

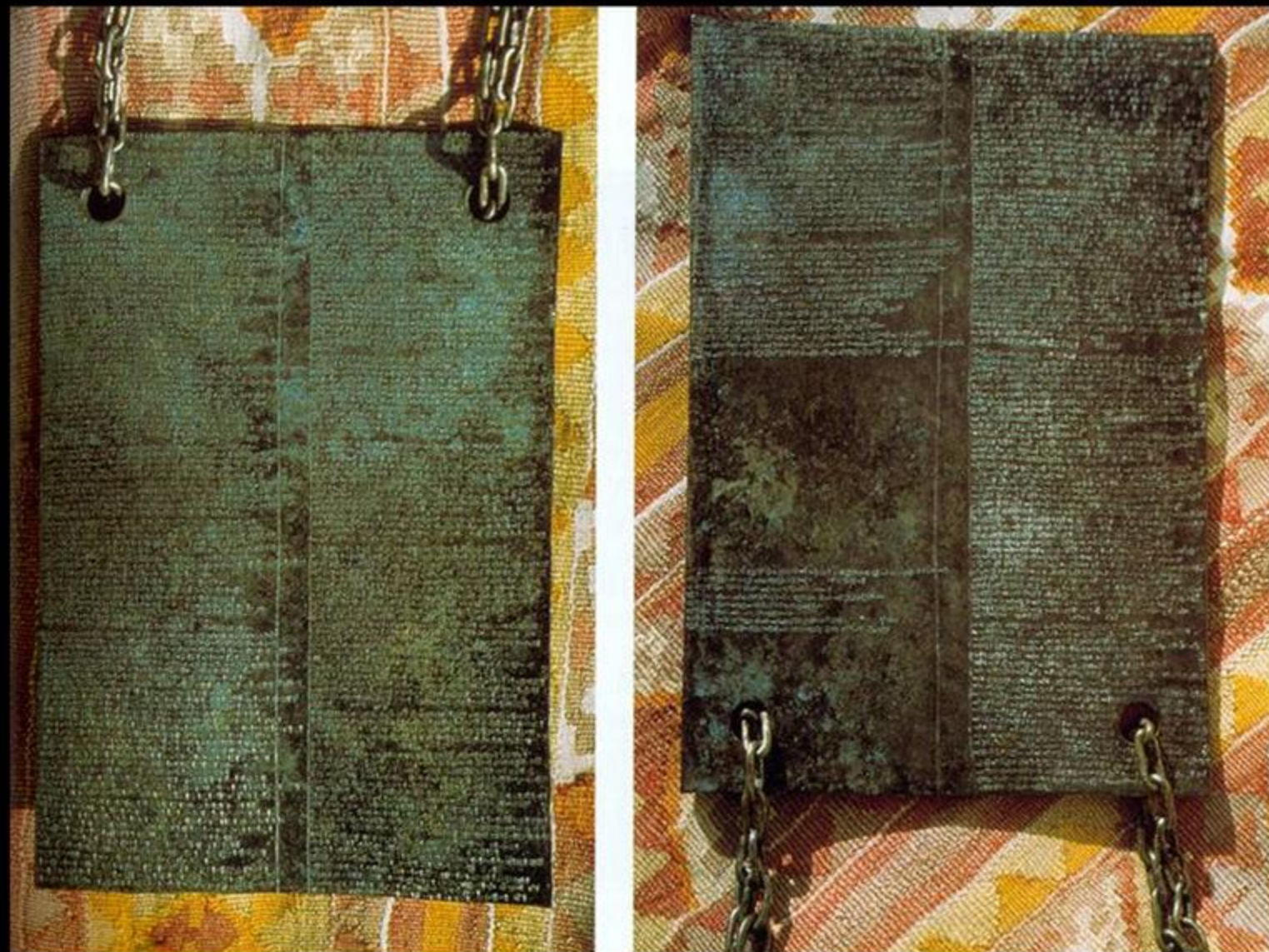
**The Collapse of the Hittite Empire  
and the Onset of the Dark Ages**

*Old Kingdom*

Labarna	-1650	
Hattusili I	1650-1620	(grandson?)
Mursili I	1620-1590	(grandson, adopted son)
Hantili I	1590-1560	(brother-in-law)
Zidanta I	1560-1525	(son-in-law)
Ammuna		(son)
Huzziya I		(brother of Ammuna's daughter-in-law)
Telipinu	1525-1500	(brother-in-law)
Alluwamna	1500-1400	(son-in-law)
Tahurwaili		(interloper)
Hantili II		(son of Alluwamna?)
Zidanta II		(son?)
Huzziya II		(son?)
Muwatalli I		(interloper)

