

CAPITAL OF THE EMPIRE  
OF THE FIRSTS  
HATTUSHA





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*Hattuşanın tanıtımı için hazırlanan bu kitap para ile satılmaz. Bu kitapta yer alan fotoğrafların yayın ve kullanım hakkı fotoğraf sanatçılarına ve kurumlara aittir. Hiç bir şekilde kısmen veya tamamen kopyalanamaz, çoğaltılamaz, ticari amaç için kullanılamaz.*

## PREFACE

The Anatolian geography, which has witnessed the birth and every stage of civilizations gathered many ancient and rooted civilizations within its boundaries such as the Galatian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottomantogether with the Hittites.

The Hittite State, the state of the firsts in Anatolia and in history, which became an Empire after ensuring unity with the state first established about 4000 years ago; and a magnificent capital, Hattusha, built on rocky cliffs and still preserving its mystery which shed light on the history of world civilization and human memory with the works extracted as a result of archeological excavations. Namely, in the Hittites' own expressions; City with a Thousand Gods.

Recognizing and promoting civilizations is the most important duty of ours as the modern owner of these lands where peace and brotherhood dominate.

With their management systems, which constitute the first protocol rules of the State, which make women have a word in the administration, which have advisory councils beside the King; a legal system including regulations on civil law even for homosexuals and slavesand the first compensation practices; army order and the first military ranking system; temples with rock reliefs and mythological gods where they reflect their beliefs; days of fests; cuneiforms and pictured hieroglyphs on clay tablets; unique stone and adobe architecture, stunning tunnels, unique architecture with mysterious pyramids; and the martial arts with which they won the Battle of Kadesh that was the first world war in history, the Hittite Empire is the first empire of written history, and as the inheritors of this rich Hittite civilization, that is the indicator of this Empire, we desire to tell and introduce this civilization and its history full of secrets to the world's nations.

The ancient city of Hattusha, which was listed by United Nations' affiliate UNESCO in the list of "World Cultural Heritage" in 1986 and "World Humanity Memory" in 2001, invites all he nations in the world for friendship and peace as if from the depths of history with the first written peace treaty known to the world, "Kadesh Peace Treaty" which was found during excavations.

We, as the inheritors of this Empire and civilization, also invite you to recognize the capital city of Hittite State, that is the City of Peace and Tolerance with a Thousand Gods, which has left the firsts to the Anatolian geography and a rich heritage to us.



**Turan SOĞUKOLUK**  
Boğazkale Governor

## HITTITES

Before reaching the archaeological findings in Hattusha; it was known that there was a tribe, mentioned in different names in the inscriptions of Egypt, Babylon, and Assyrians and in the holy Bible and Torah books, and the existence of an advanced civilization, but no document was reached. The traces of this lost civilization was found by a French traveler, Charles Texier during his trip in Anatolia in 1834, by reaching the Yazılıkaya Open Air Temple and the remnants of Hattusha antique city. As a result of the exploration and excavation works performed in the following years, it was understood that the place was Hattusha, the capital of the lost civilization, the Hittites.

While the Hittites called themselves "Nesili" - "Nesali" in their written sources, the name Hittite was used due to the word used in the Old Testament (Torah) to refer to that tribe.



The Hittites' migration from the north to Anatolia started in 2000 BC and they appeared as city states in the historic scene earlier. Another city state of Hittite, Kanish / Kultepe (near Kayseri) King Anittas surrenders Hattusha and conquers it after a long blockade. However, he can not reach the booty he hoped for, and he burns and plunders the city and plants grass seed all over the region to make the soil infertile. Not satisfied



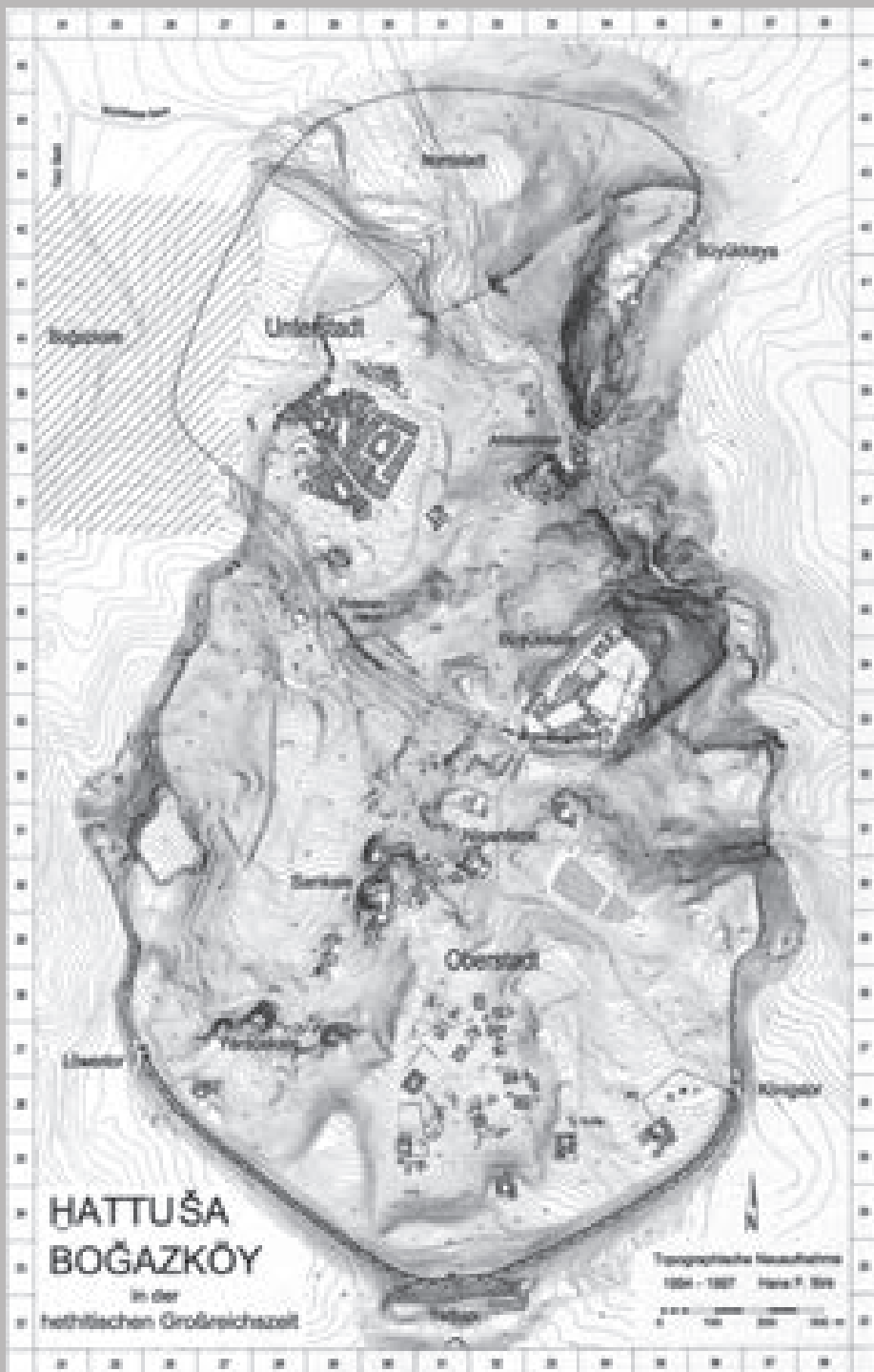
with that, Anitta prints the famous Curse Text saying that “Whosoever puts stone upon the stone in Hattusha from now on, may the curse of the Storm God of the Skies be upon him.”

However, it is a coincidence that his own grandson Hattushili establishes the Hittite State and makes Hattusha the capital of this state. Hattusha becomes the capital of this great empire that governs Anatolia and Mesopotamia for 450 years. (1650 BC -1200 BC)

During 1200 BC, Hittites left the capital Hattusha for still uncovered reasons shortly after years of struggling with the Egyptian Empire, the super power of the era and withdrew from the historic scene migrating to the south. Continuing to exist in city states in the southeastern Anatolia and northern Syria, the Hittites left a civilization that still preserves its mystery.



*Photo of the moment when the Sphinx were discovered (1907)*



## Hattusha: THE SILVER CITY

The word Hattusha was derived from Hattush which means silver in Hittite language. In Hittite clay tablets, Hattusha is also referred as the Silver City.

In terms of geographical location, Hattusha is in the middle of Kızılırmak spring. It is 87 km to Corum City Center, 200 Km to Ankara, 250 Km to Samsun, 220 Km to Kayseri, 36 Km to Yozgat and 240 Km to Cappadocia. Hattusha, Hittites' city with a thousand Gods was included in World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO in 1986. In 2001, Hittite Tablet Archives containing tens of thousands of clay tablets were listed in the World Humanity Memory List by UNESCO.

The first settlement in Hattusha dates back to 5500 BC. The settlements that started in the Chalcolithic period continued uninterruptedly until today. Hattusha, whose brightest period was the Hittite period, was also a settlement for the Phrygian, Galatian, Byzantine, Roman, Seljuk, Ottoman and Republican periods.



*Reconstruction of Hattusa*



*3<sup>rd</sup> Hattusili's resume  
Hattuša (Bogazkoy)  
Hittite Imperial Period 13<sup>th</sup> century BC*

## **WHY IS Hattusha IMPORTANT?**

"Hittites who established the first organized state in Anatolia changed the course of history by introducing a number of innovations that would revolutionize the history of administrative, political, cultural, architectural and martial arts. The Hittites, accepted to have come from the North to Anatolia through the Caucasus, established a huge empire that dominated the Anatolian and Mesopotamian basins forming unity with the local people of Anatolia, the Hatti. Providing a political unity in this vast geographical area, the Hittites established a highly developed system with innovations in science, art, culture, architecture and social life. Thanks to this advanced civilization, they reigned in this area, which was called the ancient world for centuries.

Hattusha, which was first settled in the Chalcolithic period (5000-6000 BC), lived its brightest period as capital of Hittite Empire (1650-1200 BC). Hattusha, built on steep rocks in the middle of Anatolia, is the city where the ancient world was ruled as the capital of religion, political and administration of the Hittite Empire which ruled Anatolia and Mesopotamia geography. Tens of thousands of clay tablet archives, architectural works and monumental structures found out - and still being found - during archaeological excavations continue to rewrite the history."



## THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN HISTORY

The geography that is located in the south of present-day Syria and hosted the Mitanni Kingdom of the past is the geography where the first world war broke out.

This sensitive region, which is the intersection point of Anatolian, Mesopotamian and Egyptian triangle, was the scene of power displays frequently. The Mitanni Kingdom was bound to the Hittites and paid



taxes to the Hittite Empire. This was often provoked by the Assyrian and Egyptian Empires and encouraged for full independence movement with support promises. This situation, which was a step to weaken the rival, caused the first world war. The "Kadesh War", which broke out between the Hittite Empire and states and small states bound to the Hittites in Anatolia and northern Mesopotamia, and the Egyptian Empire and the states in the South Mesopotamia, was the first world war in history.





**CITY OF PEACE "Hattusha"-  
THE FIRST WRITTEN TREATY ON PEACE -KHADES -  
(M.Ö. 1269)**

The first peace treaty signed between the two states was unveiled in Hattusha. The first treaty of written history, the Kadesh Peace Treaty signed between two super powers of the ancient world, the Hittite Empire and the Egyptian Empire near Kadesh city, at the banks of River Asi after 15 years of Battle of Kadesh (1274 BC) between the Great King of Hittites Muvatalli the 2nd and the Egyptian Pharaoh Ramses the 2nd is a treaty on friendship, brotherhood and non-attack. The clay tablet for the treaty is exhibited at Istanbul Archeology Museum. A copy of the Treaty Text is also displayed as a symbol of peace in front of the United Nations General Assembly Building in New York.

## THE FIRST SEWAGE SYSTEM and THE GREAT CHAPEL

With its systematic and enormous structure, the Great Temple is the most sacred place of the Hittites and the capital Hattusha. This gigantic building complex, built about 3,500 years ago, is a structure where many things were experienced for the first time.

This gigantic building system where religious rituals ruled by the King, as the head priest, were also performed, houses the streets and avenues. The first sewage system, underground drinking water system, the silos where the food was stored, had been placed with great engineering and expertise in the place of worship, where the entrance is done through special rituals and material and spiritual purification.





