



*Search information*

Received:02/08/2023

Accepted:19/12/2023

Printed ISSN: 2352-989X

Online ISSN: 2602-6856

## The Battle of Kadesh and its impact on the ancient Near East

Tarek Merigui

University of Amar Thliji Laghouat (Algeria),  
t.merigui@lagh-univ.dz

### **ABSTRACT**

The ancient Near East enjoys a very important strategic location, which led its civilizational components to a civilized take-off that differentiated among themselves and their genius in the fields of literary and scientific contributions, and friction with each other led to the exchange of experiences that reached the point of economic competition and control of the Mediterranean basin, and through the invasions of the Hyksos of the Egyptian civilization and the invasions of the peoples of the sea to the necessity of imposing political control, and expanding the geographical area, and this is what Anatolia witnessed at the beginning and later led to the military confrontation between the Hittites and the Egyptians It ended with a famous battle called "Kadesh" and this battle embodied the imposition of peace because the forces of the conflict are equal, and this incident has brought about a change in the Near East and the completion of the pillars of the city's state system on the Phoenician civilization, and the question that arises to what extent did this incident change the political and military events on the map of the Near East? To answer the question, the events of the conflict must be presented and studied according to a historical and analytical approach.

**Keywords:** Egyptian State, Hittite state, Near East, Battle of Kadesh, Peace Treaty

## **INTRODUCTION**

The strategic location enjoyed by the Near East, made it a reason for the friction of civilizations with each other, where we find linking three continents, and enjoyed the presence of a network of roads established for trade movement or human migrations, and from this point of view it was necessary for every civilization in the Near East to impose itself on the rest, through geographical expansion, and Phoenicia was authorized for this friction where the Egyptians extended their influence in the 16th century BC with the aim of controlling the east coast, and on the one hand Other Hittites, through the northern and western side, led to the clash of economic interests between the two parties, especially since Phoenicia is in a state of political weakness.

As a result of the economic competition that led to the conflict and the race towards concentration, we find that the campaign "Shobleleuma" on Phoenicia is a threat to the entity of Egypt, and at the same time we find the clans of the regions declare their loyalty and even the Amorite rulers have allied with the Hittites, and given the importance of the subject, its dimensions are multifaceted where the merits of the conflict are returned, especially with the ascension of Ramses I and increased more during the reign of Ramses II, this conflict, which was at the beginning of economic control to turn into a political conflict and then the military conflict is considered A historical turning point in the Near East until the peace treaty had consequences, and a great impact on all levels, and through that we can pose the following problem:

**What are the dimensions of the Battle of Kadesh and what are its results?** To answer the problem, we try to rely on the historical and analytical method in presenting events as well as the comparative method in comparing texts between the two parties to the conflict.

## **2. The Egyptian confrontation in 1295 BC:**

## **2.1 The beginning of the Egyptian-Hittite conflict:**

After the eighteenth dynasty took the reins of power in Egypt, all its pharaohs had to work hard for the purpose of achieving one goal on which the future of their state and its success at the international level depends, and it is related to the country's foreign policy, which was to rehabilitate the state after the great chaos that swept it, which made it vulnerable to a new Asian invasion that takes the "Hyksos" route through the coastal corridor, so its influence abroad has shrunk significantly after the incursion of the Hittite state into it (Vave.soderbergh1951JEA17, ,p,59.), It was able to expand its borders to distant points towards the south, after it was able to eliminate the state of "Mitanni", which was threatening its existence, and annexed to it the kingdoms of many Phoenician cities, although this dangerous expansion of the Hittites, which was not aimed at achieving a certain strategy, made it in an awkward situation with its neighbors from the Assyrians, so that the fall of the Mitanni state opened the way for the state of "Assyria" to expand towards the west (Fisher hugo. 1964p,63), After it represented a barrier between them, knowing that the Hittite state was giving the Assyrian power a great consideration and fearing its establishment against it, so they avoided every confrontation with it, or even the skirmishing of its armies, so no confrontation or battles were recorded between the Hittite and Assyrian sides during most periods of the existence of this state until its fall in 1200 BC. In a state of hibernation and being a second pincer jaw on the Hittites from the south, its danger exceeds that posed by the Assyrians, especially if it intends to react violently against its enemy to recover its lost gains in Asia, which will force it to be careful in pursuing a rapid expansionist policy, as it will find it very difficult in how to manage or control it, which makes it a second source of danger added to the many problems caused by the peoples to the north of the empire.

It was inevitable that the possibilities of the Hittite state are many, so that the development of events and our perception of them makes us not tip the balance on its side because the matter has become based on two parties, the first party Ghanem through opportunism almost, and the second party loser and this is not a weakness of it, but for internal circumstances that prevented its intervention to defend or recover its property, and in front of this situation, it remains in front of the Hittites only two things, namely:

Either fortify and strengthen their position in those colonized areas to

defend them against the Egyptians, which imposes on them the creation of large military forces capable of confronting their enemies, but in this case appear the chances of the Hittites are few in front of the strong Egyptian armies organized, or they have a second thing, which is to think about crawling towards the south to the country of Egypt and come to it, and in this case must risk themselves and the result is one of the two things either conquer the Egyptian force permanently and have sovereignty over All the Near East, or defeat before the Egyptians and be their end. ( عبد القادر خليل. 1981, ص201).

The Egyptian awakening had to not be long to allow the country to reappear on the political scene, which was necessary if the state had hope of survival and continuity, and thus the problems began to focus on the Hittite state from the south (عبدالعزیز صالح (1980 ج1 ص272)), From the first moment, the conflict took the character of violence, which allowed the Egyptian state during the reign of "Seti I" to quickly regain the Phoenician coast, and the confrontation began to intensify between the two parties, but the details of the battles were absent in the sources and their Egyptian counterparts.

Whatever the results of that conflict, it was not a break and the Egyptians could not achieve a great victory because of their new situation, in which the Egyptian forces had not regained their prestige and real potential, and the conflict would not have ended there, but it will witness further developments in the era of "Ramses II", who appeared more determined than his predecessors in dealing a fatal blow to his enemies after he had all the factors of strength and prosperity and Egypt was able to restore what it had from prestige in the Near East (**see Appendix 01**), except for the lost property in Asia, and thus their enemies have no choice but to settle their situation and prepare for the confrontation that is not doubted to occur with the Egyptians (رمضان عبده (2002 ص25-28)), During his early years, "Ramses II" began to carry out extensive activities in Phoenicia and around the areas of Hittite influence and was able to subjugate some of the Phoenician kingdoms in Lebanon in particular, but he did not try to enter into a confrontation with his enemies, perhaps because he had not prepared enough for that given the Hittite force or the lack of sufficient justifications for his military action so as not to raise the suspicions of the rest of the major powers in the region. (عبدالقادر

خليل 1981 ص274)

## **2.2 Ramses II and his foreign policy:**

There is no doubt that the actions of "Ramses II" towards Phoenicia were suggestive of what has been mentioned, he was certainly looking for a reason to be the spark kindling the fire of war against his opponents, which was already in the fifth year of the reign of this pharaoh when the problem of the Amorite king "Benchina" appeared (Vandenberg, 1985, p.60.), Who was following a policy based mainly on achieving private interest and always inclination to the side of power between the Hittites and the Egyptians, so he departed from the Hittite influence and threw himself into the arms of Egypt, which was considered by the Hittites a great danger to the unity of the empire and the authority of the king himself and must be confronted firmly before the disease of this danger includes all followers involved in the circle of Hittite influence, which made the empire disintegrate and this intervention is an example for everyone who wanted to emulate the actions of "Pentisna" and strengthen his control Them.

On the Egyptian side, the opportunity has become ripe for "Ramses II" to prove to his followers that he is able to protect them, and that he is ready and can challenge his enemy and destroy him permanently, and so as soon as the requests for help from his ally "Panchina" arrived until he equipped his army in 1295 BC and took the road at the head of four large teams equipped and well armed in addition to his own guard consisting of "Sardas" and each band was named after one of the largest gods of Egypt, it was from the band "Amun" and "Set" and "Ptah" and "Ra" (J.B. Bury. and others. 1926, p.142.), He headed towards Lebanon, and took command of the Amoun Division himself along with his private guard, so he crossed the Lebanese coast after stopping in the city of "B Ramses" (P. Vanderberg, 1985, p.62.), It is a city that he probably built the year before that year and is located in the cedar basin.

And by reaching the mouth of the Kalb River penetrated inland until he reached the basin of the Orontes River, where it seems that "Ramses" did not have any prior strategy drawn, or investigations about his enemy, who thought that he would not delay in appearing to confront him at a time when the King of the Hittites was following the steps of his opponent since he set foot in the basin of the Orontes River after he had equipped a great army, mostly mercenaries and followers from Anatolia and Phoenicia.

The movements of "Ramses II" and his search for his enemy suggest that

this pharaoh was arrogant with his strength and sure of his superiority over his opponent, which made him wander in the country without caution in search of his enemy, who saw that it requires the use of trick and commitment to the position of the defender and disappear from the eyes of "Ramses" and monitor him and work to drag him to where he is besieged and surprised, and that we cannot say that the battle caught fire by accident near the city of "Kadesh"(عبد الحميد زايد 1966, ص730-731), This is due to several considerations, including that "Motley" crammed his forces near the city and hid them behind the neighboring hills, and then the city provides a strategic position that enabled the Hittites to triumph easily at first, because it provided a position that helped them hide from sight to put his opponent in a suitable position that allows him to seize him easily, otherwise what do we understand from this man mobilizing his forces near the city of Kadesh and his insistence on directing his enemy towards it and bringing him by all means, and it became clear that It is evident when Ramses II oversees the Orontes River basin when some members of his army arrest two spies deliberately sent by Motley (**see Appendix 02**), They stated after their torture that they were fleeing from the Hittite army and that their king was afraid fleeing in front of His Majesty the Pharaoh, which is in the suburbs of the city of Aleppo, 100 km away, which was completely ignorant of the pharaoh and then erred when he trusted the words of the two men, which indicated his lack of sophistication and did not order his men to investigate that matter, but went to recognize the words of the spies and hurry to catch up with his enemy for fear of escaping from his hand, and the matter in itself It makes us conclude the difference that existed between the military plan of the two sides, at a time when "Ramses II" had a more organized and powerful army, "Motley" was leading an army parallel to his Egyptian counterpart that includes different elements of several races, lacking harmony and order between them, but this party was characterized by tactics that allowed it to excel significantly and temporarily after the arrival of the Egyptians near "Kadesh" and who had decided to be exposed to the king of this city to settle some accounts With him after he preferred this departure from the Egyptian influence and the coup to the Hittite side(محمد أبوالمحسن عصفور 1987, ص178-179)

"Ramses II" hurried to reach the city of "Kadesh" at the head of the Amun Division and his own keenness consisting of "Sardas" ahead of everyone ignorant of the dangerous situation coming to it, and the critical situation that it is, and the fact that all this reveals to us the mistakes of "Ramses II" and his lack of military experience and his excess confidence in his strength after he completely neglected the use and operation of his spies to investigate the situation of the enemy or the situation of the region as a whole and then we can conclude something else about "Ramses" is that he was not given consideration to his enemy and considered himself on a tour to give way, which led him to precede his armies, or his three divisions by up to about ten kilometers between one division and the other, which will be difficult to assemble in the event of any attack(A.H. Gardiner1964,p,175).

### **2.3. Expansions of Ramses II on the Phoenician coast:**

As soon as he arrived in the city of "Kadesh", he crossed the Orontes River with his private guard to the right bank and hit his camp, at a time when the "Amun" division began to cross the river in turn, at the time when fate wanted that some elements of the Egyptian army would reach to arrest two other spies for the second time, stating in turn after bringing them to the pharaoh with a permit that descended like a thunderbolt on the pharaoh, who did not expect it at all and realized at the time his big mistake In his separation from the rest of his divisions, when he learned from the two men that the Hittite king and his army are camping behind the neighboring hills besieging and waiting for the pharaoh, which made him hasten to invite his high officers to the "Amun" division to meet for the purpose of studying the situation, He hastened to send his minister to warn the rest of the army while his division "Ra" began to cross the Orontes River to join the camp of the pharaoh and the band "Amun" who are on the left bank, but they were surprised by the teams of Hittite vehicles numbering more than two thousand and five hundred attacking them from the back and split the division into two parts, causing great panic in the hearts of the Egyptian soldiers who could not stand firm in front of their enemies and tried to part of them to speed up to join the camp of the pharaoh, which is overall, especially as he sees his soldiers retreating quickly in front of the Hittites who They secured a confirmed victory in principle after they managed to encircle the second corps of Pharaoh Ra, and the Hittites turned after a period of time from the launch of the attack to the

stage of spoils(A.Goetze. 1962,p,14.),Which did not bear the pharaoh after he saw the fate of all Egypt and his life is subject to the hands of his forces, so he resolved to initiate a reaction that would be primarily aimed at confronting the Hittite forces and commitment to defense to gain time waiting for the arrival of the rest of his forces(A.Goetze1962.p,15),Which is what actually happened, the pharaoh hastened to give his orders, and wore his war uniform and brought his chariot himself and rode it and entered the battlefield with all his strength, pointing his sword in the face of his enemies and directing his arrows against them, which restored hope to the souls of his soldiers at a time when the day had completely passed and the sun began to tend to set and the pharaoh is still continuing accompanied by his soldiers and his own keenness to focus an attack on the eastern section, the same period in which the effects of the rest of the The army of the pharaoh rushed to join the field of battle, which was not waiting for "Motilly", the king of the Hittites, who did not have the courage to participate in the battle.(مُجِدُّ أَبُو الْخَاسِنِ عَصْفُور. 1987,ص18), But he kept watching the battle from the top of the neighboring hills, and the Hittite army, which thought that it was guaranteed victory and turned most of them to collect as much spoils as possible, surprised the Egyptians Hittites who had no choice but to surrender or flee and thus began the retreat of the defeated Hittite forces and turned the victory sure to a real defeat after they suffered heavy losses and with the fall of darkness everything was over(C. Vandersleyen1995,p,465), After the Hittite forces were besieged from the south and north, and it was necessary to wait for the second day, which the pharaoh was likely to have a second attack, although the two forces had suffered great losses, especially from the Egyptian side, which made the pharaoh not think of continuing the battle, and the Hittite chariot teams were seriously damaged, but "Motlee" had a very important defensive situation behind the walls of Kadesh and his infantry did not intervene in the battle at all, as was the case for the "Set" division. Which did not reach the battlefield as well, and on the morning of the second day something happened that was not waiting at all when a Hittite delegation arrived without weapons carrying a message to the pharaoh demanding peace in which the following was stated according to the pharaoh: "From the king of a sinner to his majesty Ramses": "You are six, Baal himself The fear that you suggest spreads like a cloud of fire on the land of the Hittites Your servant speaks these words to you, and the son of Ra himself says to you, and he gave you this whole country united. The land of Kidi and the country of Sinners are under your orders... Look you killed them yesterday by



the millions ... Do not squander your property, O powerful king who wins the battle, pardon us" ( P. Vanderberg.1985. p,65).

And received "Ramses II" delegation and was briefed on the content of the message and after consultations with its leaders came out with an agreement to accept peace, which revealed one of the new faces of this pharaoh, which appears and that he was unlike the pharaohs of the eighteenth dynasty such as "Thutmose III" who did not believe in such an agreement, and Egypt did not know at all such settlements with its enemies, which makes us say how "Ramses" assumed that position among historians?...! On the other hand, Ramses could not invade the city of Kadesh, which he had determined to invade, but he could have easily achieved victory over his enemies if he knew how to pursue a wise military plan, especially his surprise to the enemy from the east through the subtle lands after the appropriate place is determined.

### **3. The battle of Kadesh and its consequences on the situation of the two states:**

The battle of Kadesh made the Hittites feel some self-confidence and the possibility of playing an important role in the political arena after they were able to challenge the strong Egyptian army, which no longer had the audacity to confront them again, although it was able to achieve victory over them during that battle, but on the other hand they appeared more insightful of their dangerous situation in which they are located, a dangerous situation that calls for speeding up to try to find a solution to it.

In this period, the Assyrian power began to grow, and paved the way for the formation of itself fully in order to build a sprawling empire similar to its neighbors, and of course, this will not be achieved for it except by getting rid of its rival forces in the region, and due to their geographical proximity with the Hittites, developments began to suggest the imminence of entering into confrontations to own the area between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean Sea, at a time when the danger of the peoples of the sea began to multiply and their rebellion increased, which became it seriously threatens the Hittite state, especially if we know that the turmoil it was provoking and which extended since the era of the ancient Hittite state, and its violence appeared, especially during the reign of "Tut Al-Halien III" and "Khatushil II" and then "Shibiloliuma" ( Hassan salame .s1985, p, 106.), Perhaps the danger of these peoples was greater than the danger of the Egyptians and

Assyrians, because those peoples coming from Europe were working hard to reach stability in the region, and from the south, the conflict with the Egyptians had crystallized a long time ago in the competition for the possession of Phoenicia, which led the two countries to clash in 1295 BC (**see Appendix No. 03**), And if both "Motelli" and "Ramses II" have reached an agreement to end the war and stop fighting without condition or provide little guarantees, and therefore the peace is uncertain and the agreement is threatened at any time, they were able to calm the situation and each showed some respect for the other, but nevertheless, the Egyptians soon appeared again in Phoenicia and did not happen to clash again with the Hittites, but they They were able to subdue some of the emirates that tried to rebel against Egyptian influence.

The situation continued in that case, when "Khatushil III" took the throne of the empire, he saw that it was necessary to establish peace with his enemies in the south through diplomatic means during which this agreement is recorded to be a witness to this, and remains in force after them and its allies can refer to it when needed, so he took the initiative to contact "Ramses II" to offer him the idea of putting a permanent peace between them that preserves security and peace between the two countries and regulates the various political relations between the two parties, at the time Which may form a semi-alliance between them in the region, which may provide the two countries with better conditions working on their development and prosperity, and did not find "Ramses II" in that embarrassment, as he hastened to the approval of his Hittite counterpart on this idea, so "Khatushil III" puffed an agreement on a silver piece of metal and sent a second text identical to the one written on the silver plaque to the pharaoh, who in turn recorded it on the temple of Karnak(507-504ص،1966زيد زايد، ص504-507).

The truth is that the Hittites had no choice but to search for peace, even if they saw that they could face the Egyptians again and their situation allowed them to go out to war again, but they saw that the development of the political situation in the region was not in their favor, so it was necessary to speed up to find a solution to that, and on the other hand, we do not know why the pharaoh accepted that, although Egypt lost a lot to its enemies the Hittites, at a time when In it, you can recover even half of what was lost from it, which can be considered an insult to the Egyptian state, and perhaps because "Ramses II" was shocked by the events of the Battle of Kadesh and

what happened to him in it, so he feared that the matter would be repeated again, especially if we know that the pharaoh himself had miraculously survived during the battle (see Appendix No. 04) and he saw that it was better to resort to peace, or that he intended to gain time to reconstitute himself, and then search About a successor who would do the job instead of him, like the Assyrians, for example, and then he would be able to avenge Egypt( توفيق سليمان،1985،ص278-285).

And in about 1278 BC, the agreement was signed between the two countries to establish peace between them forever, and this was not reached until after the death of "Motley" and "Khatushil III" took power, but he began to feel the danger of internal chaos and division between his statesmen, which led him to the need to speed up the settlement of the state situation before its crisis, because "Khatushel" was of the opinion that he could not do what "Motelli" did in his confrontation with the Egyptians, but he had to search for another way It would be more effective instead of military confrontation and allow the provision of better conditions to supervise the affairs of his empire, which began to find itself facing many serious problems that threaten its security and existence.( hassan salame.s,1985,.p,107-108)

However, according to the agreement between the two kings, we can summarize the content of this agreement, which includes a short introduction that reminds of previous events in a certain way because it seeks to put peace, and then each of them tries to confirm his friendship to the other and this agreement can be a defense alliance against enemies or rebels and the text of the agreement is monitored by the gods, and this agreement had to be recorded, which was actually done where it was inscribed in the recital language on a silver plate and A second copy was sent to Egypt where it was recorded in hieroglyphs as mentioned before.

The intention of the two parties was evident in the development of peace, especially from the Hittite side, which was keen on its success by any means, and he worked seriously to confirm the will of the people and their aspirations in closer friendship, so he offered to "Ramses II" his daughter for marriage, which accepted her and in turn helped to prevail peace throughout all the countries of the Hittites and its Egyptian counterpart, so there was a period of peace and security that allowed people to roam and move between different parts of the provinces safely, and King Hittite added to this work that

he honored this marriage by personally attending with his daughter to Egypt during her wedding, where he met the pharaoh himself as an expression of his good intention, and his confidence in the pharaoh by his commitment to his promise and actually relations between the two parties have been strengthened, and in the following year a letter arrived to the pharaoh from the king of Khati asking him to send the newborn to honor her in his court(عبدالمجيد عبدالمالك 2002، ص32).

This victory was a victory for the Hittites who retained all that they achieved and added to it an agreement that provides them with security, unlike the Egyptians who appeared weak and evacuated by duty and leniency in the matter of their empire after the enthusiasm exerted all their efforts to form it, unlike this pharaoh who ceded some important areas after the means of force were available, and it was enough to exhaust the Hittite forces, which were showing a lack of sufficient ability to continue that conflict. With its enemies at a time when problems were constantly multiplying, especially in Anatolia, but the reality makes us say that "Ramses II" is tired of his military maneuvers and is satisfied with resorting to rest and enjoy a quiet life.

#### **4. The Egyptian Hittite Agreement:**

For the first time a peace treaty is signed between two countries(N. Grimal . 2003 , p, 314), Samples of this agreement are exchanged in the two capitals in writing in their own language.

The first foundations of that agreement were laid in "Hatusha" in the Akkadian language on a clay tablet bearing the seal of King "Hatushil III" himself, carried by an ambassador to "Ramses II", who in turn sent another copy of it to "Hatusha" on a silver plaque through which an understanding was reached on many issues of interest to the two countries such as peace, restoring relations between them and common defense, refugees and various security issues, and then models of that agreement were placed at the feet of the Egyptian gods and Recital(G. Fougères .et autres 1929 , p, 211.), Its texts are inscribed on the temples of Karnak and Abu Simbel as well as classified in the royal archives (**see Appendix No. 05**), and this agreement signed in 1278 BC was supposed to be the real means of guaranteeing peace for a period, but in fact the peace of the Hittites was not limited to their greatest enemy, the Egyptians.

- Results of the Egyptian-Hittite Agreement:

Although the Egyptian-Hittite agreement was not subjected to the division of borders, but the existence of areas of influence, it was not penetrated for 46 full years and no force could confront the alliance that was formed between the Egyptians and the Hittites in 1264 BC, and "Hatusil II" always reminded his opponent of the agreement.

- The agreement revealed the conspiratorial relations of the two countries, Egyptian and Hittite(G. Fougères .et autres 1929 , p, 213.), The understanding was reached at the expense of the peoples of Syria, to divide them into areas of influence to serve their interests.
- A new phase of Egyptian-Hittite relations arose, and Egypt recognized the Hittite state as an equal power and divided Palestine and Syria with it.
- The new relations between the two countries led to the development of trade exchange between them(A. E'rman . et Ranke .E., p, 722), The Pharaoh of Egypt supplied the country of Khati with wheat.
- The movements of the Egyptian Bedouins in the south of the Phoenician coast continued to be monitored(A. E'rman . et Ranke .E., p, 722).
- The agreement reflected negatively on the strength of the two states, as they lost their military nature, which led to the decline of their military star and allowed the emergence of other forces such as the Assyrians.

However, the most important result was the marriage that took place between the pharaoh and the king of "Khati" and "Hatushil" himself took his daughter to Egypt, which he offered to the pharaoh for marriage, and the Egyptians thus ensured their borders up to the Orontes River and put an end to the Hittite expansion and each one saw in it a victory for him.

The diplomacy pursued by "Hatushil III" indicates the great wisdom of one of the great kings of the Hittite Empire and his relentless quest to strengthen the pillars of his rule among the major powers in the region, thus making the agreement with Egypt the greatest achievement that guaranteed the stability of the country, even temporarily.

"Hatushil III" was not only a man of wisdom, but he was very tolerant in the agreement signed between the two countries requires the need to treat the expelled political refugees with mercy, and not to take revenge on them and his actions with his nephew, evidence of this, despite what he was doing of continuous incitement against the rule of his uncle, but he preferred to exile him without liquidating him, and proved once again the ability of the "Shobiloliuma" dynasty to manage the affairs of the state, which was really a school in diplomacy and war in all its literature, although this was done at a time when these concepts had not developed according to the foundations and rules they are today.

It is not wrong to consider that the end of "Hatusil III", in 1256 BC, was the end of the Hittite state, despite the succession of three other kings at the helm, but the lack of efficiency, and indifference to the political developments taking place on their western and southwestern borders made things slip out of their hands, despite the achievements of some of them such as King Tuttalan IV, who inherited a vast empire and fewer problems than his ancestors experienced from before on the internal and external level (Hassan Salame, s. 1985, p. 111).

But whatever the weakness of these people and their behavior, it must be recognized that the human storm caused by the peoples of the sea, and took its direction towards Asia Minor, Egypt and Palestine, was much stronger than the ingenuity of the kings of "Khati" and Egypt, the latter of which began to witness the arrival of these peoples since the era of "Seti I" mixed with Libyans and described by the Egyptian monuments in Karnak features different from the indigenous people, such as yellow hair, and blue eyes have been called by the Egyptians The name of the henno. (C. Lalouette. 1985, p. 96)

This treaty, which the Pharaonic Diwan translated the copy sealed by Hatushili and directed by his ally Ramses contains his pledges, and after translating it into the Egyptian language inscribed in hieroglyphic script on the walls of the temple of Karnak and the temple of Ramesseum in Thebes, and perhaps also in some of the major temples scattered in the country, as for the Egyptian text issued by the Pharaonic court and envoy to the Hittite king, it was written in turn in Akkadian on a silver panel and from this Egyptian text made other copies engraved on clay tablets and preserved Correspondence addressed from the Egyptian court to the Hittite state was found.

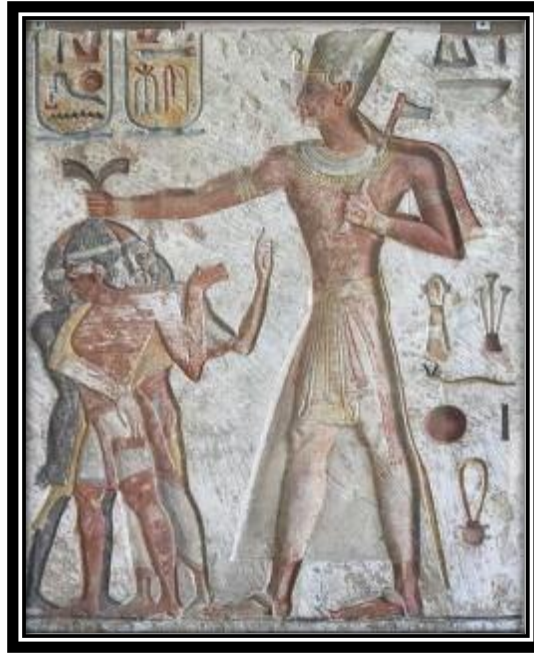
## 5. CONCLUSION

The battle of Kadesh, which ended with a peace treaty, had a great impact in the ancient Near East, and this battle can be considered the beginning of the conflict in this region, which had the impact on changing the map of the Near East, especially on Phoenicia, which was among the reasons for the Phoenician expansion in the western Mediterranean, and this treaty embodied important elements of the diplomatic method, which must be taken care of during the liberation of such international agreements at the time, and the researcher who studies the merits of this treaty From both parties, there is a difference in many paragraphs between the Egyptian text and the Hittite text, but despite that, we seek the parties' political and military adherence to the establishment of peace, and this is embodied through their religious pledge as the treaty is dictated by God as an unchallenged decree and must be supported by each other, and thus the famous Kadesh Treaty of the Egyptian Hittite 1259 BC is considered the first major international treaty throughout history, which took place on the complete equality between two allies, and it represented an international legal importance.

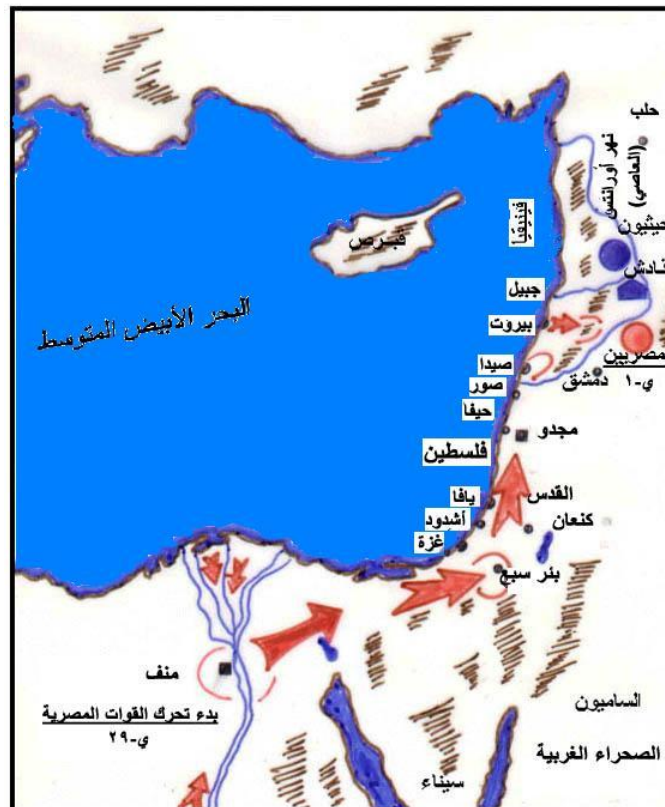
## 6. Supplements :