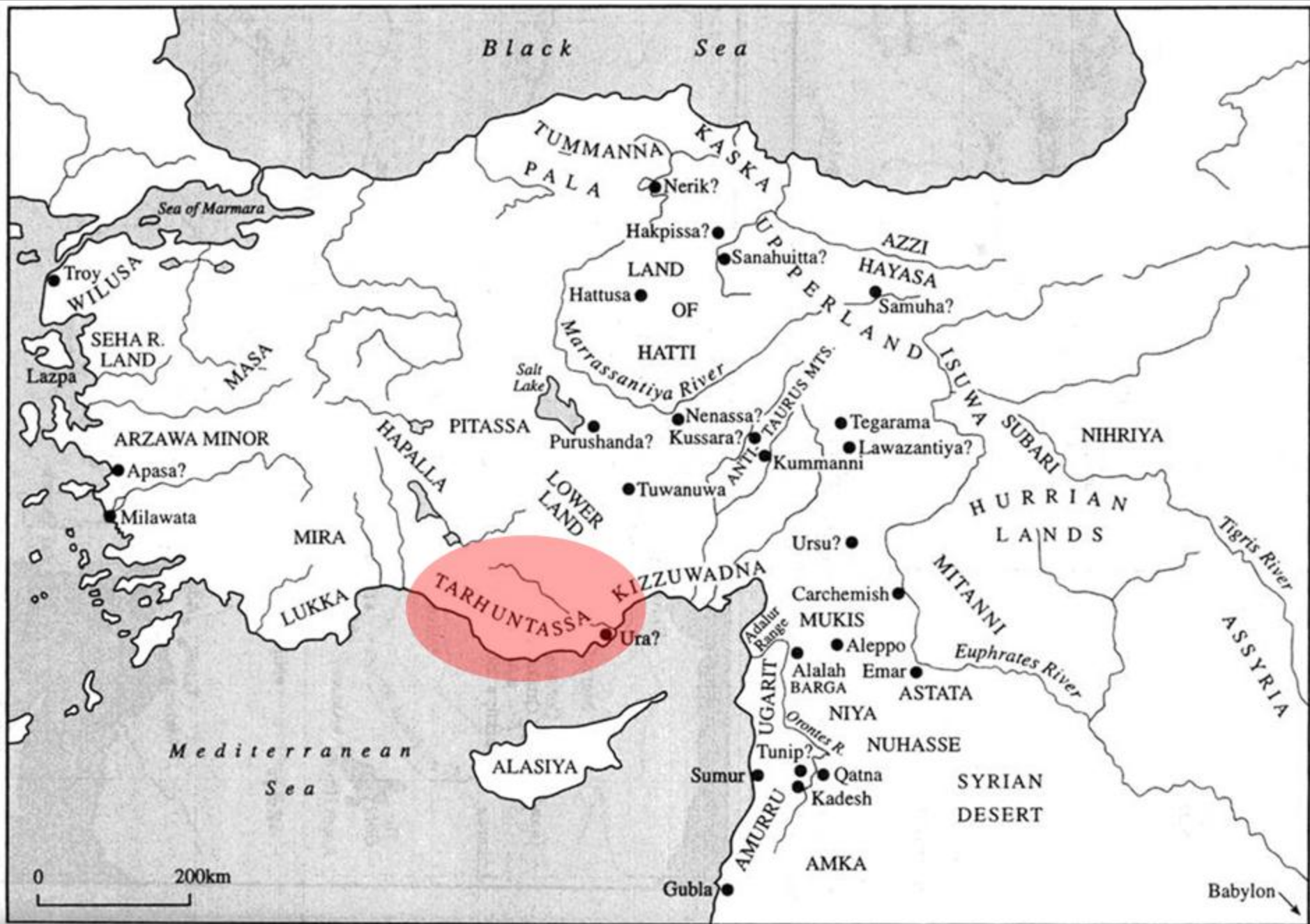
*New Kingdom*

Tudhaliya I/II	1400-1360 <sup>a</sup>	(grandson of Huzziya II?)
Arnuwanda I		(son-in-law, adopted son)
Hattusili II?		(son?)
Tudhaliya III	1360-1344	(son?)
Suppiluliuma I	1344-1322	(son)
Arnuwanda II	1322-1321	(son)
Mursili II	1321-1295	(brother)
Muwatalli II	1295-1272	(son)
Urhi-Tesub	1272-1267	(son)
Hattusili III	1267-1237	(uncle)
Tudhaliya IV	1237-1228	(son)
Kurunta	1228-1227	(cousin)
Tudhaliya IV <sup>b</sup>	1227-1209	(cousin)
Arnuwanda III	1209-1207	(son)
Suppiluliuma II	1207-	(brother)



