

# III. The Hittites

## Ancient Anatolia Between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea

DU1701 Periods of Art History I: from Prehistory to Trajan  
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Kingdom of Hattusa, c. 1350-1300 BCE

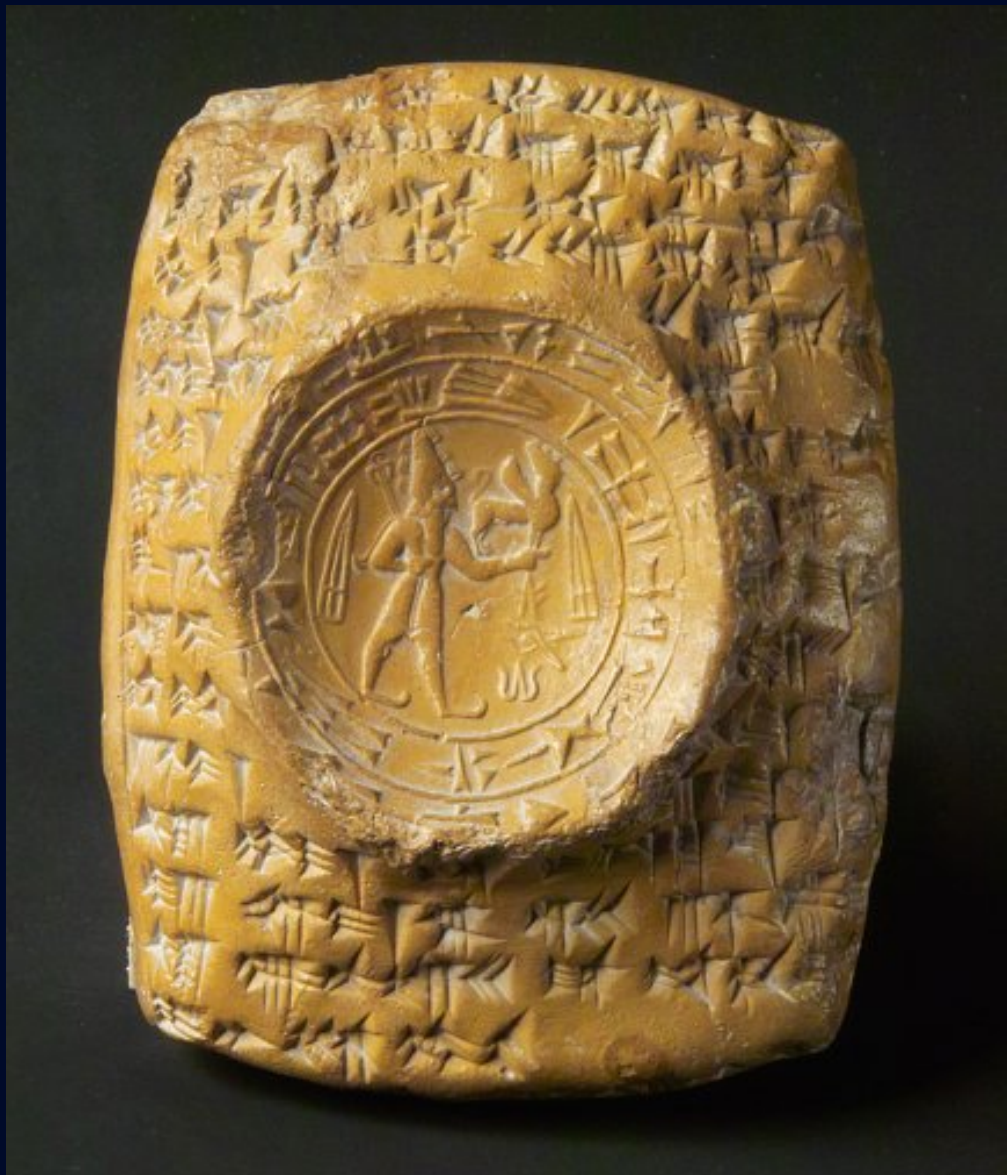


1274 BCE, Battle of Qadesh





Patera, repoussé gold, 14th-13th century BCE, Ras Shamra-Ugarit, acropolis adjacent to the temple of Baal / Musée du Louvre, Paris



Cuneiform tablet with seal, royal decree issued by the Hittite King Tudhaliya IV, 1238–1215 BCE / National Museum, Damascus



