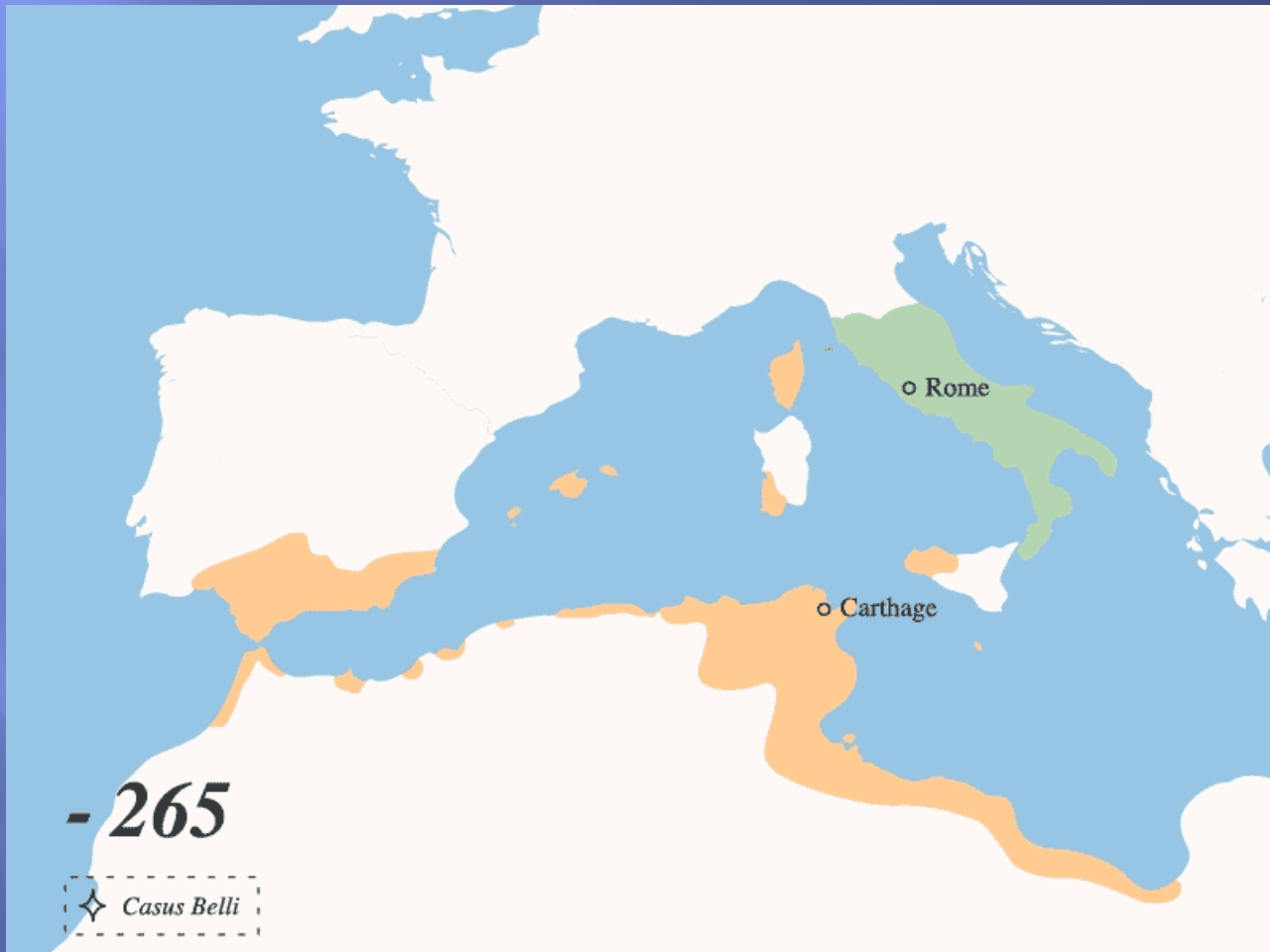


THE PUNIC WARS

1st Punic War 264-241 BC

2nd Punic War 218-201 BC

3rd Punic War 149-146 BC



- 265

✦ *Casus Belli*

Who were the Carthaginians?

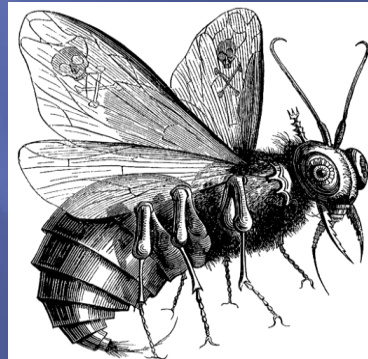
- ▣ Founded by Phoenicians from Tyre 9th Century BC?
- ▣ Roman legend Queen Dido (sister of King Pygmalion of Tyre) 814 BC
- ▣ Punci = Latin for Phoenician





Phoenician Religion

□ Pantheon Baal and his consort Tanit



- The Phoenician pantheon includes:
- [Adon](#) (is), the god of Youth Beauty and Regeneration (assimilated by the Greeks as [Adonis](#))
- [Anath](#), the goddess of Love and War, the Maiden (similar to Greek [Aphrodite](#) and [Athena](#))
- [Asherah](#), the mother goddess (similar to Greek [Hera](#))
- [Astarte](#) (or Ashtart), goddess of Love, Fertility, also associated with war; Queen of Heaven; also worshipped as Baalat Gub'l, the Goddess of [Byblos](#),
- [Baal](#), El, the Ruler of the Universe, Son of [Dagan](#), Rider of the Clouds, Almighty, Lord of the Earth (similar to Greek [Zeus](#) or Roman [Jupiter](#))
- [Baal-Hammon](#), the God of Fertility and Renewer of all energies in the Phoenician colonies of the Western Mediterranean (similar to Greek [Kronos](#) or, in some ways, Zeus)
- [Eshmun](#), the God of Healing, or as Baalat Asclepius, a goddess
- [Kathirat](#), Goddesses of marriage and pregnancy
- [Kothar-wa-Khasis](#), the Skilled, God of Craftsmanship
- [Melgart](#) (or Melgarth), King of the Underworld and Cycle of Vegetation (similar to Greek [Herakles](#))
- [Mot](#), the God of Death
- [Resheph](#) and [Shamash](#), Gods of Fire, Lightning, Plague, and Chaos
- [Shahar](#), the God of Dawn
- [Shalim](#), the God of Dusk
- [Shapash](#), the Sun Goddess
- [Tanit](#), Queen Goddess of Carthage, the Mother Goddess, Queen of Good Fortune and the Harvest
- [Yamm](#), the God of the Sea (probable)
- [Yarikh](#), the Moon God

