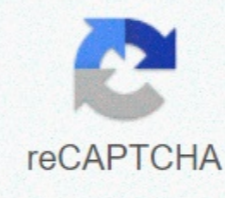




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Township and range ap human geography

Continue learning Slide 1 of 14join more students create an account to fiveableplay trinkets, follow your subjects, join free livestreams, and store your results typing speed cadastral systems are land use and distribution systems. Patterns of land use in rural areas can be seen from the air when you are flying on a plane. Shapes visible in agricultural land and villages often have their roots in cadastral systems. The ones you need to know for APHG are on this page. Long Lot System: This was put into French and is used in French regions of North America such as Canada and Louisiana. Most of the farmland was along rivers and the system created long rectangular farmland plots to give equal access to the river. Metes and Bounds: This system uses the physical characteristics of local geography, together with instructions and distances, to define and describe the boundaries of the plots. It is native to England and can be found in the original thirteen colonies. From the air it can be seen that the plots are irregular in size and shape. Township & Range: Flying over the western US one sees that our farmland and towns have a square pattern. The Public Land Survey System divided the land into 6-mile boroughs, a level of information included in the National Atlas. Check out the map below for states that use this system. The boroughs were divided into 36 one-kilometre square parts. Sections could be subdivided into quarter sections and quarter sections. Primogeniture: Is the Germanic habit of the eldest son, who inherits the whole country. This land has not been divided into land too small to be allocated profit-making farms. I think about these concepts when reading about each type of village: What explains its shape and configuration? Is the housing model concentrated or dispersed? Quiz yourself then click below to see if you got them right. Round villages: A traditional style found in East Africa and parts of Europe, it features houses that circle around the central corral for animals, with fields extending outside the circle of houses. Walled villages: developed in ancient times, often surrounded by ditches. Common in Europe (since the Middle Ages). Grid Village: A modern type of village set in straight street patterns that run parallel and perpendicular lines. Common in western United States. Farmland in the American West: One farmer owns many acres of land and a family home, along with warehouses for grain and barns for equipment are usually just structures on many acres they own. Click for answers. The first agricultural revolution - Dating back 10,000 years, it achieved the domestication of plants and the domestication of animals. The second agricultural revolution - Dovetailing with and benefiting from the Industrial Revolution, witnessed improved methods of growing, harvesting and storing agricultural products. Green Green Agricultural Revolution - the recently successful development of higher yields, fast-growing varieties of rice and other cereals in some developing countries, which has led to an increase in production per unit area and a dramatic narrowing of the gap between population growth and food needs. Koppen climate system - classification system developed in the 20th century. Community and scale system - rectangular land division system designed by Thomas Jefferson to disperse settlers evenly across farmland in the U.S. interior. Long-lot system -- A distinct regional approach to land exploration found in Canadian shipping, parts of Quebec, Louisiana and Texas, whereby land is divided into narrow parcels stretching back from rivers, roads or canals. Metes and Bounds - The land exploration system east of mount Appalachian, relies on land descriptions of land ownership and natural features such as streams or trees. Due to the inaccurate nature of the system, the U.S. Land Authority survey left it for the community and scope of the system. Mediterranean agriculture - an agricultural system practiced in the Mediterranean style climate of Western Europe, California and parts of Chile and Australia, in which special crops such as grapes and avocados are grown. Organic Farming-Access to agriculture and farming that avoids the use of herbicides, pesticides, growth hormones and other synthetic outputs. Subsupplier agriculture - Self-sufficient agriculture, which is strictly for local consumption and not for trade. Google slide presentation links for each concept/modelAGRICULTURAL REVOLUTIONSMODELS dealing with the farming practice of growing, processing and distributing food in or around a village, town or city. Urban agriculture may also include animal husbandry, aquaculture, agroforestry, urban beekeeping and horticulture. Gardening.

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