

### EXAMPLES OF CARthaginian 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 navy 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
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

### CAUSES OF THE THIRD PUNIC WAR

### EVENTS DURING THE THIRD PUNIC WAR

### EFFECTS OF THE THIRD PUNIC WAR