

Unit**5****Traditional Livelihoods of Rural Peoples****Rural Geography**

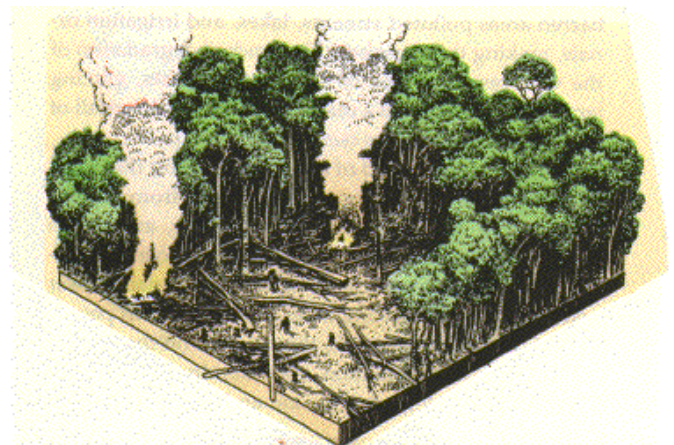
The following information corresponds to Chapter 18 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

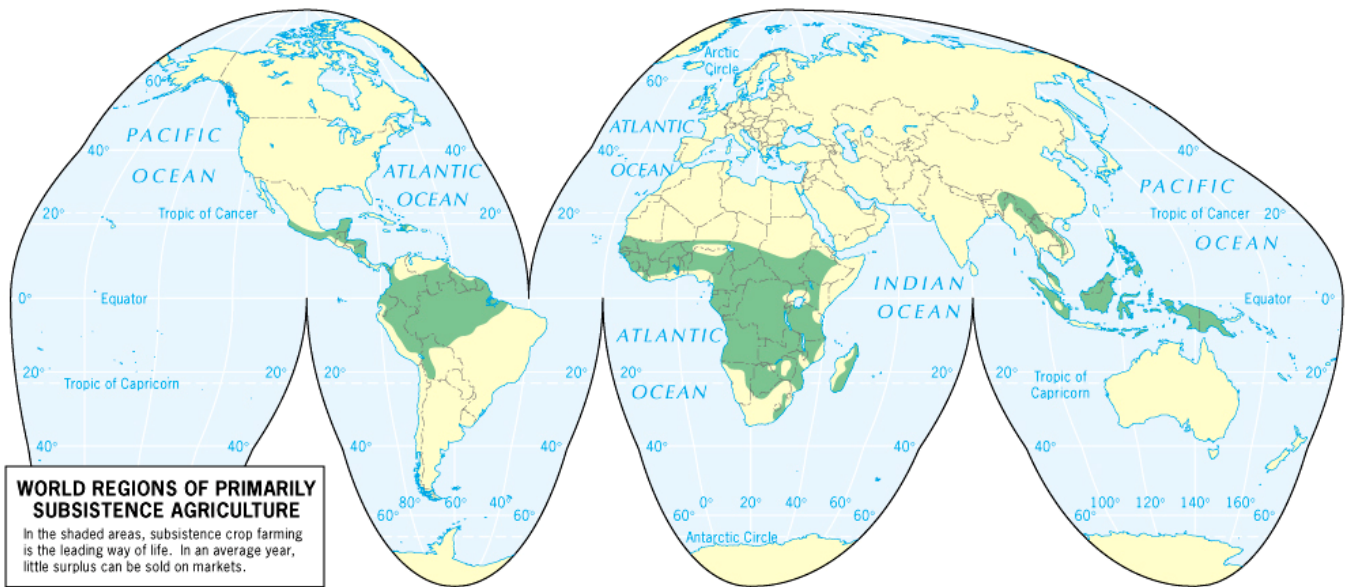
Classifying Economic Activities

- _____ 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

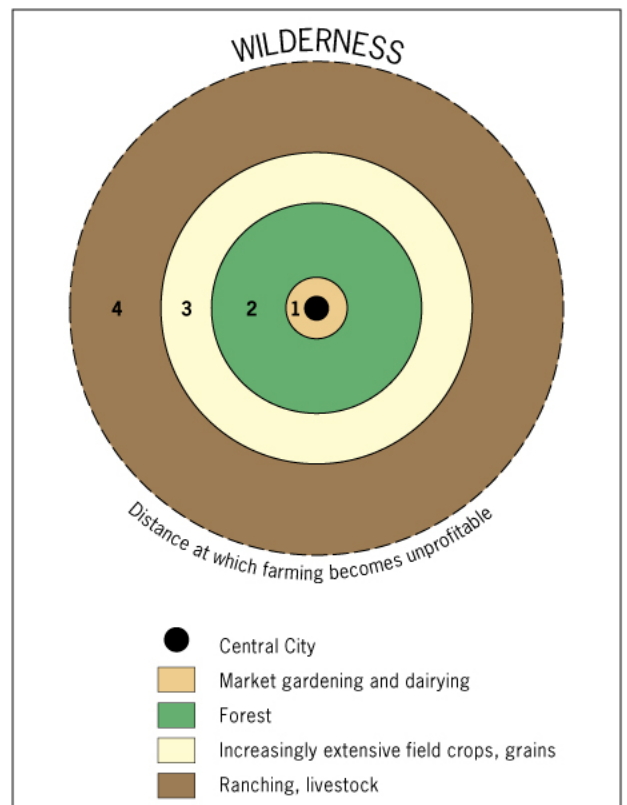
- _____ – the deliberate tending of crops and livestock in order to produce food and fiber.
- Hunting and gathering dominated before _____ – a recent innovation (~12,000 yrs. ago).
- Agriculture permitted people to settle permanently with the assurance that _____ would be available for the future (along with innovations in storage)
- Before farming: early communities improved tools, weapons, and innovations. Give at least one example of each:
- _____ - separating metal from ores, developed prior to plant & animal domestication.
- _____ - increased after the Ice Age (12,000 – 15,000 yrs ago), when coastal regions became warmer.
- The 1st _____ occurred around 12,000 yrs ago (Neolithic Era) concurrently in areas like the Fertile Crescent, China, N. Africa...; it was accompanied by a modest population explosion, along with plant and animal _____ (about 40 animal species 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, Subsaharan Africa, S.E. Asia).
 - Some farmers are confined to small fields; very likely they do not _____ the soil they till.
 - This type of economic activity can promote cohesiveness w/in a society (e.g. share land, food surpluses, personal wealth is restricted); cultivators are poor – but _____.
 - _____ – (slash & burn) cultivation where tropical forests are removed by cutting & burning, ash contributes to soil fertility; clearings are usually abandoned after a few years for newly cleared land (150-200 million people worldwide).
