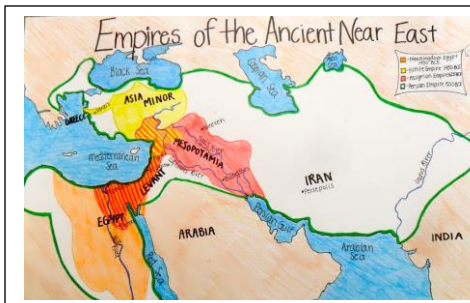
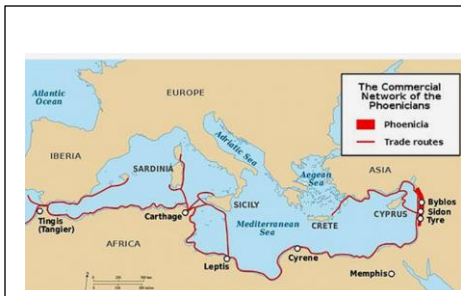


Aim #6: How did various strong rulers unite the lands of the Fertile Crescent into well-organized empires?

Invaders, Traders, and Empire Builders

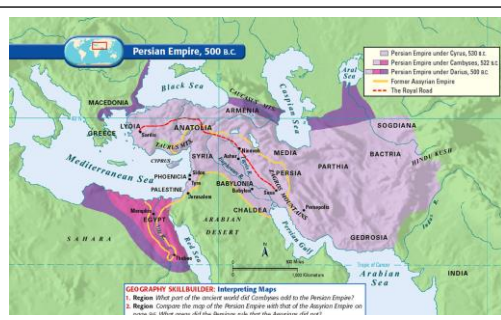
NYS SS Framework: 9.1c



Modern Latin	A	B	C	D	E	F	Z	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Early Latin	A	B	C	D	E	F	Z	H	Z	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Early Greek	Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ
Phoenician	𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	𐤌	𐤍	𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	𐤑	𐤒
Early Aramaic	Ⲁ	ⲁ	Ⲃ	ⲃ	Ⲅ	ⲅ	Ⲇ	ⲇ	Ⲉ	ⲉ	Ⲋ	ⲋ	Ⲍ	ⲍ	Ⲏ	ⲏ	Ⲑ	ⲑ	Ⲓ
Nabataean	Ⲁ	ⲁ	Ⲃ	ⲃ	Ⲅ	ⲅ	Ⲇ	ⲇ	Ⲉ	ⲉ	Ⲋ	ⲋ	Ⲍ	ⲍ	Ⲏ	ⲏ	Ⲑ	ⲑ	Ⲓ
Early Arabic	ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ي	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	ق	ر

Empires of the Fertile Crescent

Civilization/Empire	Date	Achievements & Contributions
Babylonians (under Hammurabi)	1830BCE - 1531 BCE	First written legal system in history.
Hittites	1400BCE - 1200BCE	Made Iron & ushered in the Iron Age
Assyrians	1350BCE - 612BCE	Most Feared Warriors
Babylonians (under Nebuchadnezzar)	625BCE - 539BCE	Revived Babylon - Beautiful City, Ishtar Gate & Hanging Gardens
Phoenicians	1200BCE - 539BCE	Sea Traders, "Carriers of Civilization", World's first alphabet
Persians	539BCE - 330BCE	Huge organized Empire



The Babylonian Empire, About 1750 B.C.E.



