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The Ahhiyawa Question: Reconsidered

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Abstract

Since Hrozný deciphered the Hittite language, nearly thirty thousand Hittite texts have been translated. About thirty of these texts directly or indirectly refer to the “Ahhiyawa” Kingdom and its king. Upon learning of the existence of an Ahhiyawa Kingdom in the Late Bronze Age, deliberations as where and when it existed, its geographical boundaries, its culture, its kings, and whether the Ahhiyawa king was the “Great King” and whether he was equal to the Hittite king began. To date, in line with their specialties, many scientists including Hittitologists, archaeologists, philologists, proto-historians, Near Eastern archaeologists, and classical archaeologists have given their opinions about the “Ahhiyawa Question”. However, as these proposals present some problems, it became necessary to prepare this study and to re-evaluate the “Ahhiyawa Question”.

Keywords: Ahhiyawa, Ahhiyawa Question, Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age Geography.

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Ahhiyawa Sorunu: Yeniden Değerlendirme

Öz

Hyrozny'nin Hitit dilini çözmesinin ardından neredeyse otuz bin Hitit tabletinin çevirisi yapıldı. Bu tabletlerin yaklaşık otuz tanesinde doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak "Ahhiyawa" krallığından ve kralından bahsediliyordu. Geç Bronz Çağı'nda bir Ahhiyawa Krallığı'nın varlığının öğrenilmesinden sonra, nerede olduğu, coğrafi sınırları, kültürü, kralı ve Ahhiyawa Kralı'nın "Büyük Kral" olup olmadığı, Hitit kralına eşit olup olmadığı konusunda bir tartışma başladı. Bugüne kadar uzmanlık olanları doğrultusunda birçok hititolog, arkeolog, filolog, protohistorian, yakın doğu uzmanı ve klasik arkeolog "Ahhiyawa Sorunu" hakkında görüşlerini bildirdi. Bu öneriler hâla bazı sorunlar içermektedir ve bundan dolayı bu çalışma hazırlanmış, "Ahhiyawa Problemi" yeniden değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahhiyawa, Ahhiyawa Sorunu, Geç Bronz Çağı, Geç Bronz Çağı Coğrafyası.

Introduction

Since Hrozny's deciphering of the Hittite language, nearly thirty thousand Hittite texts have been translated. About thirty of these texts¹ directly or indirectly refer to the "Ahhiyawa" kingdom and its king. Upon learning of the existence of an Ahhiyawa Kingdom in the Late Bronze Age, deliberations as where and when it existed, its geographical boundaries, its culture, its kings, and whether the Ahhiyawa king was the "Great King" and whether he was equal to the Hittite king began.

The word "*Ahhiya*" as an early version of "*Ahhiyawa*" was mentioned in the period of Tudhaliya I / II and Arnuwanda I (late 15th–early 14th century BC), and most recently in the period of Tudhaliya IV and Suppiluliuma II (late 13th century BC)². From these inscriptions, it was understood that the Ahhiyawa had been in contact with the Hittites for more than two hundred years.

The first suggestion for the localization of Ahhiyawa was proposed by Forrer in 1924. Forrer evaluated the issue philologically and equated the Ahhiyawa in the

1 Rostislav Oreshko, "Aegean Ethnic Group in the Eastern Mediterranean", eds. Łukasz Niesiołowski-Spanò and Marek Węcowski, and Marek Węcowski. *Change, Continuity, and Connectivity North–Eastern Mediterranean at the turn of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age*, 2018, p. 46; Gary Beckman, Trevor Bryce, Eric Cline, *The Ahhiyawa Texts*, Atlanta, 2011, p. 8.

2 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 1.

Hittite texts with Achaioi, Lazpa with Lesbos, Taruisa with Troy, King Attarissiya with Atreus, and Tawagalawa with Eteokles. He concluded that Mycenae and its surroundings were Ahhiyawa³. While many scientists rejected Forrer's hypothesis⁴, a number have stated that they backed Forrer's opinion⁵. In the debates that have been going on for nearly a hundred years, the geography discussed has expanded, and in recent publications it has generally been accepted that the Ahhiyawa Kingdom was based in Mycenae⁶. However, as these proposals present some problems, it became necessary to prepare this study and to re-evaluate the "Ahhiyawa Question".

Previous Hypotheses and Proposals

To date, in line with their specialties, many scientists including Hittitologists, archaeologists, philologists, proto-historians, Near Eastern archaeologists, and classical archaeologists have given their opinions about the "Ahhiyawa Question". Some of these views are given below.

Mainland Greece/Argolis/Mycenae

Forrer⁷, who first mentioned the Ahhiyawa problem, equated Ahhiyawa with Achaioi (Achaeta) (*Ahhiyawa=Achaioi*) and stated that Ahhiyawa had to have been in Greece. However, Sommer⁸ stated that the words "Ahhiyawa" and "Achaeta" did not come from the same philological roots. This idea was supported by Muhly⁹.

- 3 Emil Forrer, "Vorhomerische Griechen in den Keilschrifttexten von Boghazkoi", *MDOG*, 83, 1924, pp. 1-22.
- 4 Albrecht Götze, "Zur Geographie des Hethiterreiches", *KF* 1, 1927, pp. 108-114; Albrecht Götze, *Die Annalen des Muräliä*, Leipzig, 1933; F. Hrozny, "Hethiter und Griechen", *ArOr* I, 1929, pp. 323-343; Ferdinand Sommer, *Die Ahhijawā-Urkunden*, Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munich, 1932; Dany Page, *History and the Homeric Illiad*, Berkeley, 1959.
- 5 George Huxley, *Achaeta and Hittites*, Oxford, 1960; Hans Güterbock, "The Hittites and the Aegean World: Part 1. The Ahhiyawa Problem Reconsidered", *AJA* 87.2, 1983, pp. 133-138; Beckman, *ibid.*
- 6 David Hawkins, "Tarkasnawa, King of Mira, 'Tarkondemos,' Boğazköy Sealings and Karabel", *Anatolian Studies* 48, 1998, pp. 1-31; T. Bryce, *The Kingdom of the Hittites*, Oxford, 2005; Beckman, *ibid.*; Eric Cline, *M.Ö. 1177: Medeniyetlerin Çöktüğü Yıl*, İstanbul, 2018.
- 7 Forrer, *ibid.*, 1-22.
- 8 Sommer, Ahhiyawa-Urkunden, 269.
- 9 James Muhly, "Hittites and Achaeta: Ahhijawā redomitus", *Historia* 23.2, 1974, p. 132.

