

The Hittites The History And Legacy Of The Bronze Age S Forgotten Empire

Historical Dictionary of the HittitesThe Hittites and Their Contemporaries in Asia MinorEmpires of Bronze: Son of Ishtar (Empires of Bronze #1)The LuwiansThe World of The Neo-Hittite KingdomsThe Hittites and HattusaThe HittitesThe Kingdom of the HittitesThe History and Nature of International RelationsThe Kingdom of the HittitesWomen in AntiquityThe Empire of the HittitesThe Hittites and Their WorldHittitesHittitesHittitesThe HittitesWarriors of AnatoliaThe Geography of the Hittite EmpireInsights Into Hittite History and ArchaeologyA History of Disease in Ancient TimesThe HittitesThe Laws of the HittitesThe Secret of the HittitesHattusaThe Elements of HittiteThe Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of the LevantOfficials and Administration in the Hittite WorldHistorical Dictionary of the HittitesA History of Hittite LiteracyThe Oxford Handbook of Ancient AnatoliaThe HittitesLuwian IdentitiesHrozný and HittiteHittite WarriorA History of Hittite LiteracyThe HittitesLife and Society in the Hittite WorldRecent Developments in Hittite Archaeology and HistoryLetters from the Hittite Kingdom

Historical Dictionary of the Hittites

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There are few studies that deal with an overall treatment of the Hittite administrative system, and various other works on its offices and officials have tended to be limited in scope, focusing only on certain groups or certain time periods. This book provides a comprehensive investigation of the administrative organization of the Hittite state throughout its history (ca. 1650–1180 BCE) with particular emphasis on the state offices and their officials. Bringing together previous works and updating with data recovered in recent years, the study presents a detailed survey of the high offices of the state, a prosopographical study of about 140 high officials, and a theoretical analysis of the Hittite administration in respect to factors such as hierarchy, kinship, and diachronical changes.

The Hittites and Their Contemporaries in Asia Minor

Hitherto, research on the Hittites has been highly specialised and often separated by discipline: history, philology and archaeology (in which natural sciences are taking a more prominent role). Unfortunately, no up-to date publication has been available to bring the work and evidence of these different fields together, making it extremely difficult for the non-specialist to obtain a general overview of Hittite studies. This volume closes that gap by providing contributions on several key issues in Hittite studies based on new developments and approaches from historical, philological and archaeological points of view. The subjects discussed

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include history, state and society, the written legacy, the environment and economy, foreign contacts, cities, temples and sanctuaries, military and warfare, pottery, and metals and metallurgy. The contributions are written by specialists actively engaged in research in their respective fields. The time-frame of this volume extends from the period of the Old Hittite kingdom in the 17th century BC to the end of the Hittite Empire in the early years of the 12th century BC. Detailed contributions, a research overview and a comprehensive index create a useful introduction to the vast and complex field of Hittite studies.

Empires of Bronze: Son of Ishtar (Empires of Bronze #1)

The Luwians

This volume gathers brand new essays from some of the most respected scholars of ancient history, archaeology, and physical anthropology to create an engaging overview of the lives of women in antiquity. The book is divided into ten sections, nine focusing on a particular area, and also includes almost 200 images, maps, and charts. The sections cover Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia, Cyprus, the Levant, the Aegean, Italy, and Western Europe, and include many lesser-known cultures such as the Celts, Iberia, Carthage, the Black Sea region, and Scandinavia. Women's

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experiences are explored, from ordinary daily life to religious ritual and practice, to motherhood, childbirth, sex, and building a career. Forensic evidence is also treated for the actual bodies of ancient women. *Women in Antiquity* is edited by two experts in the field, and is an invaluable resource to students of the ancient world, gender studies, and women's roles throughout history.

The World of The Neo-Hittite Kingdoms

The Hittites built a remarkable civilization that deserves a spot in history. Sadly, few historians have been ready to tackle the task of uncovering the true story of these astonishing people. And thus, it can be hard for readers to find an easy-to-read and cohesive resource on this fascinating civilization.

The Hittites and Hattusa

This second edition of *Historical Dictionary of the Hittites* contains a chronology, an introduction, an appendix, and a bibliography. The dictionary section has over 400 cross-referenced entries on important persons, places, essential institutions, and the significant aspects of the society, government, economy, material culture, and warfare.

The Hittites

This Handbook aims to serve as a research guide to the archaeology of the Levant, an area situated at the crossroads of the ancient world that linked the eastern Mediterranean, Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and Egypt. The Levant as used here is a historical geographical term referring to a large area which today comprises the modern states of Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, western Syria, and Cyprus, as well as the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and the Sinai Peninsula. Unique in its treatment of the entire region, it offers a comprehensive overview and analysis of the current state of the archaeology of the Levant within its larger cultural, historical, and socio-economic contexts. The Handbook also attempts to bridge the modern scholarly and political divide between archaeologists working in this highly contested region. Written by leading international scholars in the field, it focuses chronologically on the Neolithic through Persian periods - a time span during which the Levant was often in close contact with the imperial powers of Egypt, Anatolia, Assyria, Babylon, and Persia. This volume will serve as an invaluable reference work for those interested in a contextualised archaeological account of this region, beginning with the 'agricultural revolution' until the conquest of Alexander the Great that marked the end of the Persian period.

The Kingdom of the Hittites

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Why did the Anatolians remain illiterate for so long, although surrounded by people using script? Why and how did they eventually adopt the cuneiform writing system and why did they still invent a second, hieroglyphic script of their own? What did and didn't they write down and what role did Hittite literature, the oldest known literature in any Indo-European language, play? These and many other questions on scribal culture are addressed in this first, comprehensive book on writing, reading, script usage, and literacy in the Hittite kingdom (c.1650–1200 BC). It describes the rise and fall of literacy and literature in Hittite Anatolia in the wider context of its political, economic, and intellectual history.

The History and Nature of International Relations

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient descriptions of Hattusa and the Hittites

*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "Whoever after me becomes king resettles Hattusas, let the Stormgod of the Sky strike him!" - A Hittite inscription found at Hattusa In 1595 BCE, a mysterious new army struck Babylon without warning, spreading terror throughout the city. These warriors would cross the ancient Near East, destroying anything in their way with ruthless efficiency. In a time of war and conquest, they were the mightiest military power of their age. They were the Hittites, a warlike civilization that rose in central Anatolia from the capital city of Hattusa. At its height from around 1400 to 1200 BCE, the Hittite empire extended over a wide area of modern day Turkey and northern

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Syria. Hattusa was different from the other major cities of the ancient Near East in one major respect: it was landlocked and not located on a major river. At first glance, such a situation may seem like a liability, which it was in terms of trade, but for the most part its central position meant that the Hittites could move their armies more efficiently from one theater of operations to another (Macquene 2003, 56). As a landlocked capital, Hattusa was also safe from naval attacks from other kingdoms, so if the Hittites' enemies wanted to invade their capital, they would have to trek through the middle of the kingdom to get there, which was most unlikely. As Hittite power grew during the Old Kingdom, the royal city of Hattusa became more important and even wealthier. From his citadel overlooking Hattusa, Hattusili I launched the first major Hittite attacks into the Near East, first conquering the cities between Hattusa and the Mediterranean (Macquene 2003, 36). The Hittites' mission was to become the greatest empire the world had ever seen, yet once they had succeeded, this ruthless army and the vast empire it had created, simply disappeared as mysteriously as it had emerged. The Hittites imposed themselves upon the strange and remote mountains of central Anatolia, where they built the capital city of Hattusa, intending for it to last forever, but it was so remote that no other great civilization settled in the same location thereafter. As there was no one else to pass on the Hittites' great myths and legends, their history died with their exodus from the capital in 1200 BCE. Over time, the stones of Hattusa were buried, and its name was forgotten. For 3,000 years, all traces of the Hittites and their capital city were lost, from the history

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books to myths and legends, until, one by one, fragments from their lost world began to emerge. The rediscovery of this civilization through its texts and material remains represents one of the major achievements of archaeology in the 20th century. These tantalizing remains have opened up a world of mysteries and secret codes, a fortress city built to last forever, an unstoppable war machine, and a mighty empire that at one point was greater than the contemporary one in Egypt. Even today, after all the research that's been done, when compared to some of their contemporaries - including the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians - the Hittites are considered somewhat distant both culturally and geographically. The Hittites were an Indo-European speaking in an ocean of Afro-Asiatic and Semitic groups, their homeland was to the north of Mesopotamia, and it contained no major river like the Nile, Tigris, or Euphrates Rivers. The Hittite empire was also far less enduring than its neighbors, considerably shorter than most of the other major kingdoms of the Near East. Hattusa: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Hittites' Capital City looks at how the Hittite city was built, its importance, and its collapse. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Hattusa like never before.

The Kingdom of the Hittites

The rediscovery of the ancient empire of the Hittites has been a major achievement of the last hundred years. Known from the Old Testament as one of

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the tribes occupying the Promised Land, the Hittites were in reality a powerful neighbouring kingdom: highly advanced in political organization, administration of justice and military genius; with a literature inscribed in cuneiform writing on clay tablets; and with a rugged and individual figurative art, to be seen on stone monuments and on scattered rock faces in isolated areas. This classic account reconstructs, in fascinating detail, a complete and balanced picture of Hittite civilization, using both established and more recent sources.

Women in Antiquity

Judea has always been the crossroads and battlefield of contending nations. It is no less so in this biblical time of the Judges. Uriah Tarhund's Hittite home is destroyed by invading Greeks. His dying father tells him to go south to seek a Canaanite named Sisera. "He will help you. For my sake. . . ." Uriah is plunged into the tumult of an uneasy Judea. When he saves a young boy from being sacrificed to Moloch, he is given succor for a time by the Hebrews. Later, he finds Sisera and joins him in war against these same people. When the Canaanites are defeated, the young Hittite has the opportunity to come to peace with himself, the Hebrew people and their God.

The Empire of the Hittites

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This title provides comprehensive overviews on archaeological philological, linguistic, and historical issues at the forefront of Anatolian scholarship in the 21st century.

The Hittites and Their World

Hittites

This volume collects 33 papers from an international conference held at Charles University in 2015. Contributions span the full range of Hittite studies and related disciplines, from Anatolian and Indo-European linguistics and cuneiform philology to Ancient Near Eastern archaeology, history, and religion.

Hittites

The Hittites, most known as the opposers of Israel in the Old Testament and the Torah, were a mystery throughout the ages until their recorded tablets were discovered in the early 1900's. The Hittites chronicled the history and major events in cuneiform onto more than 25,000 stone tablets. After discovery the key to their language translation, scholars treated to a complete description of the culture and

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key military conquests. Some of the questions answered by the tablets included: Where did they originate? How did they expand their kingdom? Who were their notable peers? What were their significant accomplishments? What is their legacy? In this book, we discuss these questions and more details about the life and habits of the Hittites. We narrate extensively the Battle of Kadesh, and discuss the insertion of Ramses and King Tut into the history of the Hittites. We delineate the personal correspondence of the kings with neighboring peers, discussing important events like the Trojan War. We note the effects of the plague of Egypt on the Hittite Empire. The kingdom of the Hittites encompassed over 4,000 square miles and rivaled Egypt and Assyria, just a few of their neighboring enemies. Their contribution to the Iron Age, the modification of the chariot, and their horse training skills have impacted civilization as a lasting tribute to their innovative spirit. Scroll to the top of the page and click Add To Cart to read more about this extraordinary chapter of history

Hittites

The Hittites

*Includes pictures *Includes excerpts from Hittite annals about their culture and

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battles *Includes a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents
"Whoever after me becomes king resettles Hattusas, let the Stormgod of the Sky strike him!" - A Hittite inscription found at the capital city of Hattusa
The pages of world history textbooks contain a litany of "lost" empires and civilizations, but usually, upon further review, it is revealed that these so called lost empires are often just lesser known cultures that had a less apparent impact on history than other more well-known civilizations. When one scours the pages of history for a civilization that was inexplicably lost, but had a great impact during its time, very few candidates can be found, but the Hittites are a notable example. In fact, the Hittites are an ancient people who remain somewhat enigmatic, and perhaps little known to most people, but their influence on the ancient Near East is undeniable. From high on their capital of Hattusa in central Anatolia, the Hittites were able to conquer and control a kingdom that roughly comprised the area of the modern nation-states of Turkey, Syria, and parts of Iraq and Lebanon through a combination of brute military force and shrewd diplomatic machinations. Compared to some of their contemporaries - including the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians - the Hittites were somewhat distant both culturally and geographically. The Hittites were an Indo-European speaking in an ocean of Afro-Asiatic and Semitic groups, their homeland was to the north of Mesopotamia, and it contained no major river like the Nile, Tigris, or Euphrates Rivers. The Hittite empire was also far less enduring than its neighbors, as it only existed from about 1800-1200 BCE (van de Mieroop 2007, 156), which was considerably shorter than

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most of the other major kingdoms of the Near East. With that said, the influence of the Hittites on the politics, economy, and overall situation of the ancient Near East cannot be understated; the Hittites were a force to be reckoned with while they existed. The sources used to reconstruct Hittite history and chronology are many and varied, and since the Hittites were a literate people who developed a fairly sophisticated corpus of literature, ancient Hittite archives can be used to reconstruct events. Unfortunately, the Hittites were not keen about dating their sources, so most of the dates are dependent on ancient Egyptian sources (Macqueen 2003, 8). The Egyptian sources also provide excellent details on events that either the Hittites refused to mention in their own texts, have not been discovered yet, or have been lost to the ages. Of course, modern archaeology has also helped to fill in the knowledge about Hittite civilization, especially in regards to palace and religious life in the ancient capital of Hattusa. Based on all of these sources, as well as studies by eminent modern scholars in the field, it's possible to examine who the Hittites were, their influence on the ancient Near East, and the eventual collapse of their empire. The Hittites: The History of the Most Prominent Empire of the Ancient Near East traces the history and legacy of the Hittites across several centuries. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the history of the Hittites like never before, in no time at all.

Warriors of Anatolia

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Appearing here in an updated paperback edition for the first time, J. G. Macqueen's study of the Hittites was hailed by reviewers in its original publication as "stimulating" and "outstanding."

The Geography of the Hittite Empire

This book shows how bubonic plague and smallpox helped end the Hittite Empire, the Bronze Age in the Near East and later the Carthaginian Empire. The book will examine all the possible infectious diseases present in ancient times and show that life was a daily struggle for survival either avoiding or fighting against these infectious disease epidemics. The book will argue that infectious disease epidemics are a critical link in the chain of causation for the demise of most civilizations in the ancient world and that ancient historians should no longer ignore them, as is currently the case.

Insights Into Hittite History and Archaeology

Why did the Anatolians remain illiterate for so long, although surrounded by people using script? Why and how did they eventually adopt the cuneiform writing system and why did they still invent a second, hieroglyphic script of their own? What did and didn't they write down and what role did Hittite literature, the oldest known

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literature in any Indo-European language, play? These and many other questions on scribal culture are addressed in this first, comprehensive book on writing, reading, script usage, and literacy in the Hittite kingdom (c.1650–1200 BC). It describes the rise and fall of literacy and literature in Hittite Anatolia in the wider context of its political, economic, and intellectual history.

A History of Disease in Ancient Times

The author of the acclaimed *Gods, Graves, and Scholars* tells the dramatic tale of the Hittites, an Indo-European people who became a dominant power in the Middle East. Their struggle in Egypt with Ramses II for control of Syria led to one of the greatest battles of the ancient world. The fall of the Hittite empire was sudden, and historical records were scarce--until the discovery of cuneiform tablets yielded a rich store of information on which this work is based. "a saga richly charged with dramatic twists and with enthralling accounts of scholarly detective work."--*The Atlantic*.

The Hittites

The Hittites lived among gods and kings and captivated the mysterious Sir Lawrence of Arabia, among many eager minds. Who were they? Simply warlike

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conquerors on a mission to impose Hittite power on the world? How did they become part of the elite highly-exclusive club of kings as great as Egyptian, Assyrian, and Babylonian empires of the second millennium BCE? Inside you will read about- Sources - Sir Lawrence of Arabia, Helen of Troy, Origins and Remarkable Missing Links - The Bronze and Iron Age - Hittites and their Contemporaries - Life and Times of the Hittites and Notable Events: Kingdoms and Empire-Building - Notable Achievements, Ongoing Exploration and Unraveling their Extraordinary Mysteries They created a complex system of collective governance and changed the metallurgy of the ancient world. This mysterious empire remained the unknown fourth empire and thanks to their tradition of preservation we continue solving mysteries buried in their ancient past.

The Laws of the Hittites

A complete tool for understanding this oldest collection (about 1650 BC) of laws made by an Indo-European people. Incorporating many tablets published since the 1959 edition, and utilizing the latest lexical and grammatical insights, the author presents the text in the "score" format with translation, commentary, glossary, indexes, plates and bibliography.

The Secret of the Hittites

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Four sons. One throne. A world on the precipice. 1315 BC: Tensions soar between the great powers of the Late Bronze Age. The Hittites stand toe-to-toe with Egypt, Assyria and Mycenaean Ahhiyawa, and war seems inevitable. More, the fierce Kaskan tribes – age-old enemies of the Hittites – amass at the northern borders. When Prince Hattu is born, it should be a rare joyous moment for all the Hittite people. But when the Goddess Ishtar comes to King Mursili in a dream, she warns that the boy is no blessing, telling of a dark future where he will stain Mursili's throne with blood and bring destruction upon the world. Thus, Hattu endures a solitary boyhood in the shadow of his siblings, spurned by his father and shunned by the Hittite people. But when the Kaskans invade, Hattu is drawn into the fray. It is a savage journey in which he strives to show his worth and valour. Yet with his every step, the shadow of Ishtar's prophecy darkens... Praise for Empires of Bronze: Son of Ishtar: "A meticulously researched and vivid reimaging of an almost forgotten civilisation" - Douglas Jackson, bestselling author of the celebrated Gaius Valerius Verrens series "Vivid, immersivewondrous!" - SJA Turney, bestselling author of Marius' Mules and The Damned Emperors. "An action-packed epic" - Matthew Harffy, bestselling author of the acclaimed Bernicia Chronicles. About the Hittites & the Bronze Age: Over three thousand years ago, before iron had been tamed, before Rome had risen, before the ashes from which Classical Greece would emerge had even been scattered, the world was forged in bronze. It was an age when Great Kings ruled, when vast armies clashed for glory, riches and the favour of their strange gods. Until the late 19th century, historians thought that

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they had identified the major powers who held sway in the last stretch of the Bronze Age: Egypt, Assyria... Ahhiyawa (Homer's Achaean Greece) even. But there was another – a fourth great power, all but lost to the dust of history: the Hittites. Hardy, fierce masters of Anatolia, utterly devout to their myriad gods, the scale and wonder of their world is only now shedding its dusty cloak thanks to the tireless work of archaeologists. The Hittites ruled from the high, rugged plateau at the heart of modern-day Turkey, commanding a ring of vassal states (most notably Troy) and boasting a dauntless army that struck fear into the hearts of their rivals. Their Great King, titled Labarna and revered as the Sun itself, was every bit the equal of Egypt's Pharaoh, of the trade-rich King of Assyria, and of the brash lords of Ahhiyawa. The Hittites were there when the Bronze Age collapsed. They bore the brunt of the cataclysmic events that destroyed the great powers, threw the Near East into a centuries-long dark age and changed the world forever. This is their story...

Hattusa

Hittite is the earliest attested Indo-European language and was the language of a state which flourished in Asia Minor in the second millennium BC. This exciting and accessible introductory course, which can be used in both trimester and semester systems, offers in ten lessons a comprehensive introduction to the grammar of the Hittite language with ample exercises both in transliteration and in cuneiform. It

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includes a separate section of paradigms, a grammatical index, as well as a list of every cuneiform sign used in the book. A full glossary can be found at the back. The book has been designed so that the cuneiform is not essential and can be left out of any course if so desired. The introduction provides the necessary cultural and historical background, with suggestions for further reading, and explains the principles of the cuneiform writing system.

The Elements of Hittite

Lost to history for millennia, the Hittites have regained their position among the great civilizations of the Late Bronze Age Near East, thanks to a century of archaeological discovery and philological investigation. *The Hittites and Their World* provides a concise, current, and engaging introduction to the history, society, and religion of this Anatolian empire, taking the reader from its beginnings in the period of the Assyrian Colonies in the nineteenth century B.C.E. to the eclipse of the Neo-Hittite cities at the end of the eighth century B.C.E. The numerous analogues with the biblical world featured throughout the volume together represent a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of the varied and significant contributions of Hittite studies to biblical interpretation.

The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of the Levant

Officials and Administration in the Hittite World

The Hittites in the Late Bronze Age became the mightiest military power in the Ancient Near East. Yet their empire was always vulnerable to destruction by enemy forces; their Anatolian homeland occupied a remote region, with no navigable rivers; and they were cut off from the sea. Perhaps most seriously, they suffered chronic under-population and sometimes devastating plague. How, then, can the rise and triumph of this ancient imperium be explained, against seemingly insuperable odds? In his lively and unconventional treatment of one of antiquity's most mysterious civilizations, whose history disappeared from the records over three thousand years ago, Trevor Bryce sheds fresh light on Hittite warriors as well as on the Hittites' social, religious and political culture and offers new solutions to many unsolved questions. Revealing them to have been masters of chariot warfare, who almost inflicted disastrous defeat on Rameses II at the Battle of Qadesh (1274 BCE), he shows the Hittites also to have been devout worshippers of a pantheon of storm-gods and many other gods, and masters of a new diplomatic system which bolstered their authority for centuries. Drawing authoritatively both on texts and on ongoing archaeological discoveries, while at the same time offering imaginative reconstructions of the Hittite world, the author argues that while the development of a warrior culture was essential, not only for the Empire's expansion but for its very survival, this by itself was not enough. The range of skills

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demanding of the Hittite ruling class went way beyond mere military prowess, while there was much more to the Hittites themselves than just skill in warfare. This engaging volume reveals the Hittites in their full complexity, including the festivals they celebrated; the temples and palaces they built; their customs and superstitions; the crimes they committed; their social hierarchy, from king to slave; and the marriages and pre-nuptial agreements they contracted. It takes the reader on a journey which combines epic grandeur, spectacle and pageantry with an understanding of the intimacies and idiosyncrasies of Hittite daily life.

Historical Dictionary of the Hittites

Translations from the original texts are a particular feature of the book. Thus on many issues the Hittites and their contemporaries are allowed to speak to the modern reader for themselves."--BOOK JACKET.

A History of Hittite Literacy

A state-of-the-art appraisal of the history, language, religion, and material culture of the Luwians, a people as important in Anatolia and Syria in the second and first millennia BCE as the better-known Hittites.

The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Anatolia

The Hittites

This collection of scholarly essays centered in Hittitology pays tribute to the life and distinguished career of Hans Güterbock. Stemming from research papers presented at the 1997 meeting of the American Oriental Society, this volume reexamines the philological, historical, and archaeological evidence from the Hittite period. Reporting on new archaeological excavations, philological study, and historical research, these scholars inform and sharpen our knowledge of ancient Anatolia.

Luwian Identities

The Luwians inhabited Anatolia and Syria some three thousand years ago. The present collective volume addresses the questions of their homeland, material and spiritual culture, and relationship with neighbors. It strives to promote Luwian studies as a new interdisciplinary research field.

Hrozný and Hittite

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This is the first book-length collection in English of letters from the ancient kingdom of the Hittites. All known well-preserved examples, including the important corpus of letters from the provincial capital of Tapikka, are reproduced here in romanized transcription and English translation, accompanied by introductory essays, explanatory notes on the text and its translation, and a complete description of the rules of Hittite correspondence compared with that of other ancient Middle Eastern states. Letters containing correspondence between kings and their foreign peers, between kings and their officials in the provinces, and between these officials themselves reveal rich details of provincial administration, the relationships and duties of the officials, and tantalizing glimpses of their private lives. Matters discussed include oversight of agriculture, tax liabilities, litigation, inheritance rights, defense against hostile groups on the kingdom's periphery, and consulting the gods by means of oracular procedures.

Hittite Warrior

A History of Hittite Literacy

This Dictionary covers a civilization largely forgotten until recently. This dictionary includes hundreds of entries on important persons, places, essential institutions,

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and the significant aspects of the society, economy, material culture, and warfare of this ancient people. A 16-page photospread, introductory essay, chronology, and bibliography complement the dictionary entries. For general readers and scholars alike who are interested in ancient history.

The Hittites

Life and Society in the Hittite World

In dealing with a wide range of aspects of the life, activities, and customs of the Late Bronze Age Hittite world, this book complements the treatment of Hittite military and political history presented by the author in *The Kingdom of the Hittites* (OUP, 1998). Through quotations from the original sources and through the word pictures to which these give rise, the book aims at recreating, as far as is possible, the daily lives and experiences of a people who for a time became the supreme political and military power in the ancient Near East.

Recent Developments in Hittite Archaeology and History

This book presents a comprehensive history of the Late Bronze Age kingdom of the

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Hittites, and the role it played within the context of the ancient Near Eastern world. From their capital, Hattusa, in central Anatolia, the Hittite kings ruled a vast network of subject territories and vassalstates reaching from the Aegean coast of Anatolia through Syria to the river Euphrates. In the fourteenth century BC the Hittites became the supreme political and military power in the Near East. How did they achieve their supremacy? How successful were they in maintaining it? What brought abouttheir collapse and disappearance? In seeking to answer these questions, the book begins with an account of the Hittites predecessors in Anatolia, particularly in the early centuries of the second millennium, traces the rise and development of the Hittite kingdom over a period of some five hundredyears, and ends with the events which followed in the wake of the kingdoms collapse. Translations from the original texts are a particular feature of the book; thus on many issues the Hittites and their contemporaries are allowed to speak to the modern reader for themselves.

Letters from the Hittite Kingdom

Bryce's volume gives an account of the military and political history of the Neo-Hittite kingdoms, moving beyond the Neo-Hittites themselves to the broader Near Eastern world and the states which dominated it during the Iron Age.

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