**Hammurabi's Code**

Study these laws taken from the Code of Hammurabi, and then answer the questions below.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. If a physician kills a patient or cuts out a patient's eye when trying to remove a tumor, the

physicians' hands will be cut off.

5. 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.

6. If a son hits his father, his hands shall be cut off.

7. 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.

8. If a man destroys the eye of another man, his eye shall be destroyed. If he breaks the

bone of another, his bone shall be broken.

9. If a man's wife, who lives in his house, wishes to leave it, plunges into debt, tries to ruin

her house, neglects her husband, and is found guilty: if her husband offer her release,

she may go on her way, and he gives her nothing as a gift of release. If her husband

does not wish to release her, and if he take another wife, she shall remain as a servant

in her husband's house.

10. If a man wishes to divorce his wife, he must return her dowry and give her the use of

part of his field for farming and part of his property so that she can provide for her

children.

11. If a man's wife becomes sick, the husband may take a second wife, but must continue to

care for the sick wife as long as she lives.

12. If a person steals from a temple or takes goods stolen from the temple, he shall be put to

death.

13. If a man wishes to separate from his wife who has borne him no children, he shall give her the amount of her purchase money and the **dowry** which she brought from her father's house, and let her go.

14. If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.

15. If he put out the eye of a freed man, or break the bone of a freed man, he shall pay one gold mina.

16. If he put out the eye of a man's slave, or break the bone of a man'sslave, he shall pay one-half of its value.

17. If any one strike the body of a man higher in rank than he, he shall receive sixty blows with an ox-whip in public.

18. If a free-born man strike the body of another free-born man or equal rank, he shall pay one gold mina.

Family: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Marriage: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Making a living: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Equality in Society: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Group Names:

Compare Hammurabi’s laws with ours today in relation to the 4 criteria we discussed.

**Hammurabi’s Babylon**  **US 2014**

Economic:

Political:

Moral:

Social: