### EXAMPLES OF CARTHEGINIAN POWER PRIOR TO THE PUNIC WARS
- Carthage was a highly advanced city with a large population.
- Carthage’s naval port was the most advanced in the world and allowed them to dock over two hundred ships at once.
- Carthage itself had an advanced plumbing system with high rise apartments.
- Carthage had the best defended city in the Mediterranean, with a triple system of defensive walls.
- Population of Carthage reached as high as 500,000 people.
- Prior to the Punic Wars, Carthage controlled islands in the Mediterranean Sea, including most of Sicily making it able to control trade throughout the Med. Sea.

### EXAMPLES OF ROMAN REPUBLIC POWER PRIOR TO THE PUNIC WARS
- Controlled all of the Italian peninsula by 275 B.C.
- Conquered territories owed Rome annual taxes and men for the military when Rome went to war.
- Rome allowed conquered territories to govern themselves.
  - One can infer that conquered peoples would have been more willing to fight for Rome because of their leniency.
- Rome’s military was advanced and very difficult to defeat.

### CAUSES OF THE FIRST PUNIC WAR
- Hostilities began in Sicily in the 280’s B.C.
- Carthage entered an unoccupied area of Sicily.
- Sicily was a strategic location in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea.
- Rome feared a Carthaginian stronghold close to Italy.
- Rome sent military force into Sicily.
- Rome and Carthage failed to negotiate a truce leading to hostilities between the two.
- Both sides thought they would win a quick war.

### EVENTS DURING THE FIRST PUNIC WAR
**264-241 B.C.**
- Carthage had a defensive strategy.
  - Carthage went after Roman allies.
  - Carthage relied on its navy.
  - Not aggressive towards seizing momentum.
- Rome had an aggressive strategy.
  - Rome was constantly attacking.
  - Rome suffered heavy naval losses throughout.
  - Rome continued to rebuild its nave and resupply its numbers of soldiers.
- Majority of the war was fought around Sicily, both on land and on sea.
- Both sides suffered heavy losses of life and experienced victories.
- Wealthy land owners who favored peace came to power in Carthage.
- Rome eventually won the war because Carthage couldn’t adapt to Rome’s aggressive strategy and superior numbers.

### EFFECTS OF THE FIRST PUNIC WAR
- Carthage surrendered Sicily and surrounding islands to Rome.
- Carthage paid a huge indemnity (fine) to Rome (equivalent to 100 tons of silver).
- Carthage returned all Roman prisoners.
- Rome now controlled wealthy overseas territories. (Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia)
- Carthage was left economically bankrupt.
- Rome and Carthage were now bitter enemies.
### Causes of the Second Punic War
- Carthaginian General, Hannibal, lays siege to city of Saguntum.
  - Saguntum had a long standing friendship with Rome
- Rome demands that he leave.
- Hannibal refuses Roman demands.
- Both sides prepare for war.
- Rome wants to use superior navy to attack Carthage homeland.
- Hannibal wants to use superior land force to attack Italy by marching through the Alps mountains and invade the Roman Republic.

### Events During the Second Punic War 218-201 B.C.
- 218 B.C., Hannibal's army reaches northern Italy
  - Hannibal lost 1/3 of his men and most of his elephants but arrives with an army of 38,000 men, 8,000 cavalry, 37 war elephants
  - Rome is forced to abandon naval campaign
- Battle of Trebia
  - Carthage victory; 30,000 Romans killed/captured
- Battle of Lake Trasimene
  - Carthage victory; 40,000 Romans killed/captured
- Rome elects Fabius Maximus as dictator
- Hannibal marches through Italy destroying over 400 towns and capturing several large cities
- Battle of Cannae
  - Carthage victory; 70,000 Romans killed. One of the worst defeats in Roman history
  - Roman cities revolt Roman rule
- In the first 20 months, Hannibal and his army kill 175,000 Roman/Italian soldiers
- Rome begins to conquer back revolted cities
- Rome used superior population to continue the war effort
- 204 B.C., Roman General, Scipio Africanus invades Northern Africa
  - This forces Hannibal home
- Battle of Zama
  - Roman victory; 20,000 Carthaginians killed
- Carthage sues for peace
  - 2nd Punic War comes to an end

### Effects of the Second Punic War
- Carthage agrees to surrender all territory outside of Africa
- Carthage agrees only to wage war with Roman permission
- Carthage pays 10,000 talents over 50 years (equivalent of 3300 tons of silver)
- Carthaginian empire is broken
- Rome stands as most powerful state in western Mediterranean

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### Causes of the Third Punic War

### Events During the Third Punic War

### Effects of the Third Punic War