Huxley¹⁰ held that Ahhiyawa, although dominant in Western Anatolia, was a place in Argolis. Güterbock¹¹ declared: “*I see no evidence for the existence of a country Ahhiyawa in Asia Minor. Evidence from the fourteenth–thirteenth centuries points overseas, and I prefer Mainland Greece to any of the islands as the seat of the Great King of Ahhiyawa.*” However, he then added that he evaluated Ahhiya and Ahhiyawa separately: “*Attarissiyas, the man of Ahhiya in the fifteenth century, is different.*” Hawkins¹² pointed out that Ahhiyawa was in Mainland Greece, by saying: “*Ahhiyawa is located across the sea and is reached via the islands.*” Niemeier¹³ supported the *Ahhiyawa=Achaioi* equation and rejected other views. Cline¹⁴ stated that Ahhiyawa was Mycenae and defended his thesis by asking: “If *Ahhiyawa=Achaea=Mycenae* are not equal, why is there no Hittite text about Mycenae, which had a significant trade potential in the Mediterranean?” Kelder¹⁵ taking into account the geopolitical position of the city of Mycenae, proposed that Ahhiyawa was based in Mycenae. Weiner¹⁶ stated that Mycenae had a developed culture in the 14th and 13th centuries BC and that some of the structures exhibited Hittite architectural influence, indicating that the two cultures knew each other and that the city of Mycenae was called “Ahhiyawa” by the Hittites. In their book, Beckman, Byryce and Cline re-evaluated all “Ahhiyawa” inscriptions:

“So, is it possible that Ahhiyawa was similarly a confederation of Mycenaean kingdoms, rather than one single kingdom? Such a suggestion may resolve many of the lingering questions about Ahhiyawa, including the problem of why there was a single “Great King” recognized by the Hittites, when we

10 Geoge Huxley, *Achaeans and Hittites*, Oxford, 1960, pp. 44–45.

11 Güterbock, *ibid.*, p. 138.

12 Hawkins, *King of Mira*, pp. 30-31.

13 Wolf Dietrich Niemeier, “The Mycenaean in Western Anatolia and the Problem of the Origins of the Sea Peoples”, eds. S. Gitin *et al. Mediterranean Peoples in Transition: Thirteenth to Early Tenth Centuries BCE*, Jerusalem, Israel Exploration Society, 1998, pp. 17–16.

14 Eric Cline, *Sailing the Wine-Dark Sea: International Trade and the Late Bronze Age Aegean*. Oxford: BAR International Series 591, 1994, p. 69; Eric Cline, “Assuwa and the Achaeans: the ‘Mycenaean’ Sword at Hattusas and Its Possible Implications”, *BSA* 91, 1996, p. 145; Cline, *M.O.* 1177, pp. 117–119.

15 Jorrit Kelder, “Mycenaean in Western Anatolia.” *Talanta* 36–37, 2004–2005, pp. 49–88; J. Kelder, “The Chariots of Ahhiyawa”, *Dacia, Revue d’Archéologie et d’Histoire Ancienne* 48–49, 2005, pp. 151–160; Jorrit Kelder, “Ahhiyawa And The World Of The Great Kings: A Re-Evaluation Of Mycenaean Political Structures”, *Talanta* XLIV, 2012, pp. 41–52.

16 Malcolm Weiner, “Locating Ahhiyawa”, *DORON: Festschrift for Professor Spyros Iakovidis*, 2010, pp. 701–715.

know that there were multiple Mycenaean kings ruling at the same time. If so, we might perhaps draw a parallel and see Ahhiyawa as a very early version of the Delian League (which itself morphed into the Athenian Empire), with members contributing money, men, and ships to a common cause such as overseas trade or warfare¹⁷.”

They declared that Forrer was right and that Ahhiyawa belonged to the Bronze Age Mycenaean world. This idea was also supported by Kelder¹⁸. Hope–Simpson¹⁹ re–evaluated the Ahhiyawa localization proposals and concluded that the *Ahhiyawa*=*Mycenae* equation was the most suitable possibility.

Rhodes/Lower Interface/Southwestern Anatolia

Hrozny²⁰ was the first to state that Ahhiyawa might have been in Rhodes. Hrozny said that Ahhiyawa corresponded to the city of Achaepolis in Rhodes and Miletos in Millawanda. Sommer²¹ then rejected Forrer’s views and stated that Ahhiyawa must have been on the southwest coast of Anatolia. Page²² argued that Ahhiyawa had been a powerful naval state outside the Hittite domain and therefore, Hrozny’s suggestion of Rhodes was suitable for Ahhiyawa. Turkish archaeologists and historians, including Akurgal²³, Boysal²⁴ and Çapar²⁵ have also associated Ahhiyawa with the city of Achaepolis in Rhodos.

Gates²⁶ stated: “*Homer has conditioned us to think of the Mycenaean world as divided into small local polities. But the Hittites speak of a King of Ahhiyawa. The Mycenaean pottery of*

17 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 6.

18 Kelder, *Mycenaeans*, pp. 49–88; Kelder, *Chariots of Ahhiyawa*, pp. 151–160; Kelder, *Ahhiyawa*, pp. 41–52.

19 Richard Hope–Simpson, “The Dodecanese and the Ahhiyawa Question”, *BSA* 98, 2003, pp. 203–237.

20 Hrozny, *ibid.*, pp. 323–343.

21 Ferdinand Sommer, “Ahhiyawā und kein Ende?“, *JGForsch* 55, 1937, pp. 169–297; Sommer, *Ahhiyawa–Urkunden*.

22 Page, *ibid.*, p. 15.

23 Ekrem Akurgal, *Die Kunst der Hethiter*, München, 1961.

24 Yusuf Boysal, “Karia Bölgesi’nde Yeni Araştırmalar”, *Anatolia* XI, 1967, pp.1–29; Yusuf Boysal, “Batı Anadolu’da Son Araştırmalar: Ahhiyawa Sorunu”, *Anatolia* XV, 1973, pp. 63–72.

25 Ömer Çapar, “Ahhiyawa Sorunu”, *Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi* 14, 1981–1982, pp. 387–413.

26 Charles Gates, “Defining Boundaries of the State: The Mycenaean and Their Anatolian Frontier”, edited by R. Laffineur, W. D. Niemeier, *Politeia: Society and State in the Bronze Age*, Aegaeum 12, Liege, 1995, pp. 295–297.

the East Aegean was long thought to be imported, yet now analyses of the clay, especially from Miletus and Rhodes, show that much was locally made. Ahhiyawa is listed together with the city of Tarhuntassa and the land of Mira, places attested in Anatolia. It has a seacoast. In sum, the location is not definite, but it would seem to be in Anatolia, on the seacoast.”

