Compare of Neolithic Architecture between Lake Urmia and Lake Van in Turkey

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Abstract

In the Neolithic Age, significant changes were happened, so that these developments seen in architecture, pottery, burial, economics, and trade of Neolithic sites. One of the most important developments of this period is sedentary, which is the main factor in the formation and development of the Neolithic Age Northwest of Iran, and Southeast Minor Asia is geographically close to each other. Both regions have the flourishing of Neolithic cultures, which is the importance of archaeology. The purpose of this study is analysis compare Neolithic architecture between Lake Urmia and Lake Van. This research used fieldwork and library methods. The Neolithic sites in the Northwest of Iran have done studied by fieldwork method. Finally, according to the information collected comparative - analytical comparison of the architecture of Lake Urmia and Lake Van in the Neolithic Age. Also, similarities and differences between the two areas have done described. The results show that due to the proximity of two areas geographically and the existence of obsidian ores around Lake Van and according to the many tools obtained from both regions, both regions had commercial-cultural relations with each other in the Neolithic Age. This connection probably significantly impacted the similarity of the architecture discovered in both areas. The evidence shows that most similar architecture between the Haji Firuz and Yank Tepe in the Lake Urmia and with Cayonu Tepe, Hacilar Tepe, and Catalhuyuk in the Lake Van, and another important issue is discovering a Neolithic temple in Haji Firuz site with a wall painting.

Keywords: Neolithic, Architecture, Lake Urmia, Lake Van.

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