



Hittite History

From the Rise of the Hittite State To The Empire Period

Timeline

- c. 1200 BC** **Collapse of Hittite Empire**
- c. 1259 BC** **Kadeš Treaty**
- c. 1274 BC** **Battle of Kadeš**
- c. 1400 BC** **Begin Empire Period**

- c. 1500 BC** **Begin of Re-Organisation of the Hittite Kingdom (Telipinu)**
- c. 1591 BC** **Sack of Babylon**
- c. 1650 BC** **Hattušili I (Begin of Old Kingdom)**

- c. 1750 BC** **Collapse of Assyrian Trade Colony Network**
- c. 1950 BC** **Establishment of Assyrian Trade Colony Network**

- c. 2500 BC** **Intensification of Competition Among EBA Polities**

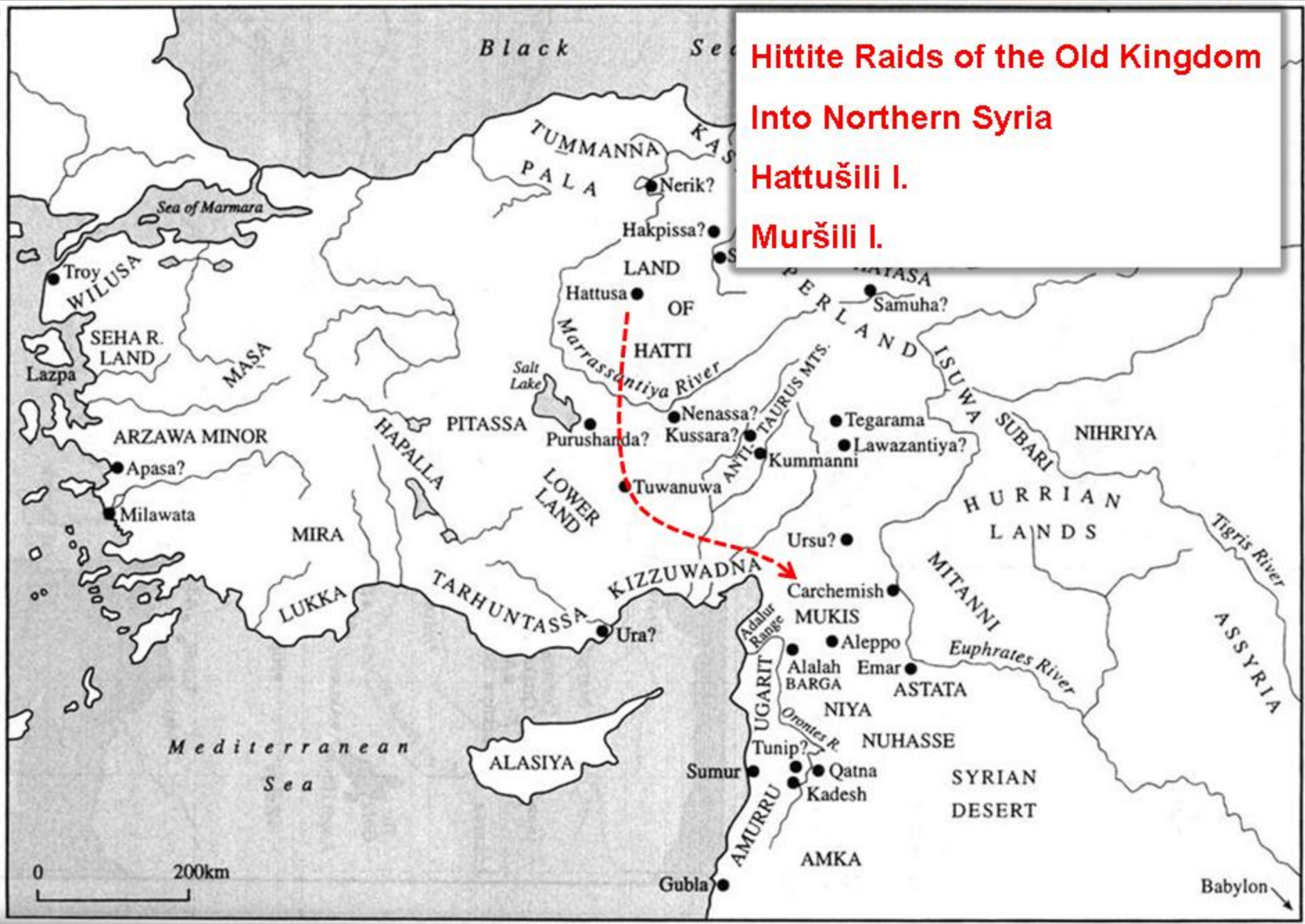
Old Kingdom

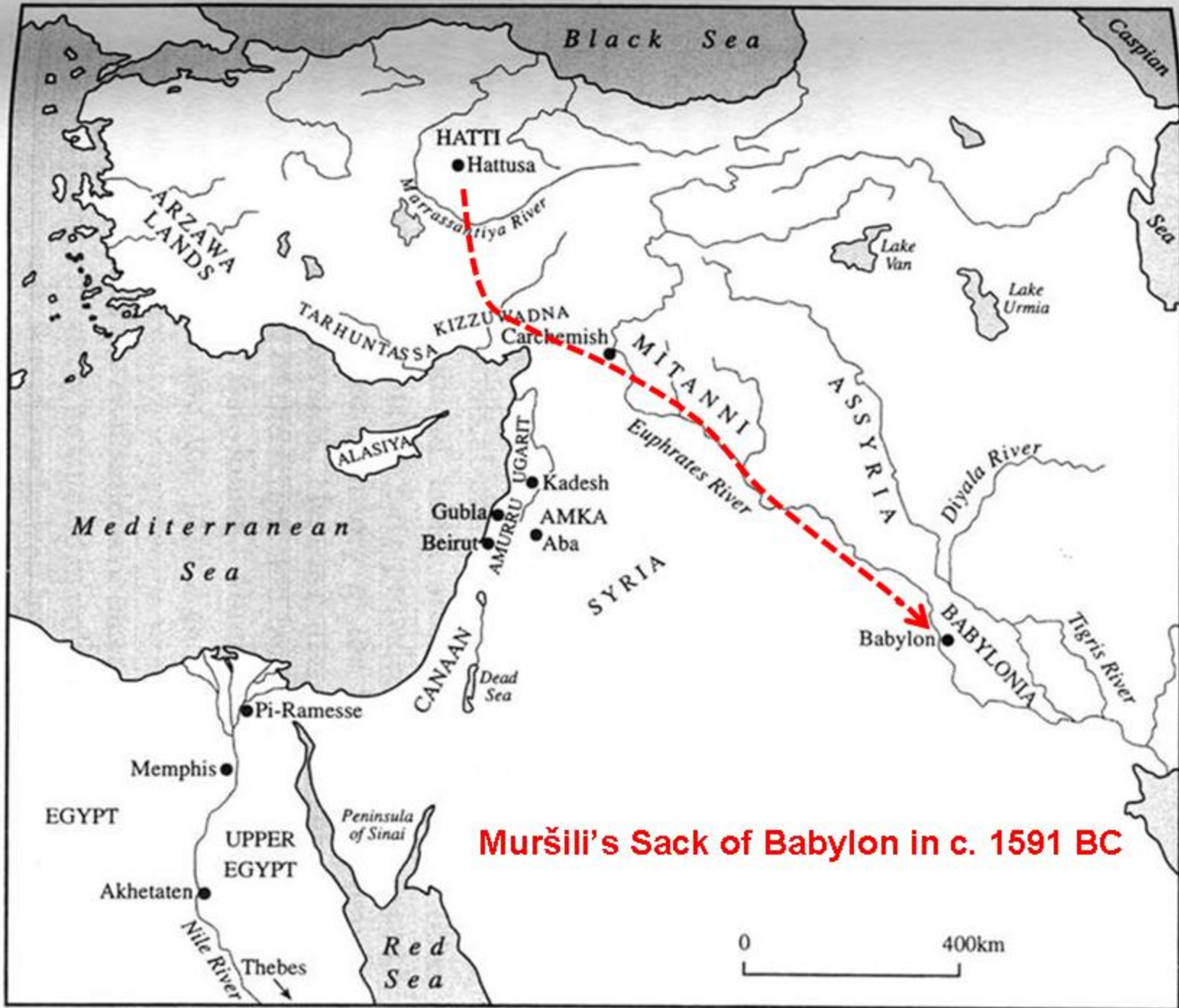
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Hattusili I	1650-1620	(grandson?)
Mursili I	1620-1590	(grandson, adopted son)
Hantili I	1590-1560	(brother-in-law)
Zidanta I	1560-1525	(son-in-law)
Ammuna		(son)
Huzziya I		(brother of Ammuna's daughter-in-law)
Telipinu	1525-1500	(brother-in-law)
Alluwamna	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 ^a	(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 ^b	1227-1209	(cousin)
Arnuwanda III	1209-1207	(son)
Suppiluliuma II	1207-	(brother)

