The Tupper's Farm

| Topic Word | Definition |
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| Roman | Someone who lived in the Roman Empire. |
| farmland | Land used for farming. |
| harvest | To pick and collect crops, or to collect plants or animals to eat. |
| crop | A plant such as a grain, fruit, or vegetable grown in large amounts. |
| livestock | Animals and birds that are kept on a farm, such as cows, sheep, or chickens. |
| arable farming | Land used for growing crops. |
| pastoral farming | Land used for rearing livestock. |
| plough | To dig land with a plough. A farming tool used to dig the soil ready for seeds to be planted. |
| scythe | A tool with a long, sharp, curved blade and a long handle h eld in two hands, used especially to cut long grass. |
| trade | Buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services b etween people or countries. |

| Tier 2 Word | Definition |
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| media | A place where you can see or hear images or sound like TV, newspapers, social media and radio. |
| require | When something MUST happen. |
| vary | Changing things. |



Key Facts

People have been farming for more than 10,000 years.

The Celtic people lived in Britain in tribes and farmed the land to feed their tribes. They used simple tools and techniques and produced just enough to feed the tribe.

When the Romans invaded in 43 AD they brought with them innovations in farming techniques and tools. This meant that they could grow more, harvest more and begin to trade.

Ploughs were made of wood and pulled by oxen. Now ploughs are now made of steel and pulled by tractors.

The Romans built bigger and better road systems which enabled trade between tribes and towns.

The Romans built towns which had both positive and negative impact on farming. Towns meant more people needed food and this food could be sold and bring more money into the farm. Negatively, towns took up valuable farming land making it harder to grow enough crops to feed the people.