The Great Molasses Flood

1919 | Supported reading · Words first

Teacher note: this topic includes loss, violence, discrimination, or criminal allegations. Preview and choose a suitable reading together. No reenactment of harm is needed.

Words to know

damage — harm that makes something less safe or useful

responsibility — a duty to care for something or answer for an action

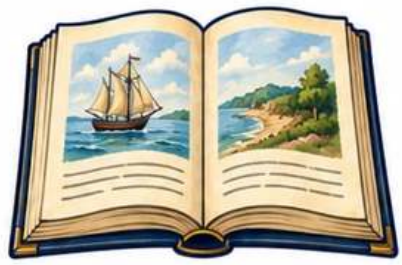
protect — keep someone or something from harm

Talk before you read

Point, speak, draw, or write. Use your home language first if it helps. Take one word at a time with a teacher or partner.

The teacher page at the end gives all seven steps of the vocabulary routine. These everyday and general academic words are teaching choices, not an official WIDA word list.

Look closely



Modern topic illustration created for Massachusetts History Explorers. It is not a historical artifact.

Read the story

A large storage tank broke in Boston’s North End.

Molasses rushed through nearby streets.

Twenty-one people died.

The disaster harmed workers and neighbors and raised questions about industrial safety.

Think, talk, and show evidence

1. What happened in this reading? Tell one fact.

2. Who or what is this reading mostly about?

3. Choose a word from the word bank. Explain it in your own words.

4. Look at the picture and its caption. What does it help you notice? Is it from the time of the event?

Try these starters: “This happened in ___. I learned ___. The picture shows ___. My word is ___. It means ___.”

Follow-up reading: The Boston Police Strike

1919

Many Boston police officers stopped work during a labor dispute. Disorder followed. Governor Calvin Coolidge called in the State Guard. The event brought national attention to conflicts over work and public safety.

How are the two readings alike or different? Tell a partner one connection. Which event came first?

Teacher guide & source trail

Original classroom adaptation. Suggested reading levels are instructional choices, not standardized readability certifications. Use professional judgment and learner feedback.

ELA practice: RI.2.1: ask and answer questions; RI.2.2: identify a main topic; RI.2.7: use images and words; W.2.2 and SL.2.1: explain and discuss.

These tasks support selected skills in the Massachusetts 2017 ELA framework; they do not establish mastery of an entire standard.

Answer guidance

Factual anchor: A large storage tank broke in Boston's North End. Molasses rushed through nearby streets. Twenty-one people died. The disaster harmed workers and neighbors and raised questions about industrial safety. The January 15 disaster involved engineering, business responsibility, and regulation. Its unusual substance should not turn human loss into a joke. Examine records of the tank and the people affected.

Accept accurate main ideas and explanations supported by the text. Vocabulary meanings are in the opening word bank. For picture questions, use the caption and credit below; distinguish what is visible from what is inferred. For comparison, accept a specific connection supported by both readings. Do not require personal accounts of trauma.

Calderón's seven-step vocabulary routine

1. Say and show each selected word. Invite learners to repeat it three times.

2. Place the word in a meaningful sentence connected to this event. Read the sentence aloud and point to the word.

3. Give a precise definition. Clarify which meaning fits this context.

4. Restate it in friendly language using an example, object, gesture, or picture.

5. Briefly highlight a useful sound, spelling pattern, word part, or verified home-language connection. Do not invent cognates.

6. Partners practice the word aloud in a complete sentence. Listen, prompt, and provide feedback before asking for writing.

7. Explain how learners will use the word in the reading and final explanation. Revisit it and check that each learner can use or explain it.

Adapted for this lesson from Margarita Calderón's seven-step vocabulary handout. The routine is a teaching adaptation, not a reproduced worksheet.

Offer oral rehearsal, a bilingual glossary, extra processing time, text-to-speech, and a choice of spoken, drawn, dictated, or written response. Consult WIDA Can Do Descriptors for language scaffolds. Clear type and spacing can aid access but are not a dyslexia treatment.

Continue the inquiry

Research source for this event ↗

Research source for follow-up ↗

Event page, accessible HTML reading, and vocabulary game ↗

Image: Original site illustration.

Image source and rights record ↗

The PDF contains selectable English text and embedded fonts. For adjustable text and browser reading tools, use the event's HTML page. External sources may need adult guidance.