

THE PUNIC WARS

264-146 BCE

In the north of Africa, another great city was flourishing at the time of the Roman Republic. **Carthage** had colonies all over the Mediterranean, and using its fleet of warships, it traded deep into Africa and even as far as Britain. Whenever the Carthaginians came across Roman boats, they rammed and sank them.

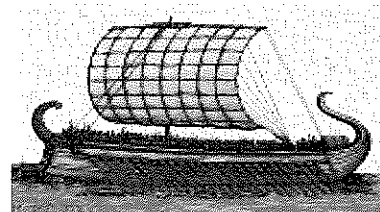
In 264 BCE war broke out between Carthage and Rome on the Island of Sicily. Although it began over a fairly petty incident, it was the first in a series of wars that propelled Rome into a position of great power. The Carthaginians occupied a small trading post on Sicily. The Romans attacked and drove them out, which enraged the rulers of Carthage. A war at sea began between Rome and Carthage, and the Romans had to build ships quickly to match the might of the Carthaginian fleet. The Roman boats had sharp spikes in front that were let down before ramming. In 241 BCE, the Romans won the first war; they invaded Carthaginian colonies in Corsica and Sardinia and won as well.

However...it was not to remain peaceful. In 218 BCE a second war broke out, this time involving the famous Carthaginian General, **HANNIBAL**. Hannibal, 26, led his troops from Spain over the Alps to Italy. He had , 35,000-40,000 troops and 37 elephants when he arrived in northern Italy. Hannibal was able to bring his troops across the Mediterranean and arrive in Spain crossing the **Alps Mountains**, which even today is considered to be an amazing feat.

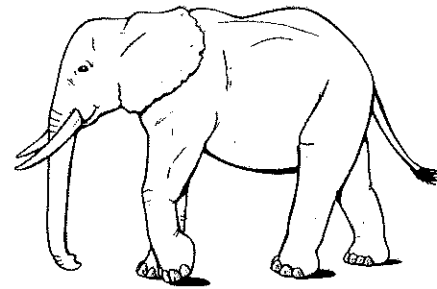
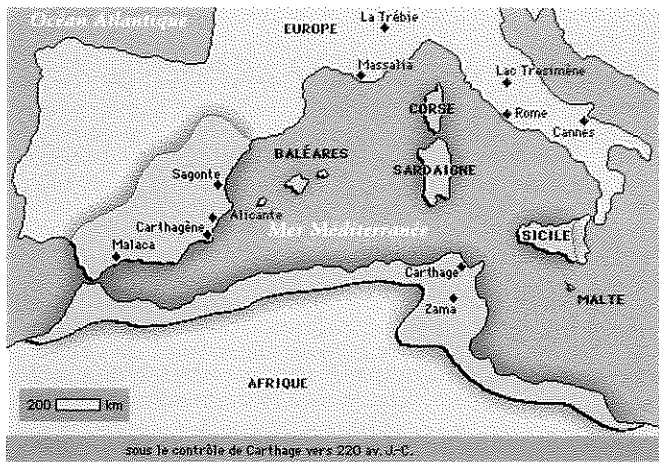


Romans, using **guerrilla tactics**, eventually changed the tides, and drove Hannibal and the Carthaginians out of Italy. The final Roman victory came in the battle of Zama and Carthage. Hannibal took his troops back to Carthage when the Romans had attacked under the Roman General **Scipio** in 202 BCE. In Tunisia, the Romans defeated the Carthaginians who paid a heavy toll to Rome. They had to:

- Obligated to pay huge war reparations
- Forfeit their commercial empire
- Dismantle their once powerful navy



Carthage was not happy about the Roman victory. Within 50 years, they were once again on the rise and ready to seek revenge against Rome. The third and final Punic War began in 149 BCE when a neighbouring kingdom in North Africa, who were afraid of the Carthaginians, appealed to Rome for help. The Romans invaded Carthage and did not stop until the city was completely destroyed. Some stories say that the Romans even sowed the fields of Carthage with salt, making them useless for agriculture. The 50,000 survivors in Carthage that were left in the city were then captured and sold as slaves by the Romans.



As for Hannibal, the General, (not this guy), went into exile and lived the rest of his life again by any Roman.



after Carthage was defeated, he as a hunted man never to be seen

ASSIGNMENT: /16 Marks

Read the handout on Hannibal and The Civil Wars. Summarize the key points of each article in a paragraph and in your own words. Explain why each was important and significant to Rome.

Total: /8 Marks

THEN...read p.174 in your textbook "Eastern Expansion & its Consequences"
- take point form notes and answer q. #1 and #2 on bottom of page.

Total: /8 Marks

Due: _____