



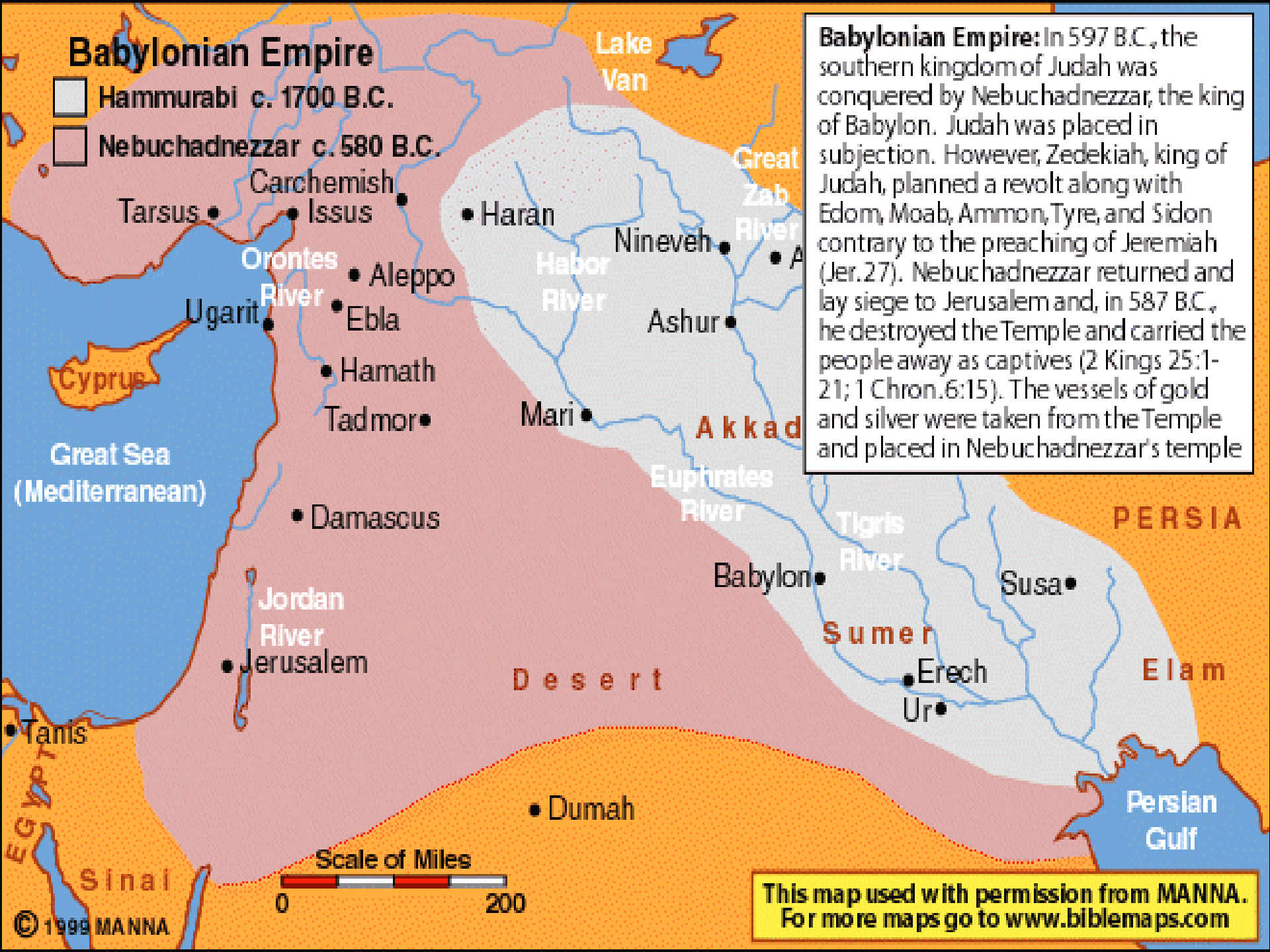
AIM 9: How did Hammurabi's set of laws provide justice?

Do Now: Agree or disagree – “an eye for an eye, a life for a life.” Explain.

HW: Create a set of 4 laws, and their punishments for the classroom. Write them on a sheet of loose leaf!

# Babylonian Empire

-  Hammurabi c. 1700 B.C.
-  Nebuchadnezzar c. 580 B.C.



**Babylonian Empire:** In 597 B.C., the southern kingdom of Judah was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon. Judah was placed in subjection. However, Zedekiah, king of Judah, planned a revolt along with Edom, Moab, Ammon, Tyre, and Sidon contrary to the preaching of Jeremiah (Jer.27). Nebuchadnezzar returned and lay siege to Jerusalem and, in 587 B.C., he destroyed the Temple and carried the people away as captives (2 Kings 25:1-21; 1 Chron.6:15). The vessels of gold and silver were taken from the Temple and placed in Nebuchadnezzar's temple



***Who is  
Hammurabi?***

# Hammurabi's Code of Law

- I. Babylonian Empire [2000 BC – 1680 BC]
  1. Nomadic warriors overtook the Sumerians.
- II. Hammurabi's Code
  1. In 1790 BC, king wrote the world's first large collection of laws.
- III. Legal Principles of Hammurabi
  1. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."
    - A. 282 specific laws.
  2. Punishments would be based upon social class of lawbreaker.
    - A. Wealthy citizens would pay fines, commoners would face physical punishment.
    - B. Government had a responsibility for what occurred in society.





If a freeman brings false testimony in a case that carries the death sentence, he shall be put to death.

If a builder builds a house and does not make the construction firm and the house collapses and causes death of the owner, that builder shall be put to death.



If a freeman wants to disinherit his son but the judges find the son has done no grave wrong, the father may not disinherit his son.

If a freeman rents a field but does not cultivate it, he shall pay the owner grain based on the yield of adjoining fields.

If a trader borrows money from a merchant and then denies it, and the merchant can prove this loan was made, the trader shall pay the merchant three times the amount he borrowed.

# Hammurabi

Partner work: Copy these questions into your NB then each person must discuss and answer them with their partner after reading the next slide:

1. How do you think Hammurabi's code affected his people?

2. Are his laws fair?