

Key Words

- **Class:** the concept that society is divided into groups, based on income/wealth but also other factors, such as level of education, cultural engagement, choice of employment, social influence, etc.; at birth, people are usually considered to in the same class as their parents
- **Gentrification:** the process in which the character of a poor urban area is changed by wealthier people moving in, improving housing, and attracting new businesses, often displacing current inhabitants in the process
- **Steel industry:** the production of steel has been key to Sheffield’s development for centuries. In the 1970s and 80s, state-owned steel production declined, leading to socioeconomic problems in the city
- **Colloquial language:** slang or informal language used by people in everyday speech; Sheffield has some words and phrases which are individual to the city
- **Setting:** the place(s) where the events of a text take place

Key Skills

- **Read and discuss** a range of texts
- **Apply historical and cultural knowledge** to discussion and analysis
- **Explore** history through literature, art, and other sources (including personal histories)
- **Develop and improve awareness** of local history and factors that created modern Sheffield
- Develop **writing skills** in a number of genres and text types

Essential information:

<p>History of Sheffield Always associated with metal production Steel industry grew before and after Industrial Revolution Women called to work in factories during Second World War Suffered bombing during both wars Thatcher government’s policies led to decline of industry and subsequent social issues Miner’s strike – period of unrest Period of diversification and renewal ‘City of Sanctuary’ – proud history of welcoming migrants and refugees</p>	<p>Key authors/text producers/historical figures</p> <p><u>Poetry and prose</u> Geoffrey Chaucer, Sir Walter Scott, Berlie Doherty, Daniel Defoe, Michelle Rawlins, George Orwell, Otis Mensah, Terry Deary, Jackie Kay, Johnny Pitts, Warda Yassin, Barry Hines, Marina Lewycka, Helen Mort, Désirée Reynolds</p> <p><u>Drama and film</u> Chris Bush, Tom McCrae, Ken Loach, Simon Beaufoy, Peter Cattaneo, Martin Wallace, James Taylor</p> <p><u>Music</u> Arctic Monkeys, Pulp, Self Esteem, Human League, Def Leppard, Toddla T, Richard Hawley, Studio Electrophonique, Ewan MacColl, Roots Manuva, Everly Pregnant Brothers, John Shuttleworth</p> <p><u>Art</u> Martin Jennings, William Rothenstein, JMW Turner, Phlegm, Stanhope Alexander Forbes, George Cunningham, Kid Acne, Lisa O’Hara, Mario Raggi, Jeremy Deller, Katy Sett, Joe Scarborough, Pete McKee, Shona Hardie, Martin Firrell, Faunagraphic, Jo Peel</p> <p><u>Other key figures</u> Sue Pearson, Harry Brearley, Helen Sharman, William de Lovtot, Moses Roper, Frederick Douglass, Oloudah Equiano</p>
<p>Key questions</p> <p>Why would an author/text producer choose to set a text in Sheffield? What aspects of Sheffield are included in texts set in Sheffield or featuring Sheffielders? What can (popular) culture tell us about our surroundings, our history and ourselves?</p>	

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