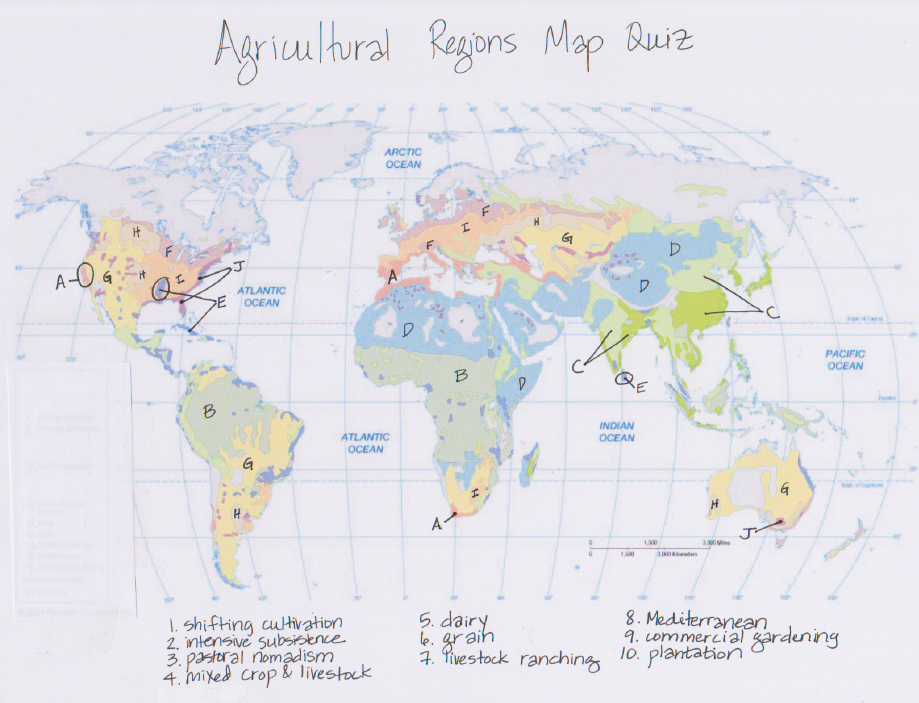
**Unit 5: Agriculture Human Geography**

**Match the correct agricultural regions with the correct type of farming**



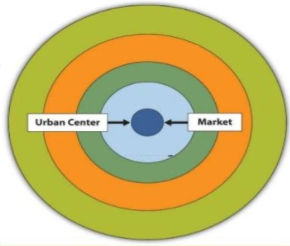
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Shifting cultivation
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Intensive subsistence
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Pastoral Nomadism
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed Crop and Livestock
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Dairy Farming
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Grain Farming
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Livestock Ranching
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean Farming
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Commercial Gardening
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Plantation Farming