Mountjoy²⁷ expressed his opinion such: “*I suggest that Ahhiyawa, if it was not located on the Greek Mainland, was a maritime kingdom stretching from Miletos down to Rhodes including coastal Anatolia and the offshore islands and that the Ahhiyawans were the local inhabitants who had undergone Mycenaean acculturation to varying degree.”*

Troas/South Marmara Region

MacQueen²⁸ suggested that the Kingdom of Ahhiyawa was in the Troas (Troad) region. MacQueen stated that Millawanda was the land of Ahhiyawa and that it had an impact on the territories of the Seha River Land, the Lukka (Lycia) Lands, Masa and Karkisa (Karkiya). He also stated that between 1380 and 1190 BC Ahhiyawa was mentioned in the Hittite texts, and that these dates were identified with Troy VI, VIIa, and VIIb1. MacQueen stressed that a large number of Cypriot ceramics were found in Troy, and therefore, Troy merchants had traded with Cyprus and perhaps had extended their sea trade to the Eastern Mediterranean. Melaart²⁹ claimed that Ahhiyawa was in the Troas region. Melaart reasoned that a great empire like that of the Hittites needed bronze for the manufacture of weapons and that Ahhiyawa controlled the tin route from Bohemia to North Anatolia. The Hittites had to get along with the king of Ahhiyawa in order to maintain a secure tin trade and thus, it emerged that the king of Ahhiyawa was placed on the list of kings that were equivalent to their (the Hittite) king. Muhly³⁰ stated that Troy VI was Ahhiyawa, and that the kingdom was extended to include some Aegean islands. Bryce³¹ stated that in the Hittite texts, the Taruisa and Wilusiya settlements were distinct from one another and were located in the

27 Penelope Mountjoy, “The East Aegean–West Anatolian Interface in the Late Bronze Age Mycenaeans and the Ahhiyawa”, *Anatolian Studies* 48, 1998, p. 51.

28 James G. Macqueen, “Geography and History in Western Asia Minor in the Second Millennium BC”, *Anatolian Studies* XVIII, 1968, pp. 178–185.

29 James Mellaart “Anatolian Trade with Europe and Anatolian Geography and Culture Provinces in the Late Bronze Age”, *Anatolian Studies* XVIII, (1968), pp. 187–202.

30 Muhly, *ibidem*, pp. 129–145.

31 Trevor Bryce, “Ahhiyawa and Troy: A Case of Mistaken Identity?”, *Historia* 26.1, 1977, pp. 24–32.

territory of Ahhiyawa. If *Wilusa=Ilios* and *Taruisa=Troy*, then Troy VI, VIIa, and VIIb1 would have been Ahhiyawa. However, in his later works he changed his mind and stated that Ahhiyawa had been in Mycenae³².

Cilicia

Based on what Herodotus (VII.91) said about the Cilicians, Kretschmer³³ stated that Ahhiyawa must have been in Cilicia.

Cyprus

Kretschmer rejected the idea that Ahhiyawa had been in the Cilicia region³⁴ and equated Ahhiyawa with Cyprus³⁵. This idea was supported by Schaeffer³⁶.

Pamphylia

Mylonas³⁷ proposed two different Ahhiyawa regions, one in Pamphylia and the other in Greece.

Crete

Gurney³⁸ stated that the Minoans were an important seafaring power, and that Ahhiyawa, which is often associated with the sea, might have been in Crete.

Ahhiyawa Texts and Discussions

One of the earliest and most important documents on the localization of Ahhiyawa is the text known as the *Indictment of Madduwatta*.³⁹ This text is dated to the period of Arnuwanda I (late 15th–early 14th century BC)⁴⁰ and describes how Tudhaliya had rescued Madduwatta from an attack by Attarissiya of Ahhiya and

32 Beckman, *ibid.*, 1–6

33 P. Kretschmer, “Zur Frage der griechischen Namen in den hethitischen Texten”, *Glotta* 18, (1930), pp. 161–170.

34 Kretschmer, *Zur Frage der griechischen*, pp. 161–170.

35 Paul Kretschmer, “Achaer in Kleinasien zur Hethiterzeit”, *Glotta* 33, 1954, pp. 1–25.

36 Claude Schaeffer, *Encomi-Alasia I: nouvelles mission en Chypre, 1946–1950*, Michigan, 1952.

37 George Emmanuel Mylonas, *Mycenae and the Mycenaean Age*, Princeton, 1966.

38 Oliver Gurney, *The Hittites*, London, 1976, pp. 54–56.

39 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 3 [CTH 147], pp. 69–100.

40 Beckman, *ibid.*, 7.

had appointed him to rule the land of Mount Zippasla. The Zippasla Mountain mentioned here was a region within Western Anatolia, near the Hittite border, around Afyon/Sandıklı⁴¹ or in Sakarya⁴² (fig. 1). The text shows that Attarissiya (King of Ahhiyawa) invaded Madduwatta with chariots and occupied his land. As a result of the information provided by this text, the following questions arise and need to be answered:

1. If the Ahhiyawa were Achaeans, were the Achaeans capable of attacking a city in Anatolia with chariots in 1400 BC? Even if they had the power to attack, what were their interests in doing so?
2. The Achaeans were a seafaring civilization. Why should the Achaeans set out on such a long, dangerous and difficult expedition to take “arid lands” in Anatolia (later in the text it is stated that this was an arid region).

This attack seems an unnecessary and impossible one given the status, size and form of governance of the Achaean city-states at that time. Güterbock⁴³ localized Ahhiyawa in Greece, while in the same publication he stated, “*Attarissiya, the man of the Ahhiya in the fifteenth century, is different.*” He declared that, according to the circumstances of that period, it would have been impossible for a Mycenaean-based Ahhiyawa to come to Anatolia from Mycenae with 100 chariots and more than a thousand soldiers.

The text continues: “*After the defeat of Attarissiya, the man of the Ahhiya, with the support of the Hittites, Attarissiya then turned [away(?)] from Madduwatta, and he went off to his own land. And they installed Madduwatta in his place once more.*”⁴⁴ Here, when Attarissiya is driven back to his own country, words like *ship*, *sea*, and *island* do not appear. However, in the following years, when talking about Ahhiyawa, the words *ship*, *sea*, and *island* have been mentioned often. Moreover, it is not feasible chronologically for Forrer to equate Attarissiya with Atreus. Atreus, the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, lived in the 13th century BC, while Attarissiya lived in the late 15th–early 14th century BC.

41 Ahamet Ünal, *Hittiter Devrinde Anadolu 2*, İstanbul, 2003, p. 16.

42 James Mellaart, “Western Anatolia, Beycesultan and The Hittites”, *Mansel’e Armağan*, Ankara, 1974, pp. 501–502; Jak Yakar, “Hittite Involvement in Western Anatolia”, *Anatolian Studies* 26, 1976, p. 119.

43 Güterbock, *ibid.*, p. 138.

44 Beackman, *ibid.*, p. 81.

According to the *Text of Madduwatta*, Attarissiya and Madduwatta acted together, established sovereignty in Western and Southwestern Anatolia and organized campaigns against Alashiya/Cyprus⁴⁵. By interpreting the text, this is the case used by researchers who argued that Ahhiyawa was in Mycenae⁴⁶. “*The Mycenaean warlord called Attarissiya, a ruler of Ahhiya, extended his military operations in western Anatolia to piratical raids off the southern Anatolian coast. Opportunistically, he appears to have coordinated his operations against the cities of Alasiya with his former enemy Madduwatta. Both benefitted from the partnership*”.