**Bronze Tablet from Boğazköy-Hattuša**

**Treaty between Great King Tuthaliya IV and Kurunta, King of Tarhuntašša**

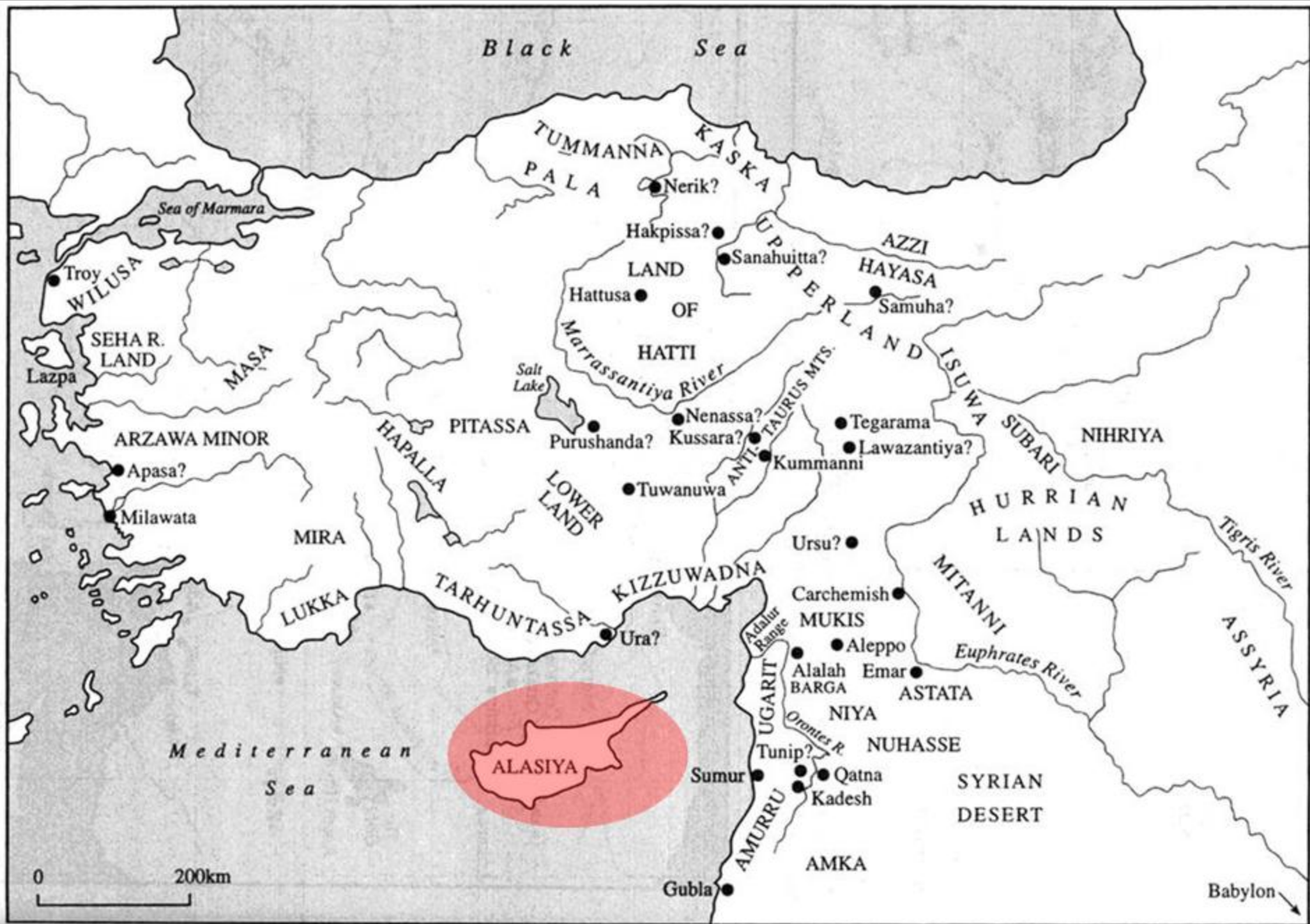


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Black Sea

Sea of Marmara

TUMMANNA  
KASKA  
PALA

Nerik?

Hakpissa?

Sanahuitta?

Hattusa

OF

HATTI

Marrassantiya River

Salt Lake

PITASSA

Purushanda?

Nenassa?

Kussara?

Tuwanuwa

Tegarama

Lawazantiya?

Kummanni

Ursu?

Carchemish

MUKIS

Aleppo

Alalah

BARGA

NIYA

Tunip?

Qatna

Kadesh

AMURRU

AMKA

Gubla

AZZI

HAYASA

Samuha?

UPPER LAND

ISUWA

SUBARI

HURRIAN

LANDS

MITANNI

ASTATA

NUHASSE

SYRIAN

DESERT

ANTITaurus MTS.

Adalar Range

Orontes R.

Euphrates River

Tigris River

ASSYRIA

Babylon

Mediterranean Sea

0 200km

ALASIYA

- No sign of decline during the reign of Tuthaliya IV.
- Sealings in Boğazköy with name of a “Great King Kurunta”
- Bronze tablet with treaty between Tuthaliya and Kurunta made invalid
- Was there a coup made by Kurunta during the reign of Tuthaliya?
- Tuthaliyah must then regained kingship again.
- Is this a likely reconstruction?

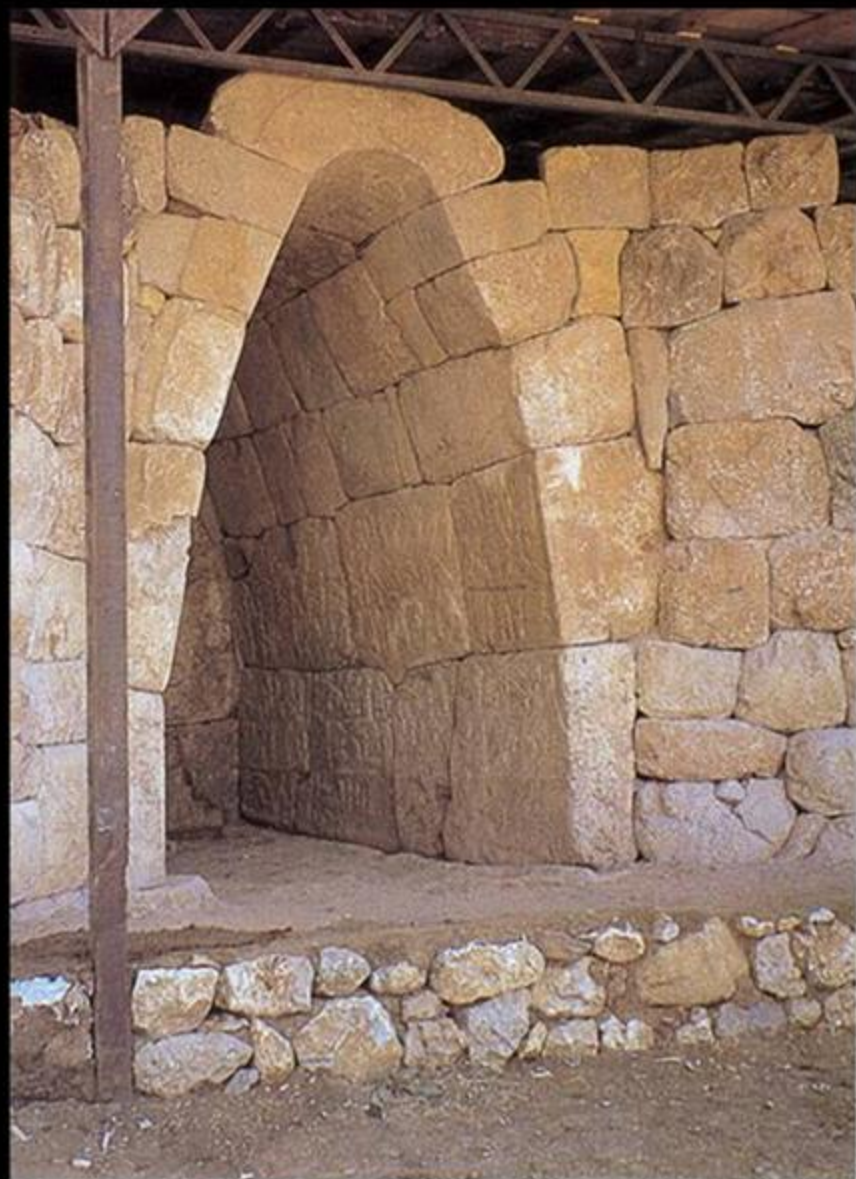
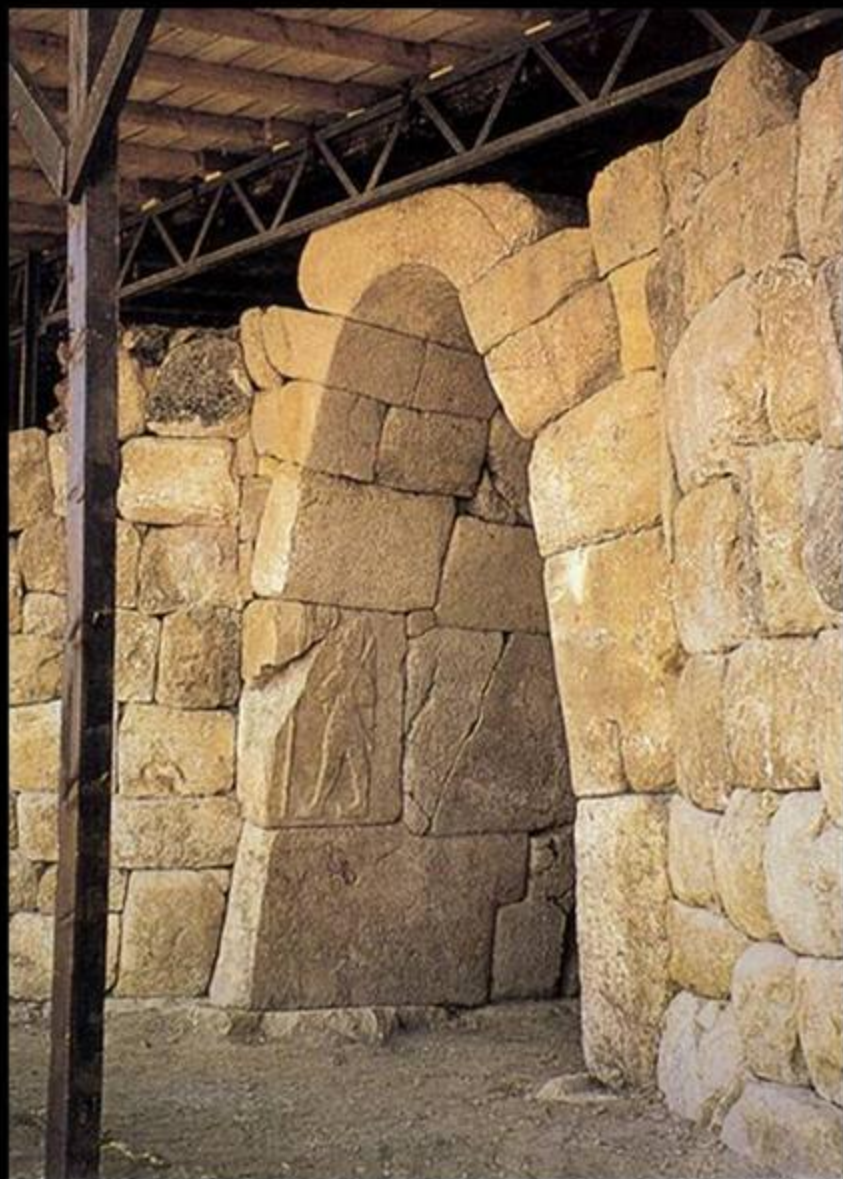
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**Boğazköy-Hattuša: Südburg Chamber 2 with relief and inscription of Šuppiluliuma II**

