

Important ideas in my own words:	<b>Foraging Lifeways continued</b>	Questions I have or things I did not understand:
	<p>Studies of modern foraging societies suggest that ideas about family and kinship (family connections and relationships), were important to the ways that communities were organized. Leadership was given to family leaders, and family was the basis for these small communities. Rules that people learned had to do with how they should treat family members. These rules were simpler than the laws we have today because people didn't have contact with large numbers of other people, and they didn't have lots of property either.</p>	
	<p>With family as the basis of their societies, foragers probably didn't have very complicated economies (systems of production and exchange of goods and services). Just like today in our own families, when we work together and give each other things, it is often because we are supporting each other and have a common goal. When people exchanged things, it was most likely through gifts and trades. People didn't produce food and goods to sell, they produced them eat and use, and they would share these with family members. Power was held by family leaders, and decisions were probably made by the elders of extended family groups. Punishment, justice, and discipline was likely handled by the family group and their own rules. Levels of power in the family were established based on gender, age, experience, and respect in the family group.</p>	
	<p>Based on how they buried their dead, and the few art objects we have found, we think that ancient foragers saw the natural world and the spirit world as being very connected. Humans were seen as much more connected to the natural world in these times than they are today. Many people seemed to consider animals and other natural things as part of their extended families and communities. If you think about how much people depended upon the natural world, this makes a lot of sense.</p>	