

**Chapter 1 : THE SECRET OF THE HITTITES by C. W. Ceram | Kirkus Reviews**

*After reading Ceram's God, Graves and Scholars, I picked up his Secret of the Hittites. Both books had been sitting on the shelves for years. The reading of the first inspired the reading of the second, even though I'd no great interest in the Hittites.*

Her armies would surprise the Egyptians at Kadesh, deliver Samaria, the capital of the Kingdom of Israel, from a Syrian army, and overwhelm the defenders of Babylon. The Hittites seemingly appeared out of nowhere, struck decisively, and then, almost as quickly, disappeared. From a distance, success seemed only explainable in mythical terms, unrelated to superior tactics, training or fighting ability. There was the suspicion or hope that it was the iron in their weapons that gave them an edge. The primitive bronze weapons of their enemies broke against the iron blades wielded by the Hittite soldiers. The story of a superior race of people, with an advanced technology, reinforced the special status conferred by their mention in the Bible. Perhaps the saviors of the Israelites were human agents of a Divine plan of retribution or salvation. The secret of iron had been revealed to them as part of that plan. The Hittite legend is not entirely false, since they are credited with the "discovery" or development of iron technology, even if their exploits have been somewhat embellished with time. Iron probably was not the mythical secret weapon which explained Hittite military success. However, they did develop a smelting process capable of producing iron tools, weapons, and ornamental objects. Discovering that rocks can melt The melting temperature of three metals, iron, copper, and tin, is at the heart of the Hittite discovery. Iron has a melting point of degrees C about degrees F , copper melts at degrees C about degrees F , and tin melts at In one sense, the history of metals involved two very simple, but separate ideas. The first was the discovery that solid rock would melt. The second was the development of a process capable of producing the temperatures at which ore would turn into liquid. Tin may have represented the breakthrough metal. With a melting point of degrees C, it probably was one of the earliest metals observed to liquefy. In terms of the smelting process itself, the temperature threshold would be relatively easy to achieve and sustain. Where or when such knowledge was first acquired would be difficult to pinpoint. There is evidence that it was first used in the Zagros Mountains of what is now western Iran after B. Whether that knowledge moved west or was discovered independently, tin mining and smelting was occurring in southern Anatolia shortly after that. While its population was small, at only or 1, people, it had been occupied between B. Economic life revolved around a nearby tin mine. An extensive network of tunnels, some over a mile in length, had been dug into the mountain. It may have been the scene of some of the earliest mining accidents, since the skeletons of children have been found there. Fires would soften the ore so that it could be chiseled more easily. Once the ore had been hauled to the surface it was smelted. Smelting involved heating in small ceramic crucibles. Charcoal, which was layered between the tin ore, provided the heat source. Temperatures may have reached 2, degrees F, possibly achieved through the use of reed pipe "bellows. Bronze was the alloy produced when tin was added to copper. Copper, with a melting temperature of degrees C, would seemingly have been a much more difficult metal to decipher than tin. Despite that apparent obstacle, copper was in use long before tin. Copper beads from sites in northern Iraq, have been dated to B. The Bronze Age, similarly, has a starting date of , , or even B. The Bronze Age ended with the beginning of the Iron Age. Unfortunately there is no agreement on just when the Iron Age began. Some date its beginnings to B. Others give it a range of between and B. Still others have dated it to B. Others assign its beginnings to around B. The basis for such a comparatively late date is that iron usage had become commonplace around the Mediterranean by that time. The start of the Iron Age also depended on location. Indian cities entered the Iron Age sometime after B. The Iron Age has continued to the present, even if its beginnings are uncertain. Uncertainties about the beginning dates of the Copper, Bronze or Iron Ages stem from their broad meanings. They are intended to describe general stages of human development, rather than specific events or accomplishments. They could not have occurred without the discovery of copper or iron, but the date of the discovery or first use did not necessarily mark the beginning of an age. The occasional crafting of trinkets or tools proved that metals were being used, but small-scale or occasional production did not amount to an "Age. An Age, in other words, demanded a

large-scale market, i. Gold may help to illustrate the problems in defining a metals age. While gold articles and the work of ancient goldsmiths are the most enduring and familiar treasures of the ancient world, the likelihood of an Age of Gold is extremely remote. The experience and skills of early craftsmen demonstrated a thorough knowledge of metalworking. Unfortunately, the scarcity of gold limited the market to ornamental items, since only kings or wealthy individuals could afford it. The Hittites may have been able to produce and work iron, but production was too limited to support the mass markets demanded for designation as an Iron Age. One Hittite king, in the 13th Century B. The amount of iron the foreign monarch had requested, he explained, would not be ready for some time. The Bronze Age thus saw the anomaly of an iron-making capability and limited demand for the metal before the Iron Age began. The Iron Age The modern blast furnace produces temperatures hotter than degrees C degrees F , well above the melting point of iron degrees C degrees F. An initial question, in analyzing the capabilities of Hittite technology, is whether it could have reached the melting point of iron or, if it could, whether that temperature could have been sustained for any period of time. The immediate response is that it must have achieved those goals, since the evidence suggests that the Hittites were regularly producing iron. That would be a remarkable achievement, given what one would expect from an ancient technology. However, there may be two other factors which might impact any analysis. The first is the fact that while the melting temperature of pure iron is something of an absolute, the addition of carbon, a process known as carburization , can reduce the melting point to about degrees C degrees F. A second factor is the possibility that iron could be produced and worked at a temperature below its melting point. Modern iron making offers a window into the past. In some ways the basic technology, if more refined and systematized, has changed little in years. The goal of the modern blast furnace, to produce a pure iron product, is the same as that of the ancient furnace or oven. The modern furnace may generate hotter temperatures and better iron, but the basic idea revolves around heat generation and temperature. Iron, in its natural state, has a tendency to combine with oxygen, producing iron oxide, commonly observed as rust. Removing impurities, starting with oxygen, has been the universal problem encountered by iron makers. The secret to eliminating oxygen is to use a substance, known as a reducing agent, with a greater affinity for oxygen than iron. Charcoal and coke have been the two most commonly used reducing agents. Both serve dual purposes. As fuels, they generate the temperatures capable of melting iron. As carbon sources coke is nearly 90 percent carbon , they carburize the iron, reducing its melting point and also serve as reducing agents to remove the oxygen. Oxygen is not the only impurity found in iron ore. Some can be removed with limestone, which, like a reducing agent, will combine with such impurities, lowering their melting point. The slag which forms separates from the iron and floats to the surface. One of the problems faced by the Hittite iron makers involved the amount of carbon to be added. Additional amounts of carbon may lower the melting point of iron, but also make it extremely difficult to shape. Cast iron, the product, can only be shaped by use of a mold. As the liquid cools it assumes the shape of the mold. Wrought iron, in contrast, contains far less carbon, but requires a temperature close to the melting point of pure iron. The advantage over cast iron is malleability. Normally wrought iron is made with an additional ingredient, silica, found in sand. Steel includes a limited amount of carbon or the addition of other elements, such as manganese or nickel. The Hittites appear to have produced an iron which could be reheated and worked, suggesting that their product was a form of wrought iron or some version similar to carbon steel. Charcoal was used as the reducing agent, layered with the iron ore in shallow hearths. The temperatures may not have reached the melting point, but they were sufficient to remove the oxygen after several hours, leaving a shiny metal. Limestone may have been used to remove other impurities or iron workers may have reheated the iron and hammered out the impurities which were left. A Neanderthal dead-end or a continuing tradition? The study of human origins has often tried to trace a direct line of evolution from ancient species down to modern man. They represent instead, side-branches which died out. The key question, in relation to the Hittites, is not whether they deserve the credit for being the first to discover iron, but whether it was their discoveries which set the stage for the Iron Age. In other words, did they represent the true ancestors of the Iron Age or, like the Neanderthals, did their independence and secrecy turn their technological achievements into dead-end curiosities? In some ways the question of whether iron technology originated with the Hittites, depends on the nature of the technology.

