

Cracking the Code: An Adventure in Writing

(CodeAW)

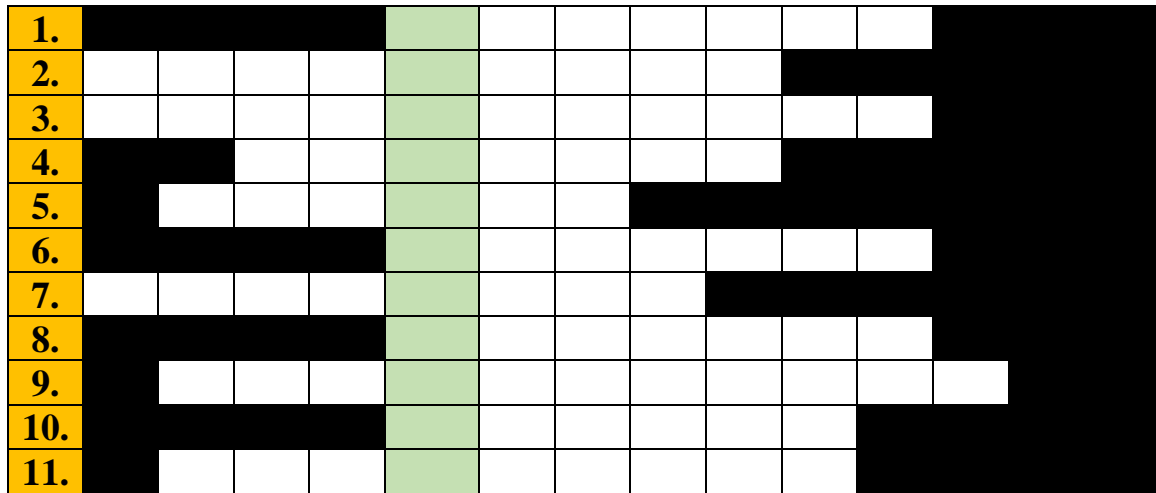


CAncAn

Communication in Ancient Anatolia

I. What is the Name of the Discipline that Studies the Language and Culture of the Hittites?

Complete the crossword puzzle by choosing from the suggested options. The answer will appear in the highlighted column.



Options: Mesopotamia Türkiye Lydians Anatolia
Luwian clay tablets Hittite Greeks
cuneiform Phrygians Hattusa

1. The capital of the Hittites was called _____.
2. The script that the Hittites used was called _____.
3. The Hittites wrote on _____.
4. The language of the Hittites was called _____.
5. Besides Hittite, _____ was also an important language of Anatolia.
6. The land where the Hittites once lived is present-day _____.
7. The central region of Turkey that was inhabited by the Hittites is called _____.
8. What was the name of the ancient people who lived in western Asia Minor (modern-day Türkiye) and were especially known for introducing coinage? _____
9. The region where cuneiform writing was first invented is called _____.
10. The _____ were strongly influenced by the Hittites.
11. According to a legend, Midas was a famous king of the _____.

II. The States of the Ancient Near East

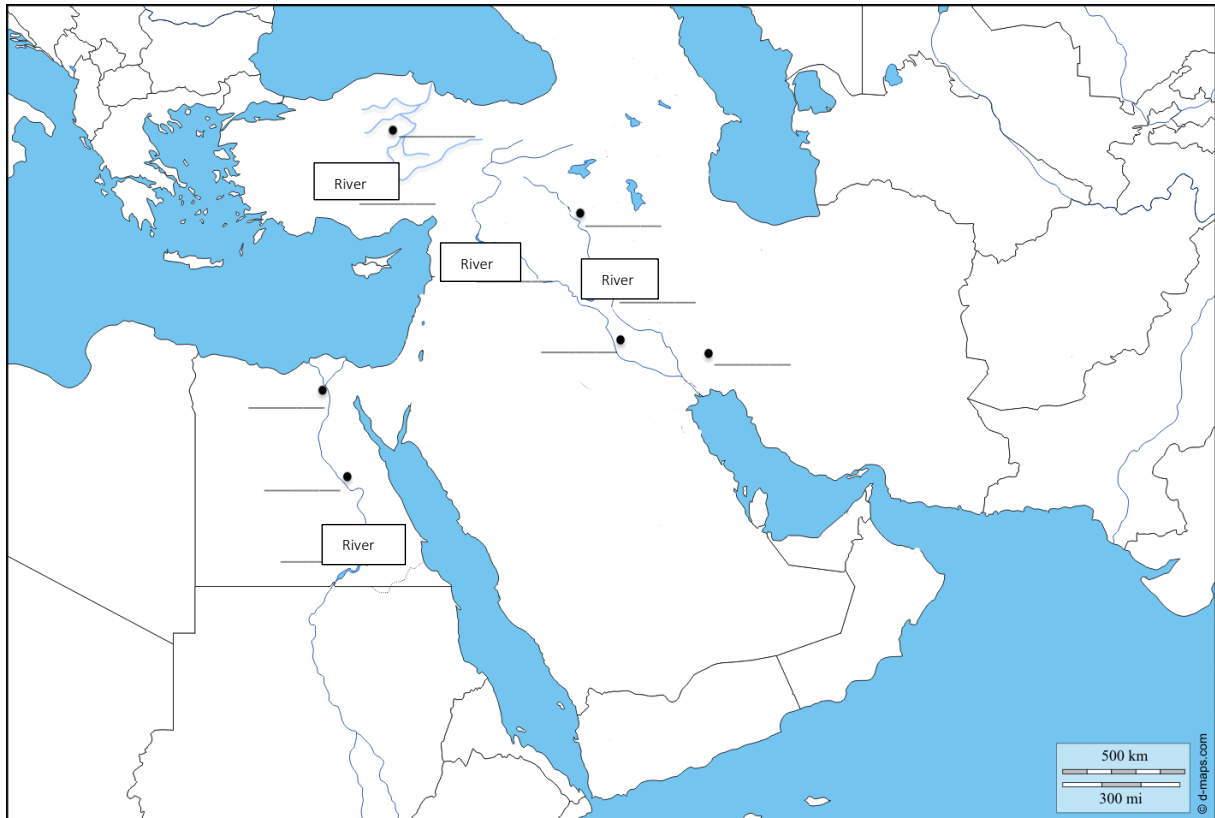
Write the names of the most important states and regions of the Ancient Near East on the map:



1. Babylonia – Southern Mesopotamia
2. Assyria – Northern Mesopotamia
3. Hittite Empire
4. Egyptian Empire
5. Greece

III. Cities and Rivers of the Ancient Near East

Write the names of the most important cities and rivers of the Ancient Near East on the map (remember which states they were in!)



1. Hattusa – the capital of the Hittites
2. Babylon – Hauptstadt der Babylonier
3. Nineveh – the capital of Assyria
4. Susa – the capital of Elam
5. Giza – city in Egypt
6. Amarna – city in Ancient Central Egypt
7. Euphrates River
8. Tigris River
9. Nile River
10. Kızılırmak River, the longest river of Central Anatolia

IV. Match the Reliefs to the Descriptions



a) Relief of Katuwa from Carchemish (with hieroglyphic inscription)

Nr. _____

b) Gavur Kalesi – rock relief of two gods (warriors)

Nr. _____

c) Sphinx Gate in Hattusa

Nr. _____

d) Procession of the gods in the rock sanctuary of Yazılıkaya

Nr. _____

e) İvriz – relief with a king and the god Tarhunzas ‘of the vineyard’

Nr. _____

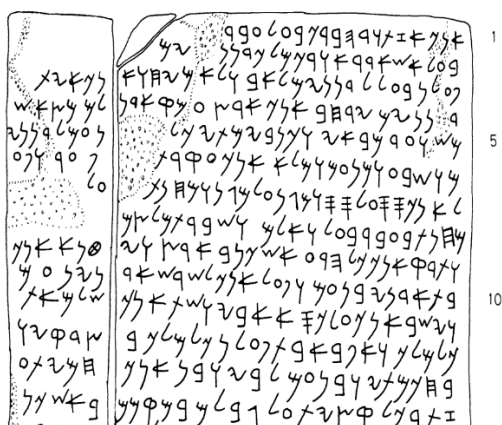
f) Deer hunting relief

Nr. _____

V. Identify the Ancient Scripts

- Cuneiform Nr. _____
- Anatolian hieroglyphs Nr. _____
- Phoenician script Nr. _____
- Egyptian hieroglyphs Nr. _____

