



ANATOLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Aceramic Neolithic, Early to Late Neolithic and
Early Chalcolithic**

The Palaeolithic in the Near East

Epi-Palaeolithic

c. 12.000 to 10.000 BC

Natufian Culture (Levant),
initial steps towards food-
production

Upper Palaeolithic

c. 40.000 ya to 12.000 BC

Anatomically Modern Humans
post-glacial warming

Middle Palaeolithic

c. 300.000 to 40.000 ya

Neanderthal Man
last glaciation

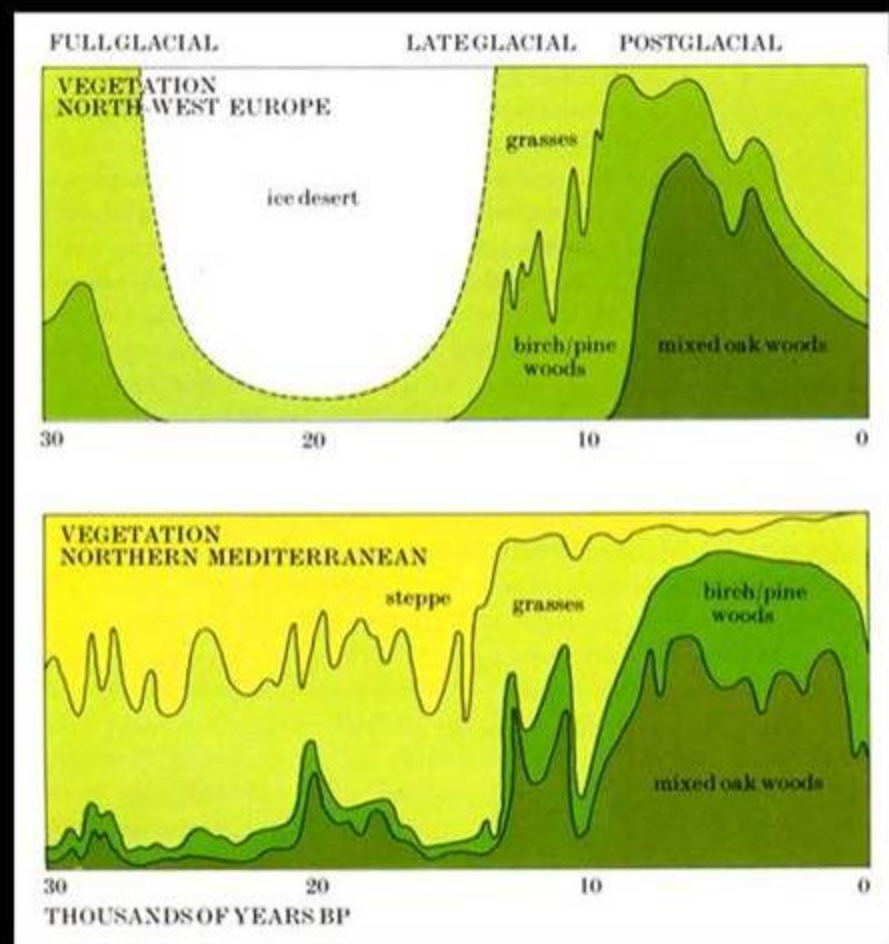
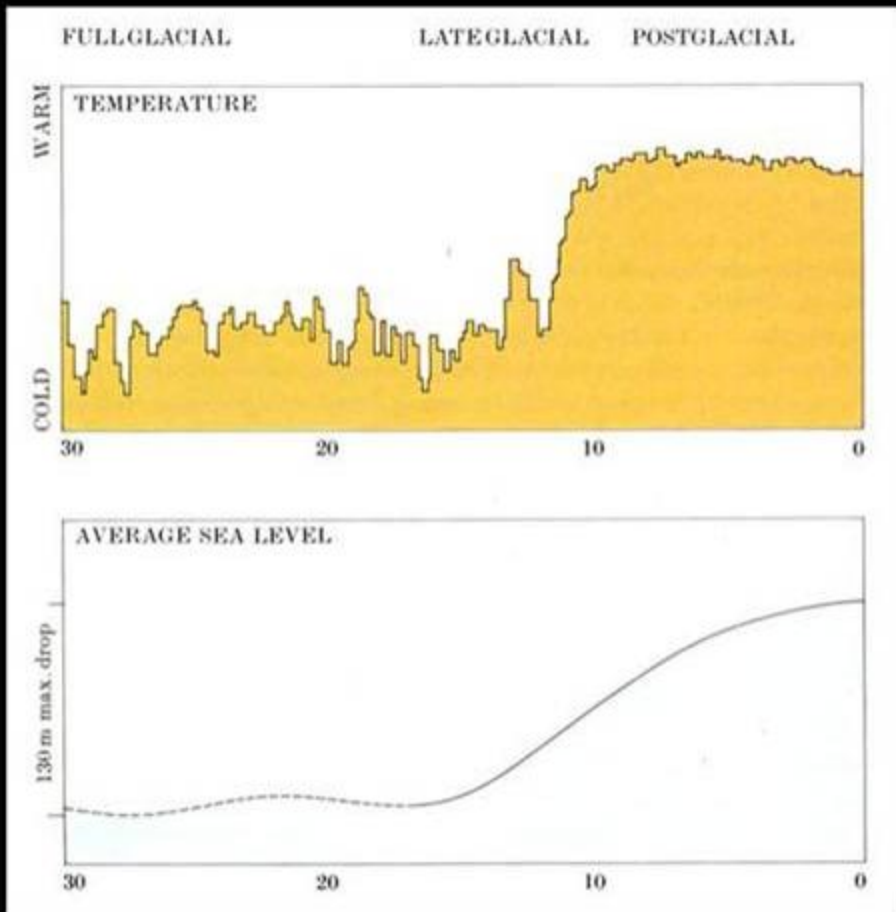
Lower Palaeolithic

c. 5 million to 300.000 ya

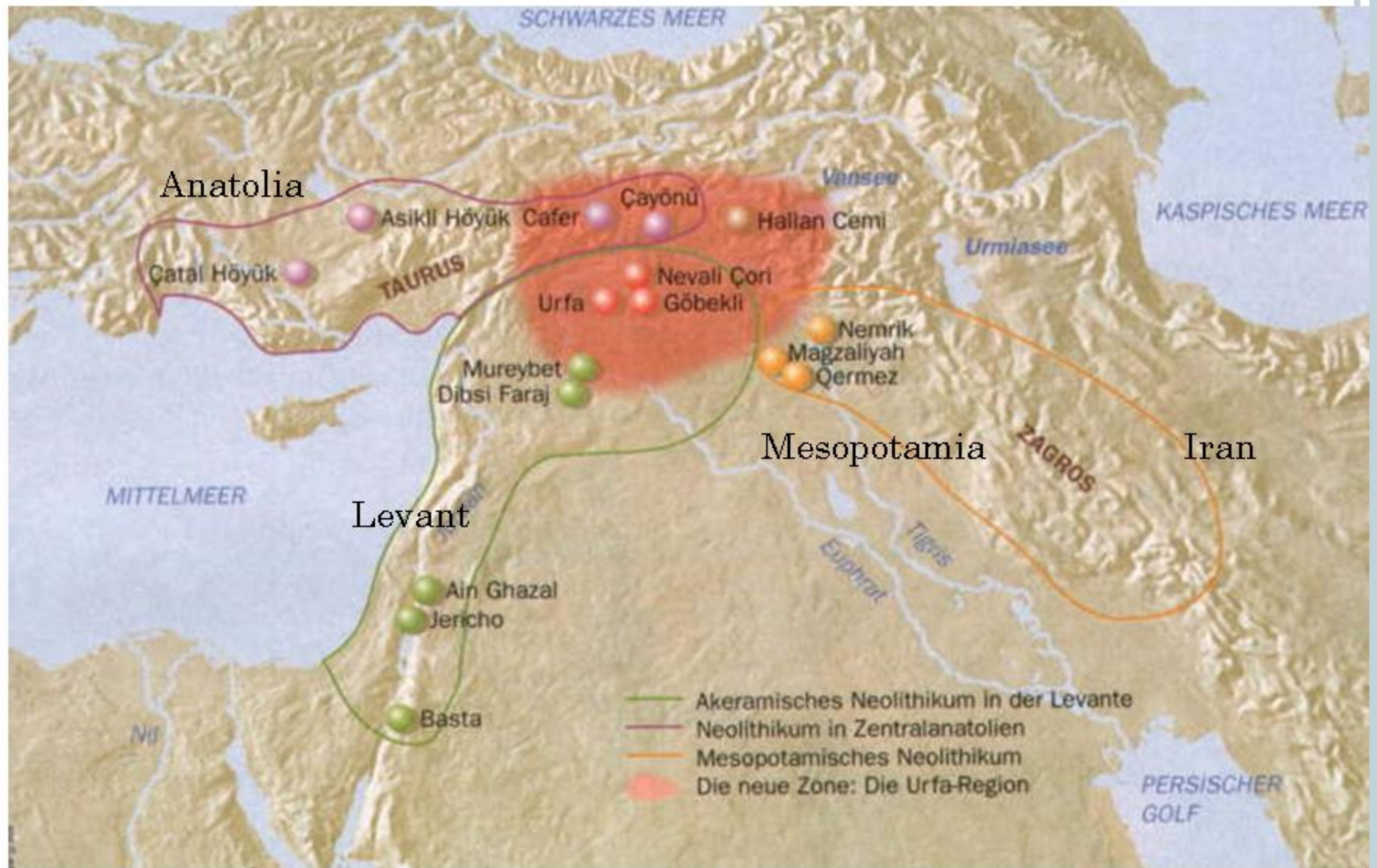
first steps in human evolution
expansion from Africa

Major Cultural Divisions as seen from the Near East

Name	Absolute Chronology	Span (years)	% of Total
Neolithic and later	10.000 BC – today	12.000	0.24
Epi-Palaeolithic	c. 12.000 – 10.000 BC	2.000	0.04
Upper Palaeolithic	c. 40.000 – 12.000 BC	28.000	0.56
Middle Palaeolithic	c. 300.000 – 40.000 BC	260.000	5.2
Lower Palaeolithic	c. 5 million years ago – 300.000 BC	4.700.000	94



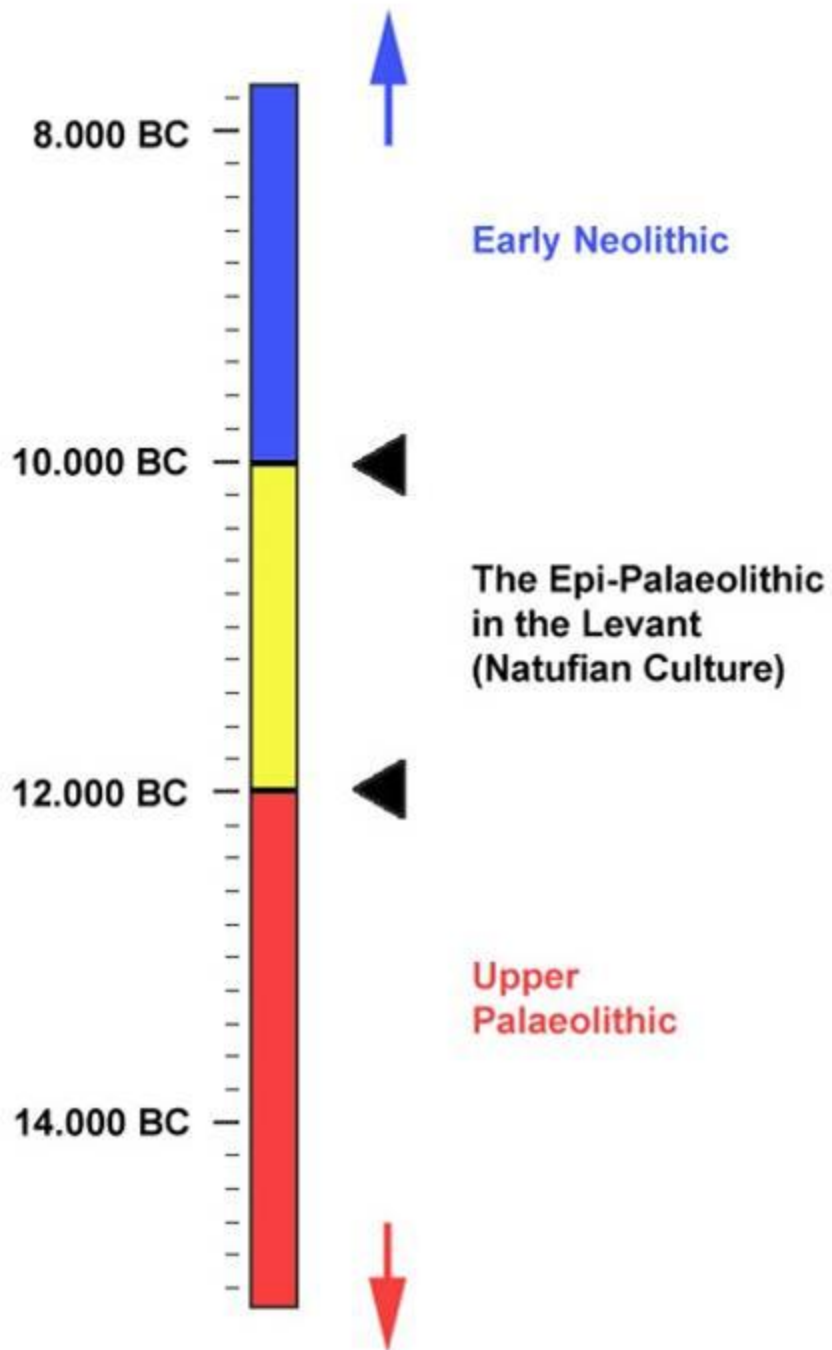
CORE AREAS OF THE EARLY NEOLITHIC NEAR EAST



IN THE NEAR EAST, TWO EARLY PERIODS DISPLAYED UNEXPECTED FEATURES AT THE TIME OF THEIR DISCOVERY

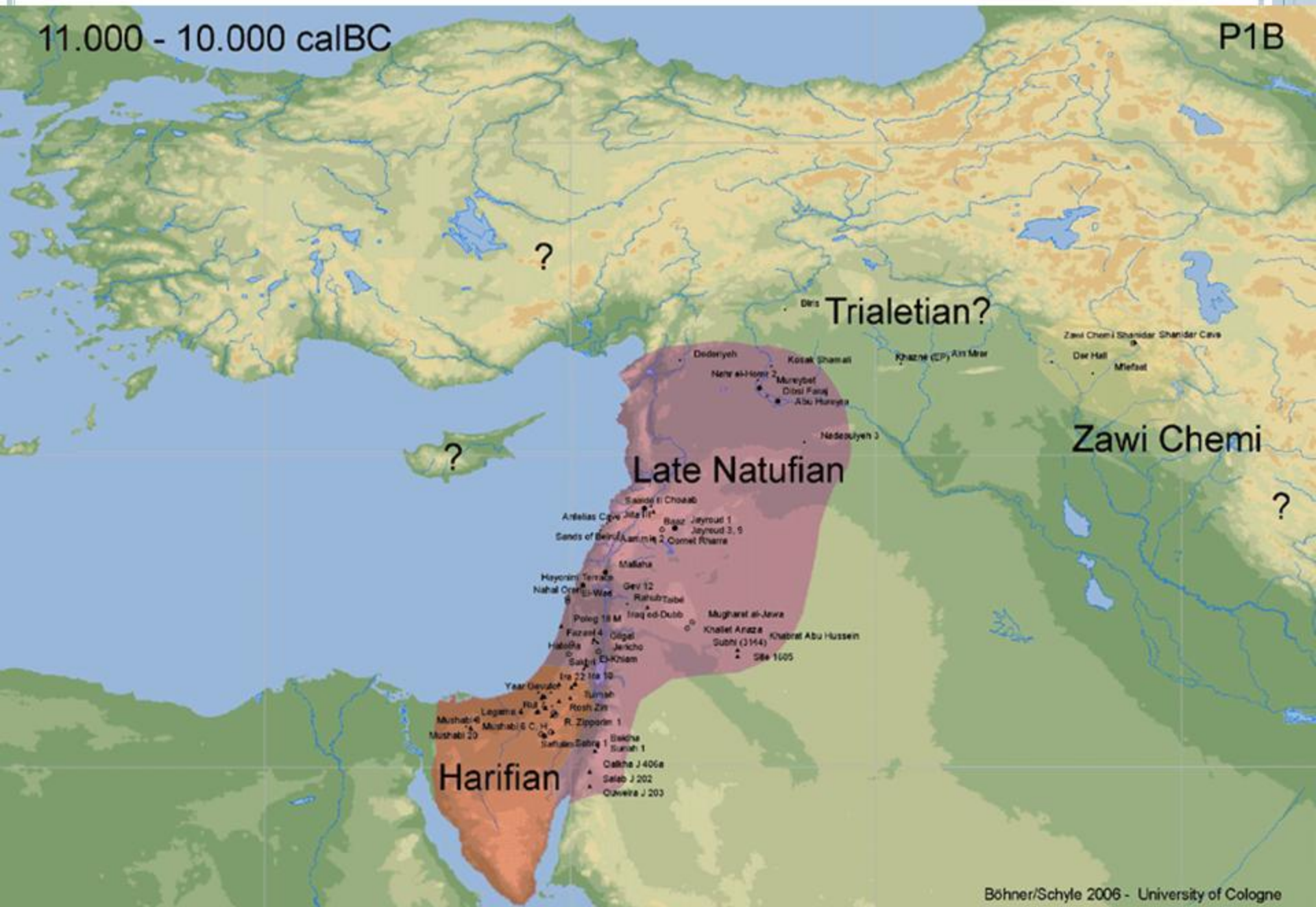
- ➔ The End of the Old Stone Age
= the “Epi-Palaeolithic” (in Europe
“Mesolithic”)
- ➔ The Beginning of the New Stone Age
= “Pre-Pottery Neolithic” or “Aceramic
Neolithic”





