

"But," he said, "if it would be proven that there actually was such a people as the Hittites, I am sure we will find that they were only a small and a very unimportant tribe of people." He went on to say that as this verse does, of the Hittites and Egyptians in the same category, is as if one were to speak of a treaty of alliance between the British Empire and the Cherokee Indians. That is how it looked to this British scholar in 1904. And then just two years later, in 1906, Professor Hugo Winckler of the University of Berlin went to Boghazkeuoi in Asia Minor and excavated. Excavating at that town in Asia Minor, he found, buried under the soil, remains of the great capital of the ancient Hittites. He found many acres of the foundations of palaces and temples and, best of all, he found the archives of the Hittite empire. In these archives he found proof that the Hittites were a great nation, able to treat on equal terms with the Egyptians and the Babylonians. In fact, at one time, they actually captured and plundered the city of Babylon. The Hittites and the Egyptians fought each other for one hundred and fifty years, back and forth, up and down through Syria and Palestine. Eventually they reached a point where they decided that neither one of them could conquer the other, and decided to call it off and make a treaty of friendship. In this treaty we have the earliest extradition clause that is know in history. Today, instead of anybody doubting the existence of the ancient Hittites, we have scholars in Germany, France, England, and America who are giving most of their time to the study of the language, and culture of the ancient Hittites. The Hittites who so recently were just a name in the Bible and otherwise seemed to have no existence, have now been proven to have been actually one of the greatest powers in the world's history. For almost three thousand years glory was preserved only by a few references in