**Hittite Raids of the Old Kingdom
Into Northern Syria
Hattušili I.
Muršili I.**





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From Telepinu's Proclamation

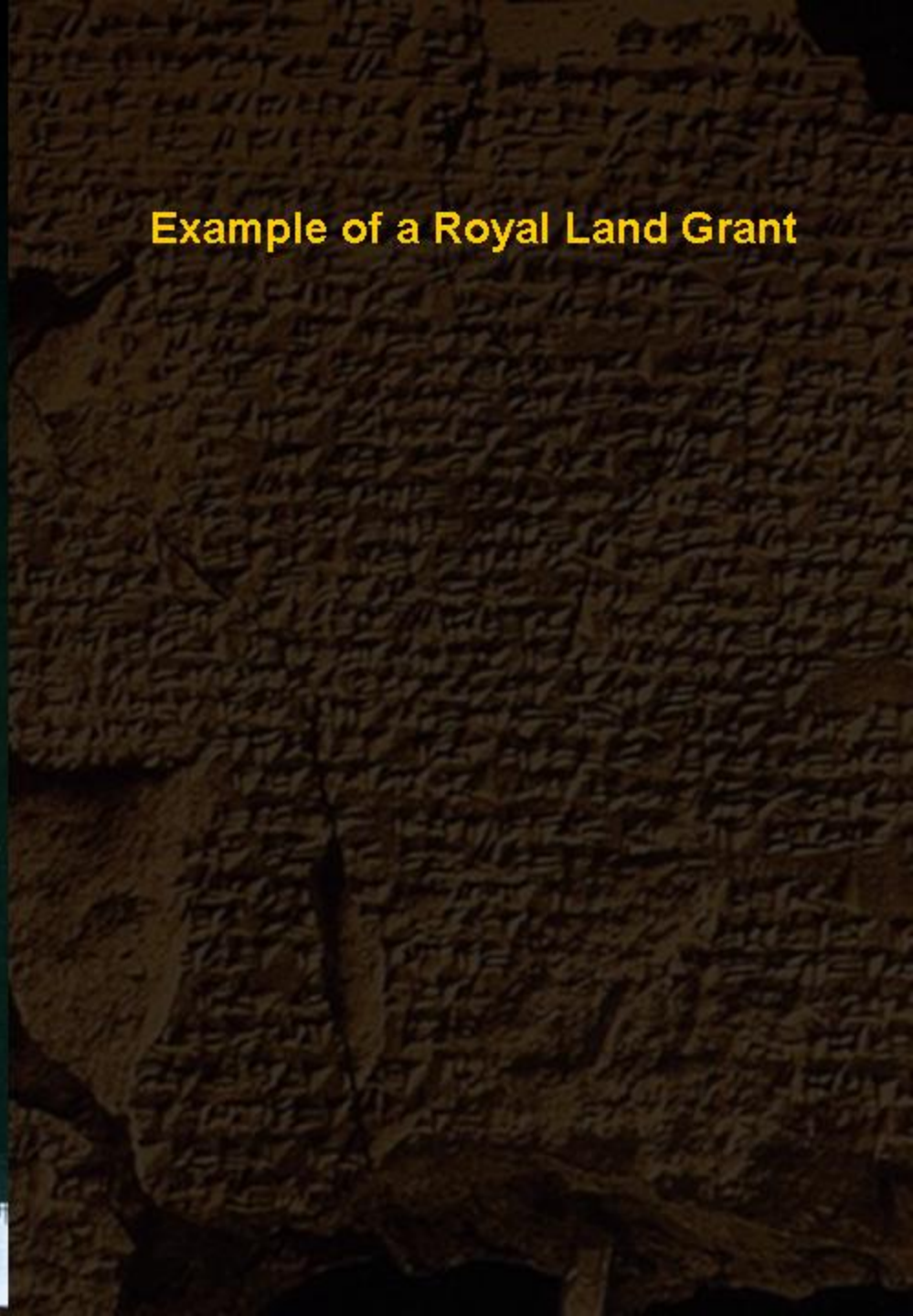
“Let a prince, a son of first rank, become king. If there is no prince of the first rank, let him who is a son of the second rank become king. But if there is no prince, no heir, let them take a son-in-law (i.e. a husband) for her who is a daughter of the first rank, and let him become king.”

