

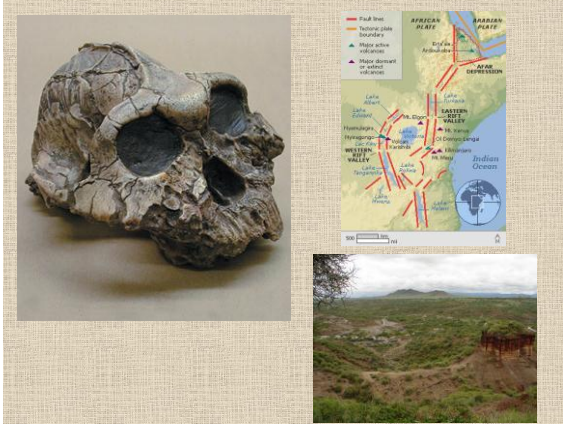
Lecture 2: Neolithic Origins





Chronology based on stone/metals

Human migration from Africa		c. 1.7 million-45,000 BP
Stone Age	Late Paleolithic	c. 40,000-11,000 BCE
	Mesolithic	c. 11,000-8,500 BCE
	Neolithic	c. 8,500-3,000 BCE
Chalcolithic		c. 4500-3000 BCE
Bronze	Early	c. 3000-2000 BCE
	Middle	c. 2000-1600 BCE
	Late	c. 1600-1200 BCE
Iron	Iron Age I	c. 1200-925 BCE

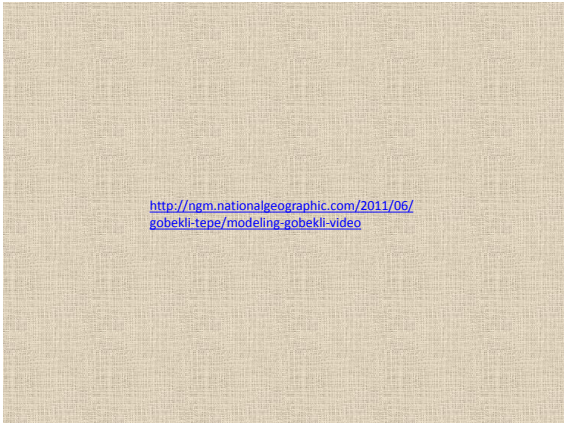


Timeline of Human Development	
500,000 BCE hominid culture left Olduvai Gorge with stone tools 92,000 BCE <i>homo sapiens</i> and Neanderthal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62,000 fire 42,000 fire hardened spears 	
<p>Late Paleolithic (40,000-11,000 BCE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,000 BCE Neanderthals disappear from arch. record 12,000 BCE herding animals 	<p>Mesolithic (11,000-8,500 BCE)</p> <p>8,500 BCE domesticate sheep, goats, cattle, dog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> harvest wild grains <p>Natufian Culture – (Pre Ag villages)</p>

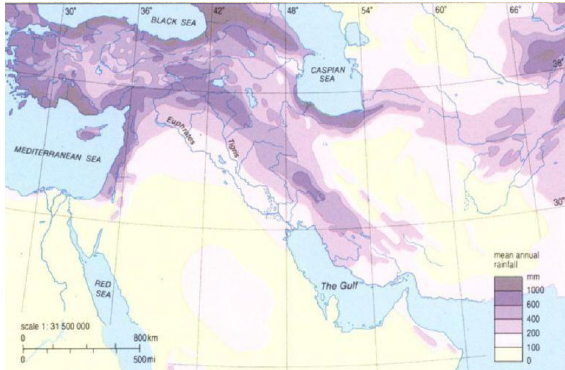
Golbekli Tepe (9500 BCE)

- located in S. Turkey on Syrian border
- Oldest monumental structure even found
- roughly hewn blocks but from cleanly carved limestone pillars with bas-reliefs of animals
 - gazelles, snakes, foxes, scorpions, and ferocious wild boars
- thought to be a pre-agricultural temple







