DISCOVERY OF HITTITE LIBRARY PROVES TROJAN WAR OF 1250 BC

James G. Brianas Ph.D
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It is not a myth or legend. The discovery and deciphering of clay tablets proves there was a Trojan War. It is part of history – it actually happened.

From their kingdom in what is now central Turkey, the Hittites were a formidable fighting force against the powerful Mycenaean Greeks to their west. From the 10,000 clay tablet library discovered in 1906, some 30 related to correspondence (letters) between Greek and Hittite kings. Recent translation into English of this group of 30 tablets, known as “Ahhiyawa Texts,” show some 220 years of dialogue, 1430 to 1210 BC, between these two kingdoms. It reveals that for generations the Greeks and Hittites fought in western Anatolia (modern day Turkey) near the coastline of the eastern Aegean Sea often near the vicinity of Troy.

It began in 1430 BC, nearly 3450 years ago. A grandson of a previous Hittite king recalls how his grandfather in 1430 BC repelled two invasions of Mycenaean Greeks south of Troy and east of the island of Lesbos. In a letter to a local Anatolian king, the Hittite king stated, “Attarissiya (Atreus), the ruler of Ahhiyawa (Greece), came and was plotting to kill you. (My grandfather) dispatched infantry and chariotry in battle. – Attarissiya had 100 chariots and (several) thousand infantry. – They fought – then Attarissiya -- went off to his own land (Greece).”

180 years later in 1250 BC, during a period of tenuous peace, it was the Hittites who apparently waged war against the Greeks this time specifically at Troy, a city which recent excavations show to have been a well fortified and formidable size city of about 10,000 people. The war ended in a stalemate. The Greek king later wrote (in Hittite language) to the Hittite king, “You have used force against me.” The Hittite king replied, “But I was still young – we were hostile – (now) we have made peace. – I have confessed my offense (now) let it go no further.”

Analysis by this writer of the 220 years of dialogue, these “Voices from the Past” reflecting “The Human Side of Archaeology,” leads to the conclusion that the Greeks did not “let it go.” During a period of Hittite weakness and vulnerability when the Hittites were at war with the Assyrians to their east and suffering internal strife, Troy, 750 kilometers to the far west of the Hittite capital, was invaded by the Greeks. This was a city which Greeks for years had traded with, was strategically located to control passage to the Black Sea, and which the Greeks for generations sought to obtain as their own. According to recent astrological research by Greek Astrophysicists and Geologists from the Universities of Patras and Athens who analyzed a solar eclipse found in the Iliad, the dating for Homer’s Trojan War was established to be from 1228 to 1218 BC. These dates corroborate analysis by this author showing a “Revenge Strategy” was planned by the Greeks to secure the city of Troy. From the “Ahhiyawa Texts” we know there specifically was a war at Troy of about 1250 BC and from “Astrological Research” Homer’s Trojan War ended 1218 BC. Discoveries continue to confirm our belief in Greece’s historic past.