

Possession: owning, or controlling something.

Ensnare: to take in or as if in a snare

Accusation: a charge of wrongdoing

Merchant: a person who buys and sells commodities for profit; dealer; trader.

What are consequences for crimes committed under the Hammurabi Code of Law?

Describe 5 things you are not allowed to do under the Hammurabi Code of Law?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Code of Hammurabi

1. If any one **ensnare** another, putting a ban upon him, but he can not prove it, then he that ensnared him shall be put to death.
2. If any one bring an **accusation** against a man, and the accused go to the river and leap into the river, if he sink in the river his accuser shall take possession of his house. But if the river prove that the accused is not guilty, and he escape unhurt, then he who had brought the accusation shall be put to death, while he who leaped into the river shall take possession of the house that had belonged to his accuser.
3. If any one bring an accusation of any crime before the elders, and does not prove what he has charged, he shall, if it be a capital offense charged, be **put to death**.
4. If he satisfy the elders to impose a fine of grain or money, he shall **receive the fine** that the action produces.
5. If a judge try a case, reach a decision, and present his **judgment in** writing; if **later error** shall appear in his decision, and it be through his own fault, then he shall pay twelve times the fine set by him in the case, and he shall be publicly removed from the judge's bench, and never again shall he sit there to render judgement.
6. If any one **steal the property** of a temple or of the court, he shall be put to death, and also the one who receives the stolen thing from him shall be put to death.
7. If any one **buy from the son or the slave of another man, without witnesses** or a contract, silver or gold, a male or female slave, an ox or a sheep, an ass or anything, or if he take it in charge, he is considered a thief and shall be put to death.
8. If any one **steal cattle or sheep**, or an ass, or a pig or a goat, if it belong to a god or to the court, the thief shall pay thirtyfold therefor; if they belonged to a freed man of the king he shall pay tenfold; if the thief has nothing with which to pay he shall be put to death.
9. If any one **lose an article**, and **find it in the of another**: if the person in whose **possession** the thing is found say "A merchant sold it to me, **I paid for it before witnesses,**" **and if the owner of the thing say, "I will bring witnesses who know my property,"** then shall the purchaser bring the **merchant** who sold it to him, and the witnesses before whom he bought it, and the owner shall bring witnesses who can identify his property. The judge shall examine their testimony--both of the witnesses before whom the price was paid, and of the witnesses who identify the lost article on oath. The merchant is then proved to be a thief and shall be put to death. The owner of the lost article receives his property, and he who bought it receives the money he paid from the estate of the merchant.
10. If the **purchaser does not bring the merchant and the witnesses before whom he bought the article**, but its owner bring witnesses who identify it, then the buyer is the thief and shall be put to death, and the owner receives the lost article.

Make connection to something you have read

Write question(s) you have about the law(s)

Write personal reactions to the law(s)

United States of America 1st Ten Amendments to the Constitution

Bill of Right

Congress: the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house, as a continuous institution.

Favors: something done or granted out of goodwill, rather than from justice

Prohibits: to forbid

Petition: a formally drawn request, often bearing the names of a number of those making the request,

Quartered: furnished with quarters or lodging.

Seizures: a taking possession of an item, property, or person legally or by force.

Indicted: to charge with an offense or crime

Impartial: biased; fair; just:

Verdict: a judgment

Describe ways citizens are protected by the Bill of Rights?

1. **Congress** cannot make a law that **favours** the establishment of one particular religion; that **prohibits** the **free exercise of religion**; or that restricts freedom of **speech or of the press**, or the right of the **people to gather** and **engage in peaceful demonstrations** and to **petition** the government for redress of their grievances.
2. Because a well-regulated militia is necessary to national security, the right of the people **to keep and bear arms** may not be infringed.
3. **No soldier** may be **quartered in any house** during a time of peace without the owner's consent, or in a time of war except as prescribed by law.
4. People have the right to be **free, in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures**, and no warrants may issue without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and specifically describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.
5. No person may be tried for a capital or other "infamous crime" unless he or she has first been **indicted** by a grand jury, except in military cases. No person may be made to **answer for the same offense twice** (double jeopardy); be compelled to be a witness against himself or herself in a criminal case; or be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Nor may **private property be taken for public use without fair compensation** (eminent domain).
6. Whenever someone is on trial for committing a crime, he or she has the **right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury** of the state and district where the crime was committed, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to confront the witnesses against him or her, to be able to compel the testimony of witnesses in his or her favor, and to the assistance of defense counsel.
7. Whenever the amount at issue in a lawsuit is over twenty dollars, the parties have **the right to a jury trial, and no jury verdict** may be overturned except according to the strict rules of the justice system.
8. There can be no excessive bail or fines, nor cruel and unusual punishment.
9. This list of **rights should not be read to limit in any way any other rights of the people**.
10. The powers not specifically granted to the federal government by the Constitution, nor prohibited by the Constitution to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Make a connection to the laws listed

