

# Later Hittite Kings

## Regnal Dates and Succession

### EMPIRE

Tudhaliyas I(?)	1420–1400	?
Hattusilis II(?)	1400–1390	?
Tudhaliyas II	1390–1370	?
Arnuwandas I	1370–1355	Son
Tudhaliyas III	1355–1344	Son
Suppiluliumas I	1344–1322	Son
Arnuwandas II	1322–1321	Son
Mursilis II	1321–1295	Brother
Muwatallis II	1295–1271	Son
Urhi-Teshub (= Mursilis III)	1271–1264	Son
Hattusilis III	1264–1239	Uncle
Tudhaliyas IV	1239–1209	Son
Arnuwandas III	1209–1205	Son
Suppiluliumas II	1205–?	Brother

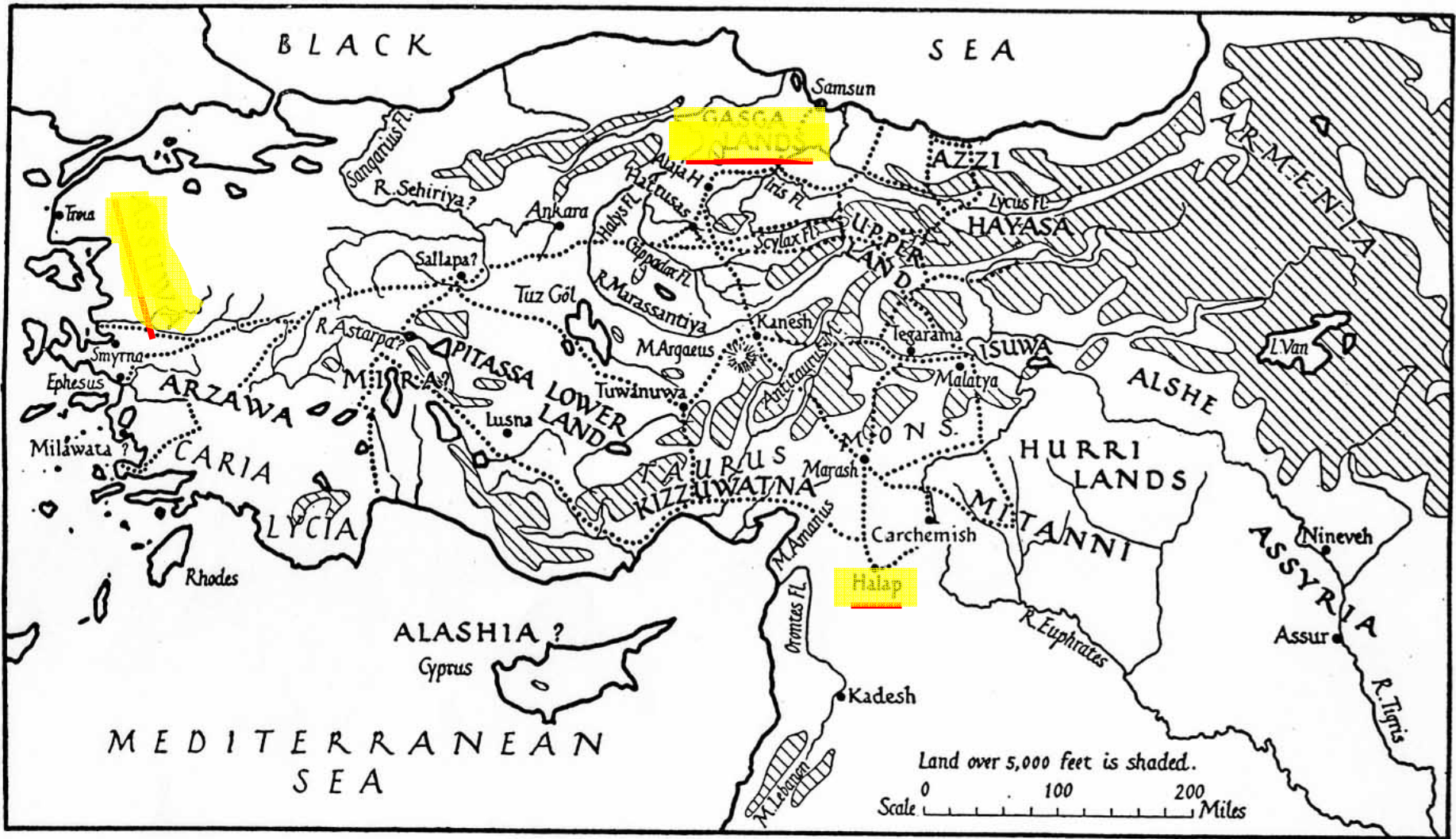


Fig. 1 - Map of Asia Minor

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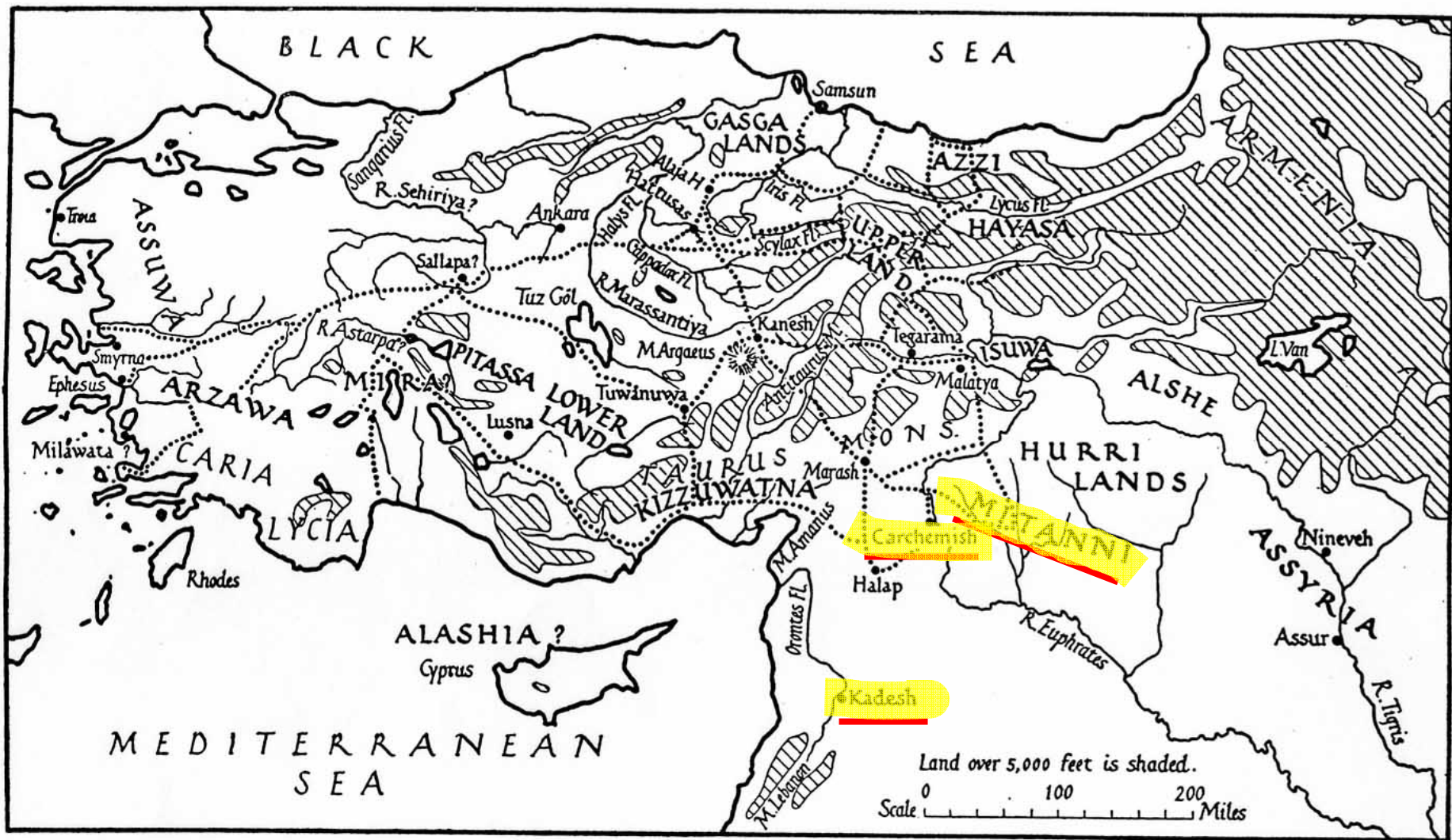
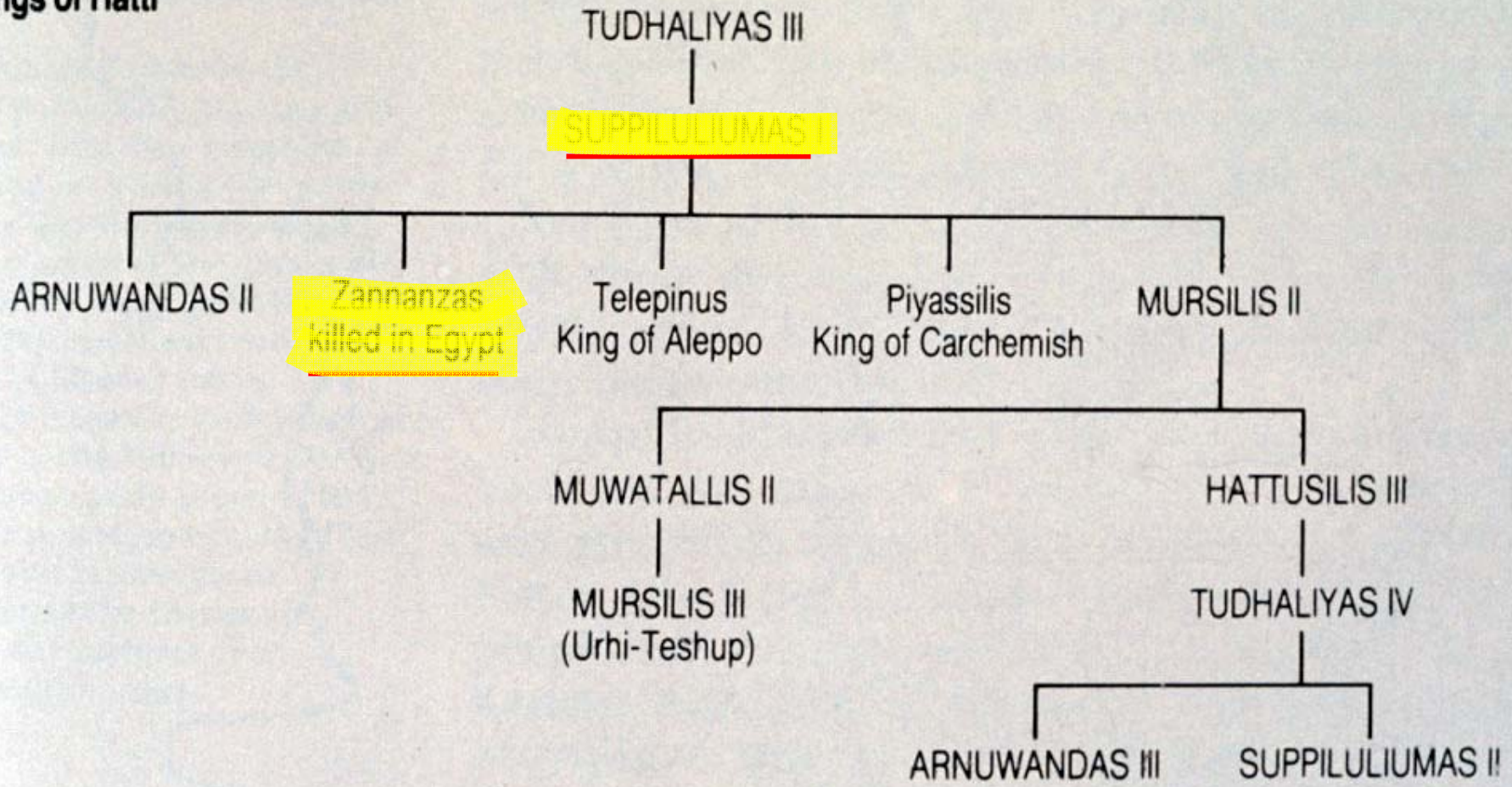


