

AR:3– Punic Wars— Q/A

Answer at least 20 of 24 questions using Study notes, Fiat Lux, Internet or ANY available resource. Students can skip up to four questions, or do all 24 for extra credit.

- 1) This five-tiered Carthaginian ship washed up on the shore of Italy and was used as a model for Rome's first navy.
- 2) The Romans added this clawed boarding plank to their ships so they could easily board Carthaginian ships when they got within range.
- 3) When they needed the favor of their God Moloch, the Carthaginians would sacrifice this to appease him.
- 4) The Battle of Econmus was largest naval battle of this war, and was a great victory for Rome's newly created fleet.
- 5) After a Roman army, under Regulus, landed in Africa and laid waste to their country, the Carthaginians sent for soldiers from this nation to help them resist Rome.
- 6) This consul led the Romans to victories against Carthage at both land and sea before being taken prisoner at the Battle of Tunis.
- 7) This man, the father of Hannibal, took his son to war when the boy was nine years old
- 8) Hamilcar was the Carthaginian commander of this territory and sought to expand Carthaginian control of the region.
- 9) When Hannibal's army descended from their trek over the Alps, they were in this region of Italy.
- 10) Soon after Hannibal crossed the Alps and reached the Po River valley, he allied himself with this long time enemy of Rome.
- 11) This was the first major battle Hannibal fought in Roman territory after crossing the Alps. It was a resounding defeat for the Romans, who lost over 20,000 men.

- 12)** Hannibal won this great victory over the Romans by laying an ambush along a narrow road between a lake and a mountain.
- 13)** Quintus Fabius, elected dictator twice during the Second Punic War, was given this nickname to reflect his strategy when dealing with Hannibal.
- 14)** At this battle Hannibal used his superior cavalry and a clever stratagem to route the Romans, who lost over 50,000 men, the worst defeat in their history.
- 15)** This Roman consul, a patrician who opposed risking a pitched battle with Hannibal, was killed at the battle of Cannae
- 16)** Immediately after annihilating the Roman army at Cannae, Hannibal gathered his forces and did this.
- 17)** When Scipio proposed raising an army and sending it to Africa, many senators opposed him for this reason.
- 18)** This Numidian king first allied with Rome against Carthage in Spain, and later became Rome's most important ally in Africa.
- 19)** This was the final battle of the Second Punic War, fought in Africa between Scipio Africanus and Hannibal Barca.
- 20)** Upon seeing that his army was decimated and the Battle of Zama was lost, Hannibal did this
- 21)** This hero of the Second Punic war defeated Carthage by leading Roman armies to attack Carthaginian territories instead of battling Hannibal in Italy.
- 22)** This Roman leader ended every speech by saying "Carthago delenda est" (Carthage must be destroyed).
- 23)** This Greek city, one of the wealthiest trading centers of the east, was destroyed by a Roman army in 146 B.C. as a result of a Greek rebellion against Roman domination.
- 24)** In this year Rome conquered and razed the two great merchant cities of Carthage and Corinth, leaving Rome the undisputed ruler of Mediterranean commerce.