**Documents: Hammurabi’s Code**

When Anu the Sublime . . . and Bel, the lord of Heaven and earth, who decreed the fate of the land, assigned to Marduk, the over-ruling son of Ea, God of righteousness, power over earthly man, and made him great . . . they called Babylon by his celebrated name, made it great on earth, and founded an everlasting kingdom in it. Then Anu and Bel called by name me, Hammurabi, the exalted prince, who feared God, to bring about the rule of righteousness in the land, to destroy the wicked and the evil-doers; so that the strong should not harm the weak; so that I should rule over the black-headed people like Shamash, and enlighten the land, to further the well-being of mankind.

Source: “Code of Hammurabi,” 1780 BCE.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ According to the passage above, where did Hammurabi’s power come from?

a. Votes of the People

b. Military Might & power

c. The gods

d. His extreme wealth

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ According to this passage, which of the following would best describe religion in Babylon?

a. Monotheistic

b. Polytheistic

c. Based on resurrection

d. Believes in heaven and hell

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ According to the passage above and Hammurabi, what is the purpose of Hammurabi as

ruler (and his laws)?

a. Gain territory for the gods

b. Oversee ritual sacrifices

c. Protect the people of the kingdom

d. Encourage trade with other kingdoms helping the economy

53. If any one be too lazy to keep his dam in proper condition . . . if then the dam break and all the fields be flooded, then shall he in whose dam the break occurred be sold for money, and the money shall replace the corn which he has caused to be ruined.

54. If he be not able to replace the corn, then he and his possessions shall be divided among the farmers whose corn he has flooded.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The above passages reflect what modern issue in the legal system?

a. Liability and damages

b. Constitutional law

c. Trial by jury

d. Retributive justice (an eye for an eye)

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ According to law 54, what happens if someone cannot repay their debts?

a. Put in debtors prison

b. Their 1st born child is sold into slavery

c. They are condemned to slave labor

d. Other items of value are confiscated to pay the price

[137] If a man wish to separate from a woman who has borne him children, or from his wife who has borne him children: then he shall give that wife her dowry, and a part of the usufruct {right to use} of field, garden, and property, so that she can rear her children. When she has brought up her children, a portion of all that is given to the children, equal as that of one son, shall be given to her. She may then marry the man of her heart.

[138] If a man wishes to separate from his wife who has borne him no children, he shall give her the amount of her purchase money and the dowry which she brought from her father's house, and let her go.

[141] If a man's wife, who lives in his house, wishes to leave it, plunges into debt, tries to ruin her house, neglects her husband, and is judicially convicted: if her husband offer her release, she may go on her way, and he gives her nothing as a gift of release. If her husband does not wish to release her, and if he take another wife, she shall remain as servant in her husband's house.

[142] If a woman quarrel with her husband, and say: "You are not congenial to me," the reasons for her prejudice must be presented. If she is guiltless, and there is no fault on her part, but he leaves and neglects her, then no guilt attaches to this woman, she shall take her dowry and go back to her father's house.

[143] If she is not innocent, but leaves her husband, and ruins her house, neglecting her husband, this woman shall be cast into the water.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ From the passages above, it is very clear marriage is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transaction and

legal entity.

a. Romantic

b. Biological

c. Religious

d. Financial

**Documents: Book of the Dead**

The Book of the Dead was a collection of spells and illustrations written on a papyrus roll. The papyrus roll was put inside a hollow statue, or sometimes wrapped within the mummy wrappings, and placed in the tomb with all the other things which the dead person would need for the afterlife. The spells and illustrations in the Book of the Dead gave a dead person the knowledge and power they needed to journey safely through the dangers of the netherworld (a place the dead went immediately after death). They also spoke of the ultimate goal of every ancient Egyptian – eternal life.

Hail to thee, O great god....I have come to thee, my lord, I have been brought that I might see thy beauty. I know thee; I know thy name and the names of the forty-two gods who are with thee in the Broad-Hall of the Two Justices, who live on them who preserve evil and who drink their blood on that day of reckoning up character in the presence of Wennofer. Behold, “Sati-Mertifi, Lord of Justice,” is thy name. I have come to thee; I have brought thee justice; I have expelled deceit for thee.

I have not committed evil against men....

I have not committed sin in the place of truth....

I have not seen evil....

I have not blasphemed a god.

