

## Year 2 Block 2

### Theme: Sheffield Flood 1864 and 2007



#### Key Knowledge

##### Sheffield Flood 1864

(beyond living memory)



In the Victorian period, Sheffield was a place of great change! There were new factories and steel works being built, and lot of new people moved from the countryside to live in the city. New reservoirs were built by The Sheffield Waterworks Company to provide water for this growing population. The biggest new reservoir was call the Dale Dyke Dam, which was built in

1859.

On 11<sup>th</sup> March 1864 a local disaster struck.

The dam wall collapsed and six hundred and fifty gallons of water went flooding through the Loxley valley and into Sheffield. The villages of Bradfield, Damflask, Loxley, Malin Bridge and others were swept away. The water destroyed houses, farms and mills, and 250 people died.

After the flood, money was sent by the government and Queen Victoria to rebuild the homes and villages. People wanted to know whose fault it was that the dam had burst.



The children will learn about the events of the flood, the reasons why it happened and help the Mayor of Sheffield decide who was to blame!



#### Key Vocabulary

##### Sheffield Floods 2007

(within living memory)



Sheffield is famous for being built on 7 hills and has 5 rivers flowing through it.

In Summer 2007, Sheffield experienced one of its highest rainfall levels in recent history resulting in a flooding event that significantly impacted the city. Over the month it was

recorded that there was 285.6mm of rain. Due to the large amount of constant rain the River Don bursting its banks and water flooded the city. As a result 2 people died, 1,200 homes were damaged and 13,000 houses lost power.

Children will be using a variety of different sources to compare the 2 floods of Sheffield (1864 and 2007), they will establish change and continuity (similarities and differences between different time periods) between the floods.



## Experiential learning - Mantle of the Expert

To help the children to understand the events of the Sheffield Flood, they will take part in a 'mantle of the expert' activity. This will involve acting out the story of the Sheffield Flood as a whole year group in the hall. The children will then get the chance to 'interview' some of the main people in the story through a hot-seating activity. They will then discuss the impact of the flood and who might be to blame for why it happened.

### Key Vocabulary

Reservoir	A man-made body of water used to collect water for people to use in their homes or factories.
Dam	A big wall that is built to keep the water in a reservoir.
Sheffield Waterworks Company	A company set up in 1830 to think about how to get more water into Sheffield
Local	Something that happens in the area that you live in.
Government	The people who make the rules for our country.
Mayor	The person who makes the rules for a city. The Mayor of Sheffield makes the rules for Sheffield.
Flood	A flood is when water covers land that is usually dry.
Bradfield, Damflask, Loxley and Malin Bridge	Village near Sheffield.
population	The number of people living in a certain place.
Factory	A place where people build or make things.
Beyond living memory	Over 80 -100 years in the past
Within living memory	Within the last 80 and 100 years