



Did you know that when it was built, the library was surrounded by warehouses and narrow streets?

The factories would burn coal and the air was filled with soot and nasty pollution. In fact, the pollution was so bad it made many people sick and when it snowed the snowflakes came down grey. What's worse, the pollution caused a species of moth to change colour. The Peppered Moth would normally be white to hide in the lichen on trees. The pollution made the tree bark turn black so the moths changed colour to black so they could still hide against the bark. By 1895, nearly all Peppered Moths in Manchester were black.

The Town Hall is made from 14 million bricks and cost about £93 million in today's money!

If the town hall is open, have a look inside and pay special attention to the mosaic bees on the floor. You may have seen quite a few bees as you walked around Manchester. Do you know why there are so many bees? During the industrial revolution the symbol began to represent Manchester. The bees were the workers, the mills were the hives and the textiles produced was the honey.

John Ryland's Library

During the Industrial Revolution, the people who owned factories and mills became very rich. In the 1860s, John Ryland owned the largest textile business in Britain, and he became Manchester's first multi-millionaire. When he died his wife, Enriqueta, created the library in memory of her husband.



The bee symbol is something people are very proud of in Manchester and while it's rooted in industrialisation, it remains an important symbol - that like bees, we are stronger together. Now you know the importance of the symbol, try to keep spotting it across the city and see how many you can count!

Town Hall

**End
Tony Wilson Place**

Draw a bee!



Manchester is a city famous for Vimto, music and football. It's also the 3rd biggest city in the UK!

Manchester was the world's FIRST industrial city. During the industrial revolution, it expanded tremendously, with many mills, warehouses and other businesses set up across the city.

Many people came to Manchester from the countryside to work, especially on the cotton mills. And because so much cotton was spun here, the city became known as 'Cottonopolis'.

Imagine if you'd lived in the countryside your whole life and never seen a city, What do you think it was like to come to the city to work in a factory?

Cotton is grown on plants which don't grow in the UK because we don't have the right weather. Most cotton today is grown in China, India and the USA. During the industrial revolution, Manchester imported slave grown cotton from the West Indies. It would arrive as fluffy buds which were pulled apart, cleaned and processed through lots of different machines to become a strong thread.

Can you think of everything you might touch on a daily basis that's made of cotton? Your t-shirt, your jeans, your shoes, your bed sheets – make a list here!

This walk is all about the Industrial Revolution that took place between the years 1760 and 1840, and how it changed Manchester. Lots of things can make a place or its people change.

One of the key changes that took place here in Manchester was the cotton mills which boomed during the revolution.



**Start
The Royal Exchange**