Here, it would be appropriate to ask the following question: Could a warlord from Mycenae organize the people of Western Anatolia and have a say in all of Western Anatolia and Cyprus when these people were not from their own race and did not speak their language but rather spoke the Luwian language?

Mycenaean ceramics are generally distributed in the coastal cities of Western Anatolia and the Mediterranean. It is not possible to talk about a Mycenaean domain/Mycenaean cultural zone/Mycenaean military power in the inland regions. In addition, it was proven in a recent publication that from the period of LHII, Troy had carried out mutual trade relations with Cyprus, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Canaanite region and Egypt⁴⁷. In the same publication, it is stated that goods from Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean were more numerous in Troy than in other Western Anatolian cities and that this trade network had been established through Southwest Anatolia, Rhodes and Samos⁴⁸. If we accept Northwest Anatolia as the location of Ahhiyawa, the route of this trade network would seem to have been in accord with the campaigns of Attarissiya and Madduwatta extending to Cyprus.

The Troas region was in control of the Northwest Anatolia–Thrace–Dardanelles trade network with the Aegean–Marmara–Black Sea regions. It would have been seen as impossible for such a strategic region to be controlled by the small city of

45 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 99.

46 Beckman, *ibid.*, pp. 1–7; Cline, Assuwa and the Achaeans, pp. 137–151; Barış Gür, *Myken Uygarlığı ve Ahhiyawa*, İstanbul, 2014, pp. 125–127.

47 Magda Pieniazek, Peter Pavúk, Ekin Kozal, “The Troad, South Aegean, and the Eastern Mediterranean: Long–Distance Connections during the Middle and Late Bronze Age”, *Bronzezeitlicher Transport: Akteure, Mittel und Wege, Ressourcen Kulturen Band 8*, Tübingen University Press, Tübingen (2018), pp. 384–390.

48 Pieniazek, *ibid.*, p. 375.

Troy/Hisarlık in a period of powerful kingdoms such as the Hittites, Arzava, the Seha River Land, Mira and the Achaeans. This suggests that the Troas region may have been controlled by a more powerful state. This state was probably the Ahhiyawa state, as pointed out by Götze⁴⁹, MacQueen⁵⁰, Melaart⁵¹ and Ünal⁵².

In addition, a state that frequently attacked around Mount Zippasla had to have been a border neighbor in the same area, possibly west of Mount Zippasla.

One of the important records dealing with the localization of Ahhiyawa is a document dated to the late 15th century BC⁵³. This text was sent by the king/lord of the Ahhiyawa to the Hittite king, and in it he states that some islands in the hands of the Hittites belong to him⁵⁴. The important question is: Were these islands in the Aegean Sea or in the Sea of Marmara? If they were Aegean islands, did the Hittites expand in the mid-15th century BC to claim them? In addition, if *Ahhiyawa=Achaea*, which of their islands did the Achaeans claim were under the control of the Hittites? The Achaeans were governed as independent city states. Which Achaean state claimed to own these islands? It seems difficult to answer these questions at this time. In addition, then, the Aegean islands were independent city states like those of Mainland Greece. If Mountjoy's hypothesis is correct⁵⁵ a "Lower Interface" unit may have been formed under a Rhodes-based Ahhiyawa kingdom. At this time, the Achaeans did not appear to be a political, cultural or political force that could claim rights to the Aegean islands. If these islands were in the Sea of Marmara, did the Achaeans expand to capture the islands of the Sea of Marmara at that time? At that time, the Achaeans had no right to claim the islands in the Marmara Sea. If Ahhiyawa had been a kingdom including Troas and a part of the southern Marmara, it would appear that the Marmara and Aşa islands and the Kapıdağ peninsula were located on the border between Ahhiyawa and the Hittites, where both countries could claim rights (fig. 1). If *Ahhiyawa=Achaea*, then no Aegean or Marmara island was at that time in a position to cause conflict between the Achaeans and the Hittites. Moreover, if, as

49 Götze, *Die Annalen*.

50 MacQueen, *Geography and History*, pp. 169–185.

51 Melaart, *Anatolian Trade*, pp. 187–202.

52 Ünal, *Hittitler*, 16–30; Ahmet Ünal, *Eski Anadolu: Siyasi Tarihi*, Ankara, 2018, pp. 864–866.

53 Beckman, *ibid.*, pp. 134–135, KUB 26.91.

54 Ünal, *Hittitler*, p. 14.

55 Mountjoy, *ibid.*, pp. 33–67.

Ünal states⁵⁶ the Hittite word “*gursawar*” does not mean “*island*” but means “*earth/land*”, then the Hittites and the Achaeans would not be confronting each other under any circumstances. These lands could have been in the southern Marmara or the inland parts of the Aegean Region.

In AhT 20⁵⁷ it is mentioned that the gods of Ahhiyawa and Lazpa were brought to Hattusha in order to cure the disease afflicting Mursili II. Here, Lazpa was proven both philologically and archaeologically to be the island of Lesbos⁵⁸ (fig. 1). In order to treat the king, the Hittite gods first had to be called, and then the gods of the neighboring countries: “*The gods of Hattusha, the gods of Ahhiyawa and Lazpa...*” were called. It is not certain whether the Achaean pantheon was fully established at this time (end of the 14th century BC). Furthermore, it is doubtful that the reputation of the Achaean gods had reached miles away to the Hittite capital of Hattusha. Even if the Achaean pantheon had been fully established, it is doubtful that the Hittite priests would have known the capabilities of the Achaean/Mycenaean gods. As a result, this text shows that the Hittites knew about the Ahhiyawa religion and culture, and that Ahhiyawa likely could have been as close as Lazpa. In addition, Lazpa and Ahhiyawa were both mentioned within the same time frame in several texts. Thus, it can be concluded that both regions were close to each other.

One of the most important texts for the localization of Ahhiyawa is the *Ten-year Annals of Mursili II, Years 3–4*⁵⁹. In this text, Arzava and Millawanda, with the support of the king of Ahhiyawa, started a rebellion against the Hittites⁶⁰. Thereupon, Mursili II sent two generals to Western Anatolia and captured Millawanda. Mursili II then wrote a letter to Uhhaziti, the king of Arzava, and asked for the return of some refugees whom he had harbored. Uhhaziti humiliated Mursili II by calling him “child” and not giving over the refugees. Mursili II then embarked on the Arzava campaign. Uhhaziti had sustained a knee injury before the war started. Acting as commander in his place, his son Piyamakurunta fought Mursili II near the Astarpa River. Mursili II won the war and seized the capital Apasa. Piyamakurunta escaped with his family *to the islands of Ahhiyawa and stayed*

56 Ünal, Hititler, p. 14.

