The vast majority of the UK's residents live within urban areas and cities. London, England's capital, is a leading global centre in industries including arts, education, media and finance. ❑ Manchester has established itself as one of Europe's most exciting business tourism destinations due to its extensive conference choices and its award winning convention centre. ❑ Manchester's unplanned urbanisation was brought on by a boom in textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution and resulted in it becoming the world's first industrialised city. ❑ Manchester is the second largest city in the UK after London. ❑ Manchester was nicknamed 'Cottonopolis' during the 19th century due to its rich industrial heritage. Many people moved from the countryside to Manchester for the job opportunities. ❑ The canals allowed for trading ships to get to the ports.
population	All the inhabitants of a particular place.		
location	A particular place or position.		
land use	The function of land – what it is used for. This could include forestry, farming, housing or industry.		
contrast	The state of being strikingly different from something else in juxtaposition or close association.		
trade	Trade is the activity of buying or selling goods or services between people, firms or countries.		
diversity	Many different types of things or people being included in something; a range of different things or people.		
settlement	A place where people establish a community.		
infrastructure	The basic physical and organisational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.		
			<h3>Geographical Skills:</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to name and locate cities of the United Kingdom and to describe land use and features. ❑ Compare and contrast Manchester with Tyldsley. ❑ Research the distribution of trade and goods over time. ❑ Observe, record and present features using fieldwork e.g. sketch maps. ❑ Use 4 figure grid references and OS maps to find human and physical features. 