

# 5.4 The Second Agricultural Revolution

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 10 marks

## Objective

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Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **Second Agricultural Revolution** 第二次农业革命.

**You must be able to:**

- describe the changes of the Second Agricultural Revolution
- link it to the **Industrial Revolution** 工业革命
- explain how it raised yields and freed labour
- state one social consequence

## 1 Worked examples

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Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

### ■ What changed

The **Second Agricultural Revolution** brought new tools, crop rotation, selective breeding, and later machinery, greatly raising food output.

### ■ Link to industry

It coincided with the **Industrial Revolution**: more food fed growing cities, and fewer farmers were needed, freeing labour for factories.

### ■ Consequences

Higher yields supported population growth and **urbanization** as people left farms for industrial cities.

## 2 Practice

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2.1 State two changes brought by the Second Agricultural Revolution.

[2]

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

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

(a) Name the process of people moving to cities. [1]

(b) Explain how higher yields made it possible. [1]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

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

(a) State the effect on the number of farm workers needed. [1]

(b) State where the freed workers tended to go. [1]

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### 4 Go further

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- work through the **5.4 The Second Agricultural Revolution** lesson on the **Learn** page;

- read the **Agriculture and Rural Land-Use** section of the AP Human Geography handout on the **Know** page.

## Solutions

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**2.1** any two of: crop rotation, selective breeding, improved tools/machinery, enclosure.

**2.2** more food fed growing cities; fewer farmers were needed, freeing workers for factories.

**2.3** (a) urbanization. (b) fewer farmers could feed more people, so surplus labour moved to cities.

**3.1 B.** it coincided with and supported the Industrial Revolution.

**3.2 B.** more food supported population growth and urban migration.

**3.3** (a) fewer farm workers were needed. (b) to industrial cities/factories.