

5.4 The Second Agricultural Revolution

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS second agricultural revolution 第二次农业革命 • industrial revolution 工业革命
• green revolution 绿色革命 • von thünen model 冯·杜能模型

Objective

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

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

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

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

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]

3 Exam-style questions

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

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]

Solutions

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.