

Unit 5

Landscapes of Rural Settlements

Rural Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 19 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, not just the blanks you fill in.

Housing and Landscape

- _____ settlement - houses lie quite far apart; the land is intensely cultivated by machine rather than by hand. Give one example:
- _____ 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 bands of ___ or ___ individuals; 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 ago; 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.

Changing Residential Traditions

- _____ - _____ - defined as those in which layout, construction, and appearance have not been significantly altered by external influences; in the U.S., 3 distinct _____ - _____ regions (of European origin) can be identified:
 - The _____ style, dating back to colonial times is of wood-frame and diffused past Wisconsin.
 - The _____ style originated as a one-room log cabin with a chimney at one end.
 - The _____ style was originally smaller, only one story, and a porch. They were often built on a raised platform to reduce heat.
- _____ - _____ - new building materials used, but no change to the original structure or layout.
- _____ - _____ - materials and layout have been changed (e.g. multiple bathrooms, two-car garage, aluminum siding, etc...)
- _____ - sacrifices tradition for practicality & efficiency; reflects advanced technology, comfort, affluence, and suburbanization (most common in US)
- The "_____ - style" house originated in California in the 1920s; diffused eastward (first through the Sunbelt, then to other regions); designed for balmy climate & outdoor living; it is a classic example of _____ diffusion, in which it spread to areas with greater extremes in temperature (the north); a case of image over practicality.
- _____ materials - typically reflect what is locally available; examples are wood (North Am.), brick, stone (not as common as wood or brick), wattle (tightly woven sticks & poles plastered w/ mud - Africa & SE Asia), grass, and brush (African savannah, Brazilian & Venezuelan highlands).



Villages

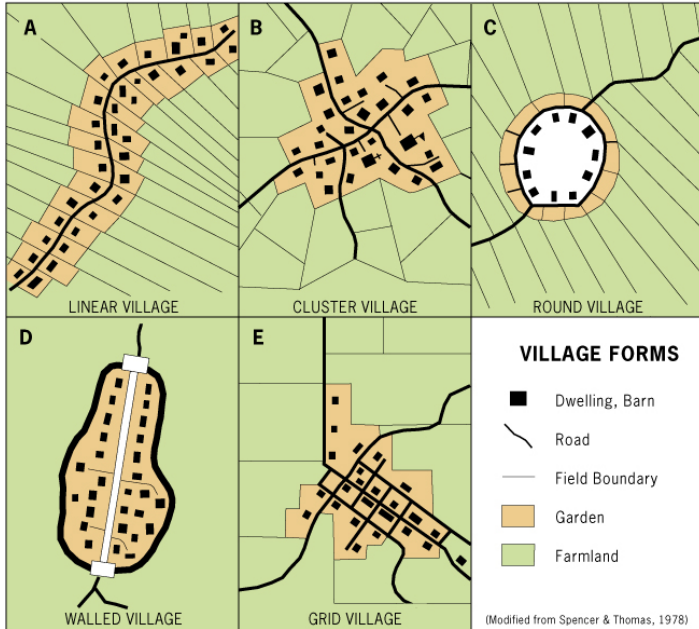
- From individual dwellings to settlements: _____ of the world lives in villages and rural areas.
- The smallest rural settlements are _____; often defined in terms of its _____ (a hamlet offers very few services (gas station, store, etc...), whereas a village (the other rural settlement form) may offer several dozen services).
- At what point does a village become a town (maximum population)?

Canada -

United States -

India -

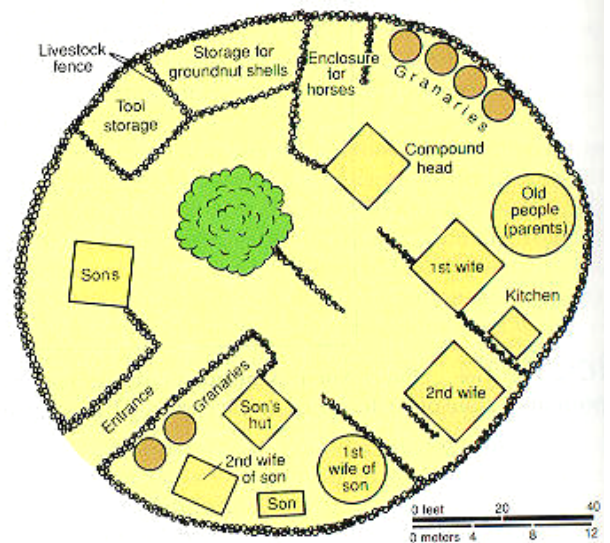
Japan -



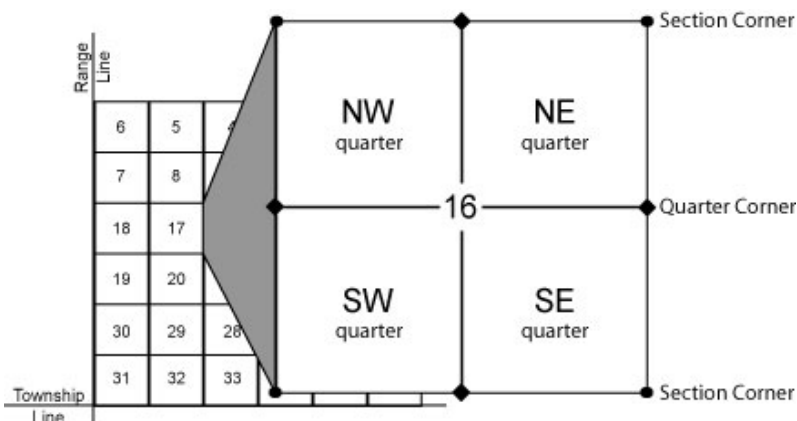
- Traditionally, the majority of the people in a village are involved in _____ activities, and are closely connected to the land (most of their livelihoods depend on the cultivation of nearby _____).
- A) _____ - houses in Japanese villages are tightly packed (need to allocate every available foot of land for farming); Western European villages built on dikes & levees (strassendorfs) to protect from flooding.
- B) _____ - the village may have begun as a hamlet, and developed by accretion.
- C) _____ - (*rundling*) European - similar to East Afr. circular village (w/ a central cattle corral).
- D) _____ - farm villages fortified for protection
- E) _____ - most modern villages are planned this way; Spanish invaders in Middle America laid out their villages in this manner centuries ago.

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 (and in their colonized areas - Americas, South Afr., Australia,...)
- _____ system - delineates property lines;
 - Rectangular survey system (adopted by the U.S.); the _____ - _____ 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; used along the 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 297 in your text is particularly useful in identifying the dominant land survey patterns in the United States.