

Leopard Stamp



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Bone



Bone



Bone



Bone



Human Figurine



Human Figurine



Human Figurine



Human Figurine



Animal Figurine



Animal Figurine



Animal Figurine



Animal Figurine



Hand Stamp



Hand Stamp



Hand Stamp



Hand Stamp



Horse Figurine



Horse Figurine



Horse Figurine



Horse Figurine



Flint



Flint



Flint



Flint



Pot



Pot



Pot



Pot



Mudbrick



Mudbrick



Mudbrick



Mudbrick



Clay Ball



Clay Ball



Clay Ball



Clay Ball



Leopard Stamp

Images of leopards, or people wearing what look like leopard skins, are common in Çatalhöyük. Leopard bones are rarely found on the site. Stamps might have been used to create leopard prints on clothing. You might be able to see some of these prints on paintings of people in Çatalhöyük's homes.



Bone

Bones were buried under the beds in Çatalhöyük's homes. Some may have been removed and shared between buildings. They might have even been added as decoration in homes.



Human Figurine

This figurine is anthropomorphic, which means it looks like a person. Can you make out its human features? It might have been used in activities like storytelling.



Animal Figurine

This figurine is probably a bull. Bulls' skulls and horns were placed on walls, in benches, and next to doors as decoration. The dangerous parts of animals like teeth or horns might have been brought into houses to remember important events or hunters.



Hand Stamp



This is a clay stamp of a hand. Stamps were used to decorate cloth and possibly even skin. They have also been found in graves as grave goods for the dead.

Horse Figurine



This figurine is of a horse. It seems to have many 'stab' marks on its body. These marks might represent the act of killing of the animal.

Flint

This is a flint blade. The real artefact (which is safely stored in Turkey) is almost 13 cm long and was found in a grave. Flint was not common in the local environment. People would have travelled long distances to get it to the site.



Pot

Like today, pots were used for cooking in Çatalhöyük. Pots replaced the heated clay balls that were used in earlier periods. Cooking with pots was easier than using clay balls and allowed Çatalhöyükians to spend more time doing other tasks.



Çatalhöyük was a town of mudbrick houses. In the earliest periods of the site's history the mud bricks were very long – often over 1 metre in length! Over time the bricks became smaller and more efficient, similar to the ones used today.



Clay balls were an important cooking tool in early Çatalhöyük. After being heated, they may have been put in baskets to cook food. They are often found near ovens in large groups known as 'caches'. Finding such a large number of clay balls at the site shows how important these items were to everyday life at Çatalhöyük.