Fig. 1 - Map of Asia Minor

**Kings of Hatti**

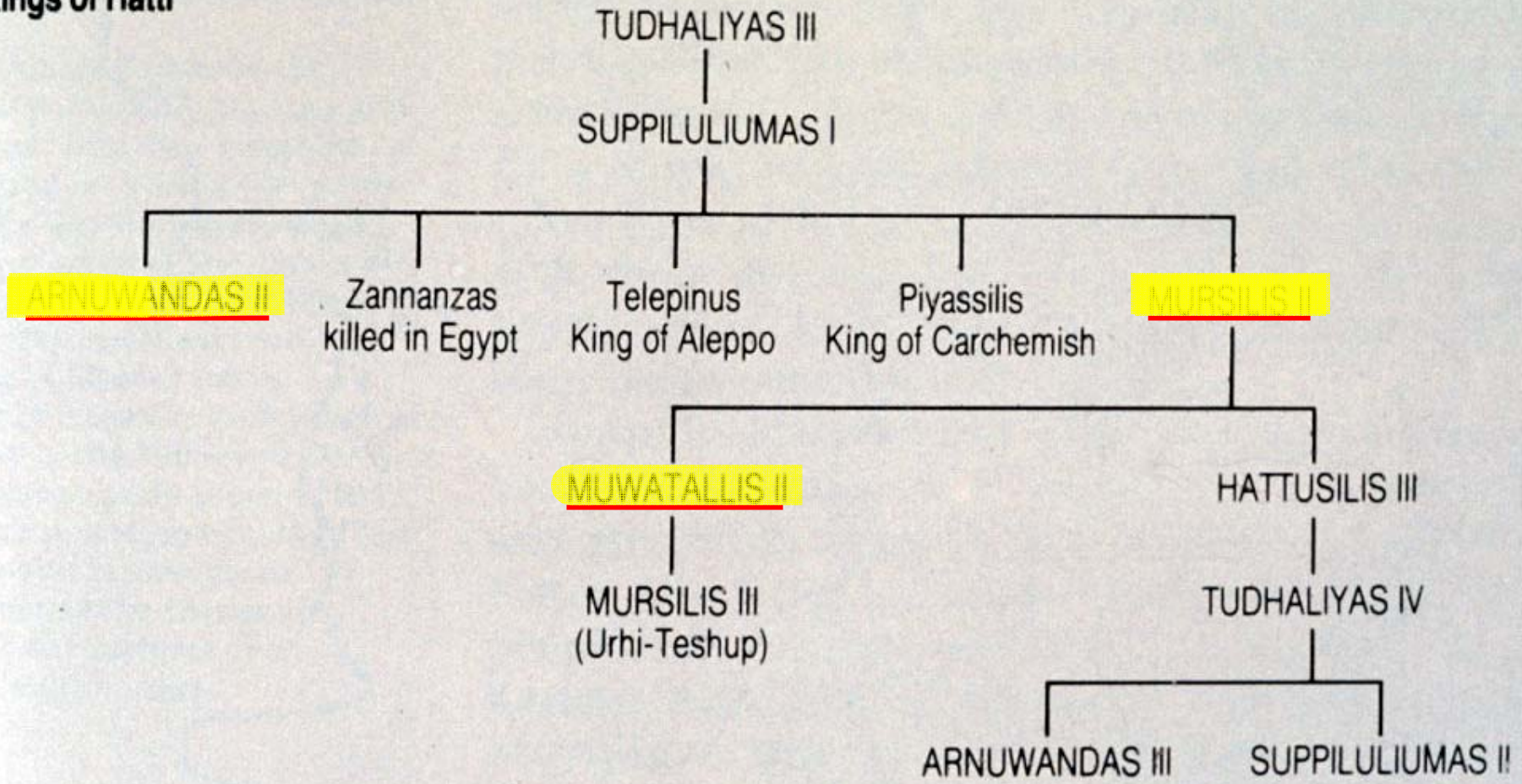


# Throne of Tutankhamun with Ankhesenamun



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**Kings of Hatti**



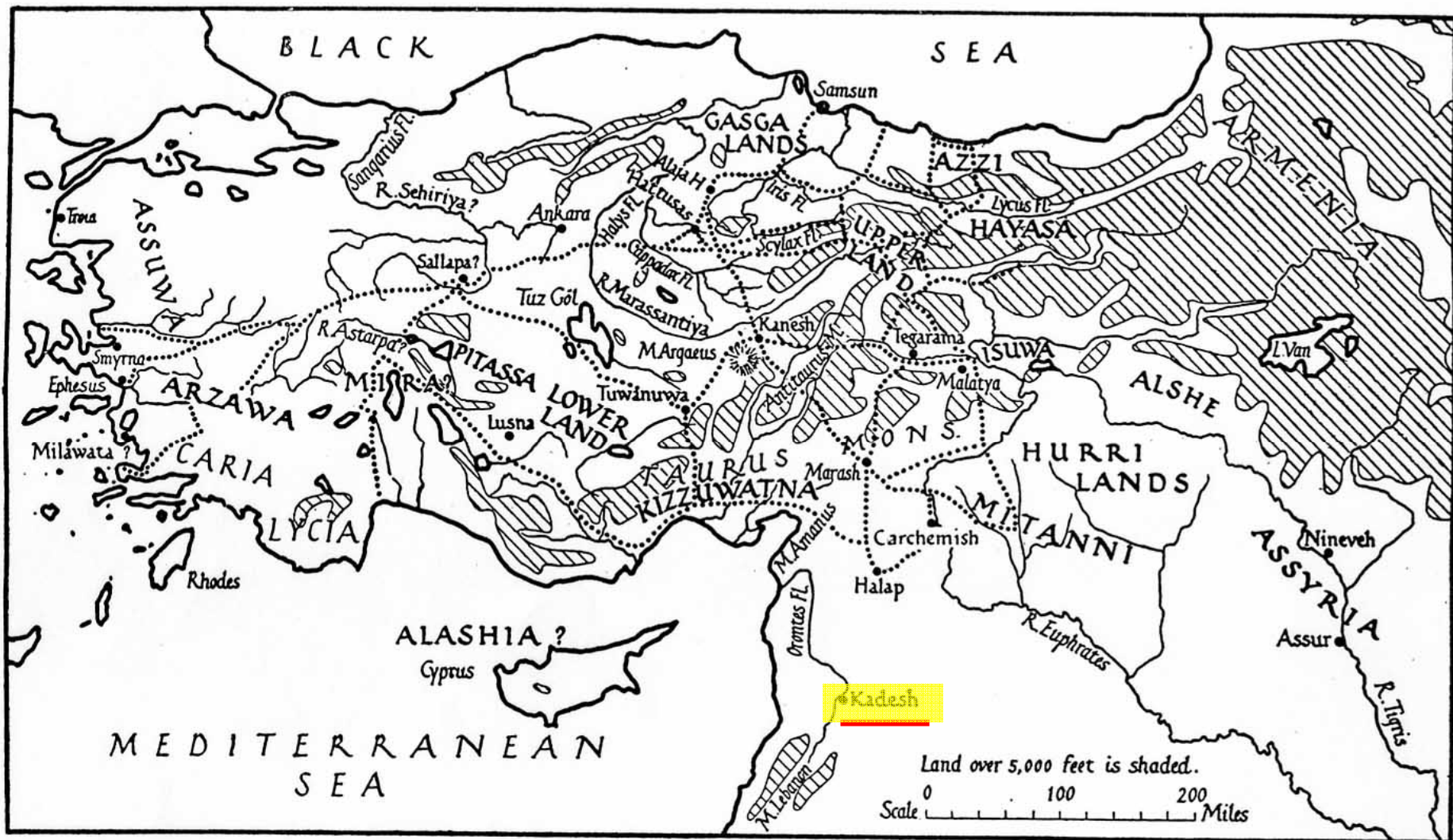
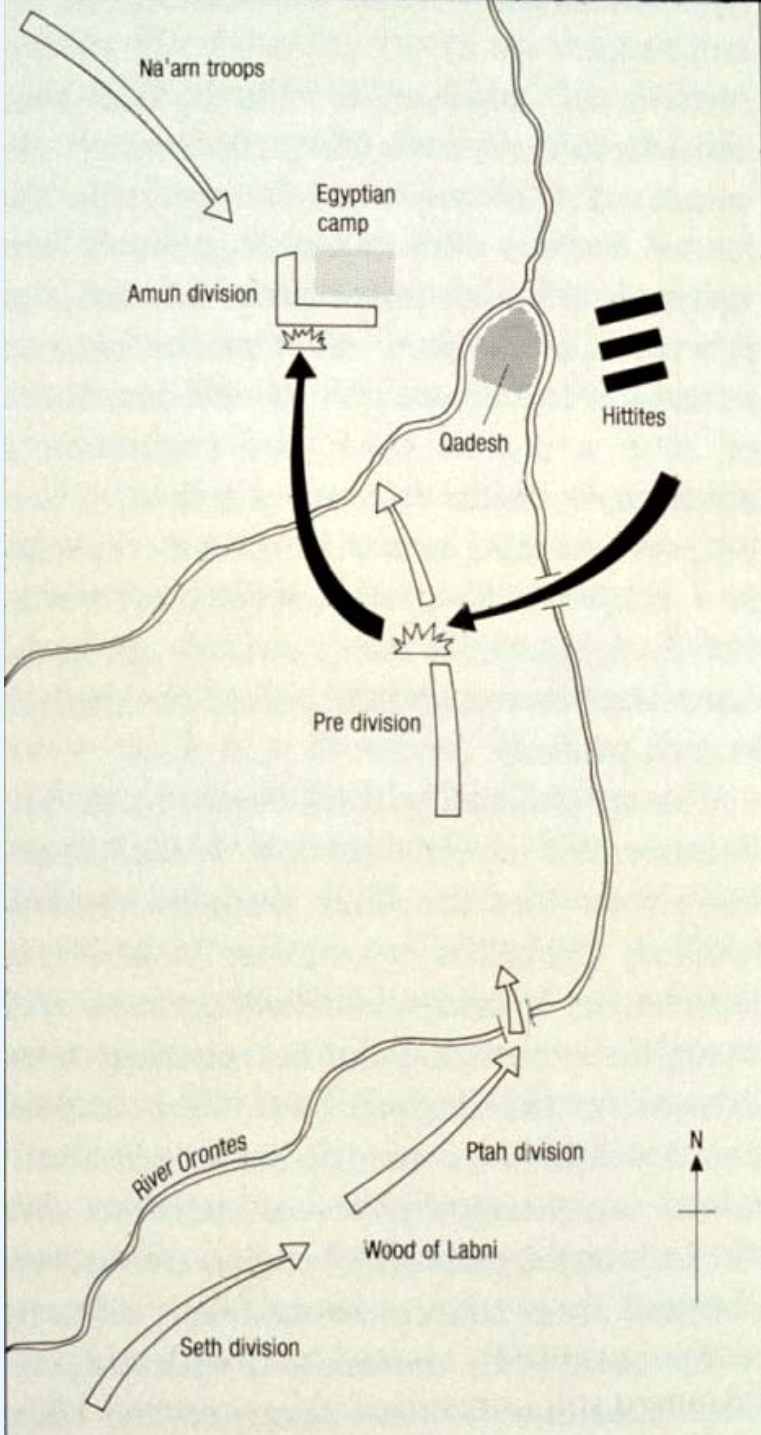
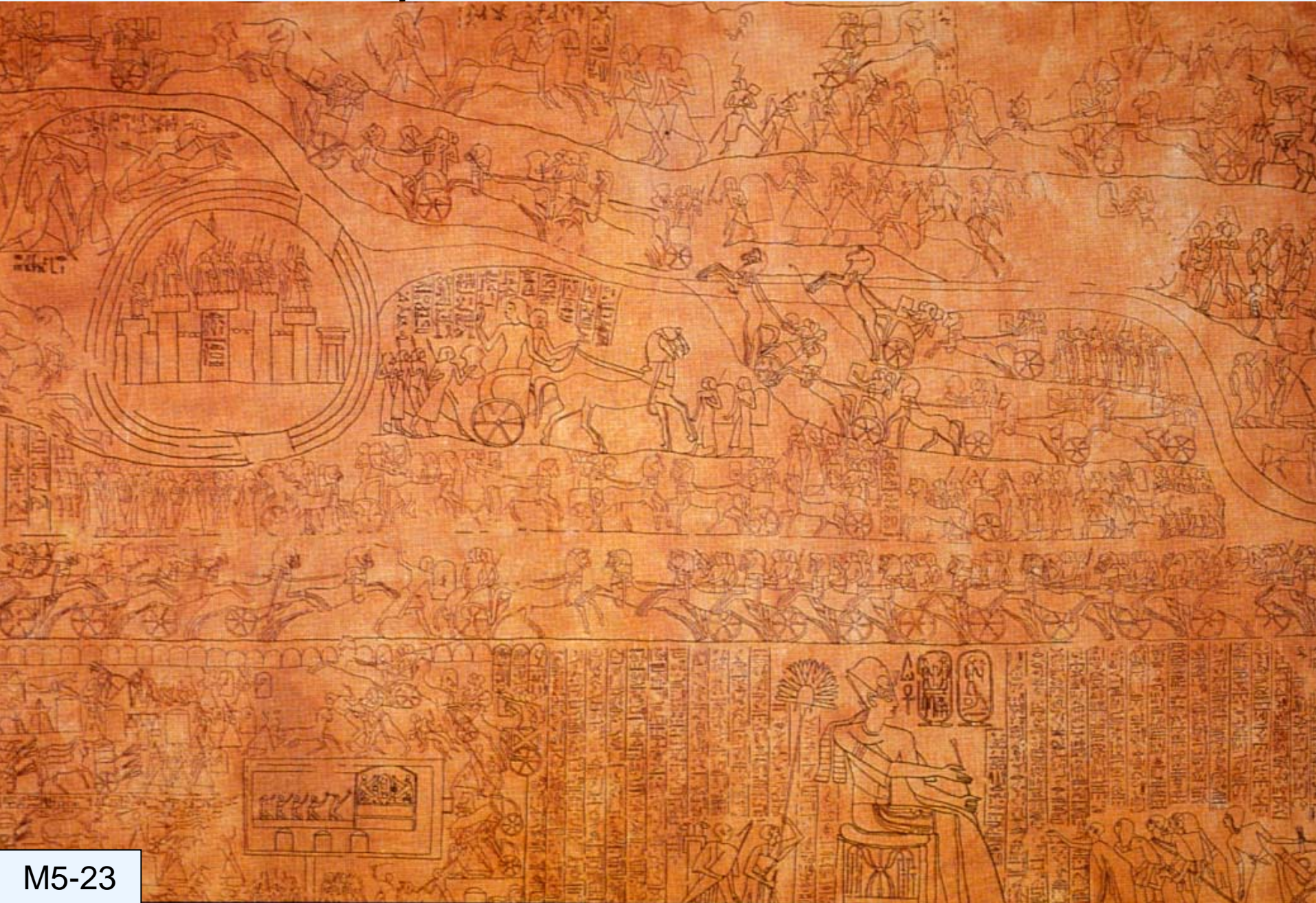


