

Exercise walk-through

5.4

The Second Agricultural Revolution

AP Human Geography

Production regions: interacting conditions

Condition	How it can matter
Climate and soils	Temperature, rainfall and soils constrain suitable crops; irrigation can change water access.
Labour and capital	Available workers, credit and machinery affect methods and costs.
Markets and policy	Transport, prices, trade rules and subsidies influence choices.
Culture and land access	Preferences, tenure and household needs also shape production; national income alone does not decide the system.

Different methods: mechanisms and limits

Method	Conditions and effects
shifting cultivation	Fields are used and then left fallow while cultivation moves. Outcomes depend partly on fallow length and pressure on land.
pastoral nomadism	Herd movement follows access to pasture and water. Herd products may be used or sold.
Mixed crop–livestock	Crops and animals can provide feed, manure and diversified output.
Monoculture	Specialisation can simplify production but increase exposure to one crop's pests or price changes.

A plantation: visible pattern and missing evidence



Tea **plantation**

Rows show a planted crop landscape.

Ownership, labour conditions, export destination and profit require records.

Climate helps explain suitability, while markets, policy and transport also influence where commercial crops are grown.

One crop, different intensity: exam preparation

2023 Set 1 Q2(F) asks why the same crop may be farmed intensively in a less developed country and extensively in a more developed country.

One mechanism is greater manual labour per hectare on a household plot compared with mechanised grain production using fewer labour hours per hectare.

Explain the relevant inputs and circumstances. Do not turn the question's comparison into a rule that all farms in either country type are identical.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State two changes brought by the Second Agricultural Revolution. [2]

2.2 Explain how it connected to the Industrial Revolution. [2]

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2.1

- any two of: crop rotation, selective breeding, improved tools/machinery, enclosure
-

2.2 Explain how it connected to the Industrial Revolution. [2]

2.2

- more food fed growing cities; fewer farmers were needed, freeing workers for factories

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Food output rose sharply and many farm workers moved to cities.

(a) Name the process of people moving to cities.

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- urbanization

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Food output rose sharply and many farm workers moved to cities.

(b) Explain how higher yields made it possible.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Food output rose sharply and many farm workers moved to cities.

(b) Explain how higher yields made it possible.

[1]

(b)

- fewer farmers could feed more people, so surplus labour moved to cities

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The Second Agricultural Revolution is most closely linked to the

[1]

☐

A Columbian Exchange

B Industrial Revolution

C Green Revolution

D Von Thünen model

3.2 A direct effect of higher agricultural yields was

[1]

☐

A fewer people could be fed

B population growth and urbanization

C a return to subsistence farming

D lower life expectancy

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The Second Agricultural Revolution is most closely linked to the

[1]

☐

- A Columbian Exchange
- B Industrial Revolution
- C Green Revolution
- D Von Thünen model

3.1 B

- it coincided with and supported the Industrial Revolution

3.2 A direct effect of higher agricultural yields was

[1]

☐

- A fewer people could be fed
- B population growth and urbanization
- C a return to subsistence farming
- D lower life expectancy

3.2 B

- more food supported population growth and urban migration

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 New machinery let one farmer do the work of many.

(a) State the effect on the number of farm workers needed.

[1]

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(a) State the effect on the number of farm workers needed.

[1]

(a)

- fewer farm workers were needed

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 New machinery let one farmer do the work of many.

(b) State where the freed workers tended to go.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 New machinery let one farmer do the work of many.

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[1]

(b)

- to industrial cities/factories