

Key Issue 1: Where Did Agriculture Originate?

Pages 346-351

****Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.*

1. Define **agriculture**:
2. Define **crop**:
3. What are the characteristics of a **hunter-gatherer society**?
4. How many hunter-gatherers are there today?
5. Where do they live?
6. What was the **agricultural revolution**?
7. Using Figures 10-3 and 10-4, indicate the **crop hearths** and **animal hearths** on the map below.



8. Define ***subsistence agriculture***:

9. Define ***commercial agriculture***:

10. What are the **three** main features that separate commercial agriculture from subsistence agriculture?

11. Read pgs. 350-351 and complete the chart below with important information. The text will generally explain commercial agriculture, and you will need to deduce the situation of subsistence agriculture on your own.

	Subsistence Agriculture (Mostly in LDCs)	Commercial Agriculture (Mostly in MDCs)
% of Farmers in Labor Force		
Use of Machinery		
Farm Size		

Key Issue 2: Why Do People Consume Different Foods?

Pages 352-355

1. Define ***food security***:

2. How much of the world does not have **food security**?

3. Define ***undernourishment***:
4. How much of the world suffers from ***undernourishment***? Where are those places?

Key Issue 3: Where Is Agriculture Distributed?

Pages 356-373

1. What is ***pastoral nomadism***?
2. In what type of climate is it usually found?
3. What regions of the world are currently occupied by this practice?
4. How do pastoral nomads obtain grain (several ways)?
5. What animals are chosen, and where?
6. Describe territoriality among pastoral nomads.
7. What is ***transhumance***?
8. In what way do modern governments currently threaten pastoral nomadism?

9. In what climate does **shifting cultivation** predominate?
10. Identify the **two** distinctive features of shifting cultivation.
11. What is a **swidden**?
12. What is **potash**?
13. How long are swiddens used?
14. **Case Study:** A Kayapo swidden field in Brazil's Amazon region. Make notes and draw and diagram to illustrate the description given in the text on pages 360-361.
15. How is land owned in a typical village that practices shifting cultivation?
16. What percentage of the world's land area is devoted to shifting cultivation?
17. What percentage of the world's people work it?

18. Describe the **PROS** and **CONS** of shifting cultivation, or the arguments made for it and criticisms leveled against it in the space below.

Pros (Arguments against replacing shifting cultivation)	Cons (How is shifting cultivation being replaced?)

19. What is meant by “**intensive**”?
20. Where is **intensive subsistence agriculture** practiced? Why there?
21. What is “**wet rice**”?
22. What is “**sawah**”? What is a “**paddy**”?
23. What is **double-cropping**?
24. Where is double-cropping possible? Where is it not?
25. In areas of intensive subsistence agriculture where wet rice is not dominant, what is the major crop?
26. How are multiple harvests made possible in these less mild regions? Explain.

27. Make some important notes about intensive subsistence farming in communist China.

Agriculture in Communist China	
Agriculture following the communist revolution, communes.	Agriculture in communist China today, post-commune.

28. Define and describe plantation farming by filling out the chart below.

Plantation		
Regions:		
Situated In:	Operated By:	Workers:
Types of Crops:	Definition:	

29. Where is mixed crop and livestock farming common?

30. Describe the irony between the amount of land devoted to crops vs. animals and the income generated by each in this region.

31. How does this type of agriculture allow farmers to more evenly “distribute their workload”?

32. In what different ways is the corn used?

33. Where is the **U.S. Corn Belt**, and what crops are grown there?
34. Define **fallow** and describe how it relates to crop rotation.
35. Define **cereal grains** and describe how it relates to crop rotation.
36. Define **rest crop** and describe how it relates to crop rotation.
37. What **three** conditions make the southeast U.S. an ideal location for this commercial gardening and fruit farming?
38. What is “**truck farming**” and where has it spread in the U.S.? And, give examples of specialty crops.
39. What is a **milkshed**?
40. Why do some regions specialize in “milk products” like cheese and butter rather than fluid milk? Identify some of these important regions.
41. What country is the world’s largest producer of dairy products?
42. What problems do dairy farmers currently face?