I have not done violence to a poor man.

I have not done that which the gods abominate.

I have not defamed a slave to his superior.

I have not made anyone sick. I have not killed.

I have given no order to a killer.

I have not caused anyone suffering.

I have not cut down on the food in the temples.

I have not damaged the bread of the gods....

I have not taken milk from the mouths of children.

I have not driven cattle away from their pasturage....

I have not built a dam against running water.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_What can be determined from reading this passage of the Book of the Dead?

a. Men were spiritually superior to women

b. Egyptians believed in heaven and hell

c. Egyptians were polytheistic

d. Only the wealthy got pyramids and mummification

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Book of the Dead is a great example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ code of the ancient Egyptians?

a. Criminal

b. Economic

c. Civil

d. Moral

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The “I have not...” statements show an emphasis on not having

a. Questioned or challenged a superior or someone in higher standing

b. Hurting someone less powerful than yourself (sick, poor, children, etc)

c. Not having abused power as a pharaoh

d. Disrespecting your family

**Documents: Oracle Bones**

These "oracle bones" dates from the reign of King Wu Ding in the Shang Dynasty. It is approximately three

thousand years old. Ancient Chinese rulers for divination used such oracle bones. The bones were heated until

they cracked, and then the cracks were interpreted. The questions asked of the bones (and sometimes also

the prognostications and the actual outcomes) were then carved into the bones. The inscriptions on these

bones are the earliest known examples of Chinese "characters." - http://ncta.osu.edu/lessons/china/history/soltis-ch.pdf

Oracle 1 –

Crack-making on jiashen (day twenty-one), Que divined:

"Lady Hao's childbearing will be good."

The king read the cracks and said: "If it be on a ding day that she give birth, it will be good. If it be on a geng day that she give birth, there will be prolonged luck."

After thirty-one days, on jiayin (day fifty-one), she gave birth. It was not good. It was a girl.

Oracle 2 -

On the day gui-si, Que consulted the oracle:

"Will any misfortune occur in the next ten days?"

The king read the cracks and said: "Misfortune will occur. Perhaps disturbing news will come."

When it came to the fifth day, ding-you, did indeed come from the West. Guo from Zhi said: "Tufang is besieging our eastern border and has attacked two villages. Gongfang has also plundered the fields on our western border."

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ From what we understand, diviners and rulers would use the oracle bones to

a. Lead the ancient Chinese in religious services

b. Answer questions about the future

c. Keep people focused on divine nature of the ruler

d. Create a writing system

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What can we learn about ancient Chinese society from the Oracle 1 bone sample?

a. Role of deities (gods) in Chinese society

b. Role of class in Chinese society

c. Role of gender in Chinese society

d. Role of science in Chinese society

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following statements most accurately describes the oracle bones

above?

a. Often interpretations were vague or general, allowing for any possibility to prove the

prophesy correct

b. Interpretations were always in the form of positive news given to the king

c. They served a dual purpose in prophesy and written records of oral traditions like songs

and poems

d. Were focused on economic and military issues

**Documents: Pericles Funeral Oration**

The following excerpt is from a speech known as “The Funeral Oration,” delivered by the Athenian general and

politician Pericles in 431 BCE. Pericles was widely seen as the leader of Athens. He gave this speech during a funeral for Athenian soldiers that died in the first year of the brutal Peloponnesian War against Sparta, Athens’s chief rival. The Athenian historian Thucydides included the speech in his book the History of the Peloponnesian War. Historians are not sure when Thucydides wrote down the speech or how close his version was to the original.

Our constitution favors the many instead of the few. This is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they give equal justice to all. Advancement in public life falls to one’s reputation for good work. Social class is not allowed to interfere with someone’s merit, and poverty does not block the way. If a man is able to serve the state, he is not stopped by the obscurity of his condition.

The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. There, far from being jealous of each other, we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbor for doing what he likes. But all this ease in our private lives does not make us lawless as citizens. Fear is our chief protection against this, teaching us to obey the magistrates and the laws.

 Source: Thucydides (c. 460-395 BCE), “Pericles’s Funeral Oration,” in The History of the Peloponnesian War.

