

1 Manchester Peace Gardens
St Peter's Square
Manchester City Council works to promote peace and friendship among all the different groups of peoples, cultures and faiths in our city.

Manchester is famous around the world as the first city to call itself a 'nuclear free' city (November 5th 1980); that is, a city that wants a world free from nuclear weapons. It is a member city of Mayors for Peace, which has 4000 members worldwide.

www.mayorsforpeace.org

The Peace Gardens showing Manchester as a 'City of Peace' are dedicated to all those who work for peace and want to rid the world of nuclear weapons

Can you see 2 signs about this?

Here you can find the following:

Messenger of Peace Sculpture
created by Barbara Pearson in 1986. It won a competition organised by Manchester City Council

Anne Frank's Tree to remember 15 year old Anne Frank and all the children killed in wars and conflict. What is she especially famous for?

There are 3 other trees in the garden. When you find them, write the names and the dedications that you read on the signs.

Memorial Plaque to remember the African victims of slavery

There are 2 other plaques in the garden. If you find them, write the names and the dedications that you read on these plaques.

2 Manchester Central Library building

St Peter's Square
The first free library in the world was built in Manchester around 1850. That meant all citizens including poor people could go there to find out and learn about things that interested them.

The new Central Library was opened in 1934. This circular building is one of the largest libraries in Britain, where you can borrow books and can learn about any subject.

3 Manchester Cenotaph
St Peter's Square
War memorials are a way to help us remember those in the armed forces who died in war, for example, in the First and Second World Wars.

There is a statue on top of the cenotaph. Can you say what the statue is?

4 Peterloo Massacre Plaque

Free Trade Hall (now the Radisson Hotel), Peter Street

On August 16th, 1819, where the hotel is now, the 'Peterloo' Massacre took place. About 60,000 men, women and children walked peacefully to St. Peter's Field to ask for the right to have fair voting to choose the government. But soldiers on horseback, who were sent by magistrates to stop the meeting, rode at the people with their swords drawn. 18 of them died that day, including one child. However, their courage later led to a change in the law, gaining the right to vote for more men and eventually for all men and women by 1928. A plaque to remember Peterloo can be seen on the frontside of the building.

Can you find the red plaque?

5 Manchester Town Hall
Albert Square
Manchester Town Hall, designed by Alfred Waterhouse, was built in 1877. You can see its tower from all over the city.

As a 'City of Peace', the Town Hall sculpture gallery contains a number of sites, including:

- a red plaque with the words, 'world's first nuclear free city',
- a plaque with the words of the United Nation's (UN) International Declaration of Human Rights. This agreement included rights and protection of children. You can find out more about the work of the UN from:

www.un.org

6 Albert Square
This large square has been used for many peace and social justice demonstrations. In 2003, it held a very large demonstration of approx. 20,000 people, who gathered together to protest against the invasion of Iraq.

Have you taken part in a protest for peace and social justice?

7 Statue of John Bright
MP & peace campaigner, Albert Square

John Bright was born in 1811 and grew up in Rochdale where he worked for his father in the textile industry. As a Member of Parliament (M.P.) for Manchester, John Bright also spoke out against such punishments as hanging and also flogging in the army. He constantly worked hard for peace and justice. He spoke out against the Crimean War in the 1850s. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln with whom he agreed on the abolition of slavery.

Can you find his statue?

Do you know the name of your MP, and if she or he works hard for peace and justice?

8 Abraham Lincoln Statue
Brazenose Street

This statue of the famous American president commemorates the abolition of slavery. President Lincoln fought against slavery in the United States and was pleased at the support he got from the cotton mill workers of Manchester and Lancashire, who refused to take cotton that was grown and picked by slaves. This meant the workers had no work or wages. The statue was brought to Manchester in 1918 and reminds us how the city and its people supported the anti-slavery movement.

Can you find his statue?

9 Diana Princess of Wales Plaque
This memorial refers to Diana, who died in 1997, as 'The People's Princess'.

Why was she given this special title?

Her peace work included raising awareness about land-mines. They are very dangerous especially for children, and now there is a ban on their production and use. You can find more information from the Mines Advisory Group, which is based in Manchester.

www.maginternational.org

10 The Hidden Gem - St Mary's Church
Mulberry Street

For several centuries Roman Catholics were persecuted in Britain, and were not allowed to worship God in church. They had to meet in secret to worship together. But in 1791, the law was changed allowing them to worship openly. The 'Hidden Gem,' was one of the first Catholic churches to be built in Manchester after this change of law.