Mini Lecture

- Many groups rose to power in ancient Mesopotamia & made long-lasting cultural contributions. Some invaders simply destroyed; others created vast empires.
- In 1790 B.C., **Hammurabi**, king of Babylon, unified Mesopotamia. He made the first important attempt to codify, or arrange & record, all laws of a state - **Hammurabi's Code**
- Hammurabi's Code was carved on public pillars for all to see. It included **civil law**, covered private matters, like contracts, taxes, marriage, & divorce, & criminal laws, which covered offenses against others, like robbery & murder.
- Other conquerors brought new learning to Mesopotamia. **Hittites** extracted iron from ore to forge strong weapons; launching the Iron Age.
- Next, the **Assyrians**, though warlike, created a well-ordered society & founded one of the world's first libraries.
- Later, the ruthless Babylonian king **Nebuchadnezzar** controlled the region. He rebuilt & restored the city of Babylon to greatness.
- The **Persian Empire** was enormous. It reached from present-day Turkey to India. Emperor **Darius I** formed provinces ruled by local governors. Yet, he encouraged unity by building roads across the empire & establishing a single Persian coinage. This helped people move from a **barter economy** toward a **money economy**.
- Not all achievements came from conquerors, however. The **Phoenicians** were skilled sea traders from the eastern Mediterranean coast. They formed colonies around the Mediterranean. A **colony** is a settlement ruled by people from another land.
- The Phoenicians spread Middle Eastern culture over a large area. However, perhaps their greatest achievement was the creation of an alphabet. The Greeks expanded on this letter system, leading to the alphabet we use today.

Review Questions:

1. Why is the Code of Hammurabi important?
2. Why are the Phoenicians important in history?

Resources/Documents:

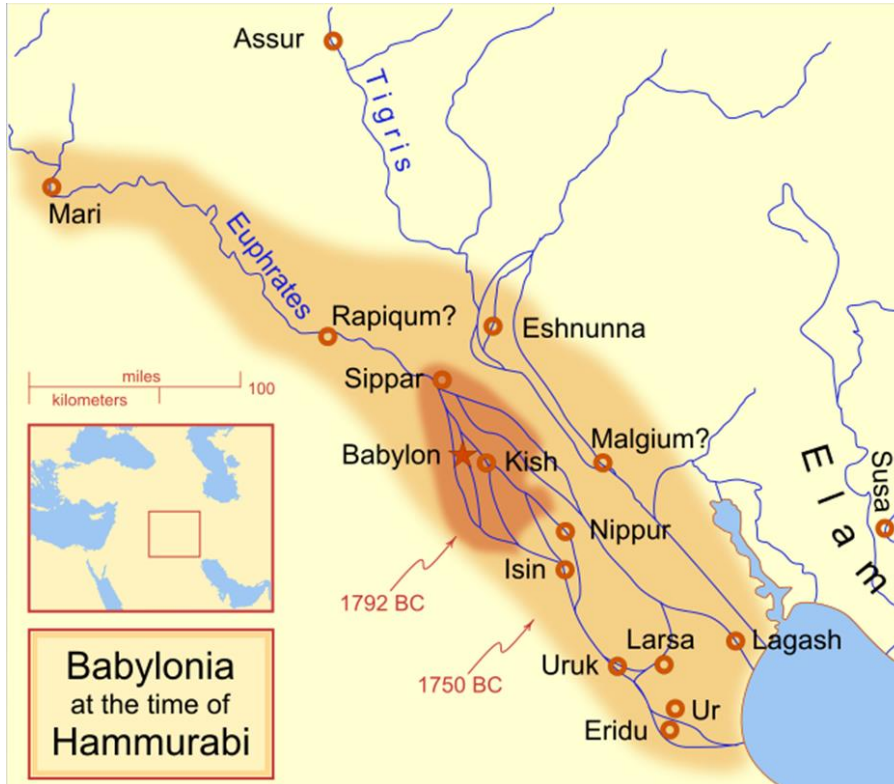
- The Code of Hammurabi
- Map of the Babylonian Empire

Further Reading: Chapter 2, Section 2

What were the historical circumstances and geographic factors that led to the creation of the Code of Hammurabi?

Directions: Examine the map below, then respond to the questions. **Geographic Context.**

The Babylonian Empire was located in the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia. Mesopotamia is located in modern-day Iraq. This map shows the Babylonian territory upon Hammurabi's rise in 1792 BCE and upon his death in 1750 BCE. Hammurabi was the sixth king of Babylon.



1. Which geographic feature are most Babylonian cities located near? Why?

2. Did Hammurabi's territory grow or shrink by 1750 BCE? What strategies may have Hammurabi used to cause this change in territory?

Annotate: Who is Hammurabi?

Directions: As you read, annotate the short excerpt using the annotation guide below. Respond to the question below.

