

Name:

Date:

Period:

Hammurabi's Code

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.

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; 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.

16: If any one receive into his house a runaway male or female slave of the court, or of a freedman, and does not bring it to the local magistrate, the master of the house shall be put to death.

21: If any one break a hole into a house in order to steal, he shall be put to death before that hole and be buried.

23: If the robber is not caught, then shall he who was robbed claim under oath the amount of his loss; then shall the community, and . . . on whose ground and territory and in whose domain it was compensate him for the goods stolen.

53: If any one be too lazy to keep his dam in proper condition, and does not so keep it; 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

127: If any one "point the finger" (slander) at a sister of a god or the wife of any one, and can not prove it, this man shall be taken before the judges and his brow shall be marked. (by cutting the skin, or perhaps hair.)

129: If a man's wife be surprised (in flagrante delicto) with another man, both shall be tied and thrown into the water, but the husband may pardon his wife and the king his slaves.

148: If a man take a wife, and she be seized by disease, if he then desire to take a second wife he shall not put away his wife, who has been attacked by disease, but he shall keep her in the house which he has built and support her so long as she lives.

195: If a son strike his father, his hands shall be hewn off.

196: If a man put out the eye of another man (of his equal), his eye shall be put out. (*An eye for an eye*)

197: If he breaks another man's bone, his bone shall be broken.

198: If he put out the eye of a freed man, or break the bone of a freed man, he shall pay one gold mina.

199: If he put out the eye of a man's slave, or break the bone of a man's slave, he shall pay one-half of its value

200: If a man knock out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out. (*A tooth for a tooth*)

202: If any one strike the body of a man higher in rank than he, he shall receive sixty blows with an ox-whip in public.

203: If a free-born man strike the body of another free-born man or equal rank, he shall pay one gold mina.

205: If the slave of a freed man strike the body of a freed man, his ear shall be cut off.

209: If a man strikes a free-born woman so that she lose her unborn child, he shall pay ten shekels for her loss.

224: If a veterinary surgeon perform a serious operation on an ass or an ox, and cure it, the owner shall pay the surgeon one sixth of a shekel as a fee.

225: If he perform a serious operation on an ass or ox, and kill it, he shall pay the owner one fourth of its value.

226: If a barber, without the knowledge of his master, cut the sign of a slave on a slave not to be sold, the hands of this barber shall be cut off.

229: If a builder build a house for some one, and does not construct it properly, and the house which he built fall in and kill its owner, then that builder shall be put to death.

282: If a slave say to his master: "You are not my master," if they convict him his master shall cut off his ear.