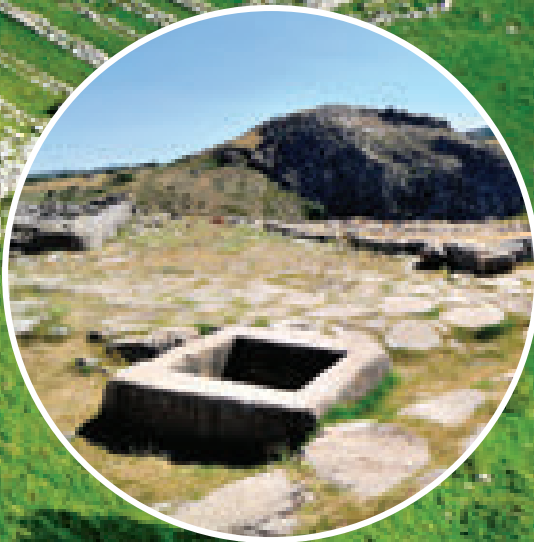






**Moment of discovery of waste water pipes.**

The wastewater was collected from houses through earthenware pipes and connected to the sewer under the streets. And the clean water was supplied from the central fountains.





*The Lion Gate and Yerkapi in the background.*



## THE LION GATE

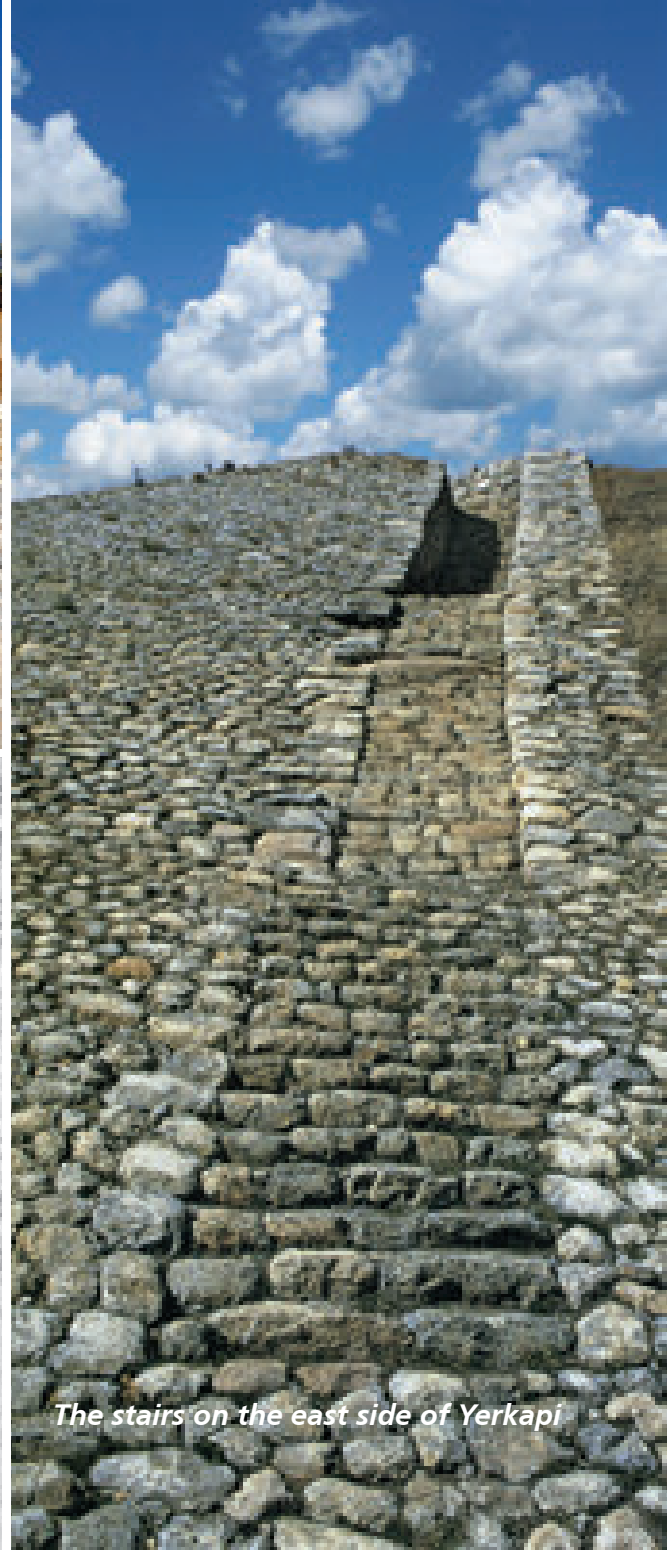
The Lion Gate is one of the two magnificent gates of the south wall in the southwestern part of the Upper City. Just like the other city gates of Hattusha, this gate has two square towers of 15x10 m on both sides of the main gate room.

There is an interior and an outer gate passages where moldings of large stone blocks are found. These gate passages were covered with large wooden doors coated with bronze sheet.

The name of the door comes from the two lion statues (head, chest, front legs) embroidered on the outside blocks. In Asia Minor, this is a motif often used on doors for protection which also symbolizes power. Apart from that gate, lion sculptures were used at the entrance of various temples the royal palace apart from that gate.

The lions whose mouth is open as if roaring, the tongue is out, and the eyes are threatening provide a magnificent view.





*Restoration stage of the stairs on the west side of Yerkapi and the pyramid structure*

*The stairs on the east side of Yerkapi*

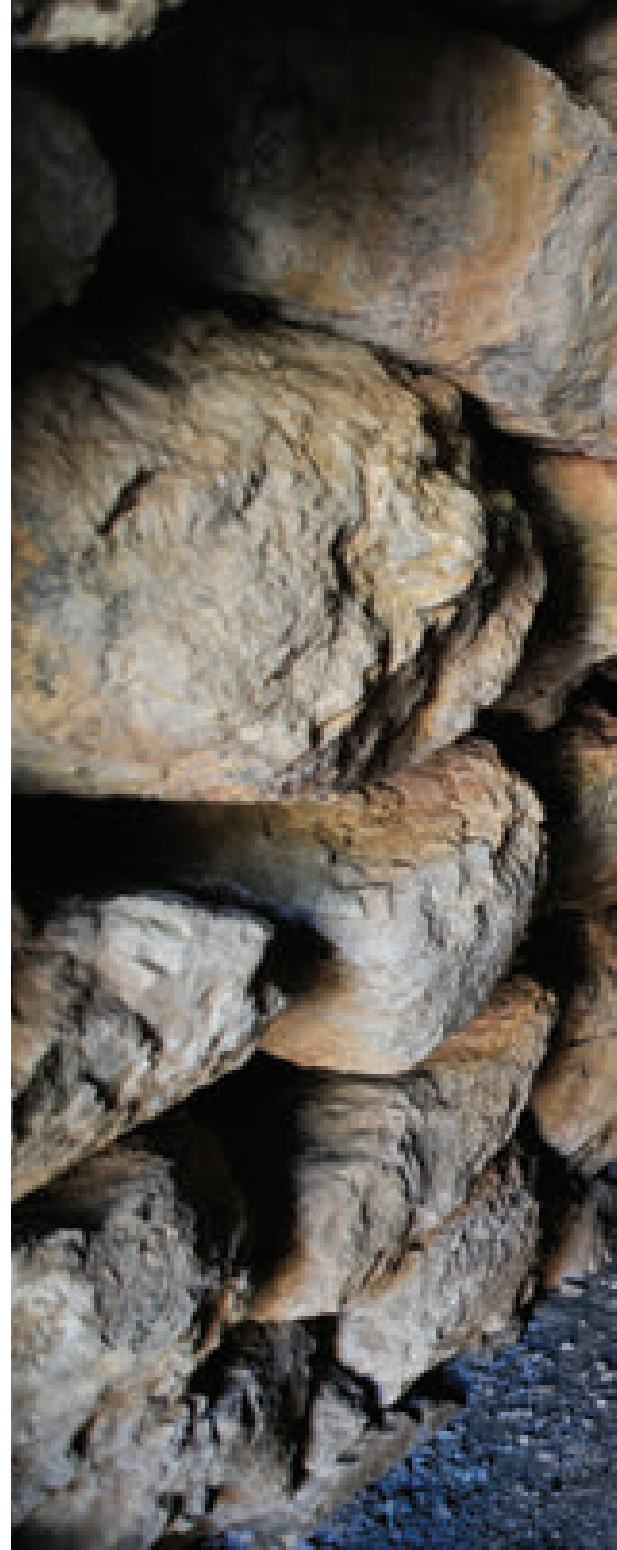
## THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST PYRAMITIES OF ANATOLIA

The Ground Gate at the southern tip of the city reveals the splendor of Hattusha. Known as the Poternli Wall, it is 250 meters long, 80 meters wide and 35 meters high, and its surface is completely covered with limestone. Its construction in a pyramidal style shows the influence of Egyptians in architecture. It is the first pyramidal building in Anatolia which gives it a special importance.



## THE MYSTERIOUS UNDERGROUND PASSAGE "TUNNEL"

At the highest point of the upper city, in the middle of a complex building system housing The Ground Gate and Sphinx Gate, there is the Tunnel, which is 71 meters long and completely made of masonry stones, and it is one of the entrance gates of the city. This mysterious passage, built about 3500 years ago and still standing, was used in various religious and cultural ceremonies during the period of the Hittite Empire.













## THE SPHINX GATE

It is the mysterious gate guarded by 4 Sphinxes, known as the protective symbol of the other world, located at the highest point of the Ground Gate at the highest position of Hattusha and in the middle of it. It is depicted with human head, lion body, eagle wing and 2 of the 4 sphinxes are located at the entrance of the city and 2 are outside the city. These are the first examples of sphinx in Anatolian geography, and said to be as powerful as the lion, as free as the eagle and as smart as the human being.

In the archaeological excavations performed in 1906, two of the four sphinxes found at the gate could survive till today. One of the Hattusha Sphinxes brought to Germany by the Excavation Team for restoration in 1907 was returned in 1924 and started to be exhibited at Istanbul Archeology Museum. The Hattusha Sphinxes, separated from each other for various reasons, were taken from Germany as a result of long struggles and were brought together again in 2011 and made to meet again in Hattusha.







## THE KING GATE

This gate in the eastern part of the large city wall is the counterpart of the Lion Gate in the west. At this gate there are also two gate towers and two high-pointed arch-shaped gate crossings. The King Gate is exactly the same as the Lion Gate in terms of size and layout.

Here, the towers are about 10 x 15 meters in size. The height of the 3,25 meter wide and arch-shaped gate passages is thought to be around 5 meters as they were closed with large wooden doors with two wings.

A wall with a tower was built next to the outward-facing side of the road leading from the front wall to the front of the door. Thus, the guardians could lead the enemy to the attack area on both sides.

The relief on the King Gate is not outside the door, but on the inside overlooking the city. In this figure, which is treated as a high relief, a warrior is depicted with his weapons. The warrior's height is 2.25 meters from the tip of the helmet to the soles of the feet.

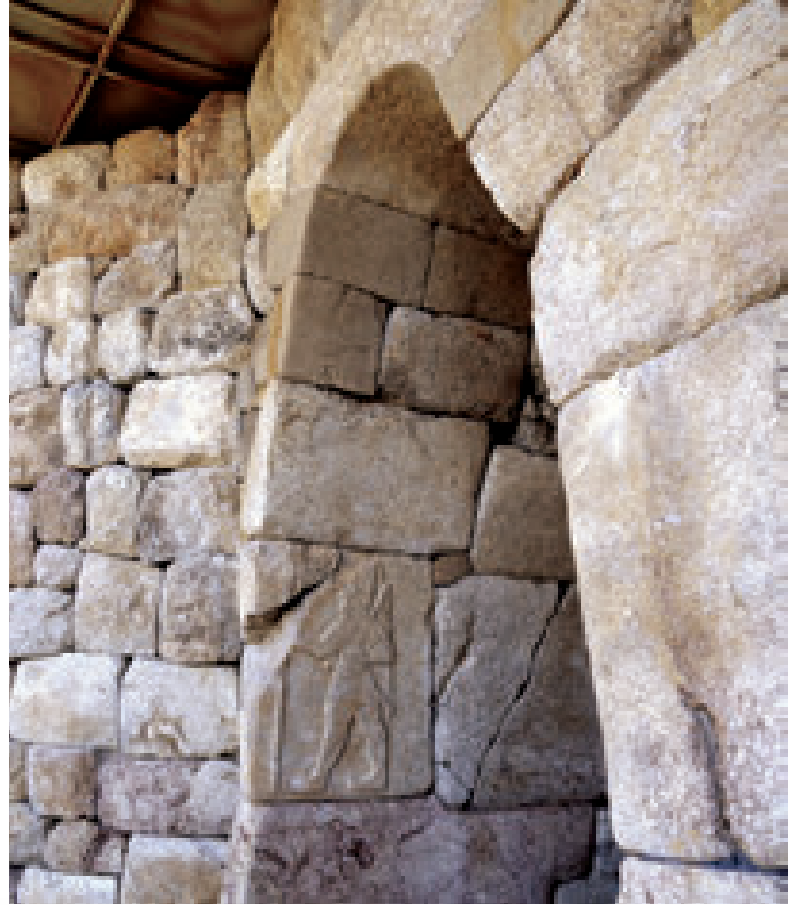
The warrior wears only a short skirt with rich embellishments. A short sword with crescent-shaped rim, which is tuned upward is attached to the top of his wide belt. It holds a magnificent ax in its hand. The mouth of the ax is completely backward and there are spines like nipples at the back of the neck. The warrior wears a helmet with a large cheek protector and hood. His long hair reaches below the shoulder. The strip starting from the tip of the helmet goes down to the elbow. There is a curved horn in front of the helmet. Since the horns on the helm are god markers, the relief is regarded as a representation of god.





