Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Elements of Early Culture**

1. **Social Organization** (pp 85-86)
	1. **Family**: As the people of Africa developed from nomadic hunting groups to agricultural herders and farmers their families changed from nuclear to extended. Why?
	2. **Social Classes**: The change to extended families (eventually forming villages) created a greater population. Leadership in these villages was often based on status. Status was based on the lineage of the clan. How did this help the village to function?
2. **Customs and Traditions** (pp 88-89)
	1. How does *bride wealth* help African societies to function?
	2. How does the age-grade system help African societies?
3. **Language** (pp70-71)
	1. How did Arabic affect Africans?
	2. What does the study of language families reveal to us about early African history?
4. **Arts and Literature** (pp 143, 145)
	1. What is a griot?
	2. How has the role of a griot changed from the past to modern times?
5. **Religion** (pp 91-92)
	1. Traditional:
	2. Christian:
	3. Judaism:
	4. Islamic:
6. **Forms of Government** (pp 86-87)
	1. What was the most important level of government?
	2. What was the relationship between village leadership and clans?
	3. How did consensus help the village function?
7. **Economic Systems** (pp 87-88)
	1. **Farmers**
		1. What is subsistence farming?
		2. Identify an example of cultural diffusion from the text.
		3. What economic system helped their village function?
	2. **Herders**:
		1. What was the relationship between cattle, village leadership, and clans?