

GI- Law Codes

- ALL LAW CODES are examples of legal codes, law codes or codes of behavior

Hammurabi's Code

- First law code and it focused on social rank
- if citizens are equal than the punishment is an eye for an eye
- If the person is a lower class the punishment is a fine
- Social classes play a role in the laws
- harsh and severe punishments
- Displayed throughout his empire

10 Commandments

- Religious code of behavior in Judaism and Christianity
- Provided moral standards and laws

The Twelve Tables of Rome

- Ancient Rome's first law code
- This is an example of a legal code, law code, or code of behavior

Justinian's Code

- Created by Byzantine emperor Justinian
- Modified ancient Roman laws
- legal code, law code, or code of behavior

The Napoleonic Code

- Code created by Napoleon in 1799
- Written set of laws stating all men are equal

Asoka's Pillars

- Created by Asoka, ruler of the Maurya Dynasty
- Told stories of the Buddha
- Displayed throughout the Empire

Sample Questions

1. The Code of Hammurabi was a major contribution to the development of civilization because it

- (1) treated citizens and slaves equally (3) recorded existing laws for all to see
(2) ended all physical punishment (4) rejected the principle of filial piety

- If a man has destroyed the eye of a free man, his own eye shall be destroyed.
- If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out.

2. These rules are based on the

- (1) Analects of Confucius (3) Ten Commandments
(2) Code of Hammurabi (4) Koran (Qur'an)

3. The code of Hammurabi is an example of

- (1) written rules for legal procedures
(2) the power of strong kings to control trade
(3) regulations on the way to conduct wars against neighboring nations
(4) the power of a legislature to veto laws passed by absolute monarchs

4. The Twelve Tables, Justinian's Code, and the English Bill of Rights are similar in that each addresses the issue of

- (1) social mobility
- (2) economic development
- (3) the individual and the state
- (4) the importance of religion

5. The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are most similar to the

- (1) ziggurats of Sumeria
- (2) map projections of Mercator
- (3) Great Sphinx of the Egyptians
- (4) Twelve Tables of the Romans

6. One way in which the Twelve Tables of Rome, the Code of Hammurabi, and the Justinian Code were similar is that they established

- (1) trade agreements with neighboring countries
- (2) tolerance for the different religions of their people
- (3) written legal systems
- (4) social class equality

7. The importance of the Code of Hammurabi, the Twelve Tables, and the Justinian Code is that they

- (1) established legal principles
- (2) instituted democratic governments
- (3) provided religious freedom
- (4) promoted equality for all classes