## THE HYEROGRAPHY ROOM - DOOR AFTER DEATH

On the south side of the Great Castle where the royal palace is located, there is 2 numbered Hieroglyphic Room which has a cult function and is said to be the gate to the underground world in the hieroglyphic inscriptions. The room is understood to get constructed by the Hittite King Shuppiluliuma the 2nd, and in the inscription on the walls of the room, the actions of the king and the function of the room are described. In the deepest place of the room, the Sun God is depicted with a power stick in his hand. At the opposite of the inscription, there is a relief of Shuppiluliuma. The water channels that extend to the bottom of the room still retain their mystery.





## THE HITTITES' ROYAL PALACE

The Hittite kings used to rule the country from the palace built on the steep cliffs- today called the Büyükkale - located in a point that dominates the whole plain. There was a 35,000 m<sup>2</sup> building system in 250meterlong and 140meterwide area. In the Imperial Palace, the king and queen's thrones, the rooms they used to live, reception rooms, cult rooms, kitchens, warehouses, archives, inner yards, and many other divisions used for administrative and religious affairs were present.



## **THE FIRST KINGDOM GUARDIAN UNIT.**

Just beside the Hittite Royal Palace, there was a separate union deployed to protect the king and commanded only by the king. Another name for this special union was "Golden Spears" and "Nesadi" troops. This specially trained and equipped guardian unit acted with the king, and consisted of specially selected fighters to protect the king and the king's family.



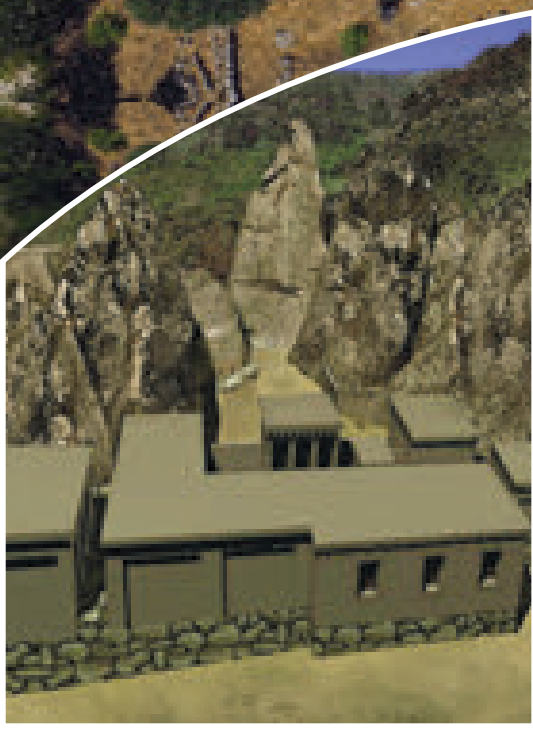
## THE FIRST OPEN AIR TEMPLE- YAZILIKAYA

Yazilikaya Open Air Temple is the first known example in the world in terms of its architectural features. The Open Air Temple, carefully built between the natural and steep cliffs, consists of 2 main sections.

It is possible to say “Gods Passage” to the rock reliefs depicting an official passage of the more than ninety gods of Hattusha, a city with a thousand gods. While feasts were organized in Chamber A of the temple where the earthly affairs and ceremonies took place, Chamber B was generally used for post - mortal life ceremonies. The entrance to this special room is protected by two legendary demons, symbolizing underground creatures.







In Chamber A, where the feasts were organized, the most important god of the Hittites, the Storm God Teshup, his wife Hepat, his son and 2 daughters are at the main scene. In the figure that draws attention in this scene is that Teshup is pictured over the two gods. He is depicted as the God of the Gods, the Greatest God. At the left side of Chamber A the gods, and at the right side the goddesses are depicted in the order of an official passage.







The most magnificent relief of Chamber A is the relief of Tuthaliya the 4th who got the Yazilikaya Open Air Temple constructed. In the hieroglyphic inscription next to his relief in agos's apparel over the mountains, Tuthaliya states that the temple was constructed in the name of his father.









There are 3 main reliefs in Chamber B, which relates to post-mortem life, god of justice and war Nergal, 12 Gods known as the 12 months' God or Underground God and Sharruma, the protector God of Tuthaliya the 4th.





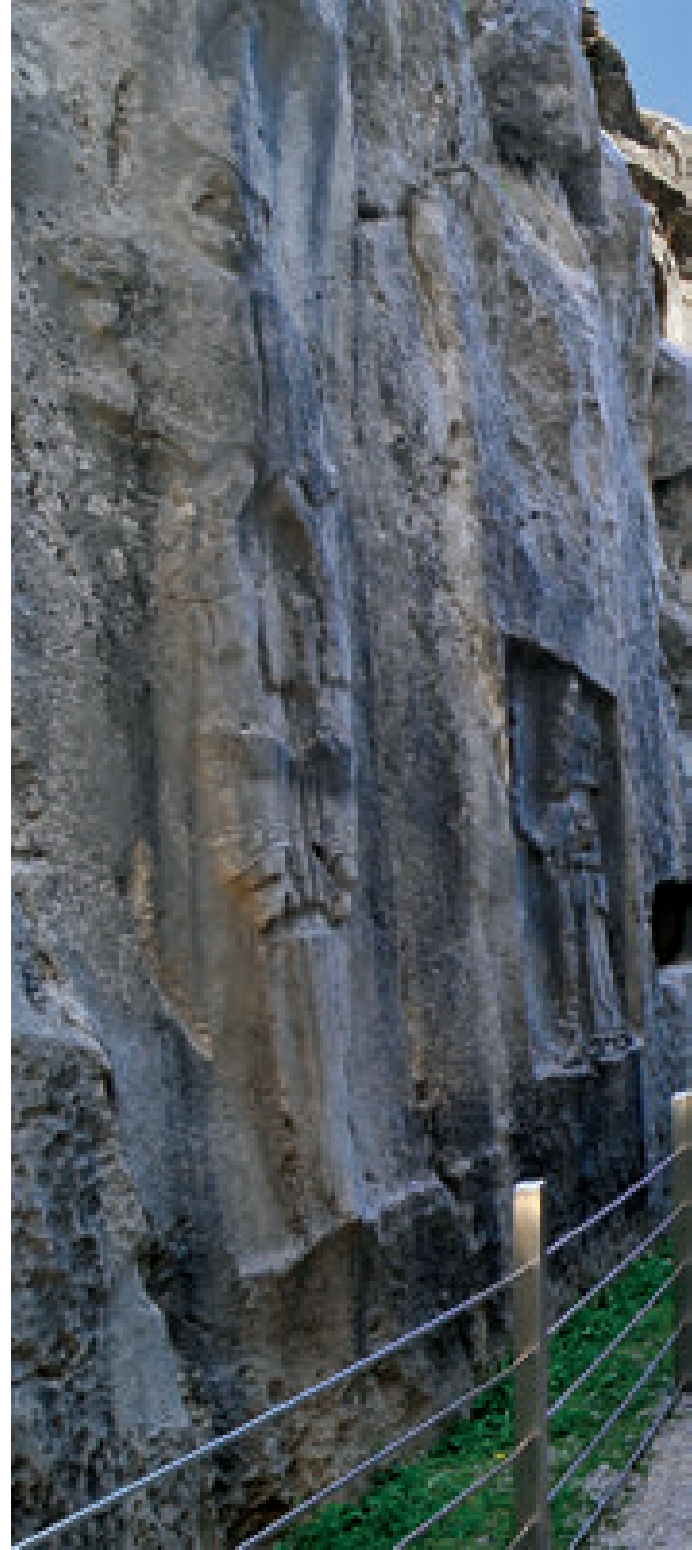
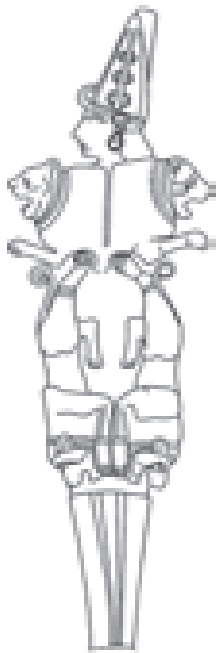
Nergal, also known as the sword god, is the most glorious underground god. In Chamber B, a sword is depicted on the rim, with arms and legs made of lions. The sword is stabbed in the ground indicating that it dominates underground.

12 god figures, known as the 12 months' or 12 underground god are depicted during an official ceremony passage.

As for Tuthaliathe 4th, he is depicted in the arms of Sharruma, the Greatest God of the other world and the God of Protection desiring to explain that he would be under surveillance and protection by him.

In Chamber B, 3 hollowed areas carved into rocks were probably the altar areas. The Hittites applied both the Burial and Burning methods for the dead. There are also opinions that there might be rock tombs where the ashes of burnt corpses were placed.

In Chamber B, there is a hieroglyphic inscription and a basis belonging to a sculpture which is not found.



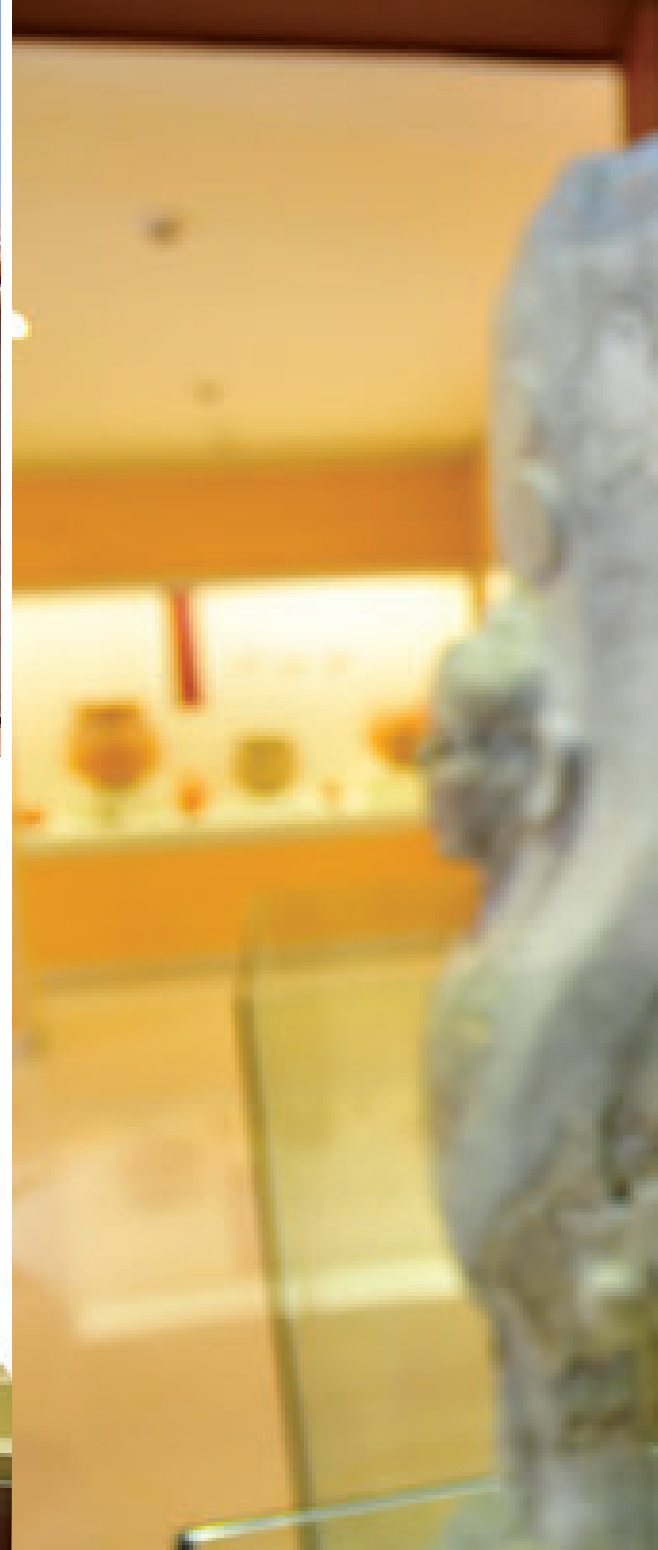






## BOGAZKOY MUSEUM

The Bogazkoy Museum, which was opened in 1966 for the exhibition of the works found in Hattusha excavations and restored in 2011, is waiting for visitors with the works found as a result of Hattusha excavations. The museum has an important place with a wealth of historical artifacts. There are many other uncountable works, especially cuneiform tablets, ceramic artifacts, stamps and seal presses, metal tools, unique vases and sphinxes.







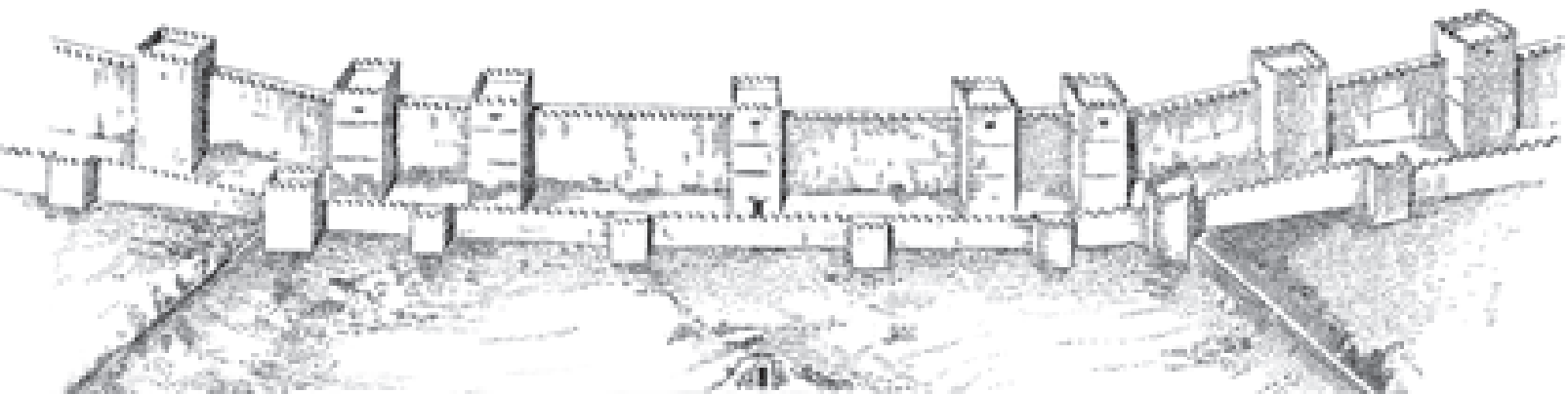
Hittit Dönemi Hititçe Periyot  
M.Ö. 1450 - 1200 İ.C.



## THE OLDEST WALL OF HISTORY

“The capital of the Hittite Empire, Hattusha, is a gigantic city for its era established on an area of 76 hectares. Built on steep cliffs for security concerns, has a wall system of 7 km in length and consisting of inner and outer city walls, which indicates that the security of the city and the state is at the highest level. These walls built thousands of years before the famous Chinese Wall, are examples of the most advanced defense structures of its era with its secret passages, high towers and enormous width. “











## **GORGEOUS CITY GATES**

Grand entrance gates were built on top of the Hattusha City on the surrounding city wall system. While these gates tell the glory and beauty of the city to the visitors who come to the capital Hattusha at the first entrance, they also have a different symbolic and religious meaning according to their construction characteristics. The Lion Gate, the Ground Gate, the King Gate, the Sphinx Gate are the monumental gates of Hattusha which worth seeing.



## **“GROUNDS ARE SEALED”**

The traces of rituals performed at the gorgeous city gates of the capital Hattusha, constructed on the walls of the city have reached until today. Every night in the capital Hattusha, all the gates of the city were closed and sealed, preventing entry and exit to / from the city. The officers who came to open the gate in the morning knew that foreigners had entered Hattusha at night when they saw that the seal was broken. This tradition, which was protected for years, has reached today with the expression “Grounds are Sealed” and it is still used by the local people.

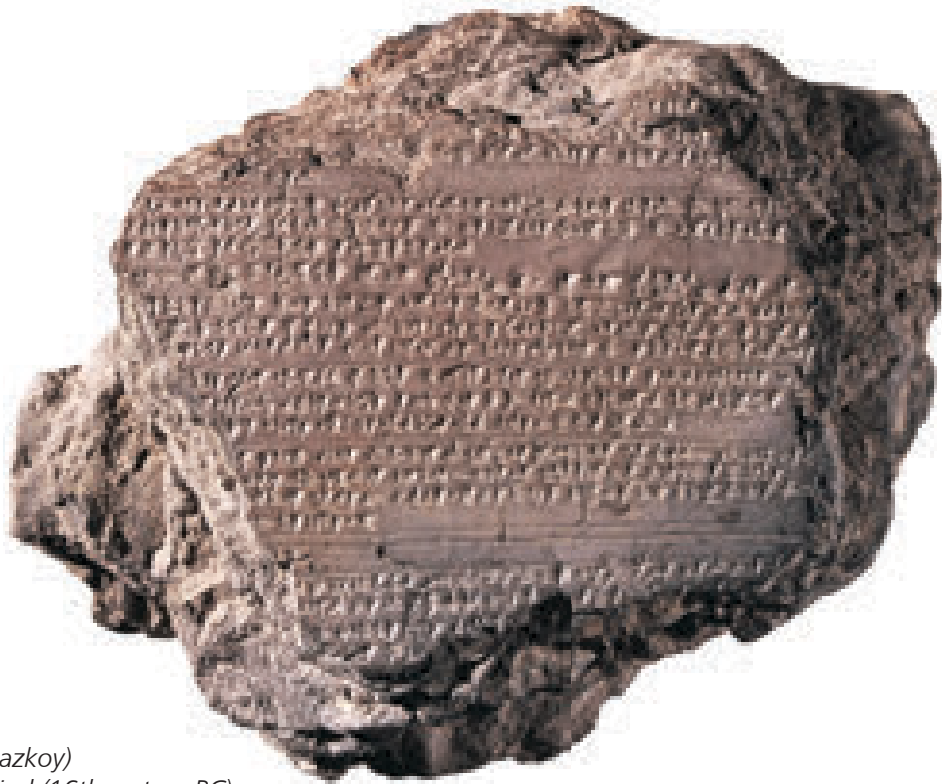


## CURSE OF ANITTA

The first official king of the Hittite dynasty, Hattushili the 1st, was the second grandson of Anitta who attacked, burned and destroyed the settlements in Hattusha and planted grass seeds in the region. He rebuilt the city after about 100 years from that "Curse Text", changed his name as Hattusshili meaning people from Hattusha, and laid the first foundation of the Hittite Empire. (1650 BC)

In the "Curse Text" written by his grandfather Anitta, the King of Kanesh and found during the excavations in Hattusha says that;

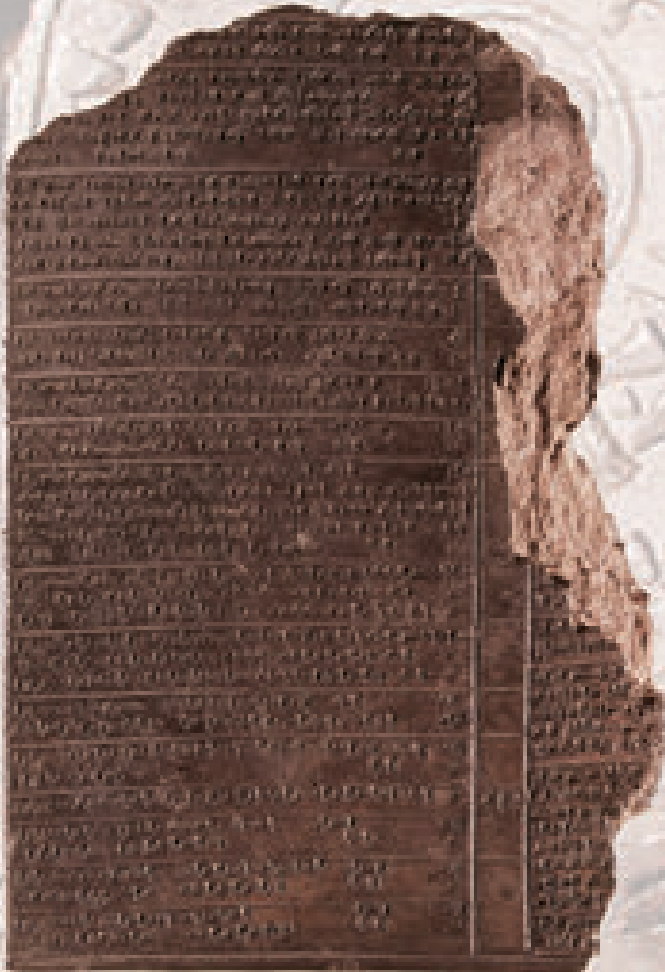
*"I conquered the city with an attack at night. I planted wild grass seed. Whosoever becomes the King after me and re-settles in Hattusha, may the curse of the Storm God of the Skies be upon him."*



*Anitta Tablet  
Hattusha (Bogazkoy)  
Old Hittite Period (16th century BC)*

## THE FIRST THRONE HEIR SYSTEM -TELIPINU LAW

With the laws known as the Telipinu Laws and prepared to prevent the throne conflicts, the heir of the throne after the deceased king was determined in a very clear and definite order. The law texts written to avoid the risk of losing power and separation due to throne conflicts witnessed in the past in the Hittite Empire, are the first examples of this application in history.



*Clay tablets with Hittite laws written  
Hattusa (Bogazkoy)  
Old Hittite Period, 16th century BC.  
Hittite*



## Hattusha: CITY WITH A THOUSAND GODS

In the Hittite cuneiform tablets, the phrase “Hattusha: City with a Thousand Gods” is frequently used.

Hittites was a community that respected religious beliefs and gave importance to mythological gods. The city where the strongest sense of tolerance was experienced was the capital Hattusha. While the Hittites were paying attention not to make any mistake in their worship and respect to the Gods, they even constructed temples for them not to make them angry and protect themselves from their wrath.

During the period of Thuthalia the 4th, the Hittites gathered all the gods into the capital Hattusha, built temples for these gods, making the city the a religious and holy center besides being the center of administration. In this manner, they achieved to form a political and religious integrity throughout the country.

## CELEBRATION OF HITTITES' FESTS

For Hittites, the city with a thousand gods, Hattusha was also the city of fests and rituals. There were more than thirty festivals celebrated mentioned in the written sources of Hittites. The total number of days for these festivals was around 188 days. The most important ones were the An-Tah-Sum-Sar (Sunflower Fest) and Purilliya Spring Festival.







Depending on a certain calendar, the feasts were performed regularly at various times of year as a result of great preparations, which were religious ceremonies to satisfy the gods and praying for abundance, rain, breeding of animals, increase of king's power, religious cleansing. The greatest festivals for Hittites generally started from Hattusha and spread throughout the country by celebrating in other significant cities.



