Name Period

Use with pages 26–29.

**Lesson 3: Developing Cultures**

**Lesson 3 Summary**

**Directions:** Read the summary to reveal how we use archaeology to learn about the development of early cultures. As you read, underline important details in each section that relate to that section’s title. Think about what you already know, what you want to know, and what you have learned after reading the summary.

**Vocabulary**

**culture** the way in which individuals and groups react to their environment **anthropology** the study of how people live and develop in their culture **landform** a surface feature of Earth such as a mountain or hill

**geography** the study of the relationship between physical features, climate, and people

**diverse** different

**Contacting Cultures (p. 27)**

**Culture** is the way people react to their environment. It includes a people’s technology, customs, beliefs, and art. **Anthropology** is the study of how people live and develop in their culture. Cultures are affected by climate, plants, animals, and **landforms.** Landforms are physical features on the surface of Earth. **Geography** is the study of the relationship between physical features, climate, and people. At the end of the Stone Age, there were several **diverse,** or different, groups of people living in the Americas. Each group had its own culture. Each culture depended on resources available to it. Cultures used the plants, animals, and landforms in their areas. Cultures living in the desert used desert plants to make goods, such as baskets, nets, twine, and other items. Cultures living near mountains often used rocks to make tools and weapons. Ancient stone and simple pebble tools found in East Africa indicate a Stone Age hunting and fishing culture. Fishing developed in cultures living near lakes or oceans. Villages began to form after people learned how to grow crops. During the Ice Age, a group of hunter-gatherers in Asia seemed to have developed boating skills. They might have migrated to islands in the Pacific. These people may have sailed to and contacted peoples living in the Americas.

**Cultures Develop (p. 28)**

Europe had many kinds of landforms, climates, and soil. As a result, many different complex cultures formed in Europe. As cultures progressed, settlements began to form after people learned better ways to farm. Cultures began using more of the resources that were available to them. Some crops, such as grains, lentils, and beans, grew all over Europe. Other crops needed a certain climate. Citrus fruits were grown in warmer climates. Apples were grown in mild climates. In the last 200 years, archaeologists found prehistoric paintings and drawings from these cultures. These artifacts give details about early people and their daily lives.

**Prehistoric Art (p. 28-29)**

Prehistoric cave paintings tell us the most about prehistoric cultures by providing a valuable view of the prehistoric world. Paintings of humans and animals were found at sites in Europe, Australia, and South Africa. Important cave paintings were found in Lascaux, France. These cave paintings are about 17,000 years old. Archaeologists discovered that the artists used their fingers or simple brushes to paint. Their paints were ground from nearby stones and mixed with animal fat or saliva. The paintings show that the people lived with and hunted horses, mammoth, and deer.

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**Lesson 3: Developing Cultures**

**Lesson 3 Summary**

**Directions:** Draw a line from each item in Column A to the word or phrase in Column B that best completes the sentence. You will use your textbook and provide the page number where you found your answer.

# Column A

***B***

***27***

p. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Culture can be described as

p. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** Ancient stone and simple pebble tools are indications of

p. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** An example of making the most of resources in the desert is

p. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** As cultures progressed, established farming led to

p. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** In ancient Europe, different cultures arose as a result of

p. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **6.** Prehistoric art provides

# Column B

* 1. the variety of landforms, climates, and types of soil.
	2. the way in which individuals and groups interact with their environment.
	3. a valuable view of the prehistoric world.
	4. settlements.
	5. a Stone Age culture.
	6. people making twine, nets, baskets, and other items from plant stems or fibers.

**Directions:** Answer the following questions using complete sentences on the lines provided. You will use your textbook and provide the page number where you found your answer.

p. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **7.** Why are some examples of prehistoric art in France and Spain so well preserved/maintained?

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p. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **8.** What is one difference between a culture today using available resources and a prehistoric culture using available resources?

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**6** Lesson Review Workbook