43. What is the principal difference between grains grown in “commercial grain farming” regions and grains grown in “mixed crop and livestock” regions?
44. Complete a bullet list that details the significance of wheat as a crop.
45. How do farmers and combine companies make use of the fact that the wheat matures at different times in the spring and winter wheat belts?
46. Identify the **three** regions of large-scale grain production in North America.
47. Describe the conditions of Mediterranean climate and agriculture.
48. Most crops in Mediterranean lands are grown for _____ rather than for _____.
49. What is **horticulture**?
50. List the **two** most important cash crops of Mediterranean regions.
51. Define **ranching**:
52. What type of climate is livestock best adapted to? And, where is ranching practiced?
53. Why did cattle ranching expand in the U.S.?

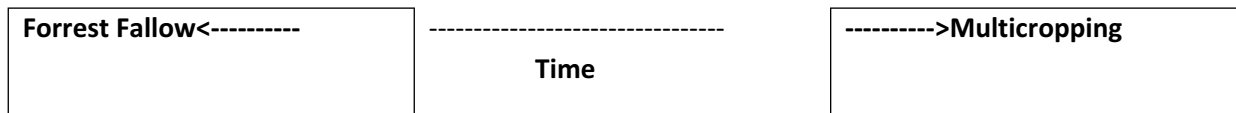
54. Why did cattle ranching decline?
55. Where does cattle ranching take place today?
56. What were the **three** U.S. and world stages of ranching?

Key Issue 4: Why Do Farmers Face Economic Difficulties?

Pages 374-387

1. According to the “**Boserup Thesis**”, in what ways can subsistence farmers increase food supply?

2. Look at the graphic below. What is basically happening?




3. What is the **dilemma** that is faced by LDCs as they seek to increase the amount of export crops to sell to MDCs?
4. Summarize Africa’s food-supply struggle.

5. Some LDCs turn to the production of drug crops for export. The geography of these crops is distinctive. Identify the countries associated with the crops below.

Cocaine (Cocoa Leaf)	
Heroin (Opium)	
Marijuana	

6. Why have food prices been a more serious problem than food supply?
7. How have efficient agricultural practices, fertilizers and mechanical equipment, etc. created a problem for commercial farmers?
8. Create **three** bulleted points that highlight current ways in which the U.S. government currently deals with excess agriculture capacity, and explain each.
9. Answer the following six questions about **von Thunen's model** using pages 378-379 and Figure 10-52.
- Who was von Thunen?
 - According to this model, what two factors does a farmer consider when deciding what to plant?

- c. Draw a sketch of agricultural land use according to von Thunen.



- d. How does cost determine what farmers grow?
- e. How does transportation cost influence profitability of growing wheat?
- f. How could von Thunen's model be applied at a global scale?

10. **Four** strategies have been proposed to increase the world's food supply in places where populations are underfed. Explain each of them.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

11. List the largest regions and countries exporting agricultural products.
12. What countries are the leading importers of food?
13. What country exports the most grain? What kind and how much?
14. There is little new land actually available for farming. In fact, the current trend is to reduce agricultural land rather than increase it. Identify and briefly describe **three** reasons why land is currently being removed from agricultural use.
15. Define **aquaculture (or aquafarming)**:
16. What countries are the leading fishing countries?
17. Have MDCs or LDCs consumed more fish?
18. What are the **two** main practices of the **Green Revolution**?
19. Because of the Green Revolution, agricultural productivity at a global scale has
_____ than _____.
20. Describe the characteristics of the “**miracle wheat seed**”.
21. Describe the characteristics of the “**miracle rice seed**”.

22. What specific problems do farmers in LDCs have which might prevent them from taking full advantage of the Green Revolution?
23. What **three** crops are often **genetically modified**?
24. Approximately how much of major crops in the US are **genetically modified**?
25. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of **genetically modified** foods.
26. Define **sustainable agriculture**:
27. What are the principal practices that distinguish farmers practicing **sustainable agriculture** from those operating conventionally?
28. List the advantages of **ridge tillage**.
29. In what ways are animals treated differently in sustainable agriculture? And, how is this a benefit?