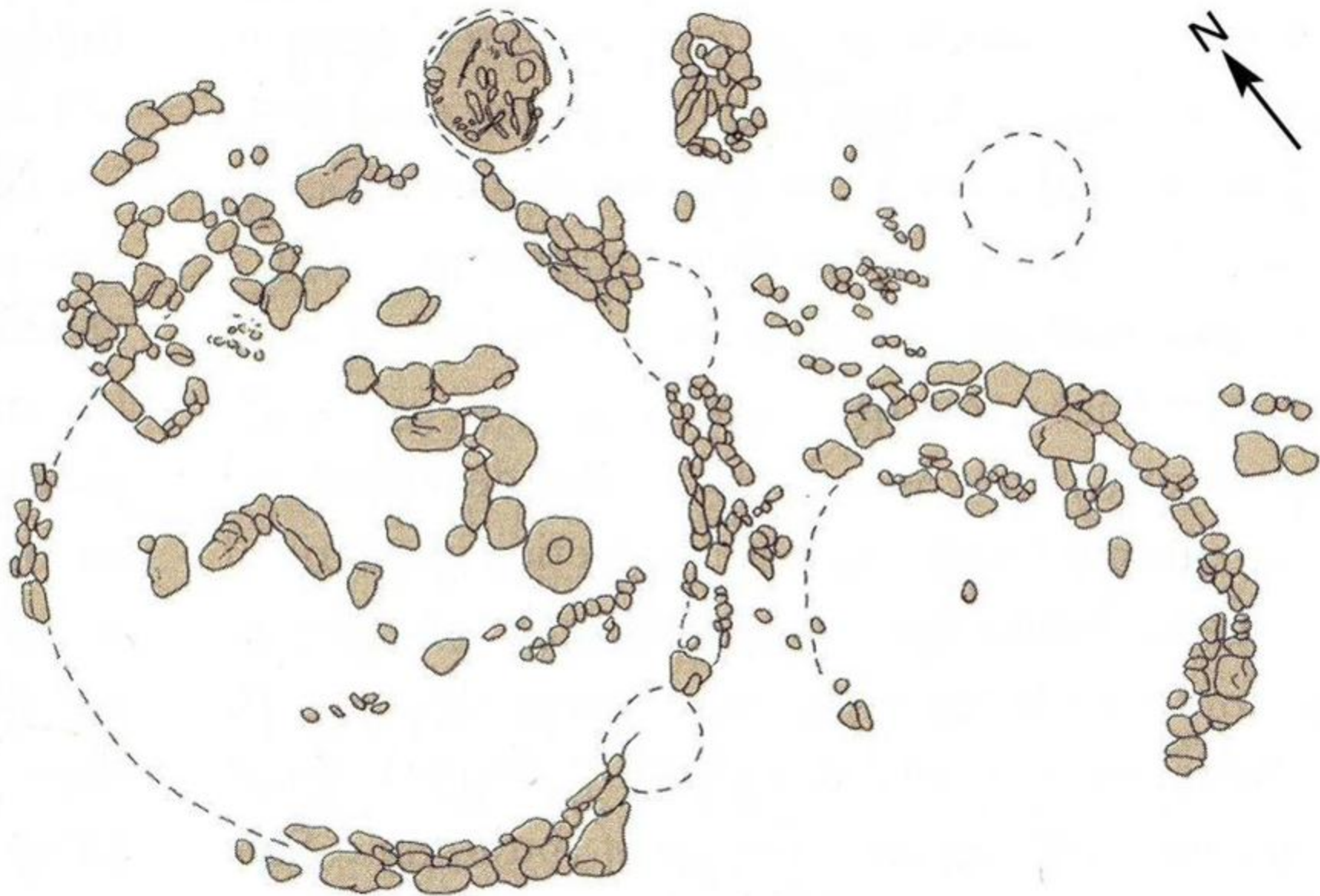
11.000 - 10.000 calBC

P1B



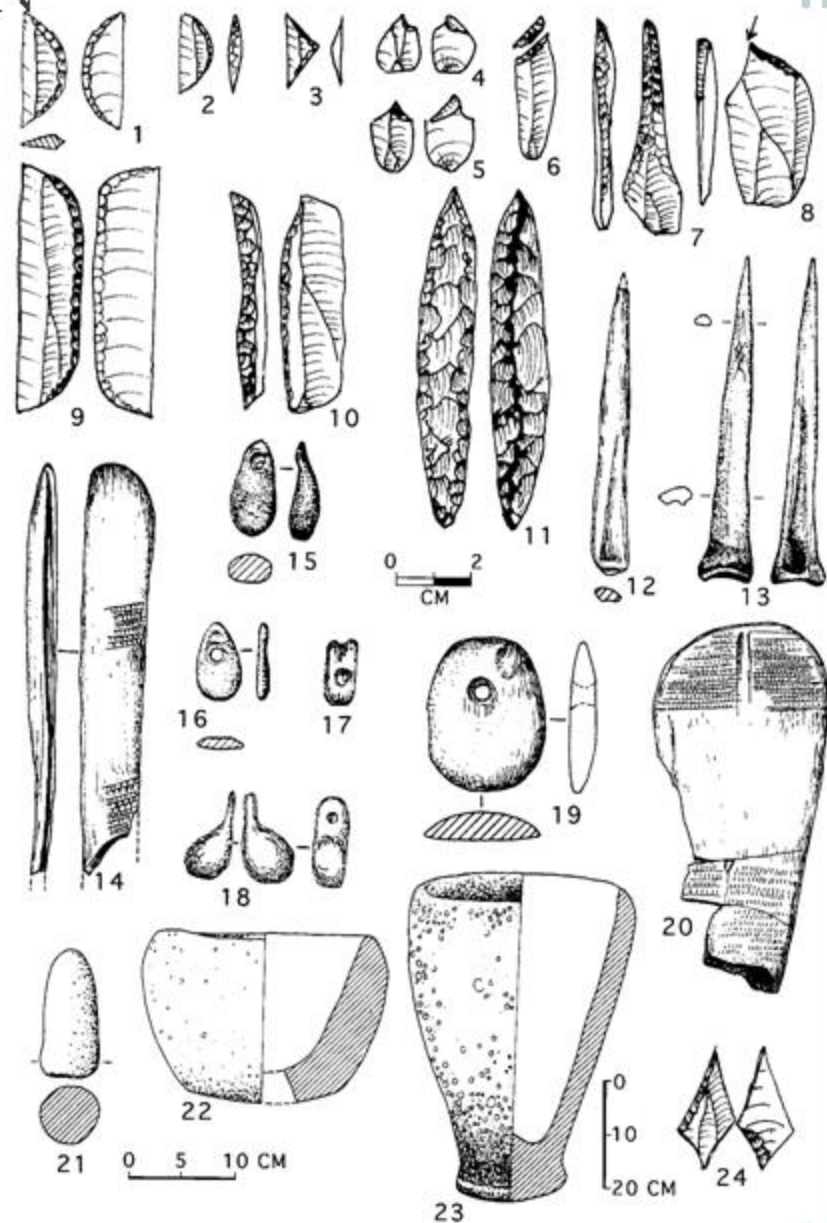
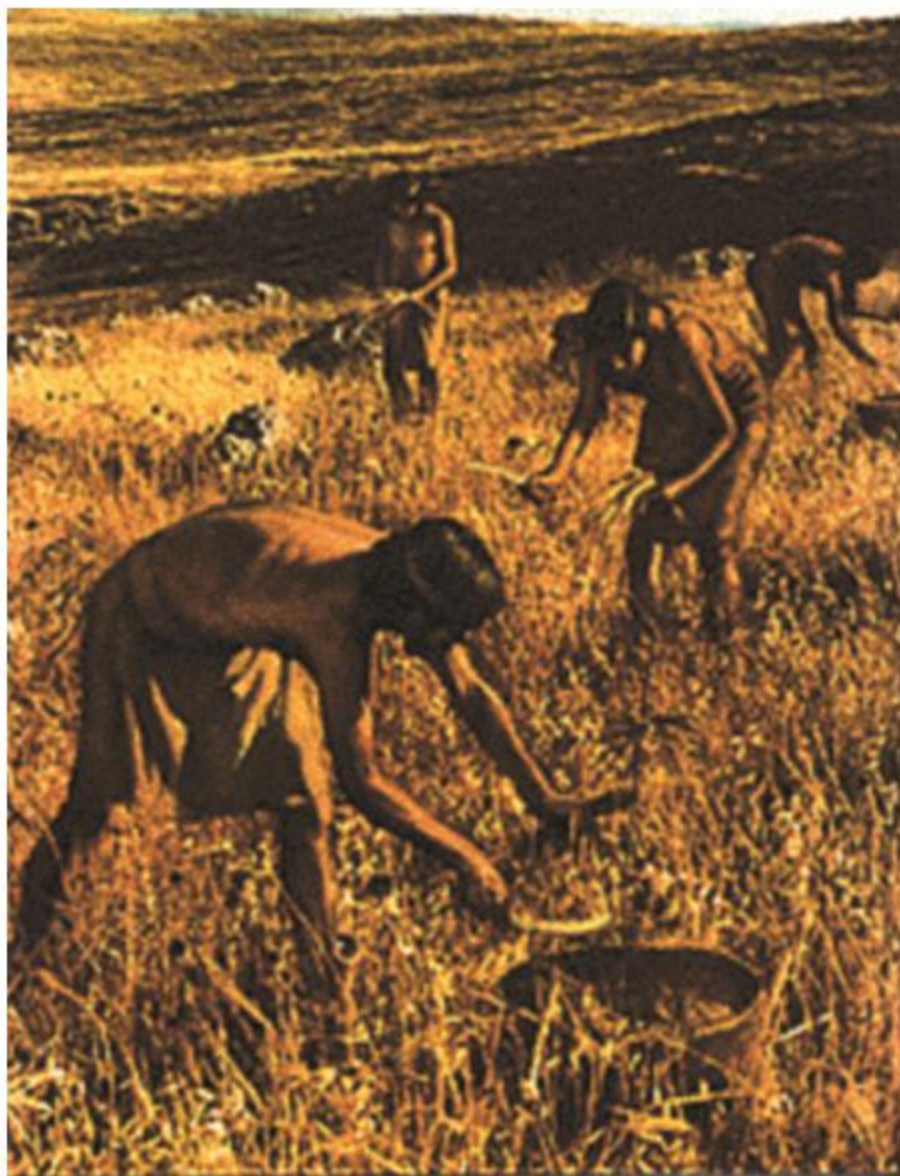


Remains of Round Huts at Abu Hureyra dating to the Natufian Period



Ain Mallaha (Eynan) – Natufian Settlement in Israel

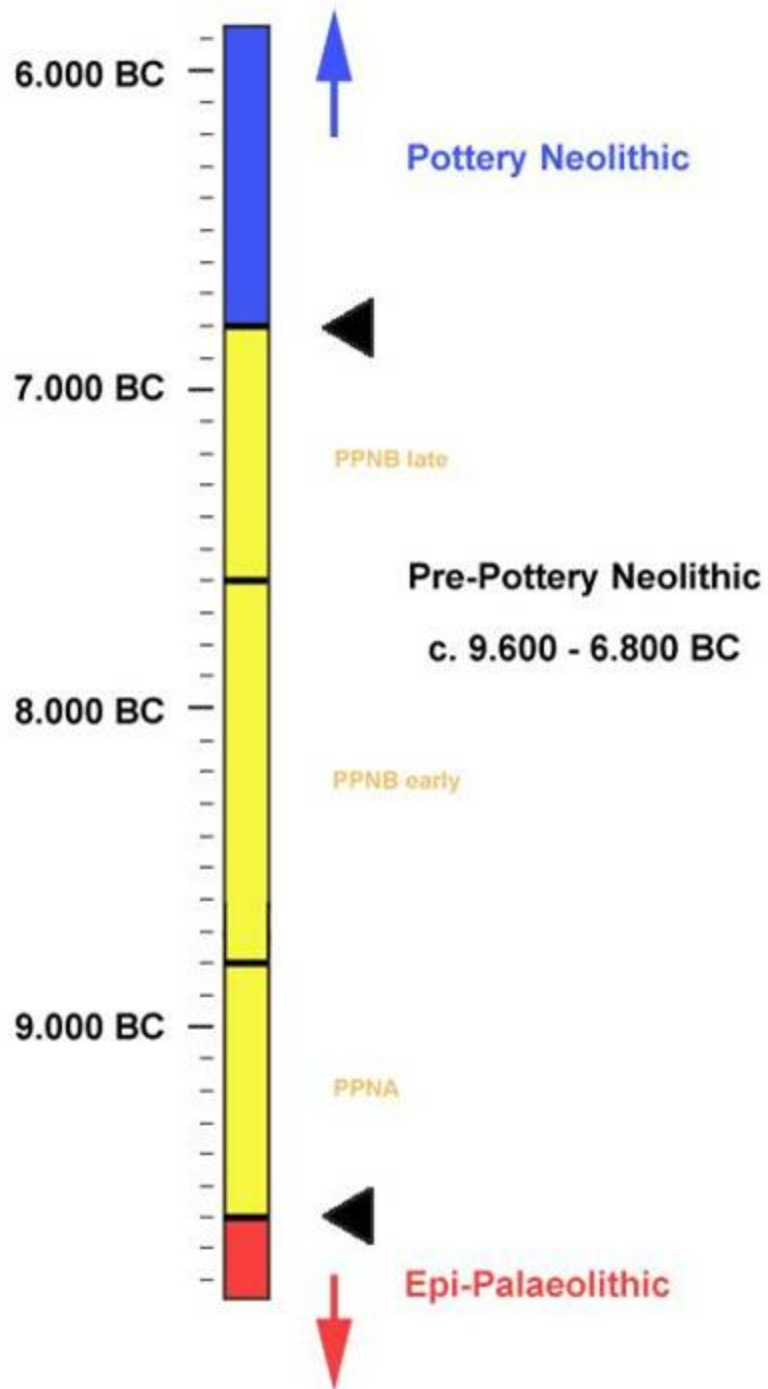
HARVESTING STANDS OF WILD CEREALS DURING THE NATUFIAN





Gazella gazella

**Economic
Foundations:
Specialised Hunting
on Gazelles Played
an Important Role in
the Economy**

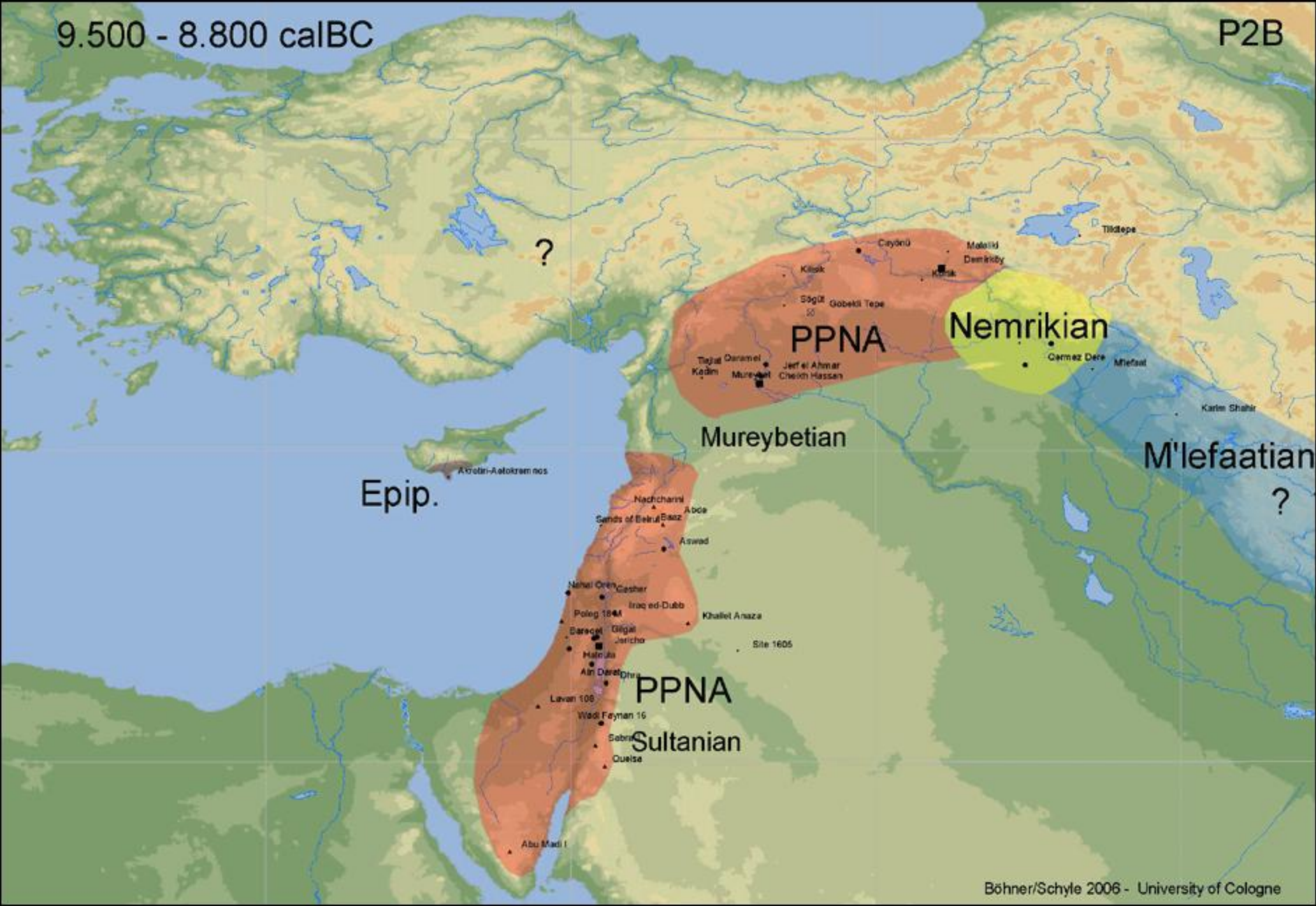




Jericho / Tell es-Sultan

9.500 - 8.800 calBC

P2B

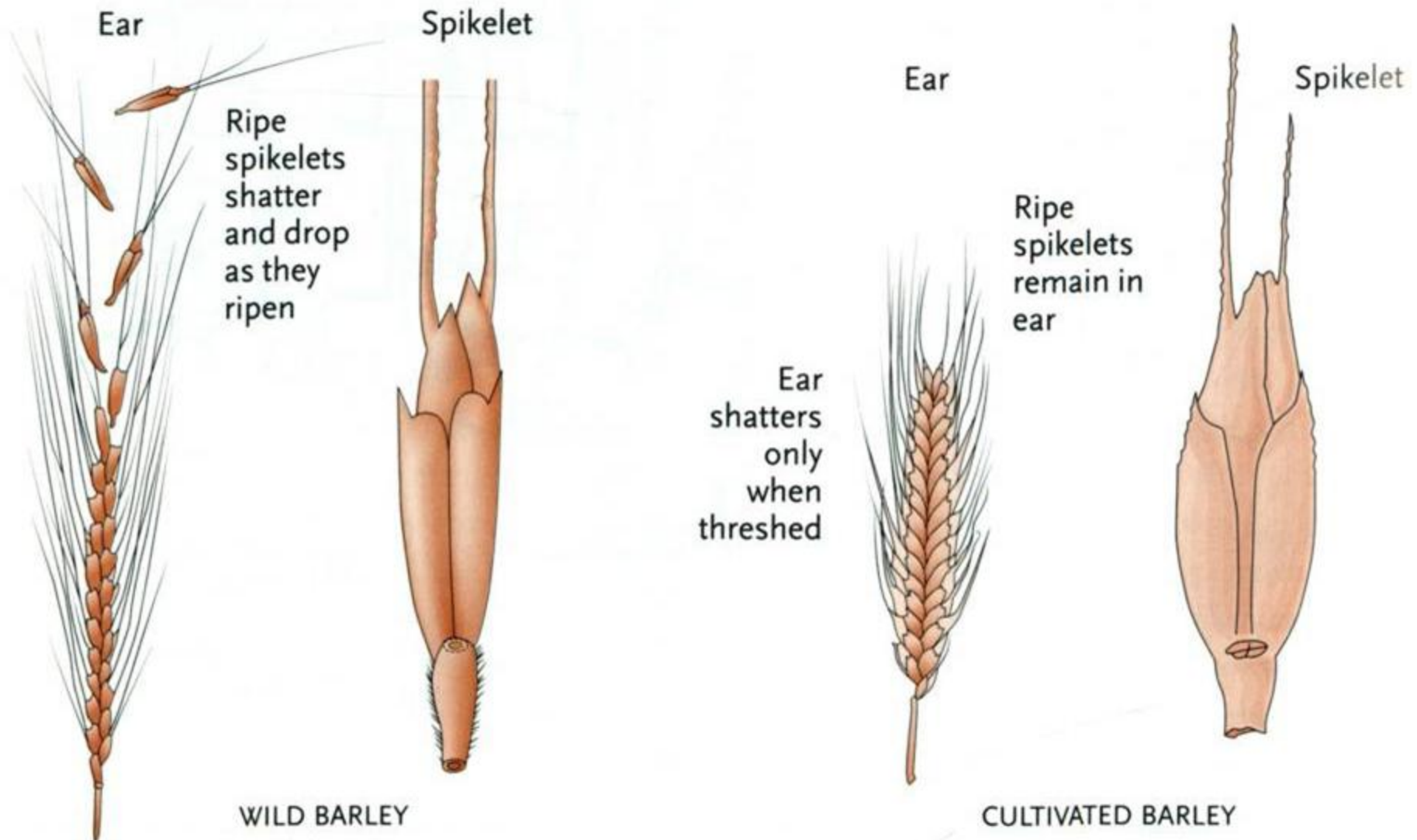




Round Architecture from the PPNA Period at Jerf el Ahmar



PPNA "Tower" at Jericho



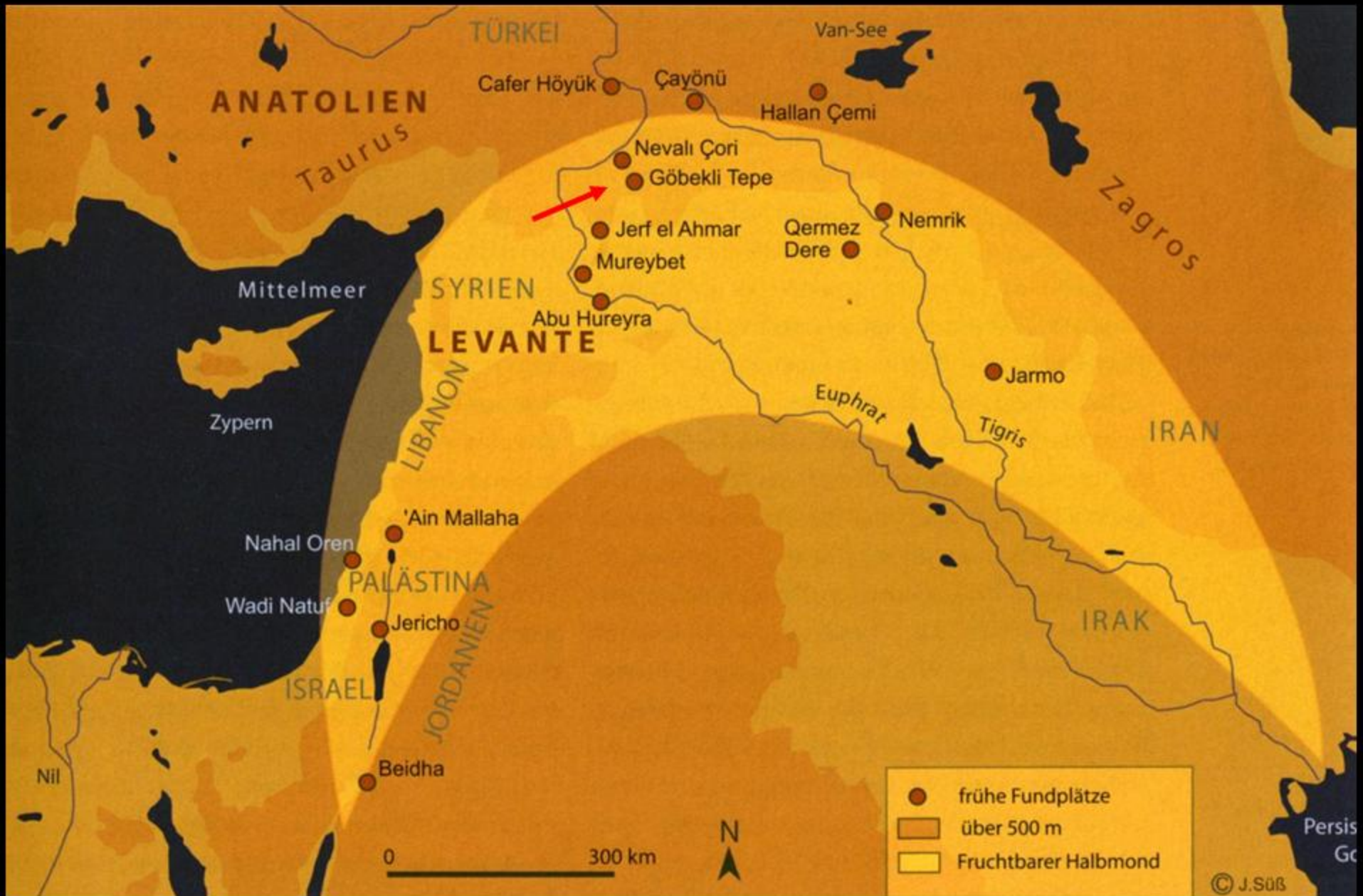
**Economic Foundations:
Plants Show Morphological Modifications Indicating the first Steps
Toward Domestication**