Fig. 1 - Map of Asia Minor

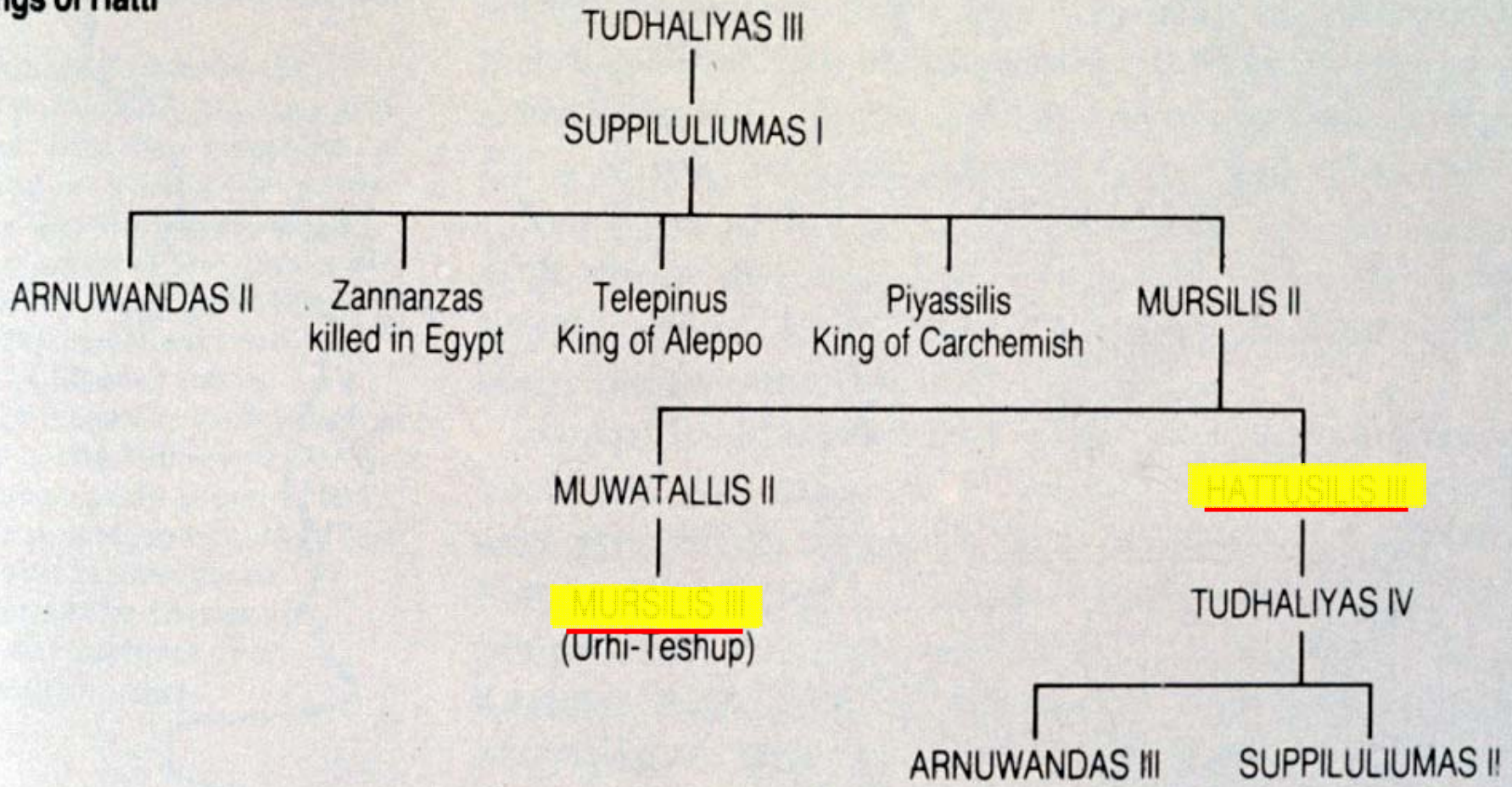
# The Battle of Qadesh



# Ramses' Depiction of the Battle of Qadesh



**Kings of Hatti**



# Map of Hattusas



# Hattusas: Lower City



# Hattusas: Great Temple



# Hattusas: King's Gate



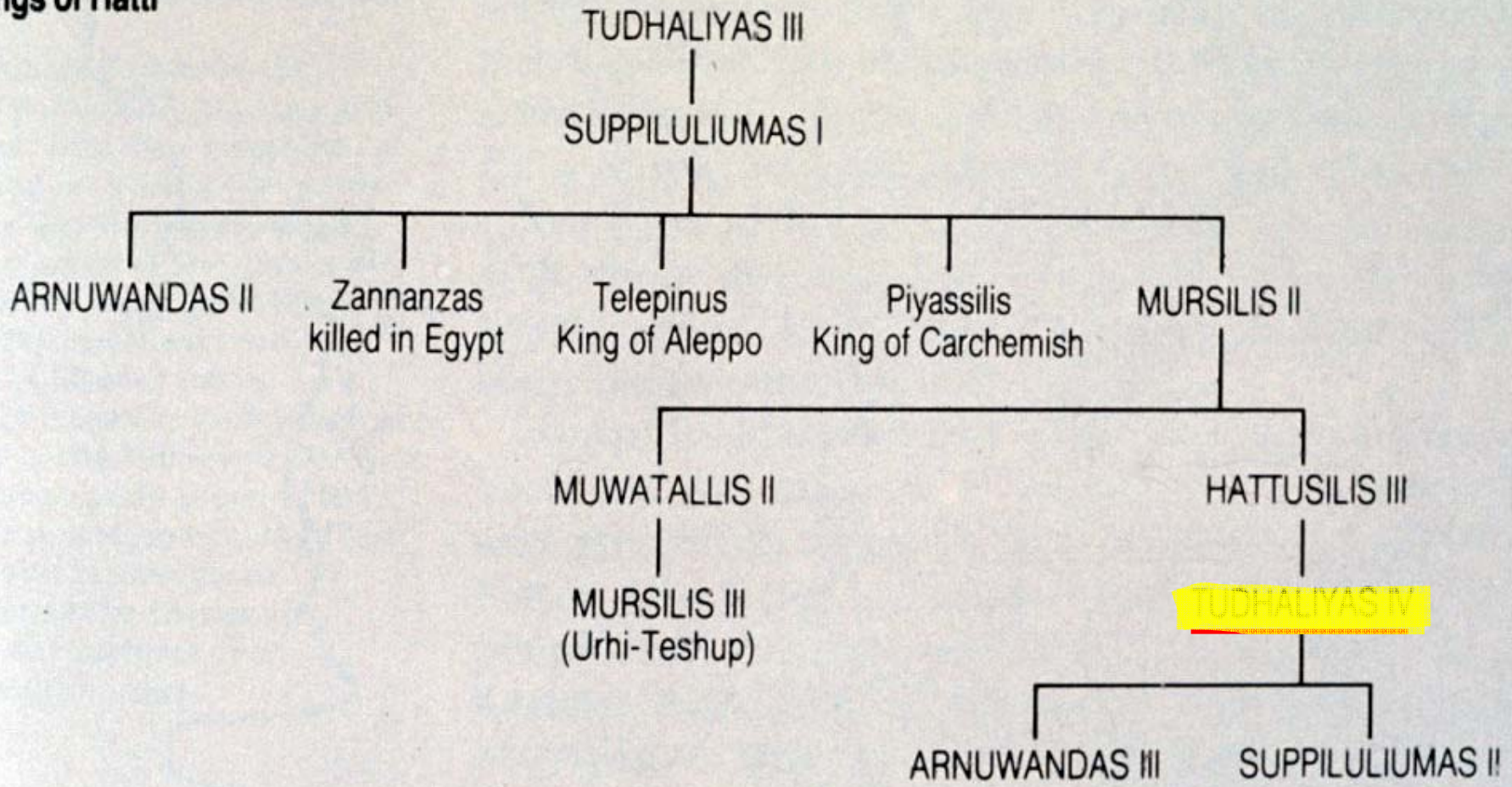
# Hattusas: Guardian Figure on the King's Gate



*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.



**Kings of Hatti**



# Yazilikaya Relief



**18** One of the rock-carvings in the open-air shrine known as Yazılıkaya near the Hittite capital (see Fig. 17). It shows King Tudhaliya 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



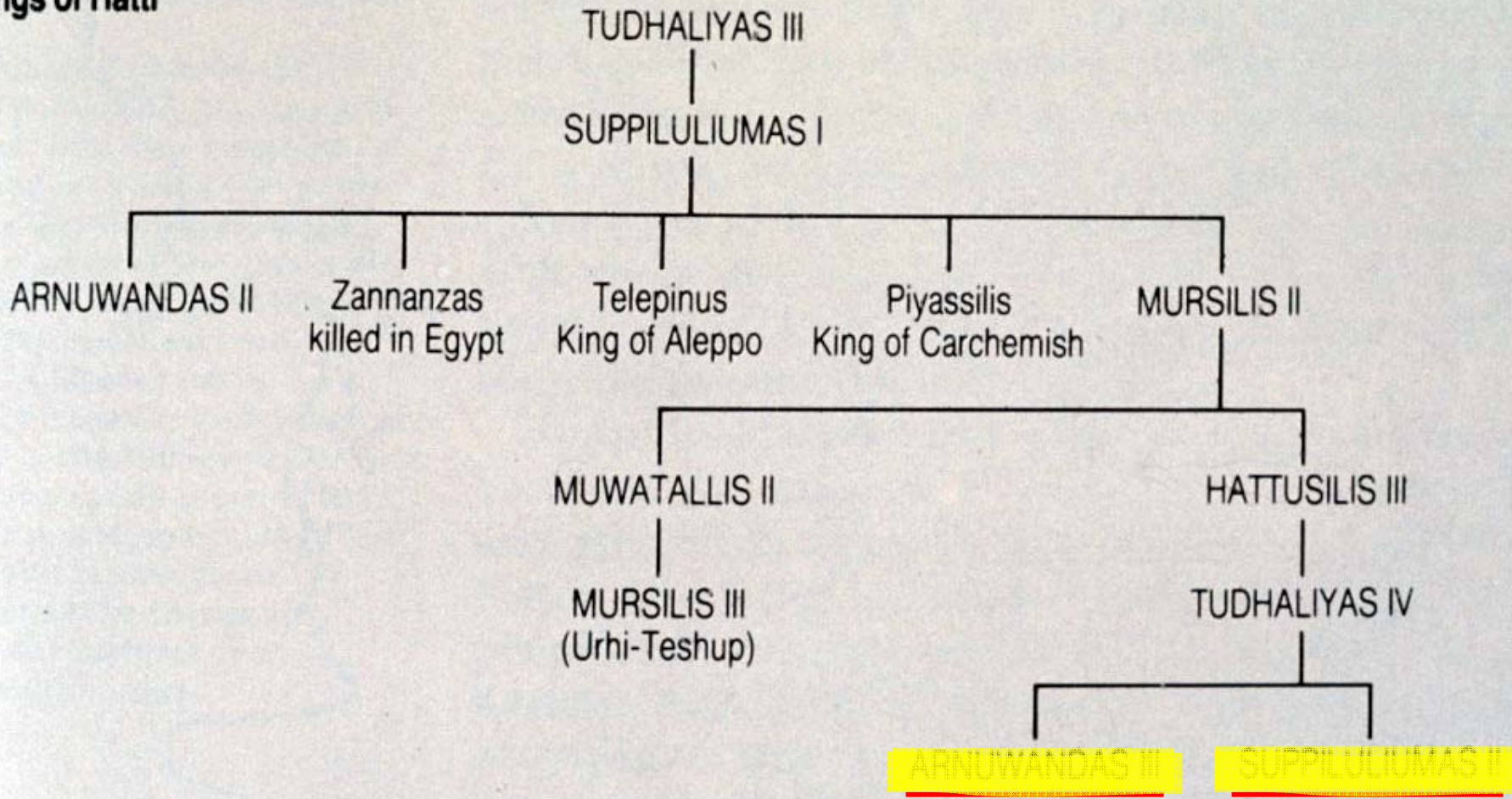
Silver  
Drinking  
Cup  
in the shape  
of a stag





