1 Manchester is a [city](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_status_in_the_United_Kingdom) and [metropolitan borough](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_borough) in [Greater Manchester](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Manchester), England. Population of Manchester was 498,800. Manchester is situated in the south-central part of [North West England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_West_England), fringed by the [Cheshire Plain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheshire_Plain) to the south and the [Pennines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennines) to the north and east. The recorded [history of Manchester](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Manchester) began with the civilian settlement associated with the [Roman fort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castra) of [*Mamucium*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mamucium), which was established in 79 AD on a sandstone bluff near the confluence of the rivers [Medlock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Medlock) and [Irwell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Irwell).

2 The town of Manchester was granted a charter by Thomas Grelley in 1301 but lost its [borough status](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borough_status_in_the_United_Kingdom) in a court case of 1359. Until the 19th century, local government was largely provided by manorial courts, the last of which ended in 1846. In 1853 Manchester was granted [city status in the United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_status_in_the_United_Kingdom). [Historically](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historic_counties_of_England), most of the city was a part of [Lancashire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lancashire), although areas south of the [River Mersey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Mersey) were in [Cheshire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheshire). Manchester is mentioned as having a [market](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_town) in 1282. Around the 14th century, Manchester received an influx of [Flemish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flemish_people) weavers, sometimes credited as the foundation of the region's textile industry. Manchester became an important centre for the manufacture and trade of [woolens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wool) and [linen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linen). Significant quantities of cotton began to be used after about 1600, firstly in linen/cotton [fustians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fustian), but by around 1750 pure cotton fabrics were being produced and cotton had overtaken wool in importance.

3 The Irwell and Mersey were made navigable by 1736, opening a route from Manchester to the sea docks on the Mersey. The [Bridgewater Canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bridgewater_Canal), Britain's first wholly artificial waterway, was opened in 1761, bringing coal from mines at [Worsley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worsley) to central Manchester. The canal was extended to the Mersey at Runcorn by 1776. The combination of competition and improved efficiency halved the cost of coal and halved the transport cost of raw cotton. Manchester became the dominant marketplace for textiles produced in the surrounding towns. A [commodities exchange](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commodities_exchange), opened in 1729, and numerous large warehouses, aided commerce. In 1780, [Richard Arkwright](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Arkwright) began construction of Manchester's first cotton mill.

4 Throughout the [Middle Ages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages) Manchester remained a [manorial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manorialism) [township](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Township_%28England%29), but it began to expand "at an astonishing rate" around the turn of the 19th century. Manchester's unplanned urbanisation was brought on by a boom in [textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Textile_manufacture_during_the_Industrial_Revolution), and resulted in it becoming the world's first industrialised city. An early 19th-century factory building boom transformed Manchester from a township into a major [mill town](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mill_town) and [borough](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipal_borough) that was granted [city status](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_status_in_the_United_Kingdom) in 1853. In 1894 the [Manchester Ship Canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester_Ship_Canal) was built, creating the [Port of Manchester](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_of_Manchester).

5 Much of Manchester's history is concerned with [textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Textile_manufacture_during_the_Industrial_Revolution). The great majority of [cotton spinning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spinning_%28textiles%29) took place in the towns of [south Lancashire and north Cheshire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Manchester), and Manchester was for a time the most productive centre of cotton processing, and later the world's largest marketplace for cotton goods. Manchester was dubbed "[Cottonopolis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cottonopolis%22%20%5Co%20%22Cottonopolis)" and "Warehouse City" during the [Victorian era](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_era). In Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the term "manchester" is still used for household linen: sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc.

6 Engineering firms initially made machines for the cotton trade, but diversified into general manufacture. Similarly, the chemical industry started by producing bleaches and dyes, but expanded into other areas. Commerce was supported by financial service industries such as banking and insurance. Trade, and feeding the growing population, required a large transport and distribution infrastructure: the canal system was extended, and Manchester became one end of the world's first intercity passenger railway—the [Liverpool and Manchester Railway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liverpool_and_Manchester_Railway).

7 Manchester has a notable place in the history of [Marxism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marxism) and left-wing politics; being the subject of [Friedrich Engels](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Engels)' work [*The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Condition_of_the_Working_Class_in_England_in_1844). The first [Trades Union Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trades_Union_Congress) was held in Manchester (at the Mechanics' Institute, David Street), from 2 to 6 June 1868. Manchester was an important cradle of the [Labour Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labour_Party_%28UK%29) and the [Suffragette](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffragette) Movement.

8 Manchester has the largest UK office market outside London. Manchester is a focus for businesses which serve local, regional and international markets. It is the fifth-largest financial centre in the United Kingdom outside London. Legal, accounting, management consultancy and other professional and technical services exist in Manchester.

9 The city is notable for its [culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Manchester), [music scene](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_music_of_Manchester), [scientific and engineering achievements](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_engineering_in_Manchester), [media links](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_in_Manchester) and [sporting connections](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport_in_Manchester). Manchester's sports clubs include [Premier League](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Premier_League) football teams, [Manchester City](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester_City_F.C.) and [Manchester United](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester_United_F.C.). Manchester was the site of the world's first [railway station](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester_Liverpool_Road_railway_station), where scientists first [split the atom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Rutherford#Scientific_research) and developed the first [stored-program computer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small-Scale_Experimental_Machine). There are two universities, including the largest single-site university in the United Kingdom, and has one of the country's largest urban economies. Manchester is also the third-most visited city in the United Kingdom by foreign visitors, after London and Edinburgh, and the most visited in England outside London.

10 Manchester's buildings display a variety of architectural styles, ranging from [Victorian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_architecture) to [contemporary architecture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contemporary_architecture). The widespread use of [red brick](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_brick) characterises the city.

11 Manchester is represented by three tiers of government, [Manchester City Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester_City_Council) ("local"), UK Parliament ("national"), and European Parliament ("Europe").

Задание . Выпишите все незнакомые слова. Найдите в тексте следующие слова и словосочетания, напишите их перевод и транскрицию

поселение

поместный суд

ткач

товарная биржа

товарный склад

судоходный

промышленная революция

железнодорожное сообщение

конгресс профсоюзов

местные, региональные и международные рынки