

WORDS TO KNOW

CLICK TO REVEAL THE DEFINITIONS

KINGDOM

TREATIES

INVADED

EMPIRE

GRUESOME

AQUEDUCT

An aerial photograph of ancient Mesopotamian ruins, likely in Iraq. The image shows a large, walled city with a grid-like street pattern. In the background, there are palm trees and a body of water. A white text box with a torn edge is overlaid on the center of the image, containing text about Hammurabi. At the bottom of the image, a modern road with a small vehicle is visible, showing the contrast between ancient and modern times.

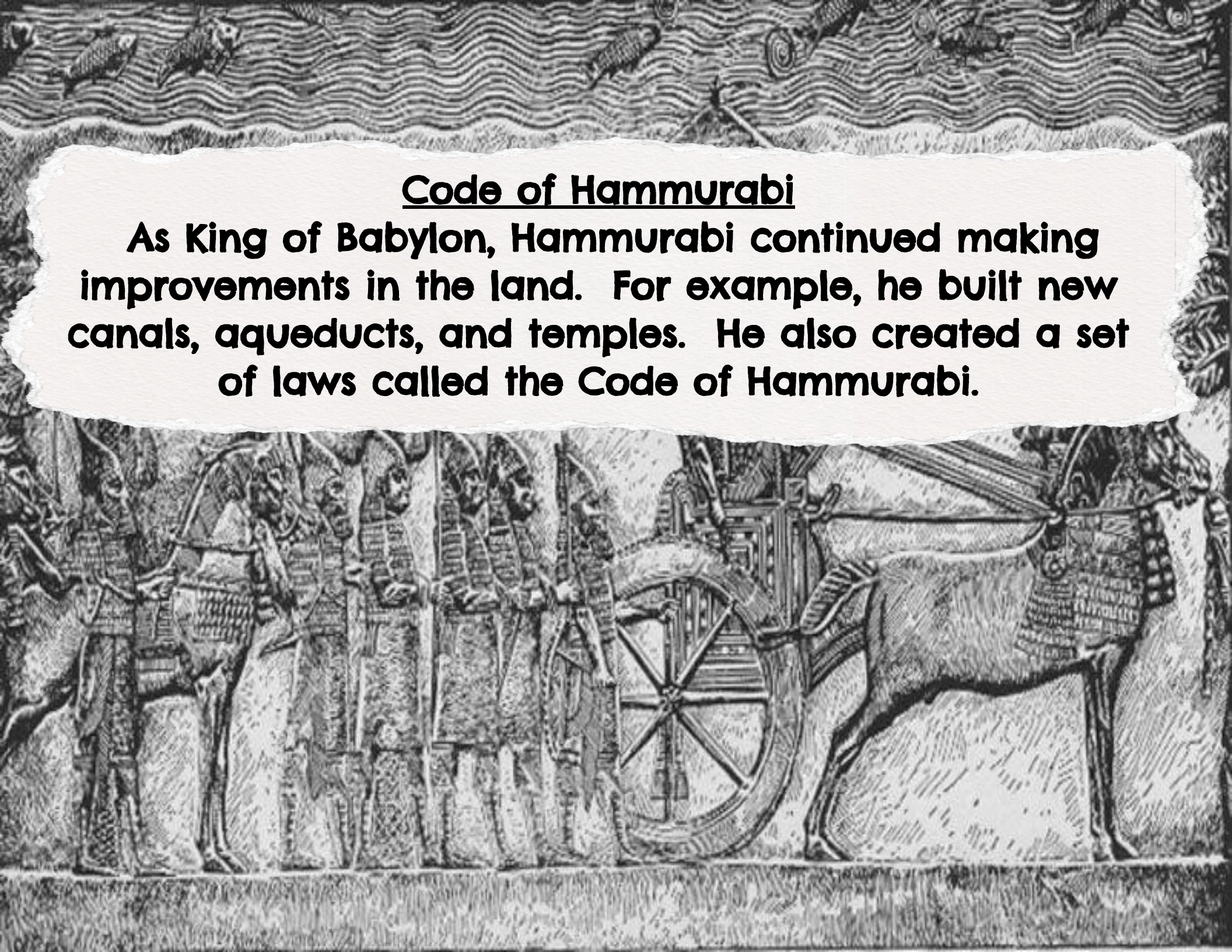
Hammurabi was upset with Larsa for not helping. He invaded Larsa and took over. He then began taking control of more nations. Eventually, Hammurabi ruled all of Mesopotamia. He established the first Babylonian empire and became king of the “4 quarters of the world.”

