

Laws of manu vs code of hammurabi essay



**ASSIGN
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The Laws of Manu and The Code of Hammurabi were both ascertained papers of two different ancient civilisations. These papers fundamentally told the people of the civilisations what is expected of them and what will go on if they don't follow them. The Laws of Manu were the Torahs made for the people of India while the Code of Hammurabi were the Torahs made for the people of Babylon. Both the Laws of Manu and the Code of Hammurabi concentrated a bulk on the facets of matrimony, household, and Torahs of the land. In my sentiment, The Code of Hammurabi was harsher than The Laws of Manu.

The Code of Hammurabi was for all the people no affair what category they were classified in, even though slaves and adult females were largely treated like belongings in all topographic points at this clip. The Code of Hammurabi was besides made more as what is morally right and to assist keep order in the civilisations ; while the Laws of Manu were made more on the spiritual side and to assure the people ageless life if they followed these Torahs. The Code of Hammurabi gave more of an “ if you don't follow these regulations you will merely die ” tone to it. The Code of Hammurabi was besides consecutive frontward and to the point, while the Laws of Manu gave more item.

In the Laws of Manu they get in more deepness of every facet of people's lives. In chapter two, figure 57, it states, “ excessive feeding is damaging to wellness, to fame, and to bliss in Eden ; it prevents the acquisition of religious virtue, and is abominable among work forces ; one ought, for the grounds, to avoid carefully. ” That's stating people how much they should eat. The Torahs of Manu are fundamentally stating people how to populate

their lives in every facet and if you don't you won't have ageless life. The Torahs besides have different regulations based on what caste the people are categorized into ; the higher the caste. the more privileges.

In Chapter five. figure 32 it states. “ A Brahmana. holding got rid of his organic structure by one of those manners practiced the great sages is exalted in the universe of Brahman. free from sorrow and fright. ” The Torahs promises if you obey these Torahs you will ne'er experience any hurting and merely felicity. It besides put all Brahmanas on a high base and a batch of the Torahs do non use to them. In Chapter 10. figure 103. “ By learning. by giving for. and by accepting gifts from ugly (work forces) Brahmanas (in hurt) commit non sin. for they (are as pure) as fire and H₂O.

The Laws of Manu has more spiritual intent behind it than. the Code of Hammurabi. The Code of Hammurabi was made more to set order in the Babylonian civilisation and it besides is more consecutive forward. Even though it has spiritual grounds and was made by a really spiritual adult male. it was still largely made to maintain order in the civilisation. The Code of Hammurabi even addresses how much things can be bought and sold for. Number 239. “ If a adult male hire a salor. he shall pay him six Gur of maize per year” . another illustration is figure 243. “ As rent of heard cowss he shall pay three Gur of maize to the proprietor.

The Code of Hammurabi besides has more of a retaliation seeking tone to it. Just in figure one is the perfect illustration for people to acquire retaliation. “ If any one enshare another. seting a prohibition upon him. but he can non turn out it. so he that ensured him shall be put to decease. ” Another

illustration of retaliation is figure 218. “ If an physician brand a big scratch with the operating knife. and cut out the oculus. his custodies shall be cut off. ” This papers for the most portion was largely a manner to penalize people or convey justness to the people.

It besides talks about traveling to tribunal and holding instances to warrant state of affairss. for illustration figure five. “ If a justice attempt a instance. make a determination. and present his judgement in authorship ; if subsequently error shall look in his determination. and it be through his ain mistake. so he shall pay 12 times the all right set by him in the instance. and he shall be publically removed from the judge’s bench. and ne’er once more shall be publically removed from the judge’s bench. and ne’er once more shall he sit at that place to render judgement. ” This besides goes to demo that The Hammurabi Code punished anybody from physicians and attorneies. to adult females and slaves. your societal category did non affair.

Surprisingly to me. they both had adult females rights in at that place every bit good. The Laws of Manu gave more freedom to adult females but yet the Code of Hammurabi gave adult females more protection. In figure 130. “ If a adult male violates the married woman of another adult male. who has ne’er known a adult male. and still lives in her father’s house. and sleeps with her and be surprised. this adult male shall be put to decease. but his married woman is inculpable. In the Laws of Manu. chapter eight. figure 364 it states “ He who violates an unwilling inaugural shall immediately endure bodily penalty ; but a adult male who enjoys a willing maiden shall non endure bodily penalty. if his caste be the same as hers.

Not merely does that demo justness for adult females but gave adult females freedom to hold insouciant sex and from the context hints of the Code of Hammurabi. it was frowned upon and non-classy. Women still didn't unrecorded independent in both civilisations. Besides, in both civilisations adult females were under control by a adult male from birth to decease. Before matrimony it is her male parent, during matrimony it is her hubby, and at old age it is her boy (s) . In the Laws of Manu, Chapter nine, figure 14. " Women do non care for beauty, nor is their attending fixed on age ; (believing) . ' (It is adequate that) he is a adult male. ' they give themselves to the handsome and to the ugly.

You can besides state that both societies take matrimony and regard serious. Unlike in this twenty-four hours and clip, the married woman gets nil if divorce is approved. In the Code of Hammurabi figure 141. " If a man's married woman, who lives in his house, wants to go forth it, plunges into debt, attempts to destroy her house, neglects her hubby, and is judicially convicted: if her hubby offer her release, she may travel on her manner, and he gives her nil as a gift of release. If her hubby does non wish to let go of her, and if he takes another married woman, she shall stay as a retainer in her husband's house. In the Laws of Manu it shows that the Indian society did non hold age bounds on matrimony. In chapter nine, figure 94. " A adult male, aged 30 old ages, shall get married a maiden of 12 who pleases him, or a adult male of 24 a girl eight old ages of age ; if (the public presentation of) his responsibilities would (otherwise) be impeded, (he must get married) Oklahoman. " Both papers were made to command people and both were rough compared to what we know and live today. They both

inform us of how life was back so and how clip alterations. Some things are still used in today's societies. like the how adult females should ever stay posh.

In the Laws of Manu it states in chapter nine. figure 13. “ Drinking (spiritous spirits) . tie ining with wicked people. separation from the hubby. joring abroad. sleeping (at unseasonable hours) . and brooding in other men's houses. are the six causes of the ruin of adult females. Besides in the Code of Hammurabi. figure 110. “ If a sister of a God open a tavern. or come in a tap house to imbibe. so shall this adult female be burned to decease. ” Even though they are from different topographic points they still have the same construct and intents.