## THE FIRST SILO

The Hittites learned to guarantee their future by taking lessons from the catastrophes and bad events they had lived. As a result of the great drought in Anatolia and the food shortages that followed, they had to ask for loads of wheat from the Egyptian Empire. In order to take measures against drought periods, they built large, underground silos. They used big vessels made of baked sand while constructing the silos between stone walls using a special technique. With this





*Stone paving floors of cereal silos in Buyukkaya*



*Carbonized wheat*



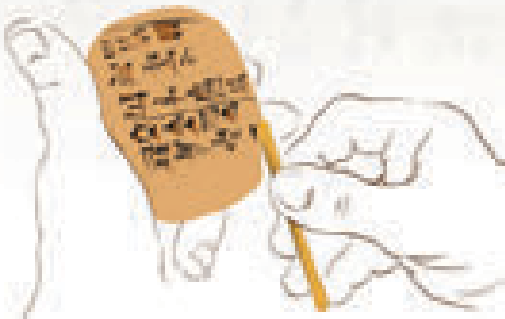
*Food cubes and storage halssin the Great temple (1980s)*

technique developed by the Hittites, they had huge silos where they could maintain wheat and other types of dried pulses for many years without deterioration. The silo systems, which could meet the food needs of tens of thousands of people for years, were discovered in archaeological excavations. When the silos were found out, there were still tons of grains such as wheat, barley and oats.



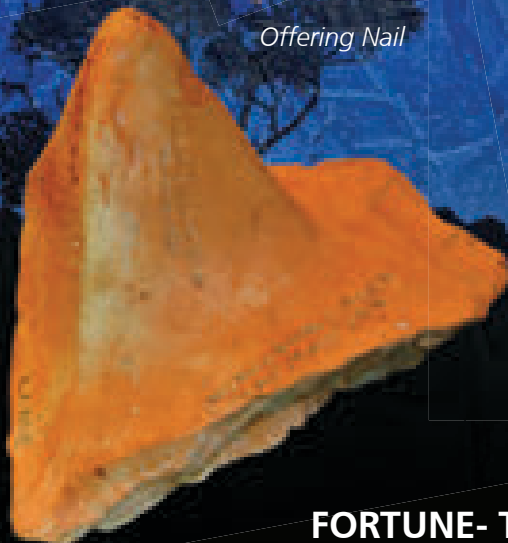
## FIRST HISTORY WRITING

The largest cuneiform archives of the Hittites were in Hattusha. More than 30 thousand tablets and 3 thousand seals (Bulla) were found in archaeological excavations performed till today. As a result of examining these tablets found in Hattusha, it was understood that carefully written and baked tablets were archived in a systematic manner. The Hittite kings carefully archived and printed the works of their period in annuals called ANAL. In the King's Palace, the people who wrote the history were regarded as respected officials. Among the Hittite Kings, Murshili II stands out in history writing with his own rules and annuals (ANAL) that were kept till the annual course of the state.





*Offering Nail*



*Examples of Liver Fortunetelling*

## **FORTUNE- TELLING AND WITCHCRAFT**

Another common issue encountered in Hattusha tablet archives is the tablets of fortune. It is understood from both written sources and mythological stories that fortune and witchcraft were frequently applied issues in Hittites' life.

Tablets of fortunetold looking at the twitching liver of a sheep sacrificed for Hittite gods were frequently encountered.



## APPLICATION OF THE FIRST MILITARY RATING

The first emergence of military ranking is a heritage from the Hittites. The importance and rank of each god, king and commander were determined by the horn symbols on the hat they were wearing. As the number of the horns increased, the greater the rank was. Similar systems were applied in Egypt after being influenced by the Hittites.



### ***Text of "Military Oath"***

*Clay tablet*

*Hattusa (Bogazkoy)*

*Hittite Imperial Period, 13th century BC*

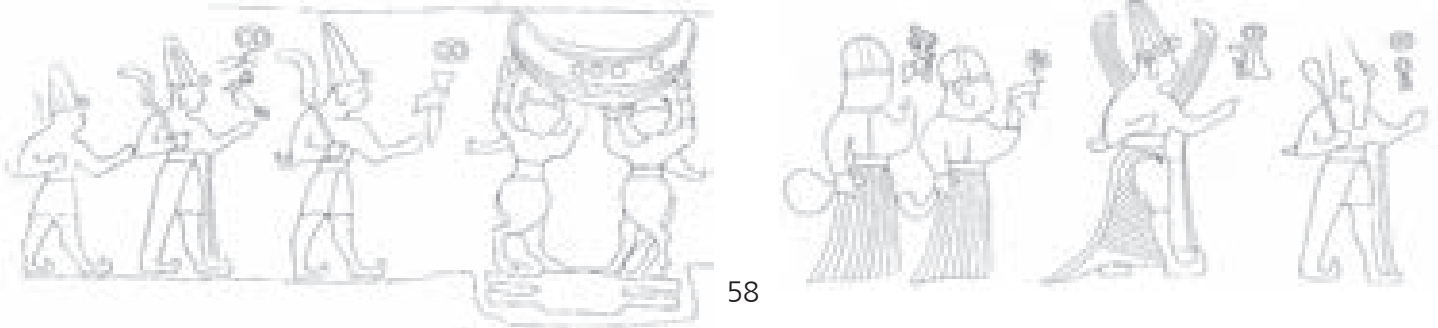
*Hittite*





## THE FIRST GODDESS OF LOVE: ISHTAR

The first descriptions of the god and goddess of love, like Eros in Greek mythology and Hathor in Egypt mythology, were found in Hittites' period as the Goddess of Love "Ishtar" hundreds of years ago. Ishtar, who had an important place had her place in the passage of Gods at Yazilikaya Open Air Temple who was depicted on the rock reliefs as a winged and one leg naked goddess.



## FIRST WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN IN HITTITES

Because of the patriarchal family structure in the old world civilizations, women were always in the background. However, the Hittites changed this perception and enabled the woman to take an active role in both social life and political life. Numerous written documents providing information about the Hittite Queens have reached to date. In Hittites, the social position of women and their rights were protected by Hittite Laws. Hittite women played an active role in government and political life. They were involved in judicial cases as well as in relations with foreign countries. They took place in the protocol in all official and religious ceremonies, and they were using their representation rights to the end.

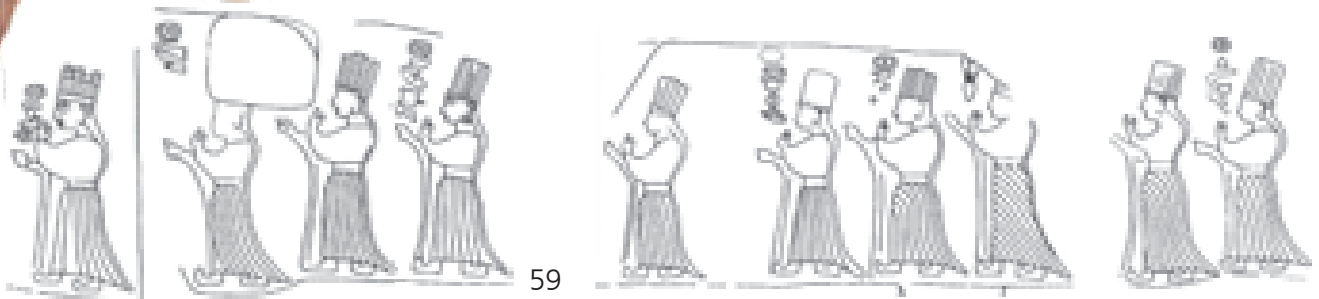
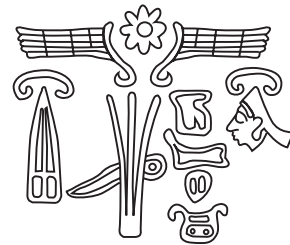
In Hittite law, there was no discrimination in terms of punishment and grievance between men and women, and crime was punished equally. Women were actively involved in all areas of life. For example, according to the written sources, it is seen that women were active in many professions like nuns, doctors, farmers, musicians, and many other professions.

In the state administration, the treaties including the international treaties, had to bear the queen's seal under the title of "Tavananna" besides the king's seal for validity. We encounter many goddess figures in Hittite mythology which are not found in many civilizations. We see that many goddesses are depicted at the official passage ceremony at the open air temple.

Equal rights on property in marriage, payments guaranteeing the livelihood of women in divorce (similar to alimony) are the first applications encountered in written sources terms of women's rights.



Hattushili-Puduhepa's seal



## THE FIRST TITLE DEED

The land belonged to the king who ruled the country in Hittites and the king could give the land to the people he desired for use for a certain period to his own discretion. The function of this land system, which was applied by Hittites for the first time and used by many civilizations in the following years, was recorded by the Hittites. Many land donation documents were found, issued as front and back pages as a result of excavations. These documents, which clearly indicate the place, the amount and the period of allocation of the land, are sealed title deeds and are first encountered in the Hittites in history.



## THE FIRST BATH

In the Hittite society, water is sacred, and purification with water and cleaning is one of the most important religious duties. Hundreds of Hittite baths were found in the archaeological excavations. Bathtubs made of baked sand with seating and water drainage channels were found in almost all Hittite houses. Bathtubs were made and used by the Hittite are still exhibited at our Bogazkoy Museum.



## LEADING NATION ON METAL PROCESSING

The mining and mining tools found in the Hittite capital Hattusha showed that the Hittite civilization had a pioneering and advanced technology in this regard. They developed advanced tools for their times, succeeded in obtaining high temperatures by using their foot bellows and obtained extraordinary metal processing by pouring the melted metals into molds. They used the metal goods in a wide range of fields from war tools to ornaments.



## HITTITE MYTHOLOGY

The Hittites had many gods and goddesses for whom various rituals were organized at the local cult centers. In many tablets written by Hittites, it is said that there are a thousand gods in the pantheon. But until now, the names of only six hundred gods were found in the cuneiform scripts after archaeological excavations. As the Hittites conquered new lands, the number of gods increased. Among these, there were the gods and goddesses of Mesopotamia, Hatti, Hurri, Luwi and Pala origin. Many mythological stories of gods and goddesses have reached till today.



### THE LOST GOD TELIPINU OF HATTI ORIGIN

The Hittite God Telipinus is angry with the people of Hatti due to an unknown reason and leaves the country. Telipinu is so angry that he tries to put his right shoe on his left foot and his left shoe on his right foot. This situation further increases the anger of Telipinu. The angry God leaves the land not to return, and upon which abundance comes over, and prosperity disappears. Agriculture and livestock come to the point of expiry, famine starts, animals and people can not become pregnant, water resources and forests start to dry.

Therefore the Hittite set sail to find the God Telipinu to get rid of this chaos in the country, make sacrifices for him, pray and they cannot find the God Telipinu. They beg for help from the



other gods. Not to disappoint the Hatti people, the God of Sun sends an eagle to find Telipinu. The eagle returns with no result saying "I rose up over the high mountains, I dived into the deep valleys, I almost passed through the blue waves of the sea, but I could not find a trace of the supreme god Telipinu". The God Telipinu was lost.

When the hopes are about to end, the God Hannahanna assigns a bee. The bee finds Telipinu while he is asleep and wakes him with a sting. Despite getting angry, the bee present honey to him and calms Telipinu and persuades Him to return, and the life returns to normal life in the whole country.





## **"HURRI AND SHARRI"THE GODS' VEHICLES**

It is the name of the sacred twin bulls who pull the car carrying the Teshup, which is considered the greatest god of Hittite mythology. One of the bulls represents goodness and the other represents devil and the chief god Teshup reigns both the goodness and evil and goodness. According to the myths, as the 12 gods represent 12 months in a year; Hurri and Sharri also represent the night and the day.

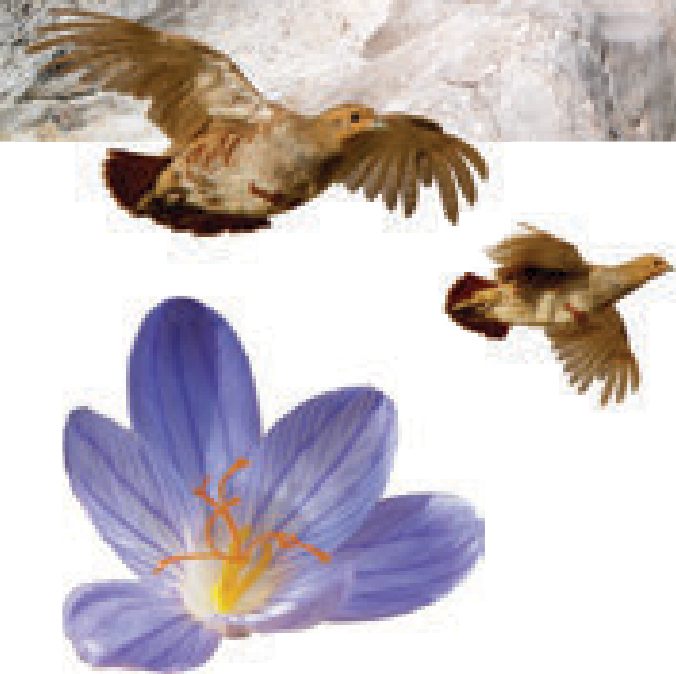


## THE FIRST TOY SAMPLES

The history of play and toys traces back to ancient times and they were given importance as a separate art for the Hittites. The presence of the whistling- sounding instruments found in child tombs indicates that the toys of that period were not only used for play but also used as objects to protect from evil spirits. Hittite made a lot of toys from earth, stone, bone, clay and metal which reached today.

