<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Regnal Dates</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tudhalias I (?)</td>
<td>1420–1400</td>
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<td>Hattusilis II (?)</td>
<td>1400–1390</td>
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<td>1390–1370</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arnuwandas I</td>
<td>1370–1355</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tudhaliyas III</td>
<td>1355–1344</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
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<td>1344–1322</td>
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<td>1322–1321</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mursilis II</td>
<td>1321–1295</td>
<td>Brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muwatallis II</td>
<td>1295–1271</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urhi-Teshub (= Mursilis III)</td>
<td>1271–1264</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hattusilis III</td>
<td>1264–1239</td>
<td>Uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tudhaliyas IV</td>
<td>1239–1209</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnuwandas III</td>
<td>1209–1205</td>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppiluliumas II</td>
<td>1205–?</td>
<td>Brother</td>
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Later Hittite Kings
Regnal Dates and Succession

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</tbody>
</table>

Son
Son
Son
Son
Son
Brother
Son
Son
Uncle
Son
Son
Brother
Throne of Tutankhamun with Ankhesenamun
Kings of Hatti

TUDHALIYAS III

SUPPILULIUMAS I

- ARNUWANDAS II
  - Zannanzas
    - killed in Egypt

- Telepinus
  - King of Aleppo

- Piyassilis
  - King of Carchemish

  - MUWATALLIS II
    - MURSILIS III
      - (Urhi-Teshup)

  - HATTUSILIS III

  - TUDHALIYAS IV
    - ARNUWANDAS III
    - SUPPILULIUMAS II
The Battle of Qadesh
Ramses’ Depiction of the Battle of Qadesh
Map of Hattusas
Hattusas: Great Temple
Hattusas: King’s Gate
Hattusas: Guardian Figure on the King’s Gate
Right The impression of the stamp seal of the Hittite king Muwatallis II, who fought Ramesses II at the battle of Qadesh in 1285 BC. This clay sealing was found in the citadel of Hattusas, the Hittite capital. It shows the weather god of Hatti, the chief god of the Hittite pantheon, embracing the Hittite king. The hieroglyphic inscription records the name and titles of the king, and the same information is included in the cuneiform Hittite inscription encircling the seal. Diameter 5.6 cm.
Yazilikaya Relief

18 One of the rock-carvings in the open-air shrine known as Yazilikaya near the Hittite capital (see Fig. 17). It shows King Tudhalia IV (c. 1250–1220 BC) in the embrace of the god Sharruma. The god’s name is written above his fist and the hieroglyphs for the king’s name and titles are written to the right of the god’s horned headdress.
Gold Hittite Statuette of a God
Silver Drinking Cup in the shape of a stag
Fig. 1 - Map of Asia Minor
Asshur: Ziggurat
Car-Tukulti-Ninurta: wall paintings
Car-Tukulti-Ninurta: wall paintings
ASHUR

New Year's Festival House
(7th century B.C.)

Site of New Palace
of Tukulti-Ninurta I

Anu-Adad Temple

Old Palace

Palace of Adad-nirari I

Sin-Shamash Temple

Ishtar Temple complex
(Ishtar Ashuritu, Ishtar Dinitu)

--- Old Assyrian and earlier
(before 1600 B.C.)

- Middle Assyrian (1600–1000 B.C.)

- Middle and Neo-Assyrian walls

A Tiglath-pileser I prism (Cat. no. 88)
B Adad-nirari I foundation document (Cat. no. 86)
C Diorite male statue (Cat. no. 22)
D Copper Hoard (Cat. nos. 12–21)
E Old Assyrian Grave 20 (Cat. nos. 23–43)
F Tukulti-Ninurta I cult pedestal (Cat. no. 75)
G Middle Assyrian Tomb 45 (Cat. nos. 45–60)
Asshur
Fig. 5. Reconstruction of the plan of the Ishtar Temple Level G at Ashur, showing remains of Levels G and H. Findspots of cat. nos. 1–5, 10, and 11 are indicated on the plan. Drawn by Wilhelmina Reyenga-Amrhein, after Andrae 1922, pls. 2, 3, 6.
155. Assur, Ishtar temple of Tukulti-Ninurta I.
Reconstruction
Asshur: Ziggurat
Cylinder Seal, with ziggurat
Fig. 31. Excavation photograph showing three stone cult stands in situ in Room 6 of the Ishtar Temple of Tukulti-Ninurta I at Ashur. Courtesy of the Vorderasiatisches Museum.
Cult Pedestal

Below This podium, found in the temple of the goddess Ishtar at Ashur, bears a dedicatory inscription of the Assyrian king Tukulti-Ninurta I to the god Nusku. The king is shown twice, worshiping the tablet and the stylus of the god Nabu set on a similar podium. Height 57.5 cm.
Colored Tile from Asshur
Middle Assyrian cylinder seal
from Tomb 45; lapis lazuli, n.b. *dingir*
Middle Assyrian cylinder seal
14th-13th c. BCE; carnelian, 3.2 cm.