

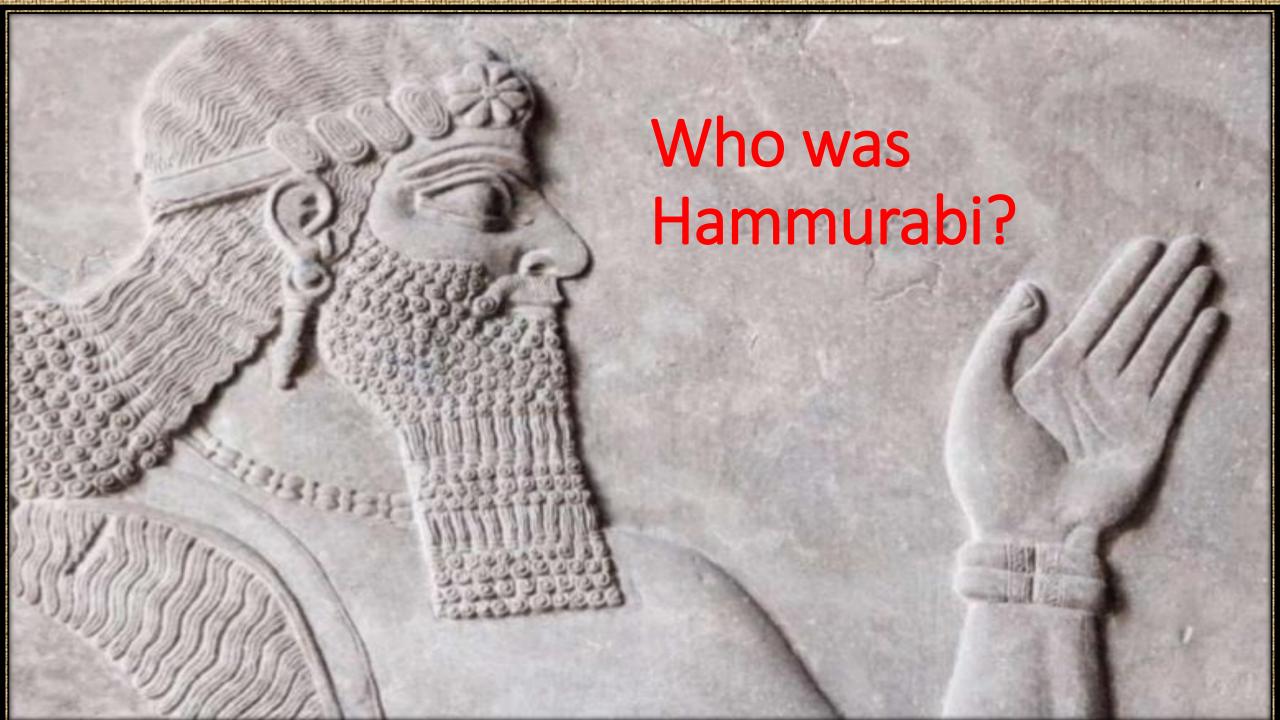
Who was Hammurabi?

- Hammurabi was the 6th KING of BABYLON
- He ruled for 40 years
- Hammurabi ruled from 1792-1750 B. C.
- Hammurabi was known for his close attention to detail
- He isolated his opponents and individually <u>CONQUERED</u> each of the <u>CITY-STATES</u>.



- His <u>EMPIRE</u> stretched from the Persian gulf almost to the Mediterranean sea, it was very <u>LARGE</u>.
- Hammurabi had a magnificent royal ARMY, as well as an army in reserve consisting of bowmen and javelin men





What was the Code of Hammurabi?

- Hammurabi is best known for his written laws, known as the <u>CODE OF</u> <u>HAMMURABI</u>.
- The code contained 282 LAWS
- This was one of the oldest written law systems in the world.
- His laws were based on laws of <u>PREVIOUS</u> rulers, Ur-nammu (c. 2050 BCE), and Lipith-Ishtar (c.1870 BCE)