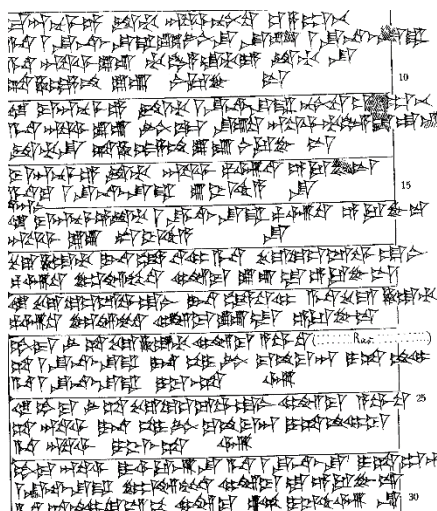
Nr. 1



Nr. 2



Nr. 3

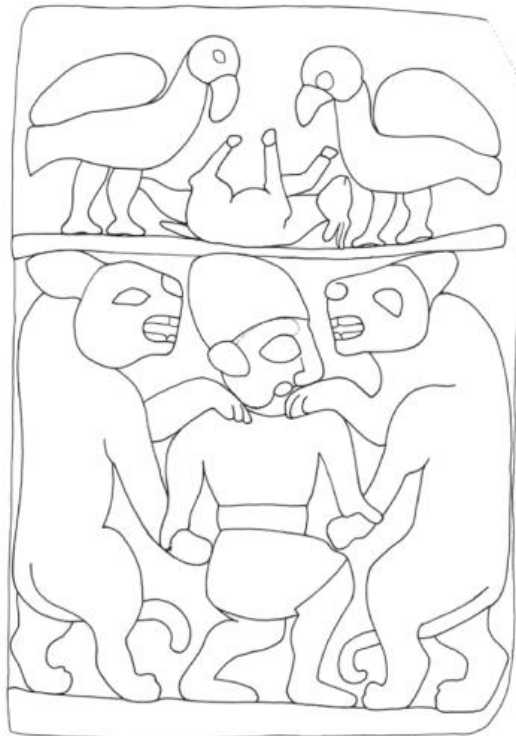
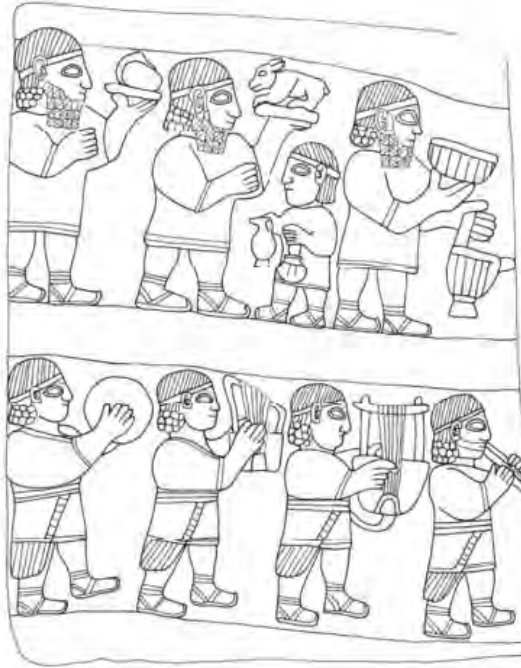


Nr. 4



VI. Color in the reliefs

and create a short fable for one of the drawings



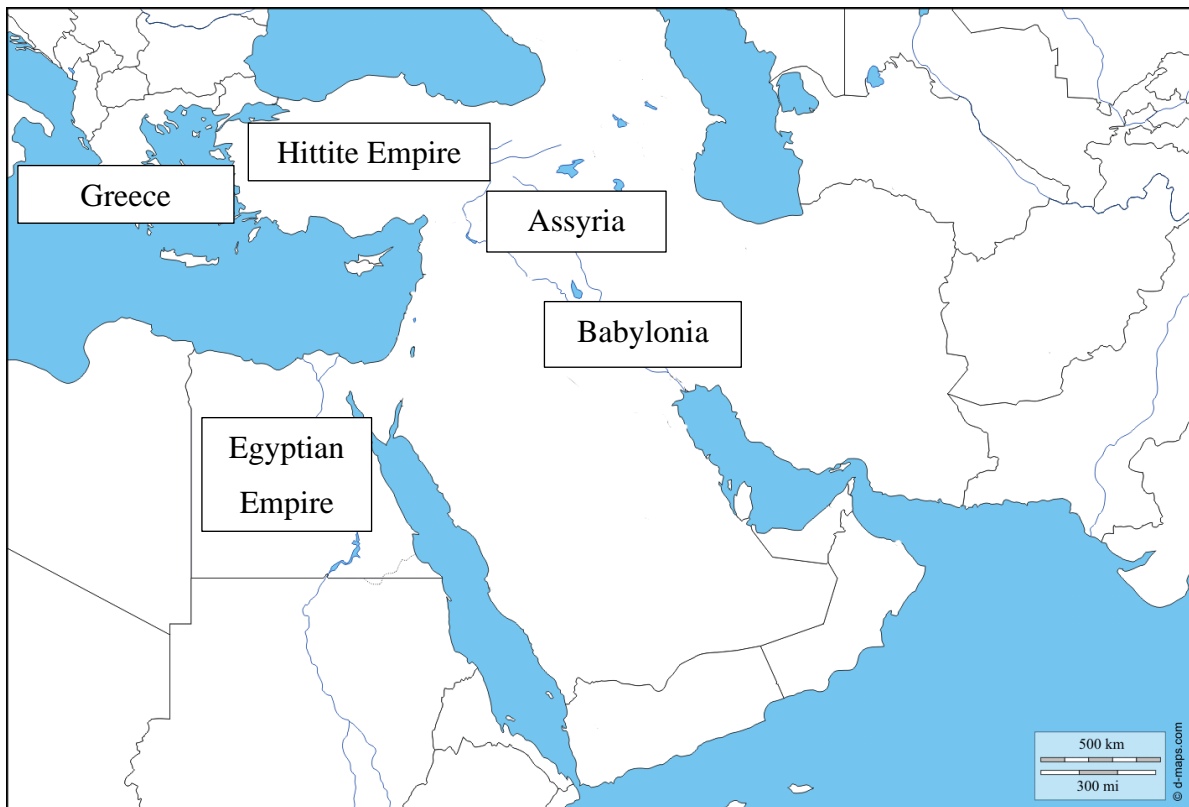
SOLUTIONS

I. What is the name of the discipline that studies the language and culture of the Hittites?

1.					H	A	T	T	U	S	A	
2.	C	U	N	E	I	F	O	R	M			
3.	C	L	A	Y	T	A	B	L	E	T	S	
4.			H	I	T	T	I	T	E			
5.		L	U	W	I	A	N					
6.					T	Ü	R	K	i	Y	E	
7.	A	N	A	T	O	L	I	A				
8.					L	Y	D	I	A	N	S	
9.		M	E	S	O	P	O	T	A	M	I	A
10.					G	R	E	E	K	S		
11.		P	H	R	Y	G	I	A	N	S		

1. The capital of the Hittites was called **Hattusa**.
2. The script that the Hittites used was called **cuneiform**.
3. The Hittites wrote on **clay tablets**.
4. The language of the Hittites was called **Hittite**.
5. Besides Hittite, **Luwian** was also an important language of Anatolia.
6. The land where the Hittites once lived is present-day **Türkiye**.
7. The central region of Turkey that was inhabited by the Hittites is called **Anatolia**.
8. What was the name of the ancient people who lived in western Asia Minor (modern-day Türkiye) and were especially known for introducing coinage? **Lydians**
9. The region where cuneiform writing was first invented is called **Mesopotamia**.
10. The **Greeks** were strongly influenced by the Hittites.
11. According to a legend, Midas was a famous king of the **Phrygians**.

II. The States of the Ancient Near East



III. Cities and Rivers of the Ancient Near East



IV. Match the Reliefs to the Descriptions

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| a) Relief of Katuwa from Carchemish (with hieroglyphic inscription) | Nr. 6 |
| b) Gavur Kalesi – rock relief of two gods (warriors) | Nr. 2 |
| c) Sphinx Gate in Hattusa | Nr. 4 |
| d) Procession of the gods in the rock sanctuary of Yazılıkaya | Nr. 3 |
| e) İvriz – relief with a king and the god Tarhunzas ‘of the vineyard’ | Nr. 5 |
| f) Deer hunting relief | Nr. 1 |

V. Identify the Ancient Scripts

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| – Cuneiform | Nr. 3 |
| – Anatolian hieroglyphs | Nr. 4 |
| – Phoenician script | Nr. 1 |
| – Egyptian hieroglyphs | Nr. 2 |



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Picture sources

Maps p. 3, 4, 9: <https://d-maps.com/>

Reliefs p. 5: 1. Photo: Meisterdrucke:

<https://www.meisterdrucke.ie/fine-art-prints/Hittite/321380/Relief-Depicting-a-Deer-Hunt.html>

2. Photo: Šárka Velhartická

3. Photo: Šárka Velhartická

4. Photo: Šárka Velhartická

5. Photo: Šárka Velhartická

6. Tayfun Bilgin, online: <https://www.hittitemonuments.com/karkamis/kargamis10.htm>

Inscriptions p. 6: 1. Çambel H., 1999: *Karatepe-Aslantaş*. Corpus of Hieroglyphic Luwian Inscriptions, II, Berlin / New York 1999, Pl. 9.

2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Minnakht_01.JPG.

3. Figulla, H. H., Weidner, E. F., 1916: *Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi*. Erstes Heft. Autographien, Leipzig, Nr. 5, p. 26.

4. Çambel H., 1999: *Karatepe-Aslantaş*. Corpus of Hieroglyphic Luwian Inscriptions, II, Berlin / New York 1999, Pl. 54.

Drawings p. 7: Aslı Özyar: Signs beyond boundaries. The visual world of Azatiwawaya, in: A. Payne, Š.

Velhartická, J. Wintjes (eds.), 2021: *Beyond All Boundaries. Anatolia in the First Millennium BC*, Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 295, Leuven / Paris / Bristol, CT: Peeters, p. 491, 490.

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