<p>He enlarged and heightened the walls and made diplomacy an integral part of his administration. In 1755 BCE, he had united all of Mesopotamia under his realm Babylonia.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">★ This helped his empire by</p>	<p>rise or go up</p> <p>The known history of Babylon begins with its most famous king: Hammurabi (1792-1750 BCE). Hammurabi was the sixth king of Babylon. He made diplomacy, or international affairs, an important part of his administration. He was so effective at diplomacy and war that by 1755 BCE, he had united all of Mesopotamia under the rule of Babylon. At this time, Babylon was the largest city in the world. He created a powerful empire by extending Babylon's control over Mesopotamia through series of wars against neighboring kingdoms. He was an efficient ruler. He created stability after turbulent times and transformed disconnected city-states into an empire that spanned the fertile crescent of Mesopotamia. Hammurabi's law codes are a well-known example of the many policies he implemented to maintain peace and encourage prosperity. Other policies included enlarging and heightening the walls of the city, and great public works projects such as building temples and canals.</p>	<p>why did Peter the great want to westernize his country?</p> <p>Peter the were ex an econ mercan increas</p>
<p>Place an "★" next to texts that suggests changes made by Hammurabi to strengthen his empire. Then, explain how this action would have strengthened the empire.</p>	<p>Circle words that are unclear and identify possible meanings.</p>	<p>Write questions in the margins to clarify misunderstandings.</p>

The known history of Babylon begins with its most famous king: Hammurabi (1792-1750 BCE). Hammurabi was the sixth king of Babylon. He made diplomacy, or international affairs, an important part of his administration. He was so effective at diplomacy and war that by 1755 BCE, he had united all of Mesopotamia under the rule of Babylon. At this time, Babylon was the largest city in the world. He created a powerful empire by extending Babylon's control over Mesopotamia through series of wars against neighboring kingdoms. He was an efficient ruler. He created stability after turbulent times and transformed disconnected city-states into an empire that spanned the fertile crescent of Mesopotamia. Hammurabi's law codes are a well-known example of the many policies he implemented to maintain peace and encourage prosperity. Other policies included enlarging and heightening the walls of the city, and great public works projects such as building temples and canals.

Identify three ways Hammurabi united Mesopotamia, consolidated power, and/or created stability.

Contextualize:

Who?

individuals, groups of people, regions, nations involved

When?

date, year, era, "before __," "after __"

Where?

continents, regions, countries, geographic features nearby, describe the geography if relevant

Why?

use words and phrases like "led to," "because," and "so" to show connections between events and to explain why

Combined Contextualization:

*Why did it happen **when** and **where** it happened?*

Combine your responses from above to contextualize the event.

What does the Code of Hammurabi reveal about society in Ancient Mesopotamia under the Babylonian empire?

What is the Code of Hammurabi?

Watch the [Turning Points in Law: the Code of Hammurabi of Law](#), video and respond to the question below. (0:00-1:55)

What did you learn about the Code of Hammurabi from your video excerpt?

Directions: Read the excerpt below, then respond to the questions.

Hammurabi is best known for The Code of Hammurabi. This was one of the first codified or written law codes. It was written around 1754 BC. It was written on a stele, or a large stone monument, and placed in a public place so that all could see it. Even though it was visible for all to see, few were literate enough to read the cuneiform writing. A carving at the top of the stele shows King Hammurabi receiving the laws from the god Shamash. The inscription states that King Hammurabi was chosen by the gods of his people to bring the laws to them.

The Code of Hammurabi contained 282 laws. These laws were written by scribes on 12 tablets. The Code consists of rules and the punishments for if those rules were broken. The structure of the code is very detailed: each offense receiving a particular punishment.

Hammurabi's law code set the standard for future codes because it dealt with the evidence of the crime. What decided one's guilt or innocence was something called the Ordeal. During the Ordeal, the accused person was sentenced to perform a certain task such as being thrown into a river or swimming a certain distance across a river and, if they succeeded, they were innocent. If they did not survive the ordeal, they were considered guilty.

Who wrote *The Code of Hammurabi*?