The Ancient Near East

**Kings of Hatti**



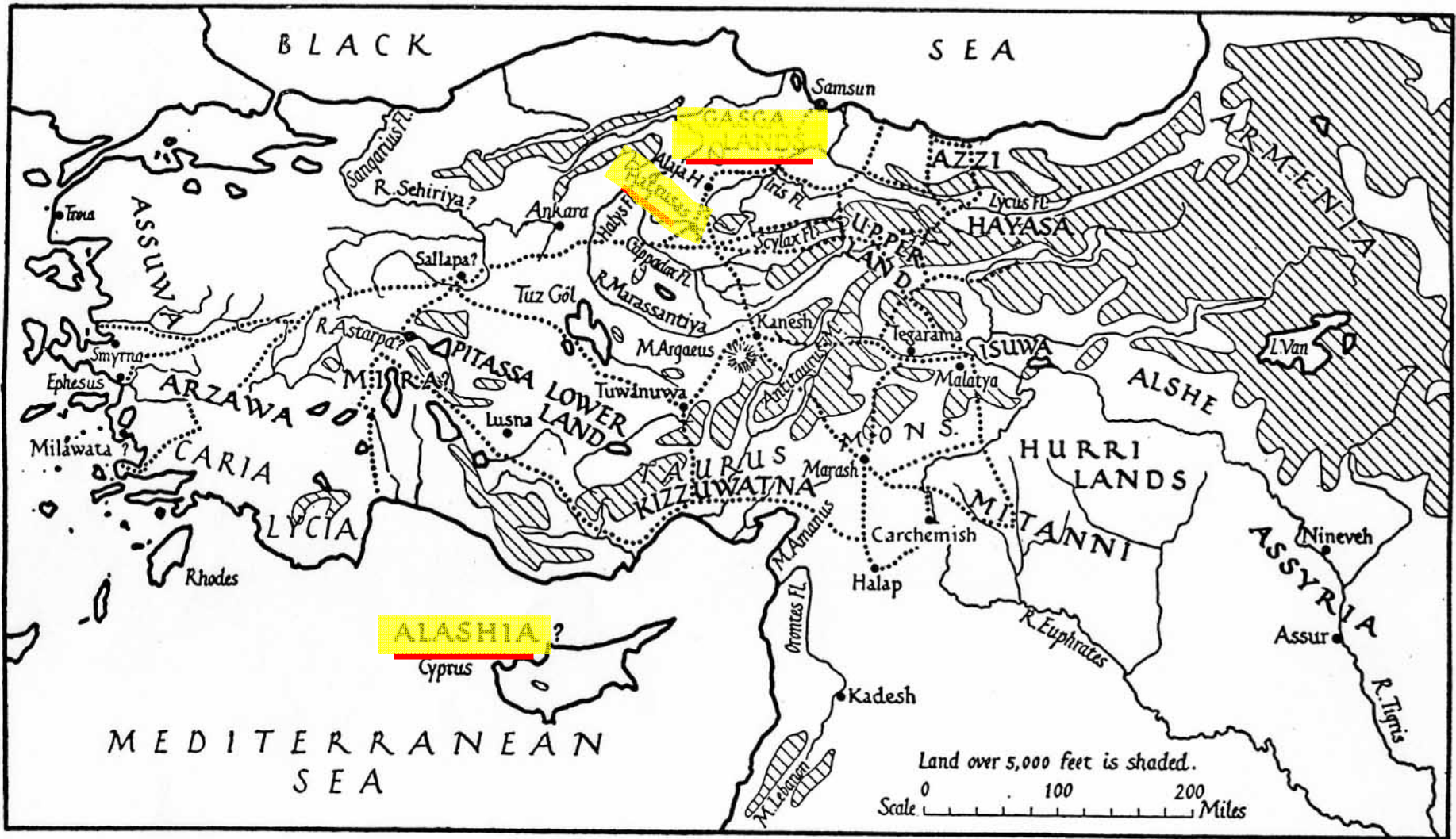
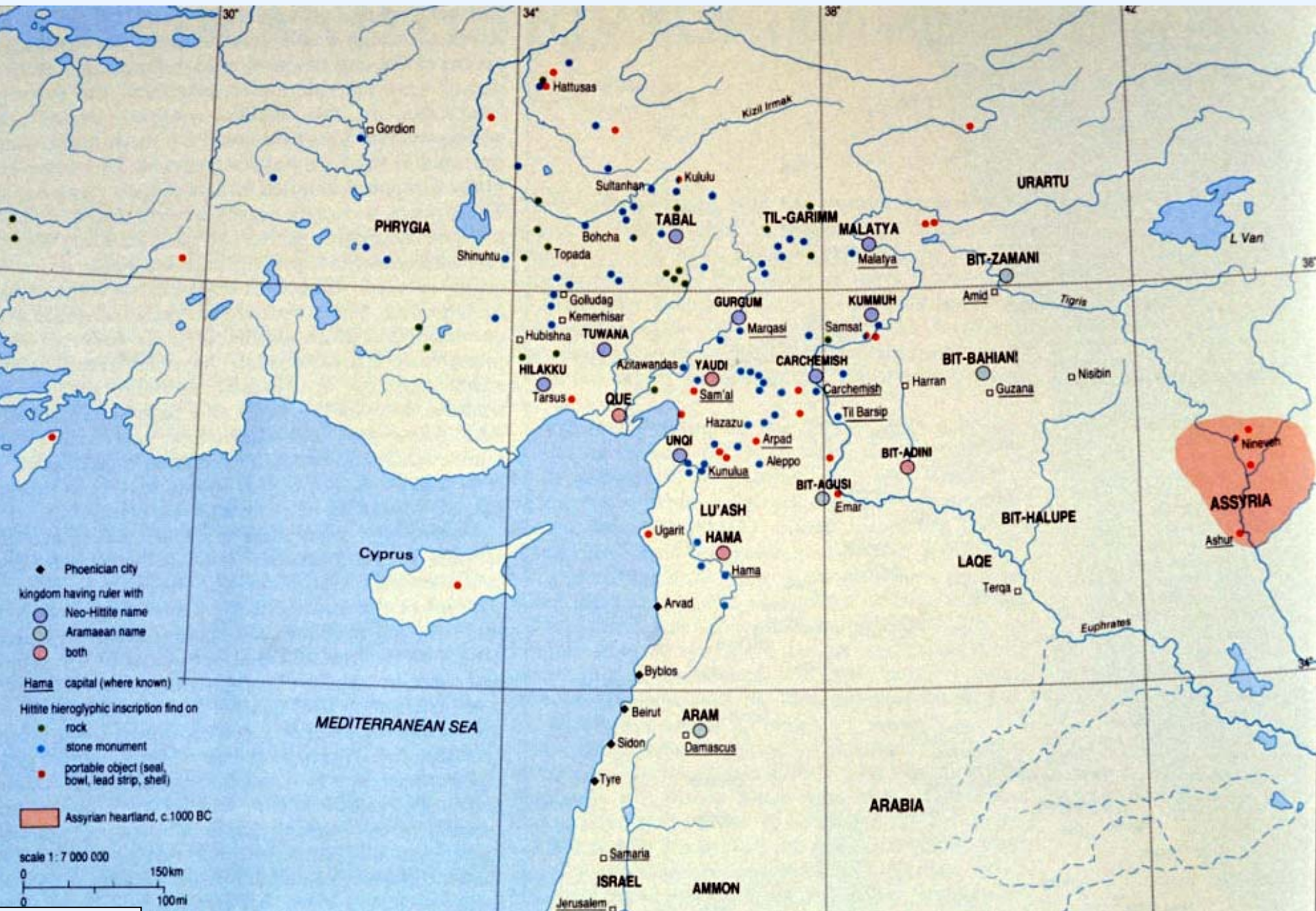


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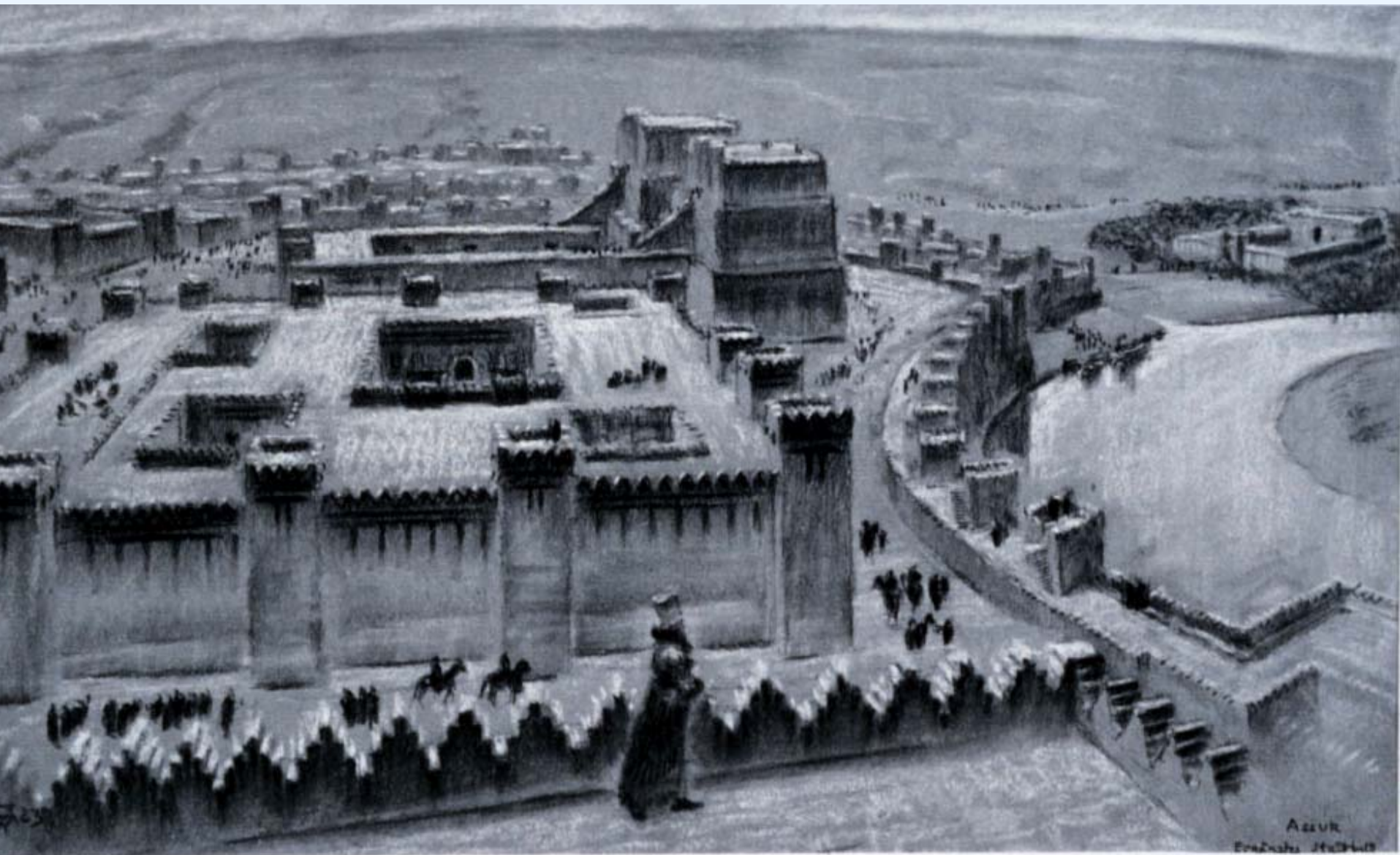
M5-33





M5-34

Pl. 1. Walter Andrae, *Ashur: North Face from the East*, 1909. Colored chalk on tinted paper, H. 10 in. (31 cm). Collection of Ernst Andrae

