

**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.

### What do primary sources reveal about the structure of Mesopotamian society in the Babylonian empire?

Objective:

- **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.



Image courtesy of Wikimedia and is in the public domain.

See List three things you <i>see</i> in the image above.	Think Based on your observations, what do you <i>think</i> life was like for people in the Babylonian Empire?	Wonder Write two questions you have about the picture above.
1. weapons 2. palm trees 3. soldiers	4. horse 5. wheel 6. armour fought with other civilizations. They might borrow ideas from other people. (cultural diffusion)	Q: Did they invent the wheel? How did they make the weapons? were the weapons + armour durable? What were they made out of? What kind of gov't did they have? Where are they going?

→ **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.



Hammurabi's Babylonia 1.svg by MapMaster is published under the CC BY-SA 4.0 International license



Think Like a Geographer

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.

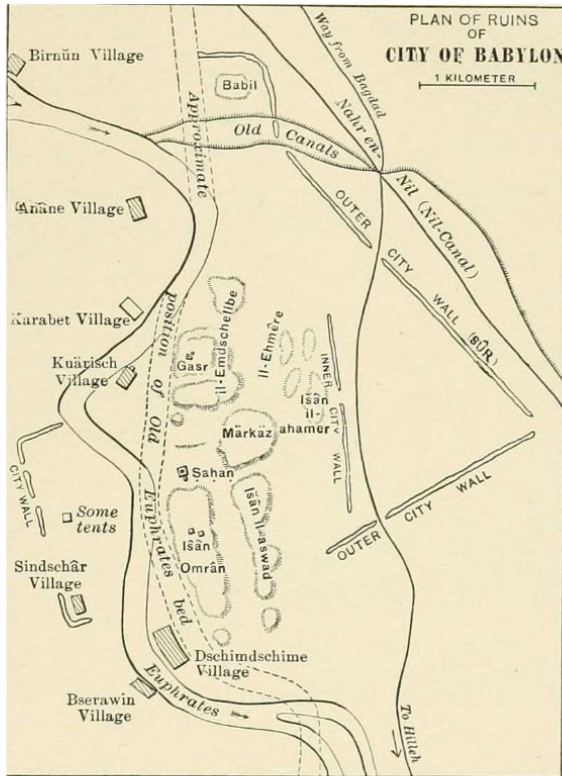


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**See**  
List three things you see in the image above.

- Canal - Euphrates Riv  
- Walls - Villages - Tents

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

The people built an organized city.  
Must have had a strong govt.

**Wonder**  
Write two questions you have about the picture above.

How long did it take to build all this?



**Think Like a Geographer**

1. Which major geographic feature runs through the city of Babylon? How might this geographic feature benefit the inhabitants?

Euphrates Riv.  
- fertile land

2. There are city walls located in the east and west. Why might the Babylonian empire have city walls?

- 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."



The Babylonian map of the world, from Sippar, Mesopotamia .JPG by Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP is published under the [CC-BY-SA 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license

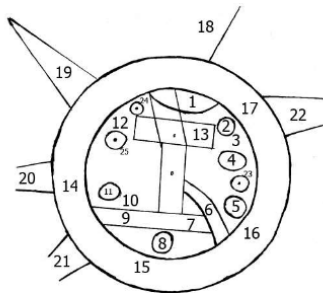


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#### See

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?



**Think Like a Geographer**

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.



**Source**

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

#### Wonder

Write two questions you have about the picture above.



**Who is Hammurabi?**

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

Annotate

<p><u>He enlarged and heightened the walls</u> ★ <i>This helped his empire by...</i></p> <p><u>and made diplomacy an integral part</u></p> <p><u>BCE, he had united all of Mesopotamia</u></p> <p><u>and his realm Babylonia.</u></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 th</p> <p>vere ex</p> <p>an econ</p> <p>merca</p> <p>increas</p>
<p>Place an "★" next to texts that suggests <u>changes made by Hammurabi</u> to strengthen his empire. Then, explain <u>how this action would have strengthened the empire.</u></p>	<p><u>Circle words</u> that are unclear and identify possible meanings.</p>	<p>Write questions in the margins to clarify misunderstandings.</p>

**diplomacy:** the practice negotiating with other nations

**empire:** several states under the rule of an emperor or empress

**kingdom:** a country, state, territory ruled by a king or queen

**city-state:** a city and its surrounding land and villages

*United Mesopotamia would have more resources.*

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.

*United Mesopotamia through war. Laws keep order.*

Adapted by New Visions from Hammurabi by Joshua J. Mark which is published on Ancient History Encyclopedia. CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported license

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

- War
- Code of Hammurabi
- diplomacy

*transport trade water*



**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.



**Contextualize**

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

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**Think Like a Geographer**