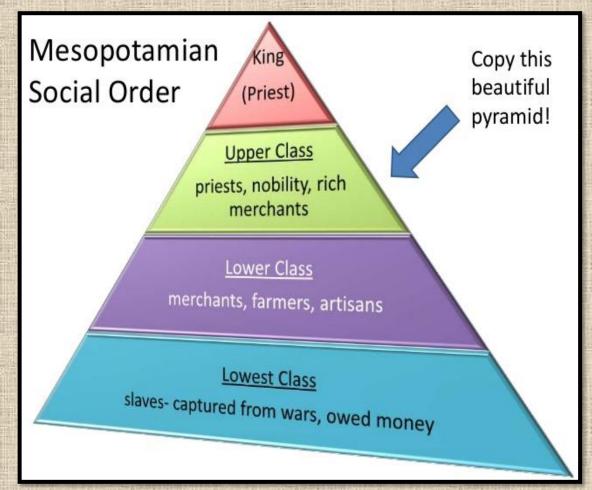


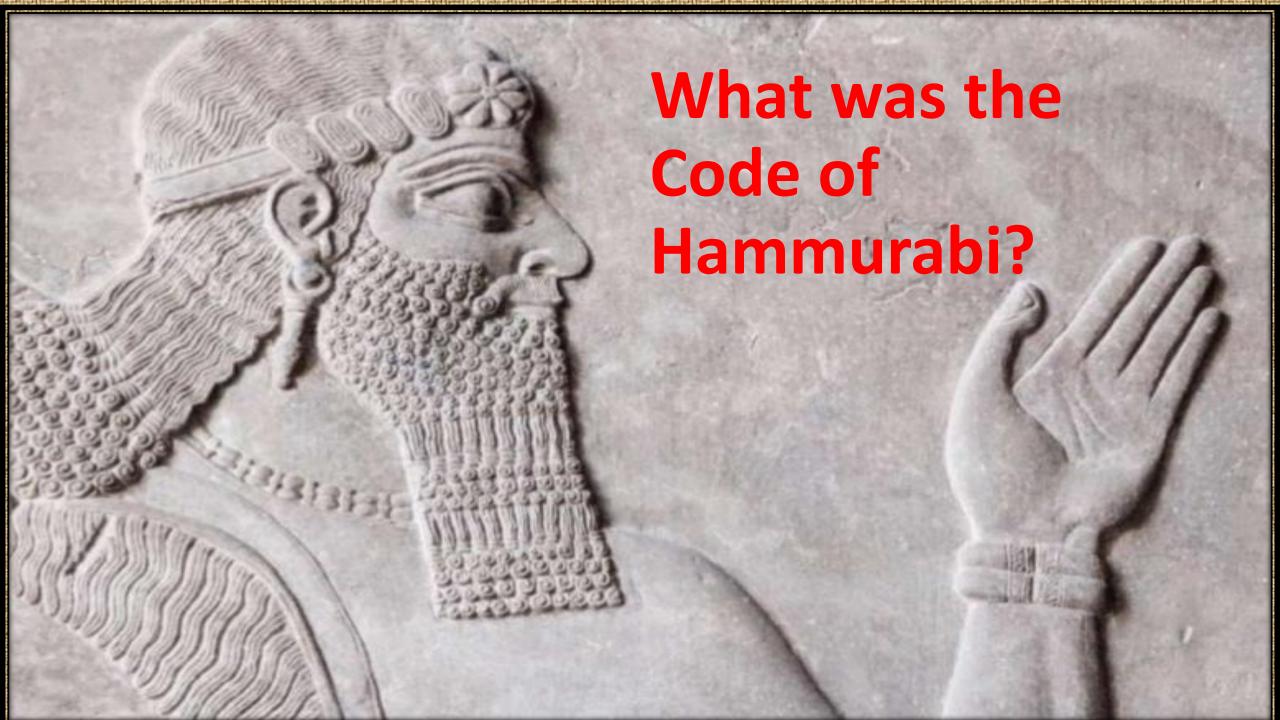
- His code was written using <u>CUNEIFORM</u> script and the <u>AKKADIAN</u> language
- Previous codes had been written using the Sumerian language.
- The code was written in about 1754 B.C.
- It was written on a large basalt (type of stone) <u>STELE</u> and clay tablets
- The Stone stele was discovered in 1901 AD, and translated in 1902
- The code lists <u>BABYLONIAN</u> laws divided into categories, it included laws for both civil and criminal matters.





- Judges could use the code to invent laws using the analogies given
- The code connected the <u>LAW</u> with justice coming from the <u>GODS</u>.
- The kings were viewed as the shepherds of their people, or as demigods
- The code recognized different **SOCIAL CLASSES**, including slaves, free men, and property owners, and had different laws and punishments based on a person's social standing.

