
Unit 5

Agriculture &

Rural Land Use

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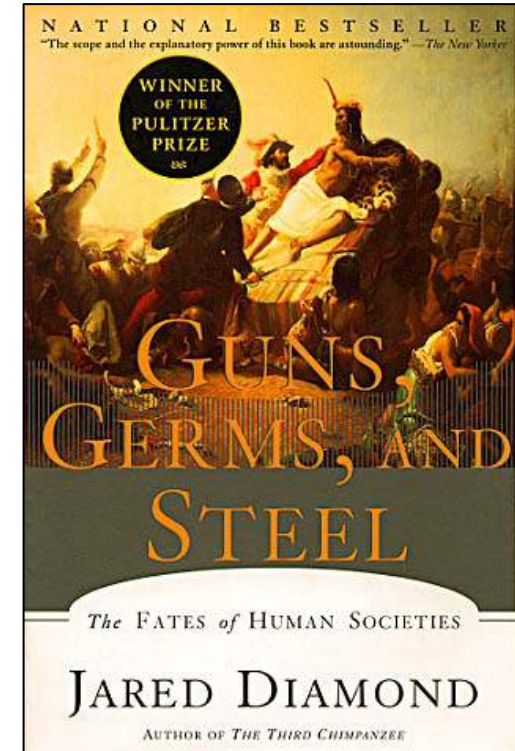
This PPT has been created using the information from the *AMSCO Human Geography: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination* book.
Palmer, David. *AMSCO Advanced Placement Human Geography*. Perfection Learning, 2019.



UNIT 5 – AGRICULTURE, FOOD, & RURAL LAND USE
CH 12: THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Twelve thousand years ago, everybody on earth was a hunter-gatherer; now almost all of use are farmers or else are fed by farmers...Farming spread mainly through farmers' outbreeding hunters, developing more potent technology, and then killing the hunters or driving them off of all lands suitable for agriculture.

*-Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies**



UNIT OVERVIEW

- About 12,000 years ago, people living in **Southwest Asia** began to grow crops and raise animals *intentionally*. From there, agriculture diffused throughout the world.
- Since 1750, mechanization, the use of chemicals, and research have increased agricultural productivity, allowing more people to work off the farm. However, this change has also resulted in an increased stress on the environment.

UNIT OVERVIEW

- **Physical Geography, Economics, and Settlement Patterns**
 - What people have grown and raised has always been shaped by the climate, soils, and landforms.
 - The types of agriculture produced (dairy, vegetables, grain) is heavily influenced by nearness of the market.
 - Farmers have shaped the landscape by cutting down trees and draining wetlands.
 - Improvement in technology have shifted the industry towards larger enterprises and greater interdependence.

UNIT OVERVIEW

- **Changes and Opportunities**
 - Changes in technology and society influenced how people produce and consume food.
 - Since women were often in charge of cooking, and food is increasingly prepared outside the home, women now have more flexibility.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING (5.A)

By the end of this section, you will *understand* that **the development of agriculture led to widespread alteration of the natural environment.**



LEARNING OBJECTIVE (5.A.1)

By the end of this section, you will *be able to* **identify major centers of domestication of plants and animals and patterns of diffusion in the first (Neolithic) agriculture revolution.**

- a. Students will know that **early hearths of domestication** of plants and animals include Southwest Asia (e.g., the Fertile Crescent), Southeast Asia, and the Americas.
- b. Students will know that **patterns of diffusion** (e.g., Columbian Exchange) resulted in the globalization of various plants and animals.

THE REVOLUTIONS

Agriculture – the process by which humans alter the landscape in order to raise crops and livestock for consumption and trade.

