

APES- Environmental History and Law- Presentation (Guided Viewing)

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1: What are the **4 stages of American Environmental History**?

-Hunter-Gatherer Society; Agricultural Revolution; Industrial/Medical Revolution; Information/Globalization Revolution

2: Why were the “*Hunter-Gatherers*” considered to have a *low environmental impact*?

-Because the stage had small populations, low resource use per person, and people often had a Nomadic/Shifting habit of land use.

3: Why do you think Jared Diamond coined the agricultural revolution as the “*Greatest Mistake in Human History*”?

-Because civilization shifted from using little resources to hoarding food, destroying habitats, and more demand existed

4: Contrast the Good and Bad of the **Agricultural Revolution**:

Good	Bad
More Food	Destruction of wildlife habitats from clearing forests and grasslands
Supported a larger population	Killing of wild animals feeding on grass and crops
Longer life expectancy	Fertile land turned into desert by livestock overgrazing
Higher standard of living for many people	Soil eroded into streams and lakes
Formation of villages, towns, and cities	Towns and cities concentrated wastes and pollution and increased spread of diseases
Towns and cities serves as centers for trade government, and religion	Increase in armed conflict and slavery ownership

5: What are the “*Roots of abuse*” in the American Frontier Era?

-The first colonies; guns, axes, and wheels; manifest destiny; westward expansion; and vast, unlimited resources

6: Look at the graphic of the North American Buffalo territory- *what happened* to the Buffalo over a short period of time?

-The buffalo population shrank in size dramatically.

7: List HOW the **Industrial Revolution** impacted the environment.

-The use of non-renewable fuels increased pollution, mechanized agriculture caused habitat destruction

8: List the GOOD and Bad news of the **Industrial-Medical Revolution**

Good	Bad
Mass prod. of useful and affordable products	Increased air pollution
Higher standard of living for many	Increased water pollution
Greatly increased agricultural production	Increased waste production
Lower infant mortality	Soil depletion and degradation
Longer life expectancy	Groundwater depletion
Increased urbanization	Habitat destruction and degradation
Lower rate of poverty	Biodiversity depletion

9: List some events of the **Early Conservation Era**:

-1832-1870: Public is alarmed at forest and resource loss; 1870-1930: Govt. is forced to protect environment, T. Roosevelt, G. Pinchot, J. Muir "Golden Age of Conservation; 1930-1960: Great depression, Dust Bowl, World Wars, Environmental responsibility increased, land owned by govt., F. Roosevelt

10: Explain how each of the following "*Early Environmentalists*" impacted the environmental movement:

* **Henry David Thoreau**: Protected Massachusetts wildlife areas ("Walden Ponds", "Life in the Woods")

* **George Perkins Marsh**: Warned about civilization collapse in "Man and Nature"

* **John Wesley Powell**: Advocated regulating land use

* **President Grant**: Created Yellowstone

* **President Harrison**: Passed law that allowed president to set aside land for parks and national forests; crucial legislation for environment

* **John Muir**: Founded the Sierra Club in 1892

* **Gifford Pinchot**: 1st chief U.S. Forester

* **Theodore Roosevelt**: Created 40+ wildlife refuges, tripled forest reserves

* **Stephen Mather**: 1st head of park service

11: What was the **1st federal land restoration project**?

-Tennessee Valley Authority

12: What were the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** responsible for?

-Planting trees, controlling erosion, making nature trails, giving unemployed men jobs during the depression (2 mil were employed)

13: Why was the "*Taylor Grazing Act*" important to the environment? Explain.

-The Taylor Grazing Act regulated the grazing of public land, which could've prevented erosion in public spaces

14: Why was WWII the **end** of the Conservation Era?

-WWII came with an extreme increase in industry (pollutive), especially in metalworking and production of armaments

15: When did the environmental era start? Who was responsible for "starting" the movement? How?

-1960; Rachel Carson; Her book "Silent Spring" caused many awareness groups to be created

16: Who was **Aldo Leopold**?

-Man that studied environmental philosophy that wrote the Sand County Almanac, believed that humans are part of a community that includes natural resources

17: When was the 1st official "*Earth Day*"?

-January 1st, 1970

18: What were some key legislation in the 60's, 70's and 80's?

-The Wilderness Act of 1964, The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, The Clean Air Act of 1972, The Clean Water Act of 1972, The Pesticide Control Act of 1972, The Endangered Species Act of 1973, The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, The Alaska Lands Bill of 1980, and the Superfund Act of 1980.

19: What is the **EPA**? *What are they responsible for?*

-The EPA funds the studying and improvement of environmental quality. It monitors air and water quality and protects the health of humans and the environment.

20: Who are the **NRCS**? *What are they responsible for?* What about **CITES**?

-The Natural Resources Conservation Service, responsible for monitoring private land use and advising landowners on soil/water conservation methods; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, penalizes trade of endangered specimens and body parts

21: *List the following:*

- * **Montreal Protocol:** 1978 agreement to phase out ozone-depleting chemicals
- * **IPCC:** Panel that monitors and shares reports on atmospheric change
- * **Kyoto Protocol:** 1997 agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% by 2012 (not endorsed by USA)

22: List some of the **important U.S. Environmental Laws** below:

-The Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, NEPA, Wilderness Act, FIFRA, Marine Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, Safe Water Drinking Act, TSCA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, SERCLA/Superfund, Food Quality Protection Act, HFI, Energy Policy Act