

How were new ideas on farming spread?

The Royal Agricultural Society

This was founded in 1838 and was set up to finance _____ research in _____. It publicised the effectiveness of its findings at large _____ and offered rewards for new _____.

The Royal College of Agriculture

This was founded in 1846 at _____ and specialised in educating students on the merits of new farming methods. It was a two year course which cost £60.

James Caird

In 1849 Caird wrote a booklet called '_____'. Caird argued that British farmers would overcome the threat of foreign competition by becoming more _____ and progressive. Caird's writing had considerable _____.

What were the limitations of 'High Farming'?

1. Not all steam-powered machinery was successful; e.g. the steam plough only worked effectively on very large fields so much of the land was left _____.
2. All farmers did not accept new ideas and methods. The machinery was _____ and many farmers still used _____ power until the coming of the early 20th Century. Not all farmers specialised, some _____ farming continued.
3. The government's _____-_____ attitude hindered progress. There was no government department responsible for agriculture so they did not help or direct developments.
4. _____ labourers were made unemployed.

Scientific	300,000	agriculture	laissez-faire
agricultural shows		mixed	farming methods
horse	Cirencester	unploughed	
'High Farming'		impact	businesslike