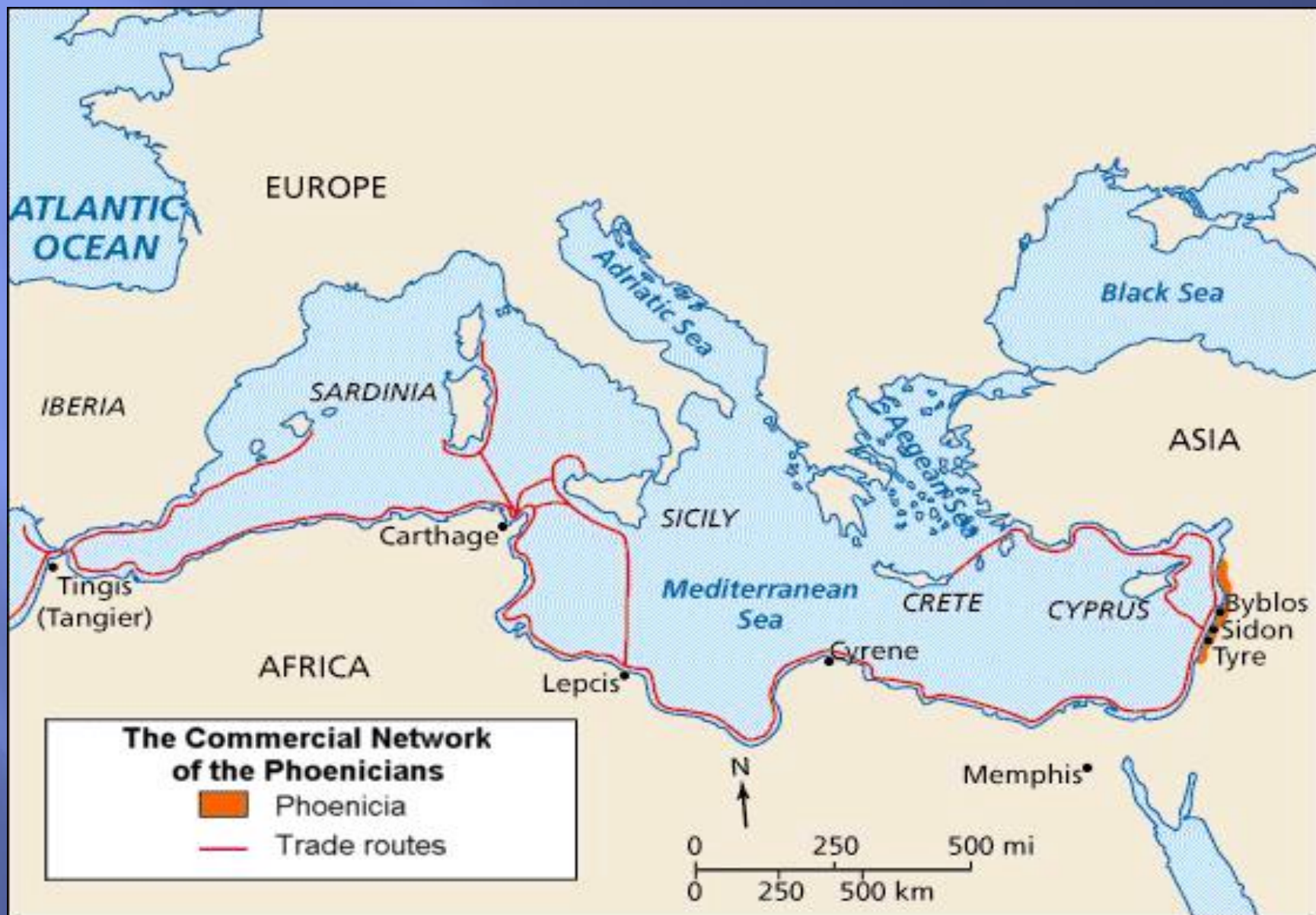
Child Sacrifice

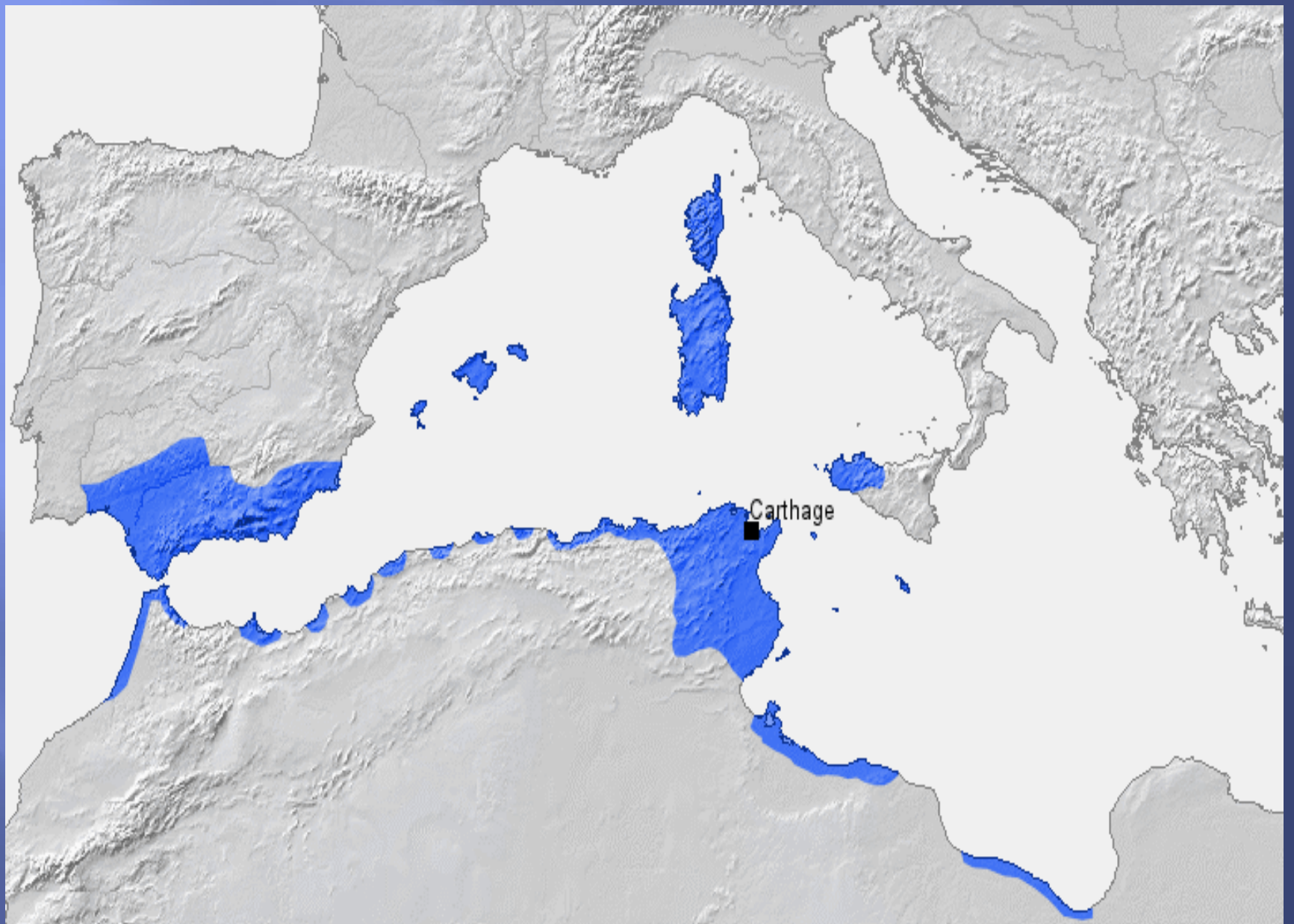
- ▣ The broad historical consensus now is that it was widely practiced, however this is recent.
- ▣ Done for good fortune or in time of need.
- ▣ Relatively common in many Near Eastern Religions
- ▣ The Bible- Abraham, Isaac, etc.



The Age of Colonization Roughly 900-600BC

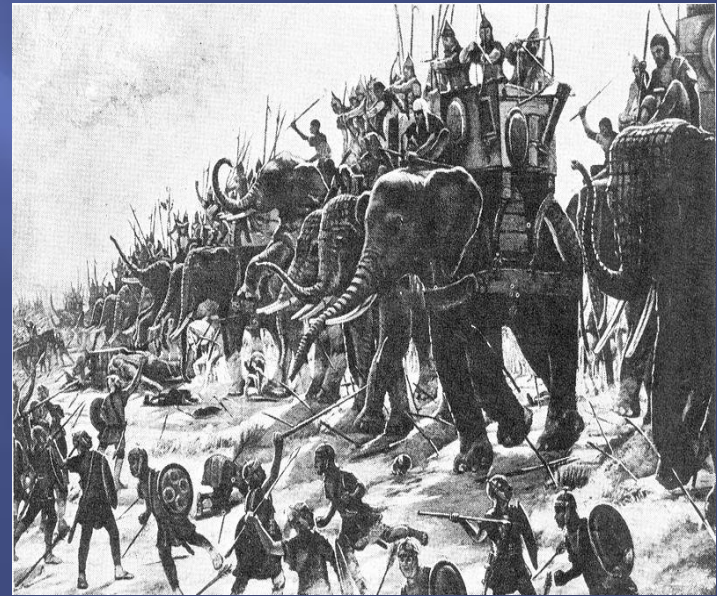






Carthaginian Warfare

- ▣ Use of elephants
- ▣ Extensive use of mercenaries
- ▣ Small Punic hoplite minority called the Sacred Band
- ▣ Composed of a few Carthaginians, Numidians, Libyans
- ▣ Celt-Iberian Spanish tribes, Gauls, Greeks, etc
- ▣ Each Army was unique, based upon the whims of the commander



Hoplite Warfare

- ▣ Aspis, Aka hoplon
- ▣ Doru-spear
- ▣ Xiphos-sword
- ▣ Cult of symmetry
- ▣ Disdain for missile
- ▣ Equipment provided by individual



Men wear their helmets and their breastplates for their own needs, but they carry shields for the men of the entire line. Plutarch Moralia







1b

1c

2

3

1a

Ravati







2

1



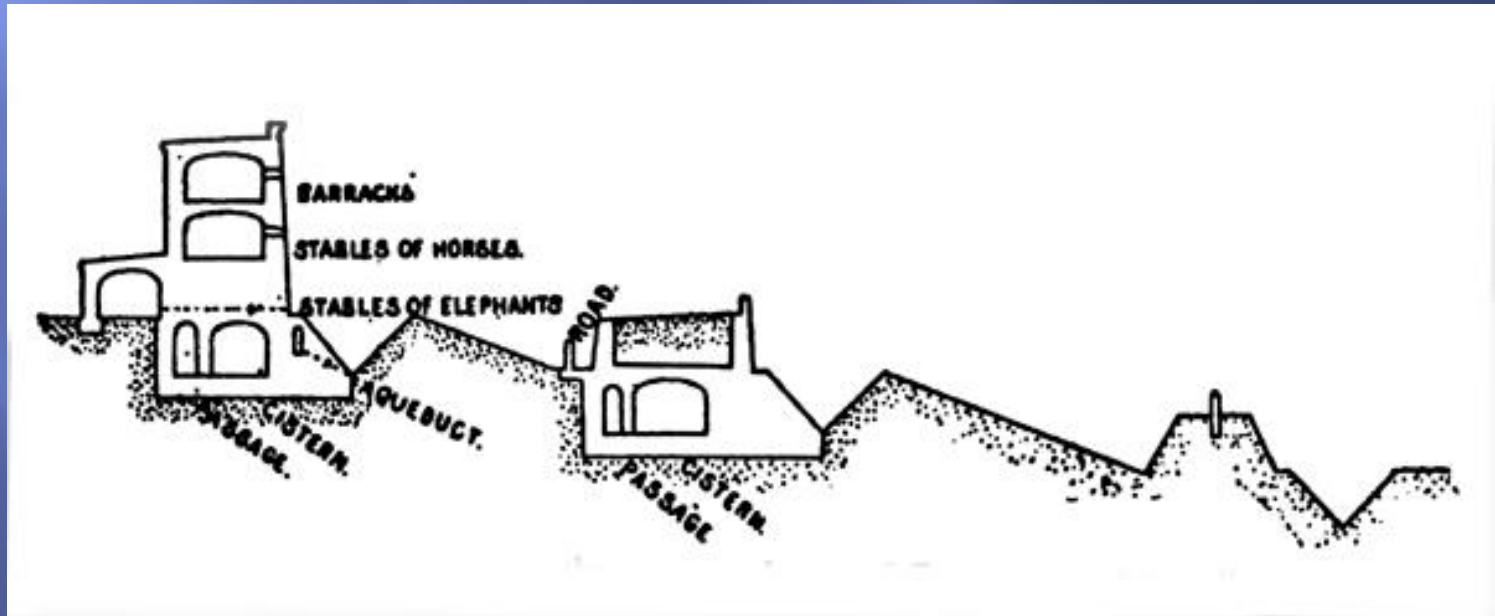
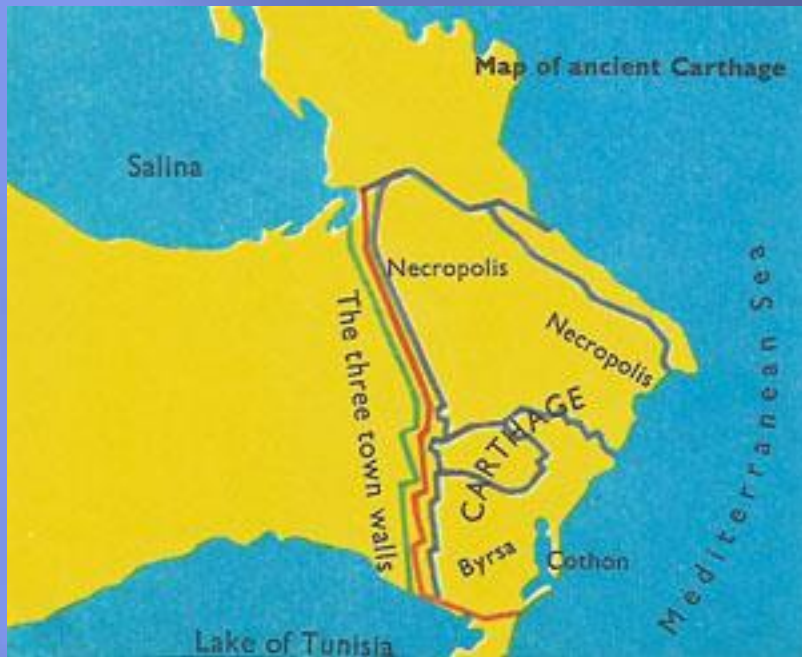