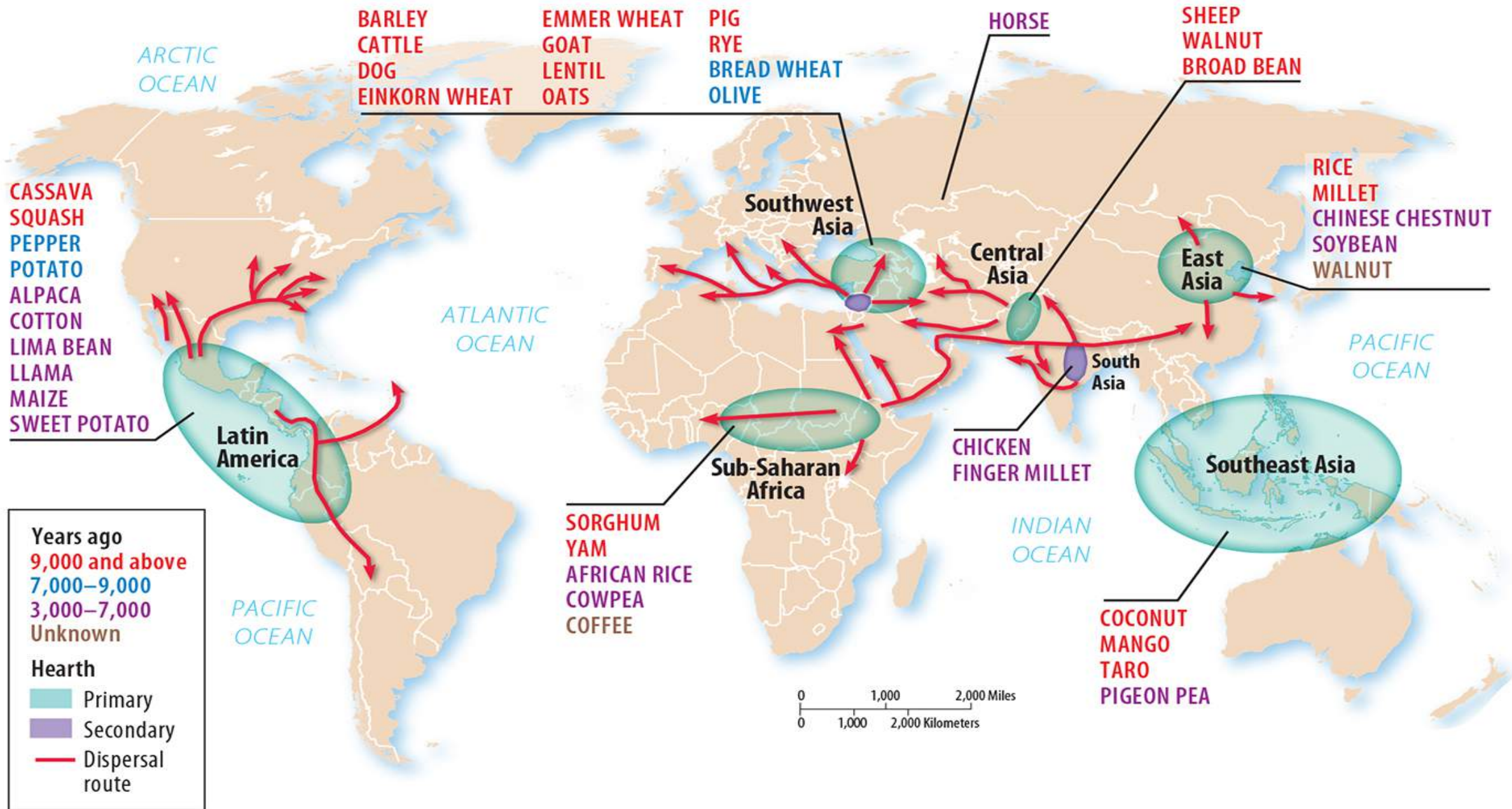
- **First (Neolithic) Agricultural Revolution**
 - Origin of farming
 - Marked by the *domestication* of plants and animals
 - Mostly **subsistence** farming (consumption, simple tools, and manual labor)
- **Second Agricultural Revolution**
 - 1700s, Industrial Revolution increased food supplies
 - Improved mechanization, fertilizers, soils, and selective breeding
- **Third Agricultural Revolution**
 - 1960s – The Green Revolution
 - Agribusiness – companies control the development, planting, processing, and selling of food to the consumer.





PLANT AND ANIMAL DOMESTICATION

- You need to be familiar with the five **centers**, or hearths, of the First Agricultural Revolution.
 - Southwest Asia
 - East Asia
 - South Asia
 - Africa
 - The Americas



PLANT AND ANIMAL DOMESTICATION

- Carl Sauer – mid 20th century
 - Animal domestication, the raising and caring for animals by humans for protection or food, probably began in Central Asia (dogs) and then in Southwest Asia (goats and sheep).
 - Plant domestication, the growing of crops that people planted, raised, and harvested, probably began *after* animal domestication.

