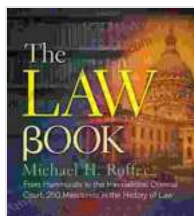


From Hammurabi to the International Criminal Court: 250 Milestones in the History of Law and Justice



The Law Book: From Hammurabi to the International Criminal Court, 250 Milestones in the History of Law (Sterling Milestones) by Michael H. Roffer

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

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Law and justice have been essential to human civilization for thousands of years. From the earliest codes of law to the modern international court system, humans have constantly sought to establish rules and institutions to govern their societies and ensure fairness and order.

This article presents a timeline of 250 milestones in the history of law and justice, from the ancient world to the present day. These milestones represent some of the most significant developments in the evolution of law and have had a profound impact on societies around the world.

Ancient Civilizations

- **c. 2100 BCE:** Hammurabi's Code, one of the earliest known written codes of law, is created in Mesopotamia.
- **c. 1750 BCE:** The Code of Ur-Nammu, another early Mesopotamian code of law, is created.
- **c. 1200 BCE:** The Ten Commandments, a fundamental set of religious and moral laws, are given to Moses according to the Hebrew Bible.
- **c. 600 BCE:** Draco, an Athenian lawgiver, creates a harsh code of laws that is known for its severity.
- **c. 500 BCE:** The Roman Republic is founded, and its legal system, based on the Twelve Tables, begins to develop.

Middle Ages

- **c. 530 CE:** The Justinian Code, a compilation of Roman law that becomes the basis for legal systems throughout Europe, is created.
- **c. 1100 CE:** The Magna Carta, an English charter that limits the power of the king and establishes the right to a fair trial, is signed.
- **c. 1200 CE:** The Islamic Golden Age sees the development of Islamic jurisprudence, which is based on the Quran and the teachings of Muhammad.
- **c. 1300 CE:** The University of Bologna in Italy becomes a center of legal scholarship, and its graduates help to spread Roman law throughout Europe.
- **c. 1400 CE:** The common law system, based on judicial precedent, begins to develop in England.

Early Modern Era

- **c. 1500 CE:** The Renaissance sees a renewed interest in Roman law and the development of natural law theories.
- **c. 1600 CE:** The Protestant Reformation challenges the authority of the Catholic Church and leads to the development of new legal ideas.
- **c. 1700 CE:** The Enlightenment emphasizes the importance of reason and individual rights, which influences legal thinking.
- **c. 1800 CE:** The American Revolution and the French Revolution lead to the creation of new legal systems based on the principles of democracy and equality.
- **c. 1900 CE:** The Industrial Revolution transforms societies and leads to the development of new laws to regulate the economy and protect workers.

Modern Era

- **c. 1950 CE:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is adopted by the United Nations and becomes the basis for international human rights law.
- **c. 1960 CE:** The civil rights movement in the United States leads to the passage of laws that outlaw discrimination and promote equality.
- **c. 1970 CE:** The environmental movement leads to the development of environmental laws to protect the planet.
- **c. 1980 CE:** The International Criminal Court is established to prosecute individuals for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

- **c. 1990 CE:** The fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War lead to the spread of democratic and human rights ideals around the world.

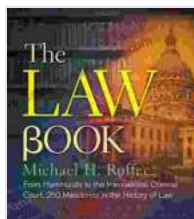
21st Century

- **c. 2000 CE:** The United Nations Millennium Development Goals are adopted, and they include goals related to access to justice and the rule of law.
- **c. 2010 CE:** The Arab Spring uprisings lead to demands for democratic reforms and the rule of law in the Middle East and North Africa.
- **c. 2020 CE:** The COVID-19 pandemic has a major impact on the legal system and raises questions about the role of law in responding to a global crisis.
- **c. 2030 CE:** The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are adopted, and they include goals related to access to justice, the rule of law, and human rights.
- **c. 2040 CE:** The world faces new challenges, such as climate change and artificial intelligence, which require new legal solutions.

The history of law and justice is a long and complex one. From the earliest codes of law to the modern international court system, humans have constantly sought to establish rules and institutions to govern their societies and ensure fairness and order.

The milestones presented in this article represent some of the most significant developments in the evolution of law and have had a profound impact on societies around the world. As we move into the future, we can

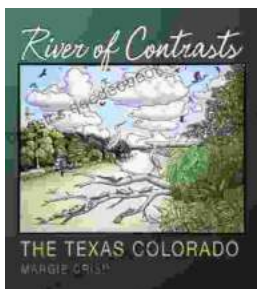
expect law and justice to continue to play a vital role in shaping our societies and ensuring the well-being of all.



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