



4,000-year-old Temple in Peru

[Source: Tol](#)

A team of archaeologists has unearthed a **4,000-year-old ceremonial temple** buried in a sand dune in Zana, Lambayeque region, northern [Peru](#), near the Pacific Ocean revealing skeletal remains that suggest offerings for ancient religious rituals.

- **Skeletal remains of three adults were found within the multi-story structure.** One of the remains was accompanied by offerings and possibly wrapped in linen or clothing.
- A high-relief drawing on one temple wall depicts a mythological figure with a human body and a bird's head, predating the **pre-Hispanic Chavin culture**.
 - The **Chavín civilization developed** in the northern **Andean highlands** of Peru between 900-250 BCE. It was located in the Mosna Valley , where the Mosna and Huachecsa rivers merge. It is now a [UNESCO World Heritage site \(Chavin de Huantar\)](#).
- Nearby excavations revealed another temple belonging to the **late Moche culture**, dating back about 1,400 years.
 - The **Moche culture, also known as the Mochica culture**, thrived on the northern coast of Peru between roughly 100 CE and 800 CE. Flourished in the river valleys along the arid north coast of Peru.
- **Northern Peru** is known for ancient ceremonial complexes like the **Sacred City of Caral (5,000 years old)**.
 - Peru's most prominent archaeological site is the **Incan citadel Machu Picchu**, built in the mid-15th century.

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MAJOR CIVILISATIONS OF THE WORLD

MESOPOTAMIA, 4000-3500 BC

- ↳ Modern-day Iraq and parts of **Iran, Syria, Kuwait, and Turkey**, between **Tigris** and **Euphrates Rivers**
- ↳ Known as **Fertile Crescent/Cradle of civilization**
- ↳ Diverse collection of cultures bound by their script, gods, and views on women
- ↳ **Highly esteemed education system** (law, medicine, and astrology, reflecting rich cultural and religious landscape)
- ↳ Both **men and women were involved in diverse occupations**
- ↳ **Cities built around ziggurats**, step-pyramid temples, honoured their patron deity
- ↳ Cities, made of **sun-dried brick**, were the world's first

ANCIENT EGYPT, 3100 BC

- ↳ Set along fertile **Nile River**
- ↳ Most known for **pyramids, tombs, and mausoleums** practice of mummification to prepare corpses for afterlife
- ↳ Left legacy of monumental writing and mathematics systems
- ↳ Civilization **ended in 332 BC** with Alexander the Great's conquest

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION, 3300 BC

- ↳ Located in modern-day **India, Afghanistan, and Pakistan**
- ↳ Relatively peaceful compared to other ancient civilizations, with little evidence of widespread warfare
- ↳ **Organised city planning**, complete with **uniform baked-brick homes**, a grid structure, and drainage, sewage, and water supply systems
- ↳ **Declined around 1800 BC**, actual reasons behind demise still debated (theories propose Aryan invasion or climatic & natural factors for decline)

ANCIENT CHINA, 2000 BC

- ↳ Protected by the Himalayan Mountains, Pacific Ocean, and Gobi Desert, and **situated between Yellow and Yangtze rivers**
- ↳ Flourished in isolation from invaders and other foreigners for centuries
- ↳ Generally divided into four dynasties—**Xia, Shang, Zhou, and Qin** - ancient China was ruled by a succession of emperors
- ↳ Credited with developing the **decimal system, abacus, and sundial**, as well as the **printing press**
- ↳ Mobilised populations to build massive infrastructure projects (like Egyptians)



Read more: [Discovery of Ancient Maya City](#)

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