## Chapter 2 : What happened to the Hittites

*The Secret of the Hittites: The Discovery of an Ancient Empire [C.W. Ceram] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The author of the acclaimed Gods, Graves, and Scholars tells the dramatic tale of the Hittites, an Indo-European people who became a dominant power in the Middle East.*

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. Prior to the rise of Kizzuwatna, the heart of that territory in Cilicia was first referred to by the Hittites as Adaniya. To the north, lived the mountainous people called the Kaskians. To the southeast of the Hittites lay the Hurrian empire of Mitanni. History[ edit ] Map of Indo-European migrations from c. The Anatolian migration probably took place across the Balkans. The magenta area corresponds to the assumed Urheimat Samara culture, Sredny Stog culture. The dark orange area corresponds to the area that may have been settled by Indo-European-speaking peoples up to c. Origins[ edit ] It is generally assumed that the Hittites came into Anatolia some time before BC. While their earlier location is disputed, it has been speculated by scholars for more than a century that the Yamna culture of the Pontic-Caspian steppe, in present-day Ukraine, around the Sea of Azov spoke an early Indo-European language during the third and fourth millennia BC. 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. Some have argued that Hattic was a Northwest Caucasian language, but its affiliation remains uncertain, whilst the Hurrian language was a near-isolate. There were also Assyrian colonies in the region during the Old Assyrian Empire c. 2000 BC; it was from the Assyrian speakers 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-third 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. These reveal a rivalry within two branches of the royal family up to the Middle Kingdom; a northern branch first based in Zalpuwa and secondarily Hattusa, and a southern branch based in Kussara still not found and the former Assyrian colony of Kanesh. These are distinguishable by their names; the northerners retained language isolate Hattian names, and the southerners adopted Indo-European Hittite and Luwian names. This was likely propaganda for the southern branch of the royal family, against the northern branch who had fixed on Hattusa as capital. Huzziya I, descendant of a Huzziya of Zalpa, took over Hatti. Hattusa ramp 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, [38] 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. 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. However, the Hittite campaigns 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. Mursili continued the conquests of Hattusili I. 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. 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 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. 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. Telepinu also attempted to secure the lines of succession. 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. 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.

Chapter 3 : The secret of the Hittites ( edition) | Open Library

*This is a successor to Ceram's absorbing Gods. Graves and SchoLars () and for many of us it provides what is virtually a rewriting of much of what constituted the required course in Ancient History in our schooldays. For this is the almost incredible story of how a wholly new body of knowledge.*

The tunnel is approximately 4, years old and is a part of the Geval Castle. At this point around meters of the tunnel have been dug out and investigated; the rest of it is sealed off with a vault. Mountain Castle, Central Turkey, via hurriyetdailynews. In ancient times, however, Konya was home to several civilizations, thanks to its strategic placement and a degree view of the area around it. According to a prominent archeology site in Turkey, Arkeolo Jihaber, the team of excavator has managed to find numerous items from the Hittite era, including some ceramic pots and pans, several different metal objects and an assortment of different small hand goods. In , the archeologists have unearthed a temple from this era and various rock-hewn cisterns. The Hittite castle secret tunnel that the archeologists have found now dates back about four thousand years and was in all likelihood used extensively in the Seljuk era between 11th and 12th century AD. Excavations, Hittite Castle, via www. But when you go deeper, you understand that it is a tunnel. The first examples of secret tunnels go back to the Hittites. This tunnel is about 4, years old. Our findings show that it was used by the Seljuks but we are sure it was also used in earlier eras. This tunnel was built in the Hittites era. This Hittite castle secret tunnel could be of great help to the archeologists and historians in understanding the Hittites and their history a bit better. Wikimedia The Hittites were an ancient people residing mostly in Anatolia , modern-day Turkey, who founded an empire at Hattusa north-central Anatolia around the 18BC. Hittite history is divided into three major periods: Old Hittite Kingdom ca. Thanks to their use of iron, the Hittites were able to launch several very successful military campaigns to nearby regions. The Hittites also used the light chariot. These were powered by two horses and were narrower and faster than what the other nations had at the time. Most of these city-states were later integrated into the Assyrian empire. Neo or Syro-Hittite city-states were generally divided into two groups:

**Chapter 4 : The Secret of the Hittites: The Discovery of an Ancient Empire - C. W. Ceram - Google Books**

*The Secret Of The Hittites \* C.W. Ceram () This book was first published in under the vague title "Enge Schlucht und schwarzer Berg" ('Narrow canyon and black mountain'), but soon translated to English.*