**Agricultural terms Matching**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Green Revolution
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural Revolution
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd Agricultural Revolution
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Subsistence Agriculture
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Commercial Agriculture
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Columbian Exchange
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Extensive Cultivation
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Intensive Cultivation
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Shifting Cultivation
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Pastoral Nomadism
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Transhumance
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Intensive Subsistence Farming
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Crop Rotation
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed Crop and Livestock Farming
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Dairy Farming
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Milkshed
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Grain Farming
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Ranching
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean Agriculture
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Commercial Gardening
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Plantation Farming
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Aquaculture
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Von Thunen’s Model
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Overproduction
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Sustainable Agriculture
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Ridge Tillage
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Topsoil Loss
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Salinization
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Desertification
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Urban Sprawl
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Organic Agriculture
32. \_\_\_\_\_ Agribusiness
33. \_\_\_\_\_ Metes and Bounds Survey Method
34. \_\_\_\_\_ Township and Range Survey Method
35. \_\_\_\_\_ Long Lot Survey Method
36. \_\_\_\_\_ Linear Rural Settlement
37. \_\_\_\_\_ Clustered Rural Settlement
38. \_\_\_\_\_ Dispersed Rural Settlement
39. \_\_\_\_\_ Land Rent Curve
40. \_\_\_\_\_ Food Desert
41. \_\_\_\_\_ Economies of Scale
42. \_\_\_\_\_ Community-supported Agriculture (CSA)
43. \_\_\_\_\_ Value-added speciality crops
44. \_\_\_\_\_ Local Food Movements
45. \_\_\_\_\_ Fair Trade
46. Rapid growth of cities in MDCs caused demand for milk to increase. Often located near urban areas. Labor-intensive because the cows much be milked twice a day
47. over thousands of years, plant cultivation apparently evolved from a combo of accident and deliberate experiment, Happened around 10,000 years ago
48. Crops are fed to animals, livestock supply manure to improve soil fertility to grow more crops. Crop rotation is used. Ex. Corn belt in US. Most common commercial agriculture west of Appalachians and Europe
49. rejects or limits the use of fertilizers, pesticides, hormones, antibiotics, additives, and GMOs
50. Urbanization caused more demand for food, mechanization helped reduce human hands with agricultural technology, transportation was made easier
51. ring surrounding a city from which milk can be supplied without spoiling
52. seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pasture areas
53. 1970s, development of higher-yield and fast-growing crops through increased technology, pesticides, and fertilizers transferred from MDCs to LDCs
54. expansion of human populations away from central urban areas into previously remote and rural areas, often resulting in communities reliant on heavy car usage
55. crops grown primarily for consumption by humans rather than livestock. Ex. Wheat belt. Often uses reaper or combine that permits large scale production
56. farming as part of a larger food-production system
57. found in LDCs, production of food primarily for consumption by the farmer's family
58. commercial grazing of livestock over an extensive area. Semi-arid and arid, vegetation too sparse or soil is too poor. Hard to transport meat
59. found in MDCs, production of food primarily for sale off the farm
60. Herding of domesticated animals. Dry, mountainous climates such as North Africa. Live off the grain and animal products.
61. process by which formerly fertile lands becomes increasingly arid, unproductive and desert-like
62. practice of rotating use of different fields from crop to crop each year to avoid exhausting in soil
63. Higher agricultural density. These feed most LDCs. Most of the work is done by hand. Waste virtually no land. Two types: Wet Rice Dominant and Wet rice not dominant
64. system of planting crops on ridge tops- lower production costs, conserves soil
65. widespread transfer of plants, animals, culture, people, technology, and diseases between Americas, West Africa and Europe (Old world and New World) in 15th-16th centuries
66. efficient agricultural practices create too much food even though demand is the same due to market saturation.
67. soils in arid areas are brought under cultivation through irrigation, leaves a salty residue which makes soil infertile
68. Tropics and subtropics. Use large farms that specialize in 1 od 2 crops such as cotton, sugarcane, rubber, palm oil. Import a large labor force
69. dispersed, widespread ranching and farming, more traditional, less labor, often specific product
70. U.S. southeast because of long growing season, humid. Truck farming, use many machines
71. smaller plots of land with large labor inputs to generate greater yields, capital-intensive- uses mechanical tools, labor-intensive-uses human labor
72. Farming of crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic plants, algae, and other organisms in freshwater or saltwater in controlled conditions
73. Compares cost of land and cost of transporting products to market vs. value of yield per hectare. Crops with higher transportation costs are closer to the market
74. preserves and enhances environmental quality. Includes sensitive land management, limited use of chemicals, and integrated crop and livestock
75. near the sea, west part of continent so winds give moderate winter temperature. Horticulture- growing of fruits, vegetables, and flowers such as olives and grapes
76. erosion due to fragile soil, steep slopes or a lot of rain
77. Humid low-latitude climate- regions with high temps and abundant rain such as tropics. Also called slash-and-burn agriculture. Grow crops on a cleared field (swidden) for only a few years until soil nutrients are depleted then do not plant anything so soil can recover. 25% of world land area
78. land survey method used for the original 13 colonies, boundaries are made using a combo of metes (measurements using compass direction/distance measurements) and bounds using general landmarks
79. an area that has limited access to affordable and nutritious food
80. Public Land Survey System, divides land into 6 mile square townships. Township designations indicate the location north or south of the baseline, and range designations indicate the location east or west of the Principal Meridian.
81. cost per unit of output decreases with increasing scale for an industry
82. Less interested in farming and more interested in fur trading so needed lots that touched the river and road
83. allows the consumer to subscribe to the harvest of a certain farm or group of farms which connects consumers and producers more closely in the larger food system. In return for subscribing to a harvest, subscribers receive either a weekly or bi-weekly box of produce or other farm goods.
84. settlement formed in a long line, often due to a river, or coast
85. Determines which types of agriculture goes where based on cost to get to market, land cost and profit from agricultural products
86. a number of families live in close proximity to each other, with fields surrounding the collection of houses and farm buildings
87. food that is produced close to where it is consumed. Ex: Farmers’ markets
88. manufacturing processes that increase the value of primary agricultural commodities Ex. Organic produce, free-range chickens
89. typical of the North American rural landscape, is characterized by farmers living on individual farms isolated from neighbors rather than alongside other farmers in settlements
90. trade agreement in which producers/workers of developing countries get better social and environmental working conditions and a higher amount of money for their products

**Von Thunen Model**

Place each of the following types of Agriculture in the correct ring according to Von Thunen’s Model of Rural Land Use. There are sometimes more than one type in each ring



* Forestry
* Ranching
* Commercial Gardening
* Grain Farming
* Dairy

Why does each of these types of farming go in that ring?

