

Honors Social Issues

Unit 3 - . AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LAND USE

Grade 9

Time for Completion: 6 class periods

State Standard: The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of the spatial organization of Earth's surface and relationships between peoples and places and physical and human environments in order to explain the interactions that occur in Kansas, the United States, and in our world.

Indicator:

(A) examines the impact that *technology* has on human modification of the physical environment (e.g., over-fishing, logging and mining, construction on floodplains, internal combustion engine, toxic waste).

(A) examines alternative strategies to respond to constraints placed on *human systems* by the physical environment (e.g., irrigation, terracing, sustainable agriculture, water diversion, natural disaster resistant construction).

Purpose of Unit:

Tested on State Assessment	Impact on environment of: fishing, logging, mining, internal combustion engine, toxic waste, construction on floodplains Farming: irrigation, terracing, sustainable agriculture, water diversion Natural disaster resistant construction How & why people change the environment
Academic Skills	Reading a Primary Source document using PERSIA/SOAPSTONE Identifying Point of View/Bias in Documents Writing a thesis
Academic Language	Analyze Assessment Create Conclusions Distribution Environment Estimate Evidence Identify Issues Similar
Overlying Concept/Idea	Environment affects culture and Culture affects environment

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Required Concepts/Vocabulary:	State Suggested Activities
<p>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LAND USE</p> <p>A. Development and diffusion of agriculture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Neolithic Agricultural Revolution2. Second Agricultural Revolution <p>B. Major agricultural production regions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agricultural systems associated with major bio-climatic zones2. Variations within major zones and effects of markets3. Linkages and flows among regions of food production and onsumption <p>C. Rural land use and settlement patterns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Models of land use, including von Thünen's model2. Settlement patterns associated with major agriculture types <p>D. Modern commercial agriculture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Third Agricultural Revolution2. Green Revolution3. Biotechnology4. Spatial organization and diffusion of industrial agriculture5. Future food supplies and environmental impacts of agriculture	<p>State Suggested Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construct an argument for or against the development of government protected lands for settlement, economic activity, or development.• Use several different types of maps to account for consequences of human environment interactions• Use graphs and charts regarding world agricultural production in the 19th and 20th century to show the increase of people fed per acre and the decrease in the number of farmers engaged in food production• Explain the spatial consequences, deliberate and inadvertent of human activities that have global implications (dispersal of animal and plant species world, increases in runoff and sediment; alterations in the <i>hydrologic cycle</i>).• Evaluate the <i>carrying capacity</i> of selected <i>regions</i> to predict the likely consequences of exceeding the environmental limitations

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District Resources	Performance Assessment To be determined by the 2011-2012 Social Issues Teachers
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Internet Sources:	
For Information http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/02/g912/urban.html .	For Assignments:

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State Assessment Examples

• The cause-and-effect diagram below shows some effects of building houses in a floodplain. Which best completes the diagram?

- A) The duration of droughts increases.
- B) The size of the river delta increases.
- C) The salinity of floodwaters increases.
- D) The strength of floodwaters increases.

• Parts of the Andes Mountains have soil that erodes easily. To limit this erosion, it would be best for farmers to use which agricultural practice?

- A) irrigation
- B) terracing
- C) slash-and-burn
- D) straight-row planting

State Suggested Vocab:

Natural resource - resources (fields, forests, the sea, and other gifts of nature) used to produce goods and services.

Physical feature - a natural characteristic of a place (elevation, landforms, vegetation)..

Resource - an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use.

Technology - science applied to achieve practical purposes.

Distribution - the arrangement of items over a specified area.

Infrastructure - the skeletal framework of a nation (highways, roads, water systems, parks) provided by the public sector.

Location - the position of a point on the Earth's surface, expressed by means of a grid (absolute location) or in relation to the position of other places (relative location).

Megalopolis - a large, sprawled urban complex, created through the spread and joining of separate metropolitan areas.

Migration - the movement of people or other organisms from one region to another.

Region - an area with one or more common characteristics or features which make it different from surrounding areas.

Technology - science applied to achieve practical purposes.

Trade - the exchange of goods or services for other goods and services or money.