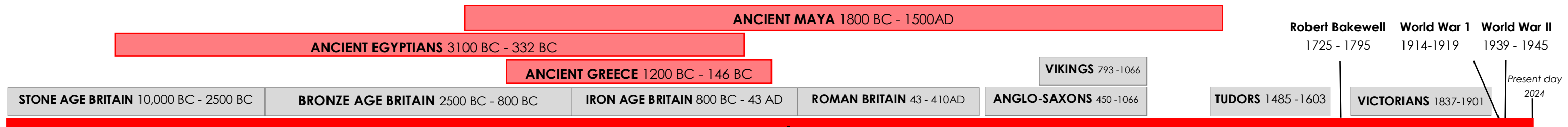


# How did Robert Bakewell change the world of farming?



Robert Bakewell was a local man to our area, he farmed the land of Dishley. During his time he was very influential in the breeding of farm animals which led to many species that we see today. Robert Bakewell was born in May 1725 and passed away in October 1795 at the age of 70.



He created the Leicester long wool sheep, their hair grew very long which was perfect for weaving and producing lots of meat.

Robert Bakewell came up with the idea to dig channels around his fields. He used these for transporting his yield of turnips to market. Robert would float the turnips down to the canal where they would be picked up and loaded on to boats for market. This saved him having to transport them by horse and cart.

<b>Herbivore</b>	An animal that only eats vegetables, grass and leaves.
<b>Carnivore</b>	An animal that only likes to eat meat.
<b>Omnivore</b>	This is an animal that likes to eat both meat and vegetables.
<b>Nutrients</b>	The goodness that we take from the foods that we eat. These keep us healthy and give us energy.
<b>Food chain</b>	This is the process of how animals including humans survive by the foods that they eat.
<b>Balanced meal</b>	A plate of food that has all of the nutrients we need from carbohydrates, protein, fibre, fats and sugars.
<b>In and in breeding</b>	The best traits from each animal are bred together to try and make the perfect animal.
<b>Irrigation</b>	Ensuring the correct amount of water is in the ground for the crops to grow well.
<b>Agriculture</b>	The process of growing and yielding crops from the land.

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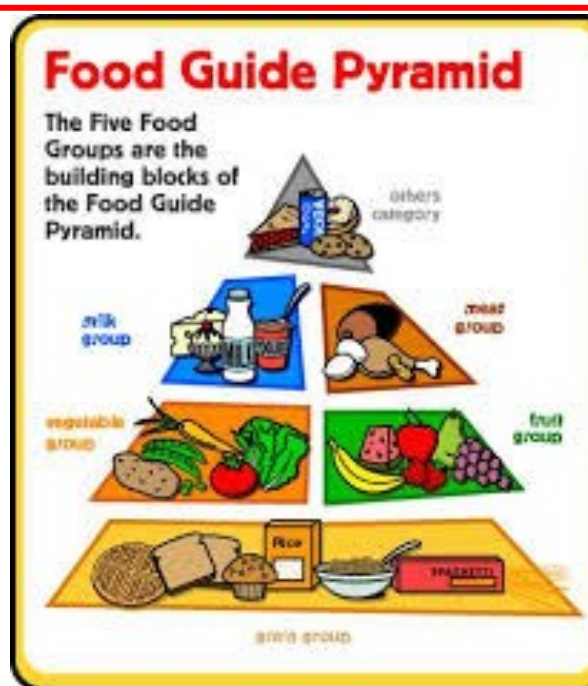
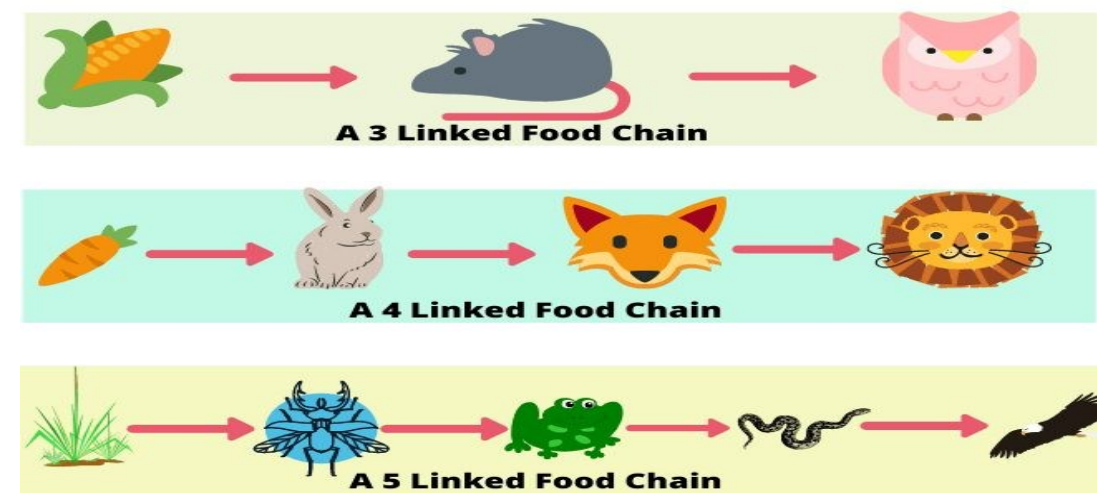
We are looking at food chains and learning which animal or human makes up the chain.

A **producer** (grass) makes its own food and receives its energy from the sun.

The **consumer** (rabbit) gets its energy from the producer.

The **secondary consumer** (fox) gets its energy from the consumer.

Finally the **decomposer** (worm) puts the nutrients back into the soil and the cycle starts again.



To be healthy, we need to eat **balanced** meals.

Food can be sorted into different groups:

- Carbohydrates
- Protein
- Dairy
- Fruit and vegetables
- Fats and sugars

...y intake of food is a healthy one!

## Retrieve

- Who was Robert Bakewell?
- Where did he live?
- How did he transport and clean his crops?
- What does in and in breeding mean?
- How did he learn these new farming techniques?
- What does carnivore, omnivore and herbivore mean?
- What is a food chain?
- Why is it important to have a balanced meal?
- What are the different food groups?
- What is a vertebrate and an invertebrate?

## Dig Deeper

- Look at your daily meals, can you identify which food groups they're from?
- Go for a walk and keep an eye out for different animals. Classify them by what they eat—are they carnivores, omnivores or herbivores?
- Do some research—what was Dishley like in the 1700s?



## Apply

- Gather together some vegetables (**with your parent's permission!**) and put them in the sink. Do they all float? Which ones float the best?
- Make you or your family a balanced meal.



## Create

- Create a collage of a farm animal and write information on the back about if it is an omnivore, herbivore or carnivore and what it needs to survive.
- Create a fact file about Robert Bakewell.