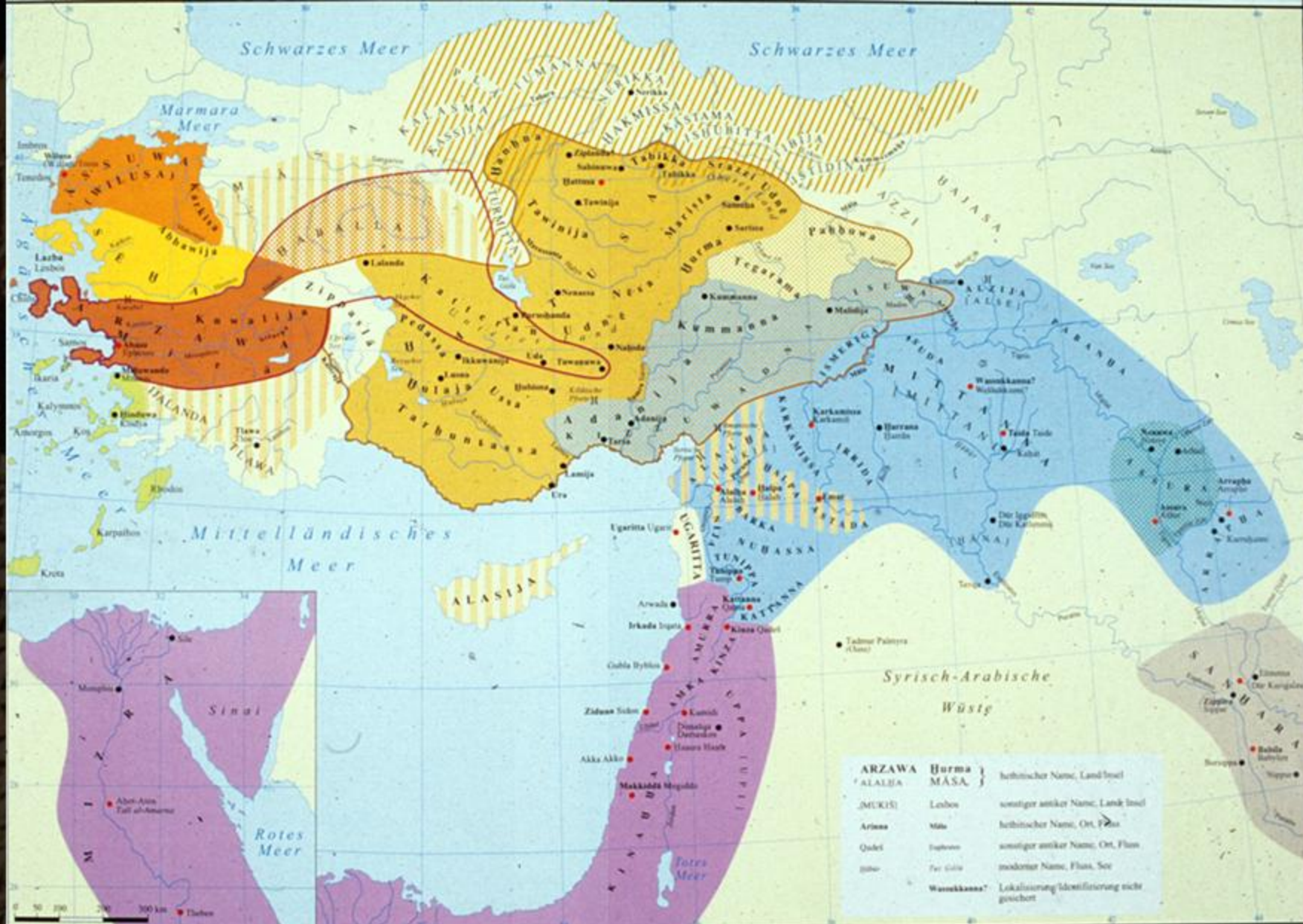
From Telepinu's Proclamation

“Henceforth whoever becomes king and plans injury for a brother or sister, you are his *panku*, and must speak frankly to him: ‘Read this deed of bloodshed in the tablet. Bloodshed was once common in Hattuša, and the gods exacted (redistribution) from the royal family’.”



Example of a Royal Land Grant





Anatolia in the 15th century BC

Old Kingdom

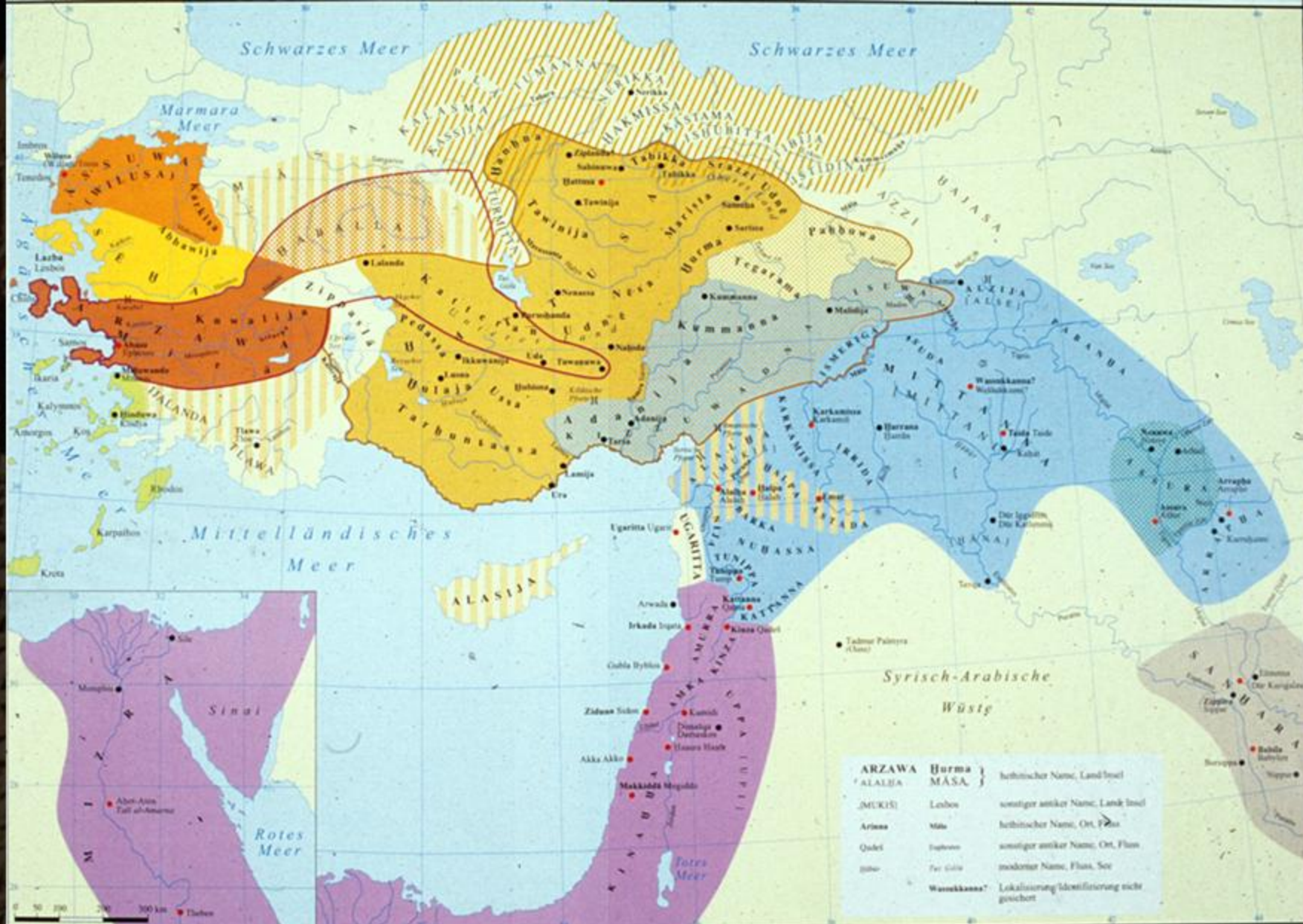
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Preamble of a decree of Hattušili III, concerning events at the beginning of the reign of Tuthaliya III

“In earlier days the Hatti lands were sacked by its enemies. The Kaškaean enemy came and sacked the Hatti lands and he made Nenassa his frontier. From the Lower Land came the Arzawan enemy, and he too sacked the Hatti lands, and he made Tuwanuwa and Uda his frontier. From afar, the Arawannan enemy came and sacked the whole of the land of Gassiya. From afar, the Azzian enemy came and sacked all the Upper Lands and he made Samuha his frontier. The Isuwan enemy came and sacked the land of Tegarama. From afar, the Armatanan enemy came, and he too sacked the Hatti lands. And he made Kizzuwadna, the city, his frontier. And Hattuša, the city, was burned down.”