1. Numidian horseman
2. Roman equites



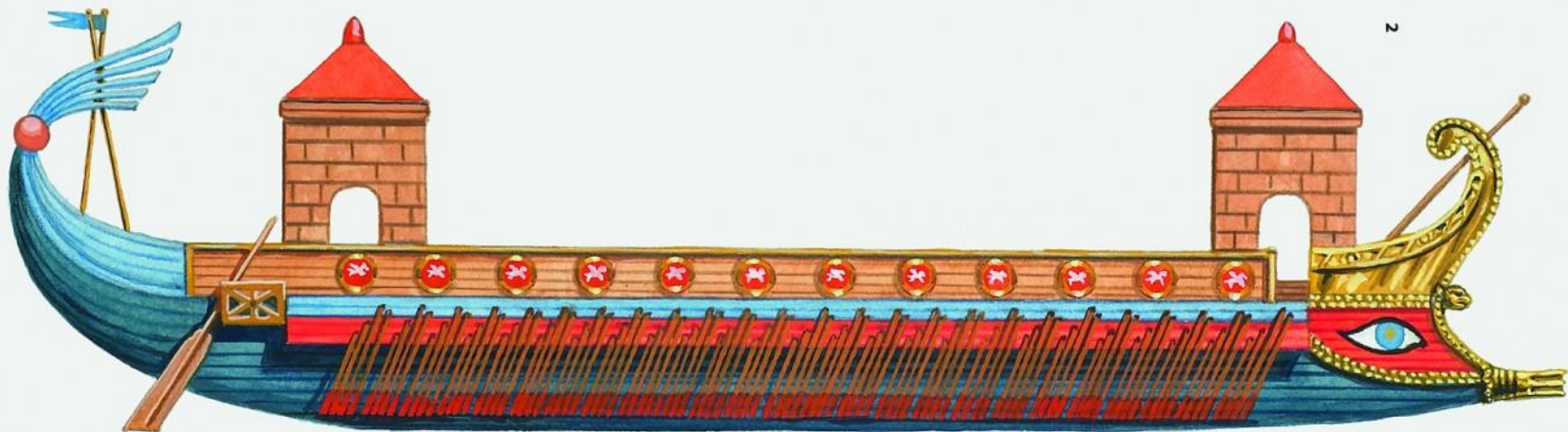
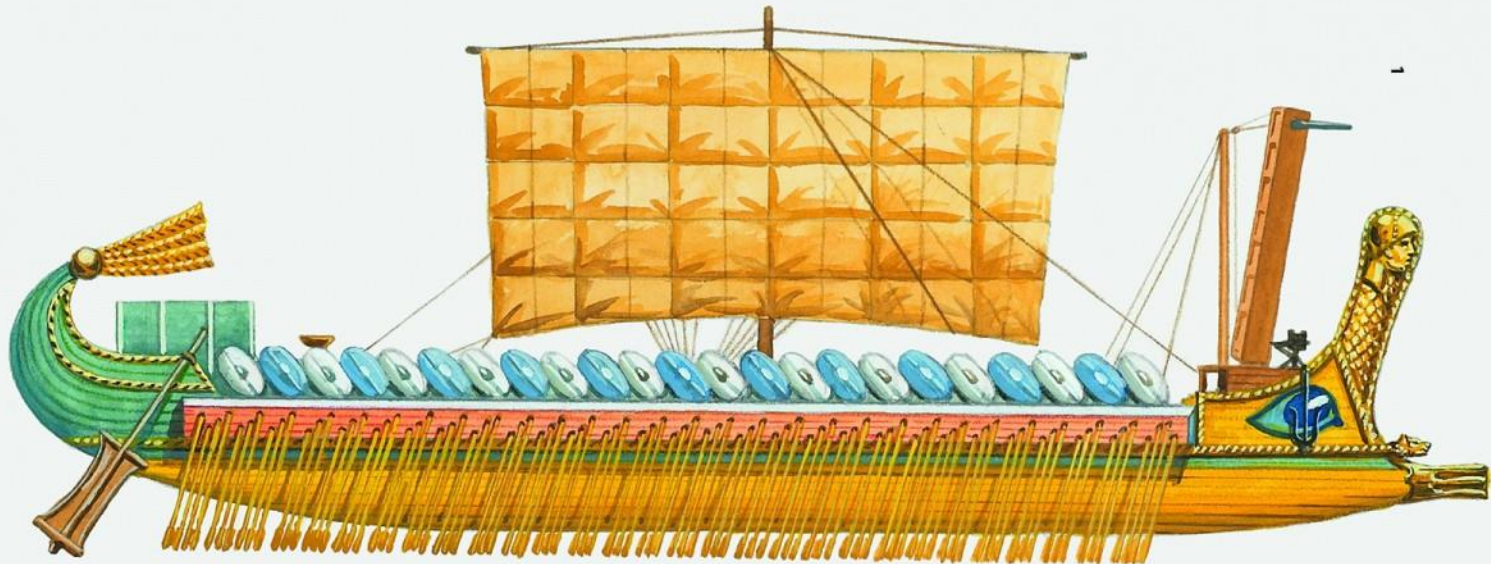


Carthaginian Navy

- ▣ The most formidable in the world at the time.
- ▣ Made up of the city's poor.

