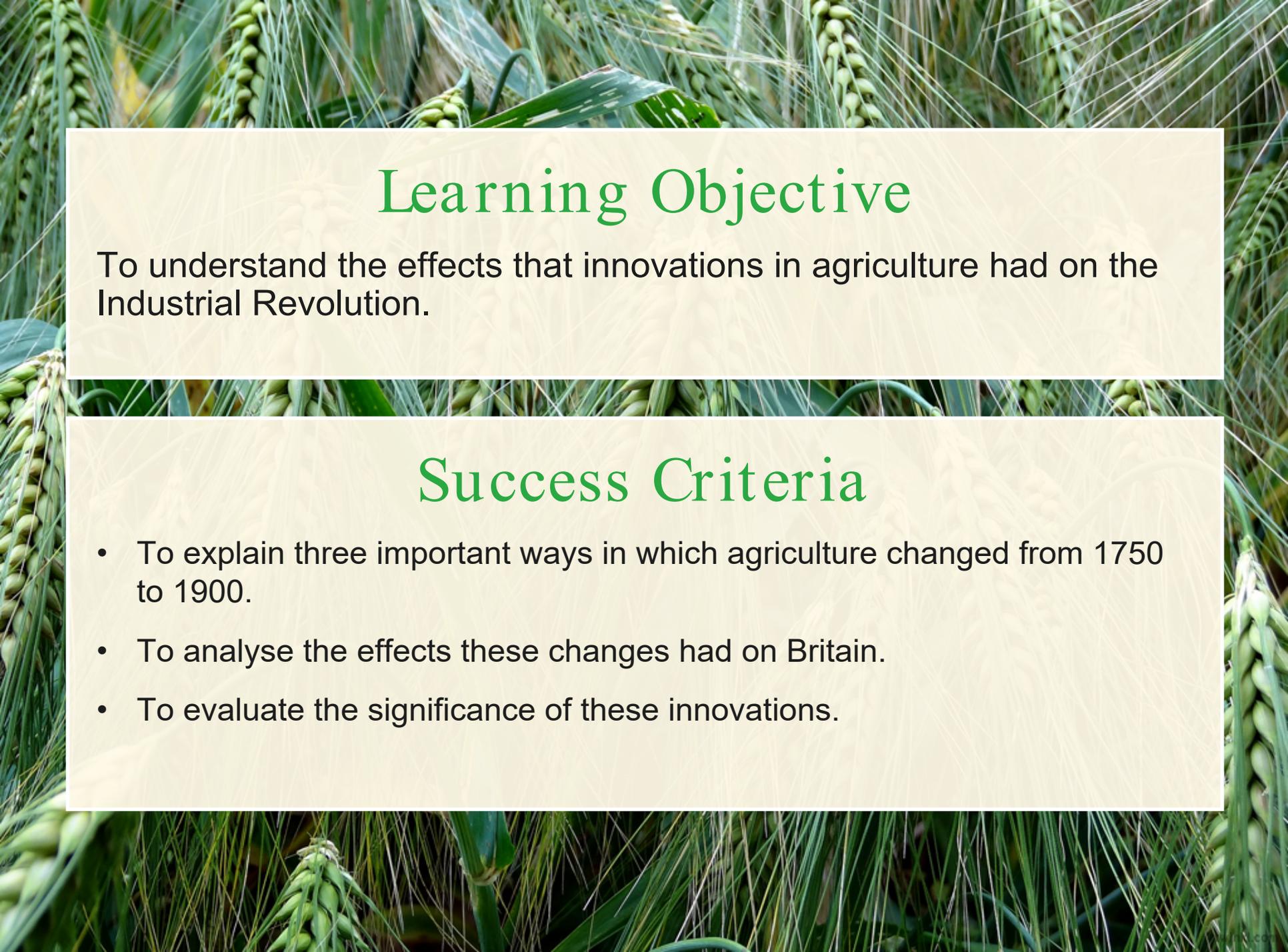


# Britain as the First Industrial Nation

## Innovative Agriculture

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# Learning Objective

To understand the effects that innovations in agriculture had on the Industrial Revolution.

