

Margaret Mead, a prominent social scientist, defined culture as the shared beliefs, values, and practices of a group of people. She believed that culture shapes how individuals perceive the world and interact with each other. Mead emphasized that culture is learned and transmitted through generations, influencing everything from language to customs. In contrast, she viewed civilization as a broader concept that includes the achievements of a society, such as technology, arts, and governance. While culture focuses on the everyday experiences and practices of people, civilization encompasses the larger structures and advancements that arise from those cultural practices. Together, they illustrate how human societies evolve and develop over time.