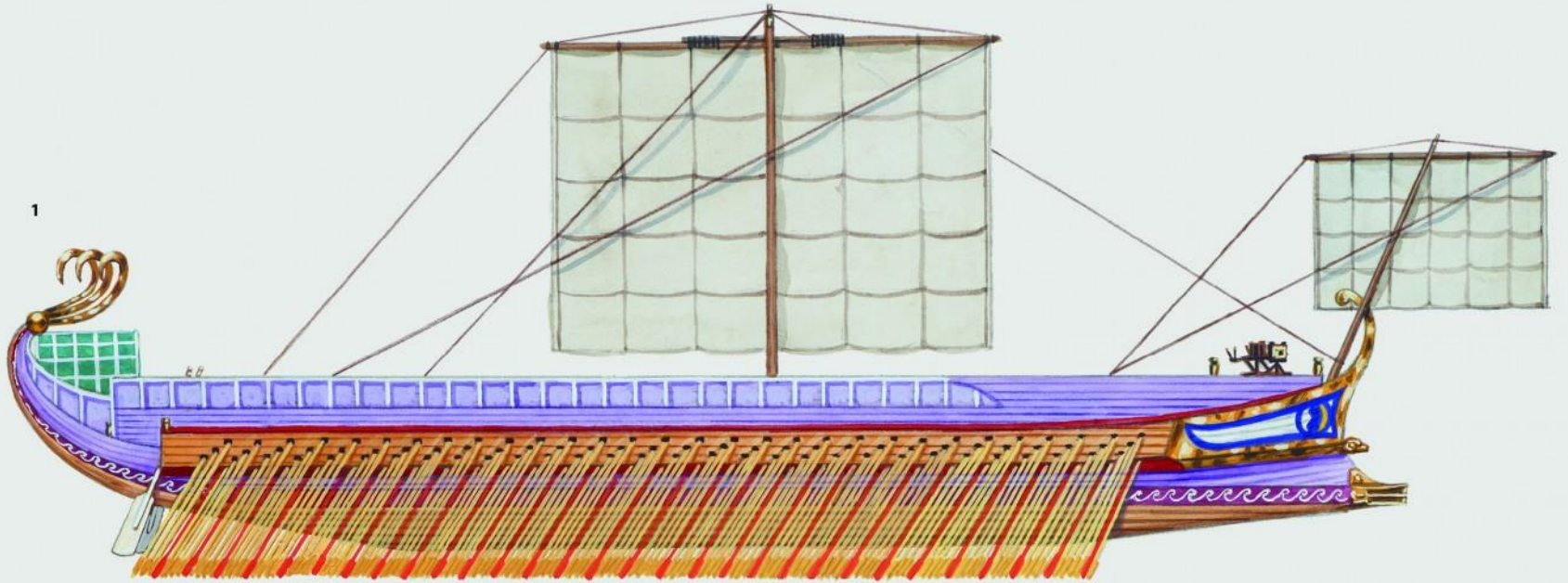




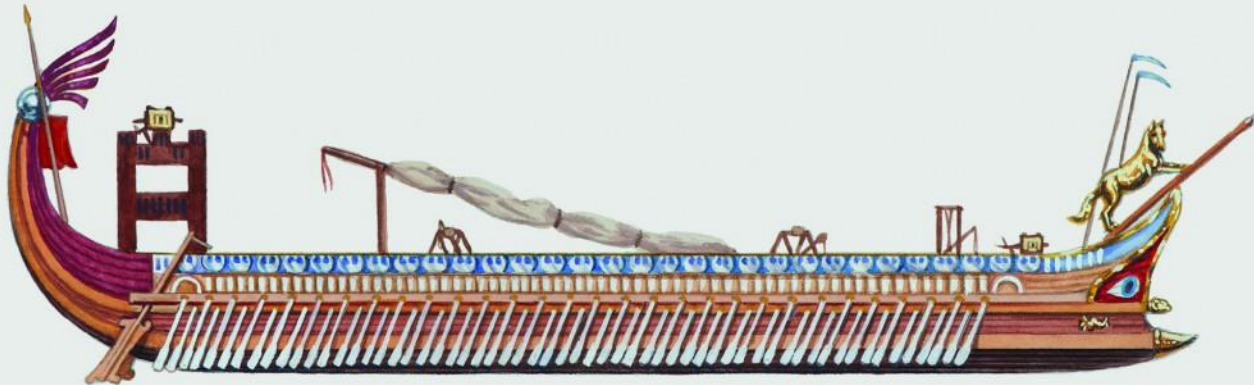


S. Pava 15

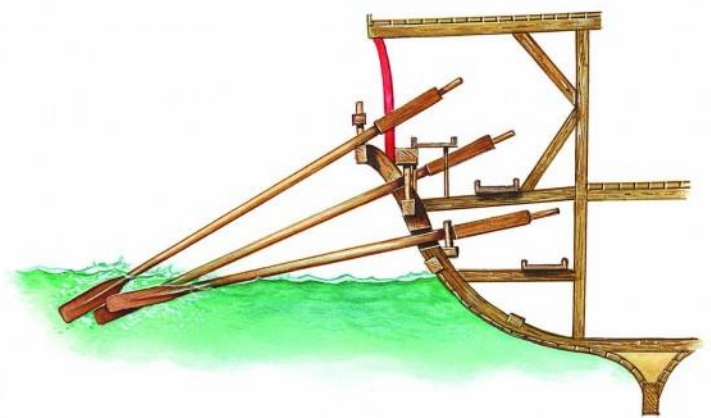
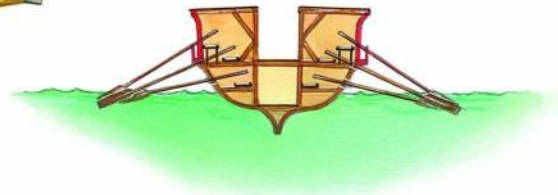
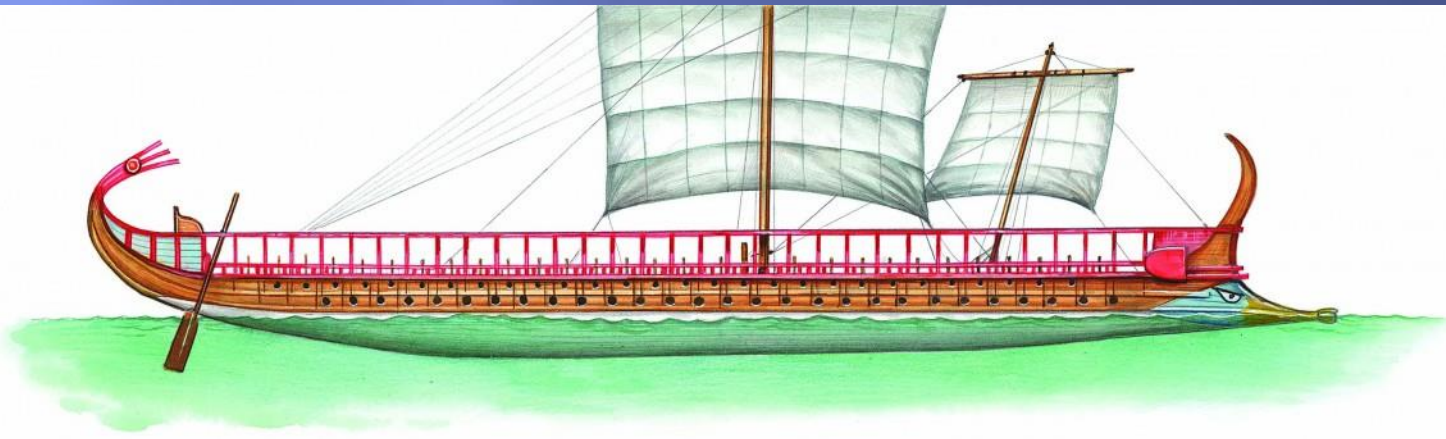
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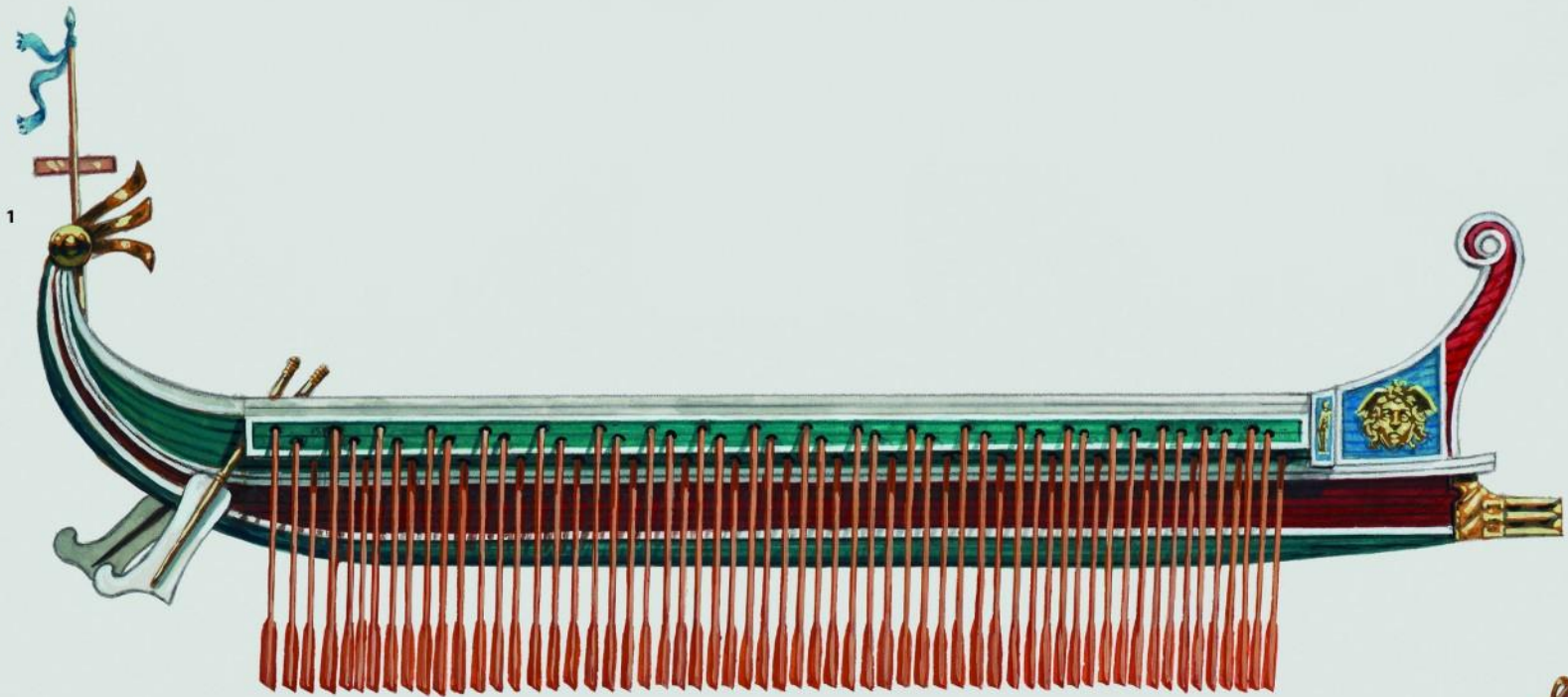
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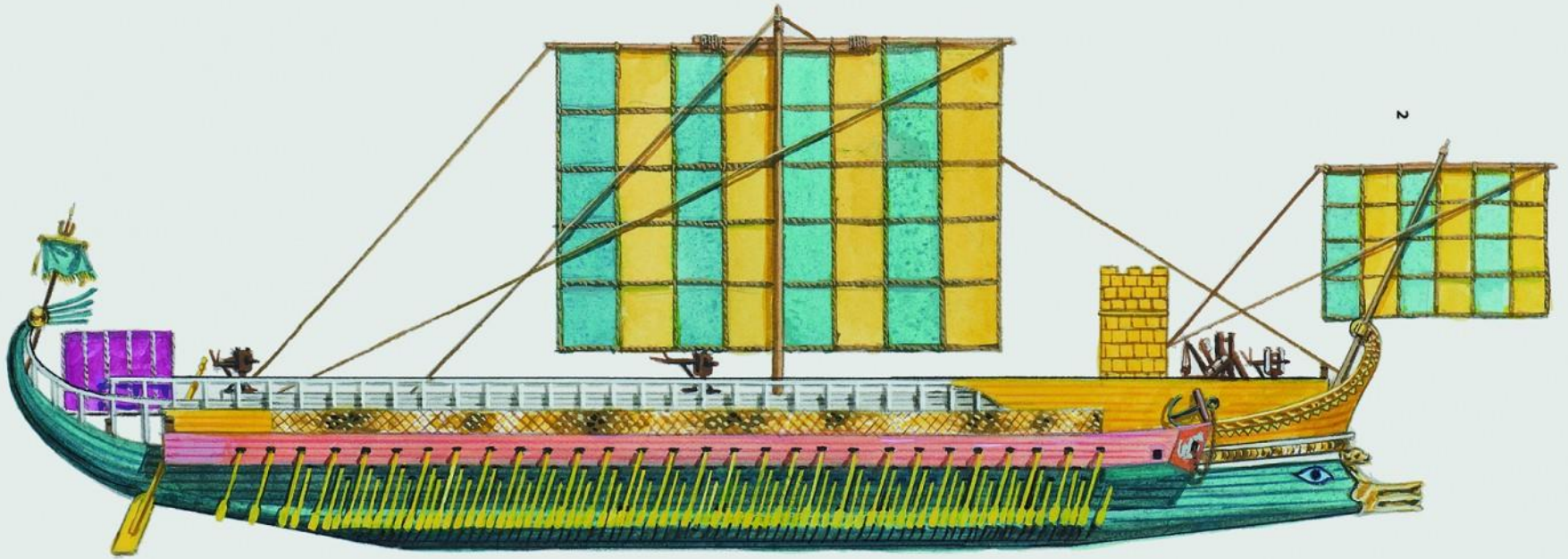
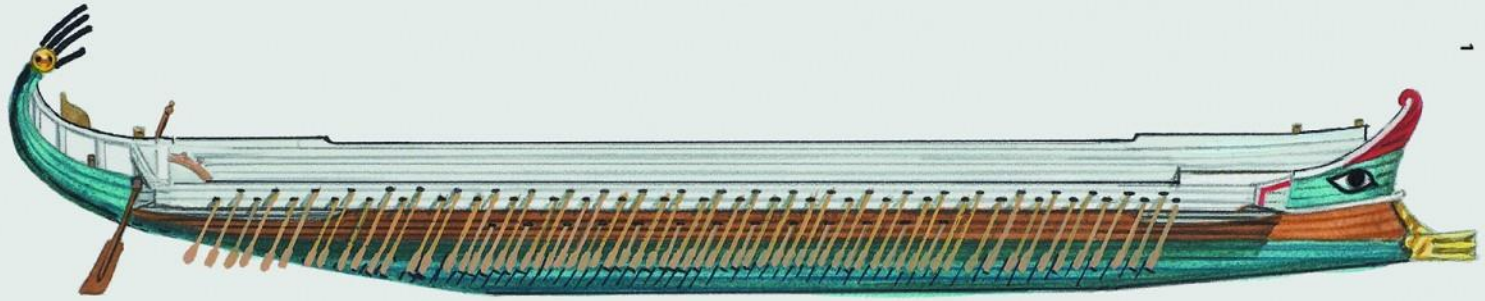


E. Karavits









Carthage Government

- ▣ thalassocratic (naval power) city-state
- ▣ 2 Suffets- executive- elected annually- judicial and executive, but not military functions
- ▣ Junior officials of unknown name
- ▣ A senate or gerousia representing the elite- possibly elected Suffets and generals. Foreign affairs and treasury
- ▣ Tribunal of the 104- judicial also oversaw the Suffets and generals conduct. Similar to Spartan Ephors
- ▣ Pentarchies- Chosen from 104 oversaw special duties and government.

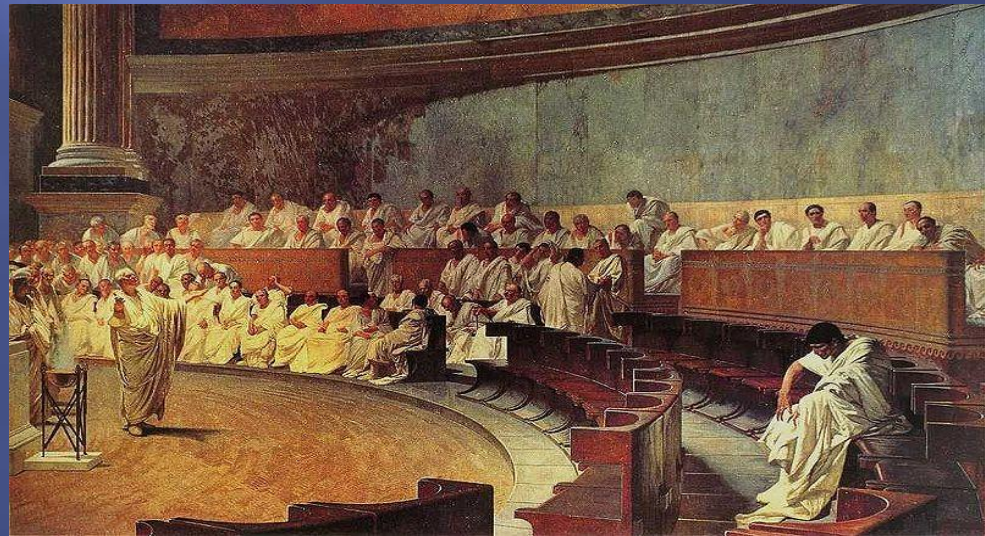


*ROME: BIRTH OF AN
EMPIRE
SENATUS
POPULUSQUE
ROMANUS*



Roman Society

- ▣ Cincinnatus
- ▣ Social class
- ▣ Pater familias
- ▣ Collegia
- ▣ Cursus Honorum
- ▣ Social life
- ▣ Technology
- ▣ Building
- ▣ Patrician
- ▣ Plebian
- ▣ Equestrian
- ▣ Senate

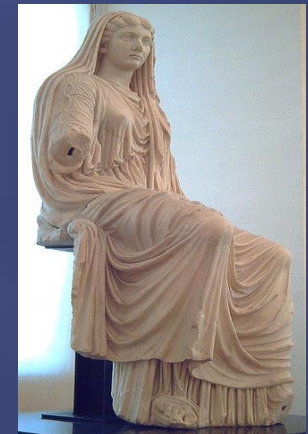


Roman Life

- ▣ Forum
- ▣ Clothing, Toga, Stola
- ▣ Food, upper class, lower class
- ▣ Literature, Livy, Virgil, Cattulus, Horace



ROMAN CLAD IN THE TOGA.



