

### Episode C3 Images



Letter of Friendship written in Akkadian by Naptera, the wife of Ramses II, the king of Egypt, to Puduhepa, the wife of Hattusili III, the King of Hittites, between the years of 1275-1250 BCE. By Isabeau - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=101627130>.





Colossal Statue of Ramesses II and a Hittite Princess (daughter of Hattusili III and Puduhepa). Tanis, 2023. My photo.





Hieroglyphic name of a Hittite Princess (daughter of Hattusili III and Puduhepa) married to Ramesses II. Tanis, 2023. My photo.





Egyptian-Hittite peace treaty (The Eternal Treaty) on the western outer wall of the Cachette  
farm in the temple of Karnak, Luxor, Egypt. By Olaf Tausch - Own work, CC BY 3.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=83547320>.





Smaller tablet of Treaty of Kadesh (The Eternal Treaty), discovered at Boğazköy, Turkey.  
Museum of the Ancient Orient, one of the Istanbul Archaeology Museums. By locanus (talk)  
- taken by locanus (talk), CC BY 3.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11355194>.



The Akkadian version of the Egyptian-Hittite peace treaty between Ramesses II and Hattušili III (The Eternal Treaty), mid-13th century BCE. Neues Museum, Berlin. By Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP(Glasg) - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=92827340>.





Relief of Tudhailya IV embraced by the Hurrian god Sharruma. Gefotografeerd door [w:en:User:AtilimGunesBaydin](#) op 8 november 2004 tijdens een excursie met de METU.





Bronze tablet from [Boğazköy](#) containing the treaty between Tudḫaliya IV and Kurunta of Tarḫuntašša (1235 BC). [Museum of Anatolian Civilizations](#). By Bjørn Christian Tørrissen, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8304720>.





Detail of a symbolic base with a cuneiform inscription of Tukulti-Ninurta I, 13th century BCE. From the Temple of Ishtar at Assur, Iraq. Pergamon Museum, Berlin, Germany. Two men were depicted in relief, standing and kneeling holding a mace (representing the Assyrian king Tulkulti-Ninurta I, r. 1243-1207 BCE, in two movements), before a symbolic base with a symbol of the god Nabu of writing (not shown here). The cuneiform inscription mentions the name of the king and the god Nusku (Nuska). By Osama Shukir Muhammed

Amin FRCP(Glasg) - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=92055991>.