Anatolia in the 15th century BC

Pharao Tutankhamun and his queen Ankhesenamun



Letter from the Egyptian queen Ankhesenamun to Šuppiluliuma I.

“My husband is dead. I have no son. But they say that you have many sons. If you would give me one of your sons, he would become my husband. I will never take a servant of mine and make him my husband.”

Second Letter from the Egyptian queen Ankhesenamun to Šuppiluliuma I.

“Why did you say ‘they deceive me’ in that way? Had I a son, would I have written about my own and my country’s shame to a foreign land? You did not believe me, and you even spoke thus to me! He who was my husband is dead. I have no son! Never shall I take a servant of mine and make him my husband! I have written to no other country. Only to you I have written. They say you have many sons; so give me one son of yours. To me he will be husband. In Egypt he will be king!”



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

- Hethitisches Großreich (Hattusa)
- Hethitisches Einfluss- / Interessensgebiet
- Azyrischer / nordzyrischer Staatenverbund im Hethitisches Großreich
- Schwandgestirte Tarjantassa
- Kaukasus-Gebiet
- Gebiet der mykenischen Kultur, Territorien des Landes Abissaja (inschl. hethitisch Kreta*)
- Ägyptisches Neues Reich (Mare)
- Mithras-Land (Euphrat)

- Wa I m a** Inneres Land
- W I L U S A** Außerirdiges Land (Gindistan)
- U J A L P A** Seewandgestir
- M I S a** sonstiges Land

- Hauptstadt
- sonstiger Ort

WILUSA	Walma	Misa	heth. Land
[U pi]	Kreta		Land
Kikru	mis		heth. Ort
Qahš	rumas		sonst. Ort
Tuhal	Kybera		griech.

Anatolia During the Empire Period (14th and 13th centuries BC)

Muwatalli II and the Battle of Kadeš



One of the Hittite measures prior to the Egyptian advance was to move the capital to a strategically more advantageous location. Muwatalli chose Tarhuntašša. This city has not been located yet but was somewhere immediately south of the Taurus passes.

- ❖ Why is this location of more advantage than that of Hattuša?
- ❖ What does the move imply for the inner situation of the kingdom?

After Kadeš...

- Muwatalli is succeeded by his son Urhi-Tešub (throne name Muršili)
- Capital remains at Tarhuntašša
- Assisted by his Uncle Hattušili, general under Muwatalli, now governor of the Upper Land
- Relationship between the two turns sour
- Sources biased in favour of victor, i.e. Hattušili



The Drama of a Hittite Coup...

Prelude: Muwatalli dies; Muršili becomes king in Tarhuntašša. Hattušili governor of the north.

Act I: Muršili suspicious, chips away Hattušili's power basis. Capital moves back to Hattuša.

Act II: Hattušili raises army in the Upper Land. Civil war. Muršili captured.

Act III: Muršili exiled to Northern Syria. Escapes to Egypt. Ramses happy.

Finale: Hattušili Great King. Lifelong Struggle for recognition. Dynastic Succession remains questionable. Foreign politics partly guided by desire for recognition.

Cultural Changes During the Empire Period

Growing influence of Hurrian customs and religious concepts

King Hattušili: educated in the city of *Šamuha* (Eastern Turkey), priest of goddess Ištar/ Šaušga.

Queen Puduhepa: Originates from Hurrian Kizzuwatna, priestess of Hapat

Identification of Anatolian with Hurrian deities

Storm God of Hatti = Tešub

Sun Goddess of Arinna = Hapat.



Cultural Changes During the Empire Period

Older Anatolian Indicators of Wealth Disappear...



Cultural Changes During the Empire Period

... And Are Replaced By New Prestige Objects



Red Lustrous Wheel-made Ware: Spindle Bottles and Arm-Shaped Vessels

Cultural Changes During the Empire Period

- Hittites Emulate Mesopotamian/Syrian Elite Behaviour
- Attempt to Establish a Mesopotamian-Style Ideology of Kingship?
- Did this “Mesopotamisation” of Society Extend to Lower Classes?