**Group 1:  Debate the benefits and detriments of living in ancient Mesopotamia. (Wallech, pp. 33-51).**

**Posted:** As human se1ttlements expanded in size in Mesopotamia, by reason of the mechanical advances in the water system and development, the requirement for improving the course of products and individuals turned out to be always intense. Neolithic man, after accomplishing domestication of animals, utilized them for transportation just as for food and hides the new urban areas were something beyond extended towns.

Since Mesopotamians were closer to two major waterways, they had wealth of new water to drink and irrigate their territory. Water implies survival and the waterways were likewise the wellsprings of life for the general population. They could utilize earth to make incredible earthenware and have their own way of life wherein they made their very own style of houses and utensils. There was plentiful food for individuals.

Floods were a major disadvantage since rivers could overflow frequently. The general population could not control the progression of water and it damaged their domesticated animals and cultivating. There was also a constant switch of power.

The ceaseless wars which proceeded between the city-states, and the dry spell years when the floods failed to deliver the yields important to support flourishing. Be that as it may, these individuals built up a framework to control water through dams. They were creative. The general population of Mesopotamia has cuneiform language and complex religion(Wallech et al., 41).

Work Cited:

Wallech, Steven, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter Wan, and Gordon Morris Bakken. World History: A Concise Thematic Analysis. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

**OR**

Civilizations of Ancient Mesopotamia were situation along banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. Due to the geographic location of the civilizations, the agriculture was the strongest point as the soils were fertile and people could grow different kinds of crops in the region. This helped people to live prosperous lives as they could easily grow food and have a good life.

Since Mesopotamians were closer to two big rivers, they had abundance of fresh water to drink and irrigate their land. Water means survival and the rivers were also source of life for the people. They could use clay to make great pottery and have their own culture in which they made their own style of houses and utensils. There was abundant food for people.

Floods were a major disadvantage because rivers could overflow often. The people could not control the flow of water and it did damage to their livestock and farming. However, these people developed a system to control water through dams. They were innovative. The people of Mesopotamia have cuneiform language and complex religion. (Wallech et al., 41).

**OR**

**Group 2:  Assess the degree to which Hammurabi's Code was just. (Wallech, pp. 33-51).**

**Posted:** The Code of Hammurabi was made by a Mesopotamian Ruler; he recorded an arrangement of laws. The code had 282 laws that were engraved in stone and they were placed in a public location for everyone to see. Hammurabi's Code included both criminal and common decides that characterize lead. (Wallech et al., 40-41). [1]

The Code of Hammurabi had an incredible effect since it was one of the primary written documents that discussed governments. It formed numerous legislatures by giving them a framework for how to work the administration out. It affected how the general population was dealt with; center, lower, or high society. The code additionally affected the requirement for just a single incredible pioneer.

Even though I see Hammurabi's code as unjust, there are a couple of reasons that it very well may be named just. For example, Law 21, identified with the structure I can see as kind of just. Another law that can be viewed as simply is Law 14 which is about stealing. Law 5, Law 122, Law 233 and different laws which helped keep the great judges in court and helped kick out the terrible ones. So, in end, I will say that a few things in Hammurabi's code were just (Wallech et al., 41) .[1] So, I think it’s reasonable since when you're young you generally need it to be reasonable thus do adults, those laws were somewhat barbarous yet is still think it's reasonable.

The Effect of the U.S Constitution is that it gave individuals the right to speak freely and the opportunity of religion. It also divided the government into 3 branches the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. This is only due to Hammurabi's codes which shows that Hammurabi's codes were just.

Hammurabi's codes are just and cruel. Fair because the person who falsehoods ought to get rebuffed yet not by being executed. It is merciless on the grounds that they must be killed. Perhaps an alternate discipline would be better. Like if the person who lied needs to serve the king for a month. These laws stated what all people needed to know about the rules of their society. They brought order and justice to society and regulated many different activities from business contracts to crime.(Doc A)[2]

Work Cited

1. Steven Wallech, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter P. Wan, Gordon Morris Bakken. World History: A Concise Thematic Analysis. Calfornia: Wiley, 2012-2013.
2. Hammurabi’s code, was it just (2016, Jun 01) Retrieved from;