Roman Religion

- ▣ Greek Pantheon
- ▣ Household gods
- ▣ Capitoline Triad
Jupiter, Juno, Minerva
aka Zeus, Hera,
Athena
- ▣ Mars, Mercury
- ▣ Mithras
- ▣ Augurs
- ▣ Vestal Virgins



Roman Government- Legislative

- ▣ Assembly of Centuries (comitia centuriata)- Declare war, elect Consul's Dictators, Censors, Praetors, pass laws, primary legislative body
- ▣ Assembly of Tribes- (comitia tributa) (35 tribes) Elect Aediles, Military Tribunes, Quaestors, also served as the Judiciary
- ▣ Plebeian Consul (concilium plebis)- Gains power over time (Conflict of the Orders) pass laws, conduct elections of lower magistrates, usually controlled by Senate
- ▣ Tribunes of the Plebs (10) Had the power to veto any law and convene the Plebeian Consul. (Gracchi)

Roman Senate

- ▣ Highest Judiciary
- ▣ Controlled finances
- ▣ Final interpreter of Roman Law
- ▣ Effective control of actual legislation
- ▣ In theory powers were to advise the Consul's
- ▣ In practice the most powerful political institution for most of the Republic

The Roman Army

- “If one looks at the early military system, one will recognize that the possession of a large Empire has come into their hands as the prize of their valour, not as a gift of fortune. For this people does not wait for the outbreak of war to practice with weapons nor do they sit idle in peacetime bestirring themselves only in time of need, rather they seem or have been born with weapons in their hands; never do they take a break from their training or wait for emergencies to arise. Their maneuvers fall in no way short, in the amount of energy expended of real warfare: but every day each soldier exercises with as much intensity as he would in war. This is the reason why the shock of war affects them so little. No confusion ruins their customary neat formations, nor are they paralyzed by fear, or worn out with fatigue. Victory over enemies who have experienced none of this comes sure and certain. One would not be wrong in saying that their maneuvers are like bloodless battles, and their battles bloodstained maneuvers. With such splendid training and organization, no wonder that the boundaries of their Empire are in the east the Euphrates, in the west the Atlantic Ocean, in the south the new lands of Libya and in the north the Danube and the Rhine. One could easily say that the people of this Empire are greater than the Empire itself.” Josephus

Rome's Hoplite Army 7th to appr 4th century Servian Reforms

- ▣ Must own property except in dire emergency
- ▣ Richest provide cavalry
- ▣ 1st Class Hoplite>>>
- ▣ 2nd Class minus the breastplate
- ▣ 3rd Class minus the greaves
- ▣ 4th Class minus the shield
- ▣ 5th Class did not serve



The Early Roman Legion

- ▣ Legio=Levy
- ▣ 4500 men
- ▣ 1200 Hastati
- ▣ 1200 Principes
- ▣ 600 Triarii
- ▣ 1200 Velites
- ▣ 300 Cavalry
- ▣ Additional auxiliaries as needed
- ▣ Consular Army 2 Legions with equivalent auxiliaries
- ▣ Legio
- ▣ 10 Maniples each of 120 men
- ▣ Each maniple made up of two centuries of 60 men of specific troop type, (30 in triarii)
- ▣ Cavalry divided into ten units of 30 men

Early Soldiers of the Legio



Tools of the trade



Roman Legionaries, Spain,
Second Punic War, 218-201 BC

1: Hastatus

2: Triarius

3: Veles



Angus M. Brien

1. Roman *triarius*
2. Roman *hastatus* or *princeps*
3. Roman *veles*



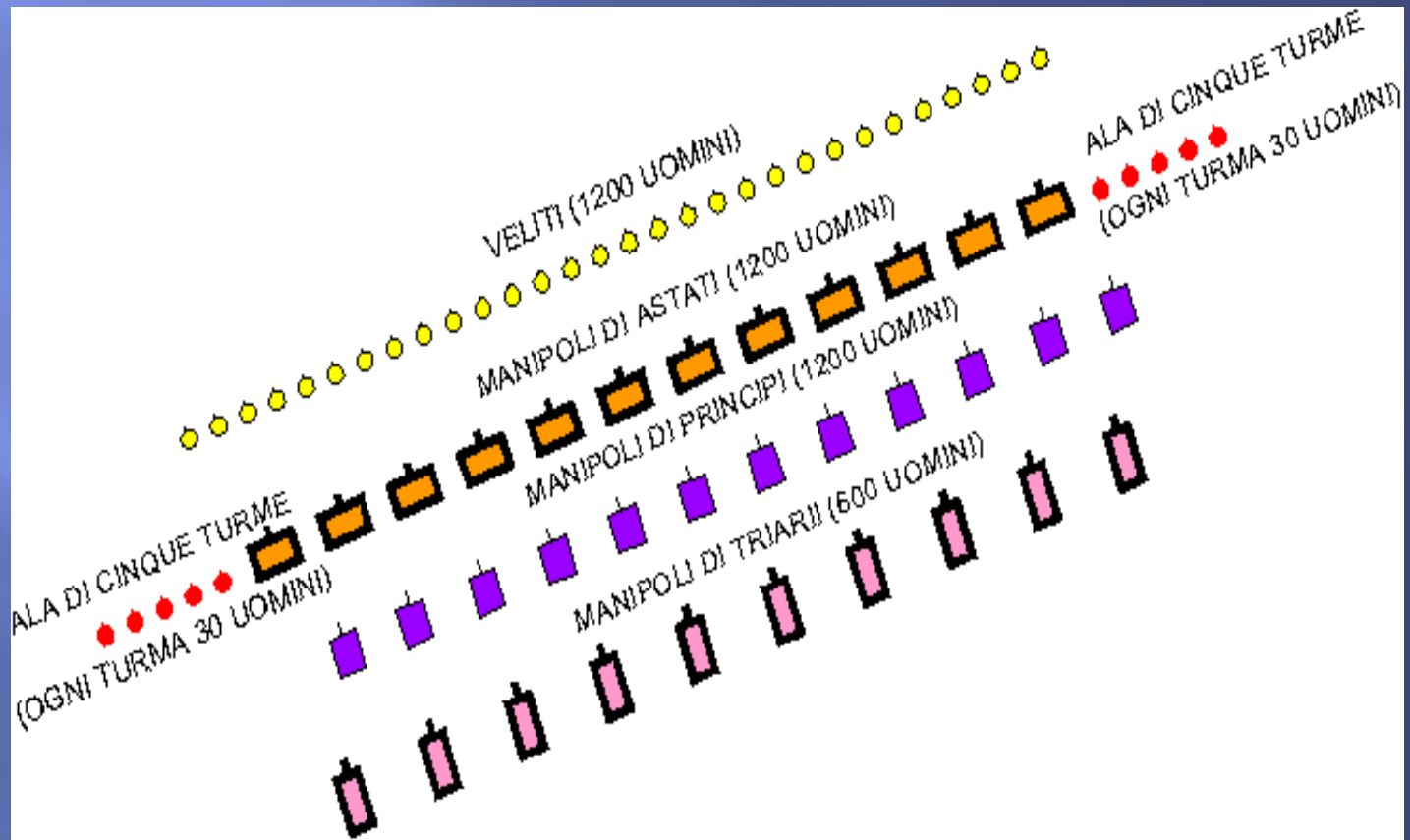
1. Roman tribune
2. Roman *signifer*
3. Roman legate or consul



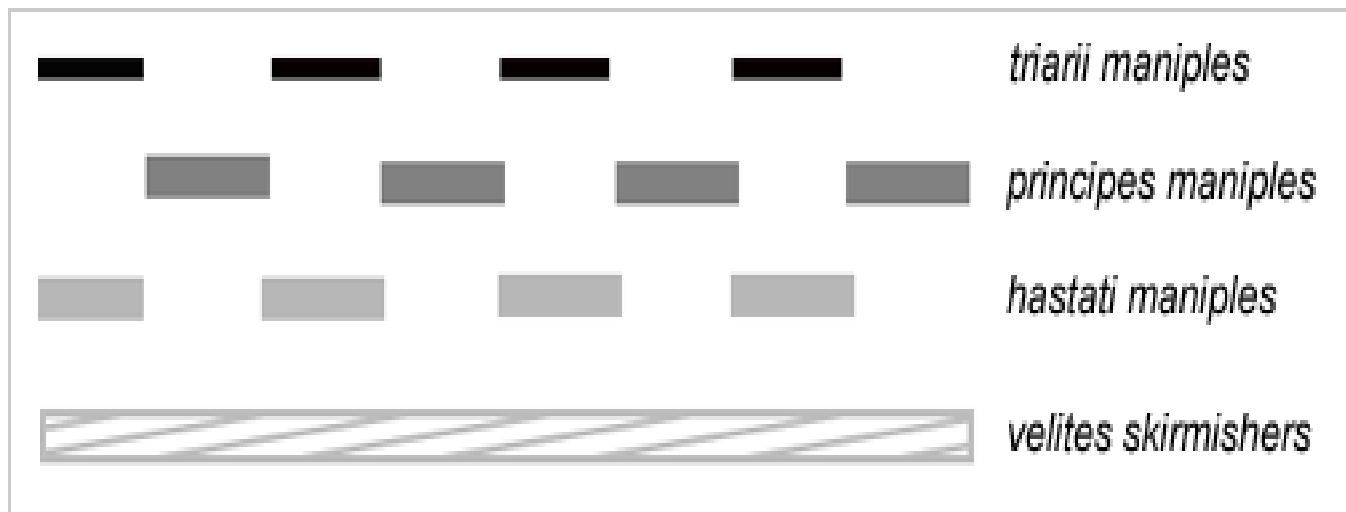


Standard Bearers 1-4: Standard Bearers of the four Urban Legions 5: Standard Bearer of a maniple of hastati

