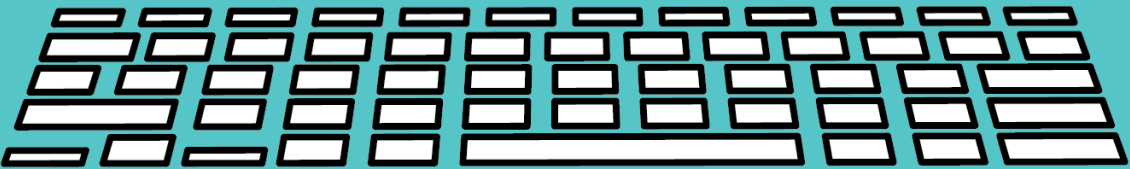
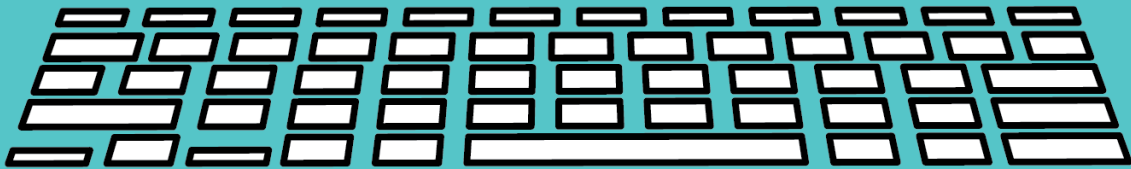


THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT THE LAW WAS WRITTEN DOWN

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many laws were written on the stone pillars?	
2. What was the language of Babylon?	
3. How many classes of people were there?	
4. What word means "the kingsman is a healer".	
5. How many years did Hammurabi rule for?	
6. How old was Hammurabi when his father died?	
7. What year was the code discovered by archaeologists?	
8. What country has the pillar on display today?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many laws were written on the stone?		9. Hammurabi was the first great king of ____.	
2. What was the language of Babylon?		10. Hammurabi asked for help from a nearby kingdom called ____.	
3. How many classes of people were there?		11. He became king of the ____ of the world".	
4. What word means "the kingsman is a healer".		12. Code found on a 4 ton stele shaped like a giant ____.	
5. How many years did Hammurabi rule for?		13. Peace ended when the kingdom of Elam attacked ____.	
6. How old was Hammurabi when his father died?		14. ____ Code followed the "eye for an eye" approach.	
7. What year was the code discovered by archaeologists?		15. The Code established a minimum ____.	
8. What country has the pillar on display today?		16. He created a set of laws called the ____ of Hammurabi.	



HAMMURABI'S CODE

Hammurabi was the greatest king of Mesopotamia. King Hammurabi was the first great king of Babylon. At age 10, Hammurabi's father became ill and died. Hammurabi was then named king of Babylon and ruled for 42 years.

Hammurabi wanted to improve the city of Babylon. To accomplish this, he first made the city great. He built new temples for the gods and strengthened the city walls. The city developed by becoming more healthy and powerful.

Troubles: Peace ended in Mesopotamia. First, Elam took over the city. Then, the Elamite king Lugalzagesi took over the city. Next, so Hammurabi was helped from a nearby town called Larsa. Unfortunately, Larsa did not help. Luckily, Hammurabi's army was well-prepared for battle. Hammurabi defeated the Elamites and did not need any outside help.

Hammurabi was upset with Larsa for not helping. He invaded Larsa and took over. He then began taking control of other nations. Eventually, Hammurabi ruled all of Mesopotamia. He established the first Babylonian empire and became king of the "4 quarters of the world."

Code of Hammurabi: As King of Babylon, Hammurabi continued improvements in the land. For example, he built new canals, aqueducts, and temples. He also created a set of laws called the Code of Hammurabi.

The code had 282 laws written on stele, or large stone pillars. A famous example of code is found on a 4 ton stele shaped like a giant finger. The stone finger monument is about seven feet tall. The top of the stele depicts a Babylonian sun god handing the laws to King Hammurabi. The code of laws was written in Akkadian, the language of Babylonia. Everything was arranged into groups so similar laws were together. About half of the code detailed wages, or payments, for specific jobs. Wages were established for surgeons, ox drivers, and other jobs. Also included in the code were fines and damages for problems and issues. Yet another part of the code pre-determined family and household matters including inheritance, divorce, and adoption. There were even guidelines for arranged marriages. At the same time, there were laws for divorces, too. The men could divorce easily, but the women could not. Agriculture and trade were essential in ancient Mesopotamia. Therefore, there was information in the code of laws that ordered water control for crops.

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Details: The Code of Hammurabi included crimes and punishments. It was divided into sections including the prologue (introductory section), legal procedures, and household laws. This was followed by slavery, trade and business, religion, and the epilogue (end).

Punishments: The Code followed the "eye for an eye" approach. This meant that your punishment would be similar to the crime. Punishments were often gruesome and brutal. For instance, if you broke someone's arm, your own arm would get broken.

Yet, the laws were definitely modified (changed) based on social standing and gender. In Hammurabi's time, the Babylonian society had three classes of people. If someone from the upper class hurt someone from the lower class, they could simply get a fine. Additionally, women were more harshly treated than men for the same crime.

Significance of the Code of Hammurabi: The code not only tells of life in ancient Babylon, but it brought about new ideas still in effect today. For

instance, it established a minimum wage. There was also a section about "innocent until proven guilty." Finally, you could present evidence to a judge if there was a suspicious argument. They even used witnesses back then as well.

Hammurabi means "the kingsman is a healer." Hammurabi ruled for 42 years and died in 1750 BC. He was a hard worker who managed his own construction projects. He also contributed to the Babylonian calendar.

Hammurabi's empire lasted until 605 BC when a Hittite army stole the riches of the empire. The code was found on tablets over 1,000 years after Hammurabi's rule. When Hammurabi died, his sons took over. They were not successful leaders and the Kassites eventually conquered Babylon. The Kassites ruled Babylon for about 200 years.

Discovery: In 1878, French archaeologists found the diorite stele in the city of Susa, Iran. Experts believe that Elamite King Shutrukc-Nahhast stole the 4,000-pound stele in one point. They think that he erased text, but he added any text of his own. Today, the pillar is on display at the Louvre Museum in Paris, France. The rest of the city of Babylon is a mound of broken buildings and ruins. The city was destroyed in 689 BC.

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