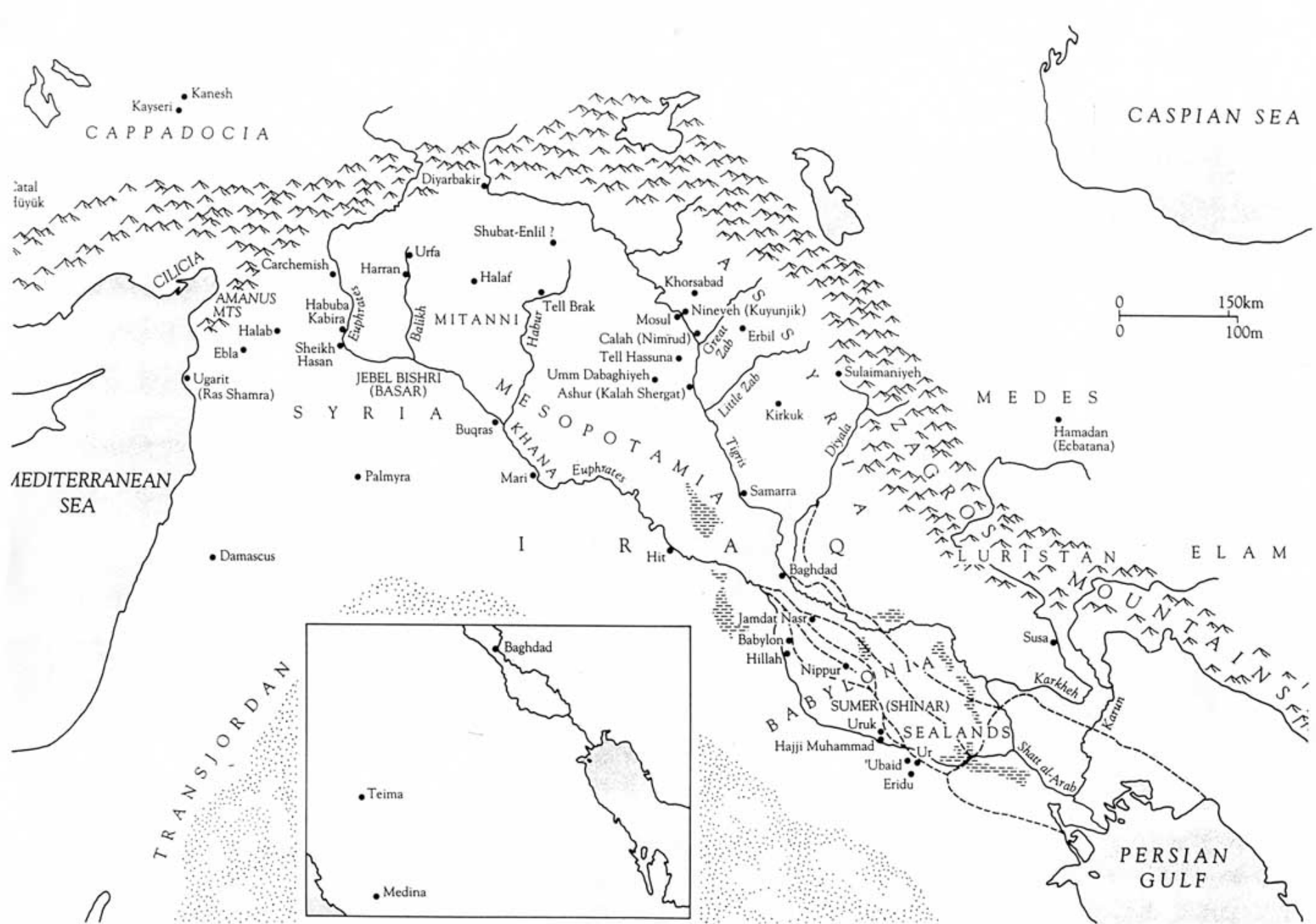


32. Walter Andrae, *Ashur: A View of the Festival House. A Reconstruction*, 1923. Charcoal on paper, H. 10 in. (30 cm).  
Collection of Ernst Andrae