Vocabulary

social class: someone’s position in society

merit: talent, skills, or qualifications

obscurity: unknown or unimportant

magistrates: government officials

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Why is Athens a democracy according to Pericles?

a. Equality

b. Universal suffrage (right to vote)

c. Focus on the many instead of the few

d. Obedience to laws

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_) protects us from lawlessness according to this speech.

a. Democracy

b. Fear

c. Equality

d. Monarchy

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This speech appeals to the masses because it

a. Focuses on one’s ability and contribution over wealth or status

b. Emphasizes the role of the military and bureaucracy over nobility

c. Gives practical details on implementation of policies on equality

d. Uses religious references even the uneducated would understand

**Documents: Women in Greece**

A good wife should be the mistress of her home, having under her care all that is within it, according to the rules we have laid down. She should allow none to enter without her husband's knowledge, dreading above all things the gossip of gadding women, which tends to poison the soul. She alone should have knowledge of what happens within. She must exercise control of the money spent on such festivities as her husband has approved--- keeping, moreover, within the limit set by law upon expenditure, dress, and ornament---and remembering that beauty depends not on costliness of raiment.

Nor does abundance of gold so conduce to the praise of a woman as self-control in all that she does. This, then, is the province over which a woman should be minded to bear an orderly rule; for it seems not fitting that a man should know all that passes within the house. But in all other matters, let it be her aim to obey her husband; giving no heed to public affairs, nor having any part in arranging the marriages of her children.

Aristotle, On a Good (Athenian) Wife circa 330BCE

Excerpt from Plutarch’s Life of Lycurgus (King of Sparta) First he toughened the girls physically by making them run and wrestle and throw the discus and javelin. Thereby their children in embryo would make a strong start in strong bodies and would develop better while the women themselves would also bear their pregnancies with vigor and would meet the challenge of childbirth in a successful, relaxed way...As a result the women came to talk as well as to think in a way that Leonidas’ wife Gorgo is said to have done. For when some woman, evidently a foreigner, said to her “You Spartan women are the only ones who can rule men,” she replied “That is because we are the only ones who give birth to men.”

Excerpt from Greek historian Plutarch’s Life of Lycurgus (King of Sparta)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_What is a difference in Aristotle’s more Athenian view of women and the way Plutarch describes Spartan women.

a. Aristotle’s view gives a lot more rights and power to women

b. Spartan women have economic but not political rights, while Athens’ women have political but not

economic rights

c. Spartan women have very little interaction in public with men while Athenian women are very active in

the public sphere

d. Athenian women are supposed to rule over and within the home while Spartan emphasis on women’s

role as mothers allowed women more power in the society

**Documents: Alexander the Great?**

...there are only a few people in history who are universally known as “the Great,” and Alexander of Macedon, who reigned and conquered much of the known world between 336 and 323 B.C., probably tops the list. The word “great” in this context, to my mind, is always positive — implying both that Alexander’s achievements were huge in scale, and that his nature was heroic and awe-inspiring. The question many in the modern world might ask, however, is: Do these two things go hand in hand? Perhaps in the scale of his achievements Alexander was Great, but in his nature Terrible — or perhaps even Terrible in both.

Historian James Romm, forbes.com 2010 article “Two Great Historians on Alexander the Great”

Alexander in Hindsight:

Alexander the Great's legacy is both far reaching and profound. First, his father was able to unite the Greek city-states, and Alexander destroyed the Persian Empire forever. More importantly, Alexander's conquests spread Greek culture, also known as Hellenism, across his empire.

In fact, Alexander's reign marked the beginning of a new era known as the Hellenistic Age because of the powerful influence that Greek culture had on other people. Without Alexander's ambition, Greek ideas and culture might well have remained confined to Greece.

Many historians see Alexander the Great in a different light. Although Alexander was both intelligent and handsome, he also had a darker side. He possessed a ferocious temper and from time to time would arbitrarily murder close advisors and even friends. Also, toward the end of his many campaigns, he senselessly slaughtered thousands whose only crime was being in his way.

Ancient Online Textbook entry on Alexander the Great

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following would be undeniable evidence of Alexander getting the title of “Great”?

a. Territorial conquest

b. Treatment of women and slaves

c. Personal religious beliefs and spread of those beliefs

d. Implementation of Athenian ideals of democracy and equality

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Many historians today would consider which of the following his most important contribution to world history?

a. Military genius and spread of trade

b. Unification of Greece & spread of Greek culture

c. Establishment of the Roman empire throughout Eurasia

d. The spread of Christianity, solidifying it as a global religion

**Documents: 12 Tables**

TABLE IV:

2. The father shall, during his who life, have absolute power over his children. He may imprison his son, or

scourge him, or keep him working in the fields in fetters, or put him to death, even if the son held the highest

offices of state . . .

