

Hammurabi's Code

DIRECTIONS: AS YOU READ HAMMURABI'S CODE HIGHLIGHT. ADD A READING COMPREHENSION SYMBOLS, AND ANNOTATE YOUR REACTIONS BESIDE THE LAW #.

LAW #	WHAT THE LAW SAYS [HIGHLIGHT KEY WORDS & ANNOTATE]	AGREE/ DISAGREE WHY?
3	If a person accuses another person of a crime, the accused shall go to the river and jump in. If he drowns, the person who accused him may have the accused person's house. If the accused doesn't drown, then the River-God has decided that he is innocent. The person who made the accusation is to be put to death, and the accused shall take his house.	
6	If anyone steal the property of a temple or of the court, he shall be put to death, and also the one who receives the stolen thing from him shall be put to death.	
14	If a builder builds a house and the house collapses and kills the owner of the house, the builder shall be put to death. If the house collapses and kills the owner's son, then the son of the builder shall be put to death.	
22	If anyone is committing robbery and is caught, then he shall be put to death.	
53	If a physician kills a patient or cuts out a patient's eye when trying to remove a tumor, the physician's' hands will be cut off.	
96	If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.	
109	If a son hits his father, his hands shall be cut off.	
121	If anyone opens his ditches to water his crop, but is careless, and the water floods the field of his neighbor, then he shall pay his neighbor corn for his loss. If he be not able to replace the corn, then he and his possessions shall be divided among the farmers whose corn he has flooded.	
197	If a fire breaks out in a house and a person who helps to put out the fire steals something from the house, that person shall be thrown into the fire.	
199	If he put out the eye of a man's slave, or break the bone of a man's slave, he shall pay one-half of its value.	
200	If a man knock out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out.	
188	If an artisan has undertaken to adopt a child and teaches him his skills, he cannot be demanded back by the original family.	

After Reading Directions: Answer the following questions after reading a few of King Hammurabi's laws. Make sure you reference the laws to answer each question.

1. What was the purpose of writing these laws?

2. What do laws create for a civilization?

3. Which laws did you agree with?

Which did you disagree with?

[List the # and explain why you agree or disagree with the law]

Agree	Disagree
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• #_____ why_____• #_____ why_____• #_____ why_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• #_____ why_____• #_____ why_____• #_____ why_____

4. Look at laws 199 and 200. Do you think the laws were truly EQUAL AND FAIR? Was EVERYONE really treated equally? Explain.

5. According to the laws, what are 3 offenses [reasons] in which you could be put to death?

- _____
- _____
- _____

6. Would you rather live by the Code of Hammurabi or the Raven Way? Explain.

Fold & Glue

READING DIRECTIONS: Read the passage to learn more about how the development of writing changed life for the first civilization.

- ❑ **FIRST: Highlight** in the passage as you reading to pull out key information.
- ❑ **SECOND: Talk to the Text:** Use the "Close Reading Symbols" to annotate (make notes on) the text as you read.

The First Writing

Some of the first writing was developed in Mesopotamia.

Many social scientists credit the Sumerian people for this writing.

The writing looked like symbols and was called cuneiform.

The Sumerians wrote on clay tablets. Later, the Phoenicians, while still using cuneiform, began to produce their own 22-letter alphabet.

This development made it easier for people of the ancient world to learn to read and write.

In some ways, their alphabet looked like Egyptian hieroglyphics.

The Greeks and Romans adapted the Phoenician writing form to create their own alphabet.

Writing was used in commerce. It was especially important communicating the history of people.

It was also a powerful way of letting people know the laws.

The first written set of laws was called the Code of Hammurabi.

After Reading Directions: Answer the following questions after reading the Writing passage. Make sure you reference the passage to help you with each question.

1. Which form of writing came first?

- A. Egyptian hieroglyphics
- B. Greek alphabet
- C. Sumerian cuneiform
- D. Phoenician alphabet

4. After cuneiform, which civilization created a 22 letter alphabet?

- A. Egyptians
- B. Phoenians
- C. Greeks
- D. Romans

2. What is the name of the Sumerian writing system?

- A. hieroglyphics
- B. cuneiform
- C. Roman numerals
- D. Hammurabi's Code

Bonus Review:

5. Which feature of geography was the most important in helping the development of early river valley civilizations?

- A. fertile soils
- B. high mountains
- C. vast deserts
- D. smooth coastlines

3. What was a result of the development of an alphabet in ancient times?

- A. It was easier for people to read and write.
- B. Trade routes opened up from Rome to the cities of China.
- C. The Code of Hammurabi Code was declared useless for the average person.
- D. No one ever used cuneiform again.

Bonus Review:

6. What civilization developed in the land area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers?

- A. Mesopotamia
- B. Egypt
- C. India
- D. Sparta and Athens