## Šuppiluliuma II re-conquers Cyprus/Alašiya

“My father [...] I mobilized and I, Šuppiluliuma, the Great King, immediately crossed the sea. The ships of Alašiya met me in the sea three times for battle, and I smote them; and I seized the ships and set fire to them in the sea. But when I arrived on dry land, the enemies from Alašiya came in multitude against me for battle.”



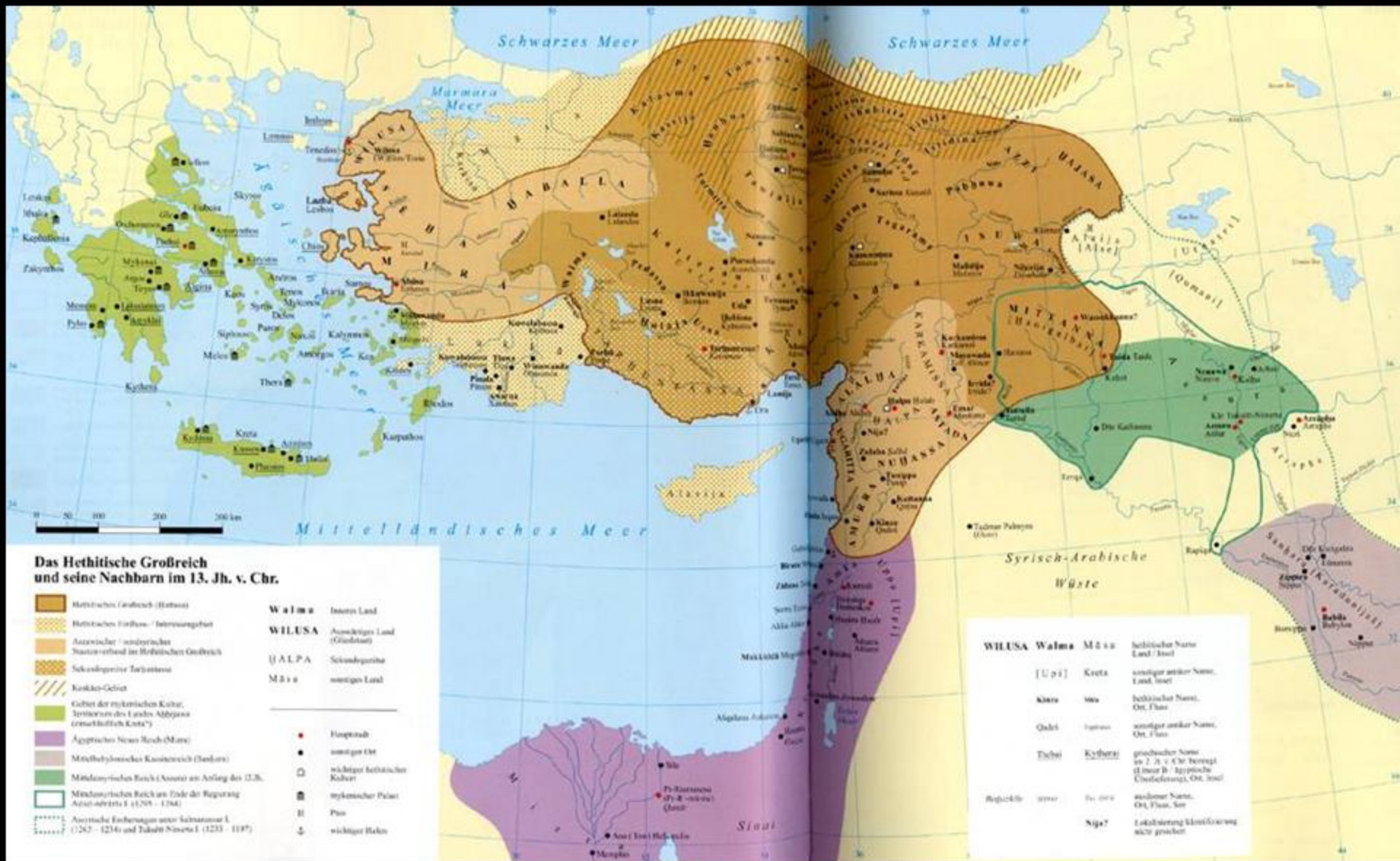
**Boğazköy-Hattuša: Südburg Chamber 2, relief showing Šuppiluliuma II**

