

<b>FAMOUS DOCUMENT</b>	<b>EXPLAIN WHO WROTE IT AND WHY THE DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT.</b>
<b>1. Code of Hammurabi</b>	<b>Law code created by Hammurabi in Babylon, it is the first written law code, most known for its premise “eye for an eye”</b>
<b>2. Ten Commandments</b>	<b>Laws used in Judaism and Christianity as a set of moral codes of behavior. Thou shall not kill, etc.</b>
<b>3. Twelve Tables</b>	<b>Early code of Roman law. Written in response to the plebeians' protest that the patrician judges were able to discriminate against them with impunity because the principles governing legal disputes were known only orally.</b>
<b>4. Justinian Code</b>	<b>Most comprehensive code of Roman law and the basic document of all modern civil law. Became the ultimate model and inspiration for the legal system of virtually every continental European nation.</b>
<b>5. Magna Carta</b>	<b>The charter of English political and civil liberties granted by King John in June 1215. Contained in the Magna Charta's sixty-three chapters are the seeds of trial by jury, due process, habeas corpus, and equality under the law.</b>
<b>6. Petition of the Right</b>	<b>Was based upon earlier charters and asserted four principles: no taxes may be levied without consent of Parliament; no subject may be imprisoned without cause shown; no soldiers may be quartered upon the citizenry; martial law may not be used in time of peace.</b>
<b>7. English Bill of Rights</b>	<b>1689, Accepted by William III and Mary II, stated that certain acts: Englishmen possessed certain inviolable civil and political rights; that the succession should pass to the heirs of Mary; and that no Roman Catholic could ever be sovereign of England.</b>
<b>8. The Prince</b>	<b>Machiavelli tells the reader, assumed to be a member of the Florentine aristocracy, of the best ways to acquire, maintain, and protect a state. The methods described therein preach war and ruthlessness.</b>
<b>9. Koran</b>	<b>The sacred text of Islam, considered by Muslims to contain the revelations of God to Muhammad.</b>
<b>10. 95 Theses</b>	<b>The Disputation of <u>Martin Luther</u> on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences, known as the 95 Theses, challenged the teachings of the <u>Roman Catholic Church</u> on the nature of <u>penance</u>, the authority of the <u>pope</u> and the usefulness of <u>indulgences</u>. They sparked a <u>theological</u> debate that would result in the birth of the Protestant religion.</b>

<p><b>11. The Treaty of Versailles</b></p>	<p>The agreement negotiated during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 that ended World War I and imposed disarmament, reparations, and territorial changes on the defeated Germany. The treaty also established the League of Nations, an international organization dedicated to resolving world conflicts peacefully.</p>
<p><b>12. The Analects</b></p>	<p>The Analects of Confucius are a record of the words and acts of the central Chinese thinker Confucius and his disciples, as well as the discussions they held. The Analects is the representative work of Confucianism and continues to have a huge influence on Chinese and East Asian thought and values today.</p>
<p><b>13. The Communist Manifesto</b></p>	<p>The Manifesto suggested a course of action for a proletarian revolution to overthrow capitalism and, eventually, to bring about a classless society. This was most spectacularly attempted in Russia by Vladimir Lenin in the early twentieth century.</p>
<p><b>14. The Wealth of Nations</b></p>	<p>Adam Smith's book that bashes mercantilism and government involvement in business, in favor of Laissez-Faire economics, the free market, competition and capitalism.</p>