The most interesting ones are robot toys belonging to human beings and animals connected by joints with pins. These robots, which are connected to each other by small pins, were moved like people and animals.





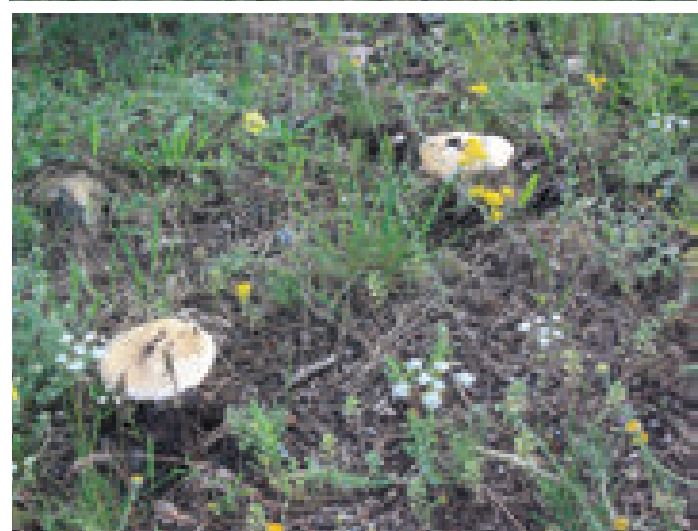
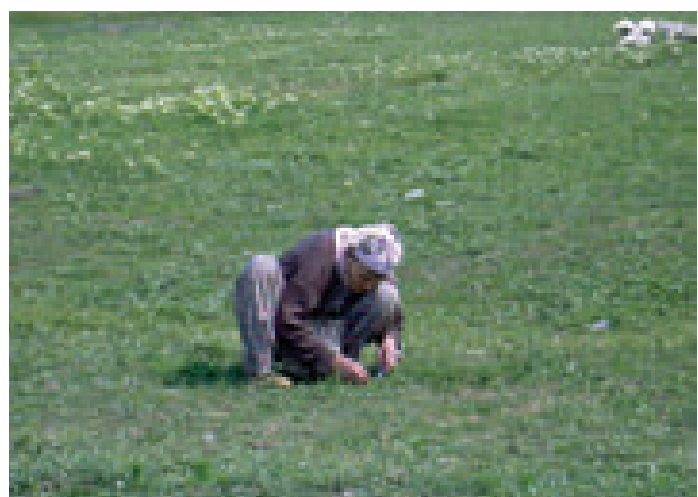
## **NATURE OF BOĞAZKALE**

Boğazkale has a geography that affects people with its natural beauties. Budakozu Brook gives life to the plain, whose water has not decreased since the Hittites. The Kayalibogaz Canyon worth seeing where waterfalls surrounded by the green nature are present. The Hosur Waterfall has taken its form as the water grooves the rocks there and it is a rare natural wonder to see.



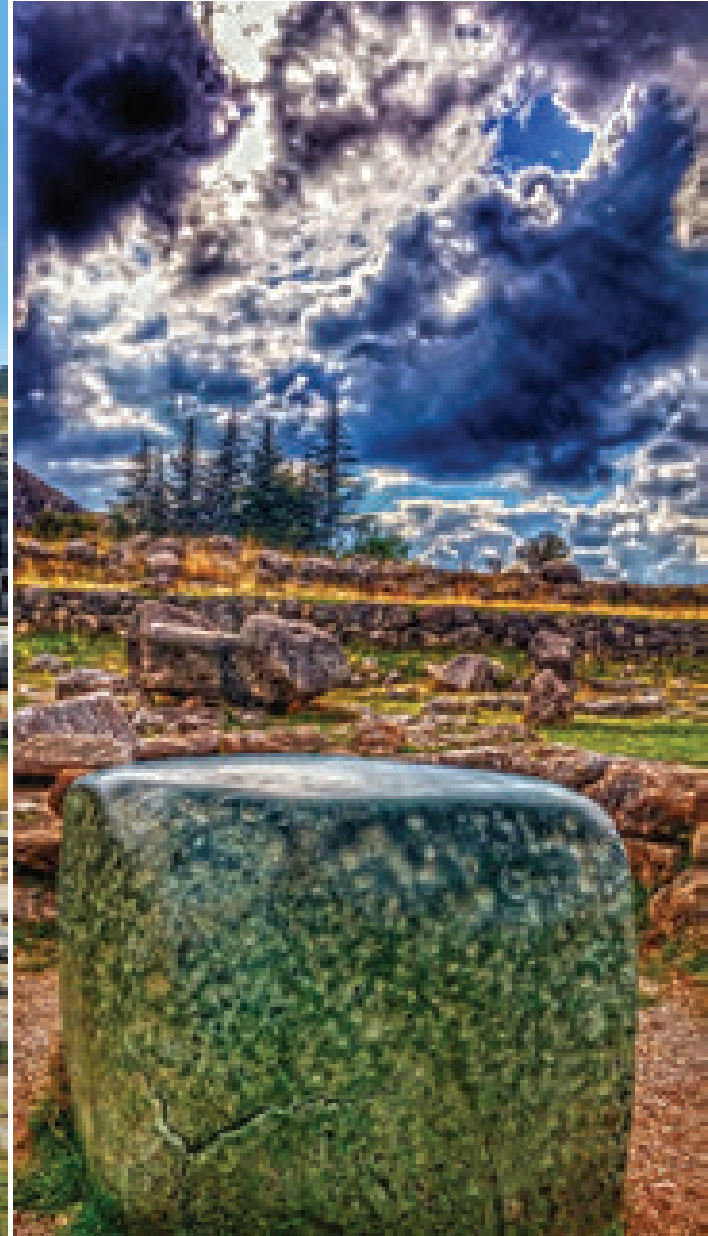
Spring is a different beauty in Hattusha. Sunflowers, wild hyacinths decorate Bogazkale like a bride. You can collect various kinds of mushroom in oak forests. With migrating birds and wild flowers, Hattusha becomes a magical place.





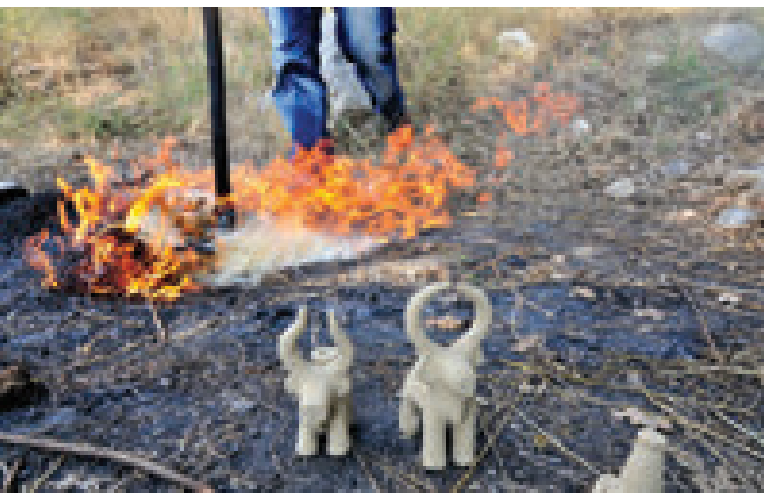


In summer, Bogazkale (Hattusha) is full of tourists coming to visit the site. Hattusha welcomes visitors from many countries and nationalities ... Small and charming district Bogazkale gets more dynamic with these guests. Local and foreign tourists in the streets, in the avenues and archaeological sites wander around the city with safety and have the chance to recognize our culture.

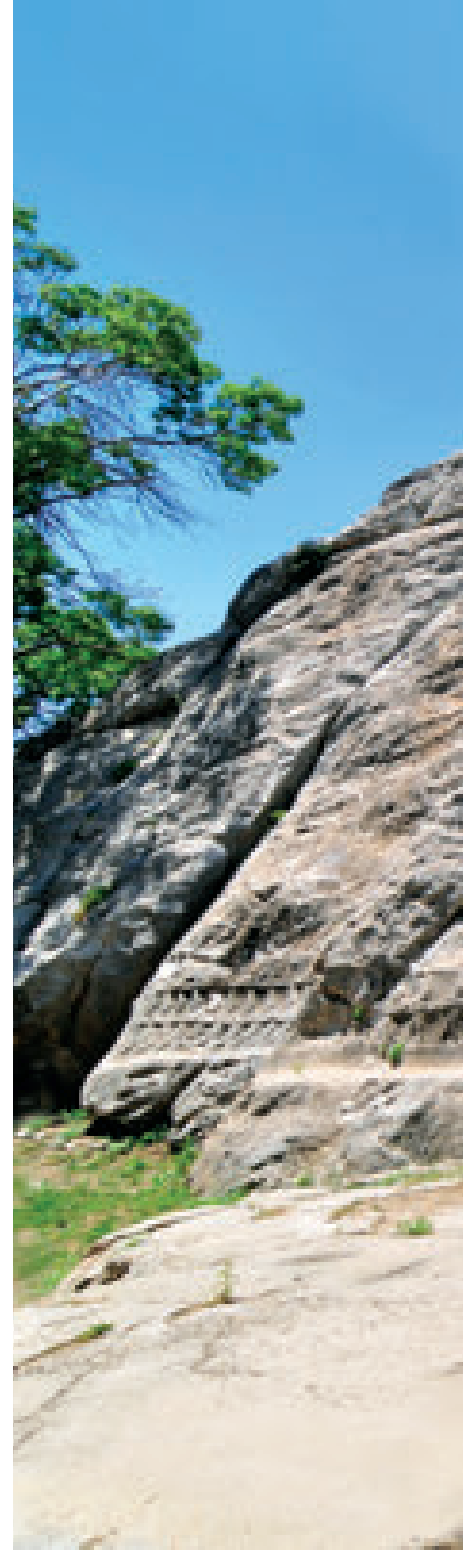


Yeşil taş, Büyük Tapınak'ta yer alır. Rengi ve cilalanmış parlak yüzeyi ile hemen dikkati çekmektedir. Halk arasında bu taş ile ilgili; gökten düştüğü, Mısır'dan gönderildiği, uzaylıların getirdiği gibi pek çok söylenti dolaşmaktadır. Bunların söylentilerin en yaygını ise bu taşa dokunarak tutulan dileklerin kabul olduğudur. Büyük Mabet'i gelen ziyaretçiler bu taşa dokunarak dilek tutar.





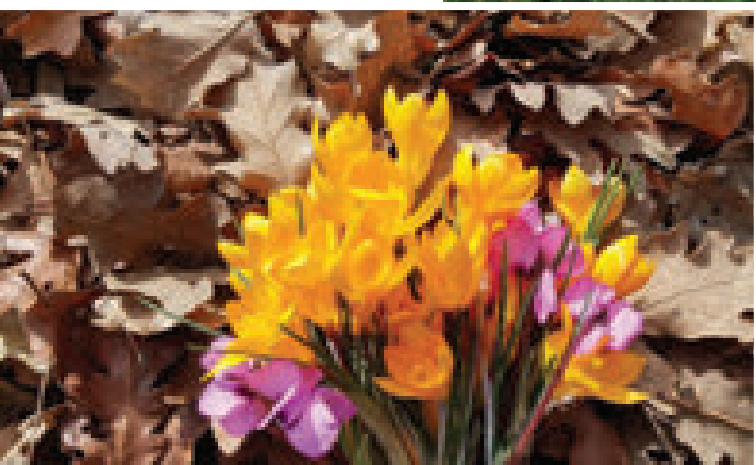
The first open-air temple of history Yazilikayais quiet and peaceful. Silence is disturbed by the sounds of the stone master. The tourists who have gathered around the Master watch the small sculpture being shaped in dexterous hands with only a knife. Stone sculpture is a very important occupation for local youth.