<https://studymoose.com/hammurabis-code-was-it-just-essay>

**OR**

Its hard to talk about how just the code was without talking about how unfair it was. It in a way the code could be considered just because the consequences were so bad and brutal that it would make you not want to do anything and live your life similar to how our modern day laws are now. For example, murder with a gun is 25 years I think, thats a whole quarter of your life literally wasted behind concrete and 4 walls in a 5x7 cell space. Sounds pretty terrifying right? Thats right, its kinda supposed to be to prevent you from even thinking about the idea. Thats seems to be the point behind the code, it worked off an eye for eye which is kinda fair for probably most crimes, but not everything. The only flaw is that they had a very stupid and very barbaric way of proving one's innocence. Something like drowning one in a lake to see if one would survive, and if they survive, they were innocent...... Wait a minute...What???????

**Group 4:  Document 2-2: Read and answer the questions at the end of the document. (Ward & Gainty, source 2-2).**

**Posted:**

1. **Why did Hammurabi produce this law code? Where does he claim his authority and kingship comes from?**

**Answer:** Hammurabi was a Babylonian ruler who, notwithstanding his code of laws, administered numerous different triumphs including the unification of Mesopotamia under Babylonian principle and the foundation of the matchless quality of the Babylonian god Marduk(Ward and Ganty et al., 23).

Hammurabi lays a guarantee that his majesty and specialist have come legitimately from Anum the ruler of Anunnaki and Enlil, master of paradise or earth as he a committed and god-dreading sovereign to advance the welfare of the general population(Ward and Ganty et al., 23).

1. **What different social classes does this passage define? How does justice differ for these various classes?**

**Answer:** The passage characterizes the distinctive class division of Babylonian occasions as aristocracy, seigniors who are free men, normal people, laborers, and male and female slaves, female slaves being known as hierodules. Any offense against the individual from the aristocracy was culpable with "eye for an eye"(Ward and Ganty et al., 24).

People were likewise treated distinctively under Hammurabi law code, with various property rights and various punishments for infidelity. For Instance, Men were permitted to have extramarital relationships with maidservants and slaves, if a lady was blamed for having an unsanctioned romance without confirmation the lady would hop into the stream for her better half respect, if a lady could not consider a youngster, the spouse could have a second wife so as to have a child etc.

1. **In what ways do these selections attempt to regulate the family and relationships? What practices are banned?**

**Answer:** The Hammurabi Law gave women fewer rights in the marriage however it likewise endeavored to secure them for outrageous unforgiving disciplines in the marriage. It gives the idea that the law endeavors to make spousal issues as reasonable as would be prudent, while still expressing man’s superiority to his wife. For instance, one law states "If a seignior obtained a spouse, yet did not draw up the agreements for her, that lady is no wife".(Ward and Ganty et al., 24).

On the other hand, a husband wishes to separate from his better half a few laws express that he should pay her as a separation settlement and some offer in property. The husband additionally was likewise given practically unlimited authority in choosing the result for his better half. A marital contract was necessary for the marriage, if a husband wished to leave his wife without her fault in the circumstance he was required to restore her settlement and some property yet on the off chance that the ladies wished a similar she reserved no privilege to the dowry.(Ward and Ganty et al., 25).

Work Cited:

Ward, Walter D., and Denis Gainty. Sources of World Societies. Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2012.

**OR**

1. Why did Hammurabi produce this law code? Where does he claim his authority and kingship comes from?

            Hammurabi was a Babylonian ruler who, in addition to his code of laws, oversaw many other triumphs including “the unification of Mesopotamia under Babylonian rule and the establishment of the supremacy of the Babylonian god Marduk” (Ward et al. 2012, 23). Hammurabi felt that he was divinely chosen by the gods Anum and Enlil to “promote the welfare of the people.” (Ward et al. 2012, 23).

1. What different social classes does this passage define? How does justice differ for these various classes?

            Hammurabi’s code shows a clear divide in justice for different social classes. The code mentions the aristocracy, seigniors who are free men, commoners, peasants, and male and female slaves, female slaves being known as hierodules. Any offense against the member of the aristocracy was punishable with an “eye for an eye”. I did not come across any laws that stated what an aristocrat would have to pay for committing a crime. It seems that there are more opportunities for seigniors to pay their way out or crimes versus other classes (mainly slaves) who often paid for their crimes with extreme punishments. For example, “if a commoner has struck the cheek of a(nother) commoner, he shall pay ten sheckles of silver.” However, if a slave hits an aristocrat, his ear is cut off (Ward et al. 2012,).

