

1 **World History I**

HIST 1210

Elizabeth Dachowski

edachowski@tnstate.edu

2 **Theories, vocabulary, and value judgments**

- Value judgments: loaded vocabulary and progressive models
- Civilization
- Stages of growth
- Classification of social structure
- Historians: splitters and lumpers.

3 **Why Floodplains?**

- Rich soil
- Water for drinking and irrigation
- Diverse ecology
- Need to work together to control environment
- Rivers facilitate trade by boat
-

4 **Spread of Agriculture**Base map: http://www.shadedrelief.com/world/images/world_map.jpg5 **Mesopotamia:****Ecology of Civilization**

- Fertile river valley
- Irrigation
- Environmental damage
 - Mineral build-up (mainly salt) from evaporation and run-off
 - Erosion from logging
 -
 -

6 **Mesopotamia: Evidence of ecological change**

- Archaeology: change of irrigation ditches, field boundaries
- Descriptions of fields turning white
- Records of crops planted

	<u>3500 BCE</u>	<u>2500 BCE</u>	<u>2100 BCE</u>
wheat	50%	15%	2%
barley	50%	85%	(98%)

(wheat can tolerate only 1/2% salt, while barley can tolerate up to 1% salt)

- crop yields:
 - 2400 BCE = 100%
 - 1700 BCE = 35%.

7 **Mesopotamia:****Cities and Empires**

- Development of city states
 - Strong local identity
 - Each city had its own god
 - Surrounding countryside supported city
 - Ruled by kings who had priestly functions
 - Frequent warfare among city states.
-

8 **Mesopotamia**

- Creating Empires
 - A powerful city state conquers neighbors
 - Outside group invades
 - Capital moved, government changed
- States often warred with each other.

9 **Rulers of Mesopotamia**

- Summerians (kings ruling city states)
- Akkadian Empire, c. 2300 BCE
- Babylonian Empire, c. 1700 BCE
- Kassite Empire, c. 1550 BCE
- Assyrian Empire, c. 1300-900 BCE
- Medes/Chaldeans, 612 BCE
- Persians, 539 BCE.

10 **Discussion**

-
- Groups of 3-5
 - Based on the punishments that Hammurabi gave in his code, which crimes does he seem to have thought the most serious?
 - (Be prepared to cite specific laws by number.)
-
- *Sources 2.3*

11 **Discussion**

1. If a man of rank accused another man of rank and brought a charge of murder against him, but has not proven it, his accuser shall be executed.
 16. If a man of rank has harbored in his house either a fugitive male or female slave belonging to the government or to a private citizen and has not brought him forth at the summons of the police, that homeowner shall be executed.
 98. If a man of rank gave money to another man of rank for a partnership, they shall divide equally in the presence of god the profit or loss which was incurred.
 142. If a woman hates her husband so much that she says "You may not have me", her case may be investigated by the city council, and if she is careful and innocent, even though her husband has been going out and treating her poorly, that woman, without incurring any blame at all, may take her dowry and return to her father.
 202. If a man of rank slaps the face of a man of rank who is superior to him, he shall be whipped sixty times with an oxtail whip in public.
 204. If a commoner slaps the face of another commoner, he shall pay ten shekels of silver.
- - 2 Based on the punishments that Hammurabi gave in his code, which crimes does he seem to have thought the most serious?
(Be prepared to cite specific laws by number.)

Sources 2.3

12 **Writing (10 minutes)**

- Was Hammurabi's code a just (=fair) code of laws? Which laws led you to this judgment?

13 **Writing**

1. If a man of rank accused another man of rank and brought a charge of murder against him, but has not proven it, his accuser shall be executed.

- 16. If a man of rank has harbored in his house either a fugitive male or female slave belonging to the government or to a private citizen and has not brought him forth at the summons of the police, that homeowner shall be executed.
 - 98. If a man of rank gave money to another man of rank for a partnership, they shall divide equally in the presence of god the profit or loss which was incurred.
 - 142. If a woman hates her husband so much that she says "You may not have me", her case may be investigated by the city council, and if she is careful and innocent, even though her husband has been going out and treating her poorly, that woman, without incurring any blame at all, may take her dowry and return to her father.
 - 202. If a man of rank slaps the face of a man of rank who is superior to him, he shall be whipped sixty times with an oxtail whip in public.
 - 204. If a commoner slaps the face of another commoner, he shall pay ten shekels of silver.
 -
- 2 Was Hammurabi's code a just code of laws? Which laws led you to this judgment? (Be prepared to cite specific laws by number.)

Sources 2.3