Triplex Acies



Roman manipular disposition after deployment but prior to engagement

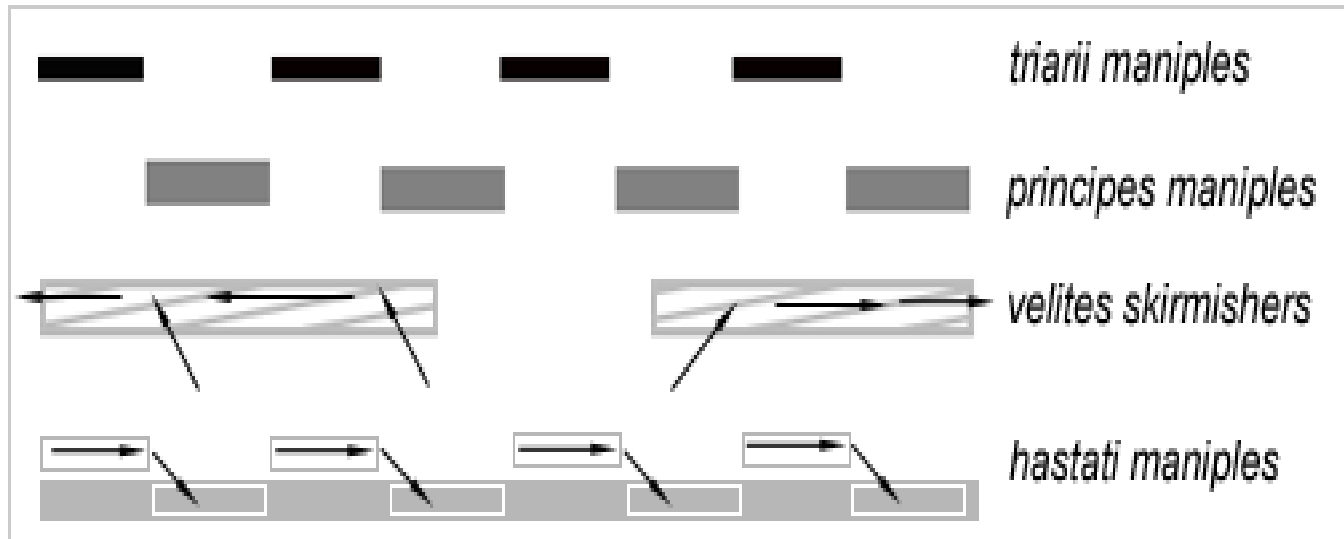


ROMAN
MANIPULAR
FORMATION



ENEMY
FORMATION

Roman manipular disposition after velites engagement and retreat

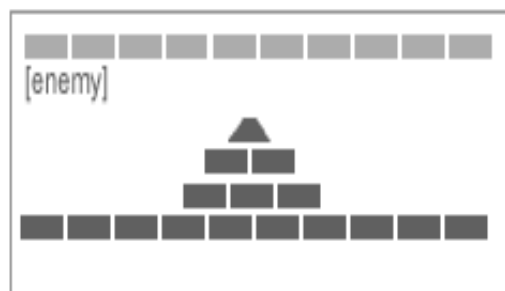


ROMAN
MANIPULAR
FORMATION



ENEMY
FORMATION

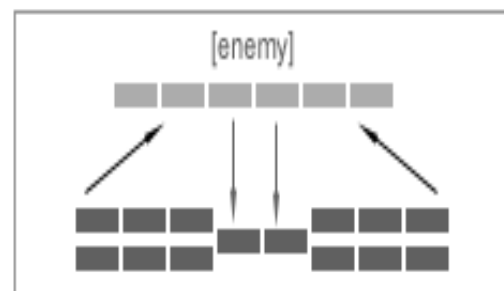
Alternative formations and variations in deployment



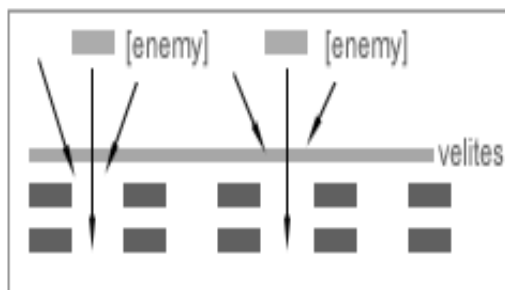
wedge formation - lines thinned to provide concentration in centre to smash through enemy lines



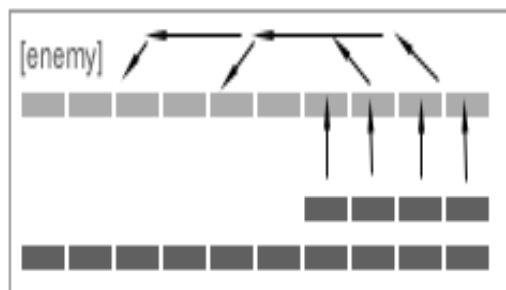
single line defence / extended line - maniples all deployed in a single line to overlap enemy flanks or meet wider enemy formation and protect own flanks



Cannae tactic (weak centre) - centre left weak deliberately to invite enemy centre attack and envelopment. Required tactical reserve behind apparently weak centre



maniple channels / Zama tactic - channels left between maniples for specific purpose of harassing and directing enemy war elephants away from heavy infantry. Tactically very dangerous since heavy infantry flanks vulnerable

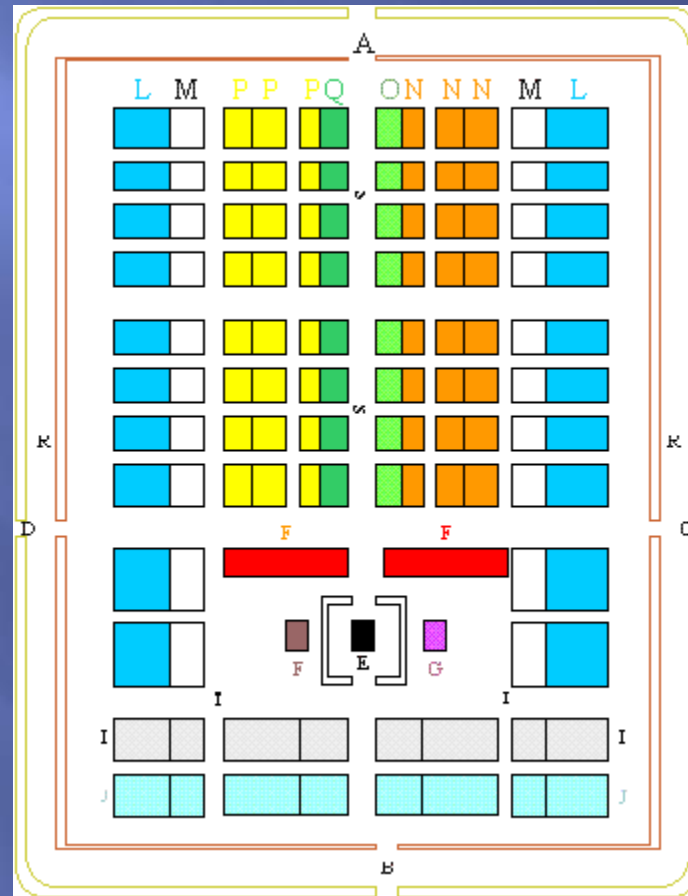


strong right flank / rolling up the line - strength would be concentrated on the right flank, which would attempt to break the enemy's left flank, and then "roll up the line" attacking the enemy from the rear.



protected flank - one flank protected by a natural barrier such as hillside, lake, etc. Light infantry and cavalry all concentrated on the opposite flank

Army Camp

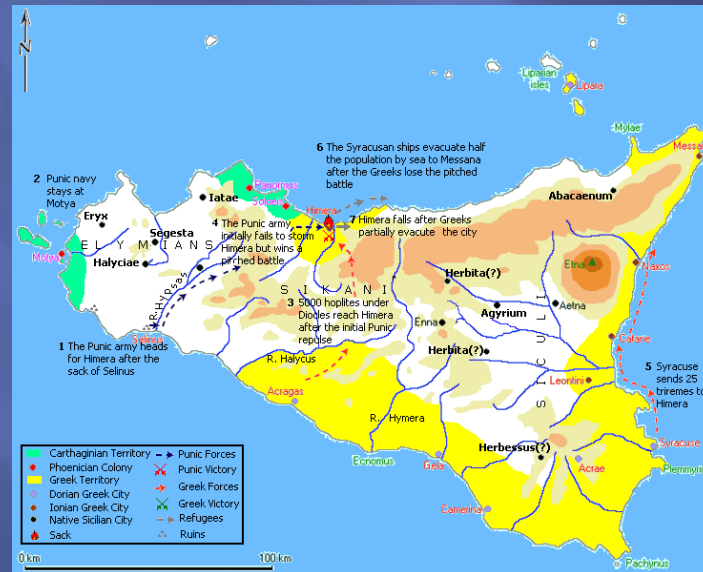


Sources

- ▣ Polybius
- ▣ Livy
- ▣ Diodorus Siculus
- ▣ Appian
- ▣ Plutarch
- ▣ Literature
- ▣ Virgil
- ▣ Philinus
- ▣ Sosylus

Sicilian Wars

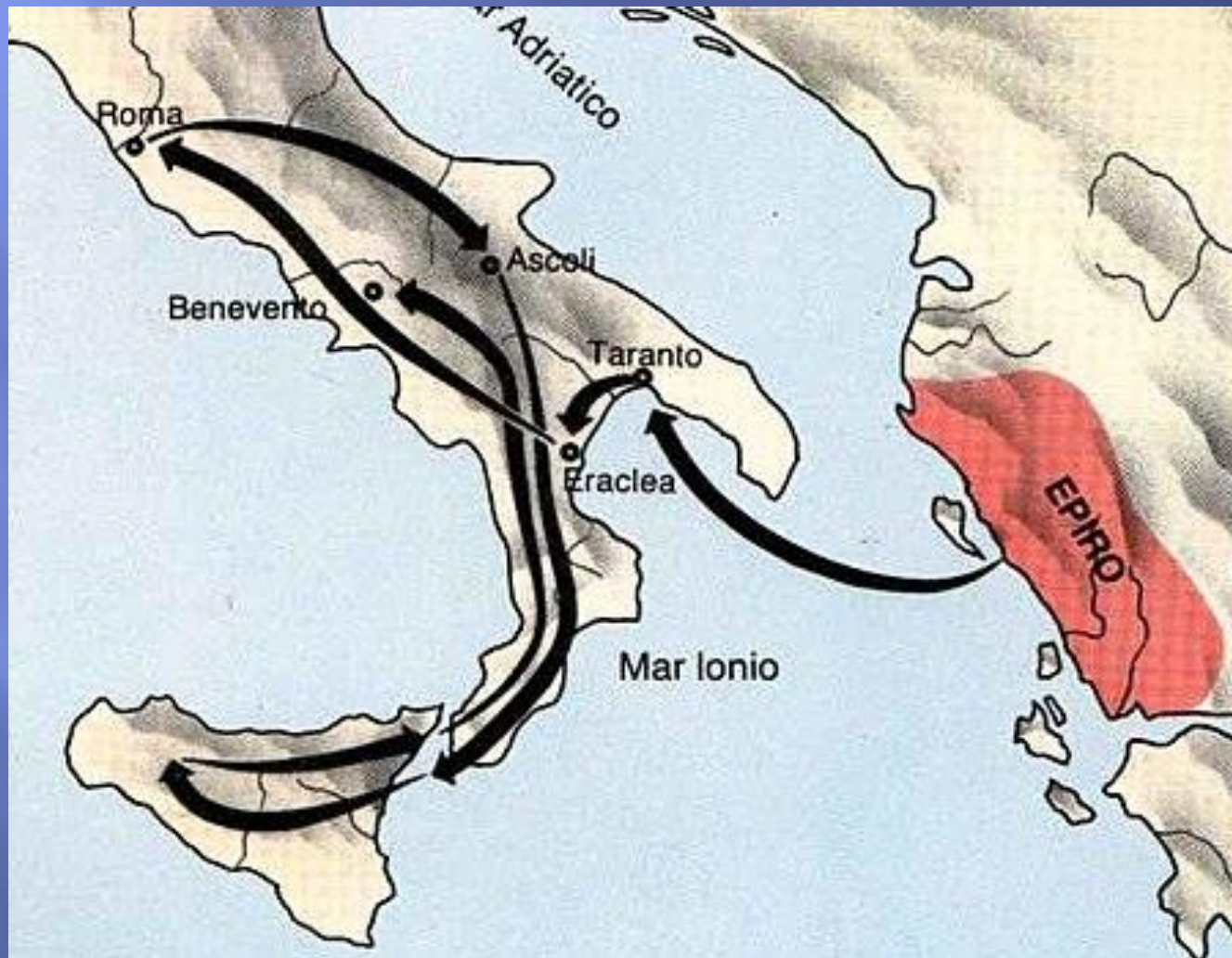
- The First Sicilian War (480 BC)
- The Second Sicilian War (410 BC–340 BC)
- The Third Sicilian War (315–307 BC)



