

Unit 5

Origins of Agriculture and the Isolated State

Rural Geography

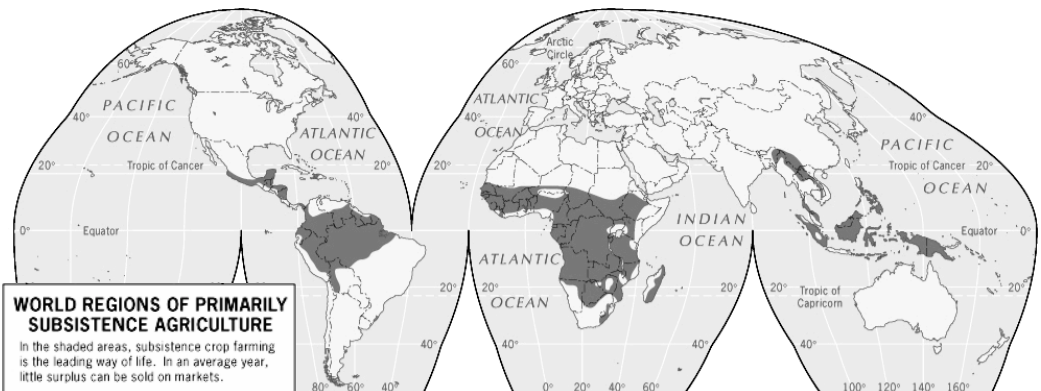
The following information corresponds to Chapter 11 in your textbook. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Classifying Economic Activities

- _____ – the deliberate tending of crops and livestock in order to produce food and fiber.
- _____ activities – the _____ sector; direct extraction of natural resources from the environment; hunting and gathering, herding, fishing, mining, lumbering,...
- _____ activities – the _____ sector; processes raw materials and transforms them into finished industrial products; production of an almost infinite range of commodities (toys, chemicals, buildings, ...)
- _____ activities – the _____ sector; engaged in services; transportation, banking, education, ...)
- _____ – concerned w/ collection, processing, and manipulation of information & capital (finance, administration, insurance, legal services)
- _____ – require a high level of specialized knowledge or skill (scientific research, high-level management)

The Rise of Farming

- _____ and _____ dominated before agriculture (~12,000 yrs. ago).
- Agriculture permitted people to settle permanently with the assurance that _____ would be available for the future (along with innovations in storage)
- Before farming: early communities improved tools, weapons, and innovations. Give at least ONE example of each:
- Geographer _____ stated _____ domestication likely began around 14,000 years ago, with the cultivation of _____ crops (around South and Southeast Asia).
- The 1st _____ occurred around 12,000 yrs ago (Neolithic Era) with the planned cultivation of _____ crops; in areas like the Fertile Crescent, China, N. Africa...; accompanied by a modest population explosion.
- _____ domestication likely developed around the same time (about 40 species (those that are practical) have been domesticated today).
- _____ farming - self-sufficient, small scale agriculture, involving low technology; food production is for _____ consumption, and usually not for trade (e.g. Central & South America, Sub-Saharan Africa, S.E. Asia).



- _____ – found primarily in _____ and _____ zones (150-200 million people worldwide); 1) vegetation is _____ (by cutting & burning), then 2) the people _____ native crops (ash contributes to soil fertility), some people of the village may then 3) _____ to another location ... and repeat the cycle. What are some other terms for this type of agriculture?
- The 2nd _____ began around the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ... around Great Britain, Netherlands, and later in the U.S.
- Briefly describe how each of the following contributed to greater food production:

Enclosure Movement	
Crop rotation	
Seed drill	
McCormack Reaper	
Livestock breeding	
Railroad	

The Isolated State

- Johann Heinrich _____ (1783-1850) witnessed the 2nd Agricultural Revolution firsthand (in Rostock, Germany); his model was the first effort to analyze the _____ character of economic activity. Key elements of his model included:
 - Four _____ rings formed around the city; particular commodities (or crops) dominated, and others were replaced ...
 - Closest to town [1] – _____ and intensive farming occur in the ring closest to the city; highly _____ items (vegetables, fruit, milk and other dairy products); high priced.
 - [2] Timber and firewood would be produced for _____ and _____ materials; before industrialization (and coal power), wood = important fuel for heating and cooking; very heavy and difficult to _____ so it is located close to the city.
 - [3] Extensive _____ crops such as wheat for bread, or other grains (less perishable). Since grains last longer than dairy products and are much lighter than fuel, reducing transport costs, they can be located _____ from the city.
 - Outer ring [4] – _____ and livestock-raising is located in the final ring surrounding the central city. Animals can be raised far from the city because they are self-_____. Animals can walk to the central city for sale or for butchering.
 - Von Thünen's model assumed: 1) _____ terrain, 2) soil quality and conditions are the _____ everywhere, 3) no barriers to _____ to the market, 4) all transportation done by _____ (& no roads), 5) farmers will act to _____ their profits, and 6) the city is _____, with no external influences.

