

Name:

Date:

Class:

Lesson 1.2: History of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Natural Resources

Know and Understand

Answer the following questions using the information provided in this lesson.

1. What is the name given to the “birthplace of agriculture,” an area that extends from the eastern part of the Mediterranean to the lower Zagros Mountains in Iraq and Iran? (1.2.1)
 - A. Egyptian Crescent
 - B. Fertile Crescent
 - C. Zagros Crescent
 - D. Iranian Crescent

Answer:

2. What are the main differences between a nomadic tribe and an agrarian civilization? (1.2.1)
 - A. Nomadic tribes raise animals; agrarian civilizations raise crops.
 - B. Nomadic tribes stay in one location; agrarian civilizations move from place to place.
 - C. Nomadic tribes do not consume animal products; agrarian civilizations do not eat plants.
 - D. Nomadic tribes travel to hunt for available food; agrarian civilizations cultivate crops and animals.

Answer:

3. What was the largest influence on the development of modern civilization? (1.2.1)
 - A. A shift to an agrarian society.
 - B. Increased amounts of foraging foods.
 - C. Domestication of animals.
 - D. Installation of irrigation systems.

Answer:

4. Which of the following is not a requirement for domestication? (1.2.2)
- A. The organism should be under the care of humans.
 - B. The organism should look different than the wild version.
 - C. The organism should behave differently from the wild version.
 - D. The organism should bring income to humans.

Answer:

5. What is the term for an animal that has been modified by humans behaviorally and structurally from its wild counterpart and is kept under human control for a clear purpose? (1.2.3)
- A. Domesticated animal
 - B. Feral animal
 - C. Tame wild animal
 - D. Wild animal

Answer:

6. *True or False?* Sharecroppers maintained agriculture in the Fertile Crescent. (1.2.4)

Answer:

7. *True or False?* Agriculture was driven by the desire for products produced in Asia by countries in the Middle East and Europe. (1.2.4)

Answer:

8. In feudal systems of agricultural management, land ownership was _____. (1.2.4)
- A. restricted to those who belonged to royal families
 - B. exchanged for harvested crops
 - C. granted to those who completed military service
 - D. None are correct.

Answer:

9. *True or False?* Well-developed agricultural systems allowed ancient civilizations such as the Aztecs to produce enough food and fiber to support large populations. (1.2.4)

Answer:

10. Which of the following crops were cultivated by early Native Americans? (1.2.5)

- A. Cotton
- B. Tobacco
- C. Maize
- D. Soybeans

Answer:

11. What was a large driving factor for producing agricultural products in the early settlement days of North America? (1.2.5)

- A. The need to fund the American Revolution.
- B. Payments required to Native Americans for the purchase of land.
- C. The growing European desire for American agricultural products.
- D. The need for silk in East Asia.

Answer:

12. Which agricultural labor practice included trading years of service for passage to North America? (1.2.5)

- A. Irish labor trades
- B. Indentured servitude
- C. Plantation stores
- D. Sharecropping

Answer:

13. Which ecological disaster occurred because of the mismanagement of agricultural land in the 1930s? (1.2.5)

- A. Wildfires throughout the Canadian wilderness.
- B. Widespread hurricanes on the Atlantic Coast.

- C. The Dust Bowl.
- D. The Green Revolution.

Answer:

14. Who is considered the father of the Green Revolution? (1.2.6)

- A. Cyrus McCormick
- B. Eli Whitney
- C. John Deere
- D. Norman Borlaug

Answer:

15. Who invented the mechanical reaper? (1.2.6)

- A. Cyrus McCormick
- B. Eli Whitney
- C. John Deere
- D. Norman Borlaug

Answer: