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List of Hittite kings

The dating and sequence of the Hittite kings is compiled from fragmentary records, supplemented by the recent find in Hattusa of a cache of more than 3500 seal impressions giving names and titles and genealogy of Hittite kings.^[1] All dates given here are approximate, relying on synchronisms with known chronologies for neighbouring countries and Egypt.

Little is known of the rulers of the Middle Kingdom period. The sequence here still largely follows Bryce (1998),^[2] but the short (or low) chronology is used.

McMahon (1989) lists Hattusili II and Tudhaliya III in inverse order. Bryce, among others, does not distinguish a Middle Kingdom. Instead he ends the Old Kingdom with Muwatalli I and begins the New Kingdom with Tudhaliya I. Nor is Tudhaliya "the Younger" generally included in Hittite king lists, as he was assassinated upon the death of his father, Tudhaliya II.

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Hattic

| Ruler | Reigned | Lineage and Key events |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| <u>Pamba</u> | ca. early 22nd century BC (<u>short</u>) | King of Hatti |
| <u>Pithana</u> | ca. 17th century BC (<u>short</u>) | King of <u>Kussara</u> , conqueror of <u>Neša</u> |
| <u>Piyusti</u> | ca. 17th century BC (<u>short</u>) | King of Hatti, defeated by Anitta |
| <u>Anitta</u> | ca. 17th century BC (<u>short</u>) | King of <u>Kussara</u> , destroyer of <u>Hattusa</u> |
| (<u>Tudhaliya</u>) | | Great-grandfather of <u>Hattusili I</u> |
| (<u>PU-Sarruma</u>) | | Son of Tudhaliya |

Old Kingdom

| Ruler | Reigned | Lineage and key events |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Labarna I</u> | ca. 1600–1586 BC (short) | Traditional founder |
| <u>Hattusili I</u> a.k.a. <u>Labarna II</u> | ca. 1586–1556 BC (short) | Nephew/grandson(?) of Labarna; perhaps the first ruler to reoccupy <u>Hattusa</u> |
| <u>Mursili I</u> | ca. 1556–1526 BC (short) | Grandson of Hattusili I; sacked <u>Babylon</u> , ca. 1531 |
| <u>Hantili I</u> | ca. 1526–1496 BC (short) | Brother-in-law of Mursili I; assassinated Mursili I |
| <u>Zidanta I</u> | ca. 1496–1486 BC (short) | Son-in-law of Hantili I; assassinated son/heir of Hantili I |
| <u>Ammuna</u> | ca. 1486–1466 BC (short) | Son of Zidanta I; assassinated his father |
| <u>Huzziya I</u> | ca. 1466–1461 BC (short) | Son of Ammuna? |
| <u>Telipinus</u> | ca. 1460 BC (short) | Brother-in-law of Huzziya I; usurped the throne from Huzziya |

Middle Kingdom

| Ruler | Reigned | Lineage and key events |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <u>Alluwamna</u> | ca. mid 15th century BC | Son-in-law of Telipinu |
| <u>Hantili II</u> | ca. 1500-1450 B.C. | Son of Alluwamna |
| <u>Tahurwaili</u> | | Usurper. Ruled sometime between Telipinu and Zidanta II, but otherwise time is uncertain. |
| <u>Zidanta II</u> | | Son of Hantili II |
| <u>Huzziya II</u> | | Son of Zidanta II |
| <u>Muwatalli I</u> | ca. 1400 BC | Usurper; assassinated Huzziya II |

New Kingdom (Empire)

| Ruler | Reigned | Lineage and key events |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>Tudhaliya I</u> | ca. early 14th century BC (short) | Lineage is uncertain; perhaps a grandson of Zidanta II. Became king after Muwatalli I was killed. |
| <u>Arnuwanda I</u> | | Son-in-law of Tudhaliya I |
| <u>Hattusili II</u> (?) | | The existence, lineage and time of his reign is disputed |
| <u>Tudhaliya II</u> | ca. 1360? – 1344 BC (short) | Son of Arnuwanda (or Hattusili II?) |
| <u>Tudhaliya III</u> "the Younger" | | Son of Tudhaliya II; assassinated upon his father's death; he may not have ruled at all. |
| <u>Suppiluliuma I</u> | ca. 1344–1322 BC (short) | Son of Tudhaliya II (or Hattusili II?); expanded the empire; mentioned in the <u>Amarna letters</u> |
| <u>Arnuwanda II</u> | ca. 1322–1321 BC (short) | Son of Suppiluliuma |
| <u>Mursili II</u> | ca. 1321–1295 BC (short) | Son of Suppiluliuma |
| <u>Muwatalli II</u> | ca. 1295–1272 BC (short) | Son of Mursili II; <u>Battle of Kadesh</u> , ca. 1274 |
| <u>Mursili III</u> a.k.a. <u>Urhi-Teshub</u> | ca. 1272–1267 BC (short) | Son of Muwatalli II |
| <u>Hattusili III</u> | ca. 1267–1237 BC (short) | Son of Mursili II; <u>treaty with Egypt</u> ca. 1258 |
| <u>Tudhaliya IV</u> | ca. 1237–1209 BC (short) | Son of Hattusili III; <u>Battle of Nihriya</u> |
| <u>Kurunta</u> | ca. 1228–1227 BC (short) | Son of Muwatalli II; his reign is uncertain; may have ruled for a very brief time in the middle of Tudhaliya's reign. |
| <u>Arnuwanda III</u> | ca. 1209–1207 BC (short) | Son of Tudhaliya IV |
| <u>Suppiluliuma II</u> | ca. 1207–1178 BC (short) | Son of Tudhaliya IV; fall of <u>Hattusa</u> , ca. 1178 |



Tudhaliya IV

See also

Hittites

The **Hittites** (/ˈhɪtaɪts/) were an Ancient Anatolian people who established an empire centered on Hattusa in north-central Anatolia around 1600 BC. This empire reached its height during the mid-14th century BC under Suppiluliuma I, when it encompassed an area that included most of Anatolia as well as parts of the northern Levant and Upper Mesopotamia. Between the 15th and 13th centuries BC the Hittite Empire came into conflict with the Egyptian Empire, Middle Assyrian Empire and the empire of the Mitanni for control of the Near East. The Assyrians eventually emerged as the dominant power and annexed much of the Hittite empire, while the remainder was sacked by Phrygian newcomers to the region. After c. 1180 BC, during the Bronze Age collapse, the Hittites splintered into several independent "Neo-Hittite" city-states, some of which survived until the 8th century BC before succumbing to the Neo-Assyrian Empire.

The Hittite language was a distinct member of the Anatolian branch of the Indo-European language family, and along with the related Luwian language, is the oldest historically attested Indo-European language.^[2] They referred to their native land as *Hatti*. The conventional name "Hittites" is due to their initial identification with the Biblical Hittites in 19th century archaeology. Despite their use of the name *Hatti* for their core territory, the Hittites should be distinguished from the Hattians, an earlier people who inhabited the same region (until the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC) and spoke an unrelated language known as Hattic.^[3]

During the 1920s, interest in the Hittites increased with the founding of the modern Republic of Turkey and attracted the attention of archaeologists such as Halet Çambel and Tahsin Özgüç, leading to the decipherment of Hittite hieroglyphs. During this period, the new field of Hittitology also influenced the naming of institutions, such as the state-owned *Etibank* ("Hittite bank"),^[4] and the foundation of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara, located 200 kilometers west of the Hittite capital and housing the most comprehensive exhibition of Hittite artifacts in the world.

The history of the Hittite civilization is known mostly from cuneiform texts found in the area of their kingdom, and from diplomatic and commercial correspondence found in various archives in Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt and the Middle East, the decipherment of which was also a key event in the history of Indo-European linguistics. The Hittite military made successful use of chariots,^[5] and although belonging to the Bronze Age, the Hittites were the forerunners of the Iron Age, developing the manufacture of iron artifacts from as early

Hittite Empire

c. 1600 BC–c. 1178 BC



The Hittite Empire, c. 1300 BC (shown in blue)

| | |
|--|--|
| Capital | Hattusa |
| Languages | Hittite, Luwian, Akkadian, many others |
| Government | Absolute monarchy (Old Kingdom) Constitutional monarchy (Middle and New Kingdom) ^[1] |
| List of Hittite kings | Labarna I (first) Suppiluliuma II (last) |
| Historical era | Bronze Age |
| • Established | c. 1600 BC |
| • Disestablished | c. 1178 BC |

Preceded by



Kanesh

Succeeded by

Syro-Hittite states

Today part of



Turkey
Syria

as the 18th century BC; at this time, gifts from the "man of Burushanda" of an iron throne and an iron sceptre to the Kaneshite king Anitta were recorded in the *Anitta text* inscription.

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Biblical background

Before the discoveries, the only source of information about Hittites had been the Old Testament. Francis William Newman expressed the critical view, common in the early 19th century, that, "no Hittite king could have compared in power to the King of Judah..."^[6]



Bronze religious standard from a pre-Hittite tomb at Alacahöyük, dating to the third millennium BC, from the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara.

1834, but did not identify them as Hittite.^[4]

The first archaeological evidence for the Hittites appeared in tablets found at the Assyrian colony of Kültepe (ancient Karum Kanesh), containing records of trade between Assyrian merchants and a certain "land of *Hatti*". Some names in the tablets were neither Hattic nor Assyrian, but clearly Indo-European.^[8]

The script on a monument at Boğazköy by a "People of Hattusas" discovered by William Wright in 1884 was found to match peculiar hieroglyphic scripts from Aleppo and Hamath in Northern Syria. In 1887, excavations at Tell El-Amarna in Egypt uncovered the diplomatic correspondence of Pharaoh Amenhotep III and his son Akhenaton. Two of the letters from a "kingdom of *Kheta*"—apparently located in the same general region as the Mesopotamian references to "land of *Hatti*"—were written in standard Akkadian cuneiform script, but in an unknown language; although scholars could read it, no one could understand it. Shortly after this, Archibald Sayce proposed that *Hatti* or *Khatti* in Anatolia was identical with the "kingdom of *Kheta*" mentioned in these Egyptian texts, as well as with the biblical Hittites. Others, such as Max Müller, agreed that *Khatti* was probably *Kheta*, but proposed connecting it with Biblical Kittim, rather than with the "Children of Heth". Sayce's identification came to be widely accepted over the course of the early 20th century; and the name "Hittite" has become attached to the civilization uncovered at Boğazköy.



Sphinx Gate entrance at Hattusa.

During sporadic excavations at Boğazköy (Hattusa) that began in 1906, the archaeologist Hugo Winckler found a royal archive with 10,000 tablets, inscribed in cuneiform Akkadian and the same unknown language as the Egyptian letters from *Kheta*—thus confirming the identity of the two names. He also proved that the ruins at Boğazköy were the remains of the capital of an empire that, at one point, controlled northern Syria.

Under the direction of the German Archaeological Institute, excavations at Hattusa have been under way since 1907, with interruptions during the world wars. Kültepe was successfully excavated by Professor Tahsin Özgüç from 1948 until his death in 2005. Smaller scale excavations have also been

As archaeological discoveries revealed the scale of the Hittite kingdom in the second half of the 19th century, Archibald Henry Sayce postulated, rather than to be compared to Judah, the Anatolian civilization "[was] worthy of comparison to the divided Kingdom of Egypt", and was "infinitely more powerful than that of Judah".^[7] Sayce and other scholars also noted that Judah and the Hittites were never enemies in the Hebrew texts; in the *Book of Kings*, they supplied the Israelites with cedar, chariots, and horses, as well as being a friend and ally to Abraham in the *Book of Genesis*. Uriah (the Hittite) was a captain in King David's army and counted among one of his "mighty men" in 1 Chronicles 11.

Initial discoveries

French scholar Félix Marie Charles Texier discovered the first Hittite ruins in



Bronze Hittite figures of animals in Museum of Anatolian Civilizations.

carried out in the immediate surroundings of Hattusa, including the rock sanctuary of Yazılıkaya, which contains numerous rock reliefs portraying the Hittite rulers and the gods of the Hittite pantheon.

Writings

The Hittites used Mesopotamian Cuneiform script. Archaeological expeditions to Hattusa have discovered entire sets of royal archives in cuneiform tablets, written either in the Semitic Mesopotamian Akkadian language of Assyria and Babylonia, the diplomatic language of the time, or in the various dialects of the Hittite confederation.^[9]

Museums

The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara, Turkey houses the richest collection of Hittite and Anatolian artifacts.

Geography



Ceremonial vessels in the shape of sacred bulls, called Hurri (Day) and Seri (Night) found in Hattusha, Hittite Old Kingdom (16th century BC) Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara.

The Hittite kingdom was centred on the lands surrounding Hattusa and Neša, known as "the land Hatti" (^{URU}*Ha-at-ti*). After Hattusa was made capital, the area encompassed by the bend of the Halys River (Hittite *Marassantiya*, Turkish: *Kızılırmak*) was considered the core of the Empire, and some Hittite laws make a distinction between "this side of the river" and "that side of the river". For example, the reward for the capture of an escaped slave after he managed to flee beyond the Halys is higher than that for a slave caught before he could reach the river.

To the west and south of the core territory lay the region known as Luwiya in the earliest Hittite texts. This terminology was replaced by the names Arzawa and Kizzuwatna with the rise of those kingdoms.^[10] Nevertheless, the Hittites continued to refer to the language that originated in these areas as Luwian. Prior to the rise of Kizzuwatna, the heart of that territory in Cilicia was first referred to by the Hittites as Adaniya.^[11] Upon its revolt from the Hittites during the reign of Ammuna,^[12] it assumed the name of Kizzuwatna and successfully expanded northward to encompass the lower Anti-Taurus mountains as well. To the north, lived the mountainous people called the Kaskians. To the southeast of the Hittites lay the Hurrian empire of Mitanni. At its peak, during the reign of Mursili II, the Hittite empire stretched from Arzawa in the west to Mitanni in the east, many of the Kaskian territories to the north including Hayasa-Azzi in the far north-east, and on south into Canaan approximately as far as the southern border of Lebanon, incorporating all of these territories within its domain.



Jewelry from Museum of Anatolian Civilizations.



The Hittite Empire at its greatest extent under Suppiluliuma I (c. 1350–1322 BC) and Mursili II (c. 1321–1295 BC)

History

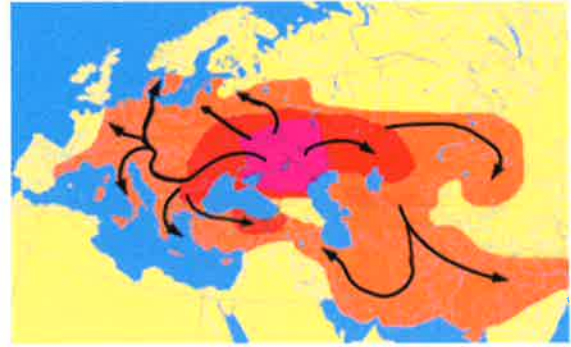
Origins

It is generally assumed that the Hittites came into Anatolia some time before 2000 BC. While their earlier location is disputed, it has been speculated by scholars for more than a century that the Kurgan cultures of the Pontic Steppe, in present-day Ukraine, around the Sea of Azov spoke an early Indo-European language during the third and fourth millennia BC.^[13]

The arrival of the Hittites in Anatolia in the Bronze Age was one of a superstrate imposing itself on a native culture (in this case over the pre existing Hattians and Hurrians), either by means of conquest or by gradual assimilation.^{[14][15]} In archaeological terms, relationships of the Hittites to the Ezero culture of the Balkans and Maikop culture of the Caucasus have been considered within the migration framework.^[16] The Indo-European element at least establishes Hittite culture as intrusive to Anatolia in scholarly mainstream (excepting the opinions of Colin Renfrew,^{[17][18]} whose Anatolian hypothesis assumes that Indo-European is indigenous to Anatolia, and, more recently, Quentin Atkinson^[19]).^[15]

According to Anthony, steppe herders, archaic Proto-Indo-European speakers, spread into the lower Danube valley about 4200-4000 BC, either causing or taking advantage of the collapse of Old Europe.^[20] Their languages "probably included archaic Proto-Indo-European dialects of the kind partly preserved later in Anatolian."^[21] Their descendants later moved into Anatolia at an unknown time but maybe as early as 3000 BC.^[22] According to J. P. Mallory it is likely that the Anatolians reached the Near East from the north either via the Balkans or the Caucasus in the 3rd millennium BC.^[23] According to Parpola, the appearance of Indo-European speakers from Europe into Anatolia, and the appearance of Hittite, is related to later migrations of Proto-Indo-European speakers from the Yamna-culture into the Danube Valley at ca. 2800 BC,^{[24][25]} which is in line with the "customary" assumption that the Anatolian Indo-European language was introduced into Anatolia somewhere in the third millennium BC.^[26]

Their movement into the region may have set off a Near East mass migration sometime around 1900 BC. The dominant indigenous inhabitants in central Anatolia at the time were Hurrians and Hattians who spoke non-Indo-European languages (some have argued that Hattic was a Northwest Caucasian language, but its affiliation remains uncertain), whilst the Hurrian language was a near-Isolate (i.e. it was one of only two or three languages in the Hurro-Urartian family). There were also Assyrian colonies in the region during the Old Assyrian Empire (2025-1750 BC); it was from the Semitic Assyrians of Upper Mesopotamia that the Hittites adopted the cuneiform script. It took some time before the Hittites established themselves following the collapse of the Old Assyrian Empire in the mid-18th century BC, as is clear from some of the texts included here. For several centuries there were separate Hittite groups, usually centered on various cities. But then strong rulers with their center in Hattusas (modern Boğazköy) succeeded in bringing these together and conquering large parts of central Anatolia to establish the Hittite kingdom.^[27]



Map of Indo-European migrations from c. 4000 to 1000 BC according to the Kurgan model. The Anatolian migration (indicated with a dotted arrow) probably took place across the Balkans. The magenta area corresponds to the assumed *Urheimat* (Samara culture, Sredny Stog culture). The red area corresponds to the area that may have been settled by Indo-European-speaking peoples up to c. 2500 BC, and the orange area by 1000 BC.

Early Period

The early history of the Hittite kingdom is known through tablets that may first have been written in the 17th century BC, possibly in Hittite;^[28] but survived only as Akkadian (the language of Assyria and Babylonia) copies made in the 14th and 13th centuries BC. These reveal a rivalry within two branches of the royal family up to the Middle Kingdom; a northern branch first based in Zalpa and secondarily Hattusa, and a southern branch based in Kussara (still not found) and the former Assyrian colony of Kanesh (modern Kultepe). These are distinguishable by their names; the northerners retained language isolate Hattian names, and the southerners adopted Indo-European Hittite and Luwian names.^[29]

Zalpa first attacked Kanesh under Uhna in 1833 BC.^[30]

One set of tablets, known collectively as the Anitta text,^[31] begin by telling how Pithana the king of Kussara conquered neighbouring Neša (Kanesh).^[32] However, the real subject of these tablets is Pithana's son Anitta (r. 1745–1720 BC),^[33] who continued where his father left off and conquered several northern cities: including Hattusa, which he cursed, and also Zalpuwa (Zalpa). This was likely propaganda for the southern branch of the royal family, against the northern branch who had fixed on Hattusa as capital.^[34] Another set, the Tale of Zalpa, supports Zalpa and exonerates the later Hattusili I from the charge of sacking Kanesh.^[34]

Anitta was succeeded by Zuzzu (r. 1720–1710 BC);^[33] but sometime in 1710–1705 BC, Kanesh was destroyed taking the long-established Assyrian merchant trading system with it.^[30] A Kussaran noble family survived to contest the Zalpuwan / Hattusan family, though whether these were of the direct line of Anitta is uncertain.^[35]

Meanwhile, the lords of Zalpa lived on. Huzziya I, descendant of a Huzziya of Zalpa, took over Hatti. His son-in-law Labarna I, a southerner (of Hurma) usurped the throne but made sure to adopt Huzziya's grandson Hattusili as his own son and heir.

Old Kingdom

The founding of the Hittite Kingdom is attributed to either Labarna I or Hattusili I (the latter might also have had Labarna as a personal name),^[36] who conquered the area south and north of Hattusa. Hattusili I campaigned as far as the Semitic Amorite kingdom of Yamkhad in Syria, where he attacked, but did not capture, its capital of Aleppo. Hattusili I did eventually capture Hattusa and was credited for the foundation of the Hittite Empire. According to *The Edict of Telepinu*, which dates back to the 16th century BC, "Hattusili was king, and his sons, brothers, in-laws, family members, and troops were all united. Wherever he went on campaign he controlled the enemy land with force. He destroyed the lands one after the other, took away their power, and made them the borders of the sea. When he came back from campaign, however, each of his sons went somewhere to a country, and in his hand the great cities prospered. But, when later the princes' servants became corrupt, they began to devour the properties, conspired constantly against their masters, and began to shed their blood." This excerpt from the edict is supposed to illustrate the unification, growth, and prosperity of the Hittites under his rule. It also illustrates the corruption of "the princes" who are believed to be his sons. The corruption is dealt with, however, the lack of sources leads to uncertainty with how the corruption was dealt with. On Hattusili I's deathbed he chooses his grandson, Mursili I, as his heir.^[37] Mursili I, conquered that city in a campaign conducted against the Amorites in 1595 BC (middle chronology).^[38] Also in 1595 BC, Mursili I (or Murshilish I) conducted a great raid down the Euphrates River, bypassing Assyria and captured Mari and Babylonia, ejecting the Amorite founders of the Babylonian state in the process.^[38] However, the Hittite campaigns



Hattusa ramp

caused internal dissension which forced a withdrawal of troops to the Hittite homelands. Throughout the remainder of the 16th century BC, the Hittite kings were held to their homelands by dynastic quarrels and warfare with the Hurrians—their neighbours to the east.^[38] Also the campaigns into Amurru (modern Syria) and southern Mesopotamia may be responsible for the reintroduction of cuneiform writing into Anatolia, since the Hittite script is quite different from the script of the preceding Assyrian Colonial period.

Mursili continued the conquests of Hattusili I. Mursili's conquests reached southern Mesopotamia and even ransacked Babylon itself in 1531 BC (short chronology).^[39] Rather than incorporate Babylonia into Hittite domains, Mursili seems to have instead turned control of Babylonia over to his Kassite allies, who were to rule it for the next four centuries. This lengthy campaign, however, strained the resources of Hatti, and left the capital in a state of near-anarchy. Mursili was assassinated shortly after his return home, and the Hittite Kingdom was plunged into chaos. The Hurrians (under the control of an Indo-Aryan Mitanni ruling class), a people living in the mountainous region along the upper Tigris and Euphrates rivers in modern south east Turkey, took advantage of the situation to seize Aleppo and the surrounding areas for themselves, as well as the coastal region of Adaniya, renaming it Kizzuwatna (later Cilicia).

Following this, the Hittites entered a weak phase of obscure records, insignificant rulers, and reduced area of control. This pattern of expansion under strong kings followed by contraction under weaker ones, was to be repeated over and over again throughout the Hittite Kingdom's 500-year history, making events during the waning periods difficult to reconstruct with much precision. The political instability of these years of the Old Hittite Kingdom, can be explained in part by the nature of the Hittite kingship at that time. During the Old Hittite Kingdom period prior to 1400 BC, the king of the Hittites was not viewed by the Hittite citizenry as a "living god", like the Pharaohs of Egypt, but rather as a first among equals.^[40] Only in the later period of the Hittite Empire, from 1400 BC until 1200 BC, did the kingship of the Hittites become more centralized and powerful. Also in earlier years the succession was not legally fixed, enabling the "war of the Roses" style rivalries between northern and southern branches.

The next monarch of any note following Mursili I was Telepinu (c. 1500 BC), who won a few victories to the southwest, apparently by allying himself with one Hurrian state (Kizzuwatna) against another (Mitanni). Telepinu also attempted to secure the lines of succession.^[41]

Middle Kingdom



Twelve Hittite gods of the Underworld in the nearby Yazılıkaya, a sanctuary of Hattusa.

The last monarch of the Old kingdom, Telepinu, reigned until about 1500 BC. Telepinu's reign marked the end of the "Old Kingdom" and the beginning of the lengthy weak phase known as the "Middle Kingdom".^[42] The period of the 15th century BC is largely unknown with very sparse surviving records.^[43] Part of the reason for both the weakness and the obscurity is that the Hittites were under constant attack, mainly from the Kaska, a non Indo-European people settled along the shores of the Black Sea. The capital once again went on the move, first to Sapinuwa and then to Samuha. There is an archive in Sapinuwa but it has not been adequately translated to date.

It segues into the "Hittite Empire period" proper, which dates from the reign of Tudhaliya I from c. 1430 BC.

One innovation that can be credited to these early Hittite rulers is the practice of conducting treaties and alliances with neighboring states; the Hittites were thus among the earliest known pioneers in the art of international politics and diplomacy. This is also when the Hittite religion adopted several gods and rituals from the Hurrians.

New Kingdom



Hittite monument, an exact replica of monument from Fasillar in Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara.

With the reign of Tudhaliya I (who may actually not have been the first of that name; see also Tudhaliya), the Hittite Kingdom re-emerges from the fog of obscurity. Hittite civilization entered the period of time called the "Hittite Empire period". Many changes were afoot during this time, not the least of which was a strengthening of the kingship. Settlement of the Hittites progressed in the Empire period.^[40]



Tudhaliya IV (relief in Hattusa)

However, the Hittite people tended to settle in the older lands of south Anatolia rather than the lands of the Aegean. As this settlement progressed, treaties were signed with neighboring peoples.^[40] During the Hittite Empire period the kingship became hereditary and the king took on a "superhuman aura" and began to be referred to by the Hittite citizens as "My Sun". The kings of the Empire period began acting as a high priest for the whole kingdom—making an annual tour of the Hittite holy cities, conducting festivals and supervising the upkeep of the sanctuaries.^[40]

During his reign (c. 1400 BC), King Tudhaliya I, again allied with Kizzuwatna, then vanquished the Hurrian states of Aleppo and Mitanni, and expanded to the west at the expense of Arzawa (a Luwian state).

Another weak phase followed Tudhaliya I, and the Hittites' enemies from all directions were able to advance even to Hattusa and raze it. However, the Kingdom recovered its former glory under Suppiluliuma I (c. 1350 BC), who again conquered Aleppo, Mitanni was reduced to vassalage by the Assyrians under his son-in-law, and he defeated Carchemish, another Amorite city-state. With his own sons placed over all of these new conquests, Babylonia still in the hands of the allied Kassites, this left Suppiluliuma the supreme power broker in the known world, alongside Assyria and Egypt, and it was not long before Egypt was seeking an alliance by marriage of another of his sons with the widow of Tutankhamen. Unfortunately, that son was evidently murdered before reaching his destination, and this alliance was never consummated. However, the Middle Assyrian Empire (1365-1050 BC) once more began to grow in power also, with the ascension of Ashur-uballit I in 1365 BC. Ashur-uballit I attacked and defeated Mattiwaza the Mitanni king despite attempts by the Hittite king Suppiluliumas I, now fearful of growing Assyrian power, attempting to preserve his throne with military support. The lands of the Mitanni and Hurrians were duly appropriated by Assyria, enabling it to encroach on Hittite territory in eastern Asia Minor, and Adad-nirari I annexed Carchemish and north east Syria from the control of the Hittites.^[44]

After Suppiluliumas I, and a very brief reign by his eldest son, another son, Mursili II became king (c. 1330). Having inherited a position of strength in the east, Mursili was able to turn his attention to the west, where he attacked Arzawa and a city known as Millawanda (Miletus) which was under the control of Ahhiyawa. More recent research based on new readings and interpretations of the Hittite texts, as well as of the material evidence for Mycenaean contacts with the Anatolian mainland, came to the conclusion that Ahhiyawa referred to Mycenaean Greece, or at least to a part of it.^[45]

Battle of Kadesh

Hittite prosperity was mostly dependent on control of the trade routes and metal sources. Because of the importance of Northern Syria to the vital routes linking the Cilician gates with Mesopotamia, defense of this area

was crucial, and was soon put to the test by Egyptian expansion under Pharaoh Ramesses II. The outcome of the battle is uncertain, though it seems that the timely arrival of Egyptian reinforcements prevented total Hittite victory.^[46] The Egyptians forced the Hittites to take refuge in the fortress of Kadesh, but their own losses prevented them from sustaining a siege. This battle took place in the 5th year of Ramesses (c. 1274 BC by the most commonly used chronology).



Egyptian pharaoh Ramesses II storming the Hittite fortress of Dapur.

Downfall and demise of the Kingdom



Chimera with a human head and a lion's head; Late Hittite period in Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara.

After this date, the power of both the Hittites and Egyptians began to decline yet again because of the power of the Assyrians.^[47] The Assyrian king Shalmaneser I had seized the opportunity to vanquish Hurria and Mitanni, occupy their lands, and expand up to the head of the Euphrates in Anatolia and into Babylonia, Ancient Iran, Aram (Syria), Canaan (Israel) and Phoenicia, while Muwatalli was preoccupied with the Egyptians. The Hittites had vainly tried to preserve the Mitanni kingdom with military support.^[44] Assyria now posed just as great a threat to Hittite trade routes as Egypt ever had. Muwatalli's son, Urhi-Teshub, took the throne and ruled as king for 7 years as



Egypto-Hittite Peace Treaty (c. 1258 BC) between Hattusili III and Ramesses II. Istanbul Archaeology Museum

Mursili III before being ousted by his uncle, Hattusili III after a brief civil war. In response to increasing Assyrian annexation of Hittite territory, he concluded a peace and alliance with Rameses II (also fearful of Assyria), presenting his daughter's hand in marriage to the Pharaoh.^[47] The "Treaty of Kadesh", one of the oldest completely surviving treaties in history, fixed their mutual boundaries in southern Canaan, and was signed in the 21st year of Rameses (c. 1258 BC). Terms of this treaty included the marriage of one of the Hittite princesses to the Pharaoh Rameses.^{[47][48]}

Hattusili's son, Tudhaliya IV, was the last strong Hittite king able to keep the Assyrians out of the Hittite heartland to some degree at least, though he too lost much territory to them, and was heavily defeated by Tukulti-Ninurta I of Assyria in the Battle of Nihriya. He even temporarily annexed the Greek island of Cyprus, before that too fell to Assyria. The very last king, Suppiluliuma II also managed to win some victories, including a naval battle against Alashiya off the coast of Cyprus.^[49] But the Assyrians, under Ashur-resh-ishi I had by this time annexed much Hittite territory in Asia Minor and Syria, driving out and defeating the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar I in the process, who also had eyes on Hittite lands. The Sea Peoples had already begun their push down the Mediterranean coastline, starting from the Aegean, and continuing all the way to Canaan, founding the state of Philistia—taking Cilicia and Cyprus away from the Hittites en route and cutting off their coveted trade routes. This left the Hittite homelands vulnerable to attack from all directions, and Hattusa was burnt to the ground sometime around 1180 BC following a combined onslaught from new waves of invaders, the Kaskas, Phrygians and Bryges. The Hittite Kingdom thus vanished from historical records, much of the territory being seized by Assyria.^[50] The end of the kingdom was part of the larger Bronze Age Collapse.

Syro-Hittite Kingdoms

By 1160 BC, the political situation in Asia Minor looked vastly different from that of only 25 years earlier. In that year, the Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser I was defeating the Mushku (Phrygians) who had been attempting to press into Assyrian colonies in southern Anatolia from the Anatolian highlands, and the Kaska people, the Hittites' old enemies from the northern hill-country between Hatti and the Black Sea, seem to have joined them soon after. The Phrygians had apparently overrun Cappadocia from the West, with recently discovered epigraphic evidence confirming their origins as the Balkan "Bryges" tribe, forced out by the Macedonians.

Although the Hittite kingdom disappeared from Anatolia at this point, there emerged a number of so-called Neo-Hittite kingdoms in Anatolia and northern Syria. They were the successors of the Hittite Kingdom. The most notable Syrian Neo-Hittite kingdoms were those at Carchemish and Milid (near the later Melitene). These Neo-Hittite Kingdoms gradually fell under the control of the Neo Assyrian Empire (911–608 BC). Carchemish and Milid were made vassals of Assyria under Shalmaneser III (858–823 BC), and fully incorporated into Assyria during the reign of Sargon II (722–705 BC).

A large and powerful state known as Tabal occupied much of southern Anatolia. Known as Gk. Τιβάρηνοι Tibarenoi, Lat. Tibareni, Thobeles in Josephus, their language may have been Luwian,^[51] testified to by monuments written using Luwian hieroglyphics.^[52] This state too was conquered and incorporated into the vast Assyrian Empire.

Ultimately, both Luwian hieroglyphs and cuneiform were rendered obsolete by an innovation, the alphabet, which seems to have entered Anatolia simultaneously from the Aegean (with the Bryges, who changed their name to Phrygians), and from the Phoenicians and neighboring peoples in Syria.

Government

The head of the Hittite state was the king, followed by the heir-apparent. The king was the supreme ruler of the land, in charge of being a military commander, judicial authority, as well as a high priest.^[53] However, some officials exercised independent authority over various branches of the government. One of the most important of these posts in the Hittite society was that of the Gal Mesedi (Chief of the Royal Bodyguards).^[54] It was superseded by the rank of the Gal Gestin (Chief of the Wine Stewards), who, like the Gal Mesedi, was generally a member of the royal family. The kingdom's bureaucracy was headed by the Gal Dubsar (Chief of the Scribes), whose authority didn't extend over the Lugal Dubsar, the king's personal scribe.

In Egyptian inscriptions dating back before the days of the Exodus, Egyptian monarchs were engaged with two chief seats, located at Kadesh (a Hittite city located on the Orontes River) and Carchemish (located on the Eurphrates river in Southern Anatolia).^[55]

Religion in Early Hittite Government to establish control

In the Central Anatolian settlement of Ankuwa, home of the pre-Hittite goddess Kattaha and the Worship of other Hattic deities illustrates the Ethnic differences in the areas the Hittites tried to control. Kattaha was originally given the name Hannikkun. The usage of the term Kattaha over Hannikkun, according to Ronald Gorny (head of the Alisar regional project in Turkey), was a device to downgrade the Pre-Hittite identity of this female deity, and



Neo-Hittite storm god "Tarhunzas" in Aleppo museum.

History

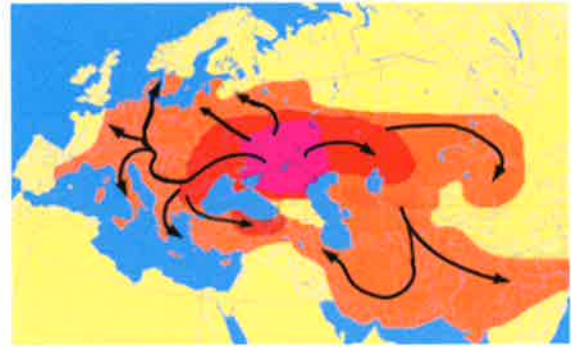
Origins

It is generally assumed that the Hittites came into Anatolia some time before 2000 BC. While their earlier location is disputed, it has been speculated by scholars for more than a century that the Kurgan cultures of the Pontic Steppe, in present-day Ukraine, around the Sea of Azov spoke an early Indo-European language during the third and fourth millennia BC.^[13]

The arrival of the Hittites in Anatolia in the Bronze Age was one of a superstrate imposing itself on a native culture (in this case over the pre existing Hattians and Hurrians), either by means of conquest or by gradual assimilation.^{[14][15]} In archaeological terms, relationships of the Hittites to the Ezero culture of the Balkans and Maikop culture of the Caucasus have been considered within the migration framework.^[16] The Indo-European element at least establishes Hittite culture as intrusive to Anatolia in scholarly mainstream (excepting the opinions of Colin Renfrew,^{[17][18]} whose Anatolian hypothesis assumes that Indo-European is indigenous to Anatolia, and, more recently, Quentin Atkinson^[19]).^[15]

According to Anthony, steppe herders, archaic Proto-Indo-European speakers, spread into the lower Danube valley about 4200-4000 BC, either causing or taking advantage of the collapse of Old Europe.^[20] Their languages "probably included archaic Proto-Indo-European dialects of the kind partly preserved later in Anatolian."^[21] Their descendants later moved into Anatolia at an unknown time but maybe as early as 3000 BC.^[22] According to J. P. Mallory it is likely that the Anatolians reached the Near East from the north either via the Balkans or the Caucasus in the 3rd millennium BC.^[23] According to Parpola, the appearance of Indo-European speakers from Europe into Anatolia, and the appearance of Hittite, is related to later migrations of Proto-Indo-European speakers from the Yamna-culture into the Danube Valley at ca. 2800 BC,^{[24][25]} which is in line with the "customary" assumption that the Anatolian Indo-European language was introduced into Anatolia somewhere in the third millennium BC.^[26]

Their movement into the region may have set off a Near East mass migration sometime around 1900 BC. The dominant indigenous inhabitants in central Anatolia at the time were Hurrians and Hattians who spoke non-Indo-European languages (some have argued that Hattic was a Northwest Caucasian language, but its affiliation remains uncertain), whilst the Hurrian language was a near-isolate (i.e. it was one of only two or three languages in the Hurro-Urartian family). There were also Assyrian colonies in the region during the Old Assyrian Empire (2025-1750 BC); it was from the Semitic Assyrians of Upper Mesopotamia that the Hittites adopted the cuneiform script. It took some time before the Hittites established themselves following the collapse of the Old Assyrian Empire in the mid-18th century BC, as is clear from some of the texts included here. For several centuries there were separate Hittite groups, usually centered on various cities. But then strong rulers with their center in Hattusas (modern Boğazköy) succeeded in bringing these together and conquering large parts of central Anatolia to establish the Hittite kingdom.^[27]



Map of Indo-European migrations from c. 4000 to 1000 BC according to the Kurgan model. The Anatolian migration (indicated with a dotted arrow) probably took place across the Balkans. The magenta area corresponds to the assumed *Urheimat* (Samara culture, Sredny Stog culture). The red area corresponds to the area that may have been settled by Indo-European-speaking peoples up to c. 2500 BC, and the orange area by 1000 BC.



Bronze tablet from Çorum-Boğazköy dating from 1235 BC. Photographed at Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara.

Hittite is in the main an Indo-European language."

The decipherment famously led to the confirmation of the laryngeal theory in Indo-European linguistics, which had been predicted several decades before. Due to its marked differences in its structure and phonology, some early philologists, most notably Warren Cowgill had even argued that it should be classified as a sister language to Indo-European languages (Indo-Hittite), rather than a daughter language. By the end of the Hittite Empire, the Hittite language had become a written language of administration and diplomatic correspondence. The population of most of the Hittite Empire by this time spoke Luwian dialects, another Indo-European language of the Anatolian family that had originated to the west of the Hittite region.

According to Craig Melchert, the current tendency is to suppose that Proto-Indo-European evolved, and that the "prehistoric speakers" of Anatolian became isolated "from the rest of the PIE speech community, so as not to share in some common innovations."^[61] Hittite, as well as its Anatolian cousins, split off from Proto-Indo-European at an early stage, thereby preserving archaisms that were later lost in the other Indo-European languages.^[62]

In Hittite there are many loanwords, particularly religious vocabulary, from the non-Indo-European Hurrian and Hattic languages. The latter was the language of the Hattians, the local inhabitants of the land of Hatti before being absorbed or displaced by the Hittites. Sacred and magical texts from Hattusa were often written in Hattic, Hurrian, and Luwian, even after Hittite became the norm for other writings.

Religion and mythology



Stag statuette, symbol of a Hittite male god in Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara. This figure is used for the Hacettepe University emblem.

Hittite religion and mythology were heavily influenced by their Hattic, Mesopotamian, and Hurrian counterparts. In earlier times, Indo-European elements may still be clearly discerned.

Storm gods were prominent in the Hittite pantheon. Tarhunt (Hurrian's Teshub) was referred to as 'The Conqueror', 'The king of Kummiya', 'King of Heaven', 'Lord of the land of Hatti'. He was chief among the gods and his symbol is the bull. As Teshub he was depicted as a bearded man astride two mountains and bearing a club. He was the god of battle and victory, especially when the conflict involved a foreign power.^[63] Teshub was also known for his conflict with the serpent Illuyanka.^[64]

Biblical Hittites

The Bible refers to "Hittites" in several passages, ranging from Genesis to the post-Exilic Ezra-Nehemiah. Genesis 10 (the Table of Nations) links them to an eponymous ancestor Heth, a descendant of Ham through his son Canaan. The Hittites are thereby counted among the Canaanites. The Hittites are usually depicted as a people living among the Israelites—Abraham purchases the Patriarchal burial-plot of Machpelah from "Ephron HaChiti", Ephron the Hittite; and Hittites serve as high military officers in David's army. In 2 Kings 7:6, however, they are a people with their own kingdoms (the passage refers to "kings" in the plural), apparently located outside geographic Canaan, and sufficiently powerful to put a Syrian army to flight.^[65]

| | | |
|---------|---------------|---|
| 1 | VAL | TO INCREASE BREAK FORTH |
| f | BAL | APPEAR TO COVER TO TURN ROUND |
| pv | VALE | TO ENCLOSE CAUSE TO MOVE CHERISH |
| 2 | " | " " " " |
| | " | " " " " |
| 3 | MO | TO MEASURE METE OUT MARK off. |
| = | MA + U | TO MEASURE BY ANY STANDARD |
| | MATI | to Correspond in Measure. |
| | VAL | " " " " |
| | BAL | " " " " |
| va | VALE | " " " " |
| 4 | MĀN-IN | APPLYING A MEASURE MEASURE |
| | BHID | TO DISUNITE |
| 5 | MĀN-IN | APPLYING A MEASURE MEASUREABLE |
| | BHID | TO DISUNITE |
| 6 | MĀRI | DEATH PESTILANCE KILLING RAIN DISTRESS |
| TURKISH | MIKYAS | MEASURING |
| SK | MARIN | KILLING |
| | MARTYA | MORTALITY |
| 7 | BHID | DISUNITE KEEP ALOOF FROM |
| | BHED | TO SEPARATE TO DIVIDE |
| 8 | MO | TO MEASURE TO METE OUT |
| = | MA + U | |
| 9 | TUNGA | MOUNTAIN THRONE |
| | TUP | TO HURT |
| | TUPH | " " |
| | PURAKHA RANJA | LOOKING AT |
| 10 | TUNGA | MOUNTAIN THRONE |

See WRA CAM!

1

| | | | |
|--------|-------------|--|---------------------------------|
| SK 927 | VA L | | TO INCREASE BREAK FORTH APPEAR |
| of | BA L | | TO COVER TO TURN ROUND |
| and | V RI | | TO ENCLOSE TO CAUSE TO MOVE |
| ry VA | VA LE | | TO COME TO TURN or ROLL CHERISH |
| FOR A | VA LI S HTA | | TO MOVE TO i FROW |
| CAUSE | VA RA YATI | | TO BE ATTACHED TO |

[WA-I-HA PE] > [io māori WAHAPE TAK SHIP RETURN]

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--|---|
| Māori | PA RB NEA | | RIVER BANK [DEPART] |
| | WHA - NA | | TRAVEL COME GO |
| | WA - I - HAPE | | TACK SHIP GO ABOUT RETURN |
| | - HA RE | | for HAERE COME GO DEPART BECOME |
| | - HA RI | | CARRY [BE DIFFUSED TO] |
| | - HA - E - MATA | | STRONG GROWING SK MATA |
| | RI POI | | GO TRAVEL [Inter of MA/MI] |
| | RI U | | BILGE of a CANOE VRI |
| | PA RI TO | | OFFSPRING |
| | PA RA WHENUA | | FLOOD EARTHQUAKE |
| | RE NEA | | FILL UP as a SPRING |
| | PA RE WHA | | BLIND |
| | PA RA TA U | | SEMEN |
| | PA RE HO | | SKUL See PARI = encompassing etc |
| | PA RA TI | | DEPART |
| | PA RE RA | | NW WIND [WHANAKI SPRING UP] |
| | PA RI RI | | SHOOT UP, GROW [GROW] |
| | PA RE MO | | DROWNED |
| | PA R - A | | BLOOD RELATIVES |
| | PA RA | | (BALA) BRAVERY |
| PA | WA | | SNOKE [PARE SLINK AWAY TURN] |
| TURN / Roll | PA R - ORO | | THREATENING CLOUDS STORM [ASIDE] |
| AWA KA | PA RA | | PLANTING SEASON |
| WA | WHA RA | | ASTELIA SPECIES or ANY PLANT WITH ENSIFORM LEAVES ASTELIA / FLAX LTD |
| | WHA RA | | BURIAL CAVE [WĀ WĀ FENCED] |
| SK | BHA RA | | BEAR CARLY MĀORI WHĀERERE ITO |
| | PA RE - HE | | FAIRY, [TARANAKI] |
| | PA RE KURIA | | BATTLE [WĀ DEFINITE SPACE] |
| | PA RE MATA | | (SK for MATA > MA/MI/ME PAYMENT RETURN REVENGE REPLY [RETURN PRESENT of FOOD] |

| | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| SIX 927 | VAL | | TO INCREASE BREAK FORTH APPEAR TO |
| of | BAL | | COVER TO TURN ROUND |
| AND | VRI | | TO ENCLOSE TO CAUSE TO MOVE or |
| M VA | VALE | | BE COVERED TO CAUSE TO TURN or ROLL |
| FOR A | VALI | SHTA | CHERISH TO MOVE TO I FRO |
| CAUSE | VARA | YATI | TO BE ATTACHED TO |
| | | | TO RETURN to COME HOME or BACK TO |
| Māori | PARA | Emang | TO RETURN to TO GO AWAY AGAIN DEPART |
| Māori | WHAR- | E | HOUSE PEOPLE IN A HOUSE OVERHANG AS |
| | WHAR- | AV | TRAVEL TRAVELLERS [A WAVE] |
| | WHAR- | IKI | FLOOR MAT |
| | WHAR- | NGA? | REAR FEED NOURISH MAINTAIN |
| | | RE RE | BE PLANTED |
| | PAR- | A | BLOOD RELATIVES |
| | | RI POI | HAUNTS |
| TE | WHAR- | AV | BE SHELTERED |
| | WHAR- | TU | MANAWA SEAT of AFFECTION |
| U | WHAR- | U-HA | GENTLE soft |
| | | R1-U | BILGE of CANOE (VRI) |
| U | WHAR- | NGO | MISTY |
| | WA- | I-KOHU | MIST FOG |
| | WĀ- | H1 | PLACE LOCALITY |
| | WA- | I-HO | REST REMAIN |
| | WA- | I | BAG of FISHING NET |
| | WA- | I-HA PE | TACK SHIP GO ABOUT RETURN |
| | WĀ | | TIME SEASON |
| | PA RE | | SAND for the HAIR |
| | WA- | I-TA TEA | SEMIW |
| | WA- | I-RURU | Edible Sponges on tree Trunks |
| | WA- | O | FOREST See VANA ITO |
| | WAR- | A | DESIRE RUMOUR |
| | WAR- | A-KI | MORNING SONG of BIRDS |
| WHAKA | WARE | | IMPOSE UPON BECUILE [to ENCLOSE a] |
| | PAR-O- | RE | GENTLE SOFT [person's mind] |
| | WARE | | EXUDATION from TREES FORM SPUME |
| | WARI | | WATERY, of FROSTED POTATOES (covered) |
| | WAR- | O | ABOARD of the DEAD |
| | PĀ R- | Ō | BASKET for FOOD |
| | PAR- | O | WANDER |
| | PA RI | | FLOW of the TIDE BARK of a DOG |
| | PAR- | U | THATCH of a HOUSE |

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|--|---|
| SK | MO | | | |
| = | MA + U | | | |
| | MATI | | | TO CORRESPOND IN MEASURE |
| M̄P̄ORI | MATI - TI | | | A STAR INDICATING SOMMER SURFEITED |
| | MATI | | | |
| | TI - KA | NEA | | MEANING PURPORT RIGHT CORRECT CUSTOM JUST FAIR |
| | TI - E - KE | | | LAY OUT PLAN OF THE GROUND PLAN'S OF A HOUSE |
| | MA TA | RIKI | | [SK MI - ME - MA = MATA future] |
| | MA KA | RI - RI | | WINTER |
| | M̄A | | | TO CONNECT POINTS OF COMPASS TO CONNECT NUMERALS DUAL MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIPS WARM / DAY |
| | MA HA | NA | | TWIN'S |
| | M̄A HA | NEA | | WORK WORK AT MAKE [Be occupied] [with] |
| | MA HI | | | |
| | M̄A HI | HI | | |
| = | MA I - HI | | | ↓ FACING BOARDS [in Gable of a House] |
| | M̄A HI | NA | | MONTH MOON DAWN |
| | MA HU | E | | gone By of Time |
| | MA HO | RA | | FOOD SPREAD OUT FOR GUEST'S |
| | MA HU | <u>RU</u> | | 4TH MONTH SPRING |

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|--|---|
| AVA SIX A page 1 | N ^o - | 353 | | |
| SK 927 | VA | L | | TO BREAK FORTH APPEAR TO INCREASE |
| of | BA | L | | TO COVER TO ENCLOSE TO TURN ROUND BE |
| and | VR | I | | COVERED TURN TO TO CAUSE TO MOVE or TURN OR |
| of VA | VA | LE | | TO BE ATTACHED TO [ROLL / CHERISH] |
| of RA | VA | LI S HTA | | TO MOVE TO i FRO |
| of | VA | LI TA | | TO RETURN i.e. COME HOME or BACK TO |
| cause | VA | RA YATI | | TO RETURN i.e. TO GO AWAY AGAIN DEPART |
| M̄P̄ORI | WHA | R - E | | HOUSE PEOPLE IN A HOUSE |
| | WA | R - E | | EXUDATION from TREES |
| TA | WHA | O - WHA O | | DRIFTWOOD |
| TA | WHA | R - AU | | BE SHELTERED. |
| TA | WHA | I | | GO FORTH TRAVEL TO A DISTANCE |
| | RI | PO INEA | | HAUNTS |
| | PA | R - U | | DIRT MUD |
| | PA | RI - TO | | OFFSPRING |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|--------|----------|---|
| SK | MA | - MI | - ME | Just MATA Measure judge know person |
| SK 809 | MĀ | N-IN | | MEASURE APPLYING A MEASURE |
| Just d MA-MI | MA | TA | | MEASURABLE |
| MĀ | MĀ | - O-RI | | See in this context! |
| | | IN | - E | COMPARE MEASURE |
| | MĀ | | | POSSESSED BY BY MEANS of |
| | | | | TO CONNECT POINTS of COMPASS |
| | MA | E | RO | EMACIATED |
| | MA | HA | | ABUNDANCE NUMBER |
| | MA | HA | NA | FOR HIM/HER |
| | MA | HA | NA | WARM |
| | MĀ | HA | NEA | TWIN'S |
| | MA | HA | RA | MEMORY THINK UPON Remember |
| | MA | H-E | RE | PLAN |
| of HAW | MA | H-E | -LE | PORTION DIVISION SECTION |
| | MA | HI | | WORK WORK AT MAKE ABUNDANCE |
| | MA | H E U | | OVERCROWN WITH WEEDS |
| | MA | RA | MA | MONTH MOON |
| SK BI-731 | MĀ | HITI | | Sort Separate according to size and [QUALITY] |
| BI JA = SEED | MĀ | WHITI | | |
| SK 556 | | BHID | | TO DISUNITE TO DISENTANGLE TO distinguish |
| MĀ | MA | HI | TAHI | NAME FOR ADULT WHITE ISAIT to discern |
| A | MA | RU | | dIGNIFIED ASPECT |
| | MA | HU | RU | 4th MONTH. |
| | MA | KA | RIRI | WINTER |
| | MA | TA | RIKI | SPRING |
| | | I- | MU | EARTH OWEN Scarf in felling a tree |
| | | IN | - A OAKA | 2 DAYS AGO |
| | | IN | - A-PO | LAST NIGHT |
| | | IN | - A-TI | PORTION SHARE (of food at a FEAST) |
| | MA | U | URI | LIFE PRINCIPLE PERSON |
| | | IN | - E | COMPARE MEASURE |
| | | IN | - E -INE | EQUAL TO LIKE |
| | MA | HI | RI | GREEDY |
| | TA | MI | | FOOD |
| | | ME | KA | TRUE |
| | MA | HI | | ABUNDANCE WORK MAKE |
| | MA | KE | HUA | IN NUMERABLE |
| | | MI | HA | DISTANT RELATIVE |
| | | ME | RO [ITI] | SMALL |
| | | ME | TI METI | FAT [METO A STAR] |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|------------|--|
| SIX SK 809 | MĀ MĀ | /MI- N - | /ME- IN | MEASURE JUDGE KNOW PERCEIVE MEASURE APPLYING A MEASURE MEASUREABLE |
|---------------|----------|-------------|------------|--|

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|--------------|---|
| MĀORI | MĀ MA | -E- HE | RO RE | MA possessed by, EMACIATED PLAN |
| of HAW | MA MA | HE HI | LE TAHI | PORTION DIVISION SECTION NAME for ADULT WHITE BAIT |
| | MA MA | KA TA | RIRI KITE | COLO SPRING PLAGUES |
| | MA | RA | MA | MONTH |

MA-HI TI SORT SEPARATE ACCORDING TO SIZE ; QUALITY

MA WHI TI
BHI D

TO DISUNITE TO DISENTANGLE
TO DISTINGUISH VIOLATE [AN AGREEMENT]
TO DISCRIMINATE DESTROY
BETRAY DISTURB TRANSGRESS

RENO FISUNDER DESTROY BETRAY SET AT VARIANCE

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| | TĀ TA | MI MI | | COMPLETED IN WEAVING FOOD |
| TA WHAKA | MA TEA | M' WHI | ME RI | FOOD MOON ON 6th/7/8/9 NIGHTS DECIMATE [A CLAN] BY PICKING THEM off ONE BY ONE |
| | | WHI | RI | WHIRI SELECT CHOOSE |
| | | WHI | RO | EVIL BAD |

WHI T-AU PREPARED FIBRES of FLAX
[IE = DISUNITED - [LEAVES]

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-------------|--|
| | | | IN-E | COMPARE MEASURE |
| TA TĀ | TA RO | MI MI | RUA ROMI | FOLDED TWICE OVER OVERRIPE of FRUIT |

| | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| MAFOA | MAR- OI | A CLAMMY TYPE & RAIN |
| SK 811 | MARI | DEATH FERTILENESS KILLING SLAYING |
| also = | MARA KA | SMALL FOX RAIN DISTRESS |
| SK 811 | MARA NA | KILLING SLAYING DESTRUCTION DEATH |
| MAFOA | MATE | DEATH |
| | RI RI | WAR BATTLE |
| | NEA | KAU SEAT of EMOTION'S DESIRE 170 |
| | RANA | AVENGE A DEATH |
| TURKISZ | MI KYAS | MEASURING INSTRUMENT SCALE |
| TURKISZ | MI KTAR | QUANTITY AMOUNT |
| SK | MI- [ME- MA] | MEASURE JUDGE KNOW PERCEIVE |
| MAFOA | MI NE | for |
| | MENE | RECITE COMPLETELY |
| | MI K- O NI | BEG |
| | MI MI | MAKE WATER |
| | MI KO | YOUNG SHOOT of NIKAU |
| TA | MI | FOOD |
| SK 811 | MARIN | DYING KILLING DESTROYING |
| MAFOA | MATE | DEATH |
| | RIN EA | WEAPON |
| | RI RI | WAR BATTLE |
| SK 183 | MART YA | MORTALITY the CORPOREAL PART of MAN |
| MAORI | MATE | DEATH LOVE |
| | MAR OHI | STRONG BRAVE |
| | MARI RI | LOVE |
| | MARI UNEA | HEAD of an ENEMY |
| Note | MAR I KO | PHANTOM |
| | MAR IKORIKO | SPIRIT APPARITION |
| | MAR ERE | DIE |
| | MA RETIRETI | FAT PLUMP |
| | MA RA | a CULTIVATION |
| | MARU | KILLED |
| | MATA INAINA | DESIRE |
| | MATA KE NE | BLIND |
| SeoK | MA - MI - ME - | Measure judge know perceive 170 |

Sik 756
P

2/3 sing
imp
fut

| | |
|----------|--|
| BHI D | TO VIOLATE AN ALLIANCE BETRAY BETRAYED |
| BHE DATI | TO DISUNITE TO SET AT VARIANCE RENO CLONE |
| BHI NATI | TO DISCRIMINATE TO BE CHANGED or ALTERED |
| BHI NAT | IN MIND TO BE WON OVER Differ from WISH TO DEFEAT |
| BI-N DHI | TO BE DISUNITED TO KEEP ALOOF FROM |
| BHE TTA | TO SEPARATE TO DIVIDE TO SET AT VARIANCE UNSETTLE, PERPLEX. SEDUCE, WIN OVER WISH TO DISPERSE DARKNESS DISPERSE or DEFEAT, TO PASS THROUGH AS A PLANET or COMET |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| WHE -I | ENEMY VERY OLD PERSON QUARREL |
| WHE -I-NU | THIRST |
| WHE KE | CRUSH |
| WHE KIKI | BECUILE AMUSE TEASE ANNOY |
| WHE NAKO | WISTAL YEARNING |
| WHE ANGA ANGA | TURNING this way; that UNDECIDED |
| WHE NUA | SET of HEAVENLY BODIES MAIN POSTS of a PAUSADED or PA |

WHAKA

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| WHE HE | Detach Divide [ie to separate/Divide] |
| WHE ORI | DISEASED ILL ie ROGA BREAKING UP of] |
| WHE URIURI | DARKNESS [HEALTH] |
| WHE TU | RANEI appearing above the Horizon |
| WHE ROKI | EMACIATED |