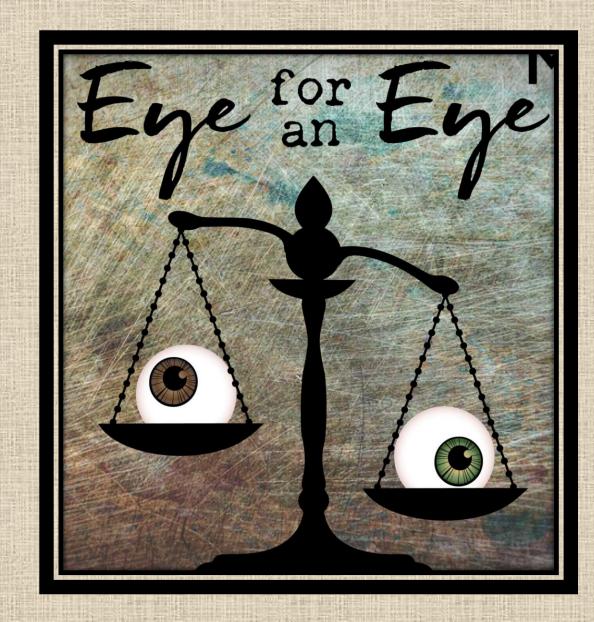


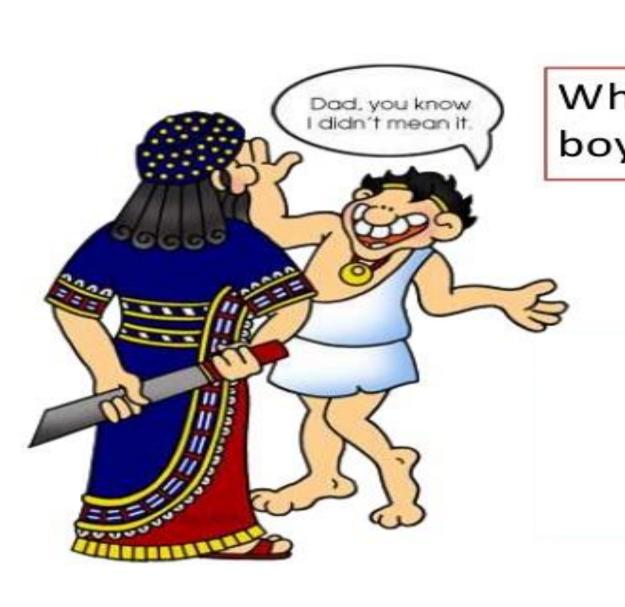


What types of laws were included on the Code?

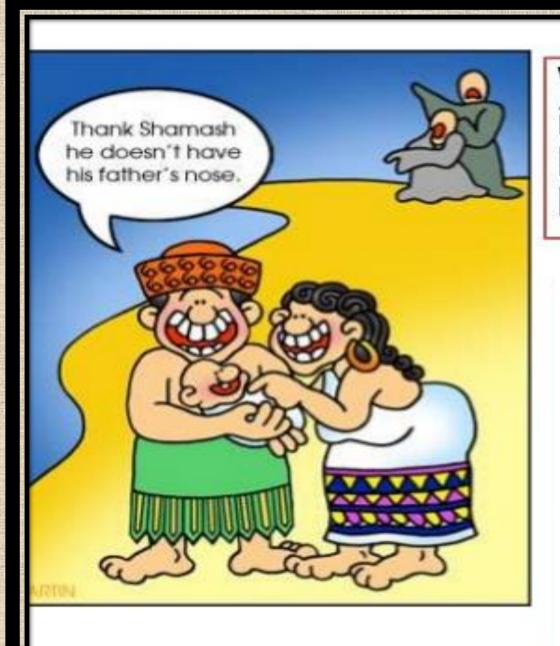
- The prologue of the <u>CODE</u> stated that Hammurabi wanted "to make justice <u>VISIBLE</u> in the land, to destroy the wicked person and the evil-doer, that the strong might not injure the weak."
- Major laws covered in the code included divorce, <u>TRADE</u>, slander, <u>THEFT</u>, responsibilities of workers, and property damage
- A large portion of the code was devoted to household and FAMILY MATTERS

- Criminal law in the code was based on the principle of <u>LEX</u> <u>TALIONIS</u>, meaning "the law of like punishment"
- This meant any injury or death suffered by one family had to be REPAID by the offending family with an EQUAL LOSS
- i.e., "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" This was taken quite literally.



