





- •After the Sumerians were defeated, Mesopotamia had two main empires: **Babylonia** and **Assyria**.
- •An <u>empire</u> is an area of many territories and people that are controlled by one government. (Collection of Civilizations)
- •The Babylonian empire lasted from c1800 BC to c1600 BC.

Babylon and King Hammurabi

- •The Babylonian people created a monarchy supported by a system of taxation to pay for running the government.
- •Tax collectors traveled throughout the empire collecting tax money from citizens.
- •The king of Babylon was **Hammurabi**. Hammurabi united the cities of Sumer and then expanded his empire.



A Crossroads of Trade

- •Babylon became rich due to trade. <u>Caravans</u>, traveled back and forth from the Sumerian cities in the south to the city of Akkad in the north. Along the way, they always stopped in Babylon to trade.
- •Roads were built throughout the empire which made travel easier and encouraged trade.
- •Babylon had special markets, called <u>bazaars</u>, that people could go to and buy cotton cloth from India. They could also buy spices from Egypt there.



Hammurabi's Code

- •Hammurabi was the king who united most of Mesopotamia and conquered the Sumerians.

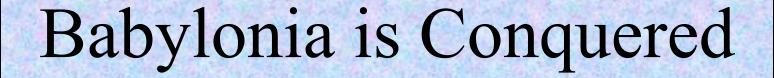
 Hammurabi developed a written set of laws for his people to follow in 1790 BC.
- •A total of 282 laws form the Hammurabi's Code. Law number 196 states: If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out. Some people summarize Hammurabi's code by saying "an eye for an eye."



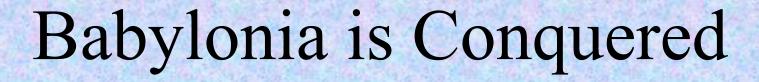
A statue of Hammurabi

Hammurabi's Code

- •Hammurabi's Code provided that the **punishment** should be similar to the crime. Under this principle, breaking another person's arm in anger is punished by having your own arm broken.
- •For certain crimes people could be put to <u>death</u>. Many laws warned lawbreakers of what to expect.
- •A person who accidentally broke the law was just as **guilty** as someone who meant to break the law.
- •The code was carved into **stone** and placed in public places for all to see. The laws were meant to serve as a lasting way to keep order and prevent troubles in the future.



- •Hammurabi <u>conquered</u> many neighboring cities, and he kept expanding his empire.
- •Hammurabi would often go to war against his allies (friends) as well.
- •When the city of Elam attacked Larsa, Hammurabi helped Larsa defend themselves.
- Once Elam was conquered, Hammurabi turned right around and conquered Larsa!



- •Each time that Babylon would conquer another city, Hammurabi would take the city's chariots, weapons, tools, and all their riches.
- Trading helped Babylon get rich, and so did conquest.
- •Though Hammurabi formed a large and rich empire, the people that ruled after him could not keep it together.
- •The empire kept getting smaller and smaller until eventually it was destroyed.