Write question(s) you have about the law(s)

Write personal reactions to the law(s)

Describe things you are not allowed to do under the Hammurabi Code of Law?

Code of Hammurabi

1. If any one ensnare another, putting a ban upon him, but he can not prove it, then he that ensnared him shall be put to death.
2. If any one bring an accusation against a man, and the accused go to the river and leap into the river, if he sink in the river his accuser shall take possession of his house. But if the river prove that the accused is not guilty, and he escape unhurt, then he who had brought the accusation shall be put to death, while he who leaped into the river shall take possession of the house that had belonged to his accuser.
3. If any one bring an accusation of any crime before the elders, and does not prove what he has charged, he shall, if it be a capital offense charged, be **put to death**.
4. If he satisfy the elders to impose a fine of grain or money, he shall **receive the fine** that the action produces.
5. If a judge try a case, reach a decision, and present his **judgment in** writing; if **later error** shall appear in his decision, and it be through his own fault, then he shall pay twelve times the fine set by him in the case, and he shall be publicly removed from the judge's bench, and never again shall he sit there to render judgement.
6. If any one **steal the property** of a temple or of the court, he shall be put to death, and also the one who receives the stolen thing from him shall be put to death.
7. If any one **buy from the son or the slave of another man, without witnesses** or a contract, silver or gold, a male or female slave, an ox or a sheep, an ass or anything, or if he take it in charge, he is considered a thief and shall be put to death.
8. If any one **steal cattle or sheep**, or an ass, or a pig or a goat, if it belong to a god or to the court, the thief shall pay thirtyfold therefor; if they belonged to a freed man of the king he shall pay tenfold; if the thief has nothing with which to pay he shall be put to death.
9. If any one **lose an article**, and **find it in the of another**: if the person in whose possession the thing is found say "A merchant sold it to me, **I paid for it before witnesses,**" and if the owner of the thing say, "**I will bring witnesses who know my property,**" then shall the purchaser bring the merchant who sold it to him, and the witnesses before whom he bought it, and the owner shall bring witnesses who can identify his property. The judge shall examine their testimony--both of the witnesses before whom the price was paid, and of the witnesses who identify the lost article on oath. The merchant is then proved to be a thief and shall be put to death. The owner of the lost article receives his property, and he who bought it receives the money he paid from the estate of the merchant.
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Describe ways citizens
are protected by the Bill
of Rights?

United States of America 1st Ten Amendments to the Constitution

Bill of Right

11. Congress cannot make a law that favors the establishment of one particular religion; that prohibits the **free exercise of religion**; or that restricts freedom of **speech or of the press**, or the right of the **people to gather** and **engage in peaceful demonstrations** and to **petition** the government for redress of their grievances.
12. Because a well-regulated militia is necessary to national security, the right of the people **to keep and bear arms** may not be infringed.
13. **No soldier** may be **quartered in any house** during a time of peace without the owner's consent, or in a time of war except as prescribed by law.
14. People have the right to be **free, in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures**, and no warrants may issue without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and specifically describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.
15. No person may be tried for a capital or other "infamous crime" unless he or she has first been indicted by a grand jury, except in military cases. No person may be made to **answer for the same offense twice** (double jeopardy); be compelled to be a witness against himself or herself in a criminal case; or be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Nor may **private property be taken for public use without fair compensation** (eminent domain).
16. Whenever someone is on trial for committing a crime, he or she has the **right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury** of the state and district where the crime was committed, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to confront the witnesses against him or her, to be able to compel the testimony of witnesses in his or her favor, and to the assistance of defense counsel.
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Compare and Contrast

Hammurabi Code of Law

Bill of Rights

How Alike

1.
2.
3.
4.

How Different

With Regards To

	↔	
	↔	
	↔	
	↔	