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## Unit

**5** 

## **Landscapes of Rural Settlements**

**Rural Geography** 

The following information corresponds to Chapter 11 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

The Third Agricultural Revolution
The Third Agricultural Revolution is also known as the, and
began in the 1930s & 40s when American agriculturists manipulated seed varieties of
to increase crop yields in Mexico.
• It has not just been the production of higher yielding (e.g. IR36 =) –
also development of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, irrigation, machinery, and
hybridization (e.g. more disease-resistant).  was no longer importing corn by 1960: was self-sufficient in wheat
• was no longer importing corn by 1960; was self-sufficient in wheat by the 1980s; and saw a 2/3 increase in rice production between 1970 and 1995
Despite these successes, the Green Revolution has had only a marginal impact in much of: Why?
• An entire field of has sprung up in conjunction with the Third Agricultural Revolution, focused on the development of genetically engineered crops (GE) or (GMOs); these can be found in percent of all processed food in the US.
o = not directly in the reading
<ul> <li>= not directly in the reading</li> <li>Conditions for the Green Revolution to be a success within a region include – surplus</li> <li> stability, (not subsistence) farmers, transportation and</li> <li> a economy (as opposed to a command (communist) economy),</li> <li> acceptance, and, Countries like China, India, and Mexico</li> <li>have benefited perhaps more than other regions (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africa).</li> </ul>
Oconditions that limit success include – a decline in quality, (e.g. water), increased of fuel & fertilizer, lack of (e.g. women unable to receive credit), crushing (individual & national), factors (erosion, desertification), loss of (fewer choices),
Patterns of Settlement and Land Use
• The size and structure of rural regions depend on space, environment, and social norms (as well as laws).
system in which all land passes to the eldest son; the norm in northern  Europe (& colonized areas – Americas, South Afr., Australia,)  system – delineates property lines:
<ul> <li>system – delineates property lines;</li> <li>Rectangular survey system (adopted by the U.S.); the</li> </ul>
system – designed to facilitate the even dispersal of settlers; the basic unit is the 1 square mile section; used across the Midwest (Northwest Ordinance - 1787) & also in Canada.
• The approach uses natural features to demarcate irregular parcels of land; e.g., eastern seaboard (U.S. & Can)
demarcate irregular parcels of land; e.g., eastern seaboard (U.S. & Can)  The system divided land into narrow parcels stretching back from rivers, roads, or canals; this approach was common in Quebec, and French America (parts of Louisiana & Texas).
* The map on page 382 in your text is particularly useful in identifying the dominant land survey patterns in the United States.

settlement - houses are grouped together in tiny clusters (hamlets) or larger clusters (villages); this is by far the most prevalent rural residential pattern in agricultural areas.  Early humans lived in small bands; as the communal structure became more complicated and people performed different tasks, some	<b>Housing and Landscape</b>	
far apart; the land is intensely cultivated by machine rather than by hand. Give one example:  *	• settlement - houses lie quite	Livetock Change for
settlement - houses are grouped together in tiny clusters (hamlets) or larger clusters (villages); this is by far the most prevalent rural residential pattern in agricultural areas.  Early humans lived in small bands; as the communal structure became more complicated and people performed different tasks, some communities existed in widely separated areas as early as		fence groundnut shells for Graphorses
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agricultural areas.  Early humans lived in small bands; as the communal structure became more complicated and people performed different tasks, some		
Early humans lived in small bands; as the communal structure became more complicated and people performed different tasks, some could be seen in buildings (e.g. chief's residence was larger, or more imposing than the others; buildings for food storage and livestock shelter became necessary).  Human communities existed in widely separated areas as early as years at one of the most fascinating adaptations was the invention of the by the Inuit people in the frozen northlands – using the very materials they were trying to protect themselves from.  Villages  From individual dwellings to settlements: of the world lives in villages and rur areas.  The smallest rural settlements are; often defined in terms of its (a hamlet offers very few services (gas station, store, etc), whereas village (the other rural settlement form) may offer several dozen services).  At what point does a village become a town (minimum population)?  Canada - United States - India - Japa  Traditionally, the majority of the people in a village are involved in activities, and are closely connected to the land (most of their livelihoods depend on the cultivation of nearby).  A) houses in Japanese villages are tightly packed (need to allocate every available foot of land for farming); Western European villages built on dikes & lever (strassendorfs) to protect for flooding.  B) the village may have begun as a hamlet, and developed by accretion.  C) (rundlings)		and wife and color sons but and wife and wife
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