

Mesopotamia – Empire of Babylon

Cornell Notes:

Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irrigation controlled the waters, providing veggies and fruits.• Traded food surpluses for supplies such as weapons, copper, gold, wood, etc.• Farmers grew more food because they learned how to irrigate their land.• Didn't have many natural resources.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They had many social classes• Laws were in favor of upperclassmen• Set different punishments for poor, rich, young, old, male, and female citizens• Laws were "if the punishment fits the crime" sort of deal
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hammurabi had his own military• Hammurabi formed laws called Hammurabi Code. Ruled from 1792-1750 B.C.• Almost constant warfare• Sumerians built the first cities and communication was difficult. The cities became independent and they were very protective of their independence.
Intellectual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hammurabi became leader of the Babylon civilization and created laws, these laws were carved into stone• Babylonians could predict eclipses and solstices• The Babylonian astronomers were excellent at mathematics• The origins of astronomy and astrology date from this time.• Both women and men were able to learn to read and write
Religious	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Followed Hammurabi's Code of Laws• Believed in more than one god• Didn't believe in life after death• Thought people like Hammurabi represented the gods and had relationships with them• Had temples, or ziggurats to honor certain gods
Artistic and Technological Advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First to use the potters wheel to make pottery• Used irrigation system to get water to their crops• Used bronze metals to make weapons and tools• Used looms(an apparatus for making fabric by weaving yarn or thread)to weave cloth

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palaces were decorated with very expensive metals
How the Civilizations Declined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The greek took over Babylon and brought their own cultures and ways to the fertile crescent, the greek had a steady civilization they just wanted to take over more lands • The old customs were forgotten and the gods were abandoned and the old cities were left to decline • Hammurabi's sons took over after he died and babylon began to get weak but after 400 years under their rule the Assyrians took over

Summary:

In conclusion, The Babylon was an empire that ruled for seventy years, in these seventy years, civilizations were created and a government was created. Religion was created as well as economic and social factors. In the end, the Assyrians took over after the ruler of the Babylonian Empire. King Hammurabi's sons ruled the kingdom after their father passed away but, during those years the empire weakened and eventually came to an end. This was the end of The Babylonian Empire. During the same time that the Assyrians were taking over, so did the Greek, and a new civilization begun.

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