

III. The Hittites

Ancient Anatolia Between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea

DU1701 Periods of Art History I
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Kingdom of Hattusa, ca. 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, ca. 1200 BCE





Yazılıkaya



Anunnaki – Gods of the Underworld?

Rock carving depicting the god
Sharuma and the King Tudhaliya IV
ca. 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



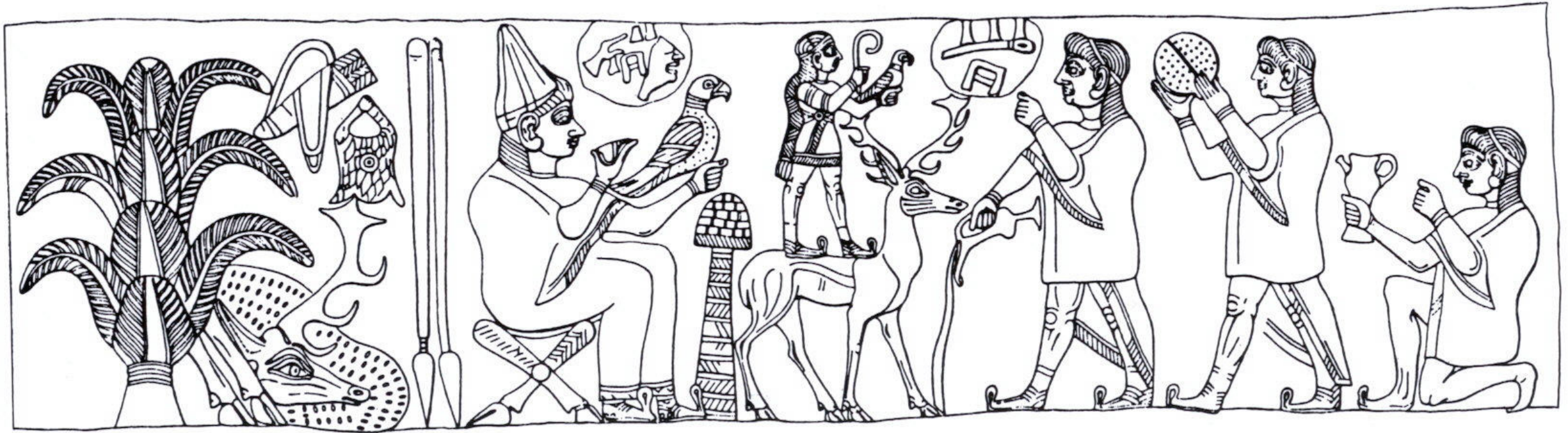
Neo-Hittite storm god
'Tarhunzas', Teshub,
Aleppo museum, Syria

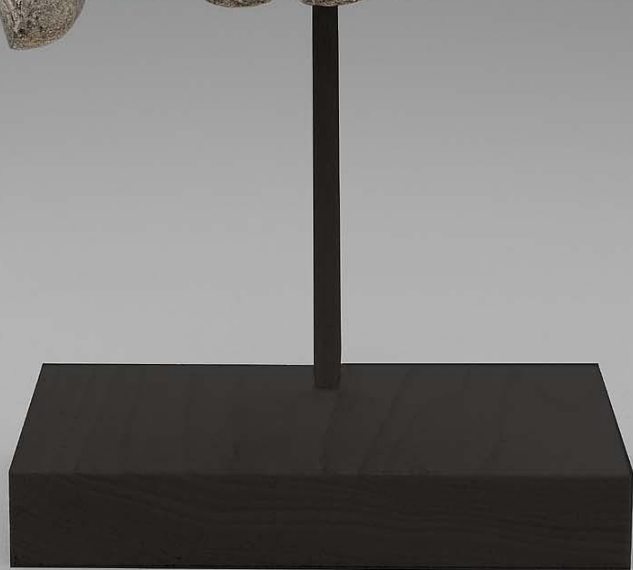
Jupiter Dolichenus, Roman
empire, 1st half of the 3rd
century BCE, found in Austria
Wien, Kunsthistorisches
Museum





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





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