When was *the Code of Hammurabi* written?
Where was *the Code of Hammurabi* written?

What type of source is *The Code of Hammurabi*?

Where was *the Code of Hammurabi* placed? Why was it placed there?

Why was *the Code of Hammurabi* written?

Who gave Hammurabi the authority to write and enforce *the Code of Hammurabi* written?

How might *the Code of Hammurabi* be useful evidence in determining what life was like under the Babylonian empire in Mesopotamia? How might it be not useful?

Close Read: What can we as historians learn about Babylonian society from the *Code of Hammurabi*?

Document 1: The Code of Hammurabi—Economy

Context: Babylonia was located in the **Fertile Crescent** between the **Tigris** and **Euphrates** Rivers. This land was excellent for **agriculture**. Society depended on these crops for **trade** and feeding the people.

53. If any one be too lazy to keep his **dam** in proper condition, and does not so keep it; if then the dam break and all the fields be flooded, then shall he in whose dam the break occurred be sold for money, and the money shall replace the corn which he has caused to be ruined.
54. 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.
59. If any man, without the knowledge of the owner of a garden, fell [cause to fall] a tree in a garden he shall pay half a mina in money.

- 1a. What were the occupation(s) of the Babylonians in Document 1?
- 1b. Who was punished for the damage caused by flooding if a dam breaks?
- 1c. Based on document 1, identify one consequence for damaging someone else's property in Babylonia.

Document 2: The Code of Hammurabi—Social Classes

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.
202. 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.
203. If a free-born man strike the body of another free-born man or equal rank, he shall pay one gold mina.

- 2a. What is the difference between a free-born man and a slave?
- 2b. What is the punishment if a free born man "strike the body" of "another free-born man?"
- 2c. What is the punishment if a man "strike the body" of a "man higher in rank than he?"
- 2d. How do the punishments differ if a man "strike the body" of "another free-born man" or a "man higher in rank than he?" Which punishment is more severe?
- 2e. According to this document, was everyone equal in Babylonia? Explain.

Document 3: The Code of Hammurabi—Women

138. 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.
141. 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 judicially convicted: 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 servant in her husband's house.
143. If she is not innocent, but leaves her husband, and ruins her house, neglecting her husband, this woman shall be cast into the water.
148. If a man take a wife, and she be seized by disease, if he then desire to take a second wife he shall not put away his wife, who has been attacked by disease, but he shall keep her in the house which he has built and support her so long as she lives

- 3a. According to law 141, what happens if a woman wants to leave her marriage but her husband refuses to release her?
- 3b. According to law 138, what happens to a dowry if a man leaves his wife?
- 3c. How do the punishments differ for a man and a woman?

What types of corroborating evidence would help a historian develop a deeper understanding of society in Mesopotamia under the Babylonian empire?

Sourcing & Corroboration

Directions: Based on what you have learned about the Code of Hammurabi, respond to the questions below.

Explain the extent to which the Code of Hammurabi is a reliable source of evidence about the lives of women and different social classes in the Babylonian empire.

The Code of Hammurabi provides important context about life in the Babylonian Empire. However, like all primary sources, there are limitations and historians need to corroborate this piece of evidence with other pieces of evidence.

Directions: Below, describe examples of primary sources that would help a historian corroborate the Code of Hammurabi.

If a historian wants to learn more about the **life of women** in the Babylonian Empire, a **corroborating** piece of evidence would be...

Ex: *A diary entry from a Babylonian woman.*

(description of a primary source type)

This piece of evidence would describe

This piece of evidence would help a historian understand the life of women in the Babylonian empire **because**

If a historian wants to learn more about the **lives of people in the lower classes** in the Babylonian Empire, a **corroborating** piece of evidence would be...

(description of a primary source type)

This piece of evidence would describe

This piece of evidence would help a historian understand the lives of the lower class in the Babylonian empire **because**

If a historian wants to learn more about the **lives of people in the higher classes** in the Babylonian Empire, a **corroborating** piece of evidence would be...

(description of a primary source type)

This piece of evidence would describe

This piece of evidence would help a historian understand the lives of the upper class in the Babylonian empire **because**

