

## Geography — Farming - Why is Beatrix Potter important?

**Geography** is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments.

Key Vocabulary	
Agriculture	Is the science the science of farming, it includes the cultivation of soil for growing crops, rearing animals to provide food, wool and other products, and harvesting grown crops as effectively as possible.
Crops	a plant or animal or plant or animal product that can be grown and harvested extensively for profit or subsistence.
Exported	Sending goods to sell in other countries is called export. People might buy goods from other countries for various reasons: they can't make the goods themselves.
Imported	to bring from a foreign or external source: such as: to bring (something, such as merchandise) into a place or country from another country.
Harvest	The gathering of a crop.
Hill Top Farm	located in Cumbria, home of Beatrix Potter. She brought the farm in 1905 and is still a working farm today. Hill Top is one of 15 Lake District farms she left to the National Trust on her death in 1943.
The National	A <b>national trust</b> is an organisation in the UK that owns and takes
Trust	care of many beautiful and old buildings and important areas of the countryside. Its main role is to ensure the preservation of historically
	significant items, and to conserve areas of natural beauty.
Preserve	Food can be treated, it in order to prevent it from decaying, so that you can store it for a long time.

What else do we know about Beatrix Potter?



-She was really interested in conservation, and supported the National Trust in trying to make sure that places of natural beauty were left untouched. She bought many farms around Hill Top Farm so that the countryside around her house would not be spoiled. She restored each of the farms that she bought, and kept many as working farms.

## **Useful websites about farming:**





https://www.foodmiles.com/



https://www.nfuonline.com/

## **Beatrix Potter**

Potter made a lot of money from selling her books, and was able to buy Hill Top Farm in the Lake District. She kept it as a working farm. She later bought the surrounding farms. She did not have any children, but helped to educate her many nieces. She died of heart disease in 1943.



## Some Facts

- She was a smart businesswoman, and designed memorabilia based on her stories.
- 2. She loved rural life, and became really interested in breeding sheep on her farm.
- 3. She left all of her property to the National Trust this involved 16 farms.
- 4. In 1943 she was elected the President of the Sheepbreeder's Association.
- 5. In 1946, Hill Top Farm was opened to the general public by the National Trust.