## **The King of Ugarit asking assistance against Pirates from Alašiya in the Time of Šuppiluliuma II**

**“My father, behold, the enemy’s ships came (here); my cities were burned, and they did evil things in my country. Does not my father know that all my troops and chariots are in the Land of Hatti, and all my ships are in the Land of Lukka? ... Thus, the country is abandoned to itself. May my father know it: the seven ships of the enemy that came here inflicted much damage upon us.”**

## **Answer of the Viceroy of Karkemiš to the King of Ugarit on the Topic of imminent Pirate Attacks**

**“As for what you have written to me: ‘Ships of the enemy have been seen at sea!’ Well, you must remain firm. Indeed for your part, where are your troops, your chariots stationed? Are they not stationed near you? No? Behind the enemy, who press upon you? Surround your towns with ramparts. Have your troops and chariots enter there, and await the enemy with great resolution!”**



### Das Hethitische Großreich und seine Nachbarn im 13. Jh. v. Chr.

- Hethitisches Großreich (Hattusa)
  - Hethitisches Vorder- / Hinterland
  - Anatolischer / indoeuropäischer Stammverband im Hethitischen Großreich
  - Sekundärgriechische Tartarier
  - Karisches Gebiet
  - Gebiet der mikaischen Kultur, Zentralraum des Landes Abgajana (südlich von Karta)
  - Ägyptisches Neues Reich (Mare)
  - Mittelbronzezeitliches Kassitenreich (Landan)
  - Mittelmännisches Reich (Assur) am Anfang des 13. Jh.
  - Mittelmännisches Reich am Ende der Regierung Assur-uballit I (1235 - 1234)
  - Assyrische Eroberungen unter Salmanassar I (1232 - 1234) und Tukulti-Ninurta I (1231 - 1197)
- 
- Hauptstadt
  - sonstiger Ort
  - wichtiger hethitischer Kultort
  - mykenischer Palast
  - Fluss
  - wichtiger Hafen

WILUSA	Walma	Missa	hethitischer Name	Land / Insel
[U]ri	Karta		sonstiger antiker Name, Land, Insel	
Alata	Alata		hethitischer Name, Ort, Fluss	
Qadil	Qadil		sonstiger antiker Name, Ort, Fluss	
Tibet	Kybera		griechischer Name im 7. u. 6. Jh. v. Chr. (Iliad B. Ägyptische Überlieferung), Ort, Insel	
Repaqala	repa	Re. 1012	sonstiger Name, Ort, Fluss, See	
	Niqa		Lebendigung Identifizierung nicht gegeben	