**Hammurabi became king of the “____
quarters of the world.”**

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

The background of the slide features a detailed black and white illustration. The top portion shows a river with wavy lines representing water, several fish swimming, and a small boat with a person. The bottom portion shows a stone relief carving of a chariot pulled by a horse, with several figures standing behind it. The text is overlaid on a white, torn-edge rectangular box in the center.

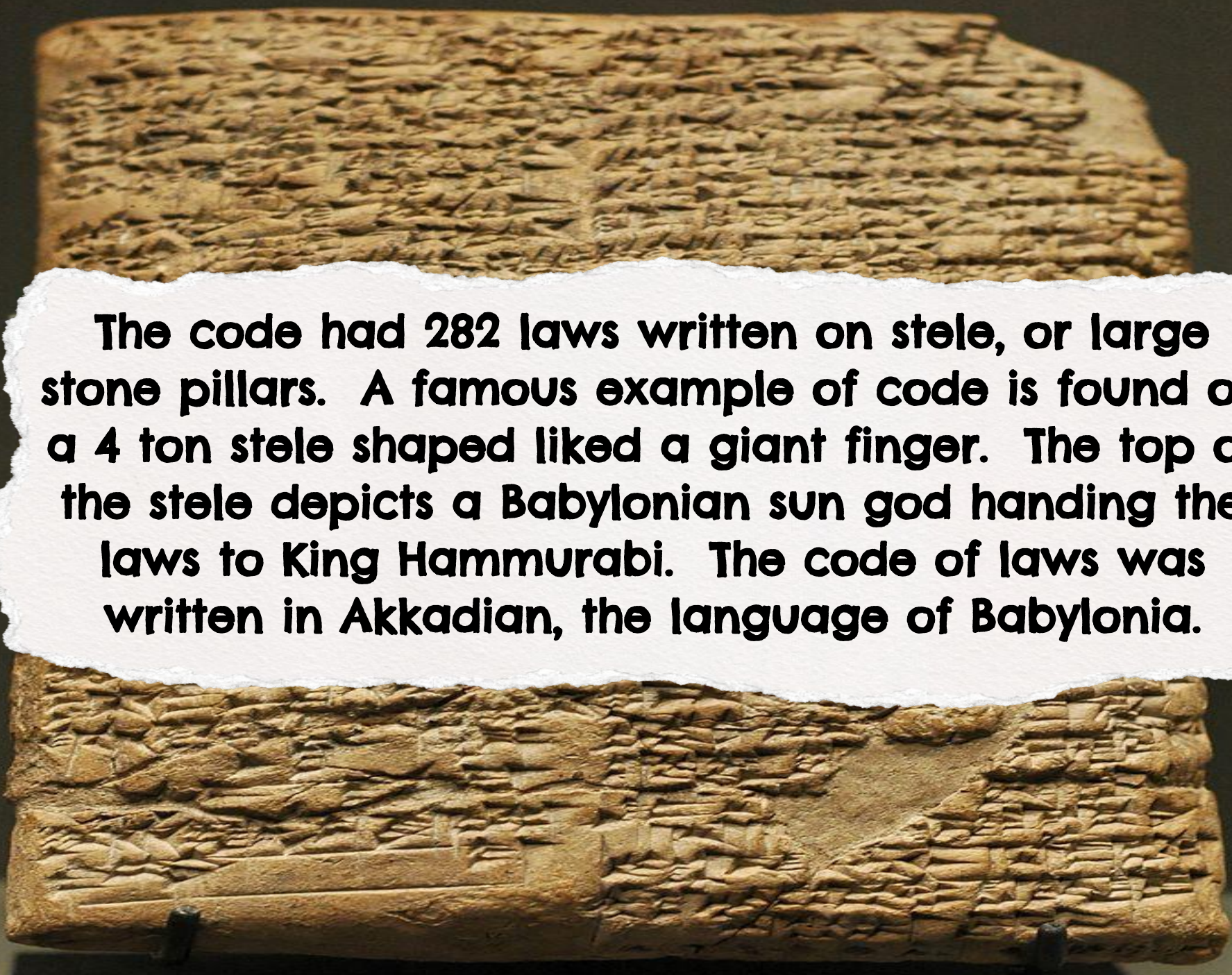
Code of Hammurabi

As King of Babylon, Hammurabi continued making improvements in the land. For example, he built new canals, aqueducts, and temples. He also created a set of laws called the Code of Hammurabi.

**As King of Babylon, Hammurabi
continued making improvements
in the land.**

TRUE

FALSE



The code had 282 laws written on stele, or large stone pillars. A famous example of code is found on a 4 ton stele shaped liked a giant finger. The top of the stele depicts a Babylonian sun god handing the laws to King Hammurabi. The code of laws was written in Akkadian, the language of Babylonia.

The code had ____ laws written on stele, or large stone pillars.

A. 282

B. 382

C. 482