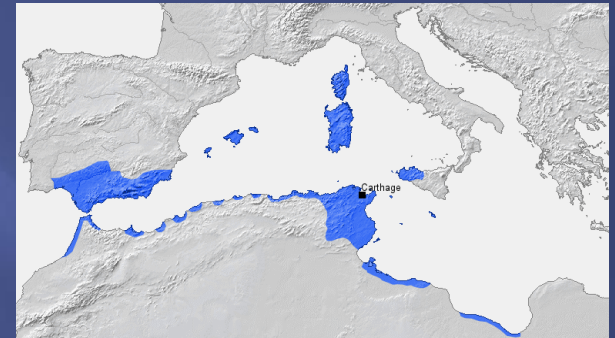
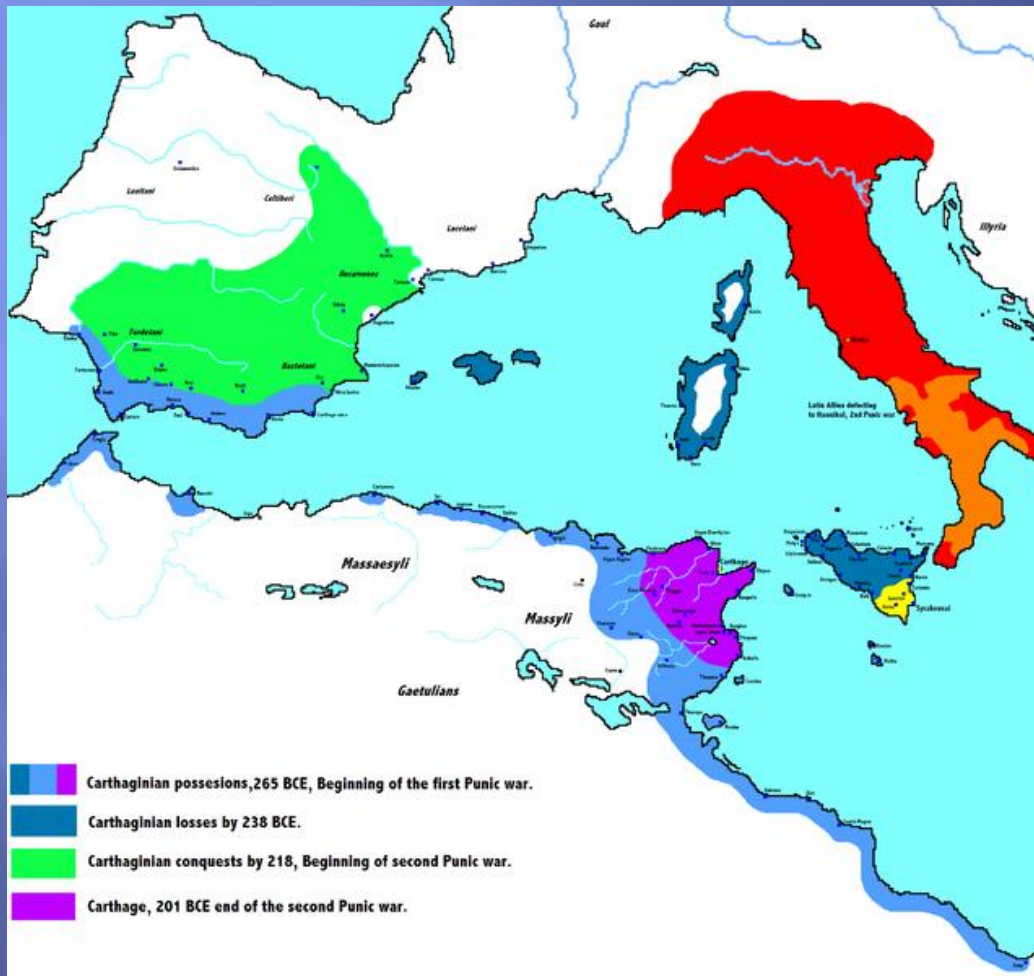


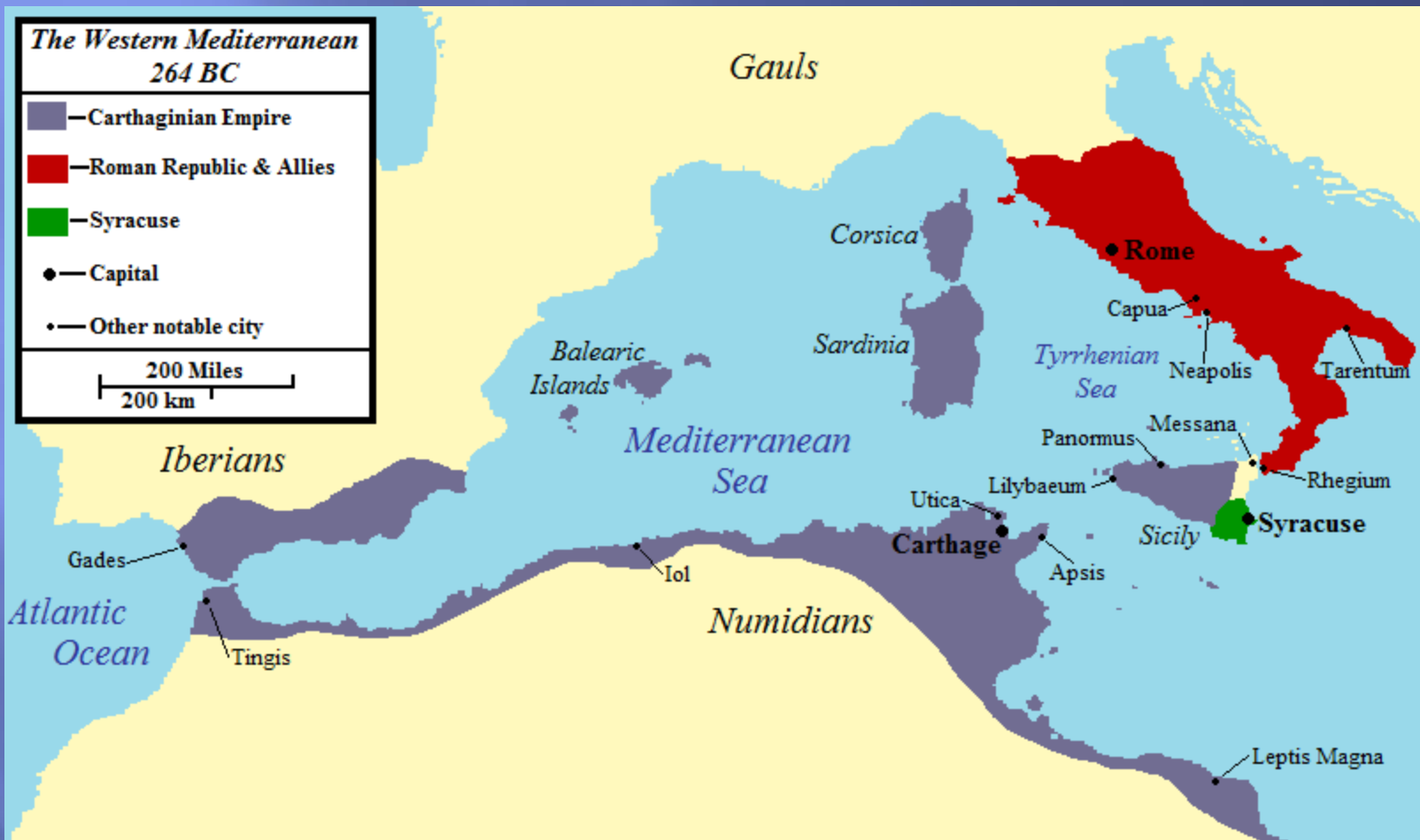




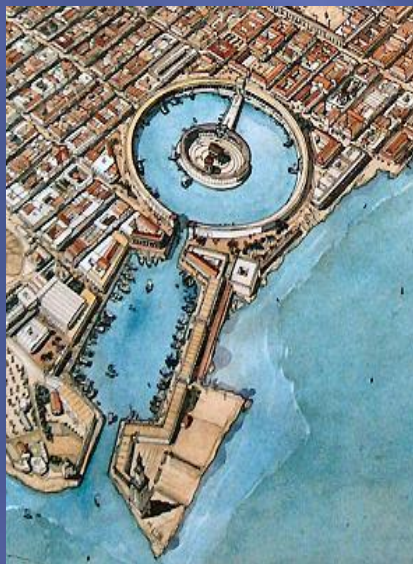
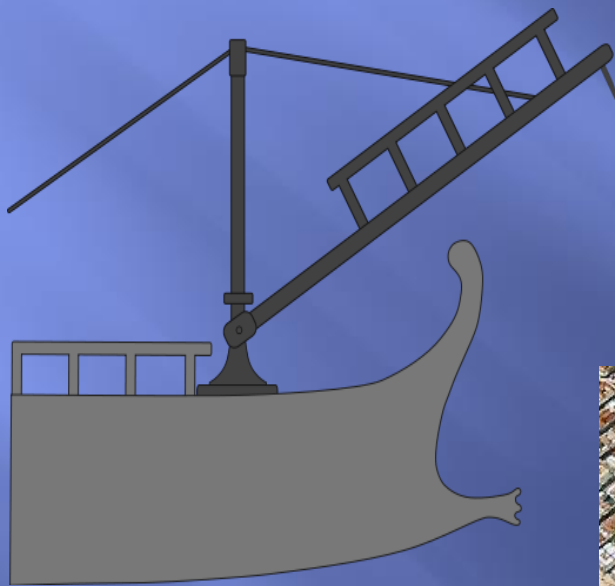