Gazella gazella

**Economic
Foundations:
Specialised Hunting
on Gazelles
Continues in the
Early Neolithic**

The Fertile Crescent in Neolithic Times





Göbekli Tepe

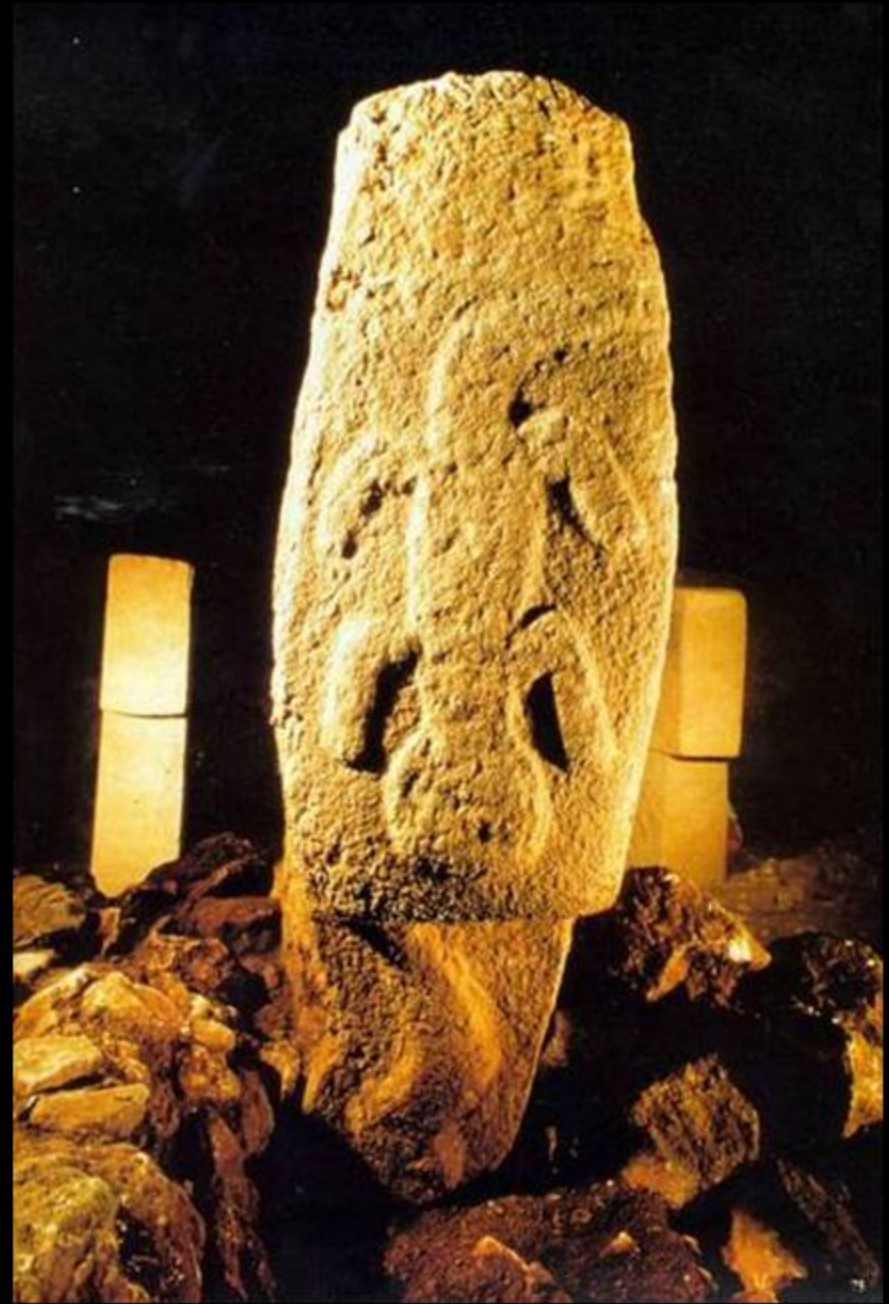
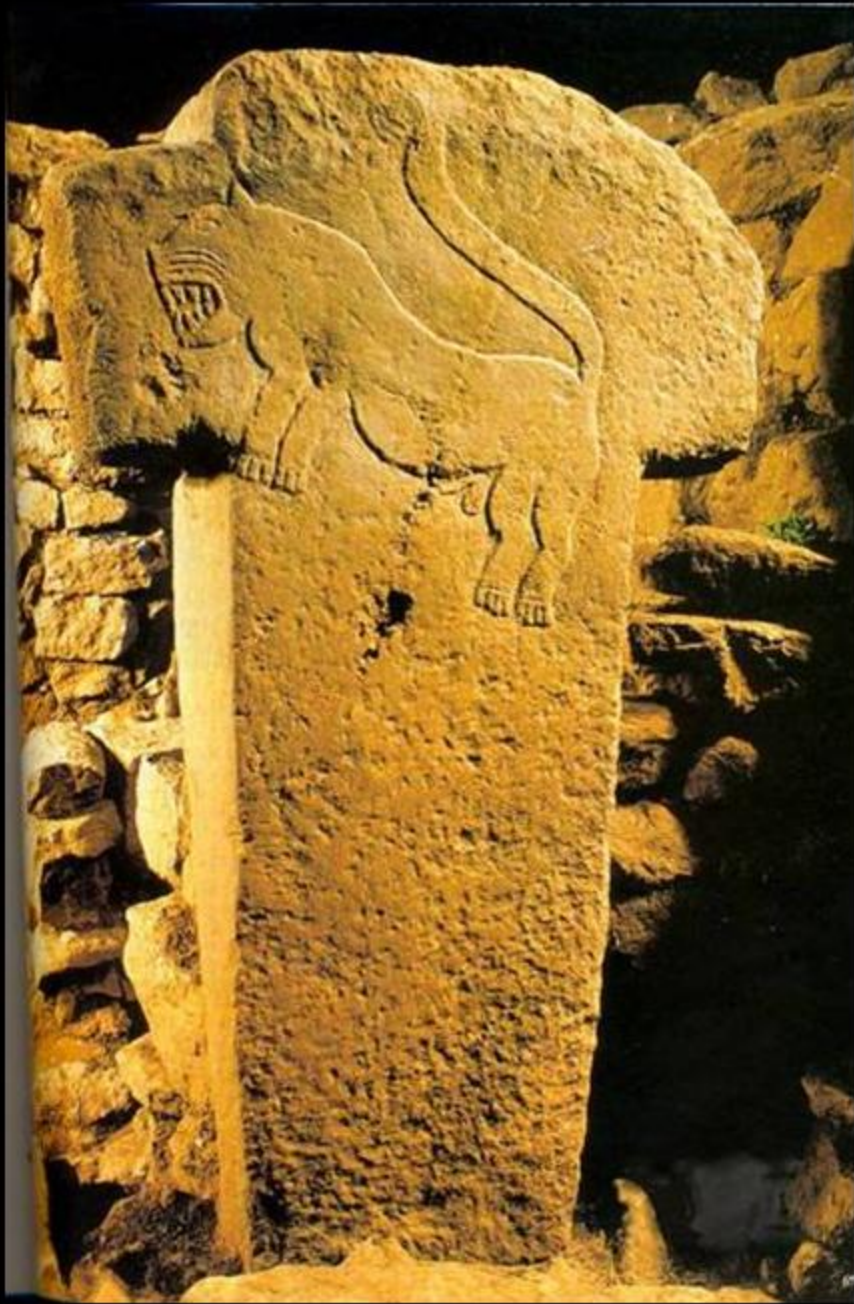
Aerial Photograph

Göbekli Tepe 2004

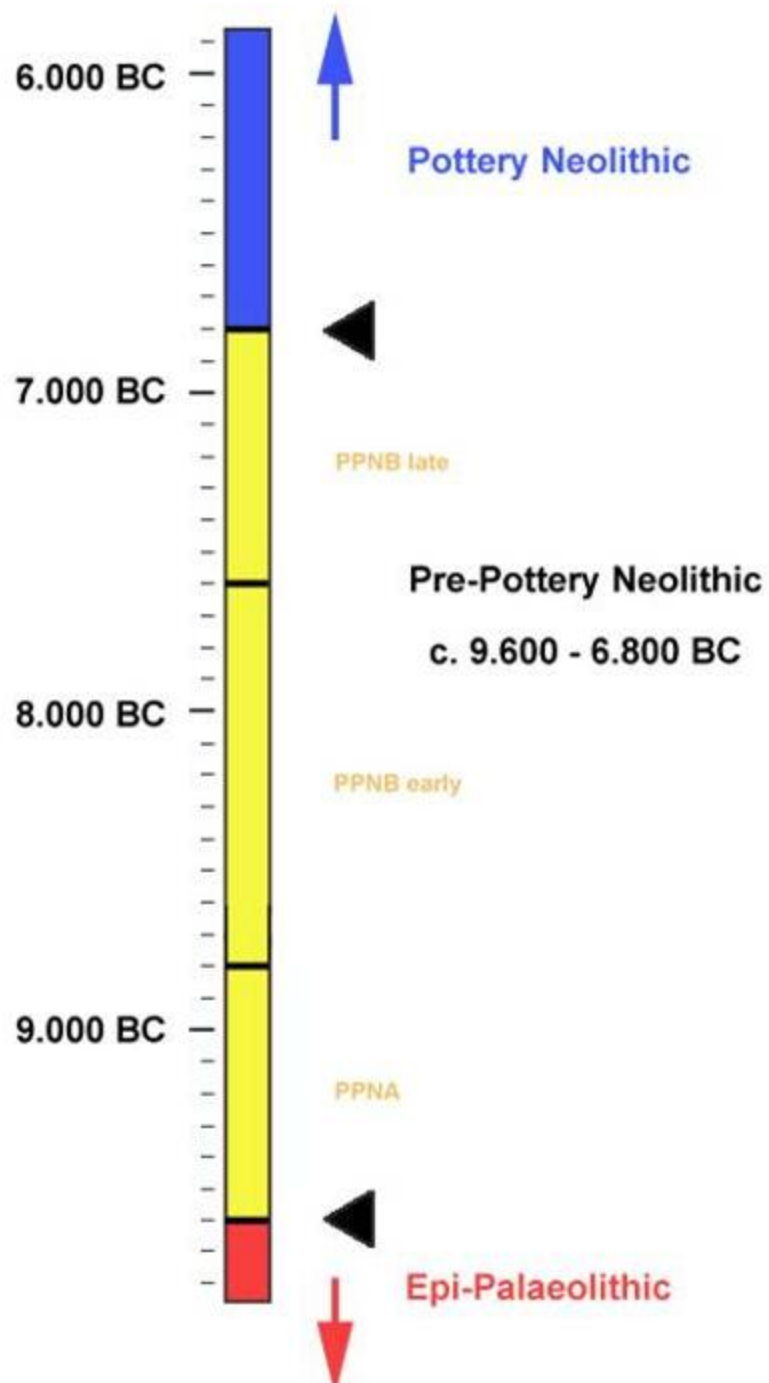


GÖBEKLI TEPE





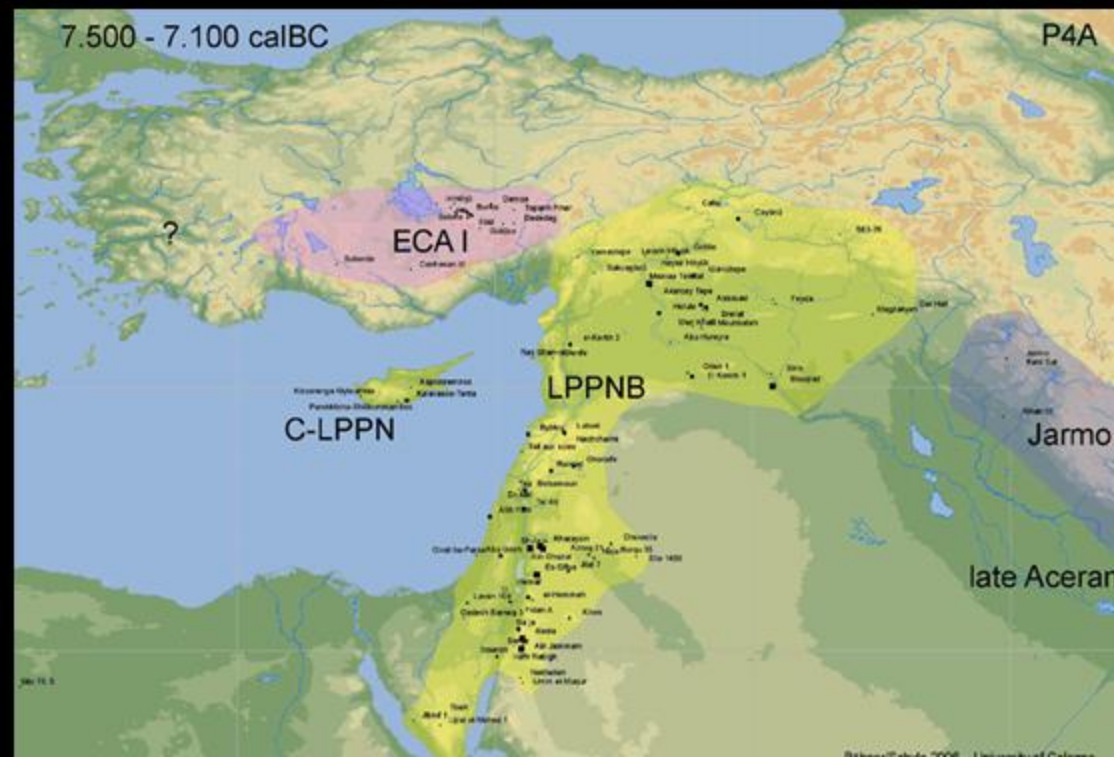
Monumental Expressions of Religion: Sculptured Pillars from Göbekli Tepe





Early PPNB

Middle PPNB



Late PPNB

The PPNB “Koiné”

Koiné: Designates the Existence of Shared Cultural Traditions over a Wide Geographical Range. This Unity Is Maintained by Constant Communication

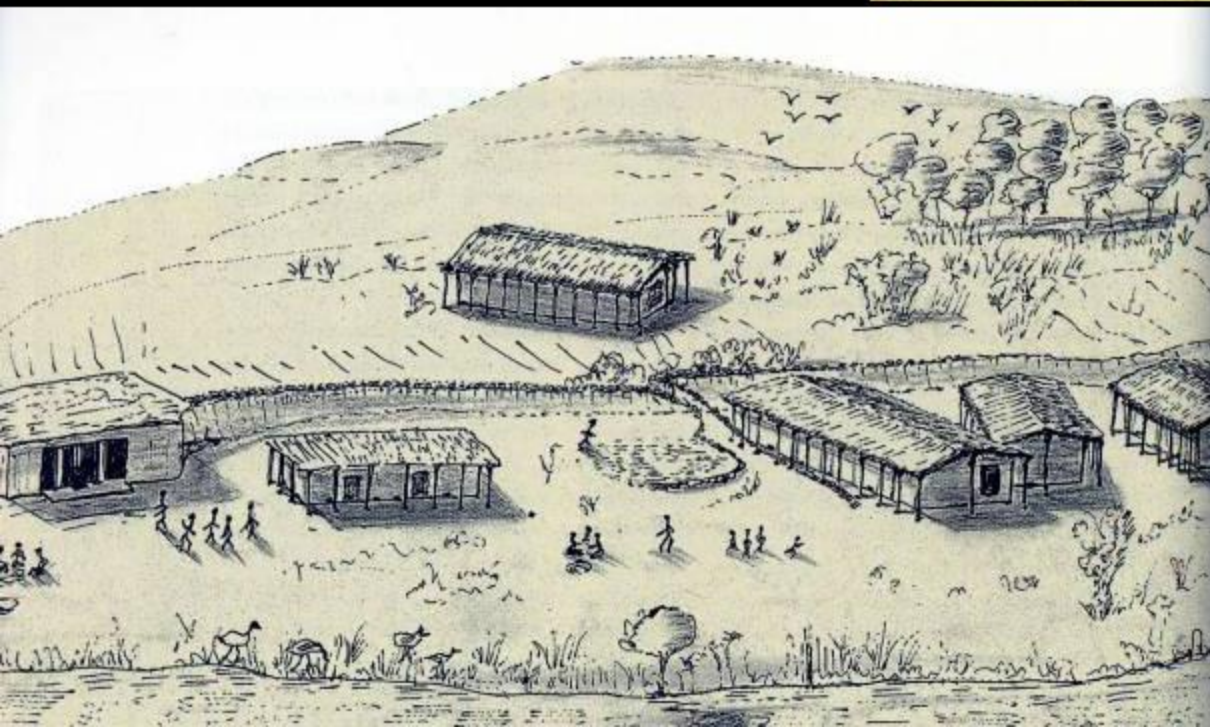
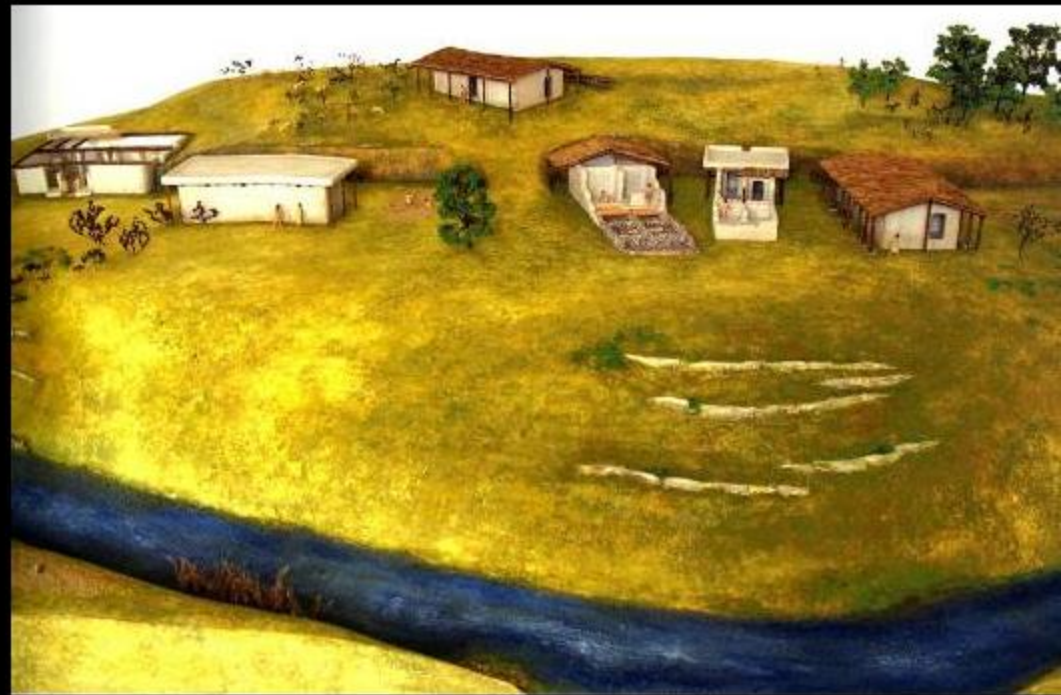
Two Important Sites in SE Turkey:

