1. In what climate does shifting cultivation predominate? What are its two characteristics?

2. Identify the two hallmarks of the technique of shifting cultivation.
   (a)

   (b)

3. Regarding a *swidden*…
   a. what is it?

   b. What is *potash***?

   c. How long are swiddens used?

4. **CASE STUDY**: A Kayapo swidden field in Brazil’s Amazon region.

   Make notes and draw a diagram to illustrate the description given in the text.

5. How is land owned in a typical village that practices shifting cultivation?

6a. What percentage of the world’s land area is devoted to shifting cultivation?

6b. What percentage of the world’s people work it?
1. PASTORAL NOMADISM

8. What is *pastoral nomadism*?

9. In what type of climate is it usually found?

10. What regions of the earth are currently occupied by this practice?

11. How do pastoral nomads obtain grain (several ways)?

12. What animals are chosen, and where?


14. What is *transhumance*?

15. In what ways is pastoral nomadism currently threatened by modern governments?

2. INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING

16. What is meant by “intensive”?

17. Where is intensive subsistence agriculture practiced? Why there?

18a. What is “wet rice”?

18b. What is a “sawah”? a “paddy”?
Agriculture: Key Issue 2

Where Are Agricultural Regions in Less Developed Countries?

19. Wet rice requires a flat field – but some farmers must cultivate it in hilly or mountainous regions. How do they accomplish this?

20. Where is double-cropping possible? Not possible?

21. In areas of intensive subsistence agriculture where wet rice is not dominant, what is the major crop?

22. How are multiple harvests made possible in these less mild regions?

23. Using the map, identify regions outside of Asia where “wet-rice not dominant” intensive subsistence agriculture is practiced.

24. Make some notes about intensive subsistence farming in communist China.

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