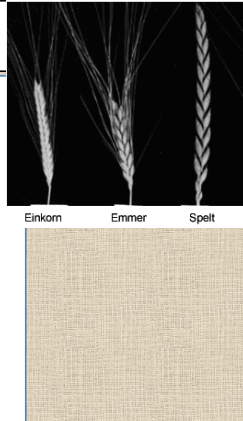


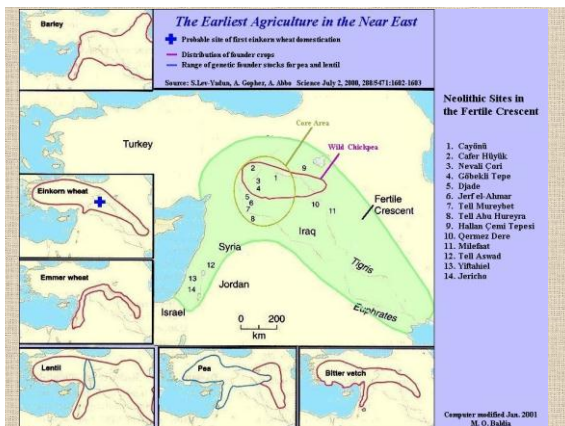
200 millimeters of rainfall/year optimal

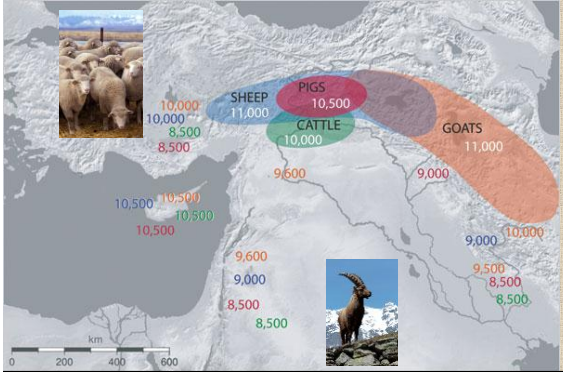
Dry Land Farming

Propagation of grains (wheat) without irrigation

- sowing in autumn
- harvest in spring
- allows summer months for campaigning
- evolution in wheat types
 - einkorn to triticale







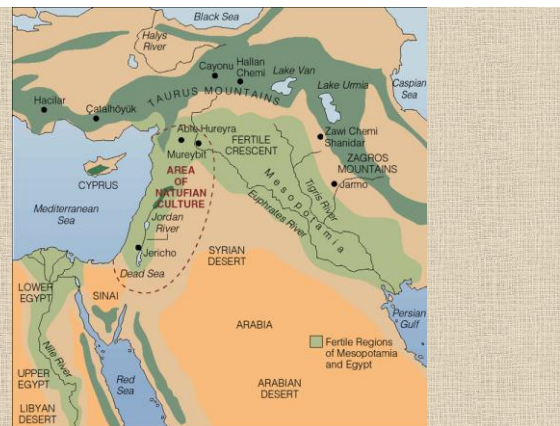
Domestication of goats and sheep

Natufian Culture



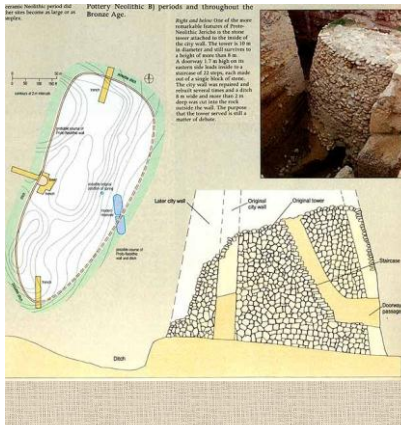
- centered on the Levant
- indicates earliest domestication of plants and animals
- social organization
 - complex art and structures

Early Natufian decorated skull from El-Wad,

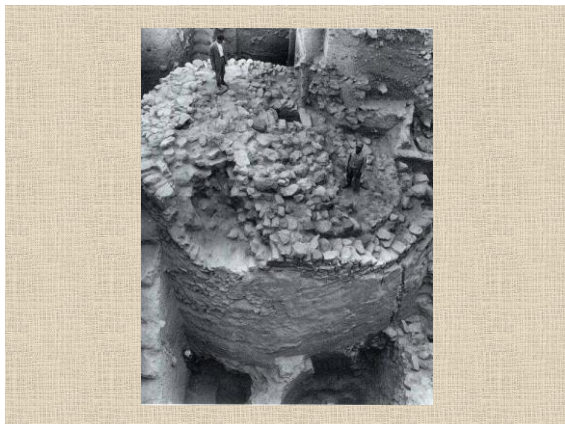


Jericho (c. 8500 BCE)

- believed to be one of the oldest continuously-inhabited cities in the world
- roofed, oval semi-subterranean dwellings in a village,
- engaging in long distance trade
- growing and irrigating domesticated crops
- construction of the first tower (4 meters tall)
- defensive perimeter wall
- rectangular houses with red- and white-painted floors, with caches of plastered human skulls

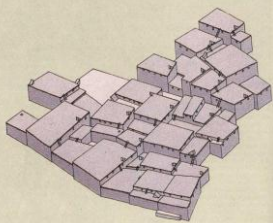


Fortification:
 stone circuit wall around permanent spring
 V-bottom ditch cut to protect wall-face
 Circular stone bastion with a staircase leading up to the top of the tower.

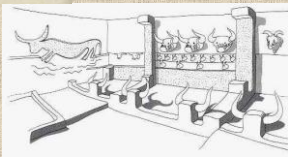


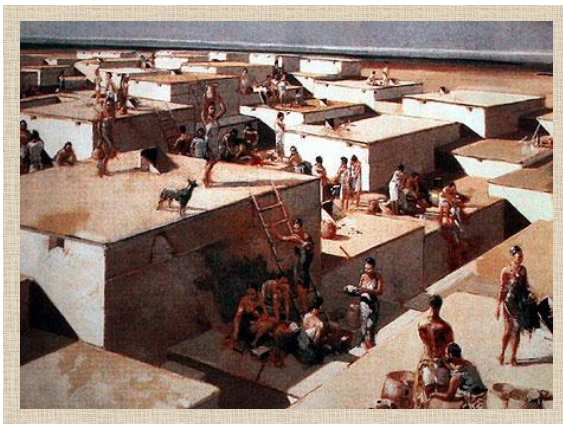
Çatal Hüyük (c 7500-5500 BCE)

located on the Konya Plain in Turkey
largest and best preserved Neolithic site found to date.
6,000 inhabitants
entire settlement composed of domestic buildings; the site has no obvious public buildings
population of the eastern mound has been estimated at up to 10,000 people



Çatal Hüyük, (Turkey),
no streets or doors
shrines with cow-heads
and wall paintings



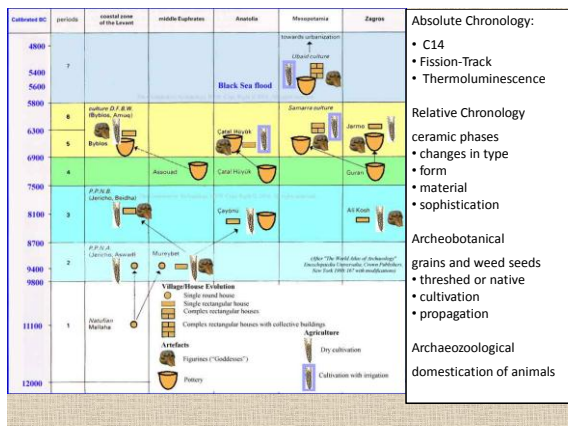




Current Excavations at Çatal Hüyük
UC Berkeley, Stanford and Selcuk University









The mountains, rivers and valleys of the Near East
