

# III. The Hittites

## Ancient Anatolia Between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea

DU1701 Periods of Art History I



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

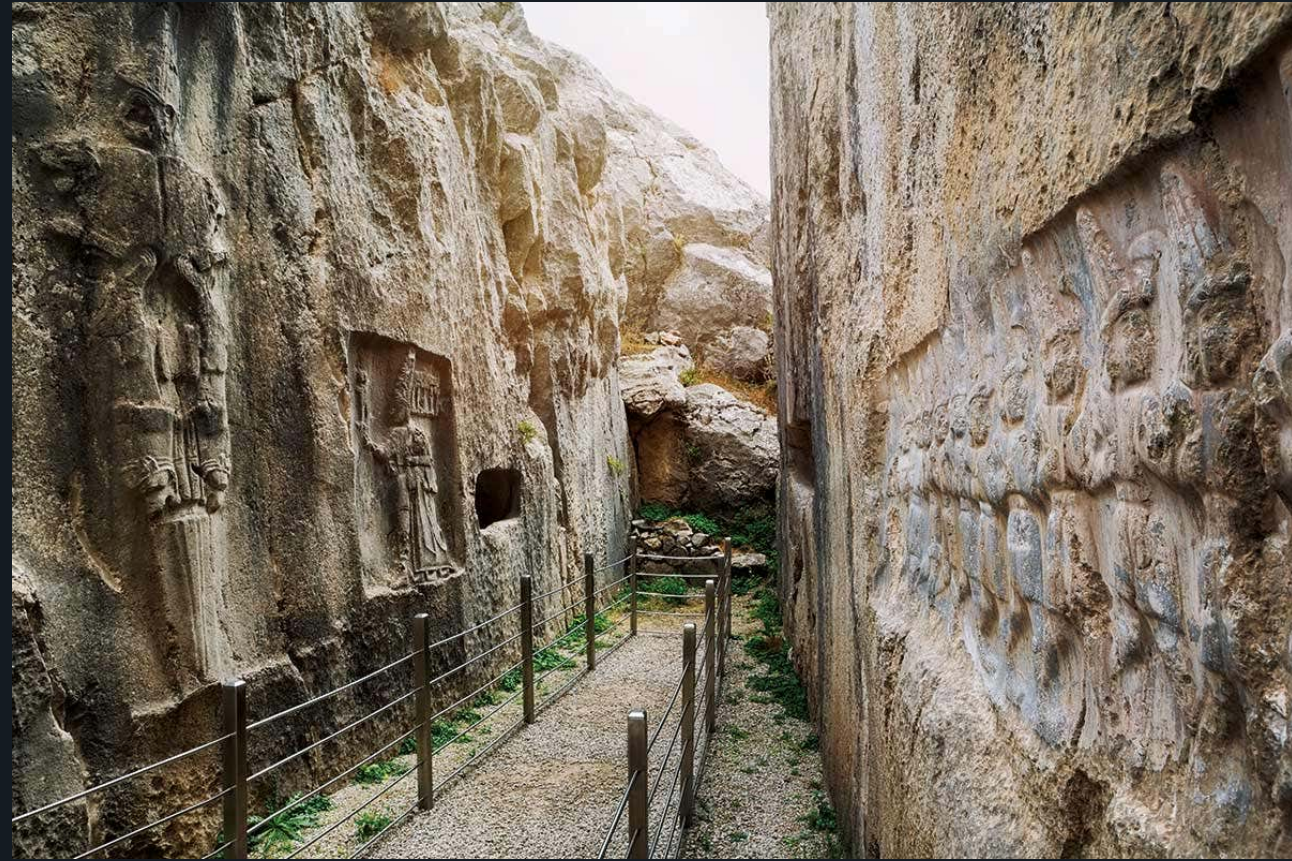






Eflatun Pinar spring-shrine, ca. 1200 BCE





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 or Teshub, Aleppo  
Museum, Syria



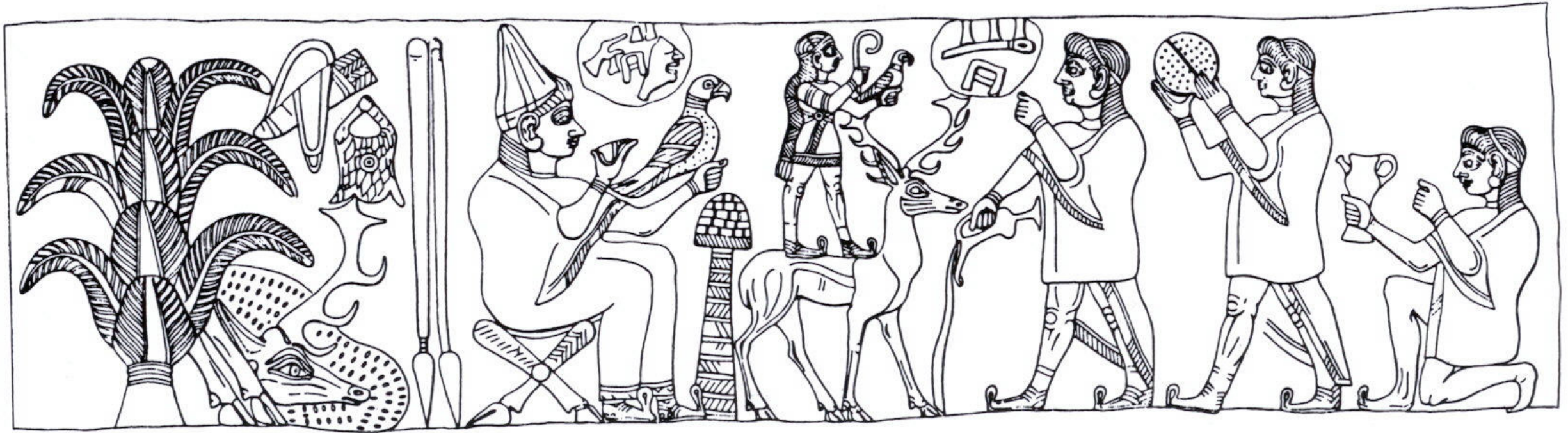
Votive triangle from Nida (Frankfurt a.M.) with Jupiter Dolichenus

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



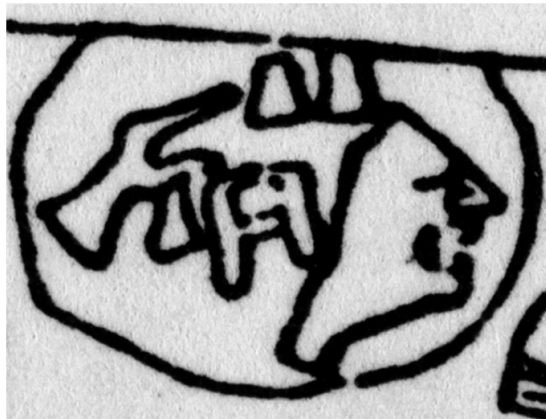
Vessel, silver, gold inlay, 18 cm height, ca. 14th–13th century BCE / Metropolitan Museum, New York







5a



5b



6



7



8



9







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