Abstract

There are three important revolutions that have changed the course of history in terms of the science of gastronomy. The first one is the cognitive characteristic of human species that began with Homo Sapiens approximately 70 thousand years ago. The second one is the Agricultural Revolution initiated by “Homo Sapiens” 12 thousand years ago. The third revolution is the scientific revolution that began 5 thousand years ago. In addition to them, the fourth revolution was experienced in Göbeklitepe. It was found out that gastronomy first emerged in Göbeklitepe in the 10th millennium BC. This most important discovery shedding light on the beginning of gastronomy in Anatolia consists of religious places in which feasts were held 10 thousand years BC that were found in the archaeological excavations conducted in Göbeklitepe in Urfa province which is called the zero point of time. Hunter-gatherer human bones and the remains of food that were understood to be offered for feasts were found in these places. According to the findings discovered, it was found out that mankind was about to move from a hunter-gatherer lifestyle to settled life and agriculture in Göbeklitepe during the Neolithic period. In our article, as a result of the investigations carried out in Göbeklitepe which is dated to the 10th millennium BC, it was determined that the people created cult structures and had a culture for religious purposes during the early Neolithic period and that they held feasts in which they offered foods while performing these cultures. This connection between culture and food tells us about the emergence of gastronomy.

Keywords: Göbeklitepe, Neolithic period Gastronomy, Gastronomy