57 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 193, CHT 520.1.

58 MacQueen, Geography and History, p. 179; Page, *ibid.*, p. 24.

59 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 1A–1B [CHT 61], pp. 10–49.

60 Güterbock, *ibid.*, p. 135.

there. In the following chapters, Mursili II wrote: "... *When spring arrived, because Uhhaziti was still ill, he remained in the midst of the sea. His sons were with him, and Uhhaziti died in the midst of the sea. Then his sons parted company: one remained right there in the midst of the sea, while the other, Tapalazunawali, came out from the sea...*"⁶¹. This passage is cited by some researchers as the most important evidence that Ahhiyawa had been located in Mainland Greece. However, no evidence has been found that Uhhaziti and his sons went to Mainland Greece or to Mycenae. From this text, it is understood that they only went from Apasa to the islands, stayed there and then came back again. There is no information about the proximity of these islands to Anatolia or whether they were to the north or to the south. Moreover, *Uhhaziti died in the midst of the sea*. Both the princes' easy travel to and from the island and the arrival of the news of Uhhaziti's death to Mursili II suggest that the islands were close to Western Anatolia. It is quite apparent that Uhhaziti and his children were staying on an island in the middle of the sea, while there is no evidence that they went to Mainland Greece.

As we know from the *Text of Madduwatta* above, *Attarissiya, the man of the Ahhiya*, together with Madduwatta, seized some Aegean islands close to Anatolia and established a commercial and political network that extended to Cyprus. The available information suggests that the island to which Uhhaziti and his family fled could have been an island located near or around Izmir (probably Samos, Icaria or Chios) connected to Ahhiyawa. If these islands had belonged to Ahhiyawa since the time of Attarissiya, it would have been easy for the king of Ahhiyawa to incite Millawanda, which was just across from the islands, against the Hittites.

The Tawagalawa Letter, probably dated to the period of Hattusili III (mid-13th century BC)⁶², provides important information about Ahhiyawa. In this letter written to the king of Ahhiyawa, the Hittite king complained about a rebel named Piyamaradu. In this very long letter, the issues that need to be addressed are:

1. At that time, Millawanda belonged to Ahhiyawa, where the king's brother Tawagalawa was living, while the governor was Atpa, son-in-law of Piyamaradu.
2. When the Hittite king came to Millawanda to retrieve the rebel Piyamaradu, he fled with a ship to the islands of Ahhiyawa.

61 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 19.

62 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 4, pp. 101-122.

3. The 7,000 civilian refugees abducted from Lukka by Piyamaradu were settled in Ahhiyawa. Among these 7,000 people were some voluntarily fleeing the Hittites.
4. Piyamaradu came from Ahhiyawa territory to the lands of Masa and Karkisa.
5. In this letter, the Hittite king addresses the Ahhiyawa king as “*Great King, My Brother, My Peer,*”

As we mentioned above, at that time, Ahhiyawa controlled Millawanda and some of the Aegean islands near Western Anatolia. That Piyamaradu boarded a ship with his family and escaped to Ahhiyawa cannot be regarded as evidence that Ahhiyawa was in Mainland Greece/Mycenae. It is more likely that he had taken refuge on one of the islands near Millawanda that was under the control of Ahhiyawa.

If Ahhiyawa had been in Mainland Greece, moving 7,000 refugees from Western Anatolia to Mycenae by ship would have been a huge undertaking. In the Hittite texts it is stated that when a person or a group went to a place, they had to go by ship. But here in the text it is reported that: “*Many civilian captives have slipped across to your(!) [territory], and you, my brother, have [taken(?)] 7000 civilian captives from me*”⁶³. The narrative in the text suggests that the captured prisoners may have been smuggled into the territory of a bordering state. It is also unlikely that a person from Mycenae (Piyamaradu), speaking a language they did not know, and believing in a different religion, would enter Anatolia and convince 7,000 people to be taken to a country far over the sea. In my opinion, Ahhiyawa may have been a place whose culture, country, language and land were known to the refugees (7,000 people). Moreover, why these people would have been taken to Mycenae is also a different matter for discussion. Bryce⁶⁴ and Gür⁶⁵ state that *these people were taken to work in the construction of the palaces of Mycenae*. This many (7,000) people would have been a huge number for any Achaean city–state at that time. Furthermore, organizing the collection and transportation of these people from inside of Anatolia would have been a problem in itself. If the goal was to find workers to build palaces, this could have been done more easily in Mainland Greece. If it is assumed that Ahhiyawa was in the South Marmara, the purpose of bringing these people to Ahhiyawa could be understood. The purpose might have been for them to work

63 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 113.

64 Trevor Bryce, “Anatolian Scribes in Mycenaean Greece”, *Historia* 48, 1999, pp. 257–264.

65 Gür, *ibid.*, p. 183.

in the fertile agricultural areas in the South Marmara. Moreover, these people were not likely to have been slaves or captives, but were more likely to have gone to Ahhiyawa voluntarily to work.

Piyamaradu passed through Ahhiyawa on the way to the countries of Karkisa and Masa. Here is one of the most important pieces of information for the localization of Ahhiyawa. It must have bordered the Karkisa and Masa territories. The same text also mentions Wilusa along with these three countries. Ahhiyawa, Karkisa, Masa and Wilusa were probably in the same region, and this region was probably Northwestern Anatolia.

The fact that the Hittite king addressed the king of Ahhiyawa as “Great King, My Brother” does not show that Ahhiyawa was as big a country as the Hittite Empire. This was an international diplomatic form used to show respect. Kelder’s⁶⁶ interpretation is not correct in my opinion. He stated that “Great King” was “*a title that was only bestowed upon the most powerful rulers of the ancient world, such as the Kings of Egypt, Assyria, and Hatti itself.*” At various times in the Hittite texts, the king of Mira⁶⁷, the king of Kizzuwatna/Cilicia⁶⁸ and the king of Tarhuntassa⁶⁹ were addressed as “*Great King*”. These states were not at the level of a great empire and their kings were not equal to the Hittite king. Therefore, it may not be correct to refer to Ahhiyawa as a great empire with vast lands. In addition, the idea that Ahhiyawa was in Mainland Greece raises some questions: To the king of which city was the Hittite king referring when he used the title “Great King”? To the king of Mycenae, Tyrins, Argos, Orchamenos, Thebes, Sparta or Pylos? If there had been an Ahhiyawa Kingdom based in Mycenae, why have no Hittite tablets, writings, or works been found in Mycenae, which has been meticulously excavated for over a century?