- The 2nd _____ began at end of Middle Ages, and has benefited from the _____ Revolution, along with improved methods of cultivation, harvesting, and storage.





The Isolated State

- Johann Heinrich von Thünen (1783-1850) witnessed the 2nd Agricultural Revolution firsthand (in Rostock, Germany), his model was the first effort to analyze the spatial character of economic activity. Key elements of his model included:
 - Four concentric rings formed around the city, within which particular commodities (or crops) dominated, and others were replaced (without any visible change in terrain, soil, or climate)
 - Closest to town [1] - Dairying and intensive farming occur in the ring closest to the city. Since vegetables, fruit, milk and other dairy products must get to market quickly; highly perishable items, high priced.
 - [2] Timber and firewood would be produced for fuel and building materials in the second zone. Before industrialization (and coal power), wood was a very important fuel for heating and cooking. Wood is very heavy and difficult to transport so it is located close to the city.
 - [3] Extensive field 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 further from the city.
 - Outer ring [4] - Ranching 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-sufficient. Animals can walk to the central city for sale or for butchering.
 - Von Thünen's model assumed: 1) flat terrain, 2) soil quality and conditions are uniform, 3) no barriers to transport to the market, 4) all transportation done by animal (& no roads), 5) farmers will act to maximize their profits, and 6) the city is self sufficient, with no external influences.



The 3rd Agricultural Revolution

- The Green Revolution is still in progress (began in 1960s).
- It is based on higher yielding crops using genetic engineering.