FAQs

Explain the significance of Gobekli Tepe.

Göbekli Tepe is a series of mainly circular and oval-shaped structures set on the top of a hill. There is archeological proof that these installations were not used for domestic use, but predominantly for ritual or religious purposes. Subsequently it became apparent that Gobekli Tepe consists of not only one, but many of such Stone Age temples.

Each T-shaped pillar varies between 40 to 60 tons, leaving us wonder how on earth they accomplished such a monumental feat. In a time when even simple hand tools were hard to come by, how did they get these stone blocks there, and how did they erect them? With no settlement or society to speak of, with farming still a far cry away, in a world of only roaming hunter-gatherers, the complexity and developed blueprints of these temples represented another enigma.

What is Mortise and Tenon joints?

The mortise and tenon joint has been used for thousands of years by woodworkers around the world to join pieces of wood, mainly when the adjoining pieces connect at an angle of 90°. In its basic form it is both simple and strong

State the features and advantages of Monolithic structures? Also name few examples.

Features:

- Top down approach- start your building from above for two reasons.

a. Cultural (not to step on the carved area to build the rest)

b. No room/ place to stand and construct if carved from bottom.

- And Easy to construct.

Advantages:

- No need to hunt for material
- More structurally stable
- No complex calculation required
- Material inventory cost is less
- Stronger than regular construction because of homogeneity.

State the advantages of trabeated structures over Monolithic structures.

Advantages:

- Not restricted to the geographical location where material is available.
- Not restricted to the size of stone available.
- Monolithic architecture was a high form of sculpture which required skilled artisans.
- Gave birth to complex structures like arches, vaults,domes, flying buttresses etc

What are Trabeated structures and explain the process of load transfer.

In architecture, post and lintel (also called prop and lintel or a trabeated system) is a building system where strong horizontal elements are held up by strong vertical elements with large spaces between them.

The invention of load transfer from one material to another was first made in this type of construction**.**The load of lintel is divided and distributed to the post and then the load is being carried down to the ground through the post.