

AP Human Geography

Chapter 11

Agriculture and Rural Land Use

1. Define agriculture.
2. Explain what happened during the First Agricultural Revolution (be sure to include when and where).
3. Describe how the theories for the origin of farming differ between Jared Diamond (Guns, Germs, and Steel guy) and Carl Sauer (old geography guru that researched the origins of farming).
4. Summarize key details for the origin of animal domestication.
5. What is subsistence farming? Why did it start to get replaced during the time of European colonization?
6. Why do people that practice shifting cultivation in rainforest areas have to move to new fields after a few years?
7. Summarize what happened in the Second Agricultural Revolution (be sure to include what some of the key innovations were that increased food production).
8. Explain the origins of the Green Revolution (Third Agricultural Revolution).
9. What are the key innovations that boosted food production during the Third Agricultural Revolution?
10. What are GMOs and why are they controversial? (give the pros and cons of the debate)
11. Why was the shift in parts of the world from subsistence to commercial agriculture a raw deal for women?
12. Explain the difference between the following ways of dividing up land ownership: township and range, metes-and-bounds, and long-lot survey.
13. What was Von Thunen's model of land use based on (give time period and location).
14. Draw the Von Thunen model (just the normal circle one) and then explain why the location of each agricultural activity makes sense.
15. Does Von Thunen's model apply to Denver? Explain your answer. (It actually specifically addresses this in the book)
16. Take a look at the different typical agricultural "nucleated" settlement patterns (P. 345). Which two would be far more likely to be in France or a former French colony? Which one shows the metes-and-bounds system of land division? Which looks most likely to be in the United States AND why?
17. What key invention opened the door for a booming Argentina economy in the late 1800s and along with it made the overall global agricultural economy a lot more connected?
18. Explain how "cold chain" agricultural transport works.
19. What caused monoculture to become a lot more widespread around the globe? What do you think could be a major problem with this reliance on one cash crop?
20. Where does plantation agriculture tend to take place?
21. What are the key plantation crops grown in each place:
 - Middle and South America:
 - South Asia:
 - Southeast Asia:
22. Guatemala is often times referred to as a "banana republic". Summarize the events that happened

there with United Fruit (Now Chiquita Bananas). It helps to understand why that term came to be used in the region.

23. If you are eating fresh strawberries in the middle of winter in Cincinnati, Ohio, where did they most likely originate?

24. What percent of the United States labor force is employed in agriculture? How does that compare to India? What are the reasons for the discrepancy?

25. Explain the difference between intensive agricultural practices and extensive agricultural practices.

26. According to the Bid Rent Theory you are far more likely to find intensive practices happening in farming areas close to cities, why is that?

27. What percent of U.S. food sales is organic? How has the desire for organic food items helped small time farmers?

28. Explain what ethanol and biodiesel are. Also, why are the two controversial? Give some pros and cons.

29. How does "fair trade" coffee work?

30. What areas of the United States are most at risk to losing high quality farmland? Why?

31. What is a food desert? ALSO, describe the forces at play between urban and rural food deserts