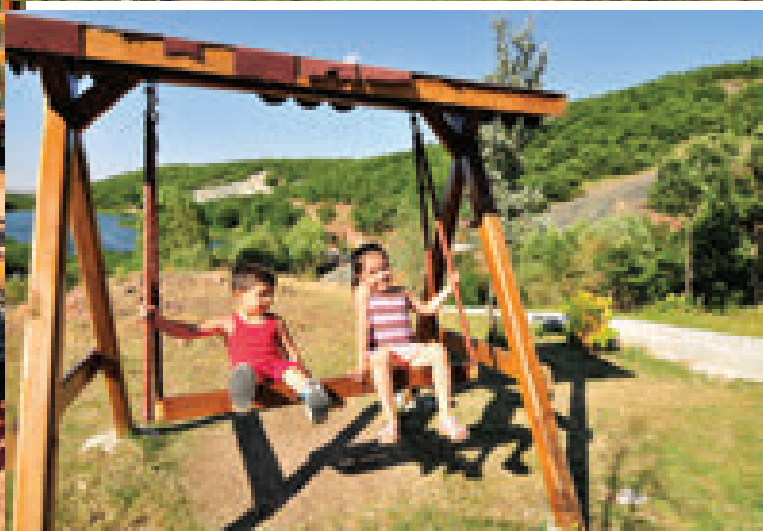
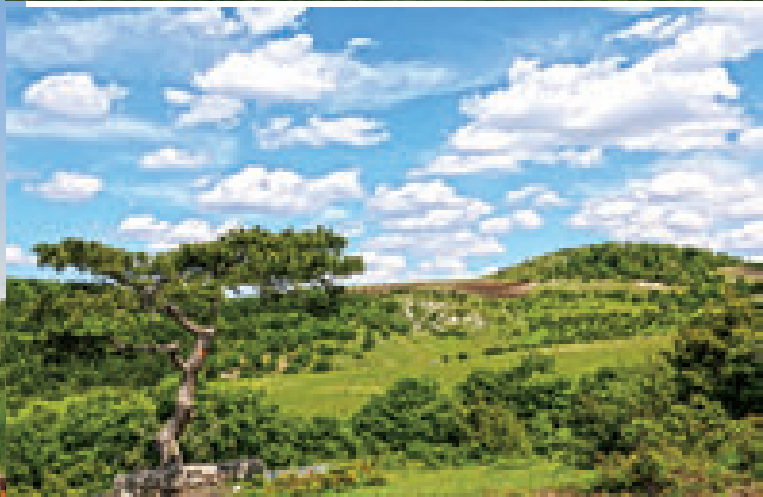






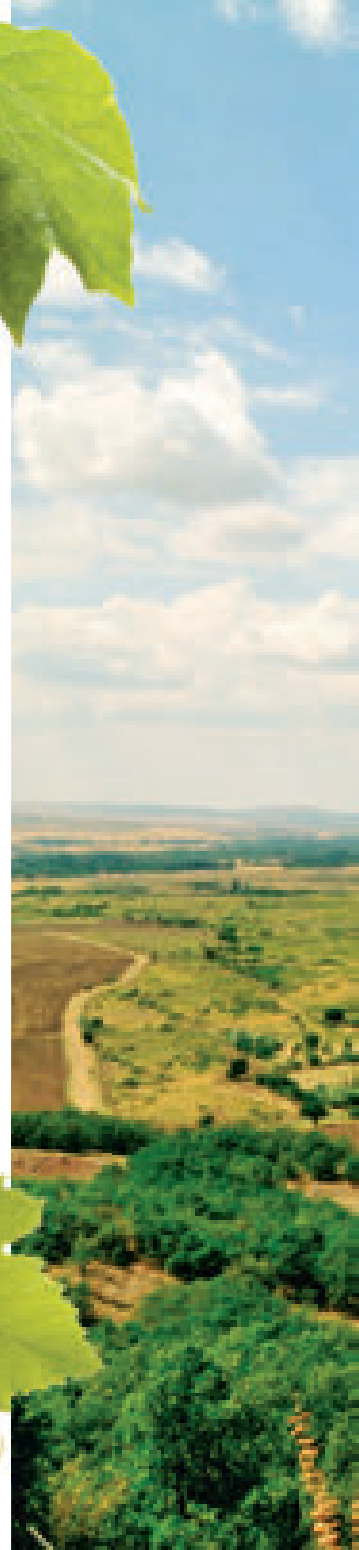
Ibikcam Pond and Recreation Area, Campinar Forests, plains and springs from the mountains are the rare places to be alone with nature for nature lovers.



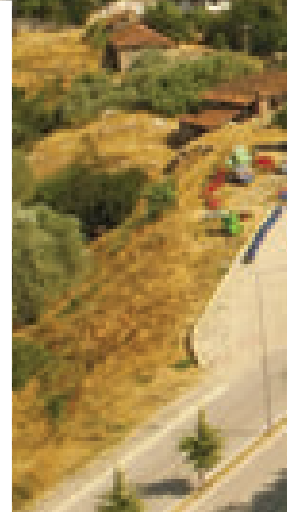
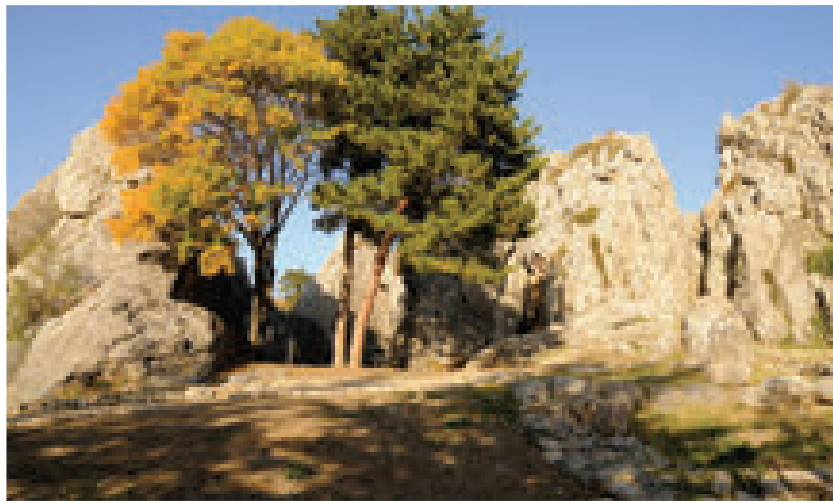




It is rumored that the history of the Hoke Vineyards extends back to the Hittites. The natural grapes grown here and the grape molassmade from these grapes have a distinct taste for those who know. It is told by people that vintage festivals were organized and javelin, wrestling and shooting competitions were organized here. Though not as maintained well and large as in the past, the Hoke Vineyards spread to about 1000 decare of land still exists today.







If you are visiting Bogazkale in autumn, you can see every tonality of yellow, tastes of wild flavors such as wild (wild pearl), blackberry, hawthorn and wild rice. Oak trees give a fascinating atmosphere to people before they drop their leaves ... Especially in this season, Ibikcam Pond is worth seeing...









Winter covers Hattusha with its snow blanket... the city will celebrate the spring for many long years. Now it is time to sleep and rest. Hattusha wakes up every morning in winter which is crystal clear. From the highest point of the city, the Sphinx Gate to the valley, it salutes the whole city, Hoke Vineyards, Budakozu valley with the joy and longing for spring...



## HISTORICAL DULKADIROGULLARI MANSIONS

When you come to the city center, you will be enchanted by the magnificence of the two mansions of Ottoman architecture, which has a history of about 400 years. The mentioned mansions were left from Dolarslan Family from Dulkadirogullari Principality. The historic mansions built on 8000 m<sup>2</sup> area has a natural look along with the garden. There are two mansions separately for women and man as well as a Turkish bath and a large garden.







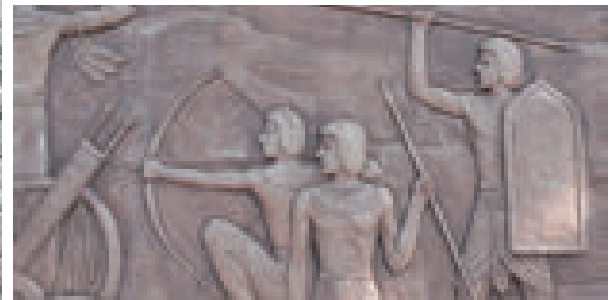
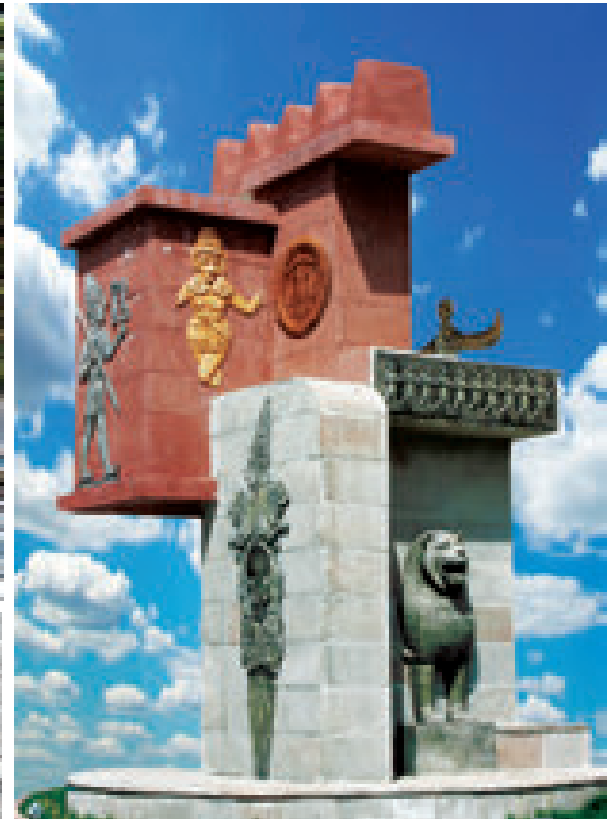
## LOCAL HANDICRAFTS HOUSE

The house, which was built in the town center, was built in an architectural style suitable for the forgotten historical texture of the area. Courses for local handicrafts are organized for women who live in our town for the purpose of teaching a profession to them. You can observe the production process by visiting the Public Training Center, participate in the production personally, purchase the works. Local dishes and Turkish coffee are presented at the café of the house. At the same time, there are occasional exhibitions at the center which are used for artistic activities.

The city center of Bogazkale has a natural appearance and it displays a very authentic image with its small and charming shops, narrow streets, coffee houses, bakeries using oak oven, boutique hotels, and houses about to demolish in the protected area.

In addition, the Hittite Monument in the city center is one of the symbols of the city, and the Hittite reliefs, Hittite fonts and symbols all around the city strongly says that this place is a Hittite city.

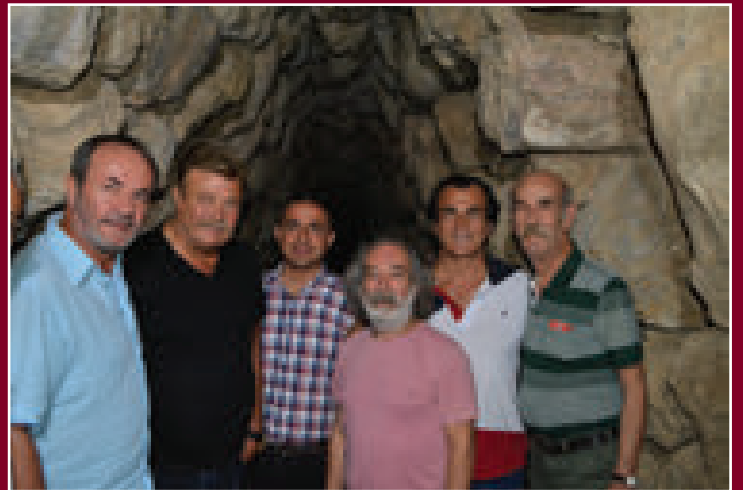
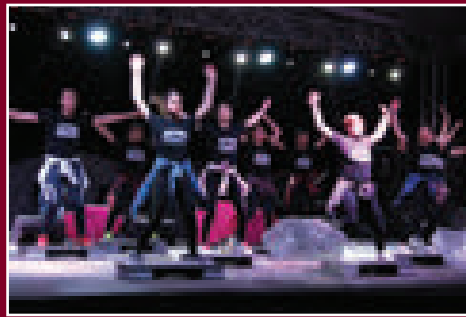


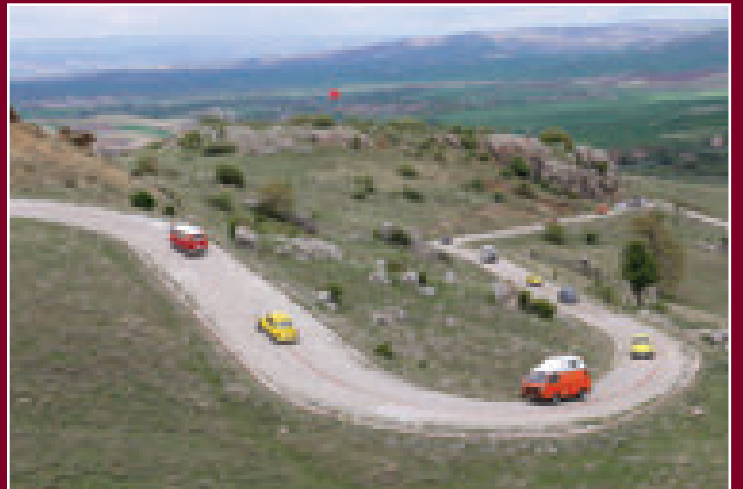


## CITY MONUMENTS

The "Kadesh Monument on Peace" located at the entrance of Hattusha, the city of peaceful, was built by Bogazkale Governorate with reference to Kadesh Peace. The visitors coming to the city of Peace Hattusha first meet the Monument on Peace. On the monument, located in the town center while going to Hattusha, various figures in Hattusha and Yazilikaya are depicted.