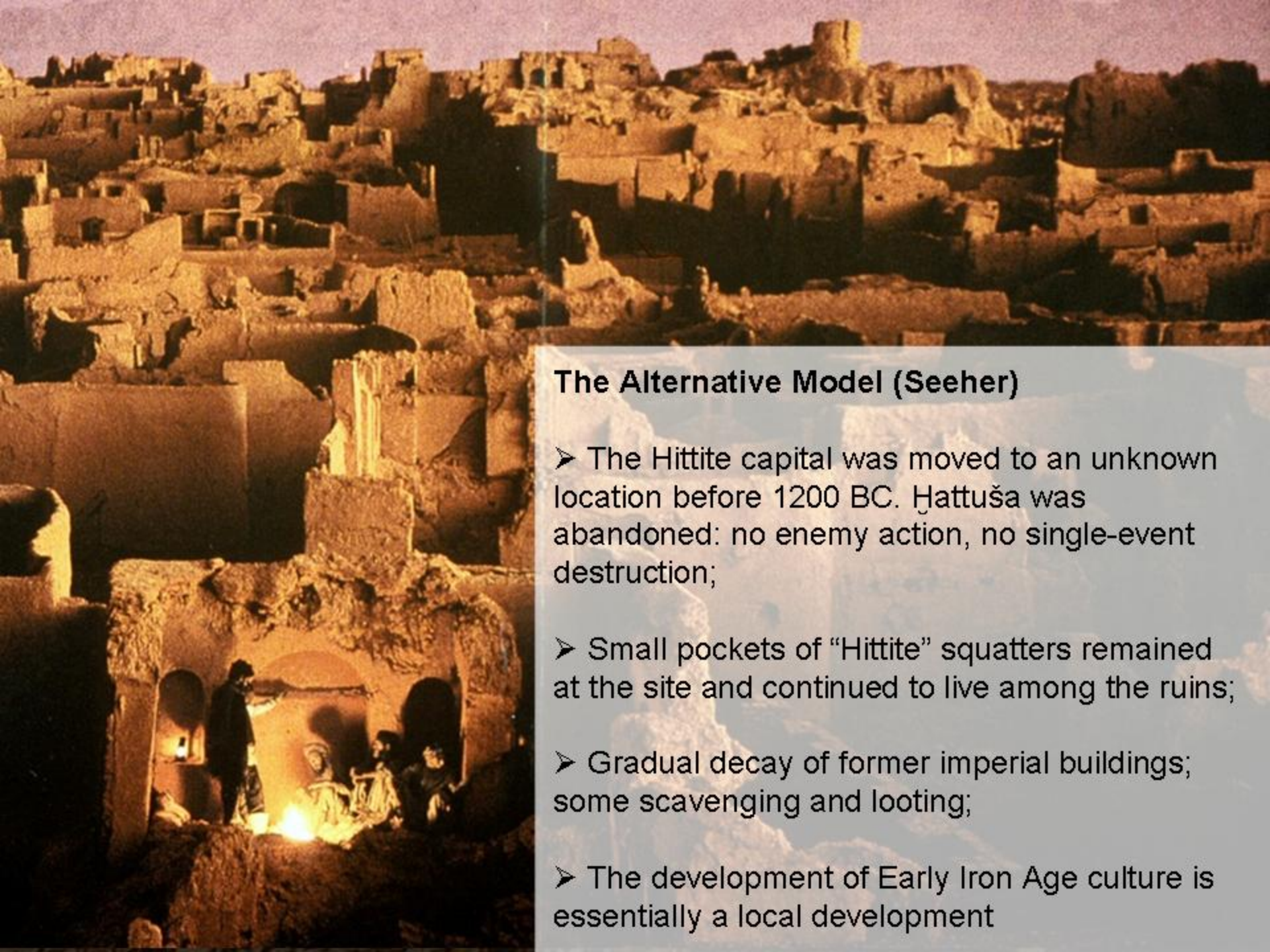
Hattuša – Destroyed or Abandoned?

# The Conventional Model (Bittel, Neve)

- Hattuša is attacked and sacked by an enemy (Kaška tribesmen?) shortly after 1200 BC
- Settlement gap in Central Anatolia
- New beginning through the intrusive Phrygian civilisation in the developed Iron Age







### The Alternative Model (Seeher)

- The Hittite capital was moved to an unknown location before 1200 BC. Hattusa was abandoned: no enemy action, no single-event destruction;
- Small pockets of “Hittite” squatters remained at the site and continued to live among the ruins;
- Gradual decay of former imperial buildings; some scavenging and looting;
- The development of Early Iron Age culture is essentially a local development

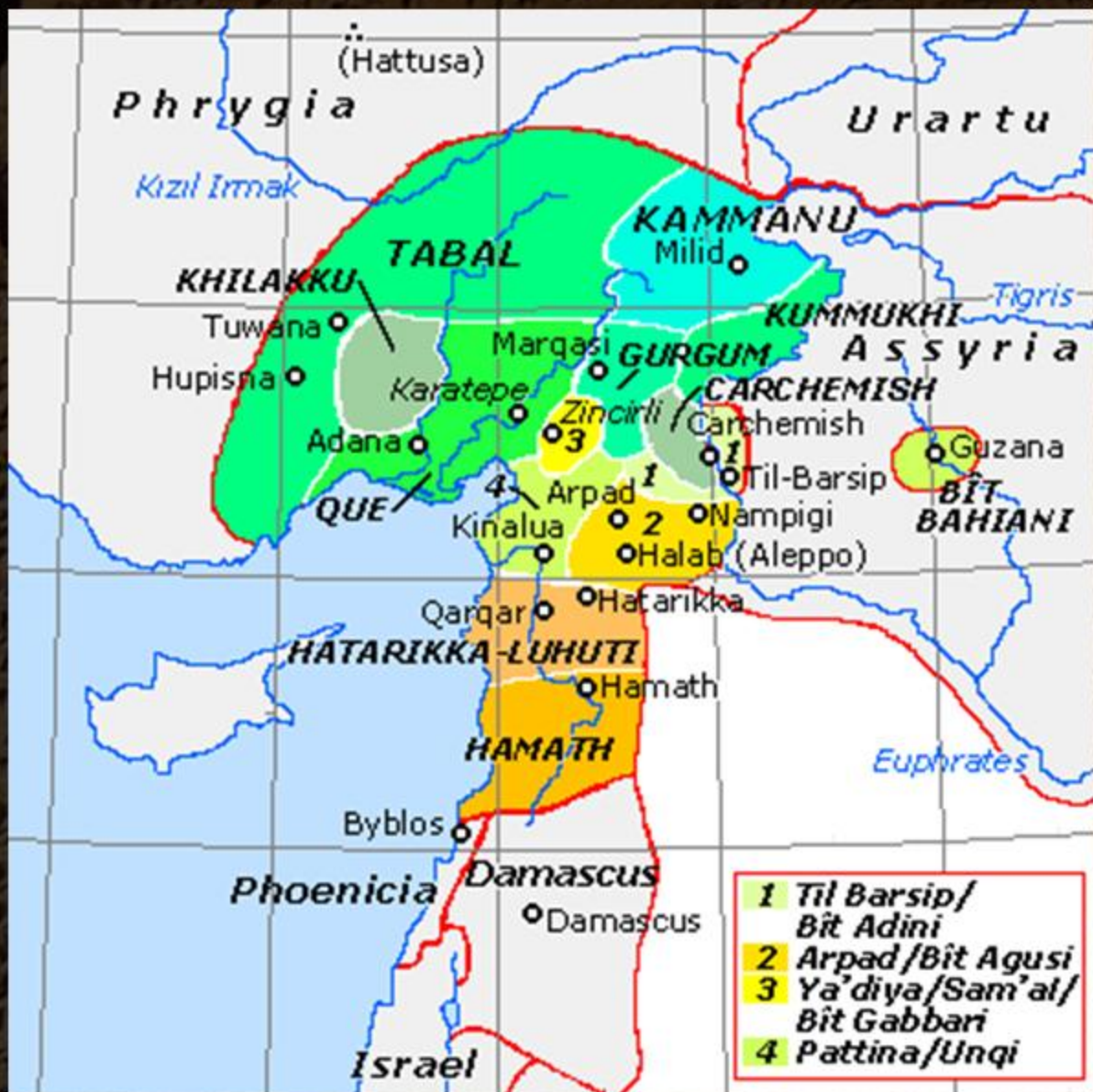


## Hittite Silo on Büyükkaya

A Dark Age (= Early Iron Age) Village Used the Dysfunctional Silo As Building Ground