The Discovery of an Ancient Empire by C. Since the publication of C. The darkest archaeological riddle of the Orient is on the verge of an ultimate and improbable resolution. And this with dramatic suddenness in the space of a few momentous years. The mysterious ruins discovered in central Turkey in were perplexing, yet no one was willing to ascribe them to the Hittites, a people given scant acknowledgement in the Bible and dismissed as a minor Syrian tribe. It was not until that a hero of archaeology advanced the dynamic theory that there had once been a mighty Hittite Empire stretching from the Black Sea to Damascus. By , only archaeologists and historians had begun to gain a faint and fragile knowledge of its lost history. Furthermore, only in the years since has there been any hope of reading the fantastic Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions, and only recently has anyone actually done so. Finally, almost twenty centuries after Christ, we know that twenty centuries before Christ the Indo-European Hittites descended into Asia Minor. We may now establish a third great empire beside the Babylon of Hammurabi and the Egypt of Ramses II read the first fragments of a profound unknown literature, of which Mr. Ceram provides stirring excerpts. The truth about Kadesh as one of the few battles that truly shaped world history is now known to us. The first great political treaty, between the Hittites and Egypt, is not a lucid portrait of ancient government in a time many of us did not know existed. Yet even more important than any of these revelations is our hitherto unpossessed ability to crosscheck and synchronize the histories of Babylon and Egypt and thus expand our understanding of pre-Christian history indefinitely. It is a report that has never before been published except in scientific journals and is now presented here with all the vibrancy and accessibility for which the author is known. Lightly read hardcover with price-clipped dustjacket in mylar protector. Knopf pages. Inside of the book is almost pristine; pages clean, unmarked, unblemished, tightly bound, EXCEPT for the fact that there are four pages of the book toward the middle which have a wrinkle in them a bindery error which happened when the book was printed , but the wrinkle in each page is very fine and does NOT affect the readability of the pages even in the least bit. Cloth covers are very clean. Dustjacket evidences only very mild edge and corner shelfwear, no tears or chips, but the spine of the dustjacket is light-faded. We placed the dustjacket into a new mylar cover so as to prevent further wear. In stock, ready to ship. No disappointments, no excuses. The Hittites, an ancient Indo-European people who appeared in Anatolia at the beginning of the second millennium BC, had become one of the dominant powers of the Middle East by B. Early kings of the Hittite Old Kingdom had extended Hittite control over much of northern Syria eventually raiding down the Euphrates to Babylon. The struggle with Egypt under Rameses II for control of Syria led to one of the greatest battles of the ancient world at Kadesh in B. The fall of the Hittite Empire in B. Ceram, author of "Gods, Graves and Scholars", tells the dramatic story of the riddle of the scripts, the secret of their power and the mystery of their survival. In so doing he unlocks the secrets of this ancient empire. The author of the acclaimed "Gods, Graves, and Scholars" tells the dramatic tale of the Hittites, an Indo-European people who became a dominant power in the Middle East. Their struggle in Egypt with Ramses II for control of Syria led to one of the greatest battles of the ancient world. The fall of the Hittite Empire was sudden, and historical records were scarce, that is until the discovery of cuneiform tablets yielded a rich store of information on which this work is based. Ceram presents a saga richly charged with dramatic twists and with enthralling accounts of scholarly detective work. This profusely illustrated book, by the author of, "Gods, Graves and Scholars" chronicles one of the most arresting chapters in modern archaeology. Ceram is a pseudonym used by Kurt W. Marek was born in WWI Berlin and earned his living as a newspaperman, a drama critic and even a publisher before turning his many talents to writing. Rivaling Egypt and Babylon at the zenith of its power, the Hittite Empire was so completely destroyed that only the tiniest pieces of a large mosaic remained, erasing their centuries-long sway over Asia Minor from the memory of man. Both tales are equally compelling. Among the first Indo-Europeans to appear in history, they established themselves as a warrior aristocracy in Anatolia around the 19th century B. Their decentralized

