**APHG: Unit 5 Test Study Guide**

Know **all terms and concepts** from your Unit 5 vocabulary – **your completed definitions with examples/applications are due by 8:30am on the test day.**

Strategies for studying:

* + Review class notes while watching the topic videos on AP Classroom (these should be released on 11/17) – I recommend adding to your notes as you review – active studying (writing – doing something instead of “just watching” is a more effective way to review).
  + Work through Unit 5 in a test prep book (like Barron’s or Princeton Review) if you have one.
  + Review the questions in your Unit 5 Progress Check (we will complete this on 11/19) and Topic Questions on AP Classroom (in addition to another strategy from above – I wouldn’t rely just on this alone)
  + Review Unit 5 in the Ethel Wood Study Guide (in addition to another strategy from above – I wouldn’t rely just on this alone)

Focus your time on the studying the content for the ones you struggled with the most during the unit.

5.1: Introduction to Agriculture

* Influences on Agricultural Practices: Physical environment, Climatic conditions, Agricultural Regions Associated with Bioclimatic Zones
* Intensive Farming: Market gardening, Plantation agriculture, Mixed crop/livestock systems
* Extensive farming: Shifting cultivation, Nomadic herding, Ranching
  1. : Settlement Patterns & Survey Methods
* Specific agricultural practices shape different rural land-use patterns.
* Rural settlement patterns: Clustered, Dispersed, Linear
* Rural survey methods: Metes and bounds, Township and range, Long lot
  1. : Agricultural Origins & Diffusion
* Agricultural Revolutions
* Early Hearths of Domestication: Fertile Crescent, Indus River Valley, Southeast Asia, Central America (“Mesoamerica”)
* Patterns of Diffusion: First Agricultural Revolution, Columbian Exchange

5.4: The Second Agricultural Revolution

* New technology
* Increased Food Production
* Outcomes: Better diets, Longer life expectancies, More people available for work in factories

5.5: The Green Revolution

* Characteristics of the Green Revolution (1960s → )
  + Use of high-yield seeds (GMOs)
  + Increased use of chemicals (pesticides, new fertilizers)
  + Increased use of mechanized farming
* Positive & Negative Consequences for Humans + the Environment

5.6: Agricultural Production Regions

* Agricultural Regions
  + Subsistence vs. commercial
  + Monocropping/monoculture
  + Intensive vs. Extensive Farming
* Land costs→ bid-rent theory

5.7: Spatial Organization of Agriculture

* Large-scale commercial farming operations are replacing small family farms.
* Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products
* Technology has…
  + Increased ECONOMIES OF SCALE in agriculture
  + Increased CARRYING CAPACITY of the land

5.8: Von Thunen Model

* Explain rural land use
* Emphasizes importance of transportation costs
  + Distance from the market
* However…
  + Specialty farming does not always conform to rings

5.9: The Global System of Agriculture

* Food + other agricultural products→ part of a global supply chain
* Some countries highly dependent on 1+ export commodities
* Global food distribution networks affected by…
  + Political relationships, Infrastructure, Patterns of world trade

5.10: Consequences of Agricultural Practices

* Environmental effects: Pollution, Land cover change, Desertification, Soil salinization, Conservation efforts
* Agricultural practices→ all alter the landscape:
  + Slash-and-burn, Terraces, Irrigation, Deforestation, Draining wetlands, Shifting cultivation, Pastoral nomadism
* Societal effects
  + Changing diets, Role of women in agricultural production, Economic purpose

5.11: Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture

* Agricultural innovations (EX: biotechnology, genetically modified organisms, aquaculture) have been accompanied by debates over sustainability, soil and water usage, reductions in biodiversity, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use.
* Patterns of food production and consumption are influenced by movements relating to individual food choice, such as urban farming, community-supported agriculture (CSA), organic farming, value-added specialty crops, fair trade, local-food movements, and dietary shifts.
* Challenges of feeding a global population include lack of food access, as in cases of food insecurity and food deserts; problems with distribution systems; adverse weather; and land use lost to suburbanization.
* The location of food-processing facilities and markets, economies of scale, distribution systems, and government policies all have economic effects on food production practices.

5.12: Women in Agriculture

* Roles vary…Females in…
  + Food production, Distribution, Consumption
* Depends on the type of production involved