1. In what ways do these selections attempt to regulate the family and relationships? What practices are banned?

            Hammurabi’s code has many laws pertaining to marriage and family life. It appears that the law attempts to make spousal issues as fair as possible, while still expressing man’s superiority to his wife. For example, one law states “If a seignior acquired a wife, but did not draw up the contracts for her, that woman is no wife.” (Ward et al. 2012, 24). An example giving the female power states “If the seignior was taken captive and there was not sufficient to live on in his house, his wife may enter the house of another, with that woman incurring no blame at all.” (Ward et al. 2012, 24). The law did allow for divorces and for women to leave their husbands with ample evidence. In Babylon, practices such as incest are highly frowned upon and all have punishments that vary. If a seignior sleeps with his daughter he must leave the city, but if he sleeps with his mother after his father dies he and his mother are killed. Causing the death of a pregnant woman and her unborn child is also banned. The code states that if a seignior hits another seignior’s daughter and inflicts a miscarriage they must pay for the fetus in silver, but if he kills the woman his daughter must also be killed (Ward et al. 2012, 27). To me that law still shows how little women were truly valued in that time period. Why was the man himself not responsible for killing someone else?

Work Cited:

Ward, Walter D., and Denis Gainty. Sources of World Societies. Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2012.

**OR**

**Question No 1: Why did Hammurabi produce this law code? Where does he claim his authority and kingship comes from?**  
Answer: Hammurabi states that his aim for producing this law code was to promote the welfare of people, for the rising of the sun over people and for lighting up the land of Babylon by prevailing justice, destroying the wicked and evil and barring the oppression of the strong over the weak.   
Hammurabi lays claim that his kingship and authority have come directly from Anum the king of Anunnaki and Enlil, lord of heaven or earth as he a devoted and god-fearing prince.

**Question No 2:**   
Answer: The passage defines the different class division of Babylonian times as free man (seignior) and slaves, men and women, husband and wife, noble women and slave women, priestesses and slaves of temples etc.

The roles and rights of people from these different classes were quite different under the Code of Hammurabi. For example, the penalties assessed for personal injury varied depending on the class of both the person committing the assault and the victim, with someone having to pay more money in reparations upon injuring a noble than upon injuring an artisan, and reparations to the owner for injuring a slave depended on the monetary value of the slave.  
Men and women were also treated quite differently under Hammurabi law code, with different property rights and different penalties for adultery. For Example, Men were allowed to have extramarital relationships with maid-servants and slaves, if a woman was accused of having an affair without proof the woman would jump into the river for the sake of her husband honor, if a woman couldn’t conceive a child, the husband could have a second wife in order to have a child etc.

**Question No 3: In what ways do these selections attempt to regulate the family and relationships? What practices were banned?**  
Answer: Hammurabi law code regulates around family relationships like husbands and wives, father and children (sons and daughters), mothers and children etc. The Hammurabi Law gave husband marital rights to his wife and also protected him when she was at fault in the marriage. On the other hand The Hammurabi Law gave women less rights in the marriage but it also tried to protect them for extreme harsh punishments in the marriage. If a husband wishes to divorce his wife several laws state that he must pay her as a divorce settlement and some share in property. The husband also was also given almost complete control in deciding what happens to his wife. Marital contract was necessary for the marriage, if a husband wished to leave his wife without her fault in the situation he was required to return her dowry and some property but if the women wished the same she had no right to the dowry. Adultery if proven was usually punishable by death especially for women, this punishment was lenient for men as they were usually allowed to have mistresses and second wives etc. Women’s marriage were mostly decided by their fathers or brothers with a bride’s price being settled. Fathers had the right to give or not give property rights to whomever of his children.   
The practices that were banned in accordance to Hammurabi laws were adultery, incest, hitting your parents. All these practices if proven were punishable by worst fates such death by drowning, impaling with stakes or cutting of limbs etc.