MAJOR HEARTHES OF CROP AGRICULTURE

Time Period	Location	Crops	Early Diffusion Pattern
10,000 to 12,000 Years Ago	Southwest Asia (Fertile Crescent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barley • Wheat • Lentils • Olives • Oats • Rye 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Africa • Southern Europe • Central Asia
10,000 Years Ago	Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mango • Taro • Coconut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southeastern Asia
9,500 Years Ago	East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice • Soybean • Walnut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Central Asia • Korean peninsula
7,000 Years Ago	Sub-Saharan Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yams • Sorghum • Cowpeas • Coffee • African rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Africa • North Africa
5,500 Years Ago	Mesoamerica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squash • Peppers • Maize (corn) • Potato • Sweet potato • Cassava 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America • South America

Fertile Crescent



Coffee



Sorghum

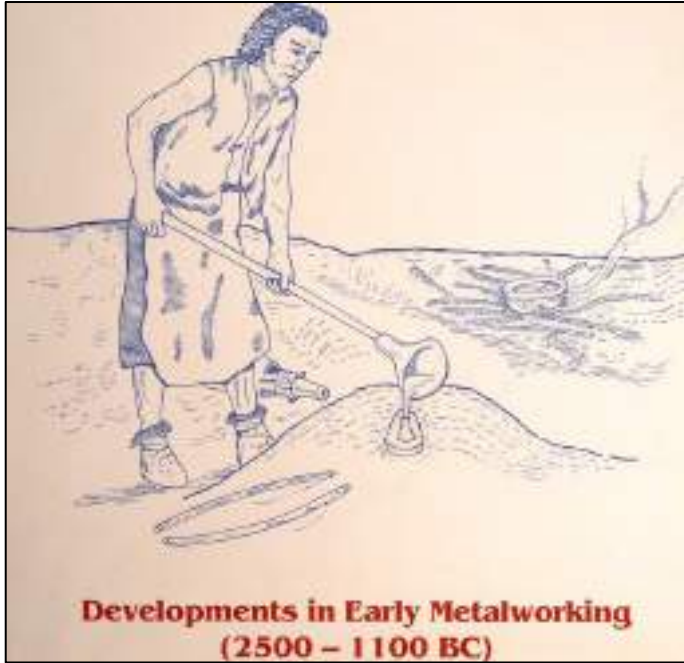


Soybeans

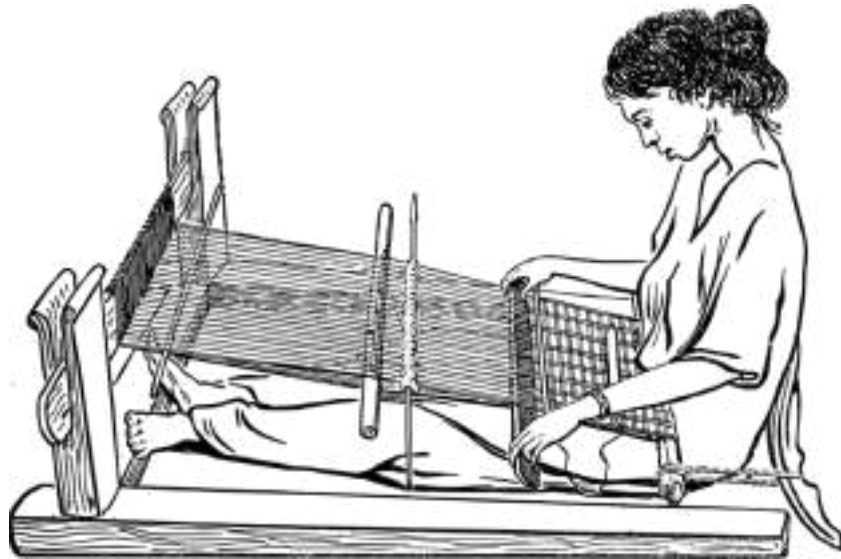


PLANT AND ANIMAL DOMESTICATION

- **Diffusion of the First Agricultural Revolution**
 - The major hearths led to the first civilizations, large societies with cities and powerful states.
 - Civilization brought increased trade, larger empires, and conquest.
 - People had time to specialize in work and developed new occupations and technologies (metalwork, artists, soldiers, weavers, etc.)



**Developments in Early Metalworking
(2500 – 1100 BC)**



1: North Italian infantryman, mid-14th C.
2: North Italian crossbowman, mid-14th C.
3: Venetian infantryman, first half 14th C.

PLANT AND ANIMAL DOMESTICATION

- **Diffusion of the First Agricultural Revolution**
 - Increased trade between cultures
 - Somewhat expansive considering the transportation of that time
 - Example: Roman Empire traded from present-day England to Africa and Southwest Asia
 - Example: Silk Roads, the routes connecting Rome with China, people traded silk, rice, and other goods.



PLANT AND ANIMAL DOMESTICATION

- **Diffusion of the First Agricultural Revolution**
 - The Columbian Exchange was the global movement of plants and animals between Afro-Eurasia and the Americas.
 - Examples
 - Coffee (from eastern Africa) and bananas (from New Guinea) continue to be grown in the Americas
 - Potatoes (from northwest South America) and maize (from southern Mexico) thrive in Europe, Asia, and Africa.