

PRIMARY SOURCE 2

2.2 a.b.c.d: Early Settlements, Pages 10 & 11

There are several factors that shaped the layout of each settlement.

1. **Catal Hoyuk's** most defining attributes was its inhabitants' gradual, continuous building and rebuilding of their houses. These houses were very important to all aspects of their lives; material, social and ritual. The settlements were roughly rectangular and closely built together with no street in-between. Instead, people moved around on roofs and accessed their homes down a wooden ladder via an opening on the ceiling. All the houses found at Catal Hoyuk are different in shape and size, yet most follow a general layout. While, **Mohenjo Daro** was built to collect, preserve, study, and exhibit records of cultural history . On the other hand, **A Temple Ziggurats** were ancient towering, stepped structures built in the ancient Mesopotamian valley and Western Iranian plateau, having the form of a terraced step pyramid of successively receding stories or level. They were made of mud-brick that appear to have served as temples of the ancient gods of Mesopotamia. Ziggurat bases were square or rectangular. Their walls were sloping. The Ziggurat was built in honor of the main god of the city. Lastly, **Togolok 21** was one of the Marigiana region that quickly became and remained one of the richest oases in central Asia. It believes that immigrants built it, they might have escaped from military conflict that raged periodically across the Iranian plateau. Togolok structure has been extensively excavated. It has impressive fortification walls, gates and buttresses. It is not clear why one structure is identified as a temple and another as a palace. The Togolok settlement resembles the Qila. The people of the BMAC culture were very proficient at working in a variety of metals including bronze, copper, silver and gold. This is attested through the many metal artefacts found throughout the sites.

The culture of the people was the major concern. Basically, the settlement was built to fit the people's needs. Also the lifestyle of the people or societies affected how these settlements were constructed. Finally, each settlement was built in a different country ,

different shape and size and I believe for different reasons. I also believe that these settlements have changed over time because the world is more advanced.

2. The pictures don't tell me much about these buildings. Just looking at the reconstruction, it doesn't tell us who was the ideal person behind these settlements. I want to know if these settlements were built for cultural purposes or educational purposes?