Hammurabi, King of Babylon

Ur was not the only famous city in Sumeria. Babylon, located northwest of Ur on the Euprates River, also rose in power. One of its greatest rulers was named Hammurabi.

When Hammurabi took control of Babylon in 1792 B.C., Mesopotamia was made up of separate, warring city-states. Hammurabi's goal was to conquer all of Mesopotamia and unite the city-states into one country. He spent the first thirty-one years of his reign building his military power and making allies. In 1761 B.C., he began a military campaign to conquer the surrounding city-states and within five years he controlled all of Mesopotamia.

Once he had brought peace to the region, Hammurabi turned his attention to law and order. He collected all existing codes of laws and set down a detailed document known as the "Code of Hammurabi." Written in 1750 B.C., it contained three hundred laws on such topics as false accusation, witchcraft, military service, land and business, family, taxes, wages, loans, and debts. The main message throughout the code was that the strong should not hurt the weak. The code stated the rights of the individual and was the model for many law systems in later years.

Hammurabi was known as a warrior and a strong king who ruled his people with fairness. He died in Babylon in 1708 B.C.
Hammurabi, King of Babylon Crossword

ACROSS:
1. A great ruler of Babylon.
4. A complaint against another person.
8. To live.
9. A large area controlled by one town.
10. Period of time a leader rules a country.

DOWN:
2. Region of the Middle East that included Babylon.
3. Hammurabi was this as well as a ruler.
5. An official paper or certificate.
6. Having to do with the army.
7. Money paid to workers.
11. Code of Hammurabi stated that all individuals have these.

Mesopotamia
Hammurabi
city-states
reign
military
campaign
exist
document
accusation
wages
rights
warrior
ally