**World History**

**Unit 2: *The Second Agricultural Revolution***

**Check for Understanding**

**30 pts.**

1. In what century did the Second (“new”) Agricultural Revolution take place?
2. 16th
3. 17th
4. 18th
5. 19th
6. **Part A/Part B**

 **Part A**

Which of the following arguments can be made concerning the three-field system?

1. It allowed for the greatest use and development of the land.
2. Agricultural production was not nearly as efficient as it could have been due to its use.
3. Over time, an increase in livestock cultivation occurred due to its implantation.

 **Part B**

Which of the following pieces of information **best supports** your answer in Part A?

1. “..the Enlightenment was discovering new ways to grow better crops.”
2. “..crop yields were down, forcing peasants to use most of the land for grain crops, and so on.”
3. “..it made previously useless and marginal land useful, thus expanding the amount of land under cultivation.”
4. According to the article, the heavy plow
5. made work more difficult because of its weight.
6. delayed agricultural development because of its economic cost.
7. hurt crop yields due its indirect destruction and displacement of soil nutrients.
8. was an essential piece of technology during the Second Agricultural Revolution.
9. Peasants tended not to experiment with new farming techniques due to the fact that they
10. did not understand them.
11. were limited to the least fertile soil.
12. had to agree as a community on agricultural changes.
13. Higher crop yields resulted in a higher percentage of taxes they had to pay.
14. Which of the following statements **best summarizes** why the middle class became interested in new agricultural techniques during the 1700’s?
15. “Scientific farming lead to less pollution and better use of the soil.”
16. “New farming techniques led to a general rise in the nutritional quality of

 food.”

1. “The middle class was educated and thus intrigued by the new possibilities that

 might grow out of scientific farming.”

1. “Economic motivations were the preeminent factor in the middle class’

 employment of scientific farming.”

6. The Four-Field System (Crop Rotation)

1. led to greater crop production.
2. was focused primarily on livestock.
3. resulted in a greater demand for labor.
4. indirectly brought about an increase in infant mortality.
5. The Enclosure Movement
6. was a failure.
7. a decrease in the supply of meat protein.
8. allowed the common people to tame the land.
9. resulted in scientific farming and better crop yields.
10. Which of the following is **true** concerning the Enclosure Method?
11. it required little space
12. it required larger tracts of land
13. it never produced the crop yields farmers thought it would
14. it had a disastrous effect on the crops and livestock due to the spread of disease and sickness

9. 

**The following questions have TWO parts. First, answer Part A. Then, Part B.**

**PART A**

Which of the following systems is depicted?

1. Three-Field System
2. Four-Field System
3. Enclosure Method

**PART B**

Which of the following can be **inferred** based on the information in the drawing?

1. Crop yields in this town were extremely high
2. Crop yields lagged behind by a significant percentage
3. Livestock gains would have been significantly higher than in other towns

10.



**PART A**

Which of the following systems is depicted?

1. Three-Field System
2. Four-Field System
3. Enclosure Method

**PART B**

Which of the following can be **inferred** based on the drawing and outside knowledge?

1. More land was given to the community as a whole
2. Selective breeding and crop rotation could be more easily practiced
3. Livestock gains were significantly lower than in other towns due to less pasture land