Nebraska Agriculture in the Classroom activity adapted from National Agriculture in the Classroom.

**High Tech Farming Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>1793</td>
<td>1834</td>
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<td>1837</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>1873</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>1994</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>2012</td>
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- John Deere invented the steel plow, which was stronger, sharper, and more efficient than wooden or iron plows.
- Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, a machine that separates seeds from fiber.
- Glidden barbed wire, an inexpensive fencing used for livestock on rangeland, was patented.
- Farmers began using satellite technology to track and plan their farming practices.
- Widespread use of drone technology by farmers.
- Joseph Dart invented and built the first grain elevator, a wooden structure with buckets used to load and unload ships.
- The first gasoline tractor was built by John Froelich.
- Glidden barbed wire, an inexpensive fencing used for livestock on rangeland, was patented.
Farmers began using computers to manage farm operations and monitor weather conditions.

Jethro Tull introduced the seed drill, a device that cuts trenches and drops in seeds.

The horse-drawn combine, used to harvest wheat, came into use on West Coast farms.

The first self-driving, autonomous tractor was unveiled at the Big Iron Farm Show in North Dakota.

Cyrus McCormick patented the McCormick reaper, a grain harvesting machine.

The mechanical tomato harvester, used to harvest, sort, and load tomatoes, was developed.

Farm equipment manufacturers install GPS systems in tractors.

Silos, structures that store grain, came into use.