

Exercise walk-through

5.2

Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods

AP Human Geography

Settlement: where homes are located

Pattern	Spatial evidence
Clustered (nucleated)	Homes grouped near a shared centre such as a village.
dispersed	Homes spread across the farmland they serve.
Linear	Homes follow a road, river or canal.
Different question	Settlement describes homes; a survey system describes how land parcels are divided and recorded.

Survey systems: what the boundaries record

System	Evidence and limit
Metes and bounds	Measured distances, bearings and natural or artificial landmarks; parcels can be irregular.
Township and range	Rectangular survey grid, prominent in parts of the United States.
Long-lot	Narrow parcels extending back from a river or road; frontage does not ensure identical soil or legal rights.

Houses and parcels: original attempt

An aerial view shows a row of homes beside a river. Long, narrow fields extend behind them.

Describe the settlement pattern and suggest a compatible survey system. What additional evidence would confirm the legal parcel history?

Explain why the same view cannot prove equal soil quality or equal water rights.

Houses and parcels: worked check

The homes form a linear settlement. Narrow parcels with river frontage are consistent with a long-lot arrangement.

Survey maps and property records would confirm how the parcels were established. Appearance alone does not prove the legal system.

Soil measurements and water-rights records address different questions; common frontage does not make every parcel equivalent.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the difference between clustered and dispersed settlement. [2]

2.2 Describe the long-lot survey system. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the difference between clustered and dispersed settlement. [2]

2.1

- clustered = houses grouped close together; dispersed = houses spread far apart
-

2.2 Describe the long-lot survey system. [2]

2.2

- land divided into long narrow strips each with access to a river or road

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A region is divided into a rigid grid of square parcels.

(a) Name this survey system.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A region is divided into a rigid grid of square parcels.

(a) Name this survey system.

[1]

(a)

- township-and-range

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A region is divided into a rigid grid of square parcels.

(b) Name the settlement pattern where farms are spread evenly across it.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A region is divided into a rigid grid of square parcels.

(b) Name the settlement pattern where farms are spread evenly across it. [1]

(b)

- dispersed

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Houses strung out along a river form a

[1]

☐

- A clustered settlement
- B linear settlement
- C dispersed settlement
- D primate city

3.2 A survey system using landmarks and verbal descriptions, giving irregular plots, is^[1]

☐

- A township-and-range
- B metes-and-bounds
- C long-lot
- D the gravity model

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Houses strung out along a river form a

[1]

☐

- A clustered settlement
- B linear settlement
- C dispersed settlement
- D primate city

3.1 B

- houses along a line (river/road) = linear settlement

3.2 A survey system using landmarks and verbal descriptions, giving irregular plots, is^[1]

☐

- A township-and-range
- B metes-and-bounds
- C long-lot
- D the gravity model

3.2 B

- landmark-based, irregular plots = metes-and-bounds

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Narrow farm strips each touch a river for water and transport.

(a) Name this survey system.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Narrow farm strips each touch a river for water and transport.

(a) Name this survey system.

[1]

(a)

- long-lot

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Narrow farm strips each touch a river for water and transport.

(b) Explain one advantage it gave farmers.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Narrow farm strips each touch a river for water and transport.

(b) Explain one advantage it gave farmers.

[1]

(b)

- each farm had river access for water and shipping goods