

Delicious Knowledge Organiser Year 3 Spring Term

Where does our Food come from?

The food we eat comes from all around the world.

Some foods are required, when they are out of season, so producers grow them in hot houses/green houses in the UK. Alternatively, the food is produced abroad and sent to the UK.

Climate and soil conditions mean that not all food types can be produced in the UK.

Rice, feta cheese, mangoes, oranges, lemons, bananas and coconuts all come into the UK from other countries.



Timeline of events

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| 4,500 BCE | People begin to farm. |
| 4,000 BCE | People start to domesticate and ride horses. Before this, they had to walked everywhere. |
| 700 BCE | Small farms and network of fields are developed. People start to farm cattle, sheep, pigs and as well as crops. |
| 1502 | Christopher Columbus brought cocoa beans back to Spain |
| 1824 | Cadbury's opened in Birmingham |
| 1920 | First crisps were sold in Britain by Smiths |
| 1930 | Farmers begun using tractors. |
| 1969 | The first fair trade shop opened |
| 2016 | More than 1.65 million farmers and workers are employed in fair trade organisations. |

Vocabulary

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| Seasonality | The time of year when a food type is at its best in terms of flavour or harvest. |
| climate | The average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. |
| Food miles | The distance food has travelled to get from where it was produced to where it is sold. |
| agriculture | farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals |
| crop | plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food |
| livestock | Animals such as cattle and sheep which are kept on a farm |
| rural | Places that are far away from large towns or cities |
| town/ urban | A large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities. |
| arable | Farming that involves growing crops such as wheat and barley rather than keeping animals or growing fruit and vegetables |
| Fair trade | A way of buying and selling products which give farmers a fair price |
| Farming | Growing crop and animals for food and clothing. |

Interesting facts

Did you know that all food comes from either an animal or a plant?

Spanish explorers discovered cacao and introduced it to Europe.

The largest tomato weighed 3,51kg (7lb12oz) according to the Guinness Book of World Records.

Corn was grown already 9,000 years ago in Mexico. In 2012, archaeologist found the evidence that popcorn was eaten already by native Americans in Peru more than 5,000 years ago.



Farming Past and Present

Farming in the past:

- used smaller fields
- used lots of workers
- used limited technology

Farming today:

- uses large fields
- uses more machinery
- uses more pesticides and fertilisers
- produces more food



Fair trade



- Better prices for crops.
- Better working conditions, so workers are treated well and children are able to attend school.
- Keeping farming sustainable so that crops can be grown year after year.
- Extra money going into projects that help the local community such as bicycles to get to work or wells to provide water.

From Bar to Bean



