Eisler believes that archeological findings over the last century have amassed compelling evidence to show religious and social changes in European and Middle Eastern societies due to a shift in the role of male and female gods. She believes Catal Huyuk, a Neolithic city from around 6,500 B.C.E, is a clear example of how the earlier European societies were. According to Eisler, what does the Catal Huyuk civilization reveal about the way people lived in those times? What does the evidence suggest about the role or view of the gods in that civilization compared to later ones?