



The History of Law

Plan

- 1. Code of Hammurabi
- 2. Mosaic Law
- 3. Roman Law
- 4. Justinian Code
- 5. The Magna Carta\ Rule of Law
- 6. Revolt vs. King Henry III
- 7. English Bill of Rights
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- 9. Napoleonic Code



Code of Hammurabi (1792-1750 BCE)

- **Created by Hammurabi, king of Babylon;**
- **It is the oldest known set of laws, and contains approximately 282 laws;**
- **The code provides protection for everyone in society, which includes women and slaves;**
- **Laws were organized into sections including military service, slavery and trade;**
- **One of the most well known examples is `An eye for an eye`.**

Importance

- **Creation of Canada's Law**
- **The basis for law of future generations**



Mosaic Law (1240 BCE)

- **Laws that God created for the people of Israel, that were passed through Moses;**
- **Contained 613 laws (365 negative, 248 positive) the moral code, the social code, and the ceremonial code;**
- **Said that Moses received the Ten Commandments from God and are the first part of the Mosaic Law;**
- **Similar to Hammurabi`s Law Code;**
- **Often included sacrifice and harsh punishments.**

Importance



- A big role in both Jewish and Christian religion;
- The Ten Commandments are a part of the Mosaic Law, and is something that is very well known today.



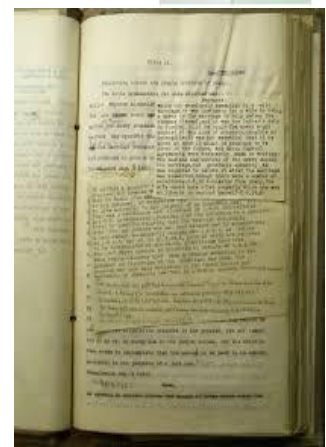
Roman Law (100 CE)

- Had public and private law;
- Concerned with the relationships between people, their legal actions, and their rights;
- Males usually took the role of the lawyer\ legal person;
- Roman Law was the basis for the Napoleonic Code, which is still used today.



Justinian Code (564 CE)

- Created by the emperor of the Byzantine Emperor, Justinian;
- Justinian Code is the code of laws that Emperor Justinian had codified from existing Roman laws by a group of scholars;
- The Code was the existing Roman Laws;
- The Institutes was the introduction to law and the code that was intended for law students;
- Further divided into public (government) and private (individuals) law.



The Magna Carta \ Rule of Law

- King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta by 40 barons;
- Was written to protect the rights and property of the people of England against King John;
- Allowed for the formation of parliament as well as became the basis for citizen`s rights in England;
- Beginning of a constitutional government in England;
- Limited the power of the king as laws needed to be approved by the citizens;
- King could not break his own rule\ law.

THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION