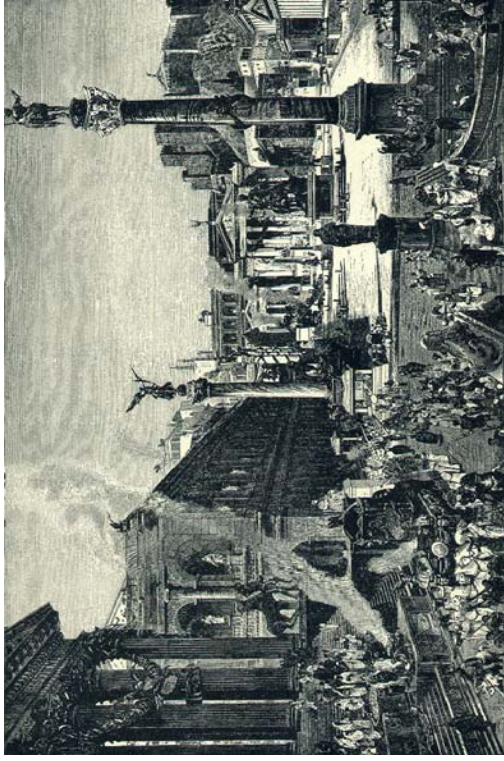
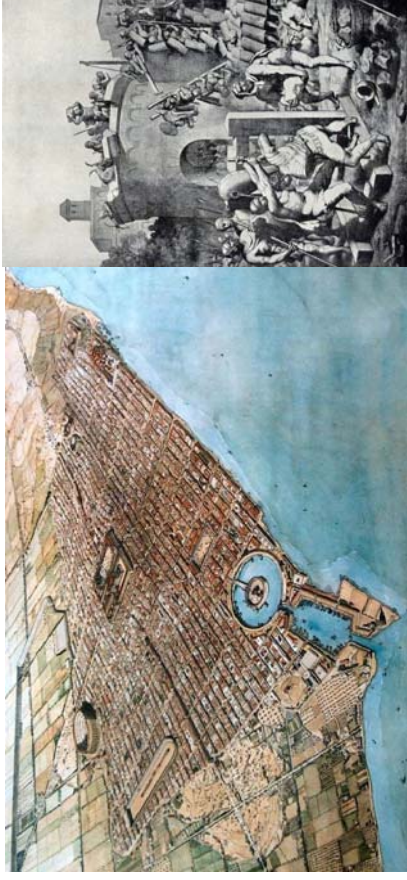


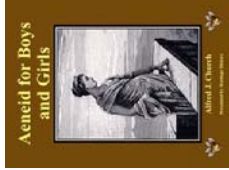
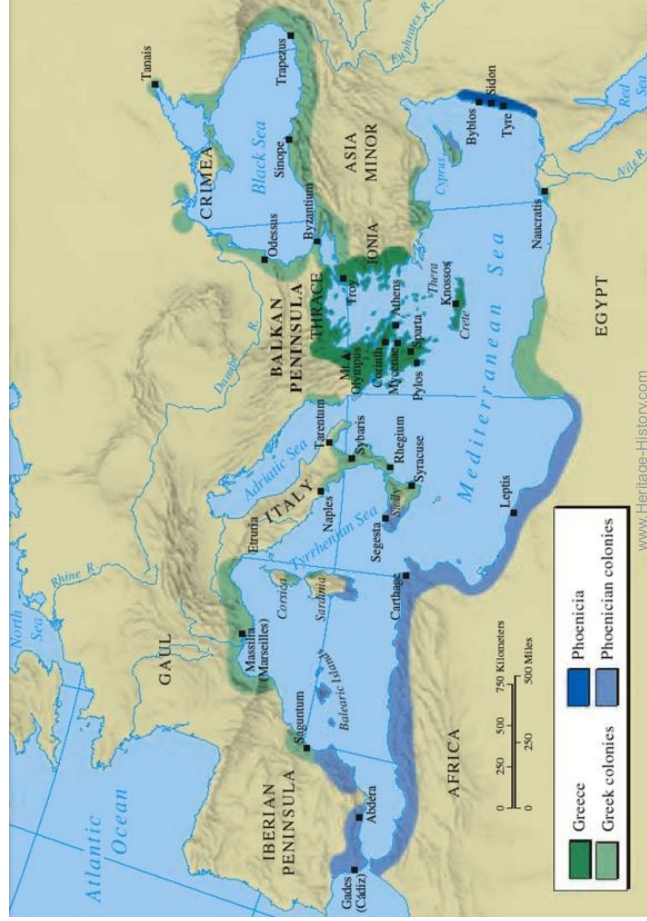
STA Coop – Spring 2016 Ancient Rome – Punic Wars



History of Carthage



- Founded 800 B.C. as a **Phoenician** colony of Tyre. Tyre was conquered by Persians (600 BC), then Greeks (330 BC).
- Main capital after destruction of Tyre in 332 B.C. (by Alexander)
- Razed to the ground by Rome in 146 B.C.



Legend of Dido and Aeneas

- Carthage founded by Dido, a queen who fled Tyre
- Fell in love with Aeneas when he fled to Carthage after the fall of Troy
- Aeneas left Dido to found his own kingdom in Italy
- Dido built a fire to burn all that reminded her of Aeneas
- Dido swore eternal enmity between their cities and threw herself on the sword of Aeneas



AENEAS TELLS DIDO STORY OF THE TROJAN WARS



DIDO KILLS HERSELF AFTER AENEAS LEAVES FOR ROME

History of Carthage

- **Phoenicians** were related to **Caanites and Jews**.
- Worshiped **Moloch, Baal, and Melcart**. Practiced human sacrifice.
- Very intelligent race: **invented alphabet**, expert navigators, ship-builders, map-makers, craftsmen.
- Nation of merchants.
- **From 1500-500 B.C. Carthage dominated Mediterranean trade.**



History of Carthage



- Army staffed by **mercenaries, hired soldiers**, not citizens.
- At war with Greek merchant colonies 600-300 B.C. , especially Sicily, but no lasting victories.
- Carthage controlled coastal Africa & Spain. Traded silver, gold, lead, dye, jewelry, glass, bedding, cloth and wild animals.

Carthage vs. Rome

- Carthage was the most substantial enemy that Rome ever faced. During three wars with Carthage, over a 120 year period, Rome lost 500,000 men.
- Carthage dominated coastal cities in Africa and Spain. At first their influence was achieved by rents and bribes rather than military conquest.
- Carthaginian generals married into the ruling classes and became leaders of Libya, Numidea, and Hispania.
- Between 400 and 300 BC, Carthage came to dominate Western Mediterranean. Two famous harbors built for military and commercial usage.
- Rome was not threatened by Carthage until it came to control southern Italy by prevailing in the Pyrrhic wars (274 B.C.). First Punic war broke out ten years later.

Punic Wars

- First Punic War (264-241 B.C.)
 - Without a navy, Rome builds a fleet and attacks the strongest naval power in the Mediterranean anyway. No clear winner after 20 years.
- Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.)
 - Hannibal crosses Alps and attacks Italy; driven out of Roman territory after 15 years when Rome attacks Carthage.
- Third Punic War (149-146 B.C.)
 - Rome provokes a conflict with Carthage, then orders their surrender and destroys their city



NAVAL BATTLES IN FIRST WAR



ELEPHANTS CROSSING ALPS



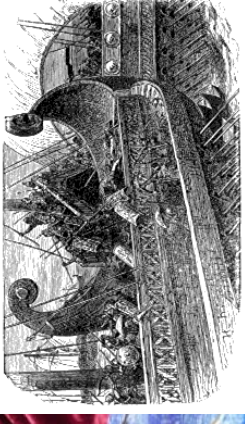
DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE

First Punic War

- 1st Punic war 10 years after Rome conquered South Italy.
- Rome had no ships, no sailors, no experience, and was poor compared to Carthage. **Fought anyway.**
- Found wrecked war ship; **made 270 copies in one year.**
- When entire fleet was destroyed, **Rome built a new one.**



First Punic War



- Rome's secret weapon was a plank which allowed them to board Carthage ships and fight man-to-man.
- Few gains were made by either side during 1st war.
- Rome finally defeated Carthage because:
 - **Determination**—refusal to give up when going got rough.
 - **Inventiveness**—quickly adapted to new techniques.
 - **Control of allies**—Allies did not desert when going got rough.
 - **Carthage allies and mercenaries revolted, forcing their surrender.**

Heroes of the First Punic War

- Regulus—Victorious Roman General captured at the Battle of Tunis who advised Romans to refuse peace with Carthage.
- Hamilcar Barca—Carthaginian commander in Sicily who opposed Rome, built Carthaginian empire in Spain after PW1
- Xanthippus—Carthaginian General who defeated the Romans at the Battle of Tunis and captured Regulus