TABLE V:

1. All women shall be under the authority of a guardian.

2. The provisions of the will of a paterfamilias [head of the household] concerning his property and the tutelage

[support] of his family, shall have the force of law.

TABLE VIII:

1. Whoever publishes a libel—that is today writes falsely imputed [intending] crime or immorality to anyone—shall be beaten to death with clubs . . .

12. A person committing burglary in the night may be lawfully killed.

13. A thief in the daytime may not be killed unless he carried a weapon . . . .

23. Perjurers and false witnesses shall be hurled from the Tarpeian Rock . . . .

26. Seditious [conspiratorial, rebellious] gatherings in the city during the night are forbidden

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Law codes like Rome’s 12 Tables were used by leaders to promote law and order, but also

a. Maintained order within the military

b. Helped to centralize and consolidate power in the government

c. Tax imports

d. Control the religious leaders

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Historians studying these laws could determine the Roman Empire was

a. Christian

b. Patriarchal

c. Liberal

d. Democratic

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In analyzing the laws, a historian could determine this was perceived as more serious than others?

a. Activities at nighttime

b. Stealing from a socially higher person

c. Abuse or failure as a male head of household

d. Hate crimes

**Documents: Augustus**

Document 1

3. I often waged war, on the earth and sea, in the whole wide world, and as the victor I spared all the citizens who sought pardon. As for the foreign nations I conquered, I preferred to preserve them than to destroy the nations.

5. When the dictatorship was offered to me, I did not accept it.

Emperor Augustus Caesar’s personal account of his life, written when he fell ill and believed he would die. At first is was carve din bronze and put in his mausoleum, and copies were later distributed through the empire

Document 2

Augustus was forced to hold the office of consul eleven times in a row, despite his frequent efforts to refuse. But he stubbornly refused the dictatorship, which the people persistently offered him. To tell of the wars waged under his command, of the peace of the world by his victories, of his many works at home and outside of Italy would weary a writer who had his whole life to devote to the task.

Document written by Velleius a Roman soldier during Augustus’ reign

Document 3

Octavian wanted to be thought of as democratic. He gave the Senate control of the weaker provinces, on the ground that they were peaceful and free from war, while he retained control of the more powerful provinces (like Egypt), claiming that they were insecure and might begin a serious revolt. He said that he wanted the Senate to enjoy the finest portion of the empire, while he himself had the hardships and the dangers; but his real purpose was that by this arrangement the senators would be unarmed and unprepared for battle, while he alone had arms and maintained soldiers.

Document written by historian Cassius Dio born 150 years after Augustus died.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Unlike the 3rd document the first 2 are

a. Biased

b. Visual

c. Primary

d. Secondary

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which 2 documents seem to agree with each other more?

a. 1&2

b. 2&3

c. 1&3

d. None of them seem to say similar things

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A key point of difference in the documents is on

a. How great a warrior was Augustus really?

b. Augustus rule as a republic or a dictatorship?

c. Whether Augustus should be remembered as the most important Roman emperor

d. The legacy of Augustus political and military accomplishments

**Documents: Rome & Christianity**

Romans incorporated many religions into their empire. As long as devotees continued to observe Roman religious rites, they were free to worship any god they wished. Christians, however, refused to acknowledge any god but their own . . . [and] refused to participate in any non-Christian religious rites, to serve in the army, or to accept public office…

Professor David Cassel article published in Christian History and Biography is 1998. He is a professor of theological studies at Hanover College in Indiana

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_According to Professor Cassel, how were most non-roman religions treated within the empire?

a. All other religions were outlawed and the laws were enforced

b. All other religions were outlawed but the laws weren’t enforced

c. They could be practiced in addition to the Roman religious activities

d. They were completely acceptable

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_According to Professor Cassel, what was the Roman government’s main problem with

Christianity?

a. Its political nature for social and political change

b. Its military component

c. Its ritual of animal sacrifice

d. Its beliefs inhibited participating in Roman rites and rituals

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_This passage is evidence of what characteristic of Christianity?

a. Polytheism

b. Monotheism

c. Monasticism

d. Animism