A letter (the *Milawata Letter*) to Tarkasnawa, king of Mira dated to the Tudhaliya IV period (late-13th century BC) gives information about the boundaries of the kingdom of Hittite⁷⁰. From the *Milawata Letter*, it is understood that Milawata (Millawanda) was under Hittite rule. Based on this, researchers say that Millawanda

66 Kelder, Ahhiyawa, p. 43.

67 Hawkins, King of Mira, p. 21.

68 Gerd Steiner, “The Case of Wilusa and Ahhiyawa”, *BibO* LXIV, No. 5–6, (2007), p. 602.

69 Hawkins, King of Mira, p. 20.

70 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 5 [CHT 182], pp. 123–132.

was no longer an Ahhiyawa territory and that they had lost land in Western Anatolia. In later texts it was stated that the Ahhiyawa king had been removed from the list of “Great Kings”⁷¹.

One of the most important and widely discussed Ahhiyawa texts is the treaty numbered CHT 105. This treaty was made in the late 13th century BC between the Hittite king Tudhaliya IV and the king of Amurru, Shaushgamuwa, who was also a brother-in-law of Tudhaliya IV. In the most important section of the text, Tudhaliya IV, King of the Hittites, says:

“... and the Kings who are my equals in rank are the King of Egypt, the King of Babylonia, the King of Assyria, and the King of Ahhiyawa. If the King of Egypt is the friend of My Majesty, he shall be your friend. But if he is the enemy of My Majesty, he shall be your enemy. And if the King of Babylonia is the friend of My Majesty, he shall be your friend. But if he is the enemy of My Majesty, he shall be your enemy. Since the King of Assyria is the enemy of My Majesty, he shall likewise be your enemy. Your merchants shall not go to Assyria, and you shall not allow his merchants into your land. He shall not pass through your land. But if he should come into your land, seize him and send him off to My Majesty...”⁷².

The “King of Ahhiyawa” here was later erased from the tablet. This political situation was directly related to the Near Eastern countries. The main subject of the text of this treaty was the dispute between the king of Assyria and the king of the Hittites. The Hittite king appears to have been organizing moves against Assyria. Therefore, this agreement had no direct relationship with Ahhiyawa, which we know to have been in the West. In the previous period, in the *Tawagalawa Letter*, the king of Ahhiyawa was referred to as the “Great King”, wherein the name is removed here. This was interpreted by the researchers who equated Ahhiyawa with Achaea to mean that Ahhiyawa had lost its power⁷³. The reason for this was that Millawanda had passed from Ahhiyawa to Hittite rule. Here, it would be appropriate to ask the following question: If the Ahhiyawa Kingdom had been Achaeans, with hundreds of cities in Greece, the Aegean Islands and Crete, have been expelled from the great kingdoms when it had only lost Millawanda? Was

71 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 132.

72 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 2 [CHT 105], pp. 50–68.

73 Cline, M.Ö. 1177, pp. 118–19; Beckman, *ibid.*, pp. 68–69; Karl Strobel, “The 13th to 11th Centuries BC: Questions of Chronology and History in Central and Western Anatolia”, eds. A.E. Ötkü, U. Deniz, S. Günel. *Batı ve Doğu Akdeniz Geç Tunç çağı Kültürleri Üzerine Yeni Araştırmalar*. Ankara, (2013), p. 196.

being or not being a *Great King* dependent on having or not having a single city? Moreover, this city was not even a capital. Many kingdoms in the Middle East have lost or won dozens of cities over their centuries-old history. Nevertheless, in terms of international relations, their rulers have still been referred to as *Great Kings*. Therefore, it may not be correct here to interpret the removal of Ahhiyawa's name as resulting from its loss of Millawanda or the loss of its power. In this text, which was a regional treaty, the deletion of the name of Ahhiyawa can be interpreted to mean that the name of Ahhiyawa was not necessary since it was not part of that region.

Later in the text it was written: “*You shall not allow(?) any ship [of] Ahhiyawa to go to him (that is, the King of Assyria) [...] When he dispatches(?) [...] the deity of your land [...] the palace...*”⁷⁴. This is a commercial embargo treaty made directly against the Assyrian Kingdom. Assyria had to pass through the territory of Amurru in order to reach the Mediterranean market (fig. 1). Therefore, the Hittite king was warning the king of Amurru. However, even if Assyrian merchants were prevented from passing through the territory of Amurru, other traders going there would be able to trade with Assyria. Therefore, in the following sections of the text, Ahhiyawa merchants were asked not to pass through their territory. This situation was both the cause of constant turmoil for Ahhiyawa in Western Anatolia and an embargo on Assyria. The tin originating in Afghanistan, which was used in the production of bronze, was distributed to the ports of Amurru via Assyria and then to the entire Mediterranean world. This embargo would not only have prevented Assyrian trade, but would also have prevented Ahhiyawa, as a constant threat to the Hittites in Western Anatolia, from producing bronze weapons. First of all, the embargo here must have been an embargo on the Kingdom of Assyria, not on Ahhiyawa. In my opinion, the Ahhiyawa Kingdom, which included Troy, engaged in mutual trade with Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean during the Late Bronze Age⁷⁵. At the same time, with this treaty, it was requested to block trade. When we look at Mycenaean trade in the Eastern Mediterranean (ceramics, figurines), the trade is seen to have continued during the LHI–LHIII periods⁷⁶.

Some researchers have concluded from this text that Ahhiyawa was a Thalassocratic

74 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 63.

75 Pieniazek, *ibid.*, pp. 375–410.

76 Gerd Jan van Wijngaarden, *Use and Appreciation of Mycenaean Pottery in the Levant, Cyprus and Italy (1600–1200 BC)*, Amsterdam, 2002, pp. 31–109, Maps 5–6.

Kingdom. At that time, it was thought that only Crete or the Achaeans would have had a strong naval dominance, i.e., the *Ahhiyawa=Achaea* or *Ahhiyawa=Crete* equations. On this tablet, however, after the sentence that was defaced, following “any ship [of] **Ahhiyawa** to go to him (that is, the King of Assyria),” about ten lines are unreadable. In these lines, it is likely that other kingdoms are forbidden to pass through the territories of Assyria and Ahhiyawa. However, there is no evidence to ascertain or prove this.

Another important tablet for the localization of Ahhiyawa is the tablet numbered CHT 214.12.A, probably dated to the period of Mursili II or Muwatalli II, which mentions a queen exiled to Ahhiyawa: “...and while my father [was] (still) alive, [so-and-so...], and because (s)he [became hostile] to my mother, [...] he dispatched him/her to the Land of **Ahhiyawa**, beside [the sea]”⁷⁷. As can be clearly understood here, Ahhiyawa is referred to as having a seacoast. If Ahhiyawa had been in Mainland Greece, the term *across* or *beyond* the sea would have had to be used.

In the tablets numbered CHT 214.12.B⁷⁸ and CHT 214.12F⁷⁹ the King of Ahhiyawa is mentioned together with the Western Anatolian “King of the Land of Mira.” The fact that Mira and Ahhiyawa are in the same passage in these two tablets, which are broken in large parts, may prove that Ahhiyawa was located near Mira (Western Anatolia).

