

# Unit 1

## The Earth as Humanity's Home

### AP Human Geography

#### Development of Agriculture

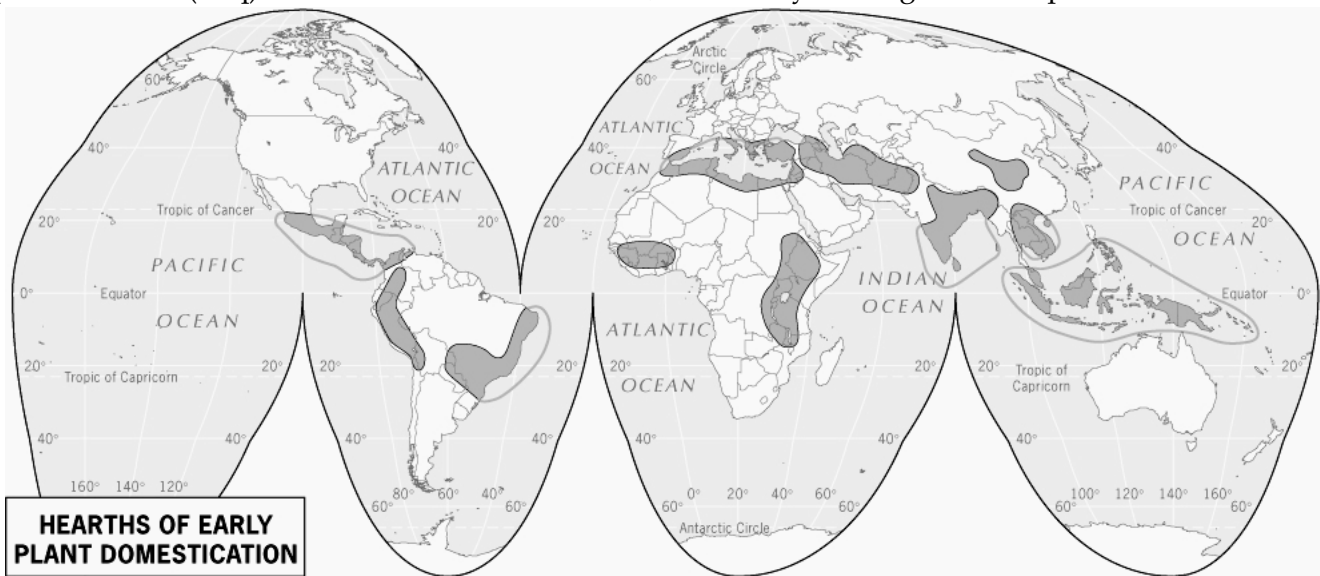
\_\_\_\_\_ = the current interglacial period, extending 12,000 years ago. Perhaps 4-8 million people were alive at the beginning of this period

\_\_\_\_\_ = the process of planned cultivation of root and/or seed crops that began as early as 14,000 years ago in several culture hearths across the globe; may have begun in southeastern Asia (Sauer)

- \_\_\_\_\_ = plants that grow as tubers in the tropics (yams, sweet potatoes, manioc,...)
- \_\_\_\_\_ = field crops, such as barley or wheat; more complex cultivation process involving seed selection, sowing, watering, and well-timed harvesting; may have begun in northwestern South America

\_\_\_\_\_ = process of training and taming wild animals for use as beasts of burden, sources of meat, and providers of milk; goats may have been the first, followed by sheep, pigs, and so on...