**Appendix 01:** Figure showing Ramses II defeating the Hittites and seeing the king of Aleppo upside down and pointing at it with an (x) and his men trying to empty the water he swallowed ([www.55a.nt](http://www.55a.nt))



Appendix 02: Figure showing Ramses II killing a prisoner with an axe  
([www.55a.net](http://www.55a.net))



معركة قادش ١٢٨٥ ق.م.  
(المسير إلى أرض فينيقيا)



**Appendix 03:** Map showing the progress of the Battle of Kadesh  
([www.pheniciens.com/cites/tyr.htm](http://www.pheniciens.com/cites/tyr.htm)) at the disposal of



**Appendix 04:** Figure showing the events of the Battle of Kadesh  
([www.omanss.com](http://www.omanss.com))



**Appendix No.: 05** Kadesh Peace Agreement on display in the Istanbul  
Archaeology Museum He is believed to have been the first example of any  
international agreement ([www.maarefa.org](http://www.maarefa.org))

## 7. Bibliography List :

- 1- توفيق سليمان (1985). دراسات في حضارات غرب آسيا ، دار دمشق، دمشق
- 2- رمضان عبده على(2002). تاريخ الشرق الأدنى القديم وحضاراته" منذ فجر التاريخ حتى مجيء حملة الإسكندر الأكبر" ج2، دار نفضة الشرق، القاهرة
- 3- عبد الحميد زايد(1966). مصر الخالدة، دار النهضة العربية ، القاهرة
- 4- عبد العزيز صالح(1980). الشرق الأدنى القديم ، ج 1 ، مصر و العراق ، ط 2 القاهرة
- 5- عبد القادر خليل(1981). علاقات مصر بشرق البحر المتوسط حتى نهاية عصر الدولة الحديثة، الهيئة المصرية العامة للكتاب، الاسكندرية
- 6- عبد المجيد عبد المالك(2002). ساحل بلاد الشام والصراعات الدولية، ط2، بيسان للنشر والتوزيع والاعلام، لبنان
- 7- مُجد أبو المحاسن عصفور(1987). معالم حضارات الشرق الأدنى القديم ، دار النهضة العربية ، بيروت
- 8- A. E'rman . et Ranke .E. **La Civilisation égyptienne** (Le Regard de l'histoire) [Paperback] Erman, Adolf; Ranke, Hermann and Mathien, Charles
- 9- A.Goetze(1962).**Cmbridge anncient historj**,
- 10-A.H. Gardiner(1964). **A Egypt of the pharaohs** . Oxford .
- 11-C. Vandersleyen(1995).**L'égypte de la vallée du nil**, T II, paris
- 12- C. Lalouette. L'Empire des Ramsès ,champs histoire,fayard,1985 ,
- 13-Fisher hugo(1964).**L'aube de la civilisation**, en Egypte et en Mésopotamie,payot,paris.
- 14-G. Fougeres .et autres (1929), **Les premieres civilisations libr** ,feliy hlean,2edit,paris
- 15-Hassan salame .s. (1985)**Le proche orient ancien 'egypte et mesopotamie'**les editions universitaires du liban ,T I,beyrouth,
- 16-j.b Bury. and others(1926).**The Cambridge ancient aistory**.VII.cambridge unversty paris
- 17- N. Grimal . ( 2003) , LARCHÉ F. Travaux du Centre franco-égyptien d'étude des temples de Karnak,
- 18-Vandenberg.P(1985).**Ramses II** ,egyptologiebelfond
- 19-Vave.soderbergh(1951).**the hyksos rutein egypt**,JEA17,