HAMILCAR BARCA IN SPAIN



REGULUS RETURNS TO HIS CAPTORS



REGULUS IN ROME

Second Punic War—Beginning

- Second Punic War started by Hannibal, not Carthage.
 - Carthage leaders wanted to avoid war, but supported Hannibal.
- Hannibal attacked Saguntum, a Roman ally in Spain.
 - Residents burned and threw themselves into the fire.
- Hannibal's army in Spain was half Spaniards, half Libyans



FABIUS OFFERS CARTHAGE WAR OR PEACE

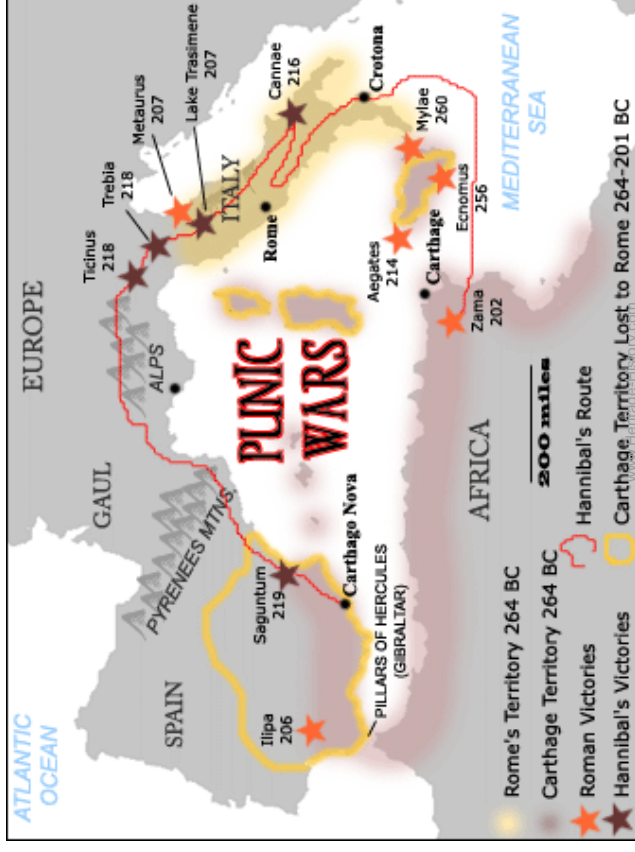


SAGUNTUM WOMEN THROW THEMSELVES INTO THE INFERNO

Second Punic War—Timeline

- 219-216 Early Battles—Hannibal everywhere victorious
 - 219 Hannibal besieges **Saguntum**, a Roman ally, off the coast of Spain.
 - 218 Crosses Alps, meets a Roman army at the **Battle of Trebia River**.
 - 217 Roman legion is ambushed, Consul killed at **Lake Trasimene**.
 - 216 Low point: Romans suffer crushing defeat at **Cannae**.
- 215-207 Stalemate—Hannibal cannot prevail, or be defeated
 - 212 Death of Archimedes at the **Siege of Syracuse**.
 - 212 Rome besieges Hannibal's stronghold at **Capua** to no avail.
 - 207 Hasdrubal Barca killed at the **Battle of Metaurus River**.
- 209-202 Conflict moved to Carthage territory
 - 209 '**New Carthage**' in Spain taken by Scipio Africanus
 - 206 Last Carthage stronghold in Spain taken by Rome.
 - 202 Carthage decisively defeated at the **Battle of Zama**.

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Feats of Hannibal



FROM LEFT: CROSSING THE ALPS, BATTLE OF CANNAE, CROSSING THE RHONE



SCIPIO AFRICANUS HOLDING COURT AT NEW CARTHAGE



ROMAN SOLDIERS FLEE IN DISARRAY AT CANNAE

Second Punic War

- Hannibal crossed Alps because so he could attack Rome from north with Gaul allies.
- Hannibal lured aggressive Roman generals into traps.
- Cannae worst defeat in Roman history. **Over 50,000 Romans killed.**
- Hannibal did not march on Rome after Cannae, but retired to Capua.

Second Punic War

- Fabius Cunctator harassed Hannibal, refused to meet in direct battle, waited for allies to desert.
- Tide of War turned when Rome attacked Carthage in Spain, Africa.
- Romans defeated reinforcements coming over Alps, threw brother's head into Hannibal's camp.



HANNIBAL ESCAPES A TRAP BY LIGHTING OXEN HORNS AFIRE



ANOTHER LEGION DESTROYED.

