HATTUŞA
BÜYÜK MABET
(1 nolu Tapınak)

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GREAT TEMPLE
(Temple No.1)
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In the Hittite Civilization, the buildings between the material and the immortal world lived engine. This illustrated the concept of the world of the gods and the role of human beings in it. The temples were considered the heart of the city and the center of religious life. They were built to house the deities and to serve as a place of worship.

The temples were constructed using stone blocks and were often surrounded by walls and gates. The most famous temple in Hattusa, the Hittite capital, was the King’s Temple, which was located in the center of the city. It was a large, rectangular building with a single entrance and a roof made of stones.

The temple was dedicated to the gods of the Hittite pantheon, including the god of the sun, the god of war, and the goddess of fertility. The temple was used for ceremonies, offerings, and sacrifices. The Hittites believed that the gods controlled the natural world and that the temple was the center of their connection with the divine.

The temple was surrounded by a wall and had an entrance gate. The entrance was guarded by statues of gods and goddesses. Inside the temple, there were altars, statues, and other religious artifacts. The temple was also used as a place of education, where young men learned to perform the duties of priests.

The temple was a symbol of the Hittite state and its power. It was a place of religious and political authority, and it was a site of pilgrimage for people from all over the region. The temple was a place of great importance to the Hittites, and it played a vital role in their society.
most religious ceremonies were held here. Past the courtyard is the most sacred area of the church, where only the king, the queen and some significant clergymen could enter. This area consists of two chambers where sculptures of the Storm God, Artuma, and the Sun Goddess are found.

The rest of the rooms found in the temple were used during other religious activities. The Great Temple is surrounded by 200 storage rooms. In the bottom floors of these rooms, which are found in the northwest side of the temple, hundreds of earthenware supply jars were found. These jars, which in total provided up to 2000 litres of storage, were containing grains, legumes, dried fruits, wine and fat which were sent to the temple as tax. In two storage rooms found in the southeast, an archive of thousands of cuneiform scripts tablets were found. Also the edifice complex which is in the south west direction of the temple is interpreted to be a work house for temple employees.