# Asshur: Ziggurat



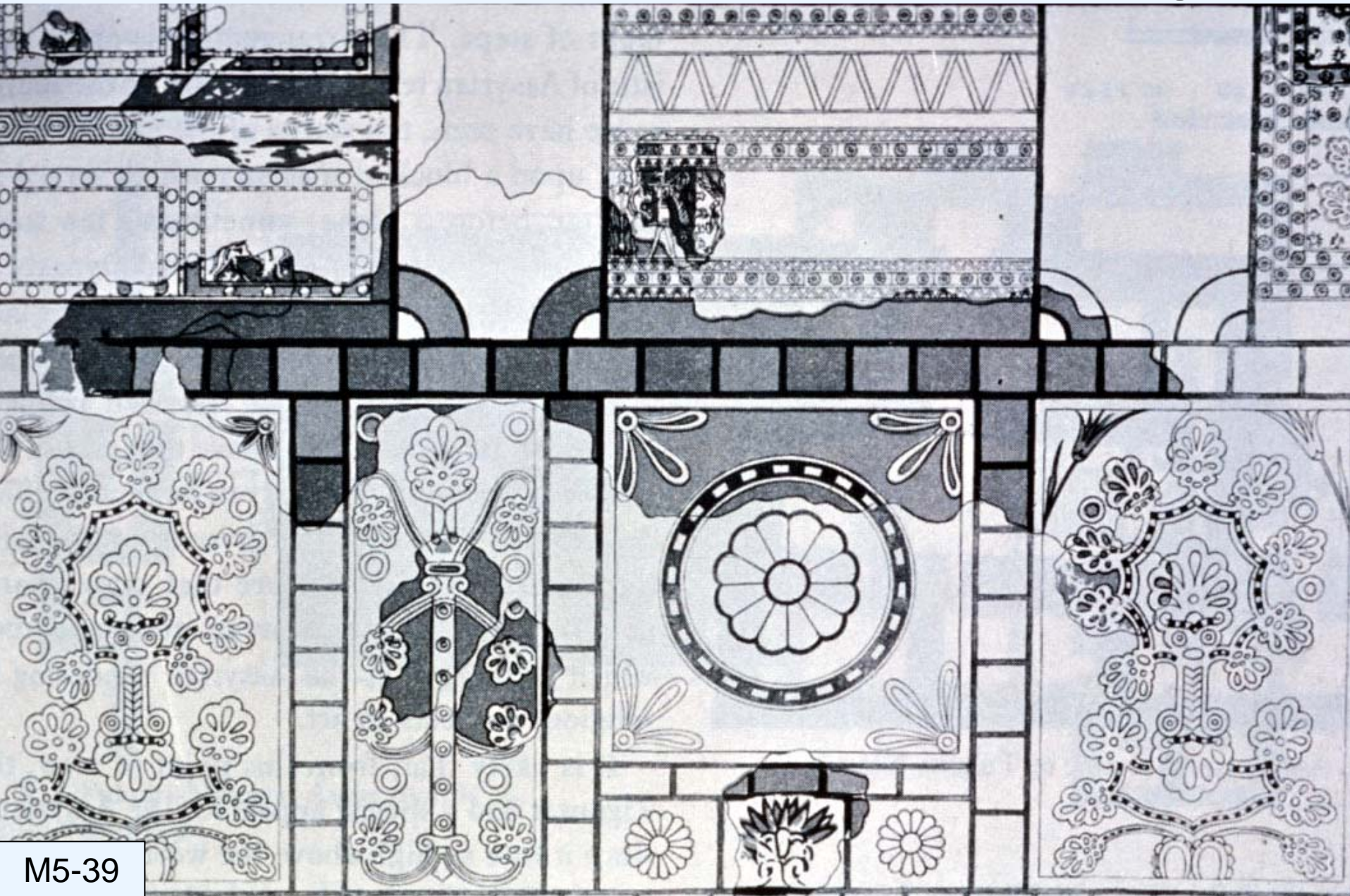


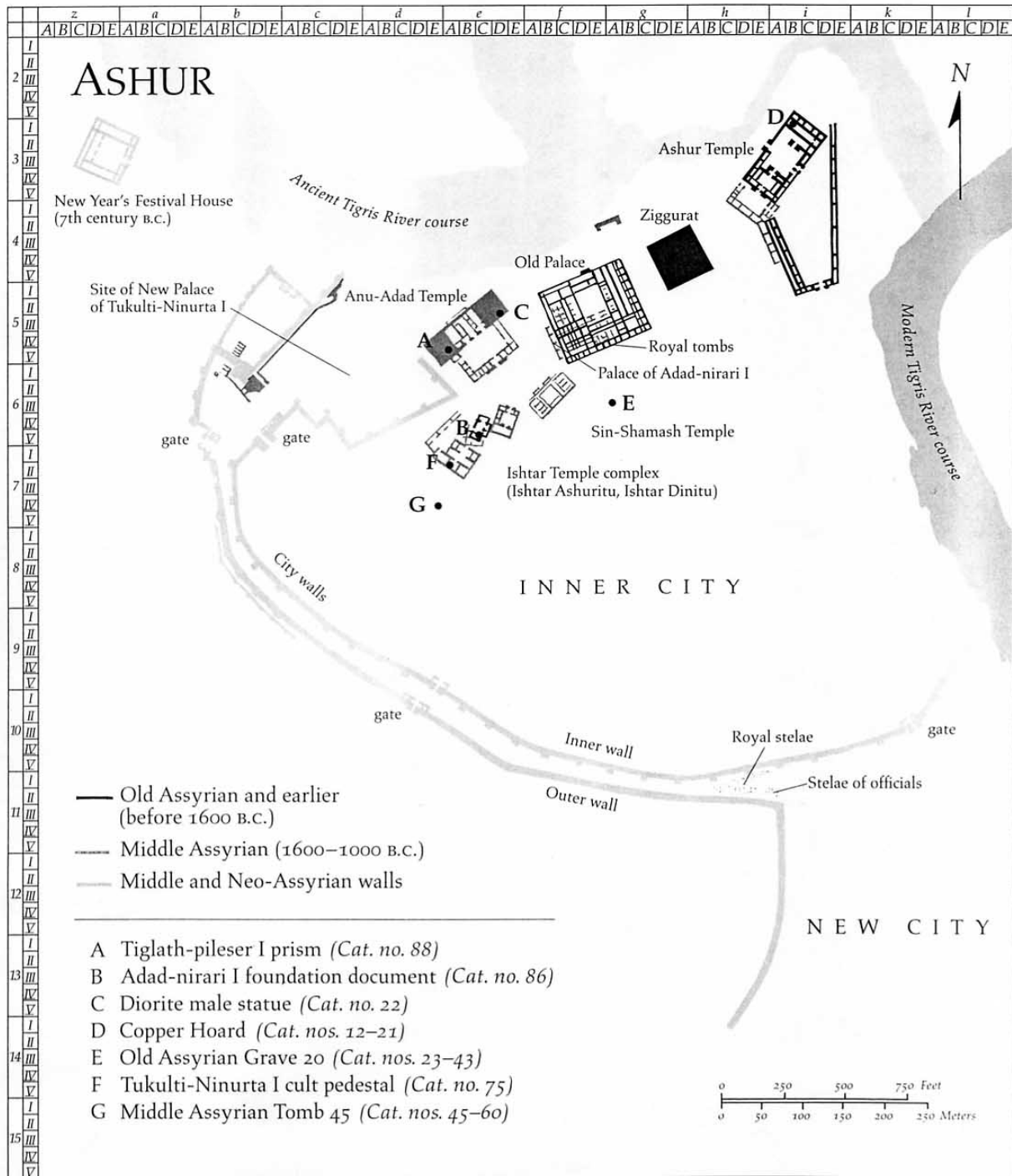
M1-01a

# Car-Tukulti-Ninurta: wall paintings



# Car-Tukulti-Ninurta: wall paintings





# Asshur



M5-40

# ISHTAR TEMPLE

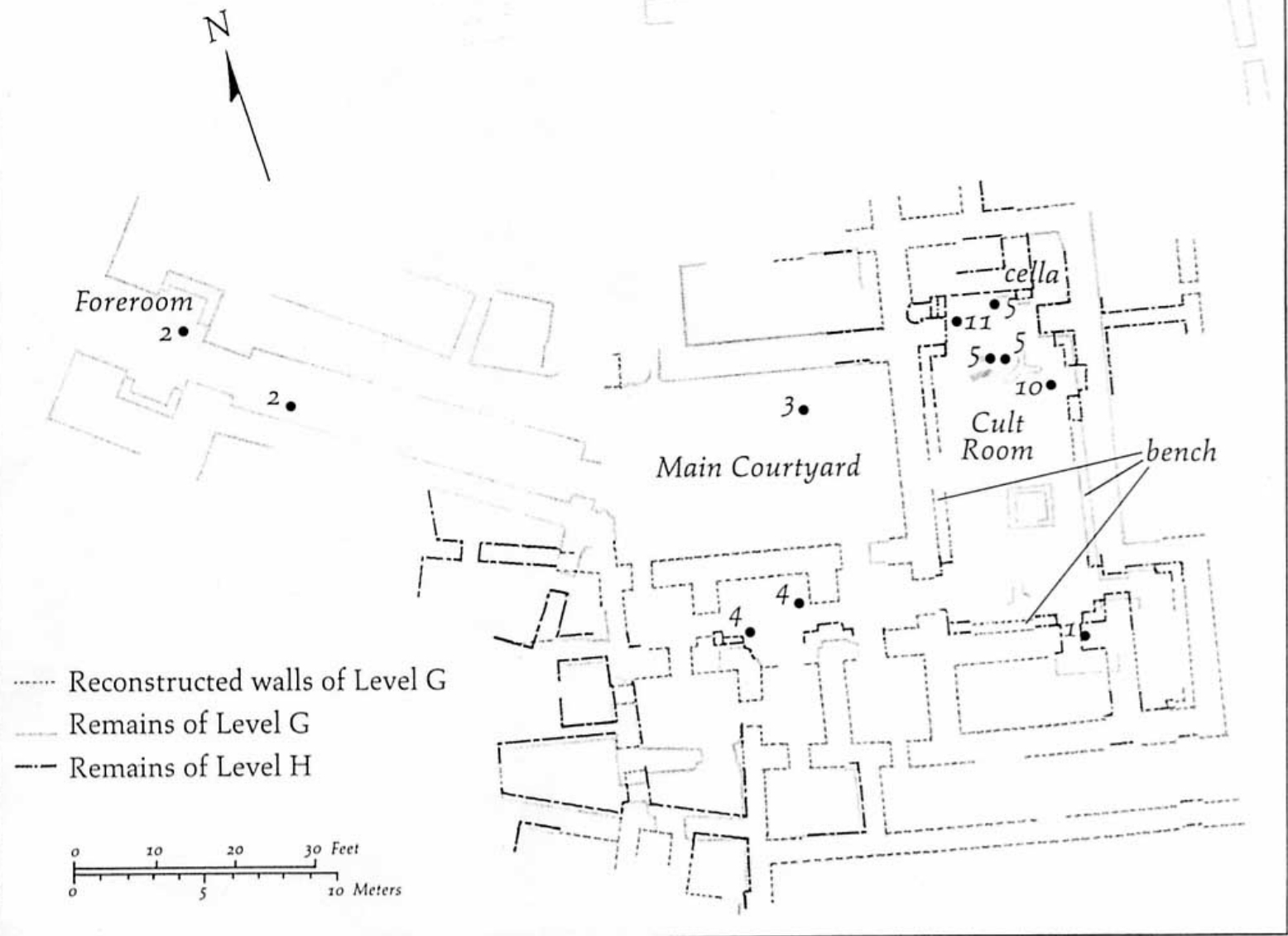
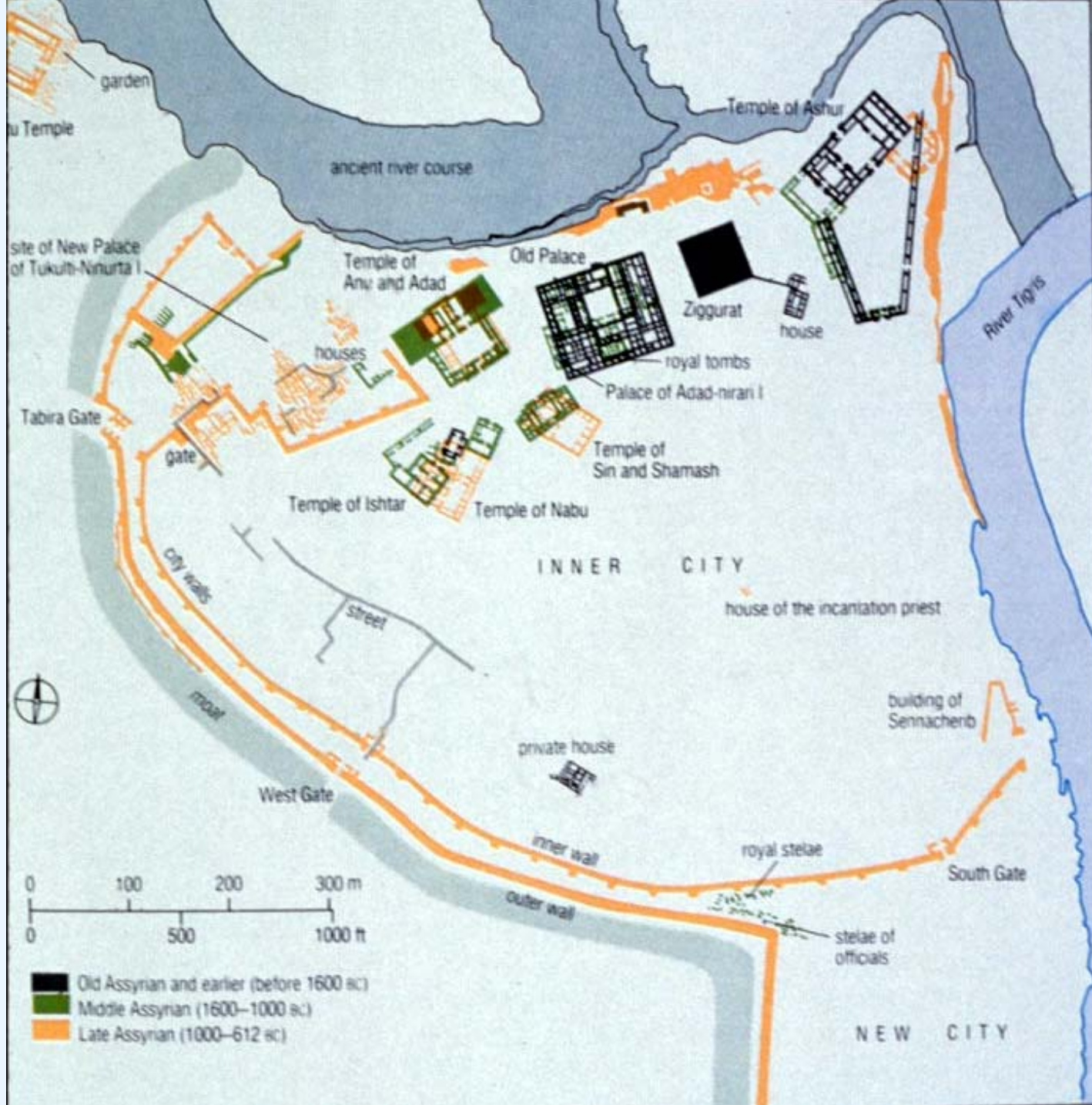
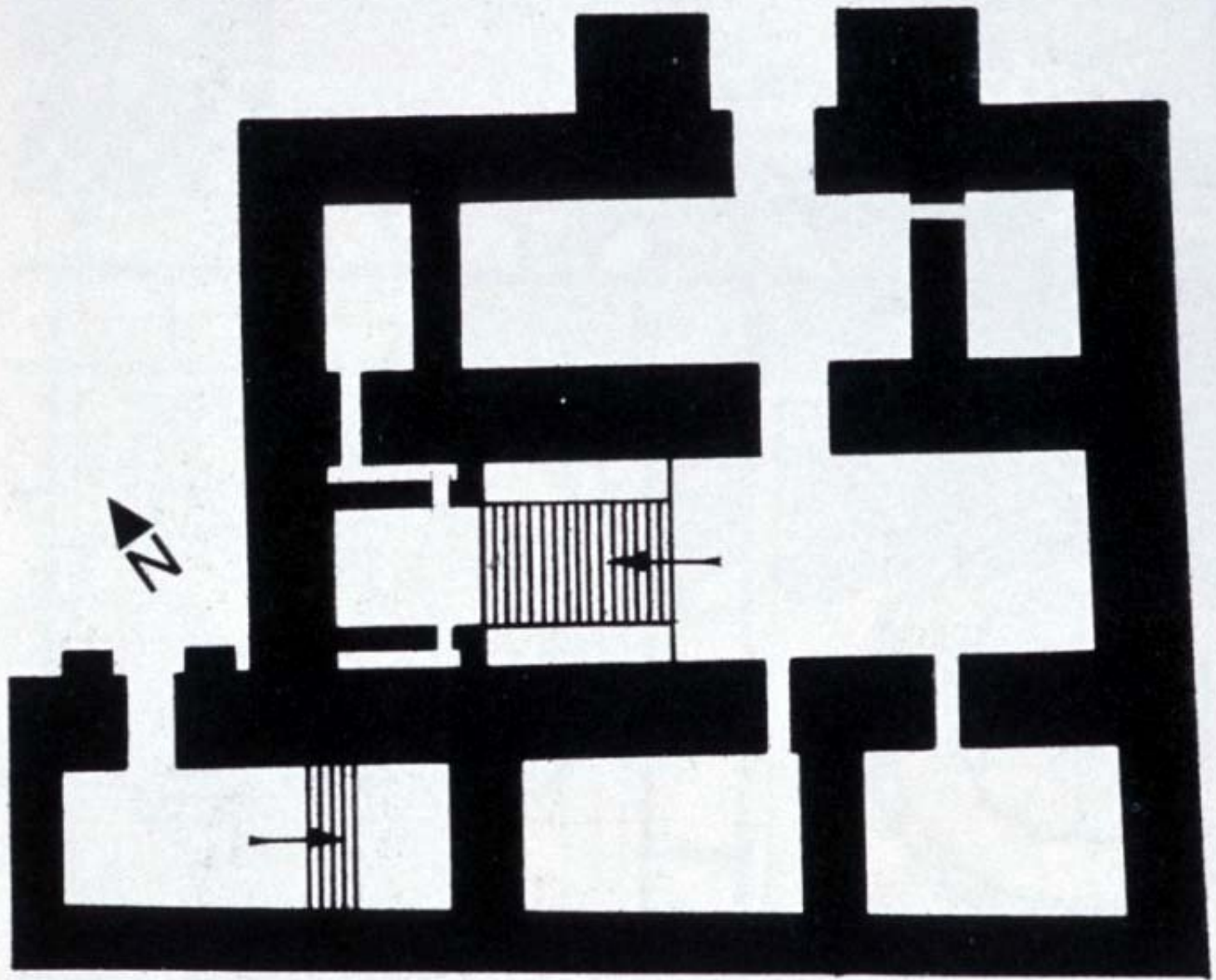