Heroes of Second Punic War

- Hannibal— Carthaginian general who nearly conquered Rome.
- Scipio Africanus— Young Roman consul who defeated Carthage first in Sicily, then in Spain, and finally in Africa
- Fabius Cunctator — Roman Consul who counseled patience and caution rather than risky conflicts with Hannibal.



FABIUS WARNS CARTHAGE



HANNIBAL CROSSES ALPS

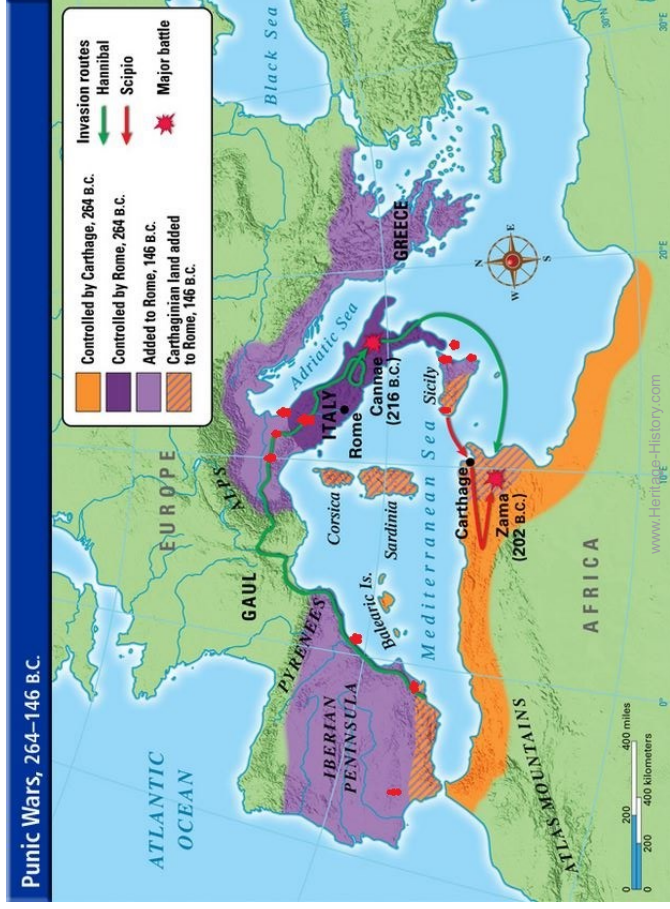


SCIPIO RULES IN SPAIN



Siege of Syracuse (214-212 B.C.)

Death of Archimedes



Carthago Delenda Est!

- Carthage recovered quickly, soon was richer than ever.
- Rome decided to destroy Carthage even though it wasn't a direct threat. It took four years to reduce city.



C

HANNO'S WIFE HURLS HERSELF INTO THE FLAME SCIPPIO PONDERS THE DESTRUCTION. CARTHAGE IS DESTROYED.



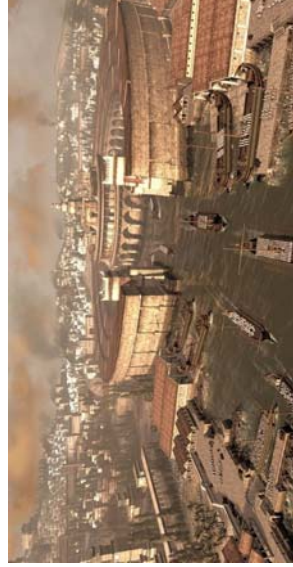
Carthage was not Missed

- Carthage was the original "Vampire Squid".
- *Throughout Africa Carthage was never named without a curse . . . That city, that Carthage, fed like a vulture upon the land . . . The Carthaginian customs were barbarous in the extreme. When a battle had been won they sacrificed their handsomest prisoners to the gods; when a battle had been lost the children of their noblest families were cast into the furnace . . . They were a people false and sweet-worded, effeminate and cruel, tyrannical and servile, devout and licentious, merciless in triumph, faint-hearted in danger, divinely heroic in despair.*

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Carthage after Punic Wars

- Around 5 A.D., Carthage was rebuilt by Caesar Augustus as a Roman Imperial city.
- By 150 AD, Carthage was a prosperous imperial city and became a center of Christianity; home to **Tertullian** and **Augustine**.
- In 439 AD Carthage sacked by Vandals but was later reconquered by the Byzantine empire.
- In 697 AD Carthage fell to the Muslims. The ruins of Carthage are near the city of Tunis in North Africa.

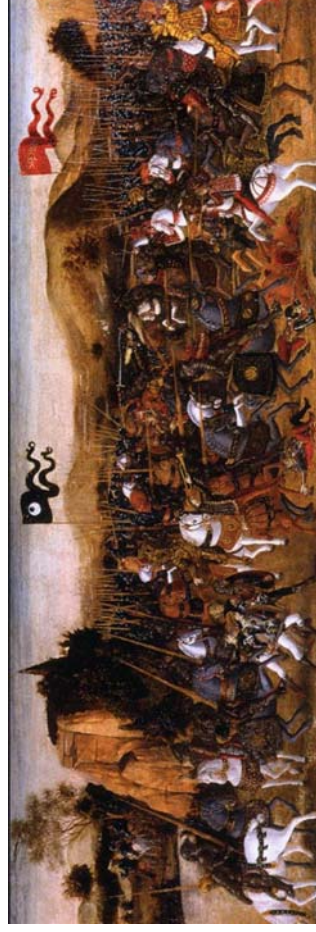


CARTHAGE GREW INTO A THRIVING IMPERIAL CITY. FAMOUS HARBORS WERE REBUILT



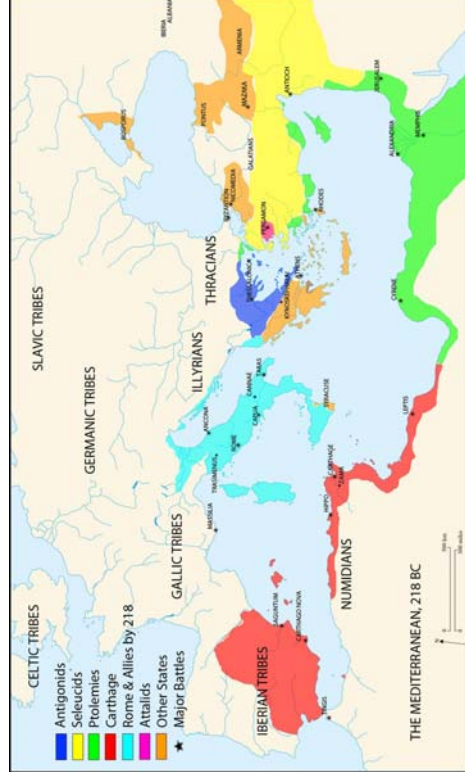
AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO LIVED NEAR CARTHAGE

Macedonian Wars



- After 2nd Punic War, Rome conquered Greece, Macedonia.
- Eastern Mediterranean **divided between feuding dynasties**; unable to resist better disciplined, united Romans.
- Pressures of Punic war created conditions favoring expansion. Rome **needed tribute and slaves** to rebuild.
- Romans respected Greek culture and adopted **achievements** (literacy, philosophy) as well as **vices** (luxury, dissipation).

Before 2nd Punic War



Macedonian Wars

- During the 50 years between the second and third Punic Wars (202-149 B.C.), Rome fought many battles in the east and gained much territory. These conflicts were called the **Macedonian Wars**.
- The Eastern Mediterranean at this time was divided into feuding empires, controlled by the families of the Generals who had carved up Alexander's Empire. They were constantly at war and the control of Greece and Asia Minor changed hands many times.
- The **First Macedonian War** took place during the **Second Punic War** because the Macedonian King allied himself with Carthage. The original intent was not to acquire more territory, but only to remove a threat.
- The pressures of the Second Punic War created conditions in Rome that favored imperial expansion. There was a great demand for slaves; much of Italy was in ruins, and the idea of deriving an income from tributes was attractive. Many of the Greek cities were very wealthy but had not been self-governing for over 100 years.
- Still, when Rome embarked on the **Second Macedonian War**, its intention was only to break Macedonia's power. After defeating Philip at **Thessaly** in 196 B.C., Rome declared all of the Greek cities "free", who had been under the Macedonian yoke. Realistically, however, due to pressure from Rome as well as Greek infighting, the Greek cities states effectively changed one master for another.
- Many Romans had a great respect for the Greek civilization and willingly adopted both the great cultural achievements of the Greeks (education, philosophy, science, literature) and also many of their vices (dissipation, luxury, moral decline).
- The decisive battle of the **Third Macedonian War** was fought at **Pidna** in 168 B.C. Although Rome still did not overtly seize territory, it tightened its rule of the subject states, engaged in considerable looting, and extracted high tributes.



Destruction of Corinth

- Final humiliation of Greece was **destruction of Corinth** in 146 B.C.
- Like Carthage, Corinth was commercial center.
- After destruction of Carthage and Corinth Rome had **monopoly on trade** and commerce.