Çayönü

Nevalı Çori

Nevalı Çori

Reconstruction of the Settlement





Nevalı Çori – PPNB on the Upper Euphrates



Human Representations in the PPNB
The “Urfa Stele”



Ain Ghazal

Plaster Statues

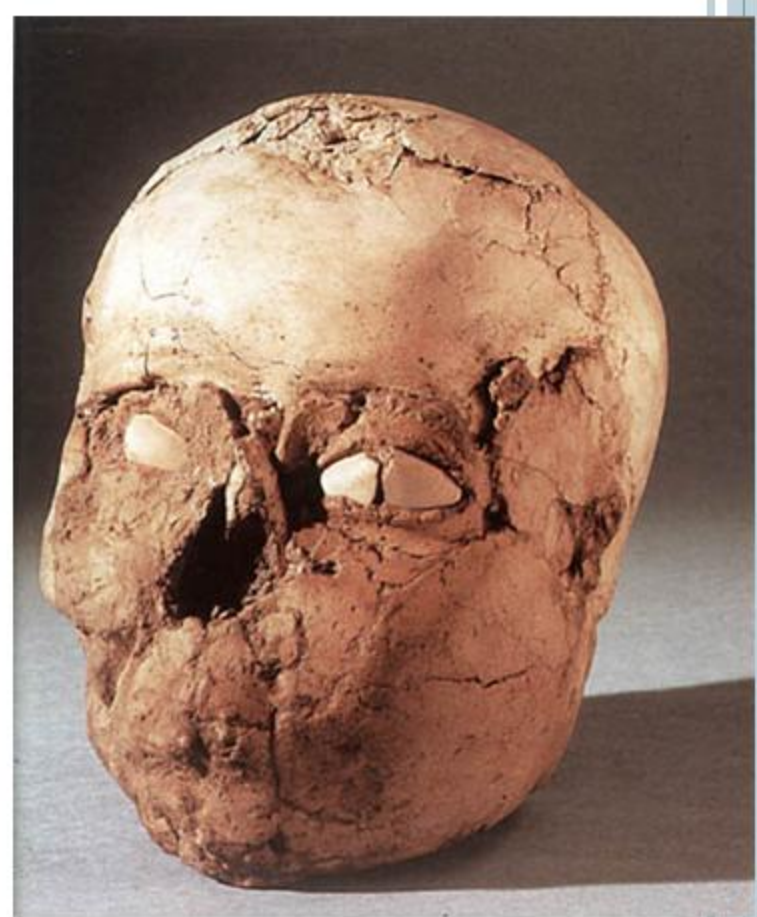


The Fertile Crescent in Neolithic Times



PPNB Çayönü Tepesi - Skull Building





The Significance of the Isolated Human Skull in PPNB Jericho

- ◆ Facial Features Modelled in Plaster
- ◆ Use of Exotic Substances Carrying Metaphorical Meaning (e.g. Shells as “Eyes”)
- ◆ Body Modification (Elongation of the Skull)
- ◆ Likely Interpretation: Ancestor Worship



Characteristics of the Near Eastern Aceramic Neolithic

Incomplete adoption of food production

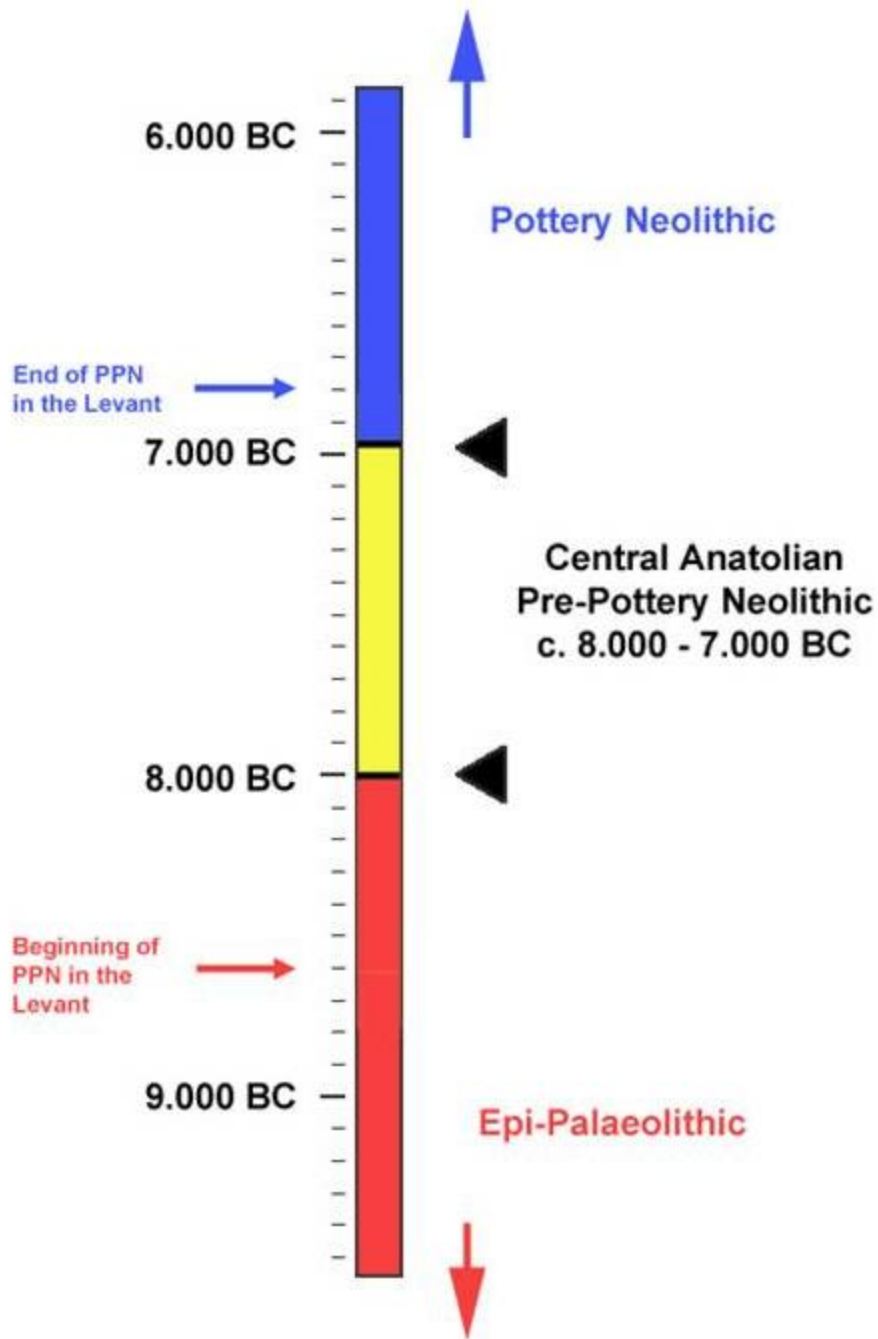
Large settlements with communal buildings

Intramural burial, cult of the severed human skull

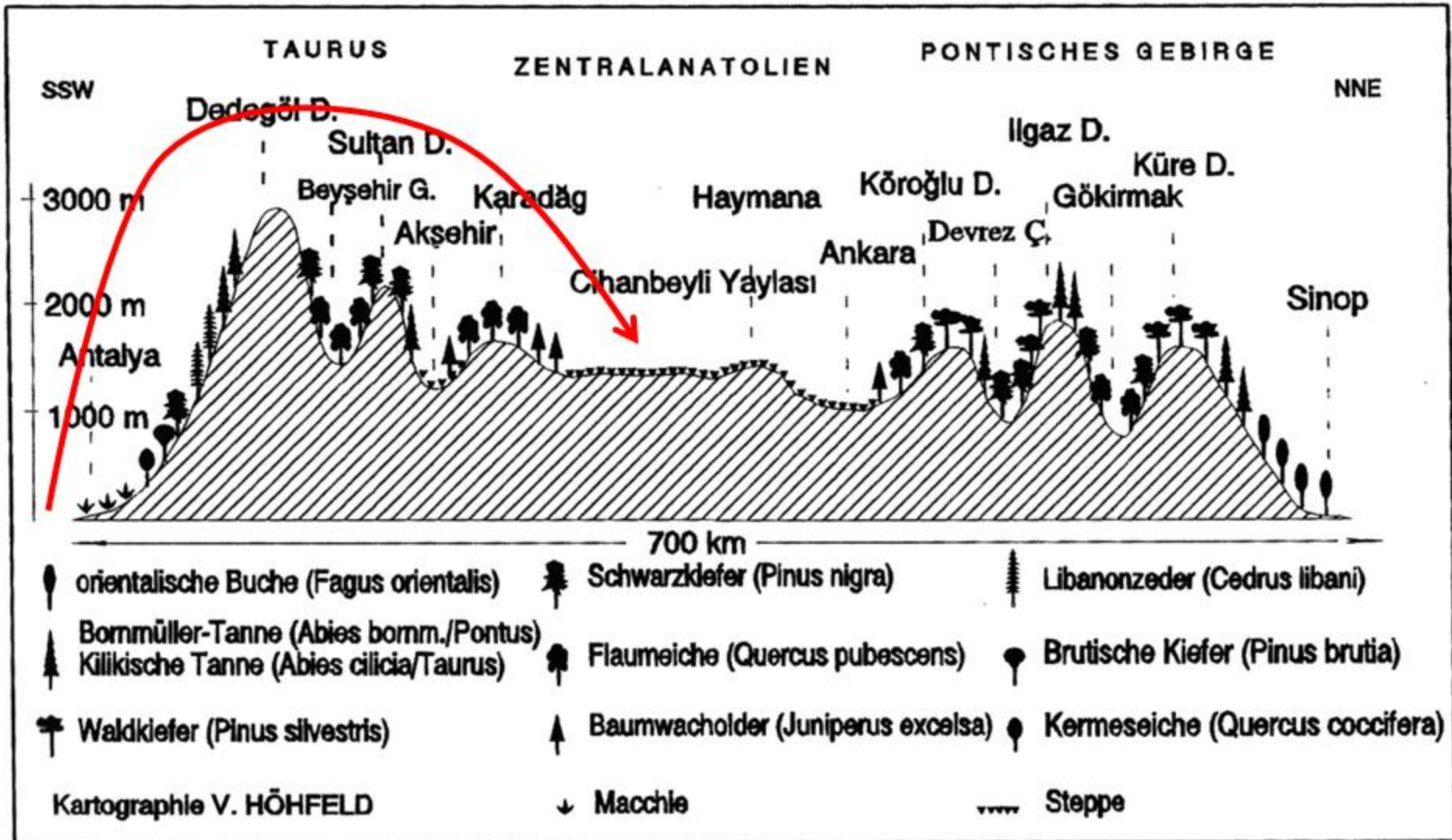
Strongly pronounced religious symbolism

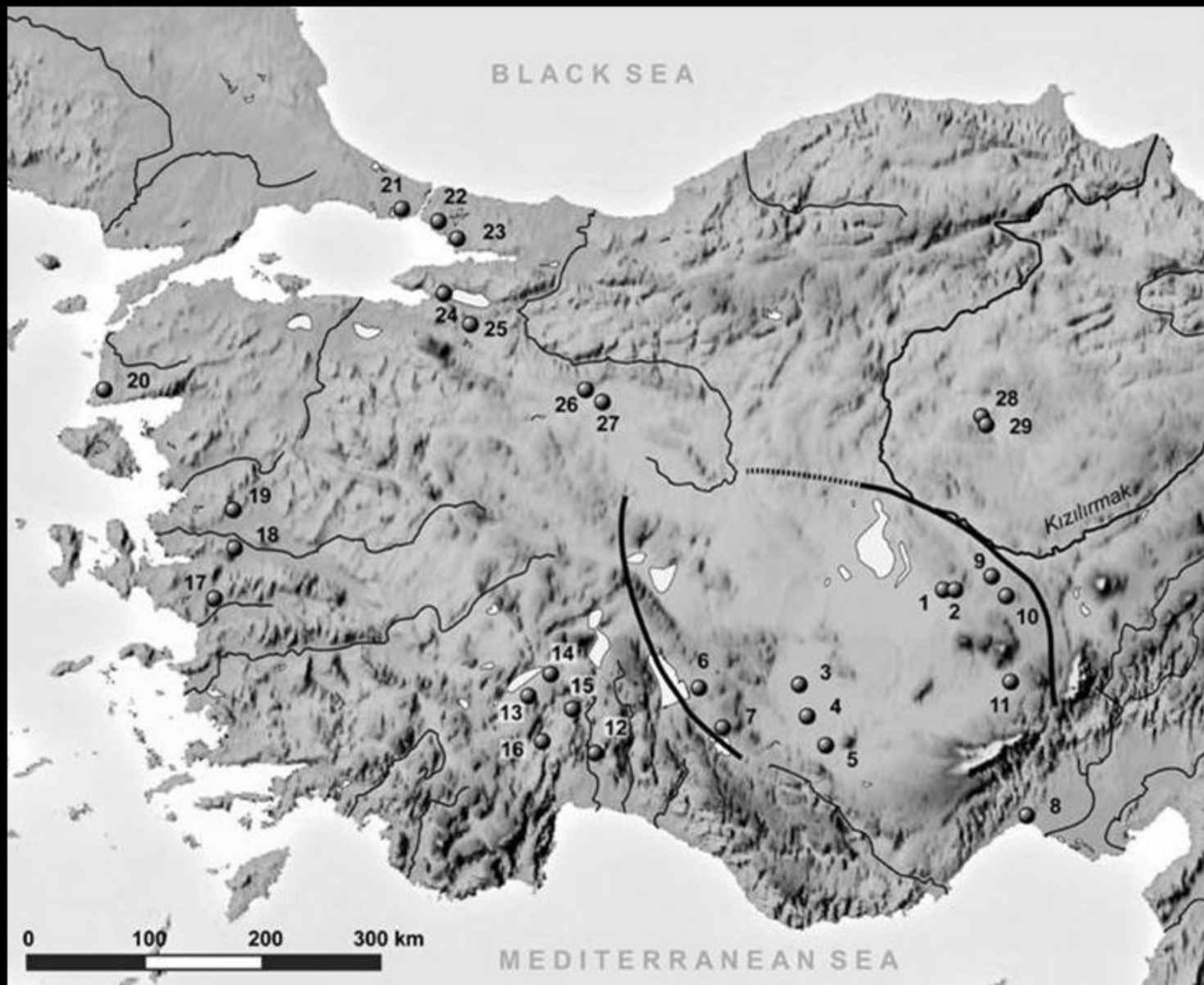
**Constant communication and cultural unity
over a large area**