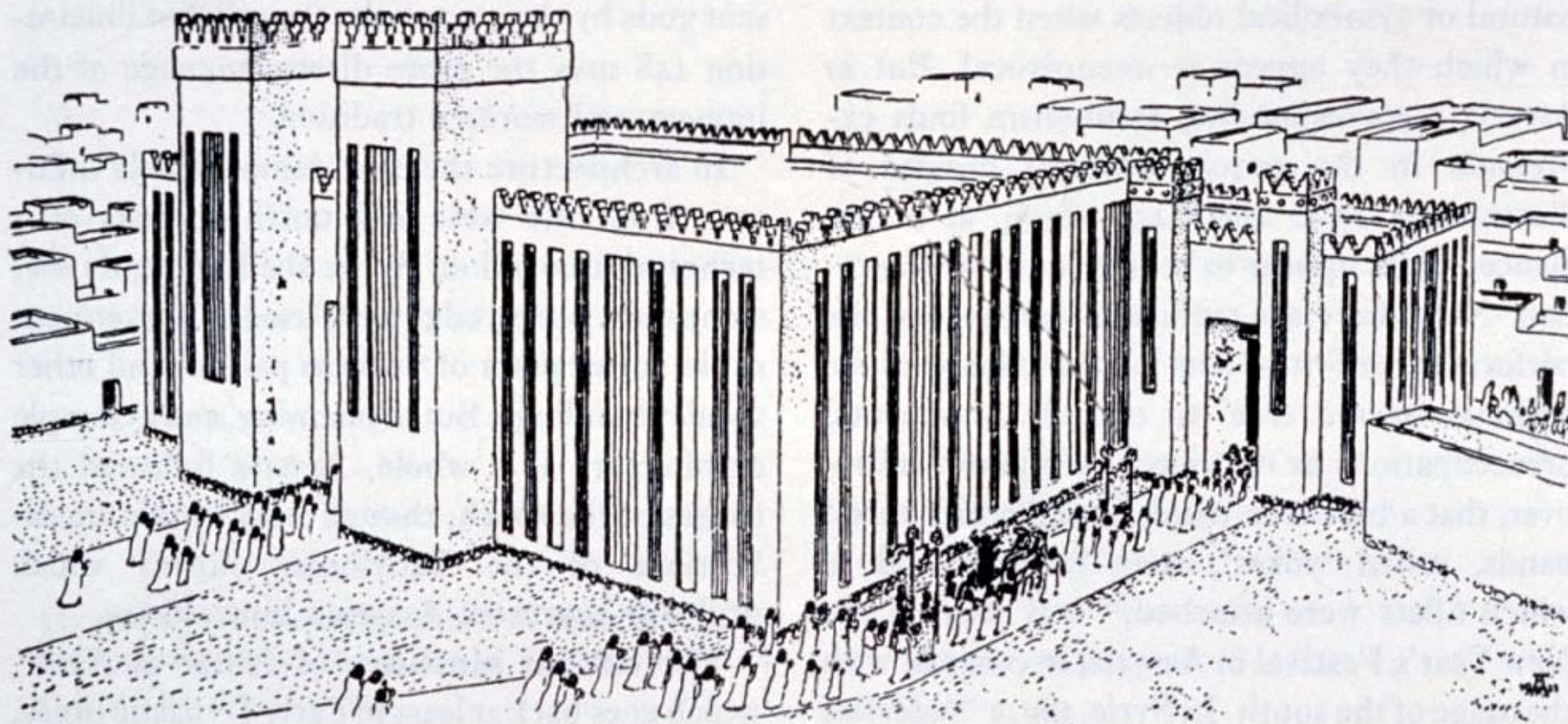
Fig. 5. Reconstruction of the plan of the Ishtar Temple Level G at Ashur, showing remains of Levels G and H. Findspots of cat. nos. 1-5, 10, and 11 are indicated on the plan. Drawn by Wilhelmina Reyinga-Amrhein, after Andrae 1922, pls. 2, 3, 6





154. Assur, Ishtar temple of Tukulti-Ninurta I

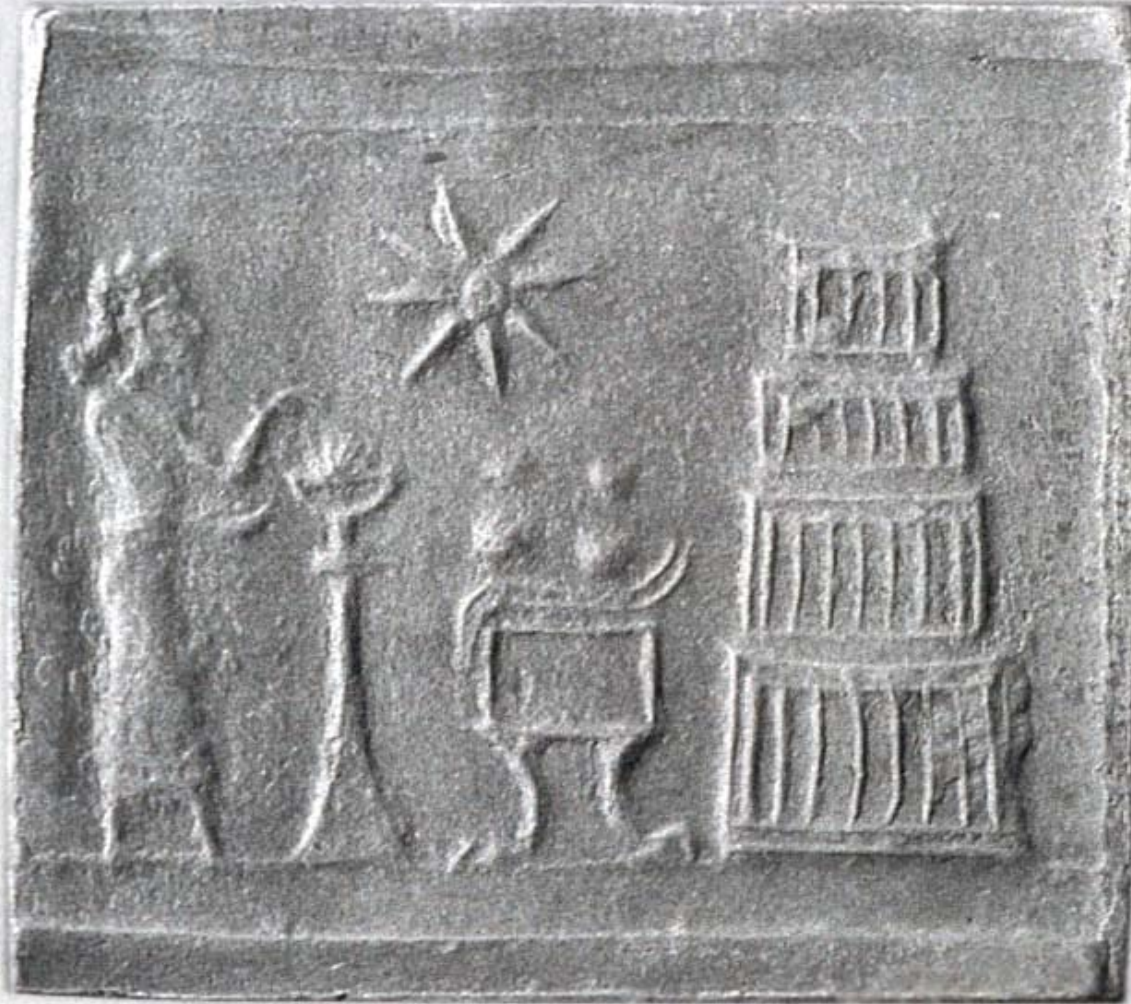
155. Assur, Ishtar temple of Tukulti-Ninurta I.  
Reconstruction



# Asshur: Ziggurat



# Cylinder Seal, with ziggurat



# Cult Pedestals (in situ)



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.



# Asshur: Tombs



Colored  
Tile  
from  
Asshur



# Middle Assyrian cylinder seal from Tomb 45; lapis lazuli, n.b. *dingir*



# Middle Assyrian cylinder seal

14<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> c. BCE; carnelian, 3.2 cm.

