Unit 5

Landslides of Rural Settlements

The following information corresponds to Chapter 19 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Housing and Landscape

• __________ settlement - houses lie quite far apart; the land is intensely cultivated by machine rather than by hand. Give one example:

• __________ settlement - houses are grouped together in tiny clusters (hamlets) or larger clusters (villages); this is by far the most prevalent rural residential pattern in agricultural areas.

• Early humans lived in bands of ___ or ___ individuals; as the communal structure became more complicated and people performed different tasks, some ____________ _____________ could be seen in buildings (e.g. chief’s residence was larger, or more imposing than the others; buildings for food storage and livestock shelter became necessary).

• Human communities existed in widely separated areas as early as ________ years ago; one of the most fascinating adaptations was the invention of the ________ by the Inuit people in the frozen northlands – using the very materials they were trying to protect themselves from.

Changing Residential Traditions

• __________-___________ - defined as those in which layout, construction, and appearance have not been significantly altered by external influences; in the U.S., 3 distinct _____-__________ regions (of European origin) can be identified:
  • The _______ ________ style, dating back to colonial times is of wood-frame and diffused past Wisconsin.
  • The _______ ________ style originated as a one-room log cabin with a chimney at one end.
  • The _______ ________ style was originally smaller, only one story, and a porch. They were often built on a raised platform to reduce heat.
  • __________-___________ - new building materials used, but no change to the original structure or layout.
  • __________-___________ – materials and layout have been changed (e.g. multiple bathrooms, two-car garage, aluminum siding, etc…)
  • __________ – sacrifices tradition for practicality & efficiency; reflects advanced technology, comfort, affluence, and suburbanization (most common in US)
  • The “_________style” house originated in California in the 1920s; diffused eastward (first through the Sunbelt, then to other regions); designed for balmy climate & outdoor living; it is a classic example of ____________ diffusion, in which it spread to areas with greater extremes in temperature (the north); a case of image over practicality.
  • __________ materials - typically reflect what is locally available; examples are wood (North Am.), brick, stone (not as common as wood or brick), wattle (tightly woven sticks & poles plastered w/ mud – Africa & SE Asia), grass, and brush (African savannah, Brazilian & Venezuelan highlands).
Villages
• From individual dwellings to settlements: ______ of the world lives in villages and rural areas.
• The smallest rural settlements are ______; often defined in terms of its ______________ (a hamlet offers very few services (gas station, store, etc…), whereas a village (the other rural settlement form) may offer several dozen services).
• At what point does a village become a town (maximum population)?

Canada - United States - India - Japan –

- Traditionally, the majority of the people in a village are involved in __________ activities, and are closely connected to the land (most of their livelihoods depend on the cultivation of nearby ____________).
A) _______ - houses in Japanese villages are tightly packed (need to allocate every available foot of land for farming); Western European villages built on dikes & levees (strassendorfs) to protect from flooding.
B) _______ - the village may have begun as a hamlet, and developed by accretion.
C) _______ - (rundling) European – similar to East Afr. circular village (w/ a central cattle corral).
D) _______ - farm villages fortified for protection
E) _______ - most modern villages are planned this way; Spanish invaders in Middle America laid out their villages in this manner centuries ago.

Patterns of Settlement and Land Use
• The size and structure of rural regions depend on space, environment, and social norms (as well as laws).
• __________ system in which all land passes to the eldest son; the norm in northern Europe (and their colonized areas – Americas, South Afr., Australia,…)
• __________ system – delineates property lines;
  • Rectangular survey system (adopted by the U.S.); the __________ system – designed to facilitate the even dispersal of settlers; the basic unit is the 1 square mile section; used across the Midwest (Northwest Ordinance - 1787) & also in Canada.
  • The __________ approach uses natural features to demarcate irregular parcels of land; used along the eastern seaboard (U.S. & Can)
• The __________ system divided land into narrow parcels stretching back from rivers, roads, or canals; this approach was common in Quebec, and French America (parts of Louisiana & Texas).

* The map on page 297 in your text is particularly useful in identifying the dominant land survey patterns in the United States.