King of Justice

If 1066 is said to be the most important date in English history, what is the equivalent in another country?”

In this essay, I will be comparing king Hammurabi era and William the conqueror,1066.

The 6th king of Babylon, king Hammurabi (c.1810-c.1750 BCE) was born in c.1810 BCE in Babylon. The son of the 5th king of Babylon, Sin-Muballit who abdicated due to a very serious health problem. He was known as the first major ruler of the Babylon empire and the main leader of the first dynasty.

Hammurabi was known as a leader of peace who was different to his predecessors fought for peace rather than to created destruction and to control. Hammurabi reigned from 42 years (c.1792-c.1750) which was longer than any other Babylonian monarch before him. At his time of rule, the Babylonian empire was at its height in industrial, agriculture, medicine, navigation and understanding of the world etc. The empire rose to recognised by other empires of its time such as the roman empire. Babylon is located 59 miles south of Bagdad, Iraq.

1066 offered a wide range of battels for the kingship of England, mostly known for the battel of hasting. It starts off with the 5th of January, the death of Edward the confessor after 24 years of reign. Harold Godwinson is crowned king of England on the 6th January. By September the 12th, William the conqueror or William the Bastard had already assembled an invasion fleet of around 700 warships.

The most important dates of 1066 is October 14th. This is because the battle of Hastings takes place, with Harold 2nd army and William the conqueror and his invading fleet. William and Harold meet on the battlefield. Harold is defeated and killed. on October 15th, Edgar, member of royal house of Cerdic of Wessex, was elected as king of England but is never crowned. He was forced to submit to the rule of William the conqueror. William moves along the south coast to dover where he builds his fortification in the existing castle at the top

of the cliff. By December 25th 1066, William the conqueror is crowned as king William the first of England in Westminster abbey, London. William was the first Norman king of England, reigning from 1066 until his death on September 9th,1087. William either suffered a fatal injury or became fatally ill. Although William is known for his brutality on the battle field, his victories changed England and granted them prosperity, power and an influence over other countries.

1066 is well known for the brutally and victories won by the Normandy’s and the English. Comparing Hammurabi to William the conqueror is hard as Hammurabi was a peaceful man and that the Babylonian empire in his time was top in knowledge in all aspects worldwide. William was known for his strength, bravery and war tactics. The reason why Hammurabi was not involved in wars is because his father, Sin-Muballit had grown the empires military power.

The reason king Hammurabi’s era of rule is an equivalent to 1066 is that during Hammurabi’s rule, he was able to established 282 stoned laws and rules that where a way of proving innocence of a person and how to punish a criminal, this was called “the code of Hammurabi.”

* For criminals, the punishment and how harsh it was being dependent on the crime committed by the criminal. Usually, if the crime was serious it would be death or disfigurement.
* presumption of innocence suggests that the accused and accuser have the chance to provide evidence of their innocent. This can be based on the listener and the monarch’s opinion on the situation.
* Economic provision was a long lasting effect that Hammurabi left after his death which helped the Babylonian empire prosper in understanding of trading, selling and earning.
* compensation for workers that are effected by natural disasters.
* Slaves duty’s, rights and freedom where included in the code. property and theft terms says if anyone steals the property of a temple, court or a citizen then they are to be killed. Also anyone connected the theft and receive the stolen objector artefact then they are also to be killed.

These are just a hand full of the many codes that Hammurabi established. Hammurabi’s 282 stoned laws were placed in the middle of the city of Babylon so that all the Babylonian people can see the laws.

This was a symbol of Hammurabi’s power. This code of Hammurabi made many of the Babylonian people love their new monarch. Hammurabi’s influence led to many people to be fascinated by his rule and the powerful empire that he controlled.

In conclusion, Hammurabi’s era is and 1066 both demonstrated their monarch’s strength, intelligences and leader capability. This would be the equivalent in Babylonian history.

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