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The Hittite Kingdom was a powerful civilization that existed in ancient Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) between the 17th and 12th centuries BCE. The Hittites were skilled warriors, known for their use of chariots in battle, and they were one of the first civilizations to use iron weapons.

The Hittites had a complex social structure, with a centralized monarchy, a ruling class of nobles, and a system of law and administration. The Hittite king was considered to be the representative of the gods on earth and held immense power, but the laws were based on a code that protected the rights of all citizens. The Hittites also had a strong religious system, with a pantheon of gods and a tradition of animal sacrifice.

In terms of government and administration, the Hittites resemble other societies in this chapter such as the Egyptians and the Babylonians. All three civilizations had a central monarchy, a ruling class of nobles, and a system of law and administration. However, the Hittites are unique in that they had a more egalitarian approach to law and administration, with a written code of laws that protected the rights of all citizens.

The Hittites also resemble other societies in their approach to religion. Like the Egyptians, the Hittites had a pantheon of gods and a tradition of animal sacrifice. However, the Hittites are unique in their use of treaties and diplomacy in religious matters. The Hittites concluded treaties with other kingdoms, which included religious provisions, and they also had diplomatic marriages with royal families of other kingdoms to cement their alliances.

In conclusion, the Hittite Kingdom was a powerful and sophisticated civilization that had a complex social structure, a strong religious system, and a sophisticated system of law and administration. While it resembles other societies in this chapter in terms of government, religion, and administration, it is unique in its approach to law and its use of treaties and diplomacy in religious matters.