Another important piece of information is found in the tablet numbered CHT 214.15. This tablet, known as the *Kingdoms in the Boundary List*, describes the Southwestern and Western Anatolian neighbors bordering the Hittites: “(§1) [...] border [...] (§2) [...] border which [...] (§3) [...] the king(?). The border which [...] (§4) [...] the land] of *Tarhuntassa* [...] (§5) [...] the land] of *Mira* [...] (§6) [...] the land of **Ahhiyawa** [...] (§7) [...] the land of [...] (§8) [...] the land [of]”⁸⁰.

The “Tarhuntassa” referred here covers the regions stretching from Southwestern Anatolia to Cilicia (fig. 1). To the best of our current knowledge, the missing sections on the tablets were likely to include the Lands of Lukka (Lycia), Arzava, and the Seha River. Since all of these countries were located in Western Anatolia, it is likely that Ahhiyawa would have been located in Northwestern Anatolia, north

77 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 12, pp. 158–161.

78 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 13, p. 163.

79 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 17, p. 173.

80 Beckman, *ibid.*, AhT 18, pp. 158–161.

of the Seha Riwer Land. It does not make sense that an Ahhiyawa/Achaean Kingdom in Greece would have been included in this list.

A bilingual inscription (*Inscription of Warika*) found in Adana/Çineköy in 1997 gives important information about the localization of Ahhiyawa. According to this inscription, the country of *Hiyawa* (*Ahhiyawa*?) was located in the Kizzuwatna/Cilicia/Adana region. However, this inscription is dated to the second half of the 8th century BC⁸¹. This inscription may indicate that Ahhiyawa had moved here from Western Anatolia. Oreshko⁸² states that in the ARSUZ I–II and Çineköy inscriptions *Hiwaya*=*Ahhiyawa* is in the Cilicia region, while the Karatepe inscription indicates that it is referred to as “*Adanawa*”, and he interprets *Adanawa* as a city and *Hiyawa* as a people/region. He then emphasizes the *Ahhiyawa*=*Achaea* equation. However, Hawkins⁸³ objected to these translations and equations and stated that *Hiya* was not equal to *Dana*. In the inscription of Arsuz II, *Adana* and *Hiyawa* are mentioned as regions/cities/territories⁸⁴. The Warika, Arsuz I–II, Çineköy, and Karatepe inscriptions may indicate that the name Ahhiyawa was given to the Cilicia region during the Iron Age. Bryce⁸⁵ re-evaluated these inscriptions and stated: “*Hiyawa* is an *aphaeresised* form of *Ahhiyawa*, and *Ahhiyawa* is the *Hittite* name for the *Mycenaean World*.” However, the interpretation of the inscriptions and the *Adanawa*=*Quwa*=*Que*=*Hiyawa*=*Ahhiyawa*=*Achaea* equations are still controversial⁸⁶.

At the end of the Bronze Age, a migration of the Sea Peoples took place from Sicily, Sardinia, Greece and Western Anatolia to Egypt. The Ahhiyawa were probably among these tribes. When the Sea Peoples were defeated in Egypt in 1177 BC, the

81 Recai Tekoğlu – Andre Lemaire. “La bilingue royale louvito-phénicienne de Çineköy”, *CRAIBL*, 2000, p. 1003; Ilya Yakubovich, “Adanawa or Ahhiyawa? Reply to the addendum by J.D. Hawkins”, *Anatolian Studies* 65, 2015, pp. 56–58.

82 Rostislav Oreshko, “Hieroglyphisch-luwische Inschrift auf der ANKARA-Silberschale: Versuch einer neuen epigraphischen und historischen Interpretation”, *Vestnik Drevnej Istorii* 2, 2012, pp. 3–28; Rostislav Oreshko, “The Achaean hides caged in yonder beams: the value of Hieroglyphic Luwian sign *429 reconsidered and a new light on the Cilician Ahhiyawa”, *Kadmos* 52.1, 2013, pp. 19–33; Oreshko, Aegean Ethnic Group, pp. 23–30.

83 David Hawkins, “Addendum to ‘Phoenician and Luwian in Early Iron Age Cilicia’ by Ilya Yakubovich”, *Anatolian Studies* 65, 2015, pp. 54–55.

84 Belkız Dinçol – Ali Dinçol – David Hawkins, Hasan Peker, Aliye Öztan. “Two new inscribed Storm-god stelae from Arsuz (İskenderun): ARSUZ 1 and 2”, *Anatolian Studies* 65, 2015, pp. pp. 64–65.

85 Trevor Bryce, “The Land of Hiyawa (Que) revisited.” *Anatolian Studies* 66, 2016, p. 74.

86 Ünal, Eski Anadolu, p. 483.

tribes in this wave of migration were spread all over the Mediterranean domain. After this defeat, the people of Ahhiyawa may have settled in Cilicia and its surrounding areas and maintained their names and states there. However, as Ünal mentions⁸⁷ *Hiyawa and Ahhiyawa* may only be similar names. If so, the Kingdom of Ahhiyawa which dominated Northwestern Anatolia and some Aegean islands, like many kingdoms in Anatolia and the Middle East, must have been erased from the stage of history after the Bronze Age.

In the present study, the main Ahhiyawa texts were examined. In these texts, Ahhiyawa was seen as a kingdom bordering the Hittites that often caused turmoil in Western Anatolia, sometimes getting along with the Hittite kings and sometimes hostile to them. Güterbock⁸⁸ stated, “*I see no evidence for the existence of a country Ahhiyawa in Asia Minor.*” On the contrary, as discussed above, there is strong evidence that Ahhiyawa was a state in Anatolia.

Kelder⁸⁹ conducted an analysis of Ahhiyawa’s military power and stated that none of the Mycenaean city-states had such power. Therefore, he said that Ahhiyawa should be termed a force outside of Greece.

Later, however, he pointed out the equation *Mycenae=Ahhiyawa*: *To conclude: whilst none of the scenarios that have been discussed above can, at this point, be conclusively rejected or accepted, the growing body of circumstantial evidence for a unified Mycenaean state now seems overwhelming*⁹⁰.

Beckman, Bryce, and Cline also supported the *Mycenae=Ahhiyawa* equation: “*If the Mycenaean are not the Ahhiyawans, then they are never mentioned by the Hittites. This, though, seems unlikely, for Ahhiyawa must, essentially by default, be a reference to the Mycenaean. Otherwise, we would have, on the one hand, an important Late Bronze Age culture not mentioned elsewhere in the Hittite texts (the Mycenaean) and, on the other hand, an important textually attested Late Bronze Age “state” without archaeological remains (Ahhiyawa)*⁹¹.

Likewise, Yakar⁹² emphasized the *Ahhiyawa=Achaea* equation by asking why the Hittites never spoke of the Achaeans if Ahhiyawa and Achaea were not the same.