→ Hittite Traditions Disappear within the First Half of the 12th cent. BC

# Syro-Hittite States of the Iron Age



## “Hatti” of the Iron Age

Karkamiš

Melid

(modern Malatya)

Kummuḥ

(classical Commagene)

Gurgum-Marquš

(modern Maraş)

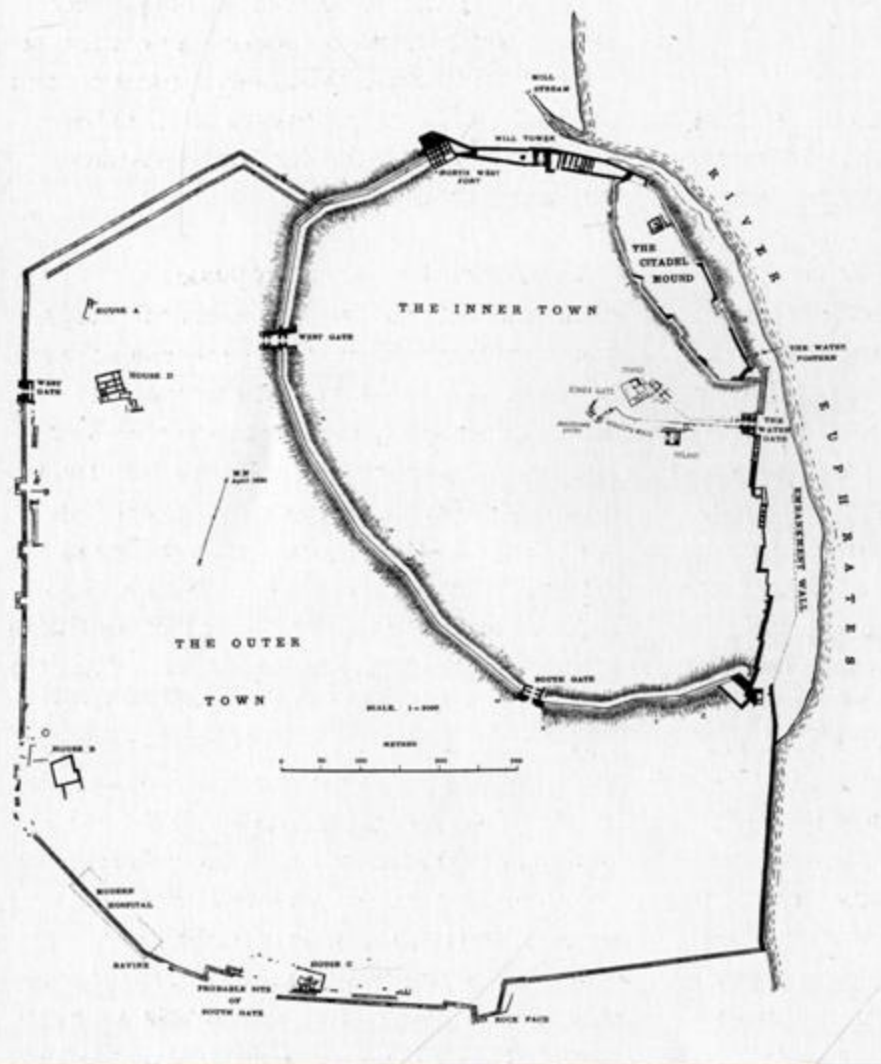
Hamath

(modern Hama)

Šam'al

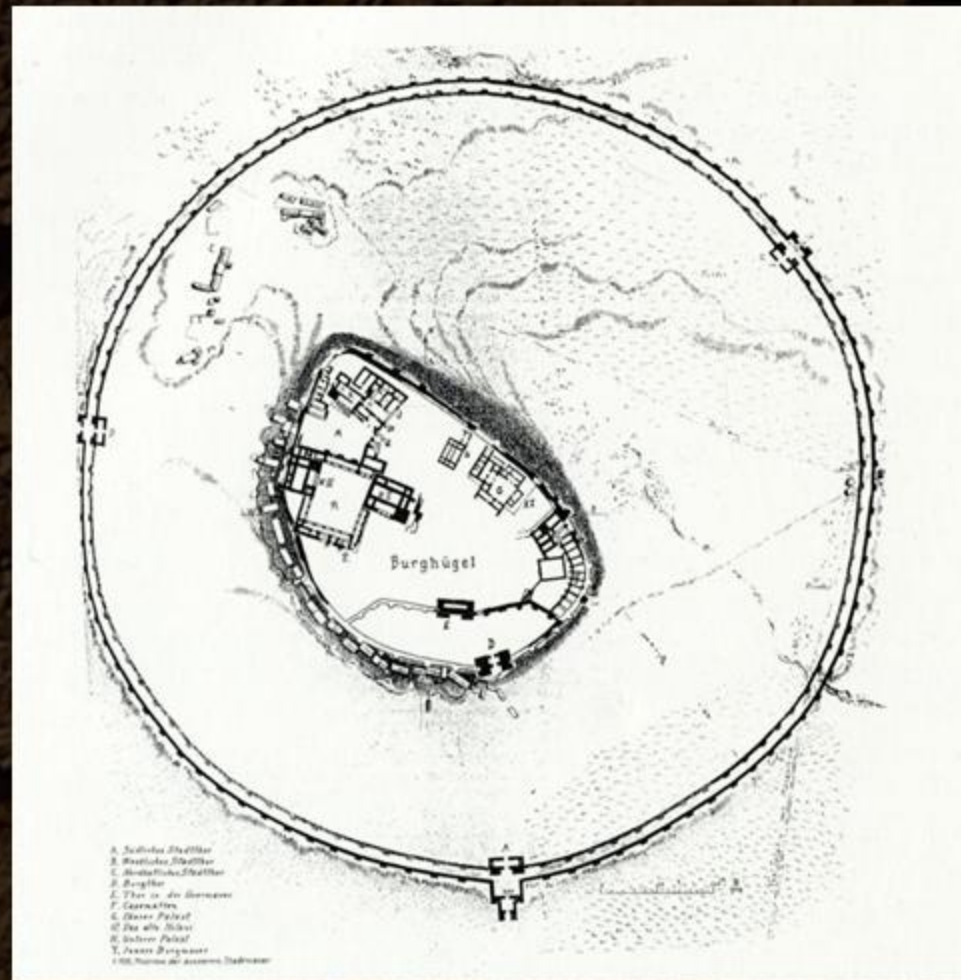
(Zincirli)