The initial stage of food production in the Central Anatolian Plain





Geographical Extension of the Central Anatolian Steppe Neolithic



SCHWARZES MEER



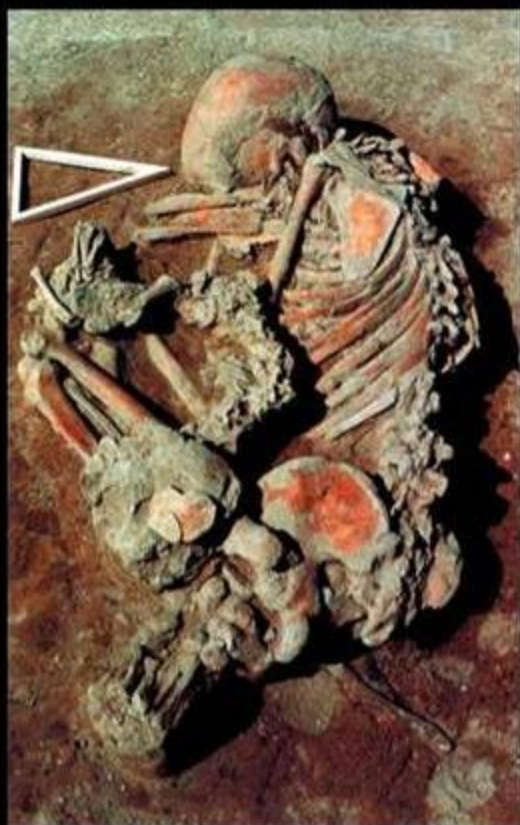
MITTELMEER

100 km



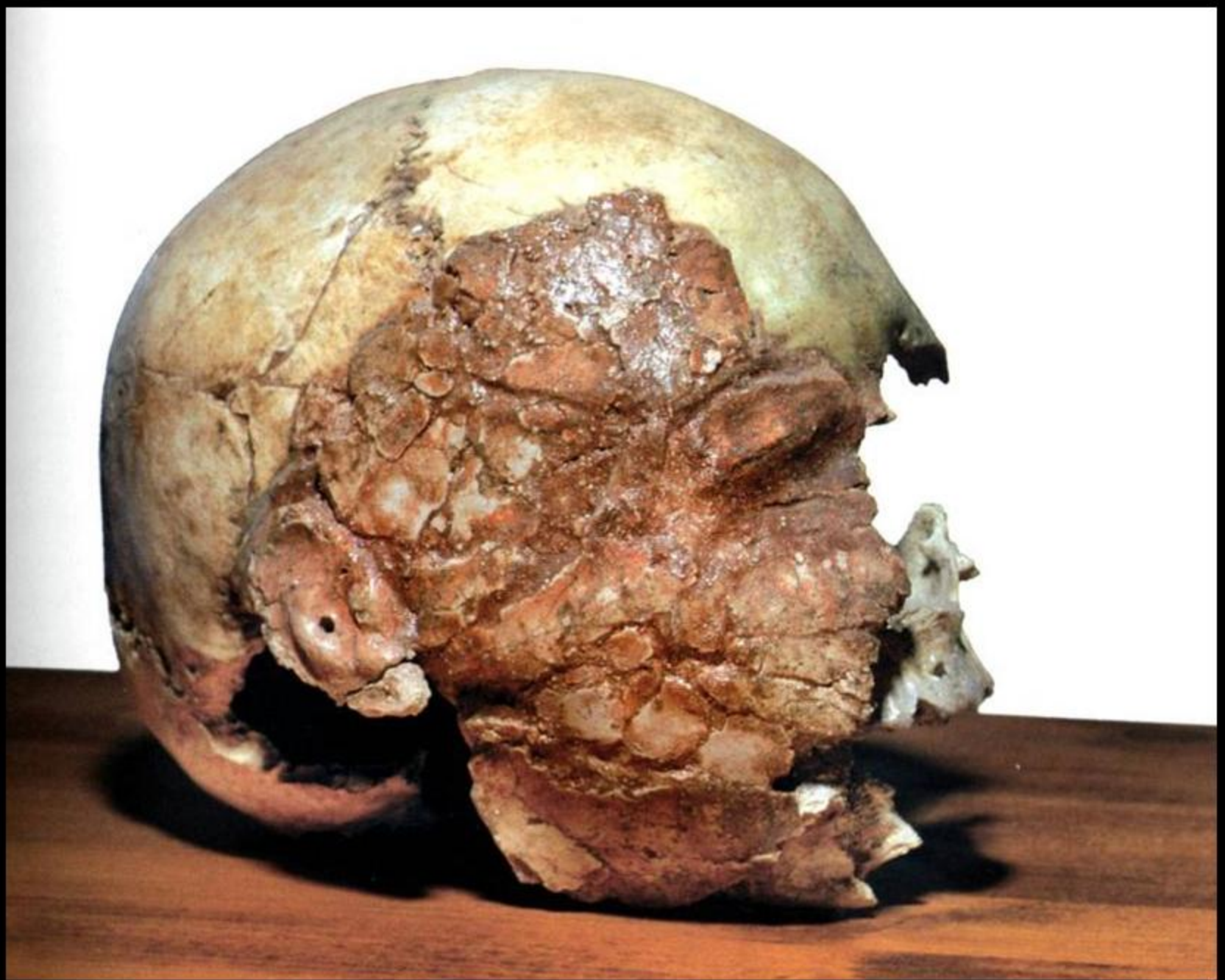


Aşıklı Höyük (Aksaray)
First half of 8th mill. BC – Aceramic Neolithic



Aşıklı Höyük
Pre-ceramic Neolithic
8th mill. BC





Near Eastern Features: Plastered Skull from Köşk Höyük in Central Anatolia





Musular

late 8th millennium BC

Tepecik-Çiftlik

sixth millennium BC

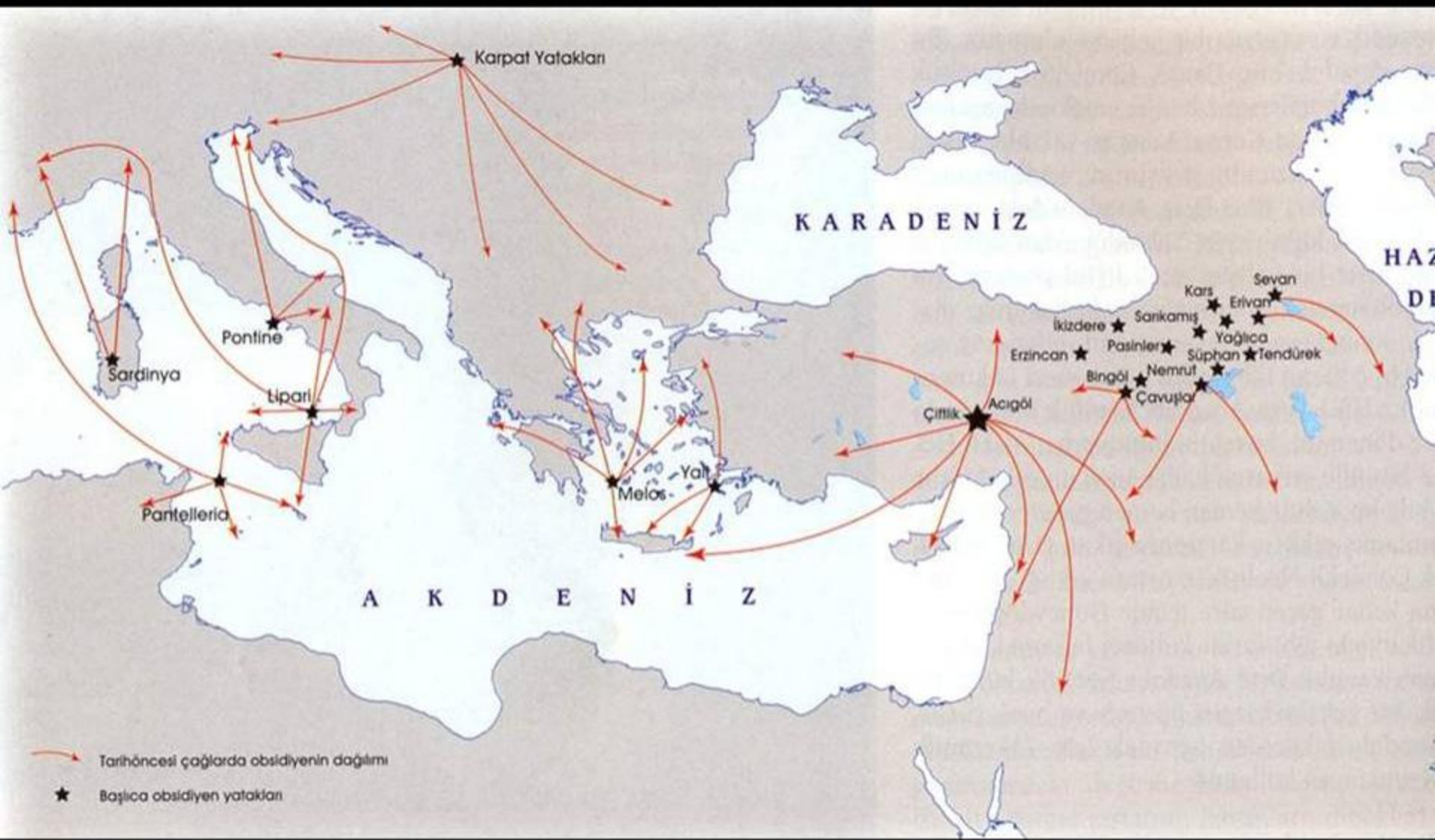


**Pressure-flaked
points
from the
Central Plain**

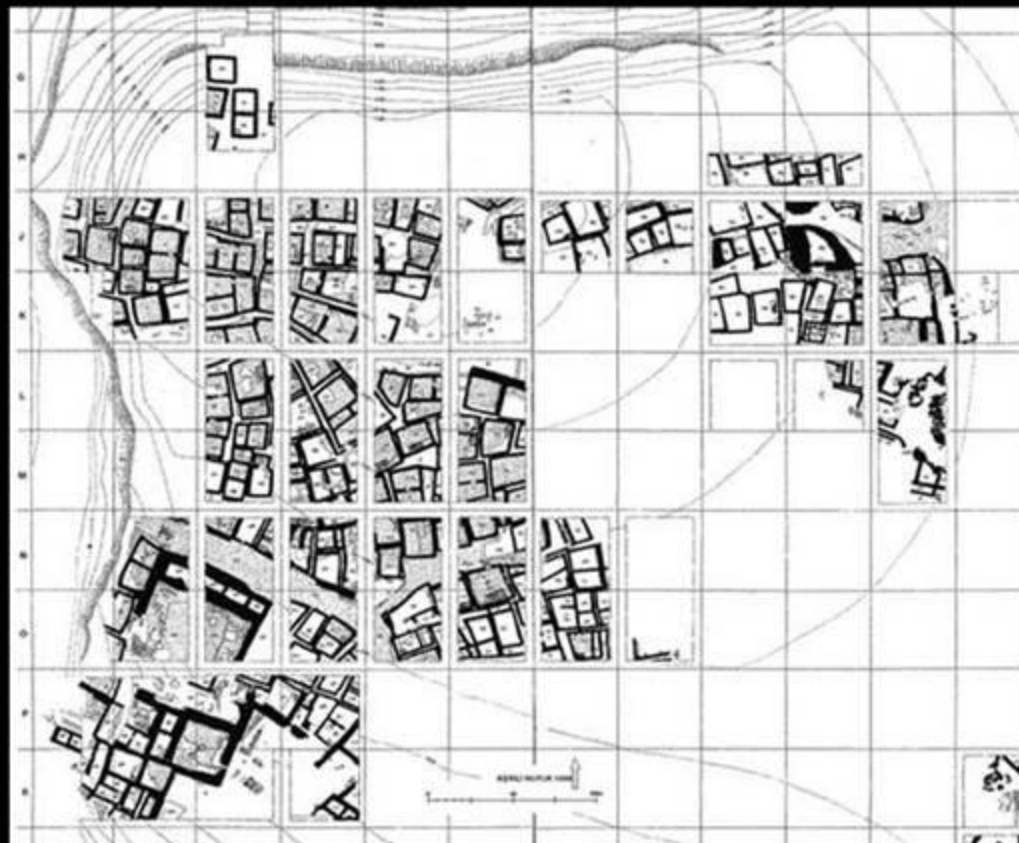


Çatal Hüyük VI

middle of 7th millennium BC



Source Areas of Obsidian in the Near East and the Mediterranean

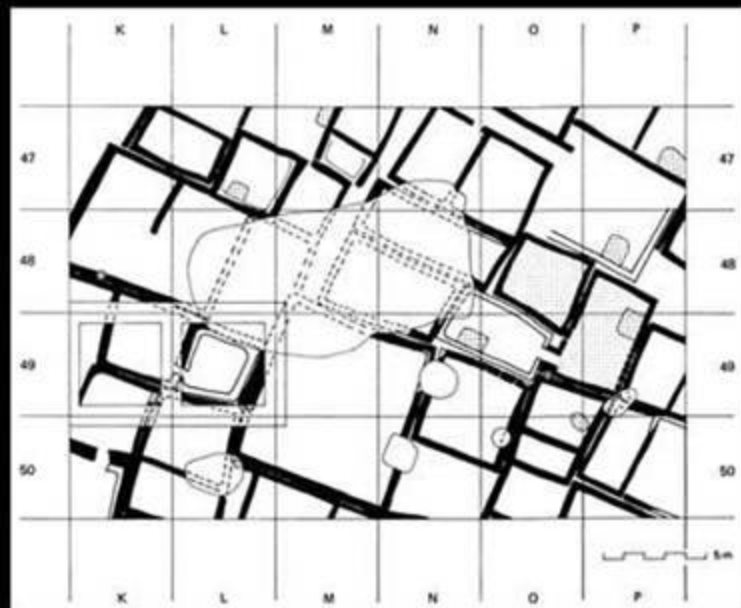


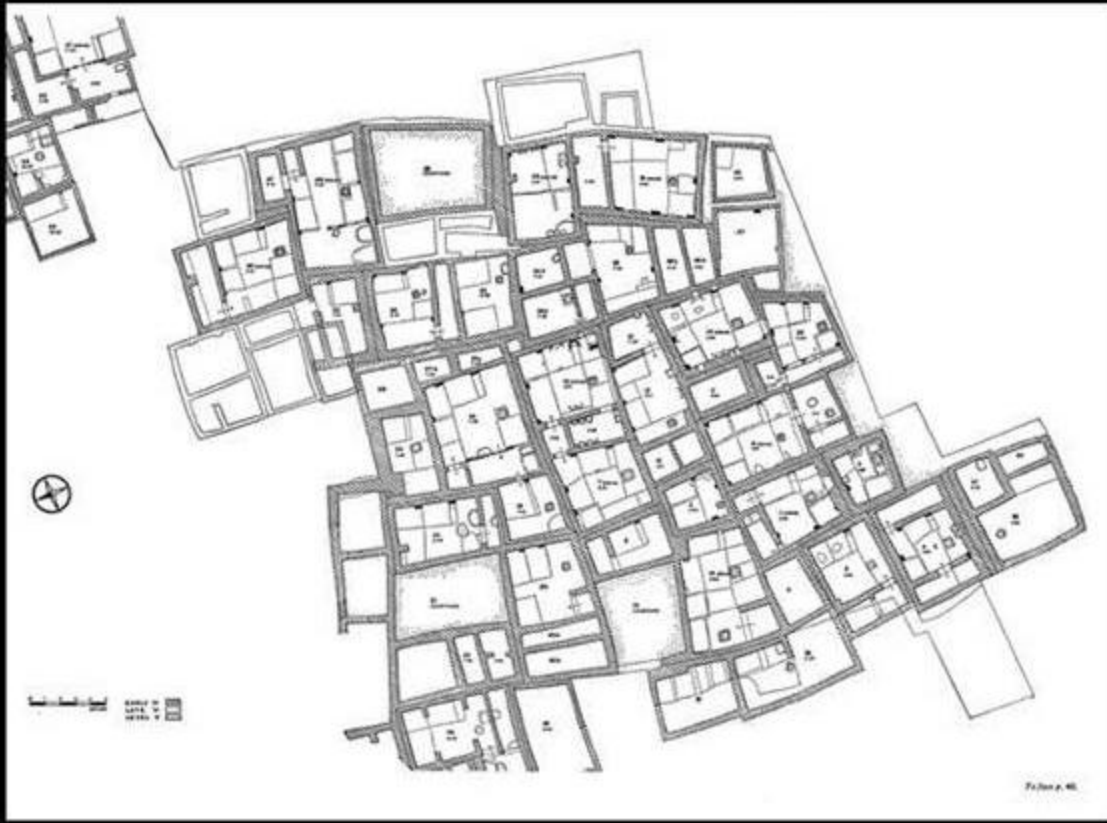
Aceramic
Aşıklı Höyük

first half 8th millennium BC

Late Aceramic
Can Hasan III

second half 8th millennium BC





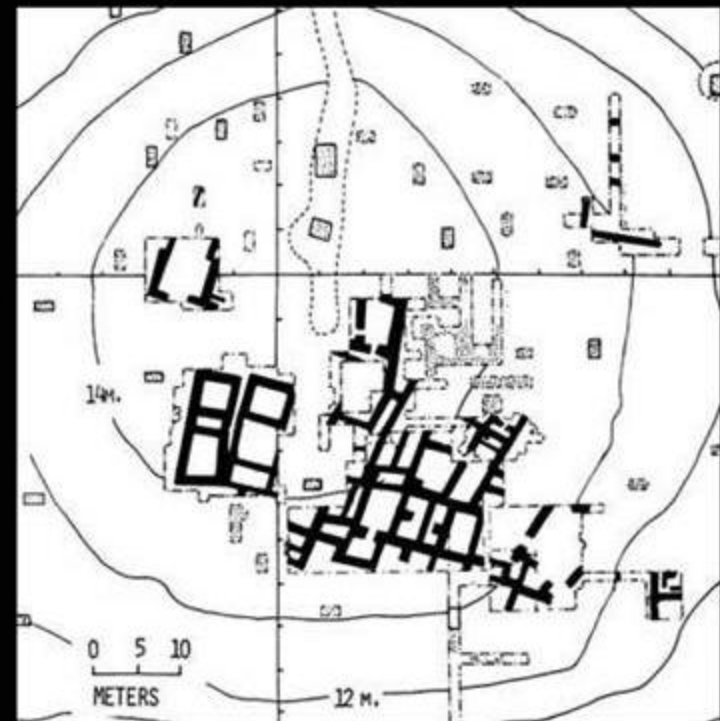
Çatal Hüyük VI

middle of 7th millennium BC

after Bordaz, Alpers-Bordaz, Mellaart

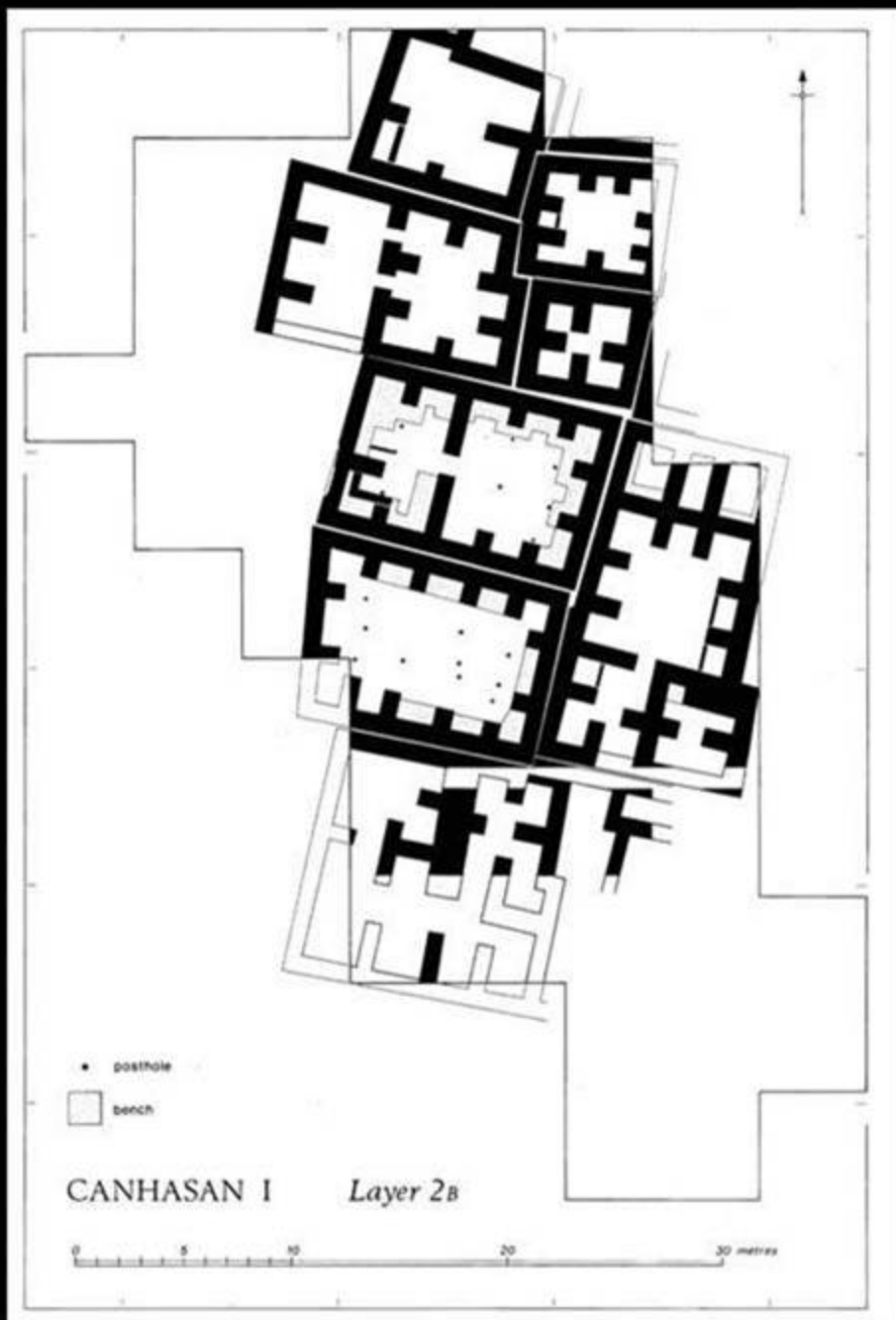
Erbaba

last quarter 7th millennium BC



Can Hasan 2 B

second quarter 6th millennium BC



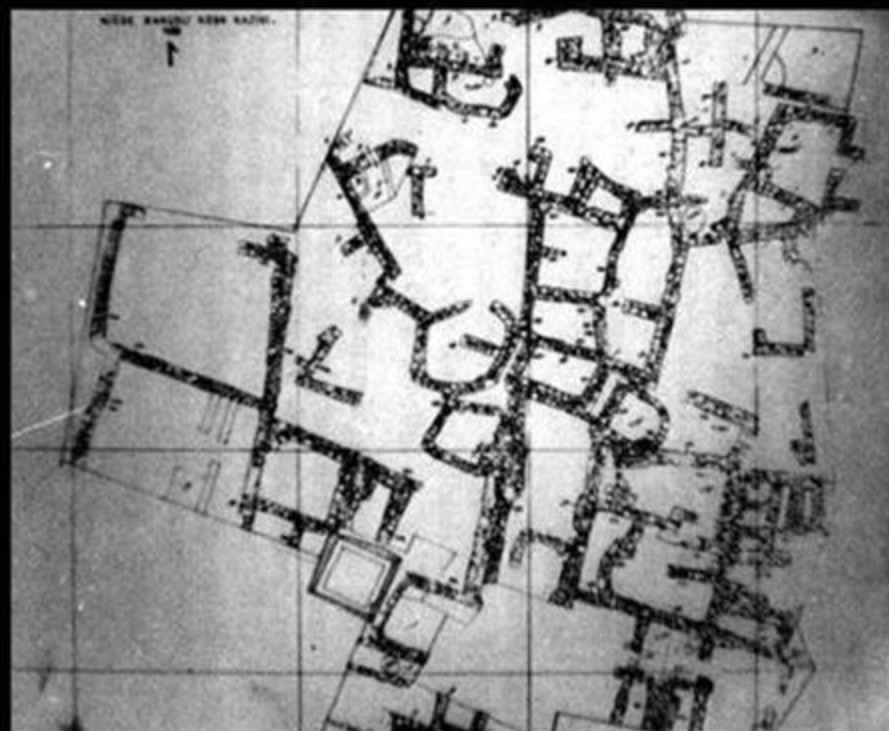


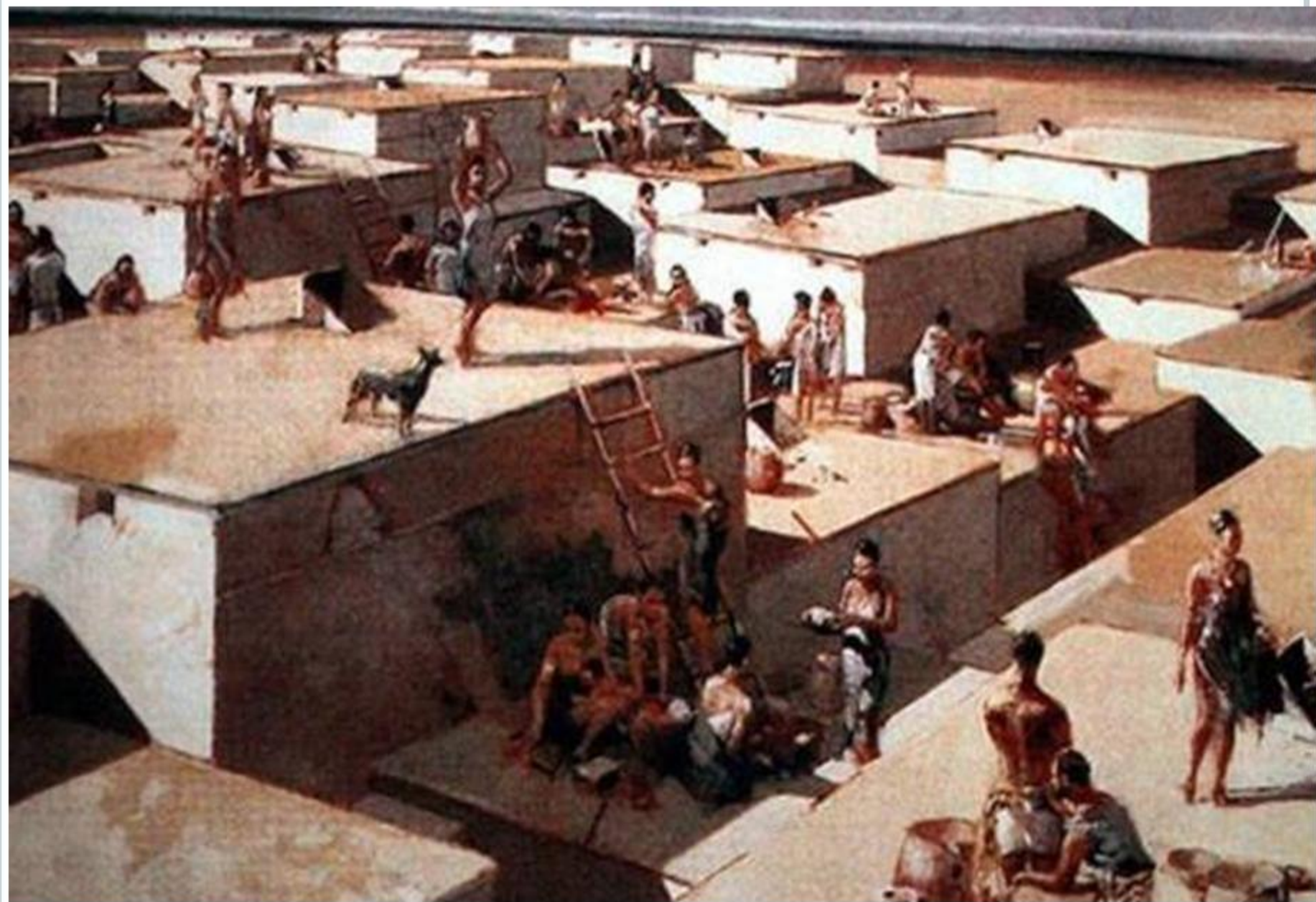
Güvercinckayaşı

around 5000 BC

Köşk Höyük

second half of 6th millennium BC









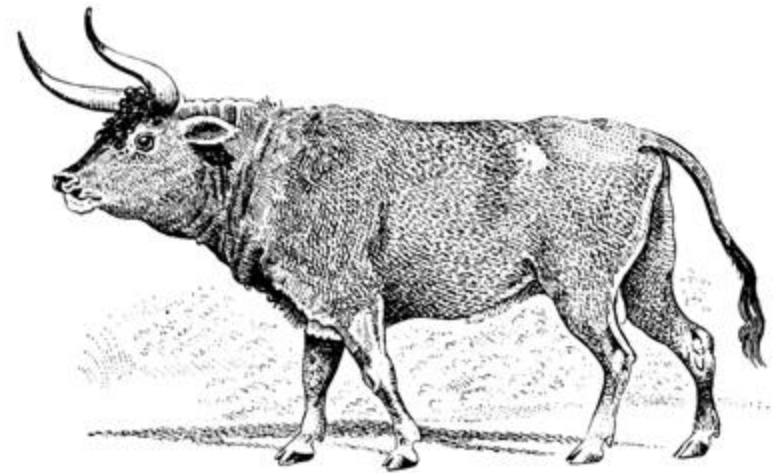
Wild Horse (*Equus ferus*)