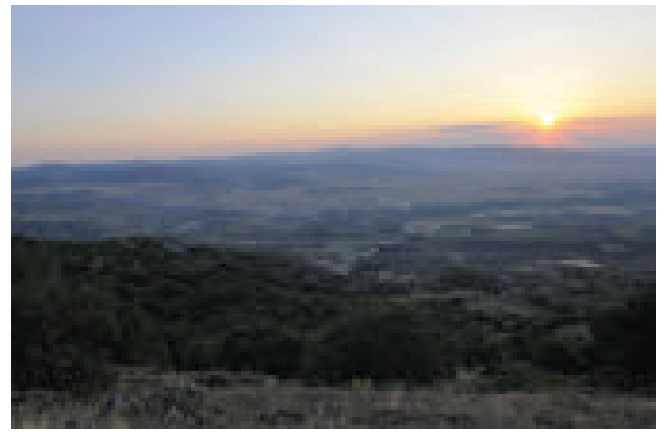






## **IBIKCAM POND AND RECREATION AREA**

IbiKcam Pond and Recreation Area and the Japanese Garden are 4 km away from the town center. The oak forests and the pond have an enchanting natural beauty hand in hand. You can watch the Japanese fish in the gardens, make a unique nature walk and picnic. You can safely leave your children at the playground and sit down on the swings and benches to leave all the tiredness and stress of the day while watching the pond. At the same time Hittite Walking Tracks are camping area for nature lovers who will use the route of "Hattusha - Pond - Campinar - IbiKcam - Yazir Valley".



## **SUNSET AT THE YILDIZ HILL**

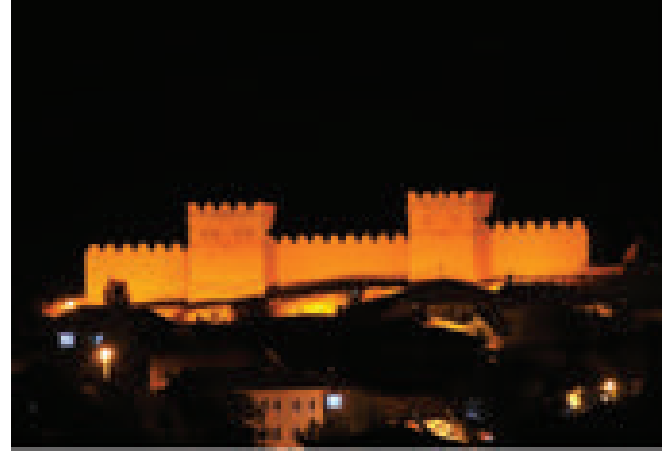
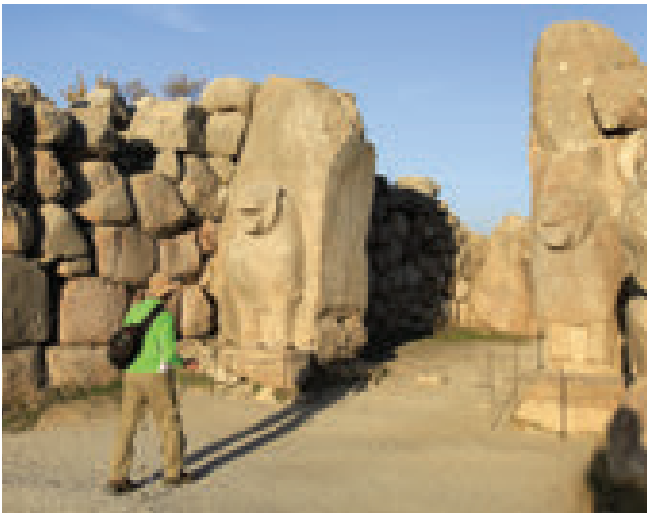
Watching the sunset with the view of Hattusha along with the spreading plain from Yildiz Hill, that is the top point of the mountain where the Yazilikaya Open Air Temple is located, takes all the stress of the day. You can enjoy the unique sunset watching Hattusha and the mountains in every tonality of red and blackbirds singing the last songs of the day. It is rumored that the Hittite Kings used to watch the sunset from this hill...





## HITTITE WALKING TRACKS

It is a road that links the Hittite cities. 385 km of hiking track and 406 km of bicycle tracks are available along with alternative routes between Hattusha - Alacahoyuk - Shapinuva. The mysterious journey where history and nature are hand in hand waits for the nature lovers along the Hittite Roads, where thematic features are dominant. The most striking part of the track is undoubtedly the borders of the Bogazkaletown. "Hattuşa - Kayalibogaz Canyon - Ibikcam Pond - Campinar Forest - IbikcamCounty - Yazir Valley - Yazir Village - BoğazkaleTown Center - Yazilikaya - Yıldız Hill - Hoke Vineyards" is the most preferred track by the adventure lovers and about 40 km.



## HITTITE WALLS

At the entry of Hattusha Archeological Site, there is Hattusha City Wall in Cukur Harman location, which is restored as original and one of the most impressive structures. Besides, the Cukur Harman location is a natural camping site where important organizations take place and caravans and tents are established.



*Kybele; Phrygian fertility goddess*



## LOCAL TASTES

The local cuisine has its own characteristics with madimak, growing in spring, sunflower rice, oak mushrooms, goose rice, keshkek ( a dish of mutton or chicken and coarsely ground wheat), catalasi (cutlery food), ravioli, testi kebab, grape molasses, natural rosehip, arabaisoup and special dough eaten with the soup are among the leading tastes worth experiencing. In addition, tourists arriving in the town can taste flavors from experimental HittiteCuisine cooked in some restaurants upon order.





## HISTORY OF Hattusha EXCAVATIONS

Hattusha was discovered in 1834 by the French traveler and archaeologist Charles Texier. Charles Texier stayed 10 days in Bogazkoy and took the measurement of ruins and the city plans. During this he is impressed by the reliefs in Yazilikaya. Being impressed by the artifacts in Bogazkoy he announces the name of Bogazkoy to the whole world.

Scientists start to flow to Bogazkoy after finding similar reliefs in Anatolia and Syria. From 1893 to 1894, Ernest Chantre started the first excavations. Cuneiform Tablets are found for the first time during those excavations.

The cuneiform tablets in Bogazkoy attracted the attention of Assyrian expert Hugo Winckler. Together with Theodor Makridi they made a discovery trip in 1905 then started excavations in 1906. Assyrian expert Hugo Winckler read that the place was Hattusha, the capital city of Hittite which began shedding light on Hittite history.



Excavations were continued during 1911-1912 during World War I but later excavations were stopped due to the War of Independence.

After World War I, in 1931, a new excavation period was started under the direction of German Kurt Bittel.

Between 1931 and 1939, after the outbreak of World War II, the excavation by Kurt Bittel was suspended and resumed in 1952.

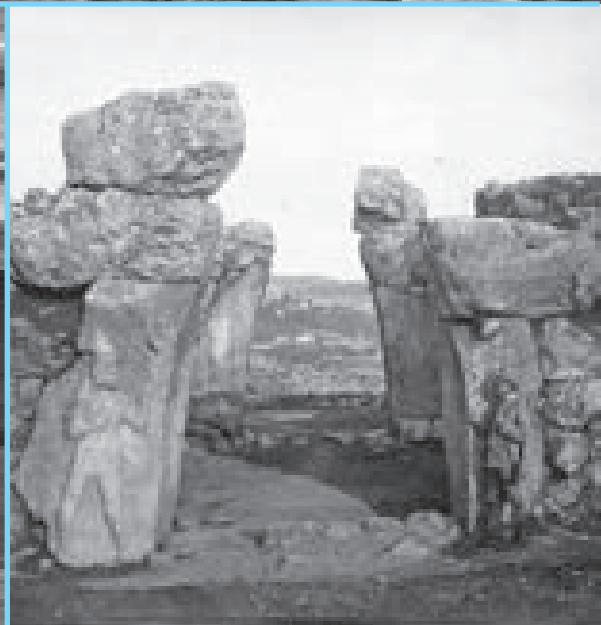
Between 1978 and 1993, excavations by Peter Neve were conducted in Upper city. It is understood from the temples found that Hattusha was also the capital of gods and temples.

From 1994 to 2005, Jurgen Seeher performed excavations. Started in 2006, excavations under the direction of Andreas Schachner continues today.





















In 1986 Hattusha was listed in the World Cultural Heritage list by UNESCO. In 1988, Bogazkoy-Alacahoyuk was declared a "National Park".



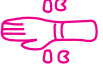























## Bazı Önemli Hiyerogliflerin Anlamları

	"God"		"Mountain" "Holly Mountain"
	"Great"		"River"
	"King"		"Place"
	"the Great King"		"Sky"
	"the Great Queen"		"God of Storm"
	" the King's son, Prince"		" God of Storm of the Skies"
	"City"		"Sun"
	"Country"		"God of Sun"
	"Hero"		"Male" (pronounced as "ziti")
	"Castle"		"Woman, female"

## Bazı Önemli Hiyerogliflerin Anlamları

	"Child, Son"
	"Daughter, Girl"
	"Love, Beloved"
	"Conflict"
	"Favor"
	"Vineyard, Grapewine, Wine"
	"I"
	"Clerk, Tablet"
	"Car Driver"
	Life

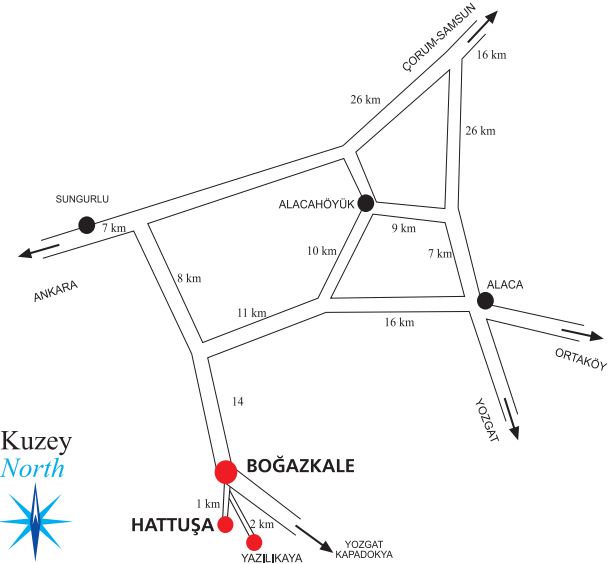
	Tuthaliya
	Shuppiluliuma
	Murshili
	Muwatali
	Hattushili
	Urhi-Teship ( the 2ndMurshili)
	Malnigalal
	Danuhepa
	Puduhepa
	Arnuwanda



## ULAŞIM / Transportation



Boğazkale - Alaca Höyük	35 km
Boğazkale - Çorum	87 km
Boğazkale - Ankara	203 km
Boğazkale - Yozgat	45 km
Boğazkale - Kapadokya	210 km
Boğazkale - Samsun	254 km



## İletişim Bilgileri / Contact Information

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