\_\_\_\_\_ = began around 10,000 years ago in the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (Iraq) known as the Fertile Crescent; most likely the origin of seed plant cultivation



#### Early Settlements and Networks

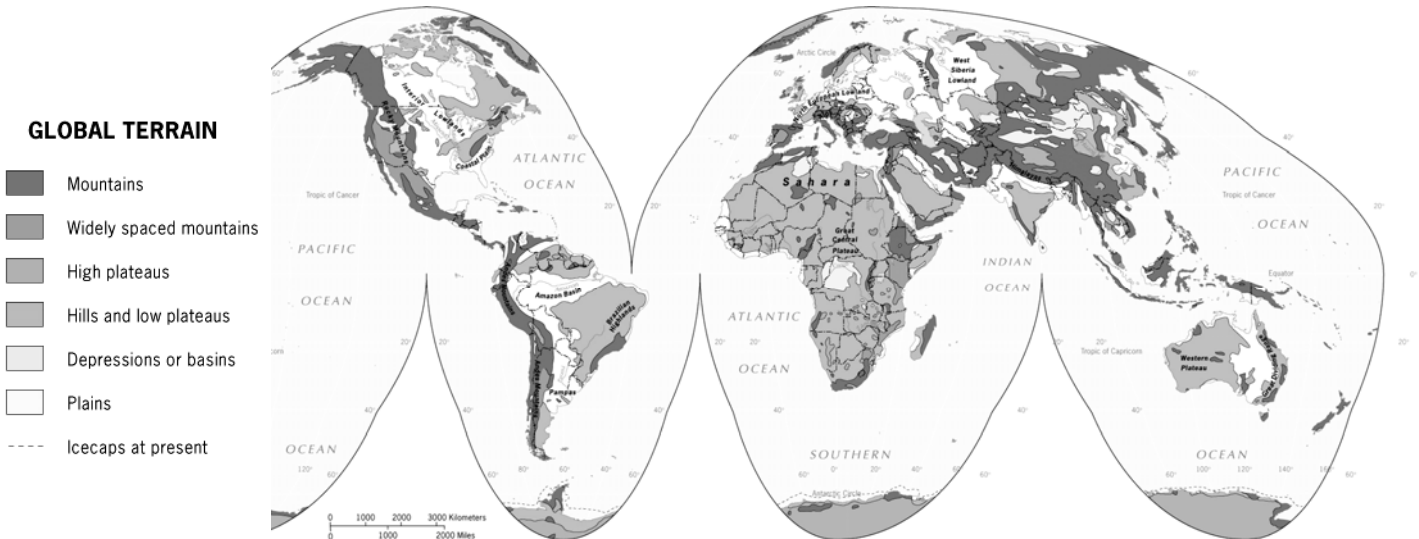
As villages grew, \_\_\_\_\_ developed, where some people exerted more power and influence

Success of villages and early city-states was often a case of geography. \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the largest and most powerful cities of antiquity (began around 4,100 BC); a center of political power, economic strength, and religious dominance; the Fertile Crescent provided a wealth of food (e.g. *Hanging Gardens*)

## Human/Environmental Interaction

How have humans transformed the earth during the Holocene? List seven ways:

### Global Terrain



The map above is from pgs. 44-45 from the text. Key points to ponder: only 30 percent of the Earth's surface consists of land; perhaps only 30 percent of that land is truly hospitable; generally mountains (look at central Asia) and high plateaus (all of Africa sustains fewer people than India) support sparse populations

### Land and Climate

**WORLD CLIMATES**  
After Köppen-Geiger

**A HUMID EQUATORIAL CLIMATE**

- Af No dry season
- Am Short dry season
- Aw Dry winter

**B DRY CLIMATE**

- BSh Semiarid } h=hot
- BW Arid } k=cold

**C HUMID TEMPERATE CLIMATE**

- Cfa No dry season
- Cwb Dry winter
- Csa Dry summer

**D HUMID COLD CLIMATE**

- Dfa No dry season
- Dwb

**E COLD POLAR CLIMATE**

- E Tundra and ice

**H HIGHLAND CLIMATE**

- H Unclassified highlands



The map above is from pgs. 46-47 from the text. Key points to ponder: Wladimir Köppen's map (classifies climates on temperature & precipitation); A climates - hot & generally humid (rainforest, monsoon); B - dry climates; C - humid and temperate (e.g. Mediterranean - Chile, South Africa's Cape, southern Australia, California); D - humid & cold (upper US Midwest & Canada); E - cold polar (tundra & ice); and H - unclassified highlands; *the natural environment may strongly affect cultures and regions*