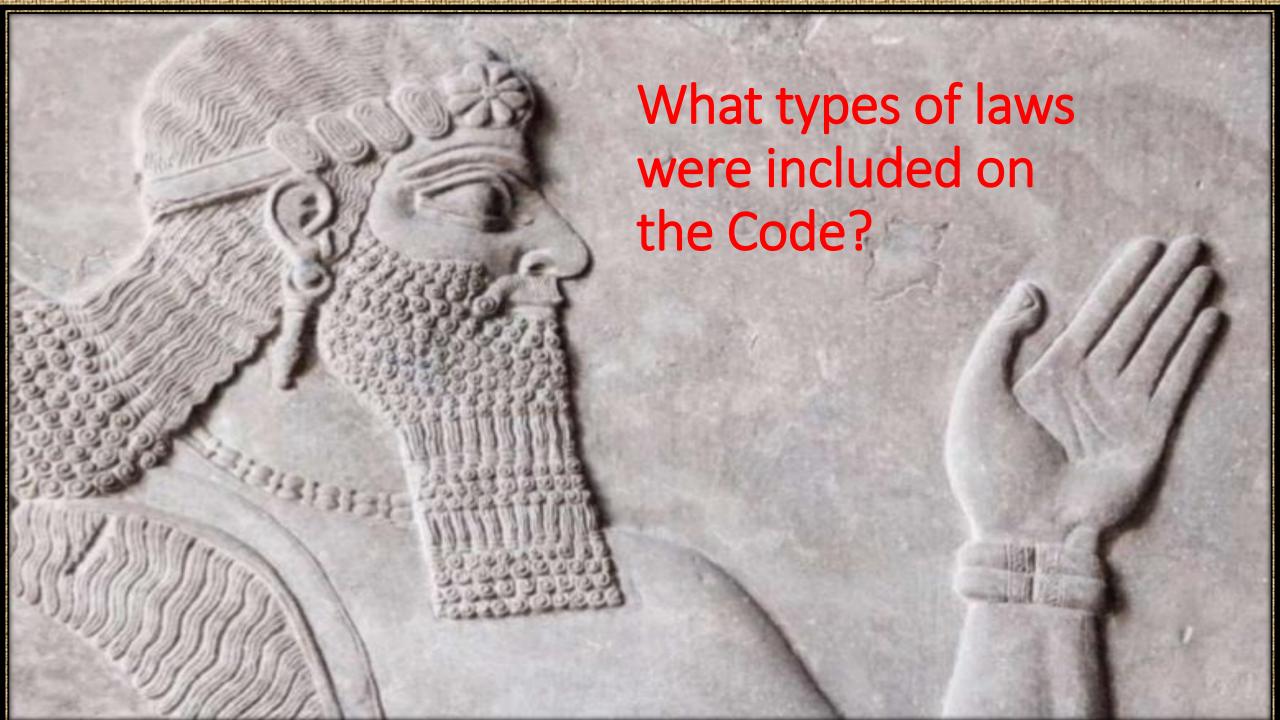


What should happen to a boy who slaps his father?



What should be done if a son is adopted and then the birth-parents want him back?





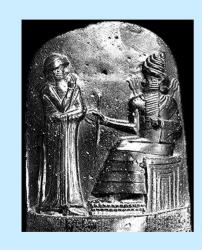
What attributes of modern governments can be traced back to the law of Hammurabi's Code?

- Other civilizations near the Fertile Crescent who received Hammurabi's Code, adapted it and created <u>SIMILAR CODES</u> to fit their needs
- The code was used as a <u>MODEL</u> for several civilizations for over <u>1500</u> years
- The Code may have acted as an early type of constitutional government, with the offenders being able to plead their case before a <u>JUDGE</u> before <u>PUNISHMENT</u> was given.

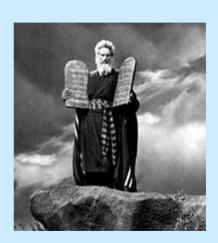


- The code acted as a model for establishing <u>JUSTICE</u> in other cultures
- It was believed to have influenced the laws that would later be established by Hebrew scribes.
- Some viewed it as a precursor to the <u>LAW OF MOSES</u>.

Written Law Codes







Ten Commandments



