**Key Documents in World History – EOC Review**



****

**Hammurabi’s Code**

1. Describe two characteristics of Hammurabi’s Code. "Eye for an eye"---strict punishments. First codified set of laws.
2. Were social classes treated equally in Hammurabi’s Code?

No, stricter punishments for lower classes of society and vice versa.

**Moses and the 10 Commandments**

1. In 1250 BC, Moses went up on Mount Sinai and received God's laws.
2. The 10 Commandments was a covenant agreement between God and the Hebrews.
3. Are any of the 10 Commandments restrictions that are still in place in our modern society? Yes…murder, perjury, theft are all Commandments and laws in our society.
4. Mosaic Law had procedures to be followed as the law was applied and enforced.
5. “Due process” or procedural laws are a key part of the American legal system.

**Justinian’s Code of Laws**

1. Justinian tried to reconquer the Western Empire of Rome. He oversaw the building of *the Hagia Sophia (church)*.
2. He is best remembered for his code of laws called *Justinian's Code.*
3. How many years worth of Roman laws and traditions into one single, uniform book of laws and commentaries? 400
4. How many books were part of Justinian’s Code? 4
5. Describe the Digest. Summarized the opinions of Rome's best judges and used as precedence in determining court cases.
6. Describe the Institutes. Textbook for law students
7. What are natural laws? Laws that we are all born with and entitled to (life, liberty, pursuit of happiness)

**Magna Carta (The Great Charter)**

1. English nobles forced John to sign
2. Gave political rights to nobles and limited the King’s power
3. No taxation without representation.
4. Right to a jury trial.
5. Protection under the law.

**English Bill of Rights**

1. Signed in 1689 by William and Mary of Orange when they were invited to become monarchs of England after the Glorious Revolution and the ousting of James II.
2. No taxation without representation by Parliament. When do we see this in American history? American Revolution
3. Freedom to petition the king. Where is this found in our legal system? 1st Amendment
4. Freedom to bear arms. Which amendment? 2nd Amendment
5. Freedom to elect members of Parliament. What aspect of this freedom is in our governmental system? Democracy…free elections
6. Freedom of speech in Parliament. In the US Bill of Rights, in which amendment do we find this right? 1st Amendment
7. Freedom from cruel and unusual punishments. In the US Bill of Rights, in which amendment do we find this right? 8th Amendment
8. Freedom from fines and forfeitures without trial. What concept is this? Due process

**Declaration of Independence**

1. ![C:\Documents and Settings\jkouba\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\TKR9U8C2\MM900046599[1].gif]() When was the Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the Continental Congress? July 4, 1776
2. Who is the main author of Declaration of Independence? Thomas Jefferson
3. *“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal…”* Which Enlightenment thinker would be happy to see this line? John Locke
4. What are unalienable rights? Natural rights / God-given (life, liberty, ect.)
5. Which Enlightenment thinker would approve of the “consent of the governed” lines in the Declaration? Rousseau, Locke, Smith
6. What do you call this agreement between the people and their government? Popular sovereignty

**United States Constitution**

1. Which Enlightenment thinker introduced the idea of separate branches- executive, legislative, and judicial? Montesquieu

**Bill of Rights**

1. Added 1789 Why was the Bill of Rights added?
2. Freedom of speech, press, and religion. Which Enlightenment thinker? Voltaire
3. No cruel and unusual punishment. Which Enlightenment thinker? Voltaire and Montesquieu

**Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen**

1. Natural rights affirmed: liberty, property, and resistance to oppression.
2. Freedom and equal rights for all men.
3. Free speech and free press.
4. Ended tax exemptions for the nobility.
5. Access to public office based on talent.
6. All citizens may take part in the making of laws.

**Independence in Haiti**

1. 1788 – *The National Assembly* in France published the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen* , declaring all men free and equal.
2. \_\_\_\_Haiti\_\_\_\_\_ - Oct. \_\_\_\_1790\_\_\_\_ – Vincent Oge, a wealthy free man of color demanded the right to vote from the colonial governor who refused.
3. Oge led a rebellion against the governor. It quickly spread.
4. 1791 – 100,000 enslaved African rose in revolt under the leadership of Toussaint L' Overture.
5. A former slave Toussaint rose to become a skilled general and leader
6. A new leader in Haiti arose – Jean-Jacques Dessalines fought for 2 years before successfully expelling the French from the island of Haiti in 1803.
7. In 1804, Dessalines declared the colony of Haiti an independent country.
8. It was the first black colony to free itself from European control.

**Independence in Latin America**

1. 1819-1830 -Simon Bolivar ruled over a republic of Colombia that included the countries of: Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil.
2. After reading the quote, what is Bolivar saying about how the Spanish treat the Creoles living in Latin America? No better than natives
3. When a nation exports more goods than they import creating a *favorable balance of trade*, what is this called? mercantilism

**Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations**

1. What do you think is the key term from this Adam Smith quote?

Invisible hand

**Karl Marx**

*“In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.”*

 Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Communist Manifest0 1848

1. After reading the quote, what type of economic system is Marx referring to?

communism