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**Name whether each of the following types of agriculture are 1) intensive or extensive 2) subsistence or commercial and 3) name a country or region where that type exists**

1. Dairy farming

1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Pastoral Nomadism

1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Grain farming

1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Mixed Crop and Livestock 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Shifting Cultivation

1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

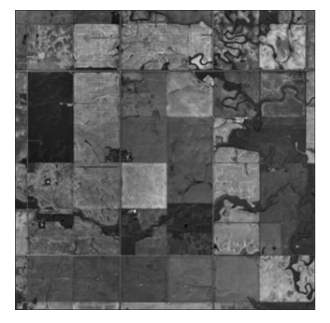
1. Intensive Subsistence Wet Rice Dominant 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mediterranean Farming 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Commercial Gardening 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Intensive Subsistence Wet Rice Not Dominant 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Plantation Farming 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Livestock Ranching

1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the Blank with the agricultural concept that matches each example (there are multiple correct answers for some of them)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex: Farmers’ markets
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex: Free Range Chickens
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex: Food subscription services
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ex: People in Baltimore City not having a grocery store near them to get fresh food
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex: Growing plants on a rooftop in the city
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex: When coffee plantation workers in LDCs get more money for their coffee products and better working hours/conditions

**Identify the rural settlement pattern or rural survey pattern from the photo**



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**Multiple Choice**

1. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western agriculture
   1. Through mechanization and the creation of new markets
   2. With biotechnology
   3. Through technological and religious change
   4. By eliminating agricultural pests
   5. By eliminating plant hybridization
2. Ranching is a good example of which type of agricultural system?
   1. Intensive subsistence cultivation
   2. Extensive commercial cultivation
   3. Labor-intensive agriculture
   4. Capital intensive agriculture
   5. Controlled agriculture
3. All of the following are plantation crops EXCEPT
   1. Cotton
   2. Tea
   3. Sugarcane
   4. Rubber
   5. Wheat
4. Which of the following methods of farming has become more popular in response to the widespread use of pesticides in farming?
   1. Slash-and-burn agriculture
   2. Crop rotation
   3. Organic farming
   4. Shifting cultivation
   5. Agricultural industrialization
5. Herders who move herds constantly in order to find food sources as old sources are depleted engage in
   1. Shifting cultivation
   2. Pastoral nomadism
   3. Commercial farming
   4. Agropastoralism
   5. Sedentarization
6. Which of the following is an benefit of industrial agriculture?
   1. It uses fewer fossil fuels.
   2. It gives consumers more access to food.
   3. It conserves water through irrigation
   4. It increases the number of farming jobs
   5. It decreases the amount of chemical fertilizers running off farm fields
7. A direct result of the U.S. farm crisis is
   1. More jobs available in the farming industry
   2. Less food available for consumption
   3. A decrease in the number of small farms
   4. Increased price of crops for consumers
   5. Higher profits for farmers
8. Which of the following best characterizes the Green Revolution?
   1. The Green Revolution relied solely on technology to increase crop yields in the years following WWII.
   2. The Green Revolution resulted in increased biodiversity worldwide, especially in places where monocropping and high-yield varietals were prevalent.
   3. The Green Revolution was able to increase crop yields and food production in many locations throughout the world, but its impact on the environment, geopolitics, and the world economy has yet to be fully understood.
   4. There has been no major famines since the agricultural practices of the Green Revolution took hold in the 1960s.
   5. Much more land was put under cultivation during the Green Revolution, and this, rather than the development of high-yield varietals, was responsible for the increase in food production from 1960 to 1985.
9. The domestication of plants and animals occurred in the
   1. First Agricultural Revolution
   2. Green Revolution
   3. Second Agricultural Revolution
   4. Columbian Exchange
   5. Industrial Revolution
10. What agricultural practice is employed by people who moved from place to place with their cattle?
    1. Dairying
    2. Intensive subsistence
    3. Ranching
    4. Shifting cultivation
    5. Pastoral nomadism
11. Which describes a change in agriculture that shows the clearest impact of development of agribusiness?
    1. The small-scale farming sector has grown stronger.
    2. The number of farmers involved in sustainable agriculture has increased dramatically
    3. The use of organic farming methods has increased greatly.
    4. The networks for production and distribution have become more efficient.
    5. The emphasis on local trade has increased significantly.
12. Which statement best explains why a large number of agricultural products are imported into the United States from Chile?
    1. Inexpensive labor in Chile reduces the cost of production.
    2. The growing season in Chile allows U.S. consumers to have fresh fruits and vegetables in the winter.
    3. Subsides in the United States make agricultural products less expensive.
    4. Improvements in agricultural technologies have increases Chile’s output.
    5. The number of U.S. farmers has declined so significantly that the country cannot produce enough food for consumers.
13. Which aspect of von Thunen’s Model has changed as a result of developments in transportation?
    1. The market is no longer at the center.
    2. The width of the rings has increased
    3. The width of the rings has decreased
    4. The rings now stretch along rivers
    5. The model now includes a ring for transportation
14. Which lists products in the order in which they will be produced, starting closest to the market, according to von Thunen’s Model?
    1. Grain, forest, beef cattle, dairy cattle
    2. Tomatoes, grain, forest, beef cattle
    3. Dairy cattle, beef cattle, forest
    4. Dairy cattle, forest, grain, beef cattle
    5. Forest, tomatoes, beef cattle, dairy cattle
15. Which of the following is not part of vertical integration in agriculture?
    1. Traditional family farms
    2. Rail lines
    3. Supermarkets
    4. marketing/advertising
    5. Processing centers