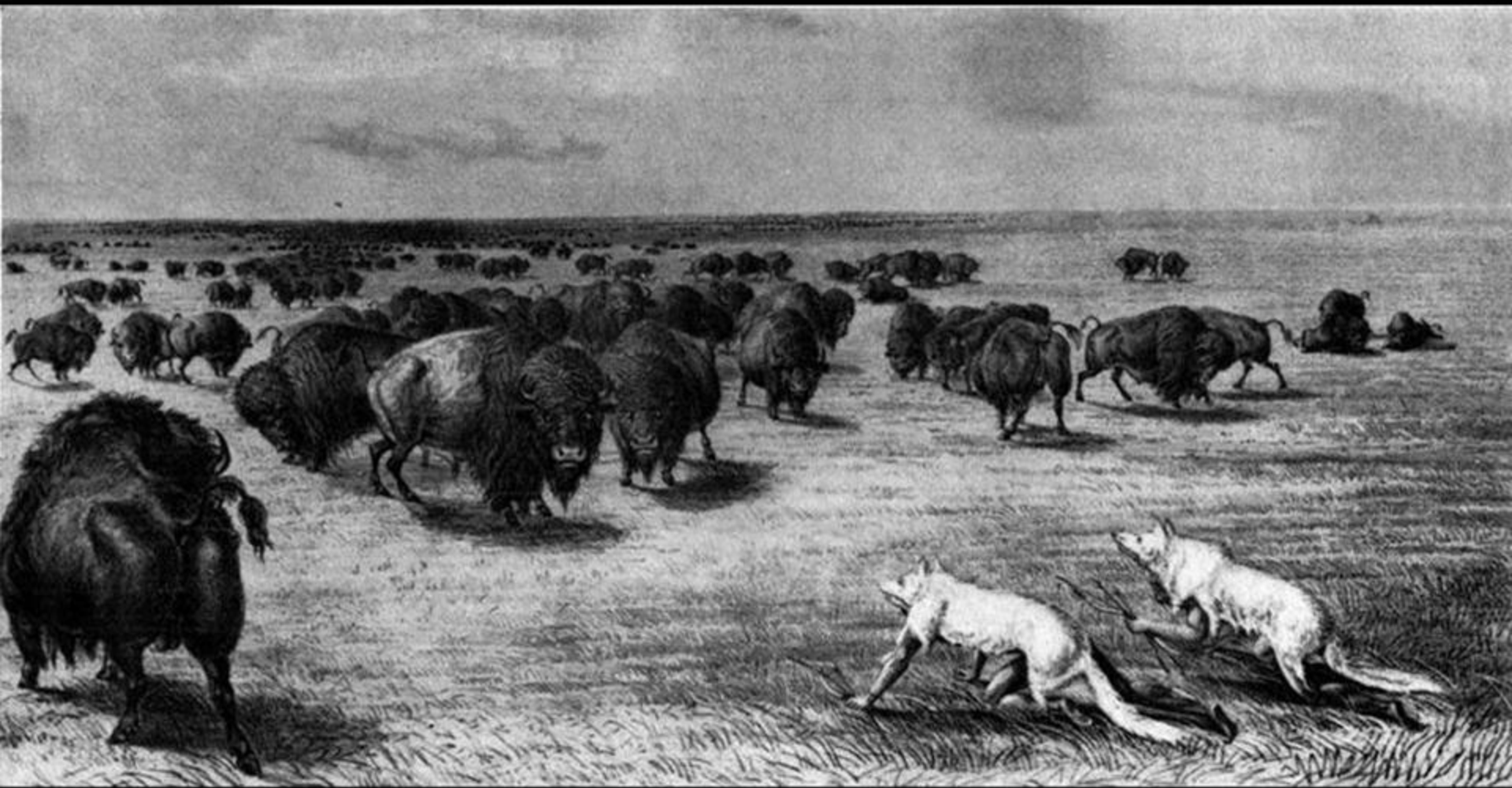
Wild Goat (*Capra aegagrus*)



Mouflon (wild sheep) (*Ovis ammon*)



Aurochs (wild cattle) (*Bos primigenius*)



painting by Catling

ECONOMY

- Domesticated Plants
- Arable Fields in a Distance?
- Small Ruminants (Sheep, Goats) Domesticated
- Cattle Initially Wild, Domesticates Appear Later in the Sequence
- Pig is Missing (Steppe Environment)
- Throughout the Sequence Hunting Important (especially wild horses)

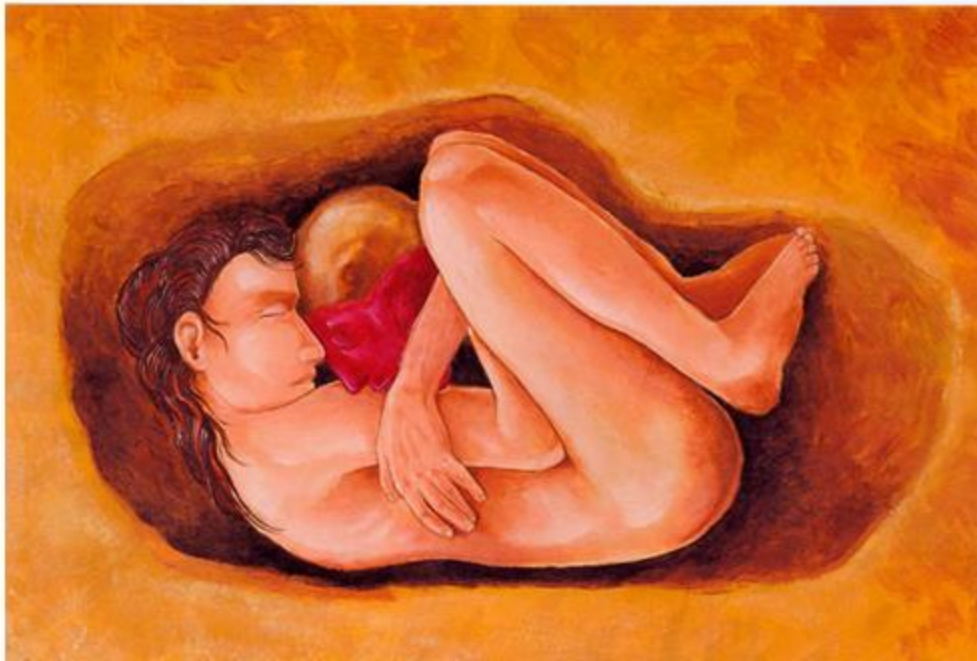


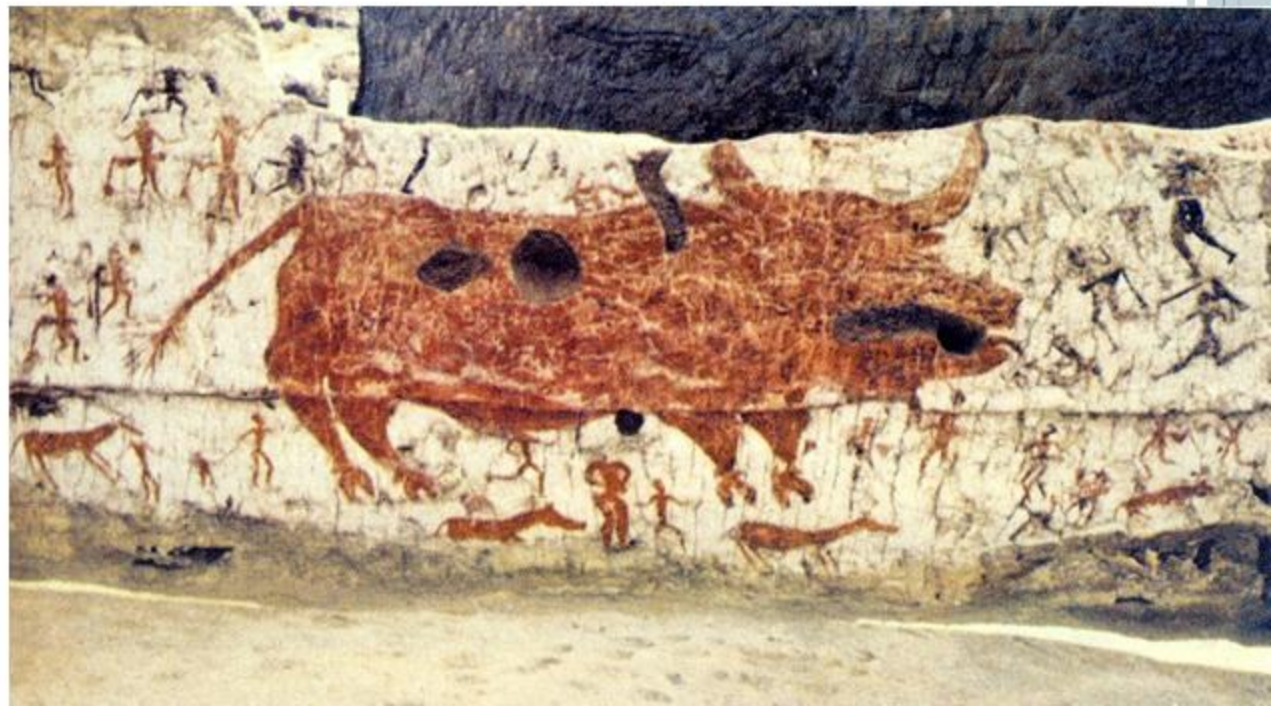
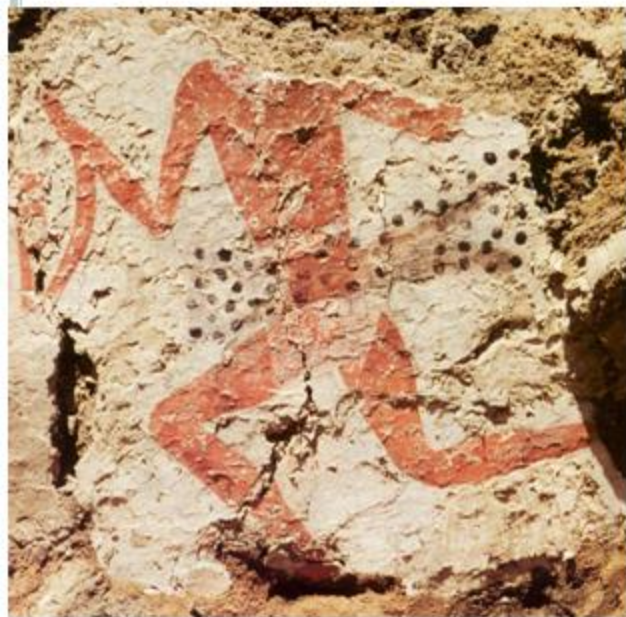




This grave in Building 42 contained a skeleton holding a plastered skull. The skull showed signs of a long life – it had been coated in several layers of plaster, each of which had been painted red.

The Building 42 grave reconstructed



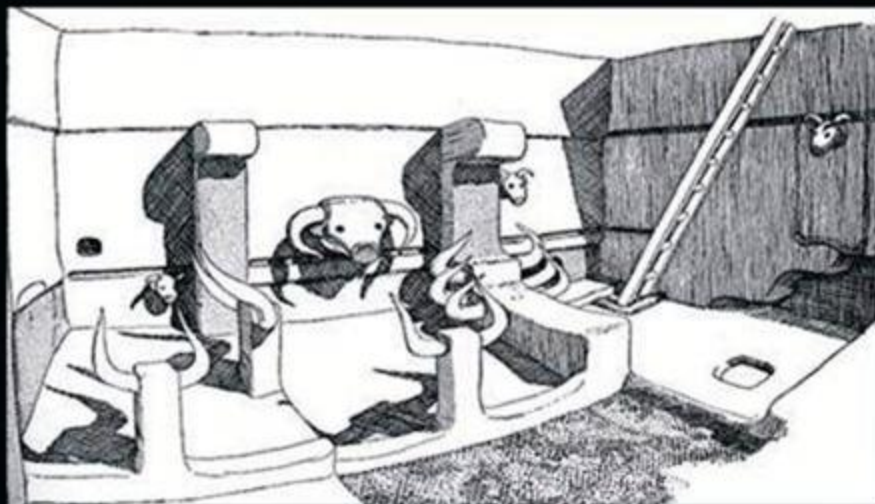




Çatal Hüyük
bovid remains in ritual context



after Klotz, Meilaart





Tepecik-Çiftlik
relief-decorated pottery

6th millennium BC



Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

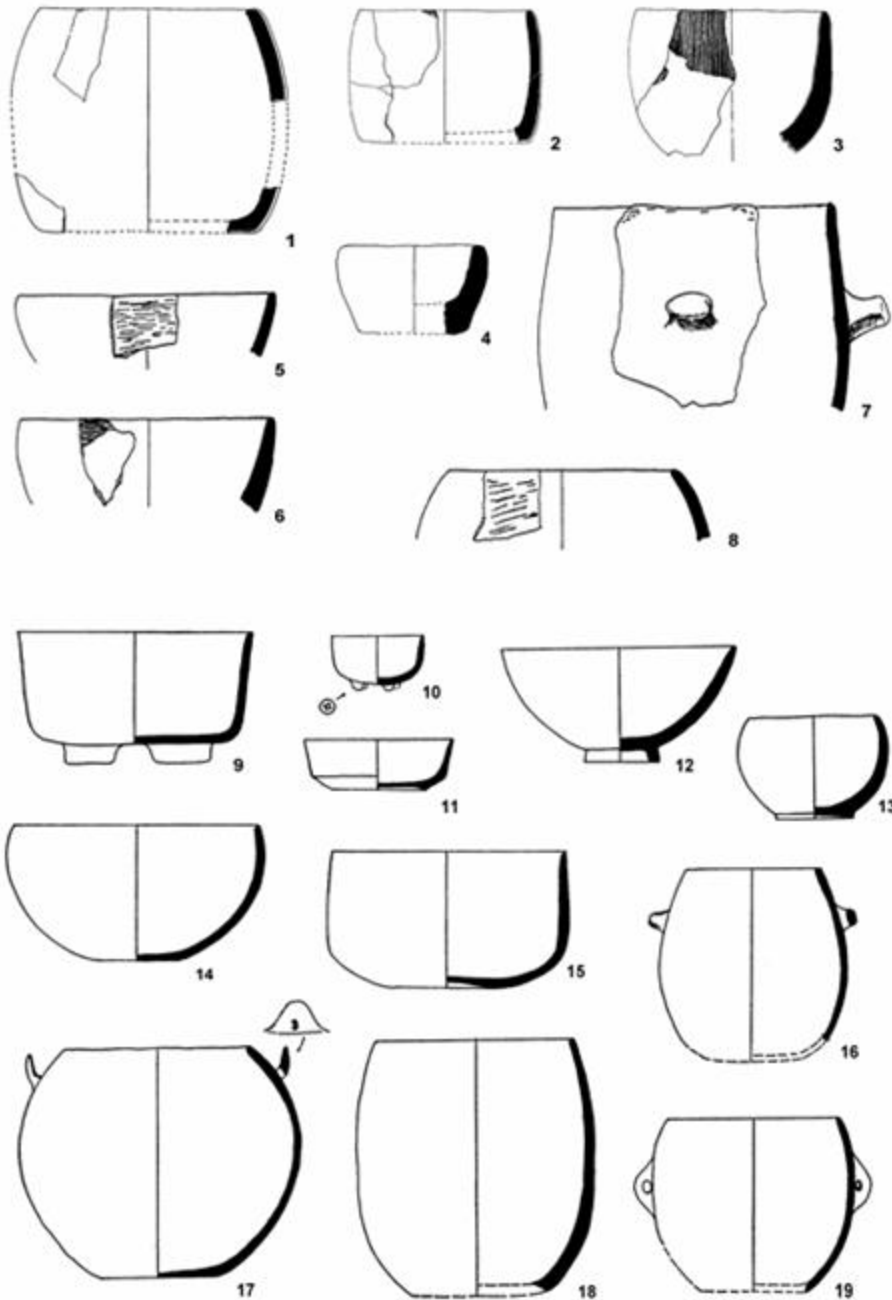




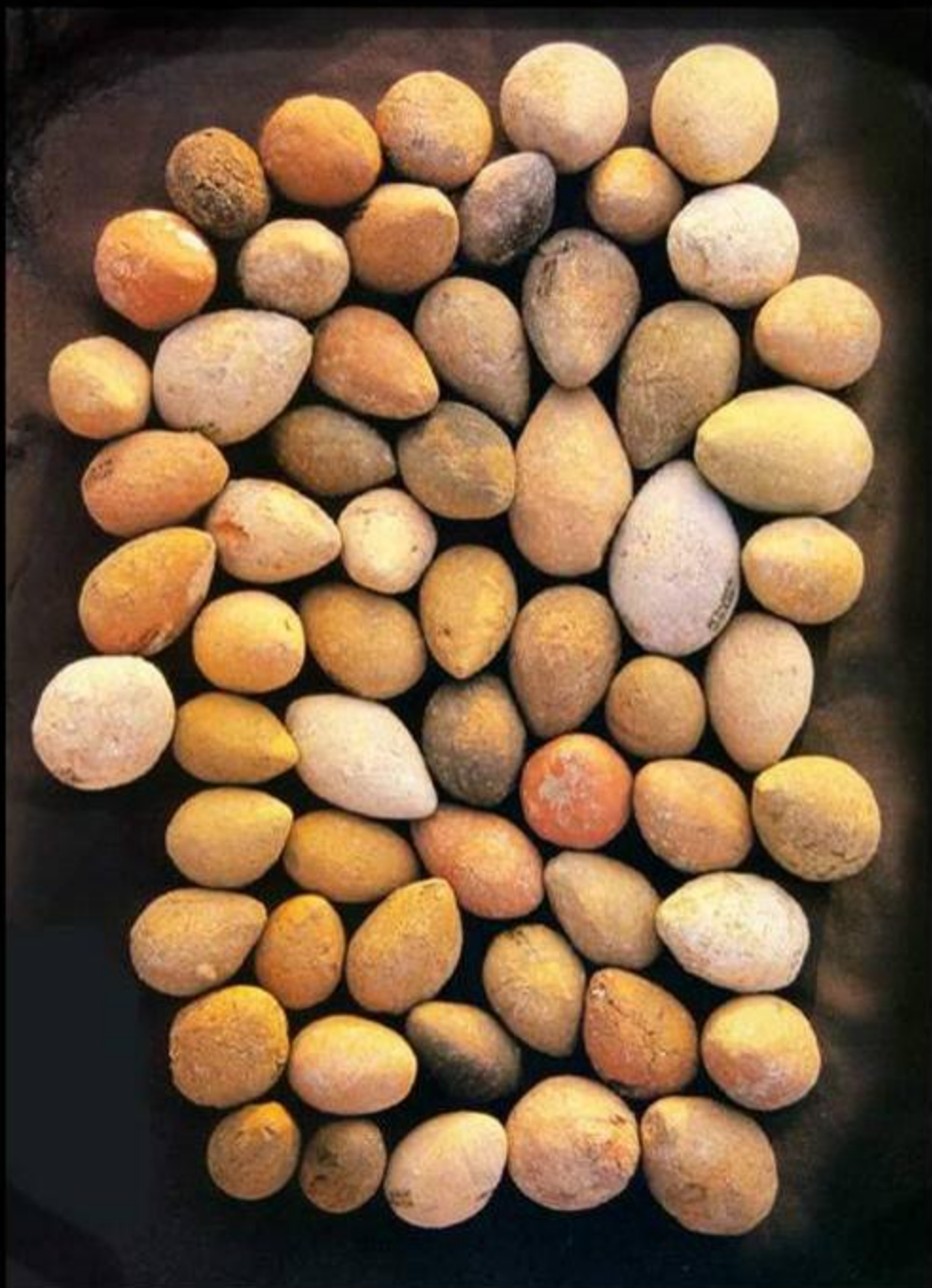


Female statuettes from Çatal Hüyük
(7. mill. BC)

