



Unit 3: Göbekli Tepe

Teacher edition · with answer keys

In this packet

Objectives

- I can say where and when Göbekli Tepe was built, and how old it is compared with Greece and Rome.
- I can describe the T-pillars, the enclosures and the animal carvings.
- I can explain how hunter-gatherers could cut and move huge stones without metal tools.
- I can tell evidence from a guess, and explain why archaeologists changed their minds about Göbekli Tepe.

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Evidence or Guess? 证据还是猜测?

WORD BANK

Archaeology: archaeologist · excavation · artifact · evidence

Göbekli Tepe: T-pillar · enclosure · relief · hunter-gatherer

1. Evidence or guess?

Evidence 证据 is something archaeologists found and can check. A guess is an idea about what it means. Write each letter in the right column.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. The tallest pillars are 5.5 m high. | F. The builders carved dangerous animals to show they were brave. |
| B. The pillars show the builders' gods. | G. Gazelle bones were found in the rubbish. |
| C. Archaeologists found more than 7,000 grinding stones. | H. It was the world's first temple. |
| D. Nobody ever lived on the hill. | I. There are tanks cut in the rock to collect rainwater. |
| E. A fox is carved on a pillar in Enclosure D. | J. People came from far away for big feasts. |

Evidence 证据

Guess 猜测

2. Put them in order

Number from 1 (oldest) to 5 (newest).

- ☐ The Colosseum is finished in Rome
- ☐ Göbekli Tepe is built
- ☐ The Parthenon is built in Athens
- ☐ The Great Pyramid is built in Egypt
- ☐ Rome becomes a republic



3. Explain the change

At first, archaeologists said Göbekli Tepe was a temple where nobody lived. Now most think people lived there too. What new evidence changed their minds? Name **two** things.

Archaeologists changed their minds because they found ...

**✓ ANSWER KEY**

- 1.** Evidence: A, C, E, G, I. Guess: B, D, F, H, J. (D was the first team's idea; the houses and water tanks found later count against it.)
- 2.** 1 Göbekli Tepe (about 9500 BC); 2 the Great Pyramid (about 2560 BC); 3 Rome becomes a republic (509 BC); 4 the Parthenon (447–432 BC); 5 the Colosseum (AD 80).
- 3.** Any two of: remains of houses; rainwater tanks (cisterns) holding at least 150,000 liters; thousands of grinding stones and tools for preparing food every day. Strong answers say *why* it matters: people need water and food where they live.



Animals in Stone Fact Cards 石头上的动物

The builders of Göbekli Tepe carved animals on their pillars as **reliefs** 浮雕. Almost all are **wild** animals, and many are dangerous. Here are six of them.

FOX 狐狸

One of the most common animals at Göbekli Tepe. One of the two giant pillars in Enclosure D seems to wear a fox skin on its belt. 🦊

WILD BOAR 野猪

A wild pig with sharp tusks. Many boars are carved in Enclosure C, and there is a boar statue too. 🐷

SNAKE 蛇

Often carved in groups, sliding down a pillar, head first. 🐍

VULTURE 秃鹫

A big bird that eats dead animals. Pillar 43 in Enclosure D is called the “Vulture Stone”. 🦅

AUROCHS 原牛

Wild cattle, much bigger and stronger than cows today. Cows come from aurochs. The last aurochs died in 1627. 🐂

SCORPION 蝎子

A small animal with a stinger in its tail. Scorpions, spiders and insects are carved on several pillars. 🦏

Think about it

The builders hunted gazelle every year, but gazelles are rare in the carvings. Why do you think they carved dangerous animals instead?

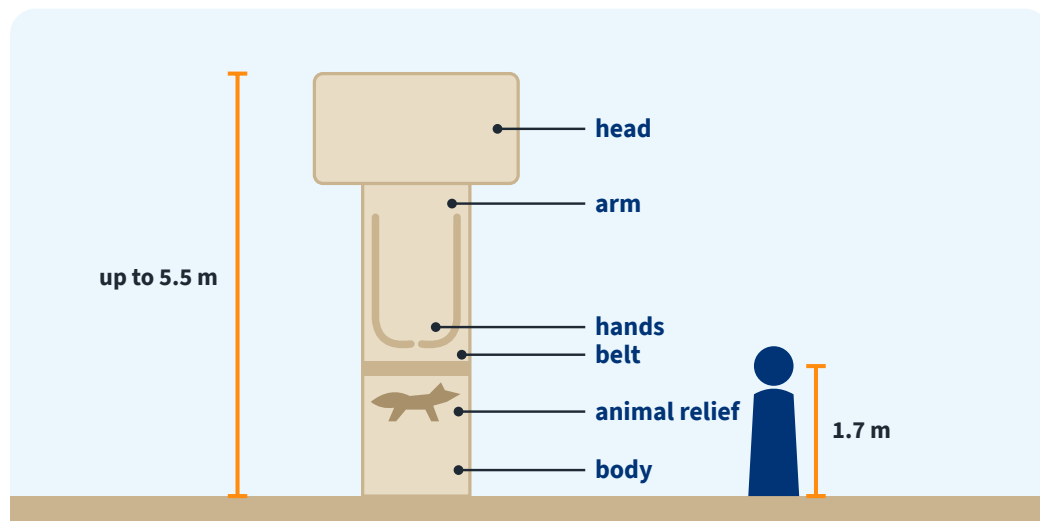
✓ TEACHER NOTES

There is no agreed answer: this is a question of interpretation, not evidence. Ideas students may offer: the animals were protectors or symbols of groups (like team mascots), they appeared in stories or myths, they stood for danger and death, or they showed power. Praise answers that say “maybe” and point to something they can see on the pillars.



Design Challenge: Carve a T-Pillar 设计 T 形石柱

The builders of Göbekli Tepe carved each **T-pillar** T 形石柱 to look like a person, with animals on it. Now design a pillar for **our class**.



1. Plan

- ☐ Draw the **head** (the top of the T) and the **body**
- ☐ Add **arms** down the sides and **hands** that meet in front
- ☐ Add a **belt**
- ☐ Add **two or three animals** as reliefs. Choose animals that say something about our class.

2. Draw your pillar

Draw the side view. Label: **head**, **body**, **arms**, **hands**, **belt** and each **animal**.

MY T-PILLAR, SIDE VIEW



3. Explain

a. Which animals did you choose, and what do they say about our class?

b. You have no metal and no machines. How will you cut your pillar out of the **quarry** 采石场? (Think: flint, natural layers in the rock.)

c. Your pillar weighs 10 tonnes. How will you move it 500 m to the building, and how many people do you need?

✓ ANSWER KEY

a. Any animal with a reason. **b.** Cut grooves around the pillar shape with flint picks, down to a natural crack between rock layers, then lift it out with wooden beams and wedges. **c.** Ropes, wooden rollers or a sledge, a smooth or wet track, levers, ramps. Recent tests suggest about 7 to 14 people with ropes could move a pillar; accept any reasoned number.