(...)



**Karkamiš**

**Syro-Hittite Cities**



**Šam'al (Zincirli)**



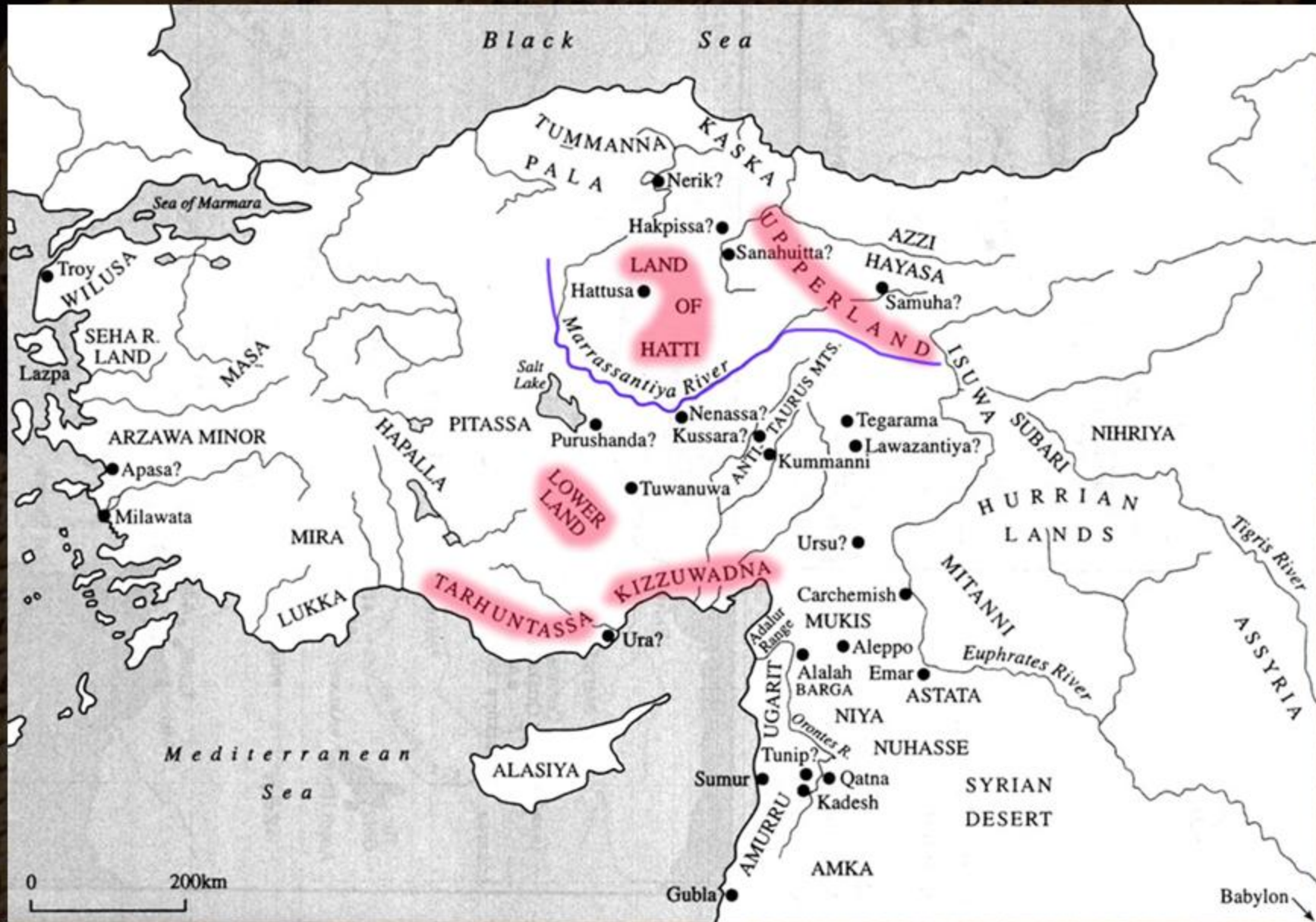




Syro-Hittite Iconography with Assyrian Roots







The Shear Plane of the Hittite Lands

## Central Aspects / Questions concerning Hittite Statehood in the 2<sup>nd</sup> mill. BC

- Strong Influence of the Anatolian Geography on all cultural development
- Late Beginning of Urban/Proto-Urban Developments in the Region
- Artificial aspects of a “Hittite Identity”
- How did early Hittite “Statehood” look like (especially before ca. 1500 BC)?
- How “Mesopotamian” was Central Anatolian society as a whole?
- How “Hittite” was Central Anatolian society as a whole?
- Existence of societal models different from the “Near Eastern” models (Aegean, Western Anatolian)
- Why did Central Anatolia develop in a different way?
- Full emulation of Eastern (= Northern Mesopotamian & Northern Syrian) cultural traits only during the Empire Period
- Increasing emphasis on an “Eastern” Ideology of Kingship
- Disintegration of the Hittite State along the “Shear Lines” already visible at its beginnings