RA

| | |
|--------|---|
| WHE TI | 'SUN RISING, EAST [DISPELLER of] DARKNESS |
|--------|---|

A

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| WHE | STAR DISTURB / TEM IN SURROUND |
|-----|--------------------------------|

A

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| WHE | BESIEGE [BESIEGE |
|-----|------------------|

TARU

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| WHE TI | INFLUENZA [a THING from ABROAD] |
|--------|---------------------------------|

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| WHE HI | be afraid Terrible [otherness] |
|--------|--------------------------------|

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| WHE RO | pierce Spear invite challenge. |
|--------|--------------------------------|

| | |
|--------|-------|
| PIH TE | DIRGE |
|--------|-------|

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| PIH - I | CUT SPLIT |
|---------|-----------|

| | |
|------------|--------|
| PIH - ONGA | PUTRID |
|------------|--------|

Sik RU and RO
MARA

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| (GA) ITO | 'BREAKING UP of HEALTH, |
|----------|-------------------------|

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| RO NE - O - A | Medicine |
|---------------|----------|

| | |
|---------------|------|
| PIT - A - WAI | COLD |
|---------------|------|

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| PIT - O - RE | MAKE AN INSULTING GESTURE |
|--------------|---------------------------|

| | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| WHE RO | Evil Bad, Badly Behaved. |
|--------|--------------------------|

| | |
|--------------|------|
| PIT - O - TO | Reg. |
|--------------|------|

~~XXXX~~

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| PIN - A KU WAR CANOE | |
|----------------------|--|

SK = MO MA + U

TO MEASURE MARK OFF
TO METE OUT
TO MEASURE ACROSS = TO TRAVERSE
OR AWAY APART FROM UD = U

? SK 183

UO

Māori MO - TA *

UNRIPE (NOT THE MEASURED TIME)

MA - TA RIKI

SPRING

MĀ

to CONNECT NUMERALS

WHAKA MA - U

FIX FASTEN (of OBJECTS)

MO - A

RAISED BED IN A CULTIVATION

MO - A - MOA

ECONOMIZE TO HUSBAND [CLIMBS]

MO - A - NA

LAKE SEP

TO MO

TO BE FILLED

TA MO - E

LEAVE A LONG TIME COOKING

MO TU

ISLAND

MO E

SLEEP REPOSE RECITE TRADITIONAL

SĀMOA UMA

LORE DIE MARRY BEGET

MĀ RIRI

(Enough) to offer food. see,

MĀ RA

UNRIPE TAWA FRUIT

U - E

A FATHOM MEASURED WITH THE

ŌBATA

MARU

MOON ON LITH [EXTENDED ARMS]

TA MA *

A PREFIX THE FORCE WHICH IS NOT EVIDENT

MĀ RUĀHIAHI

EVENING

MA RU ANUKU

QUALIFIES COMPASS POINTS

MA RU AO

DAWN DAY/DAYLIGHT [IN SOME WAY]

MAR-U ĀPŌ

NIGHT

MA RUĀTATA

NEAR CLOSE BY

U MERE SING CHANT TO KEEP TIME

?

MO ATA

EARLY IN THE MORNING

MŌ U

WE 2 excluding person spoken to

SK

UTU

YEARLY CHANGES YEAR SEASON

132 PAU

U

FOR UD - going OUT IN AN UPWARD DIRECTION

HIGH UP OUT of UP AWAY FROM

SK MA

FIX IN THE EARTH MEASURE

Māori MA U

FIXED CARRY BRINE

TA U

COME TO ANCHOR [PERCEIVE]

U

REACH LAND

U

A NEA PLACE of ARRIVAL CIRCUMSTANCE

U

of BECOMING FIRM

REACH LAND arrive by water

SK 449 TU ŌŪA MOUNTAIN TALL LOFTY PEAK THRENE
 a planet's APSES STRONG
 MĀORI MA-U - ŪA MOUNTAIN

Note TU PA RE IAEA CLIFF STEEP BANK
 TŪ PĀ FLAT LEVEL see PA¹-PA²-PA³ etc
 TU PUKE EARTH UP CROPS
 TŪ PU TUPUTU ONE of the MAGELLAN CLOUDS
 TŪ BE HIT BE WOUNDED

ŪA TO NA WART EXCRESCENCE CORN
 TO NA PUD MVL le a 'THRONE

SK 451 TU P TO HURT [T

MĀORI TU PH TO P A TI
 TŪ P-A KA A SKK PERSON
 TŪ PĀ KINI CORIARIA ARBOREA SKOSI TUBARA
 [TŪ P-E-HA] = ASTRINGENT
 TI PE HA ANGRY TALK
 TO KA STONE ROCK
 TO TO BLOOD BLEED

PALI PU RAK KHA-RANA LOOKING AT HOLDING BEFORE
 SK KHA the 2 EYES [ONESelf]

SK 859 RAK SH WATCHING OBSERVE GUARDING
 SK 634 PU R GO BEFORE LEAD

MĀORI PU KA NOHI EYE
 RA
 PŪ RĀ KAU ANCIENT LORE
 PŪ RA NEI AHO SEEING CLEARLY
 RĀ THERE YONDER SAIL SUN
 RĀ RANEA RAISE CAST UP SET IN MOTION
 RĀ there yonder [SHOAL of FISH]
 NA HE ANCIENT TIMES
 NA WE desire TOUCH of FEELING'S
 KA MO EYE
 KAH-U-PŌ DIMNESS of SIGHT
 KAH-U-A FORM APPEARANCE

SK 811 MĀ YA √3 MA MEASURING CREATING ILLUSIONS said of VISNU
 SK 811 MĀ YA WISDOM SUPERNATURAL POWER ILLUSION
 MĀORI MĀ HI do perform MAKE BUILD / PHANTOMS DUPLICITY

| | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------------|--|
| SK 449 | TU | NGA | | MOUNTAIN TALL LOFTY THRONE STRONG. A PLANET'S APSIS |
| Māori | TŪ | NGA | URU | PLATFORM - CANOE FOR IMPORTANT PERSONS |
| | TŪ | NGA | =TUS | STAND BE ERECT REMAIN |
| | | | TUNGI TUNGI | KINDLE TUNGI SACRED OVEN |
| WHAKA | TŪ | | | ERECT SET UP RAISE |
| | HA | NGA | | MAKE BUILD |
| | TU | MA | HOE HOE | VERTICAL HIGH of the SUN |
| | TŪ | MA | TŌHI | ERECT |
| | TU | NGA | ROA | BACK PART of a MEETING HOUSE |
| TŪ | MA | U | | } FIXED CONSTANT PERMANENT CONTINUOUS |
| = TŪ | M | O-U | | |
| SBARA | TŪ | NGU | -TU NGU | PUT TOGETHER STICKS of FIRE (ie a THRONE) |
| SK | M | O | | TO MEASURE MARK of TO MEASURE |
| = | MA | +V | | ACROSS = TRAVERSE TO MEASURE BY ANY |
| See | MĀ | 3 | | TO COMPARE WITH [STANDARD] |
| Māori | | NGA | HE RE | FOREST |
| KAI | WHAKA | TŪ | TŪ | PILED UP [of FOOD for GUESTS] |
| TU | TŪ | | | STAND ERECT BE PROMINENT |
| WHAKA | MA | U | | FIX/FASTEN (of OBJECTS) |
| | MO | A | | TO CLIMB |
| | TŪ | Ā | | propitiate by an offering |
| | | NGA | RU | WAVE of the SEA |
| | TŪ | Ā | HU | A SACRED PLACE |
| | TU | Ā | KŌI | DIVIDE SEPARATE BOUNDARY DIVISION |
| TAMATEA | | NGA | -NA | MOON on 26th day STRONG BRAVE |
| | MA | NGA | | MOUNTAIN TALL LOFTY THRONE |
| | TU | PUKE | | Earth up crops |
| | TO | NA | | want. espescence. CORN |
| SBARA | TŪ | PU | TUPU | one of the MĀGELLAN CLOUDS |
| | TO | NA | | PVO MUL ie a THRONE |
| SK 45 | T | UP | | TO HURT |
| FF | T | UPH | | |
| | T | OPATI | | [Māori T PĀKINI CORIARIA ARBorea] |
| Māori | T | UWA | -E -KE | COVERED WITH SORES |
| | T | UP | VA | STRANGE SICKNESS |
| | T | UP | OUPOU | SERIOUS ILLNESS [TŪPAKA a SICK PERSON] |
| | T | OP | = E | CUT OFF [TOTO BLEED/BLOOD] |