## Success Criteria

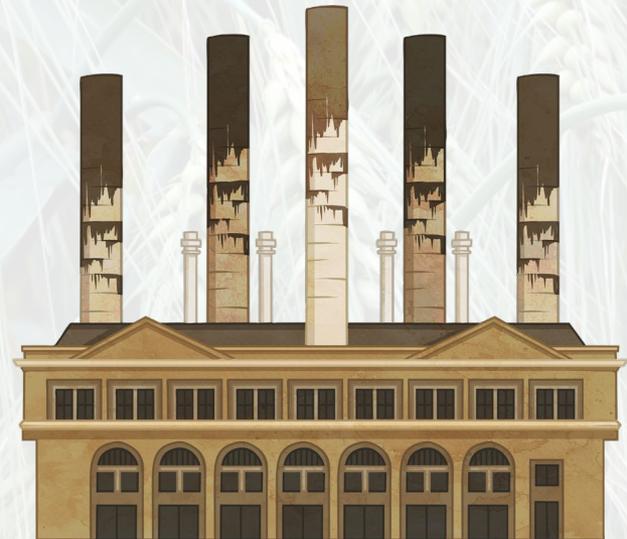
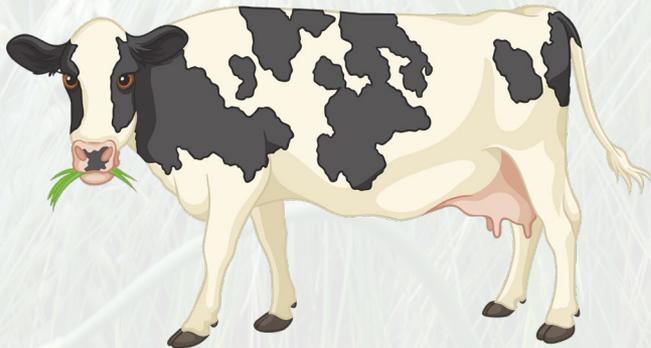
- To explain three important ways in which agriculture changed from 1750 to 1900.
- To analyse the effects these changes had on Britain.
- To evaluate the significance of these innovations.

# What's the Link?



Discuss these two pictures with the person next to you.

Can you come up with **three** things that link these two pictures together?



# Norfolk Crop Rotation

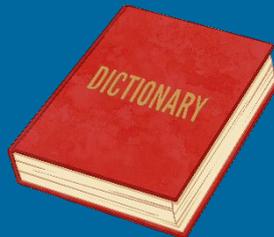
The stately man in this portrait from c. 1720 was commonly known as Lord 'Turnip' Townshend.

This was not because he looked or acted like a turnip, but because he developed a new way of farming that really took off during the Industrial Revolution.

By growing turnips on his land, Townshend realised that he didn't need to leave any of his fields **fallow** as had traditionally been the case. Instead he could use all of his fields every year to increase the amount of crops that could be produced and the amount of money he made.

## Dictionary

Fallow - a field is ploughed but then left for a period of time without being seeded in order to restore its fertility.



# Norfolk Crop Rotation



Complete section 1 on your Activity Sheet.

You can see the patterns of land use in both traditional and Norfolk crop rotation. Fill in the blanks to complete the pattern.

Traditional CR	Field A	Field B	Field C
Year 1	Oats	Fallow	Wheat
Year 2	Fallow		Oats
Year 3	Wheat		

Norfolk CR	Field A	Field B	Field C	Field D
Year 1	Wheat	Turnips	Barley	Clover
Year 2	Turnips	Barley	Clover	Wheat
Year 3				
Year 4				

# Selective Breeding

Robert Bakewell didn't concern himself with crops like turnips, but with animals.

He realised that if you want animals that have certain qualities you need to breed the best animals with those qualities together.

Due to this selective breeding, the quality of animals in Britain increased, with animals producing more milk or wool or growing bigger, giving more meat.



# Selective Breeding



Complete Section 2 on your Activity Sheet after discussing with a partner the best qualities that you would want from the following animals (if you were farming them for profit):



Sheep



Cows (dairy or beef)



Pigs



Chickens

# New Machines



Viscount Jethro Tull was an early innovator in farm machinery. His seed drill meant that one farm worker could plant a field with crops in the time it would have ten or more men to do the same, by hand.

There were many other inventions that made farming more effective, such as ploughing and threshing machines.



# New Machines



Complete Section 3 on your Activity Sheet.

When you have considered why some people would have loved the new seed drill and others would have hated it, decide what your personal thoughts are on inventions like this.

Find a point in the room that best reflects your opinion on the arrival of the seed drill. Go to the **left** if you are completely against it, to the **right** if you are all for it, or find a point in between to reflect your views.

Be ready to explain why you are standing where you are standing.



# Money to Spend



Each of the examples of innovative agriculture that we have seen made the land owners of Britain more wealthy than before.

Many land owners asked themselves what they should do with their new fortunes.

Try to think of some things that they could have bought or invested in – what would you have done with all that money?



# Money to Spend



The success of British farming meant many things for the Industrial Revolution. It made farmers richer so they could invest in trade and the new factories. It produced more food than before to feed the growing population and it freed up people in the countryside to go and make a new life in the cities – for better or worse...



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