system resembled a confederacy, and their early government featured a limited monarchy, ruling jointly with a proto-Senate the "Pankus". Ceram is at his best in unraveling the silence that shrouded them from the time of the Fall of Troy until the 19th century. He shows how the accidental discovery of their capital, Hattusa, by explorers led to debates as to who built it. Next, the cuneiform libraries of their kings yielded another surprise: They spoke an Indo-European language. The identification of this ancient empire with the Hittites mentioned in the Bible sparked intense controversy, but proved to be true. Proponents took one reference, from II Kings 7: Ceram leaves us with other tantalizing questions, such as: This book recounts the amazing discovery of the lost civilization of the Hittites, early Indo-Europeans who lived in Anatolia during the Bronze Age. If you enjoy the history being made as much as the history being uncovered, I would highly recommend this book. This is a story mainly about archeology and those who brought the Hittites alive once more. This book should be understood as such - a blend of history of both Hittites and the scholars who struggled to find them again. Those who wish to read solely about the Hittites can still glean much good information from this book, but as an addition to other works. I always ship books Media Mail in a padded mailer. Whether via padded mailer or box, we will give discounts for multiple purchases. International orders are welcome, but shipping costs are substantially higher. Rates and available services vary a bit from country to country. You can email or message me for a shipping cost quote, but I assure you they are as reasonable as USPS rates allow, and if it turns out the rate is too high for your pocketbook, we will cancel the sale at your request. Your purchase will ordinarily be shipped within 48 hours of payment. We package as well as anyone in the business, with lots of protective padding and containers. All of our shipments are sent via insured mail so as to comply with PayPal requirements. We do NOT recommend uninsured shipments, and expressly disclaim any responsibility for the loss of an uninsured shipment. We do offer U. Please ask for a rate quotation. We will accept whatever payment method you are most comfortable with. If upon receipt of the item you are disappointed for any reason whatever, I offer a no questions asked return policy. Send it back, I will give you a complete refund of the purchase price less our original shipping costs. Most of the items I offer come from the collection of a family friend who was active in the field of Archaeology for over forty years. Though I have always had an interest in archaeology, my own academic background was in sociology and cultural anthropology. After my retirement however, I found myself drawn to archaeology as well. Aside from my own personal collection, I have made extensive and frequent additions of my own via purchases on Ebay of course , as well as many purchases from both dealers and institutions throughout the world - but especially in the Near East and in Eastern Europe. I spend over half of my year out of the United States, and have spent much of my life either in India or Eastern Europe. Petersburg, as well as some other worthy institutions in Europe connected with Anthropology and Archaeology. I acquire some small but interesting collections overseas from time-to-time, and have as well some duplicate items within my own collection which I occasionally decide to part with. Though I have a collection of ancient coins numbering in the tens of thousands, my primary interest is in ancient jewelry. My wife also is an active participant in the "business" of antique and ancient jewelry, and is from Russia. Whenever I am overseas I have made arrangements for purchases to be shipped out via domestic mail. If I am in the field, you may have to wait for a week or two for a COA to arrive via international air mail. But you can be sure your purchase will arrive properly packaged and promptly - even if I am absent. And when I am in a remote field location with merely a notebook computer, at times I am not able to access my email for a day or two, so be patient, I will always respond to every email. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. Worldwide No additional import charges at delivery! This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Change country: There are 1 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 1. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code.

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE SECRET OF THE HITTITES

*This is an interesting book about a little-known and fascinating people, the Hittites. Almost completely unknown until the twentieth century, the Hittites flourished for hundreds of years around 2, B.C. in what is now Turkey and the eastern Middle East.*

### Chapter 6 : Hittites - Wikipedia

*C.W. Ceram's book is dated in places, but still an excellent account of the archeology which unearthed the ancient Hittites - one of the great empires of the near east - and allowed them to speak to us today.*

### Chapter 7 : The Secret of the Hittites ( edition) | Open Library

*Phoenix: The Secret of the Hittites: The Discovery of an Ancient Empire by C.W. W. Ceram, C.W. Ceram First published in English in , this is a reprint of Ceram's quest to unravel the secrets of the Hittites.*

### Chapter 8 : What was the Hittites secret about

*LibraryThing Review User Review - slaveofOne - LibraryThing. The focus of this book is culture. Good for explanations of various issues of the Hittite civilization like language, location, politics, customs, kingship, etc. Easy reading.*

### Chapter 9 : "Secret of the Hittites" • Indo-European Asia Minor Babylon Egypt Battle of Kadesh | eBay

*The author of the acclaimed Gods, Graves, and Scholars tells the dramatic tale of the Hittites, an Indo-European people who became a dominant power in the Middle East. Their struggle in Egypt with Ramses II for control of Syria led to one of the greatest battles of the ancient world. The fall of the.*