AP Human Geography

Units 3 & 4 Review: Agriculture & Industry

**Agriculture:**

Agriculture=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_+\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Before 12,000 BC- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- no agriculture

**Agricultural Hearths:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- historical region watered by the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers. It is here that agricultural is thought to be first developed. Wild wheat and barley grew in abundance and tribes of nomad hunters and herders settled down along the banks of the rivers and became the world's first farmers. As population increased irrigation was developed. Around 5,000 B.C. the first cities were constructed in the southern part of the crescent valley, near the Persian Gulf, by people who became known as the Sumerians.

Ethiopia (horn of Africa)- Before embracing full scale farming Ethiopians were mainly hunters and gatherers. They began to cultivate crops which eventually led to farming. When farming became more dependable and common irrigation was exploited.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the Nile Valley civilization developed along the banks of the Nile River. Its long narrow floodplain provided ideal conditions for settlement and development of stable communities. The annual flooding of the river (which was viewed as a gift from the gods) deposited nutrient rich silt over the land. The silt made the soil excellent for growing wheat flax and other crops. It is believed that many nomadic hunters settled the land. Around 5500BC hunting was mostly replaced by domesticating animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats, as well as growing cereal grains.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- By 5000 BC there were many agricultural communities spread throughout what is now China. There were many villages along rivers such as the Great Yellow River (aka \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). They hunted deer and other game, fished, and gathered food. They also raised domestic dogs, pigs, and chickens. With the flooding of rivers irrigation was an important thing to master. They also farmed rice.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Prior to agriculture, hunting and gathering sufficed to proved food in Southeast Asia. It was here that the chicken and pig were domesticated and rice was farmed. Agricultural technology was exploited when population increased to the point that systematic intensive farming was necessary for survival. River plains and delta regions helped the process of agriculture and trade.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- From 8000 – 2000 the hunter gatherers in the region began to cultivate wild plants. This probably began so they would have food to rely on if hunting became bad or in the event of a drought. As time went on the cultivated plant foods became increasingly important to the people of Mesoamerica. The plants they grew were more reliable. Mesoamerica eventually went into a subsistence pattern based on the cultivation of plants. Probably the most important Mesoamerican agriculture is maize.

**Subsistence Agriculture**:

Self-sufficient, small in scale, low technology,

Food production for local consumption- not for trade or sale

Some are confined to small fields- very likely they do not own the soil they till

Small fields-share cropper, low end money pull for agriculture

Can promote cohesiveness within society, share land, food surpluses, personal wealth is restricted

Cultivators are poor but free

Subsistence farming is growing enough food for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These farmers don’t grow to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to others. Examples of crops are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Farming:** Regional, bigger scale, but not yet commercial

Examples: rubber, pine, spruce, and eucalyptus trees, oil palm, cotton, tea, and tobacco. Some are orchards, in which they would grow fruit, (that grow on trees).

**Shifting Cultivation:** A form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture in which people shift activity from one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to another; each field is used for crops for a relatively few years and left fallow for a relatively long period**.** Cultivation where tropical forests are removed by cutting and burning, ash contributes to soil fertility

Clearings are usually abandoned after a few years for newly cleared land (150-200 million people)

**Intensive Subsistence Agriculture:** A form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture in which farmers must expend a relatively large amount of effort to produce the maximum feasible yield from a parcel of land

**Pastoral Nomadism:** A form of subsistence agriculture based on herding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals

They live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climates

**Ranching:** A form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ graze over an extensive area**;** Semi-arid or arid land**;** \_\_\_\_DC’s

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures

**Commercial Farming:** Aka \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a system of economic and political relationships that organize food production from the development of the genetic makeup of the seeds to the retailing and consumption of the agricultural product- not just farming also development, harvesting, canning, and selling of crops- is an example of a company that incorporates primary, secondary, and tertiary job sectors

Mass profit, almost all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products are from commercial farming

These farms are made for mass profit. They use genetically modified plants, and sometimes animals. They grow the worlds largest crops like wheat, rice , corn, and pretty much everything you find in Kroger. They also raise animals like cows, pigs, and chickens. Almost all dairy products come from a commercial farm.



**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model:**

Agricultural land use

1826

The black dot represents a city

1 (white)- dairy and market gardening

2 (green)- forest for fuel

3 (yellow)- grains and field crops

4 (red)- ranching

Dark green=wilderness where agriculture is not profitable

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** The practice of rotating use of different fields from crop to crop each year, to avoid exhausting the soil

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Agriculture:** Another name for shifting cultivation, so named because fields are cleared by slashing the vegetation and burning the debris

**Desertification:** Degradation of land, especially in semiarid areas, primarily because of human actions like excessive crop planting, animal grazing, and tree cutting

**1st Agricultural Revolution:**

12,000 yrs ago, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ era

Fertile Crescent, China, North Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America

Accompanied by a modest population explosion

Domestication- animals (about 40 species today) occurred after people became more sedentary

**2nd Agricultural Revolution:**

1871-1914

Resulted from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- produced new technology that helped with the agricultural progress a lot (examples of new technology: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**3rd Agricultural Revolution:**

Aka \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution- benefiting LDC’s by introduction and production of fertilizers and pesticides into LDC’s; 1960 to present; Based on higher yielding strains using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Double Cropping:** Harvesting twice a year from the same field

**Industry:**

**The Industrial Revolution:** Started in the north of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around 1750

A series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods

Transformed how goods are produced for society and the way people obtain food, clothing, and shelter