**Early Pottery from
Çatal Hüyük East
7th mill. BC**

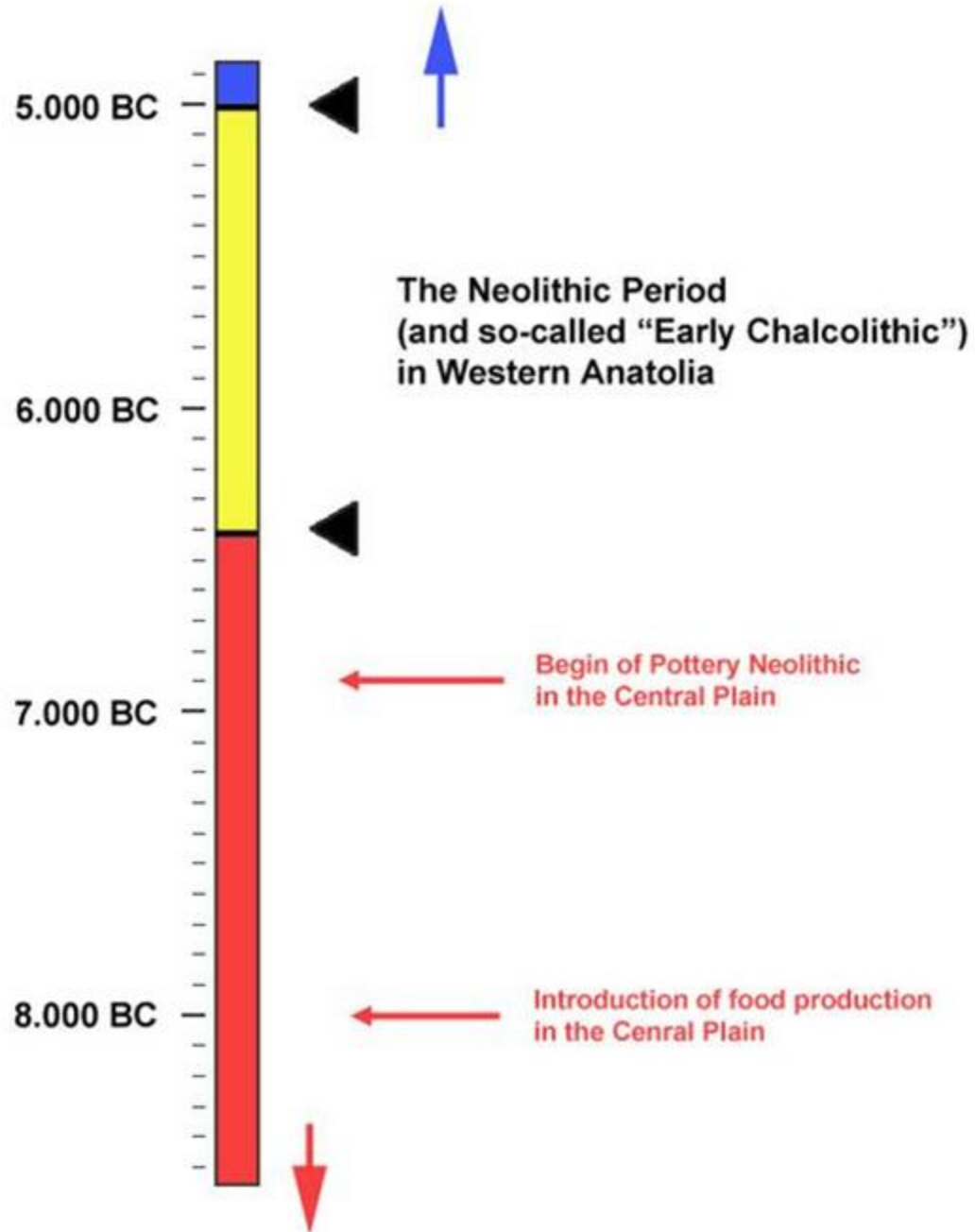


**Pottery does not become
common before
ca. 6500 BC !**



Clay sling missiles





SCHWARZES MEER



Beycesultan

Güvercin kayası

Höyücek

Çatal H.

Aşıklı H.
Musular

Tepecik

Kuruçay

Erbaba

Hacılar

Suberde

Pınarbaşı

Köşk H.

Bademağacı

Öküzini

Can Hasan

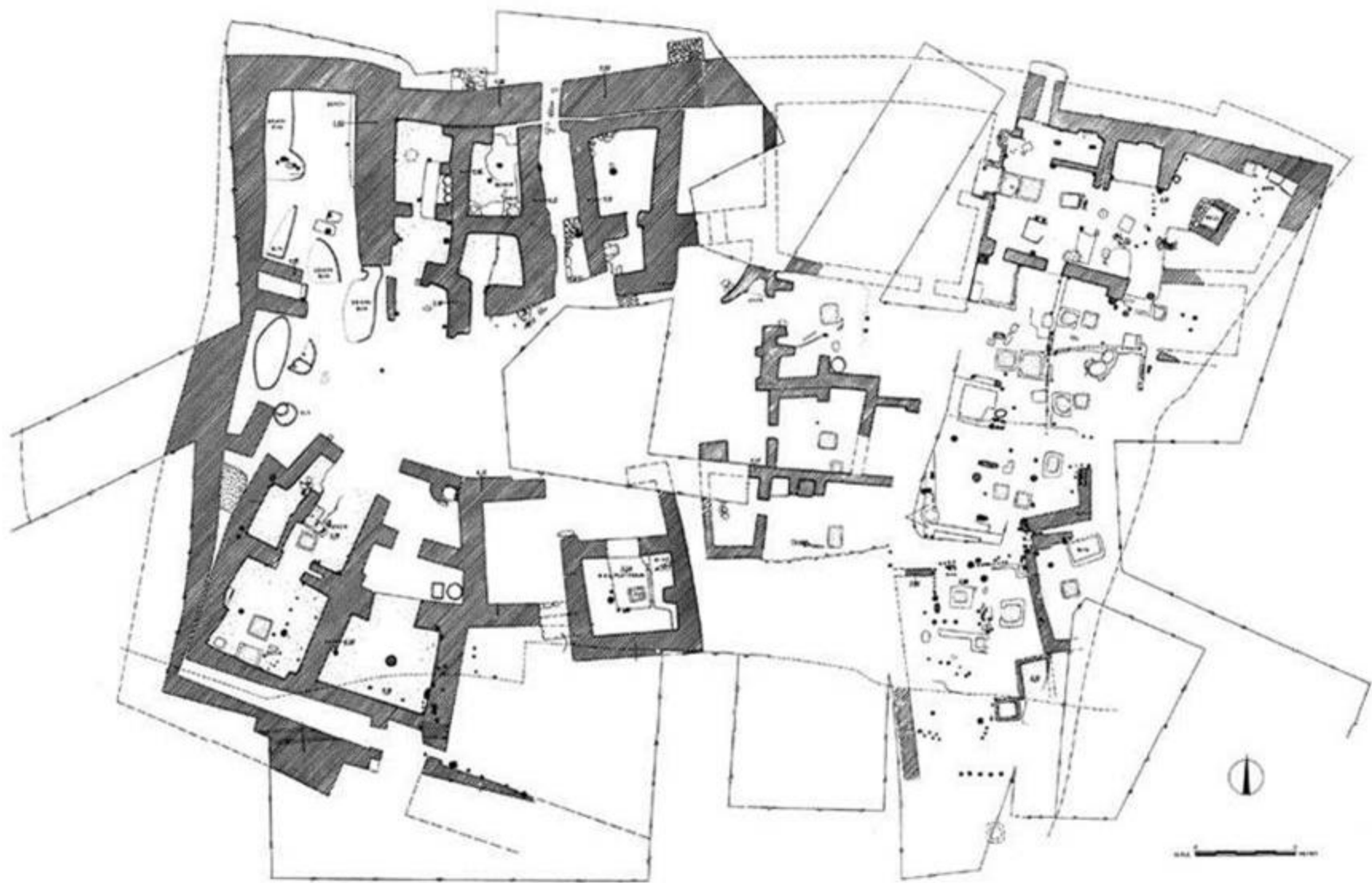
Mersin

MITTELMEER

100 km



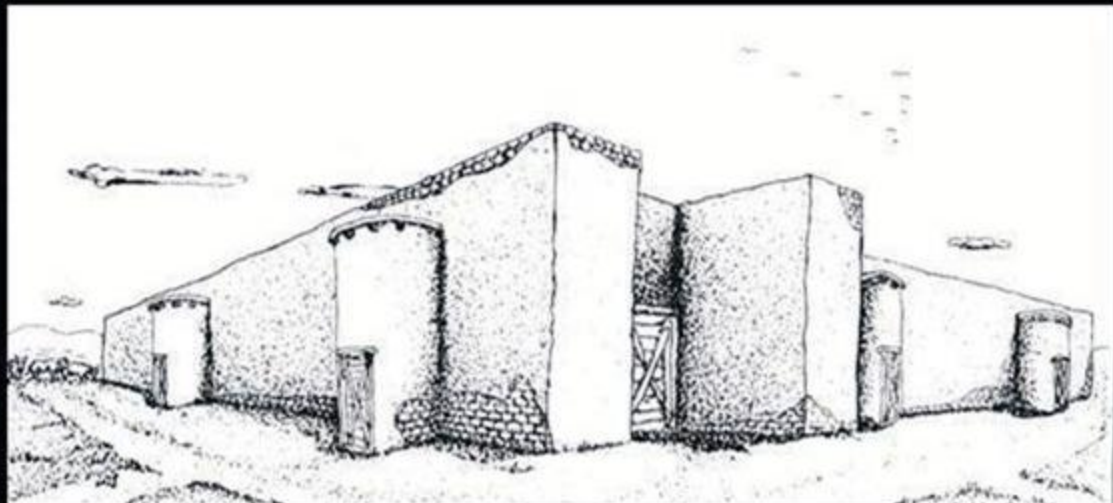




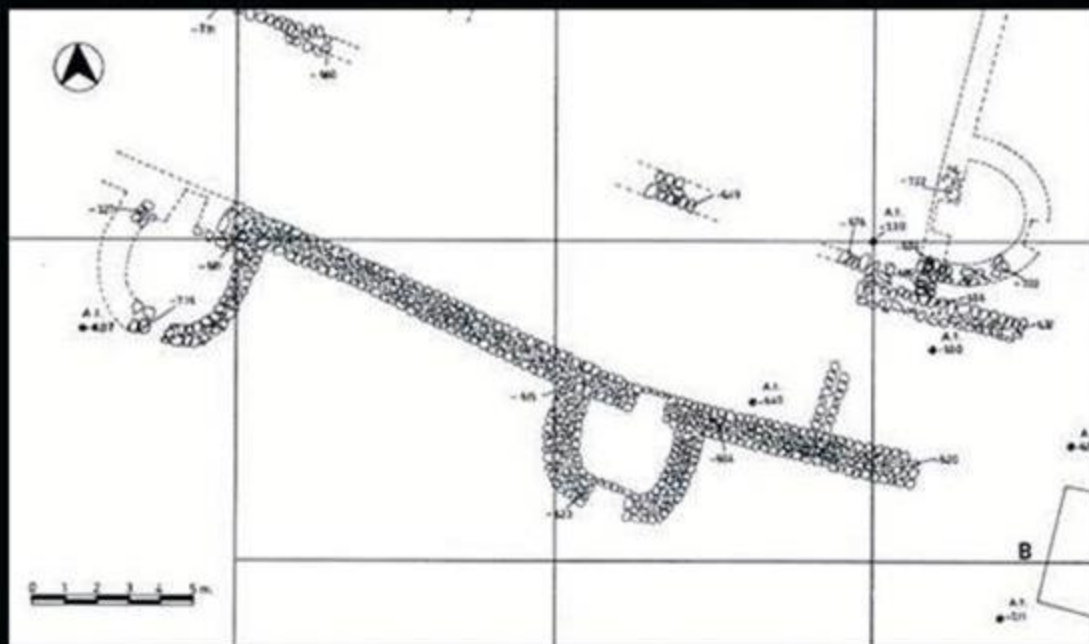
Hacilar II B

end of seventh millennium BC

Kuruçay 11
Reconstruction drawing



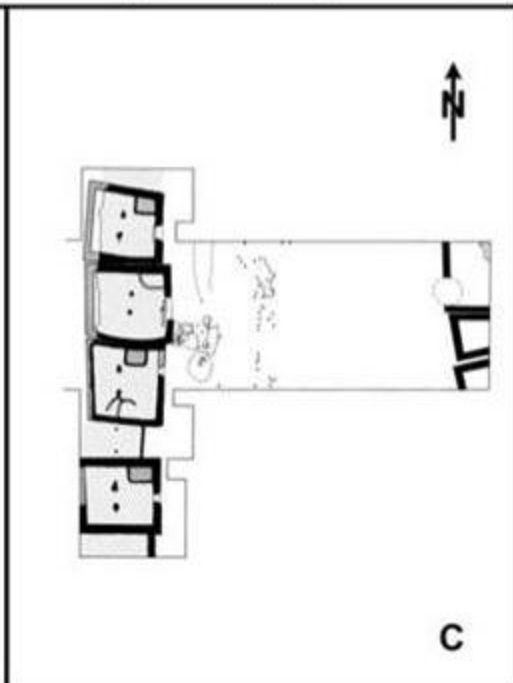
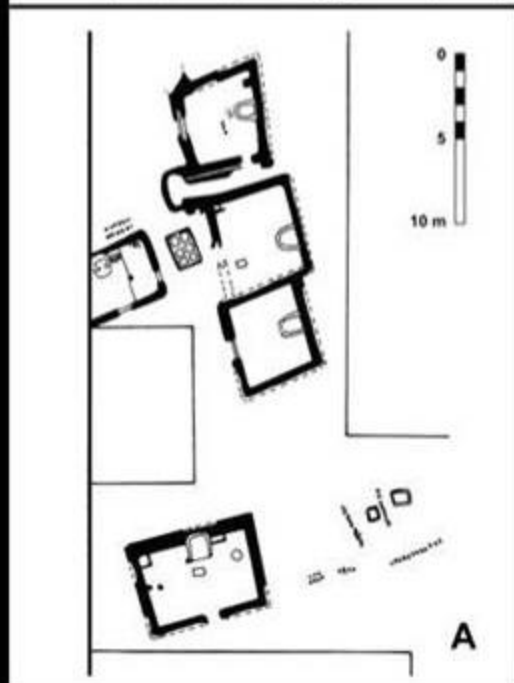
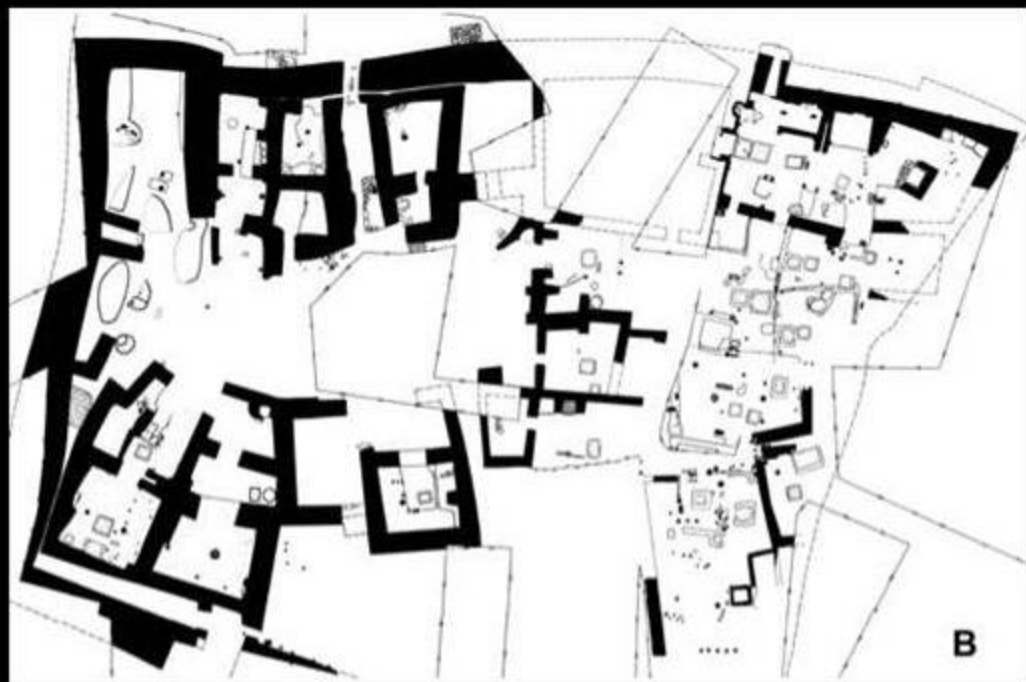
Kuruçay 11



Bademağacı
Sling missiles



after Duru





Boar (wild pig) (*Sus scrofa*)

ECONOMY

- Domesticated Plants
- Full Range of Domesticates from the beginning
- Sheep, Goat, Cattle
- Good Evidence for Domesticated Pig
- No Steppe Animals
- Limited Hunting on Boar and Deer (protective hunt?)