Do you know why it is called the 'Hidden Gem'?

Today, people of many different religious faiths live in Manchester. Some came here to escape persecution in their own countries. Across the city, there is a Jewish museum and various synagogues, Buddhist centres, a large number of Muslim mosques, Hindu temples, Sikh gurdwaras, and many different Christian churches. The Society of Friends (Quakers) are well-known for their Peace Testimony, which means they take action in promoting peace. Unitarians have a peace fellowship and a special prayer to bring peace and justice to all nations in the world.

11 Elliot House
Deansgate
Manchester was a very important city in the fight to get votes for women. For a long time women were not allowed to vote for members of parliament in elections. Only some men were allowed to vote. When Elliot House was built in 1878, it housed Manchester's School Board. The School Board set up schools for the first time for the majority of children. The first woman to be elected on the School Board was Lydia Becker. She was an important person in getting women to work together to get the vote.

Three other famous women in this fight were Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Sylvia and Christabel. You can visit the Pankhurst Centre near the city centre.

www.thepankhurstcentre.org.uk

12 People's History Museum
Bridge Street

You can find out more about the people who campaigned for peace and justice at the Peoples' History Museum.

- Outside the Museum is the 'Doves of Peace' sculpture by Michael Lyons.

- A blue plaque commemorating the 40th anniversary in 1985 of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings in Japan in 1945 can be found on the Museum's walls

Can you find these?

13 Robert Owen Plaque
Royal Exchange, St Ann's Square
The famous social reformer Robert Owen lived and worked in Manchester for 12 years, originally working at a site on St Ann's Square. A social reformer is someone who wants to make life better for others. His idea was for people to work together and own everything between them. That way they could all share the rewards of their hard work fairly. His ideas became popular and lots of people followed them. Working together, sharing and helping each other is called cooperation and thanks to Robert Owen many cooperatives e.g. shops and banks, were set up. The first Co-op shop opened in 1844 in Toad Lane, Rochdale, now home of the Pioneers Museum.

14 Friendship Arch Monument
Faulkner Street, Chinatown

For a long time Manchester has welcomed migrants (people from other countries) and refugees (people driven out of their countries) - people either seeking a better life or avoiding persecution. This includes Irish and Jewish migrants from the nineteenth century onwards; Italians, Poles and Ukrainians after World War II; and migrants from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, West Africa and the Caribbean from the 1960s onwards; Manchester is one of the most cosmopolitan (mixed) cities in the UK. Refugees and others from overseas, including Roma, still arrive here.

Manchester has a large Chinese community. Its Friendship Arch is a bridge of friendship between Manchester and the world. It was a gift to Manchester from the city of Shanghai in China.

Can you see a dragon and a phoenix on the arch? In Chinese culture, the dragon means strength and the phoenix means grace.

Do you know what the colours red and gold symbolise?

Manchester

- a TRUE 'City of Peace'

Manchester is a famous city with a long history. It was the world's first industrial city, where many people came to work in the new cotton mills and factories in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is also famous for people taking a leading role in the struggle

against injustice and for peace, for the good of Manchester and the wider world.

The Manchester City Centre Peace and Social Justice Trail highlights some of their stories. We hope you enjoy them.



design, photography & illustration by Mike Carter
www.mikesplace.org.uk

Manchester:
an international city open to all!

Manchester City Centre Peace & Social Justice Trail

Young People's Trail



Acknowledgements

The Manchester City Centre Peace and Justice Trail has been developed by Manchester City Council through a small steering group and in association with local peace groups, including the Greater Manchester Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Manchester City Centre

Peace & Social Justice Trail



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St Peter's Square



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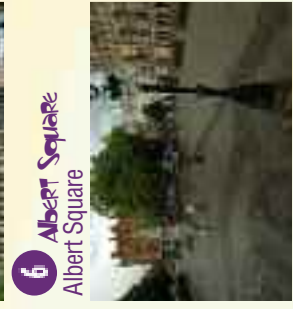
3 Manchester Cenotaph
St Peter's Square



