Temples of gobekli tepe essay

The site features three main stereographic levels belonging to the Neolithic Age, where its oldest layer of Level Ill displays mostly oval buildings about the size of 15 m x 10 m incorporating at least two circular walls built around the structure, often also featuring a bilaterally wintertime T-shaped monoliths arranged in the perimeter with n, vow larger monoliths nearing the central area. Layer Oil's age was dated with radiocarbon dating going as far back to 10, 000 B.

C. E when people were still living as hunter gatherers except in the Near East, particularly in the Fertile Crescent region where people started to settle down in permanent domestic areas and started the domestication of animals and plant produces (Schmidt 2010). Klaus Schmidt (2006) and his report on the site stated that two of the buildings feature prodigious stone entranceway or stones as he called it, acing toward the south or southeast. However, it is difficult to assess that if the buildings from this level were constructed and utilized at around the same time or that they are built at different times during the course of the Early Neolithic. The next level dates back to 7500 BC, exhibiting smaller and more rectangular buildings of 5 m x 3 m in size and featuring finely constructed terrazzo floors, sometimes exhibiting one or two generally smaller T pillars that are mostly undecorated (Schmidt 2006).

Banning (201 1) also pointed out that the ones without the pillars sometimes show support rejections built against it from the walls or stone benches. Layer III of the site features a series of sanctuaries that differs from a settlement, featuring a more rectangular shape than the previous layer as we can see in figure 3 (Schmidt 2006, 2010). Another part of the second

level, which we will refer to it as Level BIB, is assumed to be the transition between the two Neolithic levels that has an egg shaped structure with the absence of monoliths (Schmidt 2006). Details in Level Ill and Level III such as limestone pillars are finely constructed and displayed, with sculpted images of foxes, makes, scorpions, boars, ducks, and others animals adorning the surfaces of the pillars particularly on Level Ill. The number of pillars is estimated to be around 200 to 300, in which 43 of them have been exposed, enabling them to be investigated thoroughly (Yielder and Gates 2007).

The height of the pillars situated in the third level ranges at about 2 m to 3. 5 m, some reaching up to 5 m in height while those located in the second level only reaches to about 1. To 2 m high (Banning 2006).

The weights of the pillars were able to be calculated and estimated through the height and their specific respective revelation pull by Schmidt (2006), all of them ranging between 2. 5 to 10. 8 metric tons with a few exceptions weighing around 740 to 800 keg as elaborated by Banning (2011). Banging’s report also indicated that the buildings were unroofed and the pillars are nonstructural, having marks and small dents on the surface that are conceivably not expected to be noticeable. Klaus Schmidt concentrated on its complex sacred enclosures in the first decade of his excavation, where four has been fully investigated and 20 more was revealed through a geophysical survey executed in 2005 (Yielder and Gates 2007). The elements found in G¶beaklike Tepee, as such the similarity Of arrangements, planning, masonry, and decoration with the elements at another significant Turkish site of Nevada Coir, one can infer that these factors can be

recognized as their own regional style when it comes to designing ritual spaces.

The fourth enclosure’s backfill layer has been radiocarbon dated to around 7600 to 7200 B. C. E and the base dating back to 8240 to 7780 B. C. E.

As for tools, flint tools were most probably used to cut limestone blocks and evidence of possible utilization of wooden levers and wedges are certain in cost parts to split blocks from the surrounding bedrock. The pillars are made from hard crystalline limestone blocks, which are the most durable materials from the site. The people back then would need very high quality limestone to achieve monoliths of great sizes that are very limited even in their time.