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

Homework: Complete p.23 -26. P. 26 should be answered in a well organized paragraph.
Objective:
What do primary sources reveal about the structure of Mesopotamian society in the Babylonian empire?
- **Describe** the historical circumstances and geographic factors that led to the creation of Hammurabi's Code.

Introduction
- **Directions:** Examine the image below, then fill out the chart with what you see, think and wonder about society in the Babylonian empire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>See</th>
<th>Think</th>
<th>Wonder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List three things you see in the image above.</td>
<td>Based on your observations, what do you think life was like for people in the Babylonian empire?</td>
<td>Write two questions you have about the picture above.</td>
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1. Weapons
2. Palm trees
3. Soldiers
4. Horses
5. Wheel
6. Armour

They might borrow ideas from other people. (Cultural diffusion)

**Q:** Did they invent the wheel?

**Wonder:** How did they make the weapons durable? Where are they made? What kind of weapons did they have? What were the weapons made out of?

**Think:** They must have fought with other civilizations. How did they make the weapons durable? How did they make the weapons out of?

**See:** They might borrow ideas from other people. (Cultural diffusion)
Directions: Examine the map below, then respond to the questions.

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 BC and upon his death in 1750 BC. Hammurabi was the sixth king of Babylon.

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

Rivers because they need fertile soil to farm.

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

Grew. He might have fought for it in wars. Irrigation to keep fertile
**Directions:** Examine the image below, then fill out the chart with what you see, think and wonder about society in the Babylonian empire.

- Canal - Euphrates River - Walls - Villages - Tents

**Think**

Based on your observations, what do you think life was like for people in the Babylonian Empire?

**Wonder**

Write two questions you have about the picture above.

1. Which major geographic feature runs through the city of Babylon? How might this geographic feature have been utilized?
2. There are city walls located in the east and west. Why might the Babylonian empire have city walls?

**Think Like a Geographer**

- Euphrates River - Fertile Land - Keep people out - Keep people in - Protection from invaders.
Directions: Examine the image below, then fill out the chart with what you see, think and wonder about society in the Babylonian empire.

The Babylonian Map of the World (700-500 BC, likely from Southern Iraq)

The Babylonian map of the World is a map of the Mesopotamian world. Written in cuneiform above the map is a description of the different regions and geographic features. The map shows the physical world such as the location of cities and canals. The map also shows the mythological world such as the island where “the sun is hidden and nothing can be seen”, and the island that is “beyond the flight of birds.”

See
List three things you see in the image above.

Think
Based on your observations, what do you think life was like for people in the Babylonian Empire?

Wonder
Write two questions you have about the picture above.

1. Why might the Babylonians have created a “map of the world”? 

2. What does this map reveal about what Babylonians knew about the world outside of their empire? Explain.

3. What other evidence such as artifacts or documents would help us better understand the Babylonians?
Who is Hammurabi?

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

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. However, effective at diplomacy and war that by 1760 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.

Adapted by Sabrinah Abboud from "Hammurabi" by Dr. John H. James which is published in Ancient World History, United States History, Middle East History, World History, and United States History.

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

- War
- Code of Hammurabi
- Diplomacy
SQ 19: What were the historical circumstances and geographic factors that led to the creation of Hammurabi’s Code?

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

Explain the historical circumstances and geographic factors that led to the creation of Hammurabi’s Code.

Contextualize

Think Like a Geographer