87 Ünal, *Eski Anadolu*, p. 910.

88 Güterbock, *ibidem*, p. 138.

89 Kelder, *Chariots of Ahhiyawa*, pp. 158–159.

90 Kelder, *Ahhiyawa*, p. 50.

91 Beckman, *ibid.*, p. 3.

92 Jak Yakar, *Anadolu'nun Etnoarkeolojisi*, İstanbul, 2007, p. 289.

All the kingdoms and vassals (kingdoms under the Hittites) mentioned in the Hittite texts were bordering neighbors and most of the correspondence was related to problems on the borders. Between the Mycenaeans and the Hittites, there were vassals and kingdoms in Western Anatolia such as Lukka, Arzawa, Mira, the Seha River Land, Karkisa, Masa and Wilusa. It may not have been necessary for the Hittite kingdom, in the center of Anatolia, to make treaties with or to write anything about the many small kingdoms in Western Anatolia and the Achaeans beyond the Aegean Sea. If *Ahhiyawa=Achaea*, the Hittites surely would have mentioned an Achaean city. However, to date, no Achaean city has ever been mentioned in Hittite documents. In addition, the Achaeans / Myceneans were generally engaged in maritime trade and their relations were largely with seaside cities. The Achaeans made no effort to establish a commercial or political relationship with a terrestrial region or the Kingdom of the Hittites. As a matter of fact, in the entire Mycenaean world, only a dozen Hittite works have been found⁹³. Cline⁹⁴ stated that, "... possible Hittite objects constitute only one percent of all of the Orientalia imported from Egypt and the Near East during these centuries..." these figures may indicate that there was no intense commercial or political relationship with the Hittites within the Mycenaean sphere and therefore, there was no need to mention them in the Hittite texts. The fact that Herodotus and Homer, who commented on everything down to the finest detail in the Classical Antiquity Period, did not mention the Hittites does not demonstrate that there were no Hittites. The fact that the Hittites did not mention the Mycenaeans does not mean that they had disappeared.

Furthermore, to date, the word *Ahhiyawa* has not been discovered in any Achaean inscription, except for one found in Knossos. If the Achaeans were the Ahhiyawa, if the king of Achaea was equal to the great Hittite king, and if correspondence was carried out, why then in the Achaean inscriptions is the word *Ahhiyawa* not mentioned with their own names and why is the Hittite Kingdom not mentioned?

The findings from these texts and discussions about the Ahhiyawa can be listed chronologically as follows:

1. In the second half of the 15th century BC, there was a dispute between the Ahhiyawa and the Hittites over the ownership of some islands (lands). This

93 Jorrit Kelder, *The Kingdom of Mycenae: A Great Kingdom in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, Bethesda, Maryland, 2010, p. 98.

94 Eric Cline, "A Possible Hittite Embergo againts the Mycenaeans", *Historia* 40, (1991), p. 1-9

time span does not encompass the dates when the Achaean cities confronted the Hittites. Therefore, Ahhiyawa must have been located in Anatolia, near the sea and close to the Hittites.

2. Attarissiya's invasion of Anatolia with 100 chariots and foot soldiers in the late 15th century BC may indicate that Attarissiya and the Ahhiyawa were of Western Anatolian origin. Again, during this period it would have been impossible for the Achaeans to carry out campaigns against the Hittites using chariots. Moreover, to date, no Achaean commercial or political activities have been identified in Anatolia.
3. Together with Madduwatta, Attarissiya's incursion on some Aegean Islands and Cyprus shows that the Ahhiyawa had taken over islands near Anatolia and possibly Millawanda.
4. The invocation of the gods of Lazpa (Lesbos) and Ahhiyawa in Hattusha in order to cure Mursili II of his disease may indicate that they were neighbors and that the gods of this region were known to the Hittites. The prospect of the Achaean gods being known during the period of Mursili II is problematic.
5. During the Arzava campaign of Mursili II, Uhhaziti fled to the islands of Ahhiyawa in the middle of the sea and died there. There is no record indicating that Uhhaziti was going to Mainland Greece.
6. The 7000 people Piyamaradu collected from the lands of Lukka and the Hittites had passed into Ahhiyawa lands. *Sea-ship-island* words were not mentioned in this migration. Moreover, it is reckoned that transporting such a large group to Mainland Greece by ship would have been very difficult. Thus, Ahhiyawa is likely to have been a kingdom sharing terrestrial boundaries with Lukka and the Hittite lands.
7. The lands of Piyamaradu, Masa and Karkisa were reached by passing through Ahhiyawa. This shows that these three countries were bordering.
8. In the *Text of Tawagalawa*, the Hittite king referred to the king of Ahhiyawa as "Great King". At that time, the word "Great King" was used international respect. Therefore, it may be wrong to consider Ahhiyawa as a great kingdom.
9. In the period of Tudhaliya IV, when the neighbors on the western border were considered, Ahhiyawa was counted along with the countries we know to have

been in Western Anatolia. The information in this text can be interpreted to mean that Ahhiyawa was in Western Anatolia, north of the Seha River Land.

10. During the Tudhaliya IV period, Ahhiyawa merchants were forbidden to enter Assyria. Abundant Cypriot ceramics were found during the Troy excavations. Ceramics of Trojan origin were also found in Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean. This shows that Troy was trading with the Eastern Mediterranean. This embargo prevented the commercial activities of both Assyria, which was hostile to the Hittites, and Ahhiyawa, which constantly caused unrest in Western Anatolia. Moreover, there are no records indicating that, prior to this embargo, the Achaeans engaged in extensive trade with Assyria, except for a few Mycenaen ceramics.
11. The Cilicia region is referred to as “*Hiyawa*” in the Arsuz I–II, Çineköy and Karatepe inscriptions dated to the 10–9th century BC. If this is not a similarity in names, most likely the Ahhiyawa people who set out on campaign to Egypt with the Sea Peoples’ migration, after Egypt defeated them, scattered to the north with many other tribes, and the inhabitants of Ahhiyawa settled in the Cilicia region and kept the name of their kingdom alive there.

Conclusion

To summarize, in the 15th century BC Ahhiyawa was probably located in Northwestern Anatolia. Under the leadership of Attarissiya, expeditions were organized into Anatolia as he tried to expand his territory. From the end of the 15th to the beginning of the 14th century BC, under the leadership of Attarissiya, Ahhiyawa captured some Aegean islands and possibly Millawanda. The Ahhiyawa were probably among the tribes that went to Egypt together with the Sea Peoples, after defeated to Egypt, probably they must have settled in Cilicia. In my opinion, the historical, philological and archaeological evidence that Ahhiyawa was located in Mainland Greece is insufficient. The tablets and the data obtained to date indicate that Ahhiyawa was a kingdom established in Western Anatolia.

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APPENDIX