4 The Peterloo Massacre red plaque, on frontside of the Radisson Hotel, Peter Street



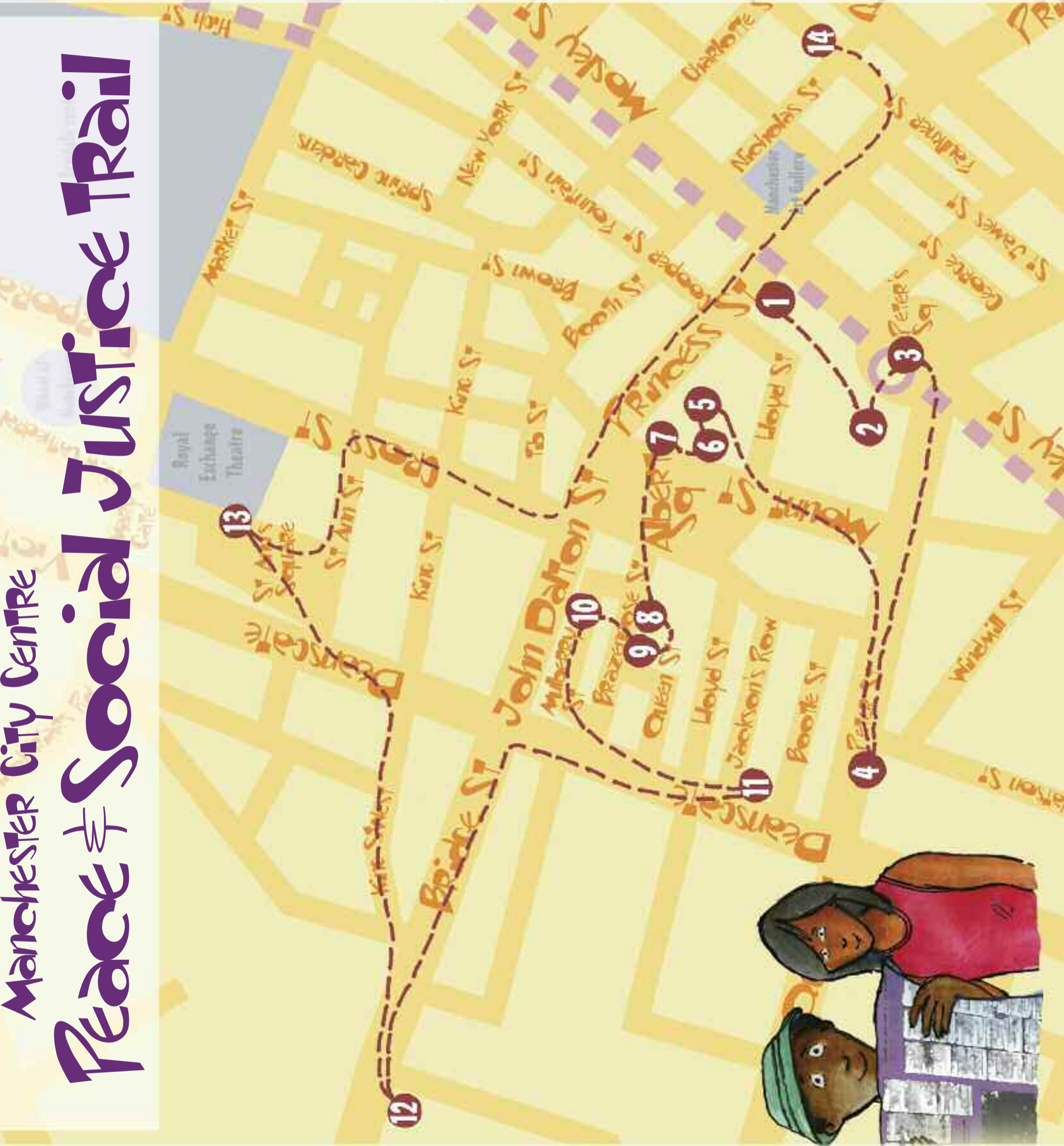
5 Manchester Town Hall
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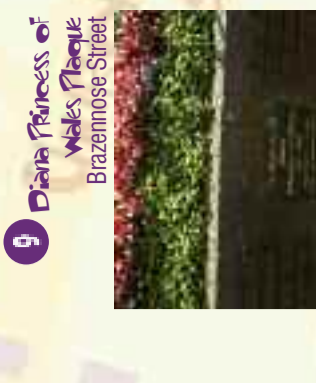
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7 Statue of John Bright, MP for peace campaigner
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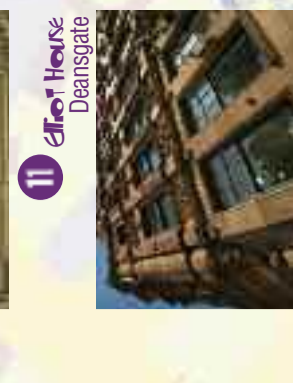
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