Relief with hieroglyphic inscriptions, 8th century CE / from Carchemish



Ruins of Hattuşa, today Boğazkale









Alacahöyük,  
gateway to the  
sacred area

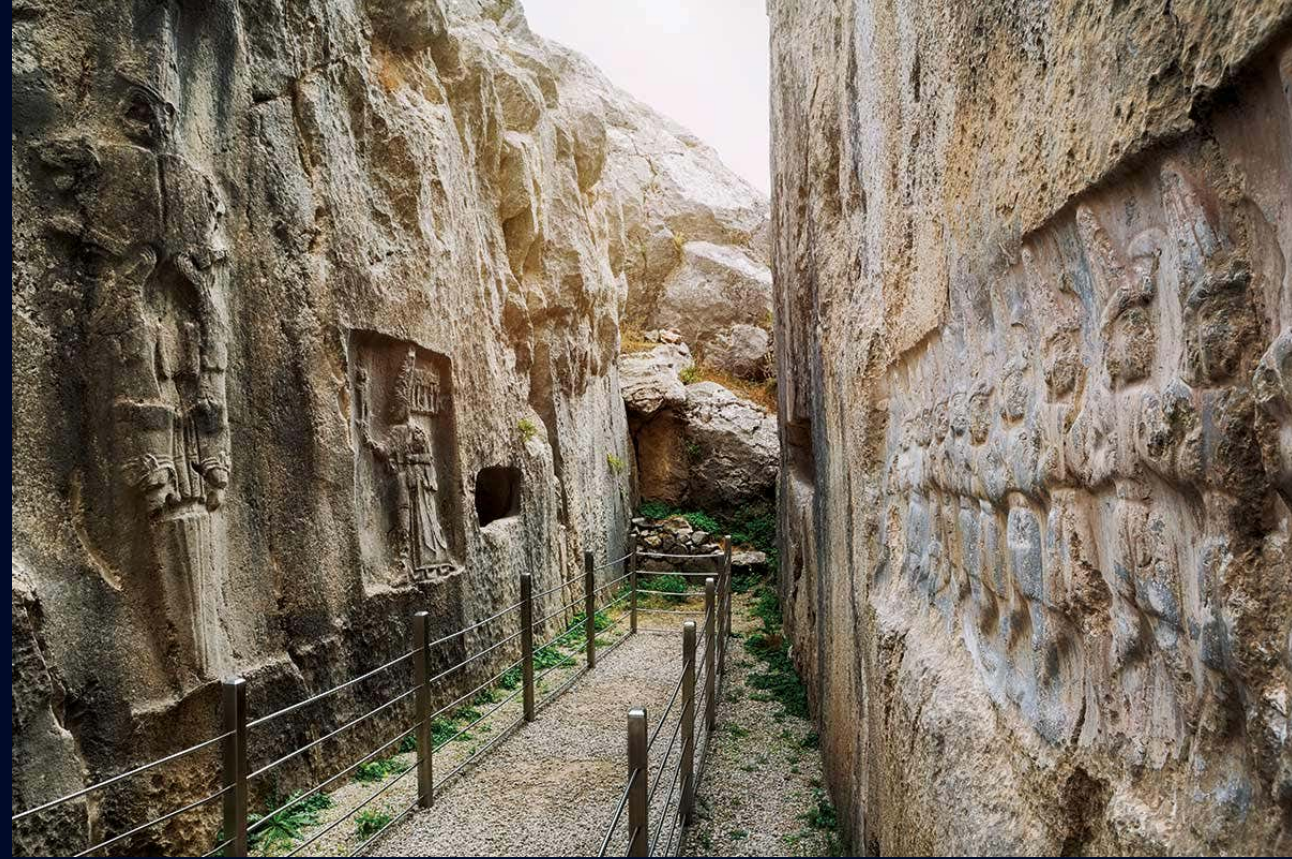






Eflatun Pinar spring-shrine, c. 1200 BCE





Yazılıkaya



Anunnaki – Gods of the Underworld?

Rock carving depicting the god  
Sharuma and the King Tudhaliya IV,  
around 1250-1220 BCE







Priest-King or Deity, c. 1600 BCE, North Syria, basalt with bone eyes (left, ancient; right, restored); overall: 87.6 cm / The Cleveland Museum of Art



Seated goddess with a child, Hittite Empire, 1,300–1,200 BCE, gold,  
4,3 x 1,7 x 1,9 cm / Metropolitan Museum, New York



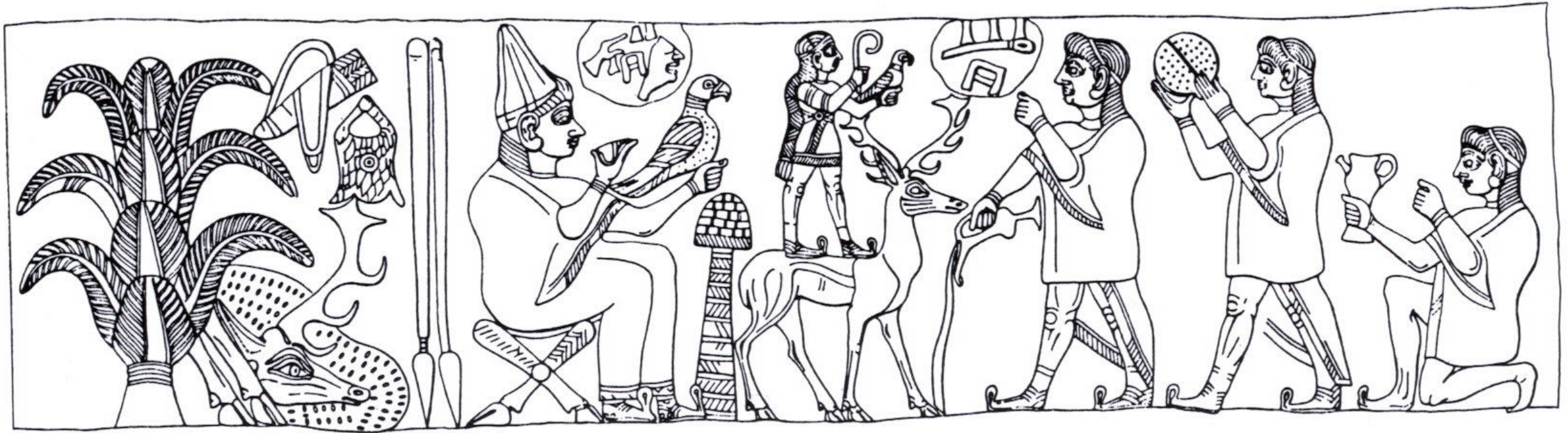
Neo-Hittite storm god  
'Tarhunzas', Teshub,  
Aleppo museum, Syria

Jupiter Dolichenus, Roman  
empire, 1st half of the 3rd  
century BCE, found in  
Austria / Wien,  
Kunsthistorisches Museum





Vessel, silver, gold inlay, 18 cm height, c. 14th–13th century BCE / Metropolitan Museum, New York





Vessel, Hittite New Kingdom, reign of Tudhaliya III,  
14th century BCE / Museum of Fine Arts, Boston