

The Dorset Culture

Presently, the Arctic regions of Canada are _____ by the Inuit people, but _____ their appearance, a different group of individuals, known as the Dorset people, dominating the icy lands of the north.(구조상 어색한 곳은?) They thrived in that region from approximately 500 B.C. to 1000 A.D., but then they gradually went into _____ for several reasons. Although the Dorset people lived in the area for more than a millennium, the first evidence _____ their existence was not covered until the early twentieth century.(구조상 어색한 곳은?) At an archaeological site at Cape Dorset on Baffin Island, numerous strange artifacts clearly from a group of people older than the Inuit were _____. In 1925, Canadian anthropologist Diamond Jenness named this newfound culture for the place where the artifacts had been discovered.

The Dorset people were descendants of a group of Arctic _____ known to contemporary archaeologists as Palaeo-Eskimo cultures. The individuals in these cultures lived during a time when the weather was much warmer than today, so they could hunt in the _____ parts of the Arctic. Then, around 500 B.C., the Arctic climate changed and became much colder. The Dorset people survived since they managed to adapt / adopt to the frigid weather by developing _____ to hunt on ice. For instance, knowing that seals surfaced in holes in the ice to breathe oxygen, they would wait patiently by ice holes for their _____ prey to break the water's surface. They additionally made large _____ that they utilized to spear walrus living on the shore as well as small whales they attacked from the edge of the ice. Among the whale species they hunted from shore—there is no evidence that they constructed _____ to hunt whales from—were the beluga and narwhal.

Occasionally, the Dorset people remained on the ice to hunt and collect meat for long periods of time, so, to _____, they developed the snow house, which is more commonly known as the igloo, and burned blubber to keep warm. The blubber was burned in soapstone lamps that the Dorset people _____ and which have the appearance of small bowls. To _____ their movement on the ice, the Dorset people developed _____ shoes made of bone and ivory that _____ them to slide along the ice like modern-day ice skaters, and they created _____ appear to be crampons made from the jawbones and teeth of some animals they hunted반대말?(↔ d_____).

Since they needed to be near their food supply, the Dorset people mainly resided near the shores of the Arctic Ocean on the modern-day Canadian mainland, but small groups of others lived on the many islands _____ the Arctic Archipelago. The biggest settlements were located near waters where / which sea mammals still thrive today. There is no evidence that the Dorset people ever made their homes in the interior / exterior of the Canadian Arctic. As for their _____ homes, they primarily constructed them with stones and turf. First, they dug a foundation about half a meter into the ground, and then they utilized dug-up turf and nearby large stones for the walls. The roof was a frame of driftwood or animal bones covered with animal _____. While Dorset

settlements were not large, different groups of them maintained _____ with one another and _____ items made from jade, copper, quartz, and iron from _____.

The Dorset people relied on the sea, winter ice, and mammals that lived near them for their survival. When the northern area experienced a _____ period around 1000, the ice began forming later / earlier in autumn and breaking up later / earlier in spring and additionally failed to _____ much of the ocean, which left long _____ of water the Dorset people were unable to _____ to reach their traditional hunting areas. Simultaneously, the warming period allowed the ancestors of the modern-day Inuit, called the Thule people, to _____ from Alaska. They had dogs and large sleds and had learned to hunt large whales from _____ on the ocean. Able to provide plenty of food for themselves, the Thule people's population expanded, and they engaged in direct _____ with the Dorset people. The combination of the warm weather and the Thule people caused the Dorset people to go into _____ decline, and they _____ entirely sometime between 1200 and 1500.