05 Agriculture and Rural Land Use Patterns and Processes

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP Human Geog**
Time Period: **Semester 2**
Length: **5 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

	Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.
6.1.12.GeoPP.5.a	Explain how the Homestead Act, the availability of land and natural resources, and the development of transcontinental railroads and waterways promoted the growth of a nationwide economy and the movement of populations.
6.1.12.HistoryCC.5.a	Evaluate how events led to the creation of labor and agricultural organizations and determine the impact of those organizations on workers' rights, the economy, and politics across time periods.
	Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, human rights guarantees, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.
	Human settlement activities impact the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.
6.1.12.GeoHE.8.a	Determine the impact of the expansion of agricultural production into marginal farmlands and other ineffective agricultural practices on people and the environment.
6.1.12.GeoHE.9.a	Determine how agricultural practices, overproduction, and the Dust Bowl intensified the worsening economic situation during the Great Depression.
	Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.
6.1.12.EconNE.11.a	Analyze how scientific advancements, including advancements in agricultural technology, impacted the national and global economies and daily life.
6.1.12.EconGE.12.a	Assess the impact of agricultural innovation on the world economy.
	Long-term climate variability has influenced human migration and settlement patterns, resource use, and land uses at local-to-global scales.
6.1.12.EconGE.16.a	Use quantitative data and other sources to assess the impact of international trade, global business organizations, and overseas competition on the United States economy and workforce.
6.1.12.HistoryCC.16.a	Assess from various perspectives the effectiveness with which the United States government addresses economic issues that affect individuals, business, and/or other countries.
6.1.12.HistoryCC.16.b	Determine past and present factors that led to the widening of the gap between the rich and poor, and evaluate how this has affected individuals and society.
	Geographic data can be used to analyze spatial patterns.
	Human settlement activities impact the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.
b6.2.12.EconGE.1.b	Assess the role of mercantilism in stimulating European expansion through trade, conquest, and colonization.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.f	Assess the political, social, and economic impact of the interactions between indigenous

	peoples and colonizers over different time periods (e.g., Columbian Exchange, forced labor, slave trade and slavery practices, spread of disease, lingering effects on cultures).
	Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, human rights guarantees, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.
6.2.12.EconGE.3.a	Analyze the interrelationships between the "agricultural revolution," population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of landholding in 19th century Britain.
6.2.12.EconET.3.a	Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about social, economic, and cultural changes in the world.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.f	Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women in western countries were transformed during this time period and explore the reasons why this transformation did not occur outside of the western world.
	Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, human rights guarantees, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.h	Analyze how feminist movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world, and evaluate women's progress toward social equality, economic equality, and political equality in various countries.
6.2.12.GeoPP.6.a	Make evidence-based inferences to determine the global impact of increased population growth, migration, and changes in urban-rural populations on natural resources and land use.
	Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.
	Global economic activities involve decisions based on national interests, the exchange of different units of exchange, decisions of public and private institutions, and the ability to distribute goods and services safely.

Enduring Understandings

1. Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.
2. Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology
3. Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.

- Students will determine, through media literacy skills and lateral, close reading strategies when evaluating primary and secondary resources the following: 1. context of the text; 2. reason for the text; 3. type of source the text is; 4. the point of view of the author of the text 5. the intended audience for the text 6. evaluate the stance of the text

- Students will use Historical Thinking Skills to evaluate sources and ideas. Comparison, Contextualization, Continuity and Change over Time, Periodization, Synthesis, Claims, Point of View, Intended Audience, and Purpose.

- Students will observe, note, and draw conclusions with the understanding that there are multiple perspectives. Multiple perspectives is the foundation to understanding the why and how of history. Documents, primary sources, historical readings will be evaluated.

Essential Questions

1. How do a people's culture and the resources available to them influence how they grow food?
2. What kind of cultural changes and technological advances have impacted the way people grow and consume food?
3. How does what people produce and consume vary in different locations?
4. How does human activity affect the environment?

Knowledge and Skills

Students will be able to.....

1. Explain the connection between physical geography and agricultural practices.

- Agricultural practices are influenced by the physical environment and climate
- Intensive farming practices include market gardening, plantation agriculture, and mixed crop/livestock systems.
- Extensive farming practices include shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, and ranching.

2. Identify different rural settlement patterns and methods of surveying rural settlements.

- clustered,
- dispersed,
- linear
- survey methods include metes and bounds, township and range, and long lot.

3.Identify major centers of domestication of plants and animals AND Explain how plants and animals diffused globally

- Fertile Crescent, Indus River Valley, Southeast Asia, and Central America. Columbian Exchange

4. Explain the advances and impacts of the second agricultural revolution.

5. Explain the consequences of the Green Revolution on food supply and the environment in the developing world.

6. Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.

- monocropping or monoculture
- Bid rent/ land cost
- Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms
- Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products.
- Technology has increased economies of scale in the agricultural sector and the carrying capacity of the land.

7. Describe how the von Thünen model is used to explain patterns of agricultural production at various scales.

8. Explain the interdependence among regions of agricultural production and consumption.

9. Explain how agricultural practices have environmental and societal consequences.

- pollution, land cover change, desertification, soil salinization, and conservation efforts
- slash and burn, terraces, irrigation, deforestation, draining wetlands, shifting cultivation, and pastoral nomadism—alter the landscape
- changing diets,
- role of women in agricultural production, and economic purpose

10. Explain challenges and debates related to the changing nature of contemporary agriculture and food-production practices.

- biotechnology,
- genetically modified organisms,
- aquaculture
- sustainability,
- soil and water usage,
- reductions in biodiversity,
- extensive fertilizer and pesticide use.
- urban farming, community-supported agriculture (CSA), organic farming, value-added specialty crops, fair trade, local-food movements, and dietary shifts.
- location of food-processing facilities and markets, economies of scale, distribution systems, and government policies all have economic effects on food-production practices.
- Challenges of feeding a global population include lack of food access, (food insecurity and food deserts); problems with distribution systems; adverse weather; and land use lost to suburbanization.
- Disease and disability caused by current food practices

11. Explain geographic variations in female roles in food production and consumption.

Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently.....

1. analyze and explain the agricultural landscapes
2. use labels and other product information to make food choices regarding agricultural innovations such as biotechnology, genetically modified organisms, and aquaculture, environmental sustainability and more humane treatment of livestock.

Resources

Textbook:

AP Human Geography Textbook published by Bedford, Freeman, and Worth

Supplemental Readings/sources:

Palmer, AMSCO's Human Geography

Rubenstein, The Cultural Landscape

Greiner, Visualizing Human Geography

Major Use of Land map/coloring activity from "The Geography Coloring Book"

“Tossed Out” Upfront magazine

Additional Resources from WH databases, and articles connected to the content, including primary readings, historiography, and secondary sources.

WH Databases, AI (Gemini, Copilot, Magicshoolai), Pear Deck

Web-based resources including but not limited to digital media (SIFT method), primary sources, peer reviews, historical documents and writings of historians

News publications, including but not limited to NYTimes, Washington Post.

Internet & Digital Sources

Albert i.o https://www.albert.io/

AP Classroom https://myap.collegeboard.org/login

ESRI https://www.esri.com/en-us/home

Brown Choices Program https://www.choices.edu/

PBS America Revealed Episode 1- Food Machine

Google forms ID Agriculture
activity: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSc8In0xjb_hr9Nzf0nPjIDtfHlV74EV4zeEJ9hDGthYqlkelg/viewform

Assessments

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ww024LQIovOsDb84DAFuB3xhbTUxqLQTaVy65PIJJ4g/edit

Modifications

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72flT8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit