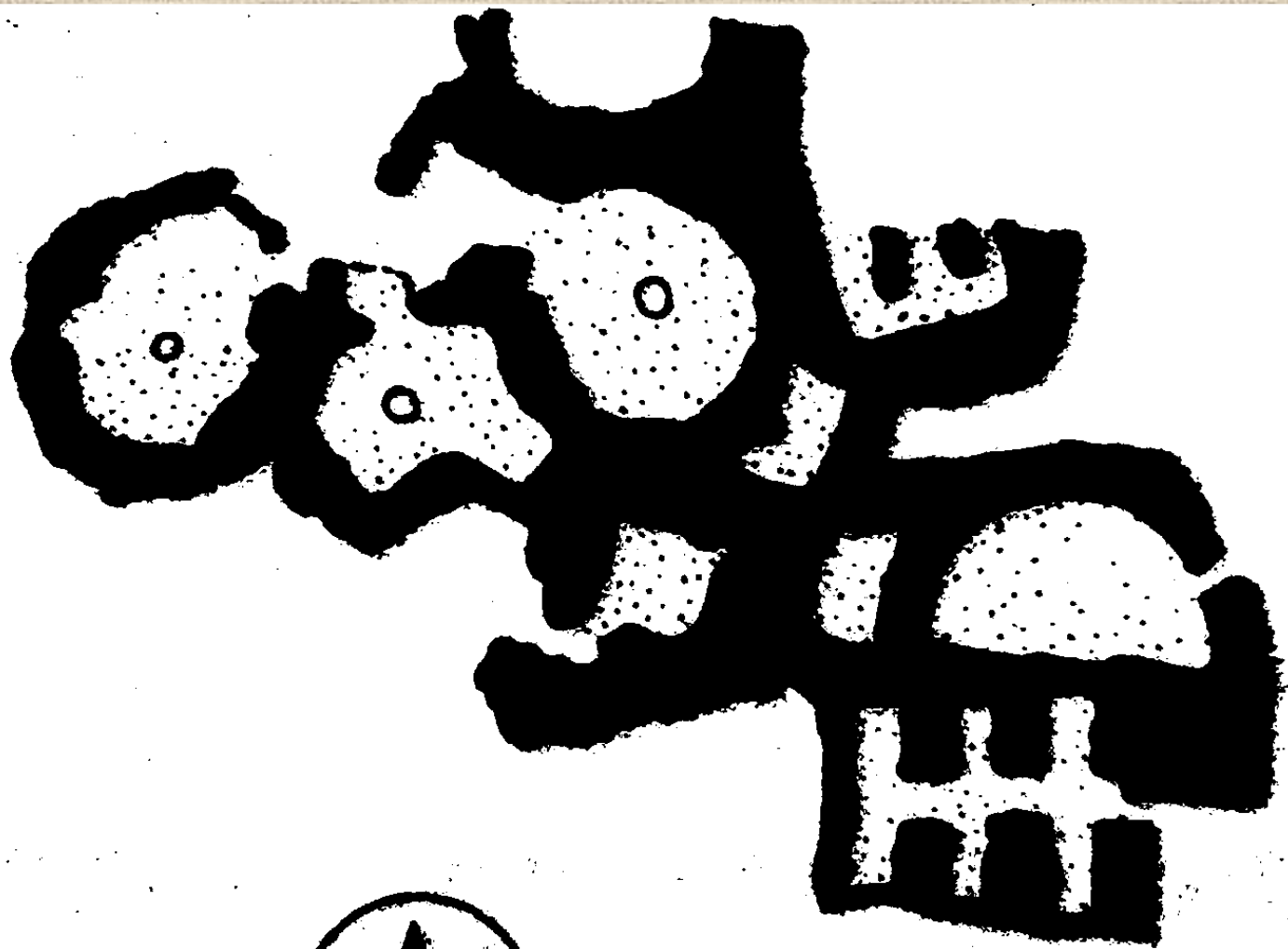


Evolution of Houses – Prehistoric Settlements

Beidha

- 7000 – 6000 BC
- Semi Sub-terranean
- Upto 4m in Diameter
- Grouped in Clusters surrounded by stone wall





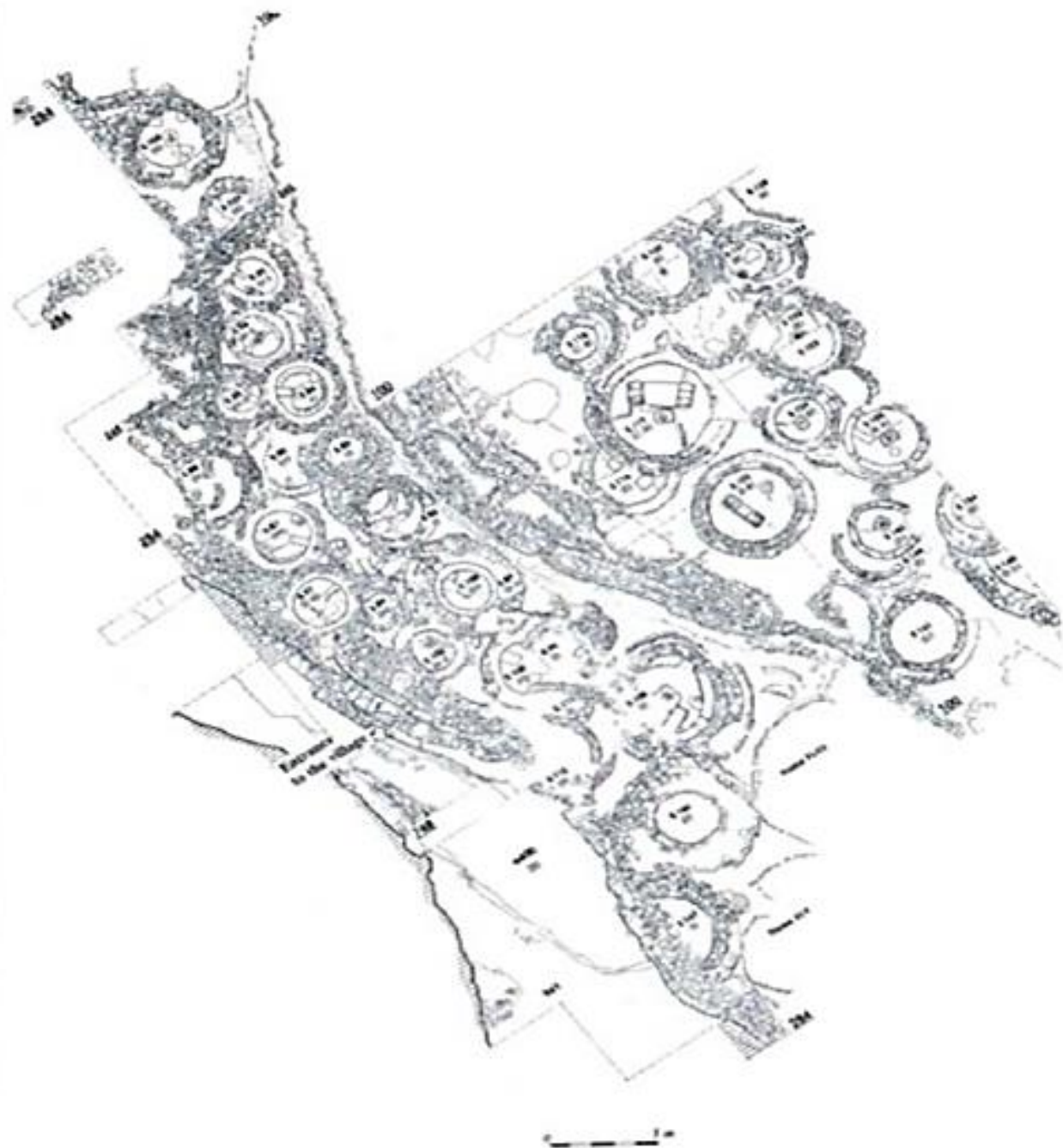
A BEIDHA

Khirokitia – 6000 BC

- Closed village, apart from by the river, by strong wall of stones 2.5 m thick and 3 m at its highest preserved level
- The buildings within this wall consist of round structures clustered close together.
- The lower parts of these buildings are often of stone and attain massive proportions by constant additions of further skins of stones.

Khirokitia – 6000 BC

- Internal diameter is between 1.4 m and 4.80 m.
- Low walls, platforms designated work, rest or storage areas.
- They had hearths used for cooking and heating, benches and windows
- The huts were like rooms several of which were grouped around an open courtyard and together formed the home.
- The population of the village at any one time is thought not to have exceeded 300 to 600 inhabitants.



These dwellings were built of mud and were very comfortable and durable.

The houses were built on a platform of mud and were very comfortable and durable.



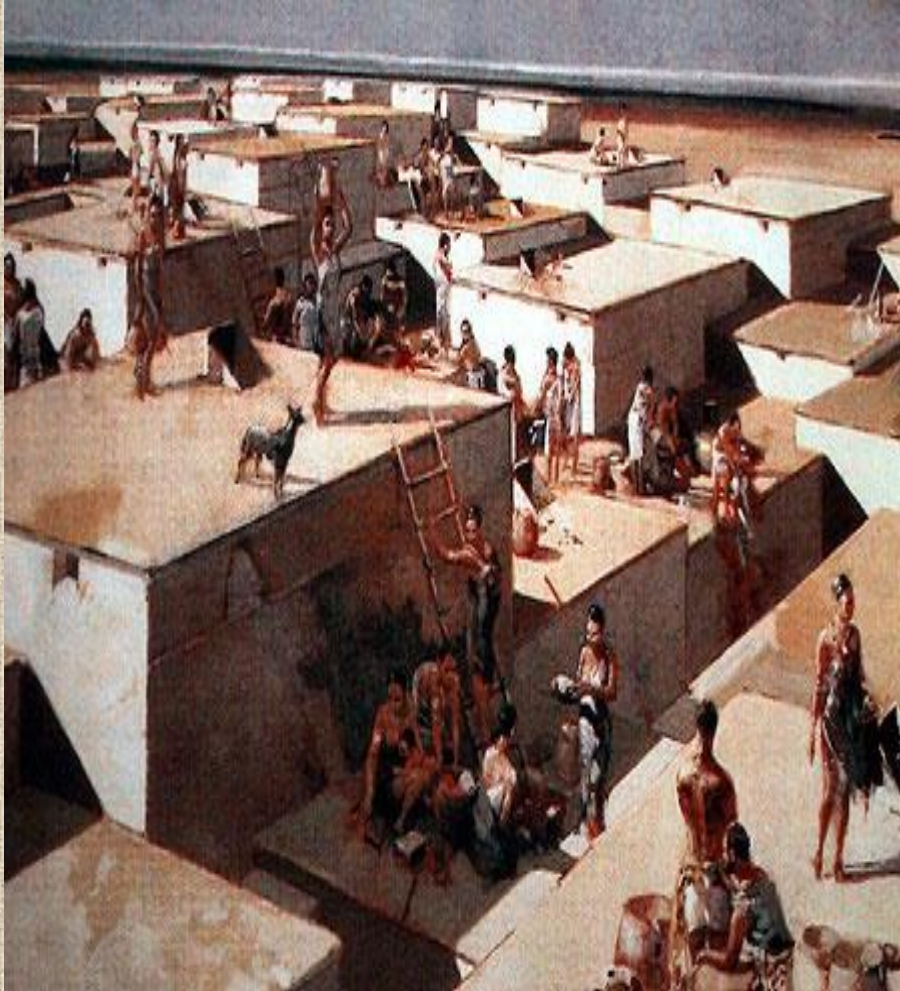
Plan of a house in the East

The houses were built of mud and were very comfortable and durable.

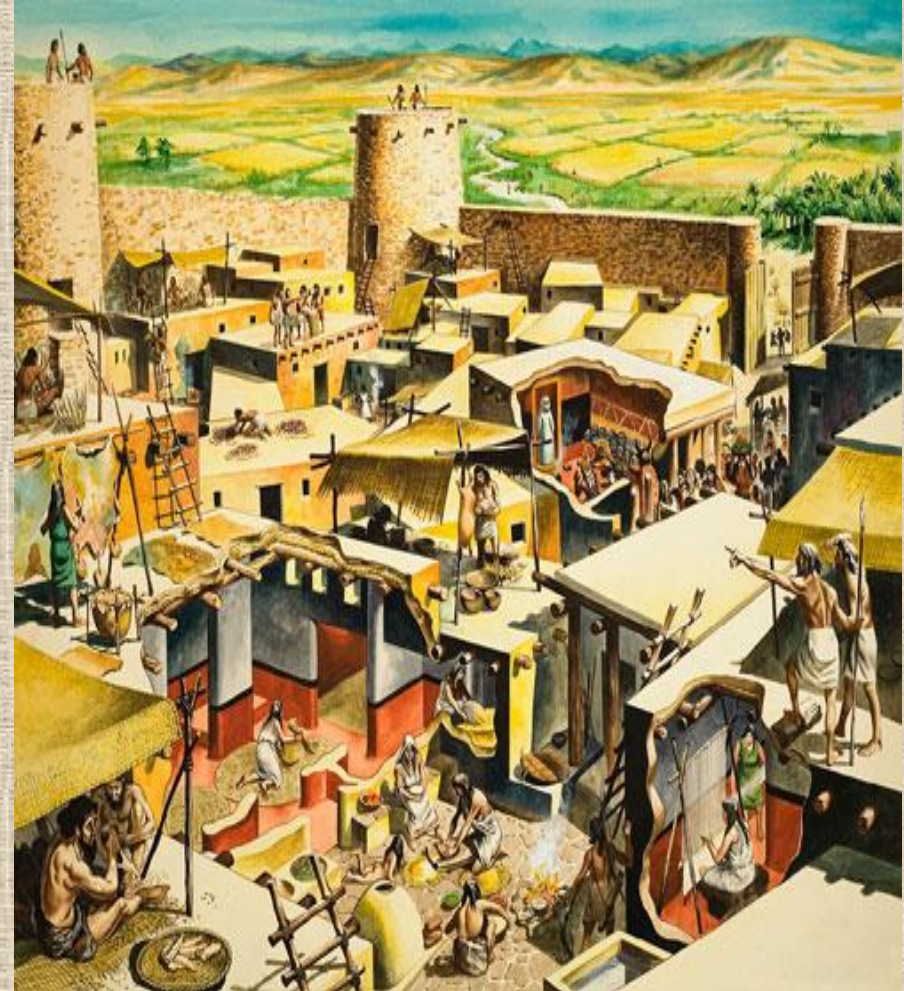
The houses were built of mud and were very comfortable and durable.

Why was it a **NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION?**

CATAL HOYUK



JERICO

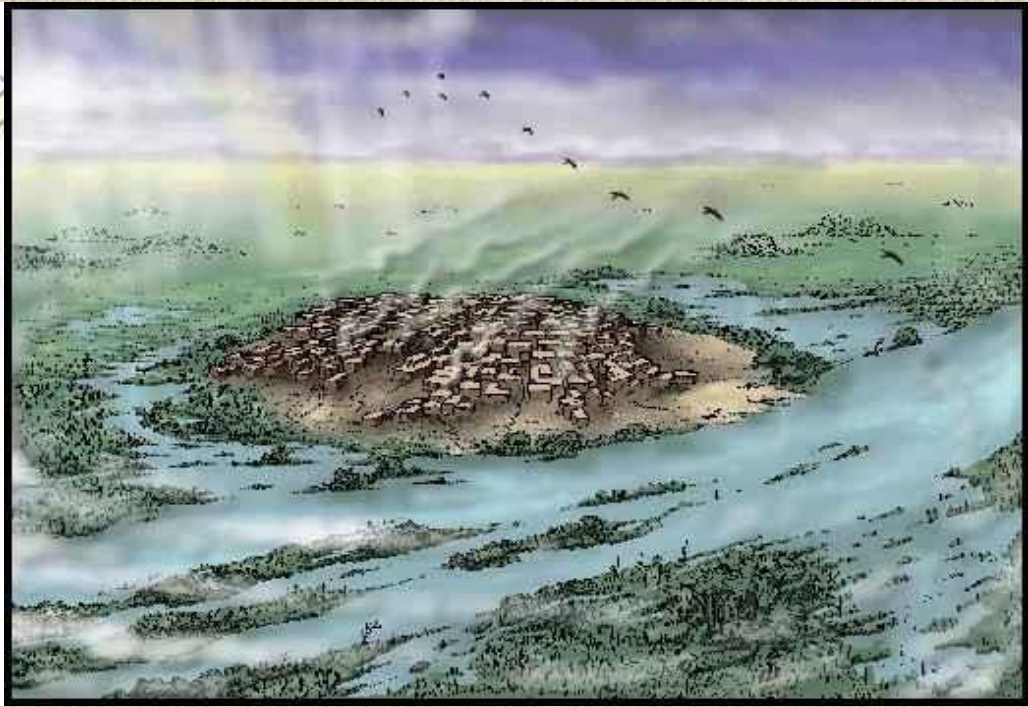
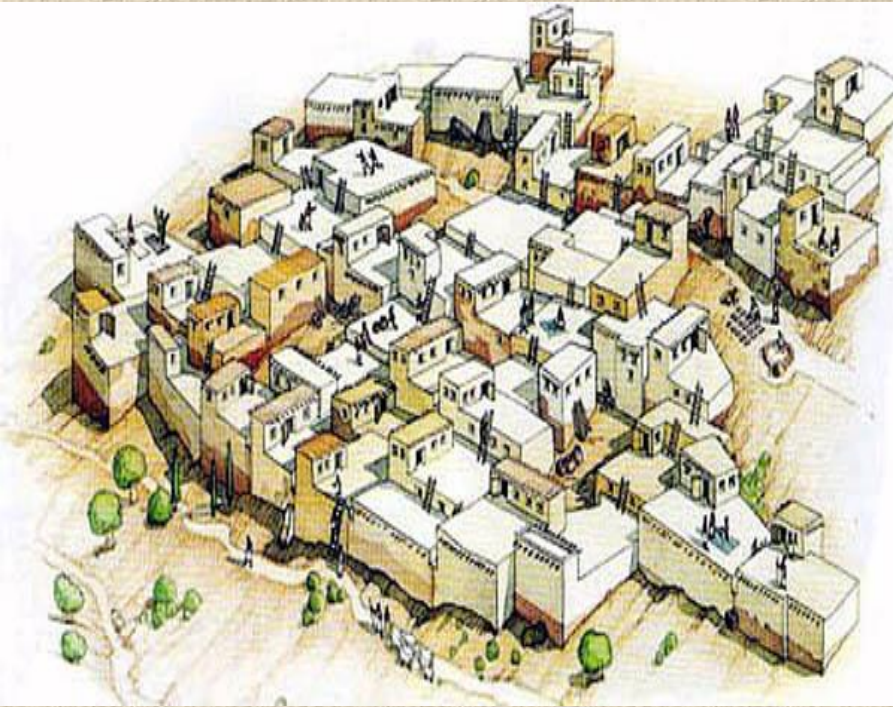


CATAL HOYUK

- Evidence indicates that this settlement existed from c.7500 BCE to 5700 BCE .
- Located in the Middle-East, in the country of Turkey.
- It is believed that as many as 6,000 people lived in Catal Hoyuk.



CATAL HOYUK: Agriculture



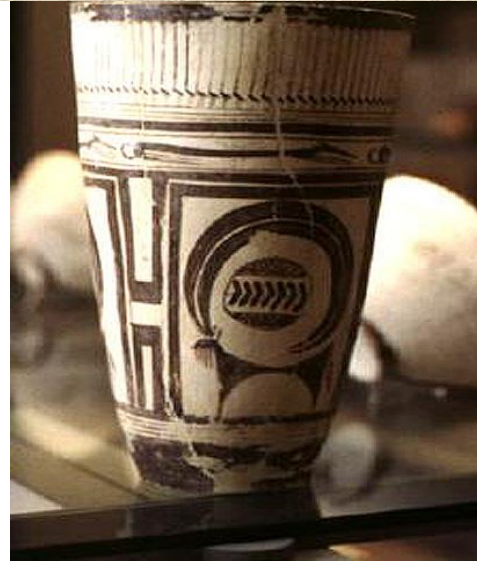
- Located on a high mound by the banks of the Carsamba river.
- Flooded areas created marshland around the town (Spring).
- Sediment from the river made land fertile.
- Grew wheat, barley, lentils, chickpeas, berries, and nuts.
- Raised flocks of sheep and herds of goats. They also kept dogs.

CATAL HOYUK: Shelter

- Rectangular houses made of mud-dried bricks with high walls.
- Entrance to each house was on the roof.
- Entrance into each house was by ladder
- Houses were joined together to provide protection for the town.
- Movement within the town was done across the roofs.



CATAL HOYUK: Resources and Specialization



- **Animals hunted in the local mountains (wild boar, deer, leopards...), and birds hunted in surrounding marshland.**
- **Fishing done in river.**
- **Evidence of pottery-making.**
- **Evidence of beer and wine making.**
- **Obsidian (a volcanic, glassy rock) from local mountains was used to make tools.**
- **Traded with other communities.**

CATAL HUYUK: Culture

- Evidence of religion:

- Shrines*
- Sculptures
- Murals
- Animal sacrifice
- Burial practices

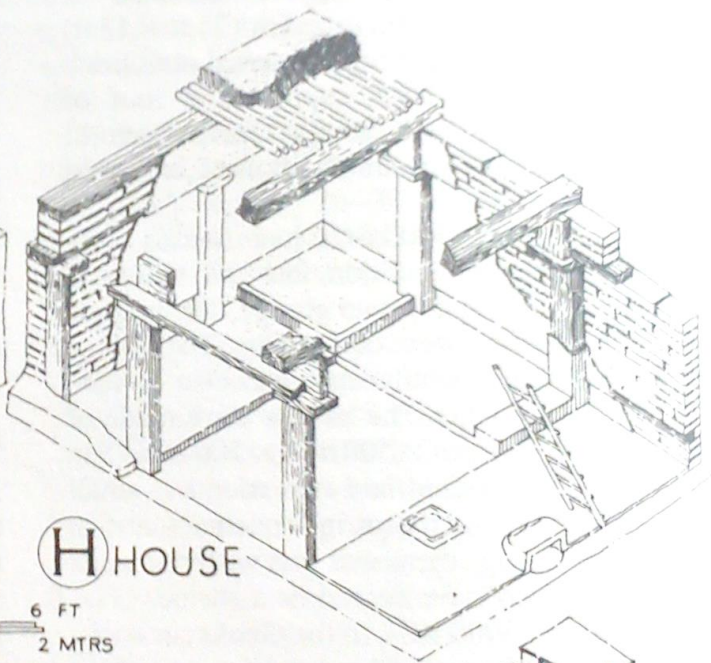
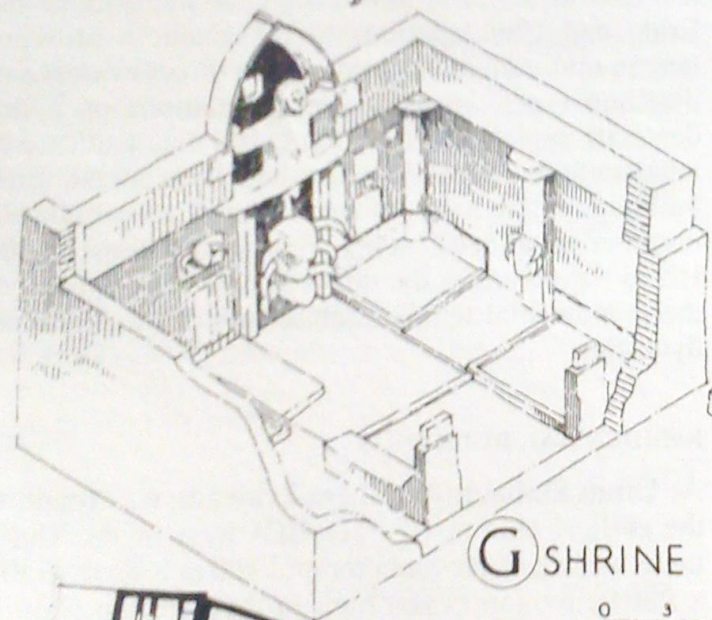
- Types of gods:

- Fertility goddess
- Animal gods (Bull, Vultures...)

* A building or place of worship.



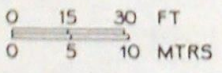
ÇATAL HÜYÜK



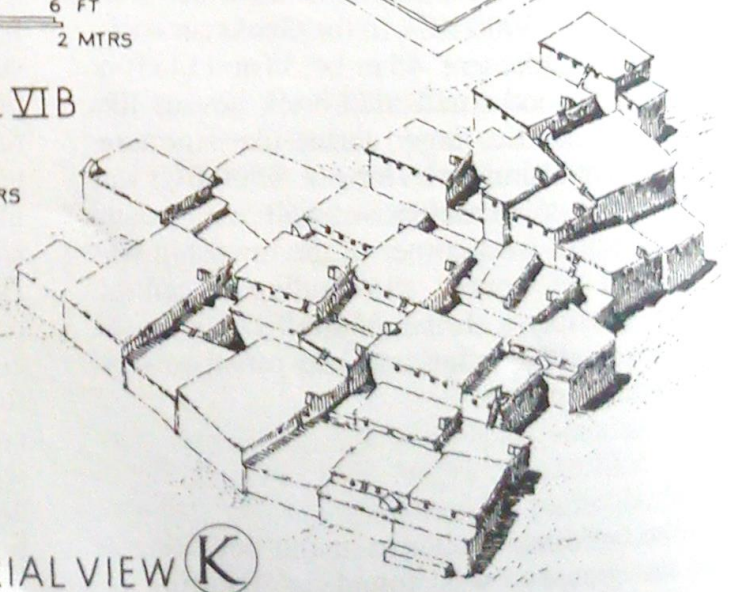
G SHRINE H HOUSE



J LEVEL VI B



C: COURT
S: SHRINE



AERIAL VIEW K

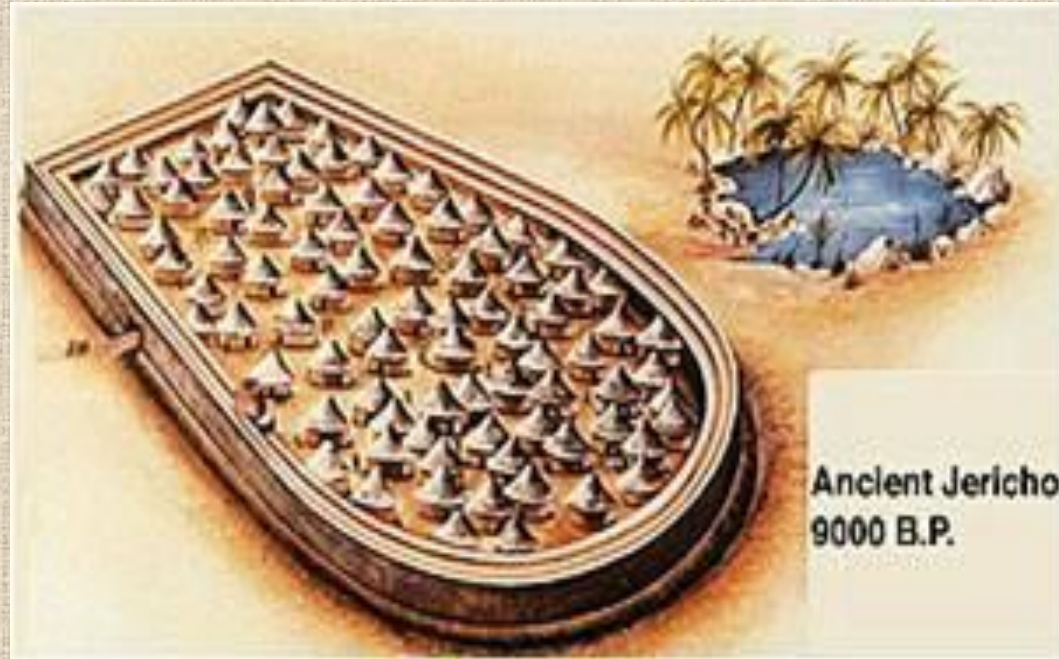
JERICHO

- Evidence indicates that this settlement existed from c.8500 BCE to 6000 BCE .
- Located in the Middle-East, in the Occupied Territories (West Bank).
- It is believed that as many as 3000 people lived in this community



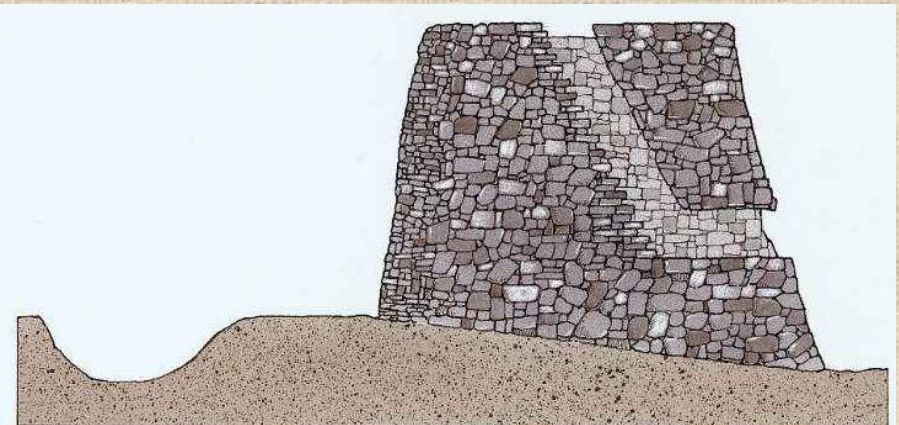
JERICHO: Agriculture

- The town located near a natural oasis spring, which provided constant water source (1,000 gallons per hour).
- Was also four miles away from the Jordan river.
- Pipes and Canals made to move water to farmland.
- Wheat, barley, peas, and lentils were grown, with sheep and goats raised for their meat and wool.



JERICHO: Shelter

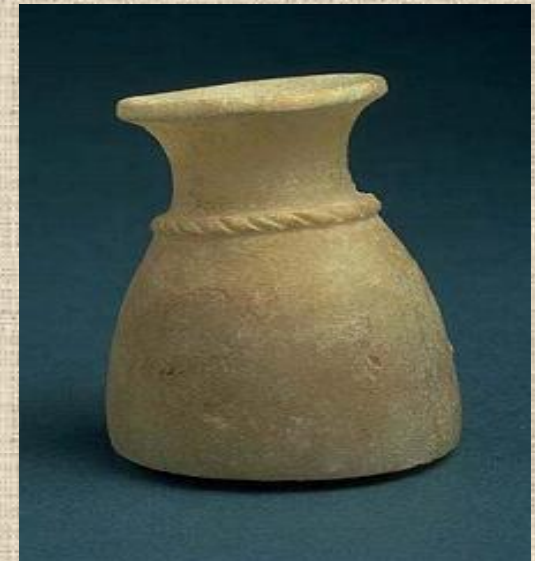
- Was situated on a large mound surrounded by massive stone walls, almost 12 feet in height, with a great, circular watchtower 30 feet tall.
- Inside the walls were circular houses made of mud bricks.
- Houses had as many as three rooms, with main room located underground (storage bins, hearth, baking ovens.)



JERICHO: Resources and Specialization



- **Gazelles, hares, wild boar, and birds were hunted in surrounding areas.**
- **Fish taken from river.**
- **Evidence of pottery making and basket-weaving.**
- **Jericho located on an important trade route.**
- **Traded goods found at Jericho:**
 - **obsidian (a volcanic, glassy rock)**
 - **cowrie shells**
 - **semi-precious stones**



JERICHO: Culture

- **Evidence of ancestor worship:**
 - Bodies buried beneath houses.
 - Skulls, plastered and painted so as to re-make the ancestor's face.
 - Skulls kept in the homes on altars.
- **Evidence of religious shrines.**
 - Areas of statues, and circles of skulls facing inwards.