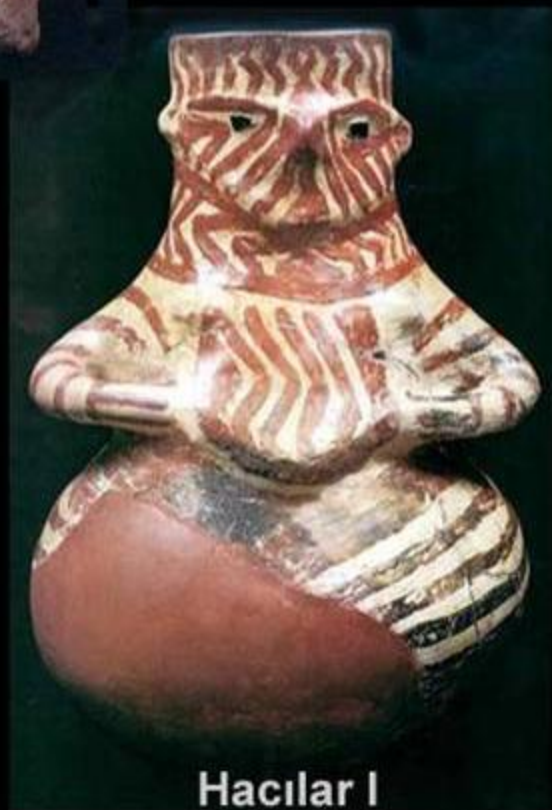




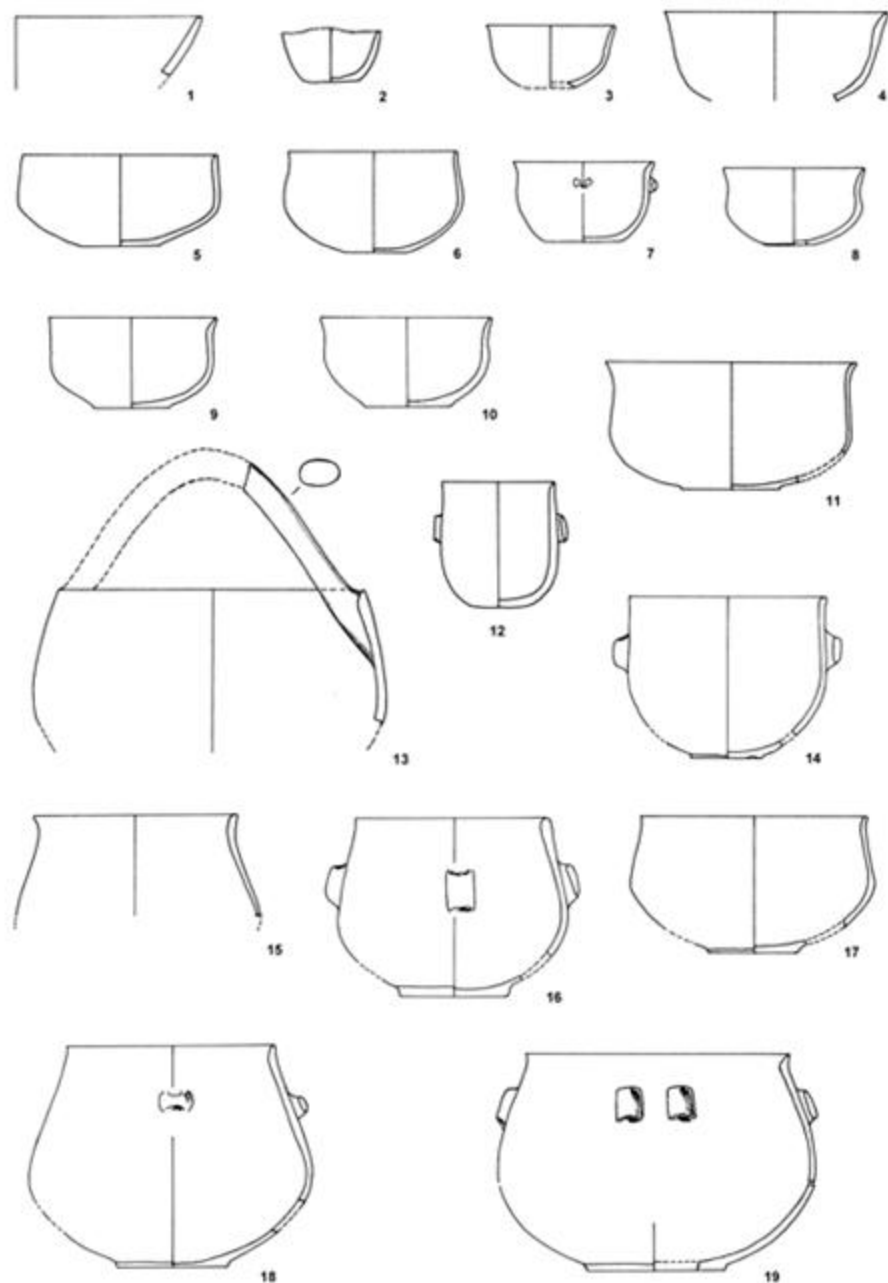
Hacilar VI
Ende des 7. Jt v. Chr.



Höyücek



Hacilar I
(um 5700 v. Chr.)



Pottery from Neolithic Hacilar

**Painted Pottery becomes
common only after ca.
6100 BC**

“Early Chalcolithic”

Painted Pottery from Hacilar



Dark paint on cream slip is a characteristic of "Early Chalcolithic" assemblages in Southern Anatolia (from ca. 6100 BC onwards)



Painted Pottery from Can Hasan

SCHWARZES MEER

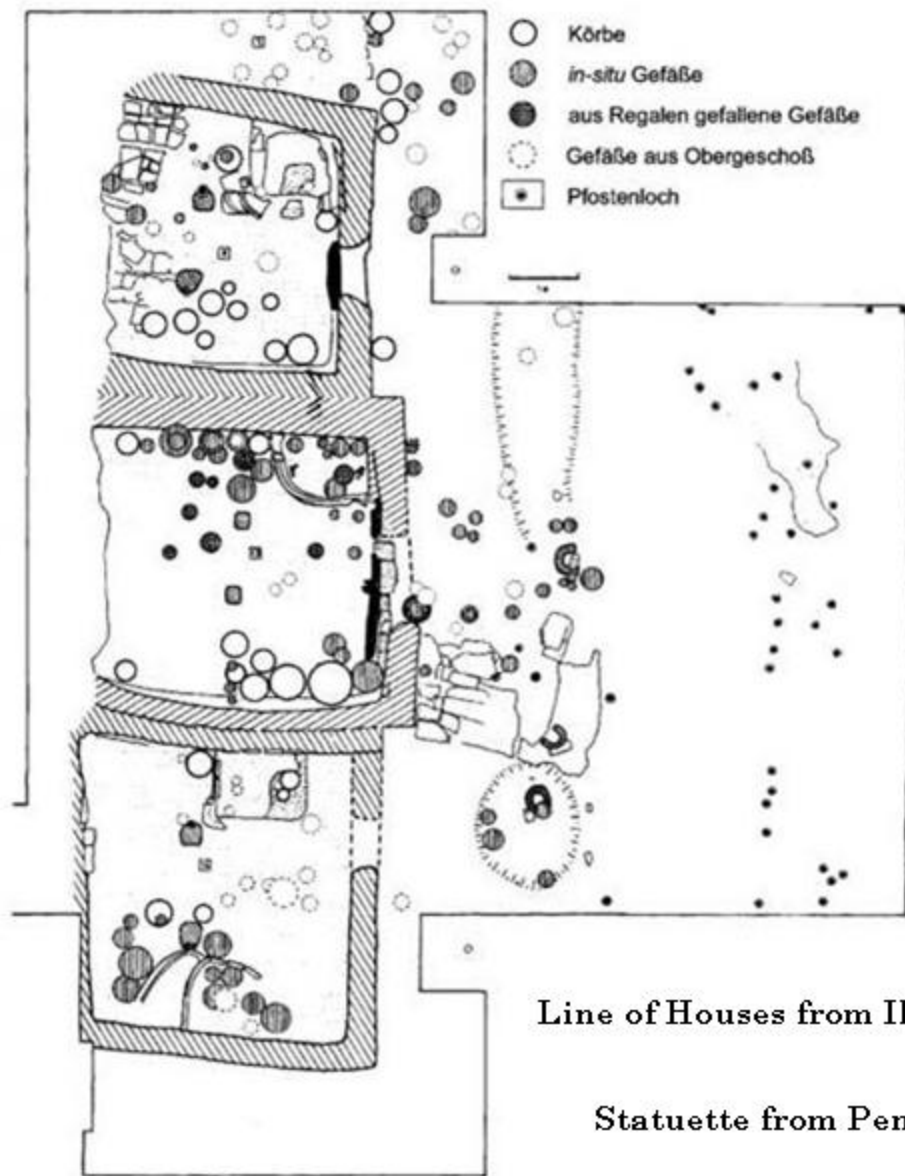


MITTELMEER

100 km







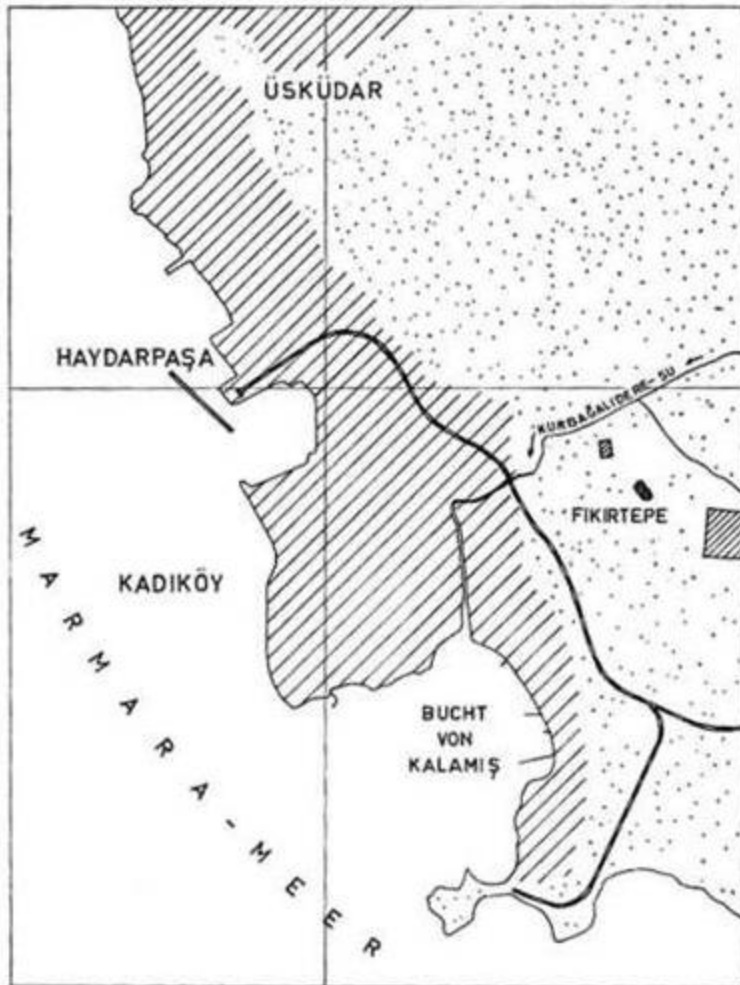
Line of Houses from Ilipinar VI

Statuette from Pendik

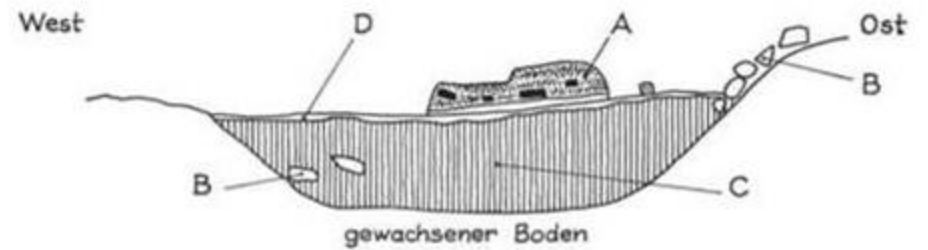




Wooden Architecture from Ilpınar VIII



Fikirtepe

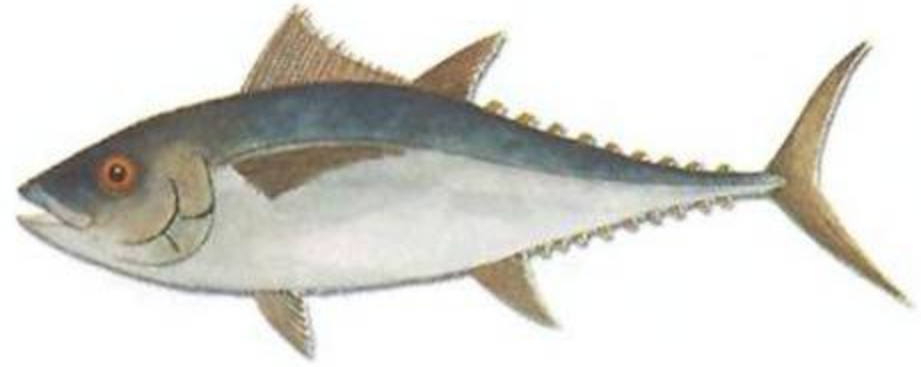


- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Verbrannter Lehm | C. Grube mit Schuttfüllung |
| B. Steine | D. Schicht mit vielen Muschelschalen. |





Asp (Kocaağız)
(*Aspius aspius*)



Bluefin Tuna (Tonbalığı)
(*Thunnus thynnus*)



Catfish (Yayınbalığı)
(*Silurus glanis*)



Gilthead Seabream (Çipura)
(*Sparus auratus*)



Pike (Turnabalığı)
(*Esox lucius*)



The Increasingly Visible Cultural Fragmentation of Anatolia in the 7th and 6th millennia BC

Karakaya/Yazır



Büyükkaya



Yarıkkaya



Camlibel Tarlası



**No Hunting in
6th mill. North-Central Anatolia ?**





Clay sling missiles

No Weapons...

SCHWARZES MEER

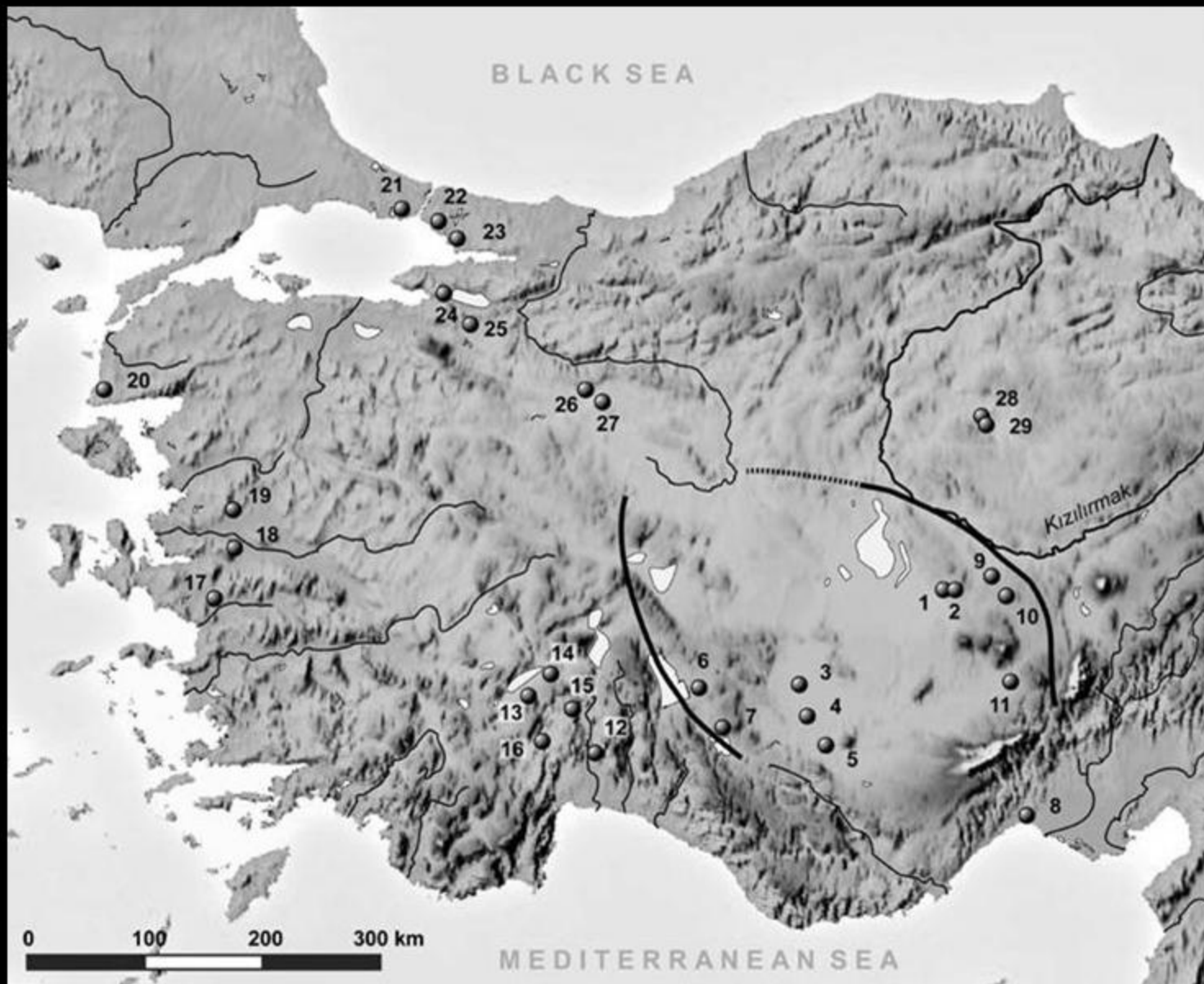
Monochrome Pottery Zone

Painted Pottery Zone

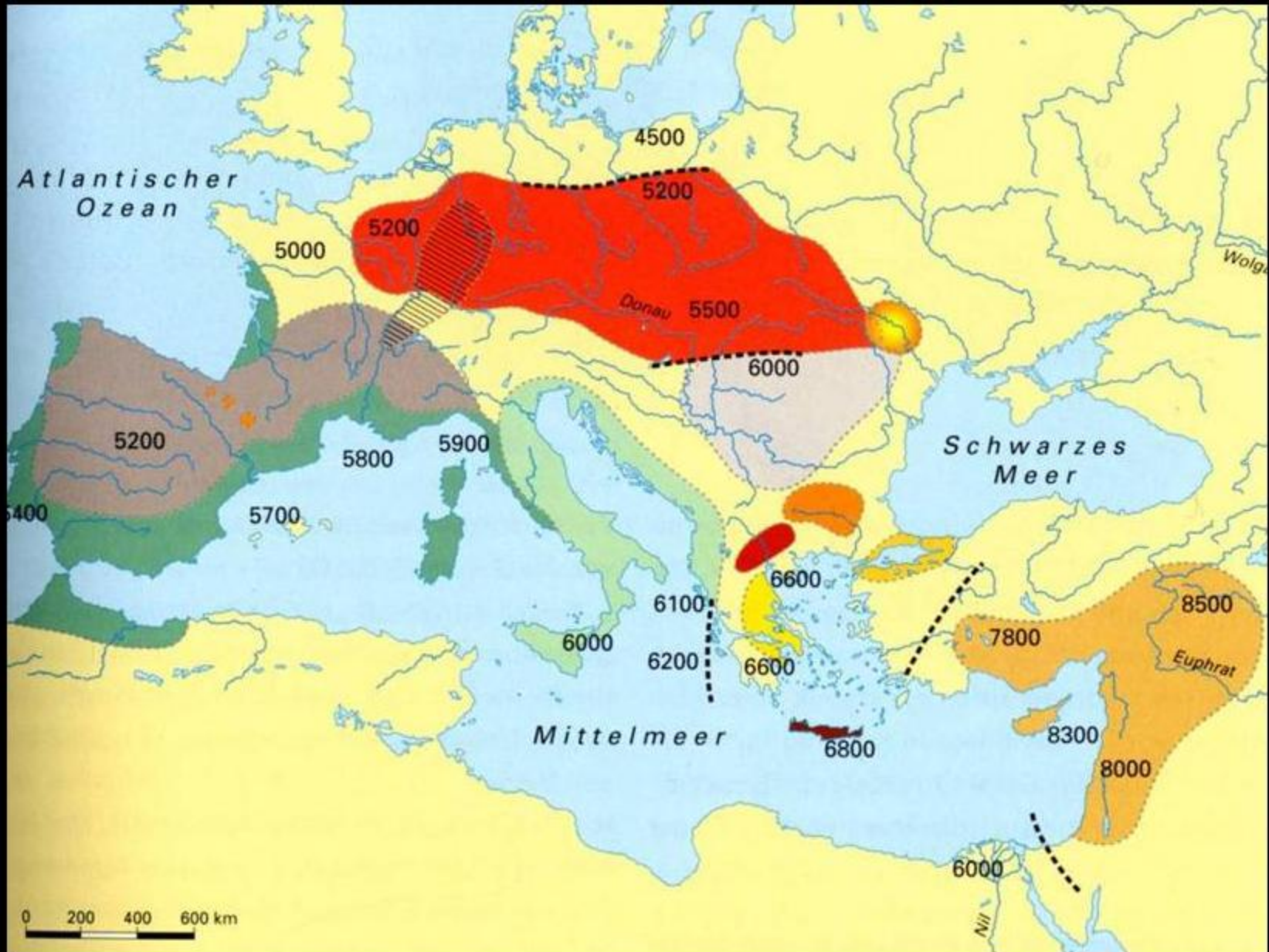
MITTELMEER

100 km





Geographical Extension of the Central Anatolian Steppe Neolithic



Delayed Adaption: Only around 6400 BC does the Neolithic Economy spread into W Anatolia and beyond

- Early spread of a “Near Eastern Type” Neolithic into the Central Anatolian Plain
- Establishment of a conservative and long-lived steppe mode in an island-like setting
- Delayed emergence of a different variety of food-producing economies in the neighbouring regions
- Fully dependent on domesticates
- This is the mode in which the Neolithic eventually spreads onwards
- Continued co-existence of the two models over several millennia
- Modern terminology is a pure convention (Aceramic Neolithic, Pottery Neolithic, Early Chalcolithic)
- In reality, there is pronounced continuity over the whole time span.