**World’s Largest Industrial Production Regions:** Approximately ¾ of the world’s industrial production is concentrated in four regions: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Industries in US:** New England, Middle Atlantic, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Valley, Pittsburgh-Lake Erie, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bulk-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Industry:** An industry in which the final product weighs less or comprises a lower volume than the inputs**;** Example- Copper concentration (to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Bulk-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Industry:** An industry in which the final product weighs more or comprises a greater volume than the inputs**;** Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Break-of-Bulk Point:** A location where transfer is possible from one mode of transportation to another

**Urban:**

**Filtering – Urban Decay – Inner-City Decay:**

The slow digression of a city, usually occupied by low-income people

The peripheral model helped to promote this because of the middle-class people moving to the outskirts

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Banks purposely not giving loans to a certain low-income area of a city**;** Illegal, but still happens because it’s hard to prove

**Urban Renewal:** Done by the government o attract businesses and to clean up the city and help their reputations

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Housing:** Housing owned by the government; in the United States, it is rented to low-income residents, and the rents are set at 30 percent of the families’ incomes

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Done privately; The process of high income people going to low income places and kicking the people out**;** Usually areas where houses are worn down, looks very trashy; The high income people build houses in edgy areas because they want to cut down on their commute

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Official adding of land**;** Can be on national scale or state scale (ex. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Peripheral Model:**

Latest version- most up to date

Developed in the 1990s (other three developed in early 1900s – outdated)

Has to contain a beltway/ring way/ring road

A ring road is a road that surrounds the core of the city

The purpose is to take this road without going through the city

The core of the city – major part – is in the ring road

Must contain an edge city

Promotes greenbelts

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**

The adding of land- not necessarily official

Adding/spreading to the metropolitan area (the city and surrounding areas)

Taking up arable land

Spreads outwards

Promotes greenbelts

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Designated areas not allowed to be touched by development (parks, nature trails)

Sections of land that are designated natural areas- they cannot be built upon

**Smart Growth:**

Instead of building outwards they build upwards to save land

Increases population density

Saves natural areas

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Where all big businesses takes place in a city

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City:** Little mini cities on the outskirts that are like the big cities

Lots of edge cities in Atlanta

Ex. Roswell and Alpharetta – has most of the services as in big cities

A.K.A. “suitcase cities”

Typically a place without a high residence area

Sandy Springs- used to be part of Atlanta, and then became its own official city

To become an edge city, the city has to be newly developed and business oriented- more jobs than homes

**Ghettoization:**

Started in Europe

Legal restriction of people to certain areas

Used to be legalized but not anymore

Ghettos refer to areas where populations of mixed income are confined to a certain area even though they might have the means and desire to move

Can be economic or social “ghettos”

**Industrialization and Urbanization:**

The growing of industry and the growing of population and population density of a city

One promotes the other

The Industrial Revolution promoted Urbanization

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** A Greek word meaning great city

D.C. Geographer Jean Gottmann named the region in the northeastern US- large metropolitan areas so close together that they now form one continuous urban complex, extending from north of Boston to south of Washington- Megalopolis

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Cities:**

Having more than twice the population of the second largest city

Center of culture for country

Draws citizens because they feel they have to be apart of the city to be successful

Most likely to become capital (ex. Paris, France)

Not every country has a primate city

Can have primate cities on large and small scales

California’s primate city is Los Angeles

America lacks a primate city

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule:**

2nd largest city is ½ of 1st

3rd largest city is 1/3 of 1st

4th largest city is ¼ of 1st

**World Cities:**

Have a large population density because of technology high rise

They are cities that have great influence on the whole world

They become a world city because they are in the center of the global economic system

Highest Tier of World Cities- London, Tokyo, and New York (world’s business capital)

2nd Tier- Chicago, Washington and Los Angeles

**Megacities:**

Over 10 million people

Experience a sudden rise in population where the infrastructure can’t support the population for a time

For the most part Megacities are in LDC’s because the people there are forced to go to urban areas to find work

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory:**

Walter Christaller created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory to explain the size and spacing of cities that specialize in selling goods and services

The theory consisted of two basic concepts:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the minimum market

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the maximum distance- the amount of distance a person is willing to drive to the threshold

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model:**

A general model that cities are based upon that Burgess developed in 1925

The plan of a city (urban planner) may be based on the concentric zone model

Relates the distance to the city to how wealthy a family is

The wealthier you are the bigger land you have and the farther away from the city you are

6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Zones:

Zone 1- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Zone 2- immediately adjacent to CBD (factories and manufacturing plants- where things are produced without much pollution- not nasty)

Zone 3- contains poorest segments of the urban population, low income housing areas, low income people have factory jobs and do not use car for transportation

Zone 4- working class

Zone 5- middle class, not struggling, higher quality housing

Zone 6- high class, expensive housing

The zones expand- build out not up

The concentric zone model has two main problems: outdated and only applies to America

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model:**

Has arms that extend from the CBD instead of circles

CBD still in center of city

Lower income still near manufacturing areas

Transportation and manufacturing most likely along an “arm”

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model:**

Attributes:

Differential Accessibility- people don’t just go to the same CBD all the time- they go to different places

Land Use Compatibility- related businesses are close together, centripetal forces

Land Use Incompatibly- conflicting businesses are sent apart from each other, centrifugal forces

Location Suitability- suitable for certain activities

**Transportation;**

40 percent of all trips made into or out of a CBD occur during four hours of the day- two in the morning and two in the afternoon

In larger cities, public transportation is better than motor vehicles- cheaper, less polluting, and more energy-efficient

Americans prefer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by car

**Infrastructure:**

What makes a city work or operate

Example- electricity, sewers, road ways

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**

The growth of suburbs was constrained by transportation problems

The invention of the railroad in the 19th century enabled people to live in suburbs and work in the central city

Many so-called streetcar suburbs built in the 19th century still exist and retain unique visual identities

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**

Same as range in the central place theory

Area around the city that the city serves

The farthest distance a city is willing to serve