The First Punic War 264 to 241BC





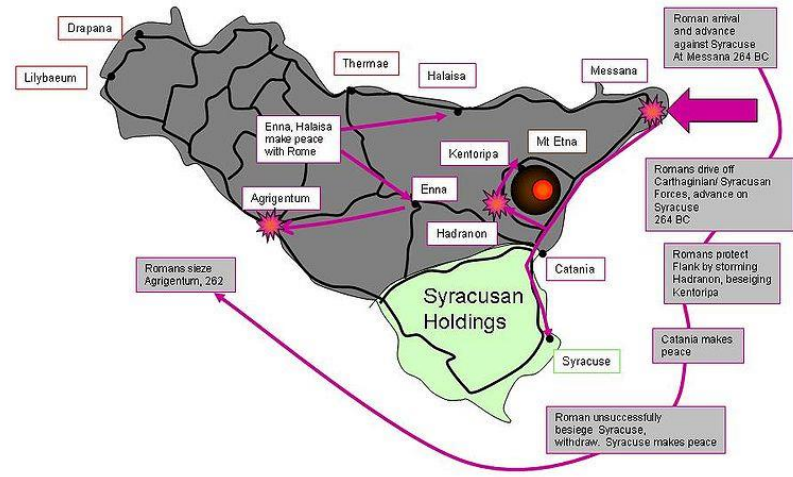
First Punic War



Mamertines

- 264 BC: The Mamertines seek assistance from Rome to replace Carthage's protection against the attacks of Hiero II of Syracuse.
- 263 BC: Hiero II is defeated by consul [Manius Valerius Messalla](#) and is forced to change allegiance to Rome, which recognizes his position as King of Syracuse and the surrounding territory.
- Mamertine-Campanians Oscan Speaking mercenaries

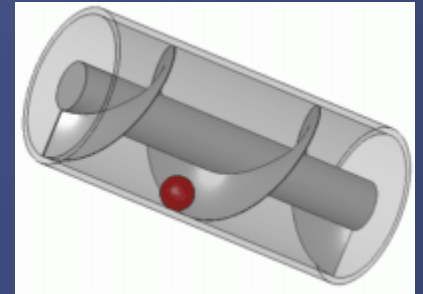
Roman Arrival and Neutralization of Syracuse; Consolidation 264-2





Syracuse –Greek City State

- ▣ Founded by Corinth 734BC
- ▣ Leading power in Western Mediterranean
- ▣ Long rivalry with Carthage over control of Sicily
- ▣ Changed sides
- ▣ Hiero II
- ▣ Archimedes



Carthage responds

- ▣ **262 BC:** Roman intervention in Sicily. The city of Agrigentum, occupied by Carthage, is besieged.
- ▣ **261 BC:** Battle of Agrigentum, which results in a Roman victory and capture of the city. Rome decides to build a fleet to threaten Carthaginian domination at sea.
- ▣ **260 BC:** First naval encounter (Battle of the Lipari Islands) is a disaster for Rome, but soon afterwards, Gaius Duilius wins the battle of Mylae with the help of the corvus engine.
- ▣ **259 BC:** The land fighting is extended to Sardinia and Corsica.
- ▣ **258 BC:** Naval Battle of Sulci: Roman victory.
- ▣ **257 BC:** Naval Battle of Tyndaris: Roman victory.



2

3

1

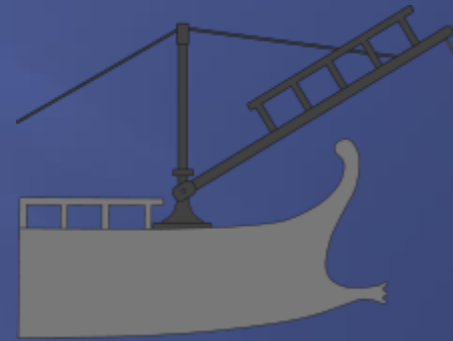
S. Ravai

Rome builds a navy

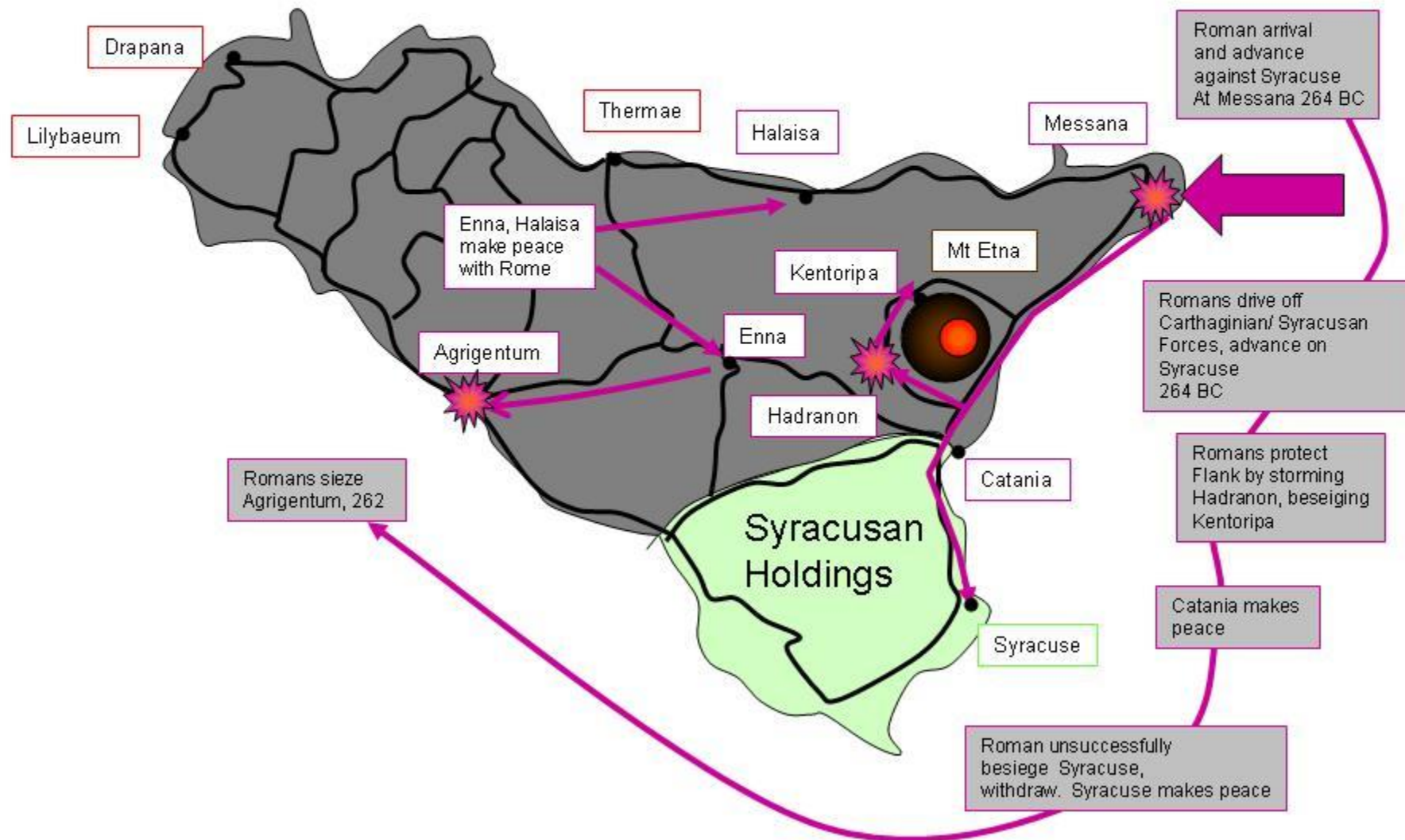
- ▣ 260 BC Battle of Lipari Island 17 brand new Roman quinquiremes under Gaius Cornelius Scipio rush into battle and are captured by Hannibal Gisco (Gisgo), loser at Agrigentum
- ▣ Renamed Asina= jackass in Latin
- ▣ Gisco would later be crucified for defeat in Sardinia
- ▣ The fate of many unsuccessful Carthaginian commanders

Rome wins at Sea Mylae 260BC

- ▣ Gaius Duillius- novus homo
- ▣ Captures 30 ships
- ▣ Land battle at sea
- ▣ 1st in a succession of Roman naval victories

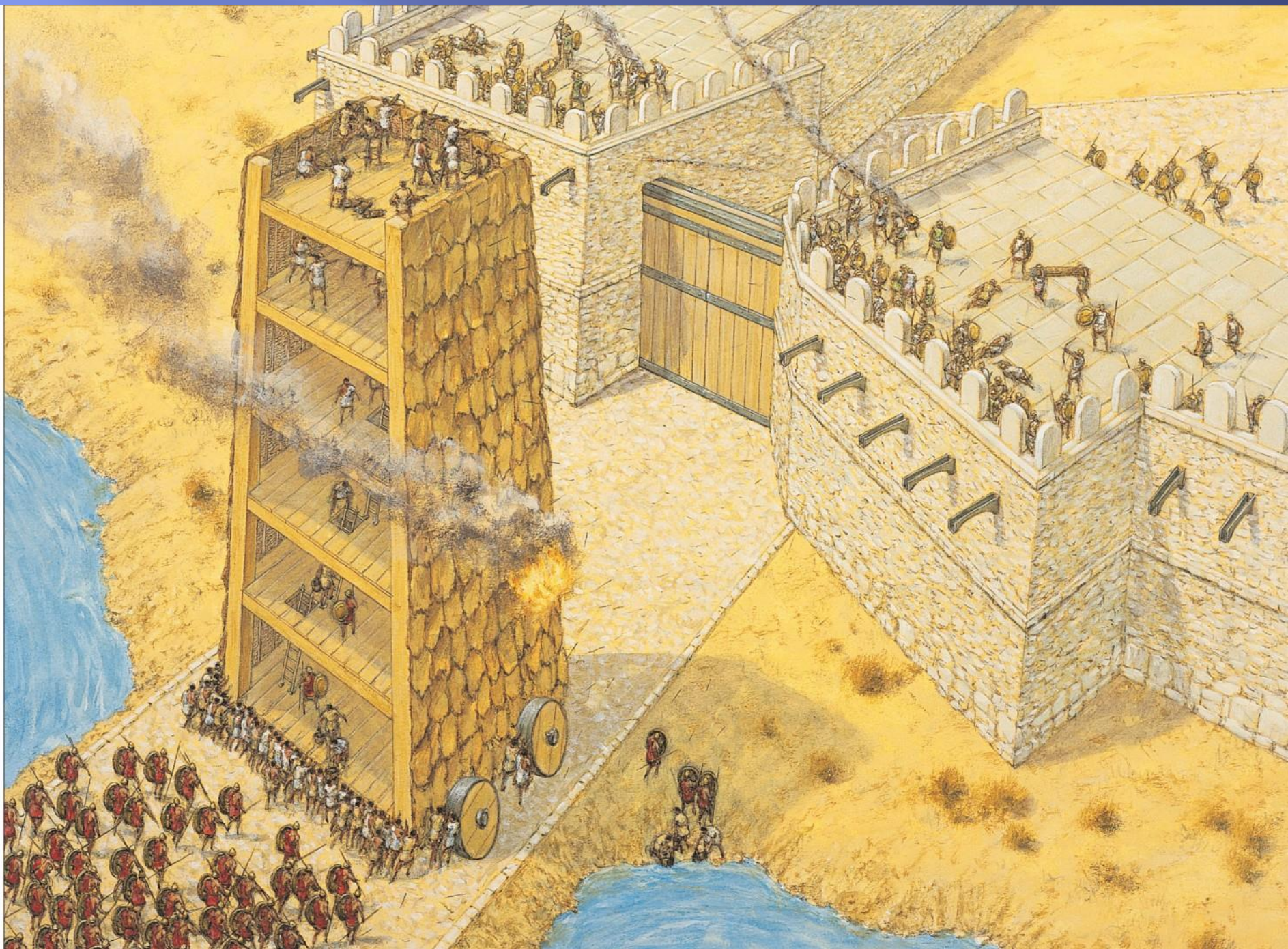


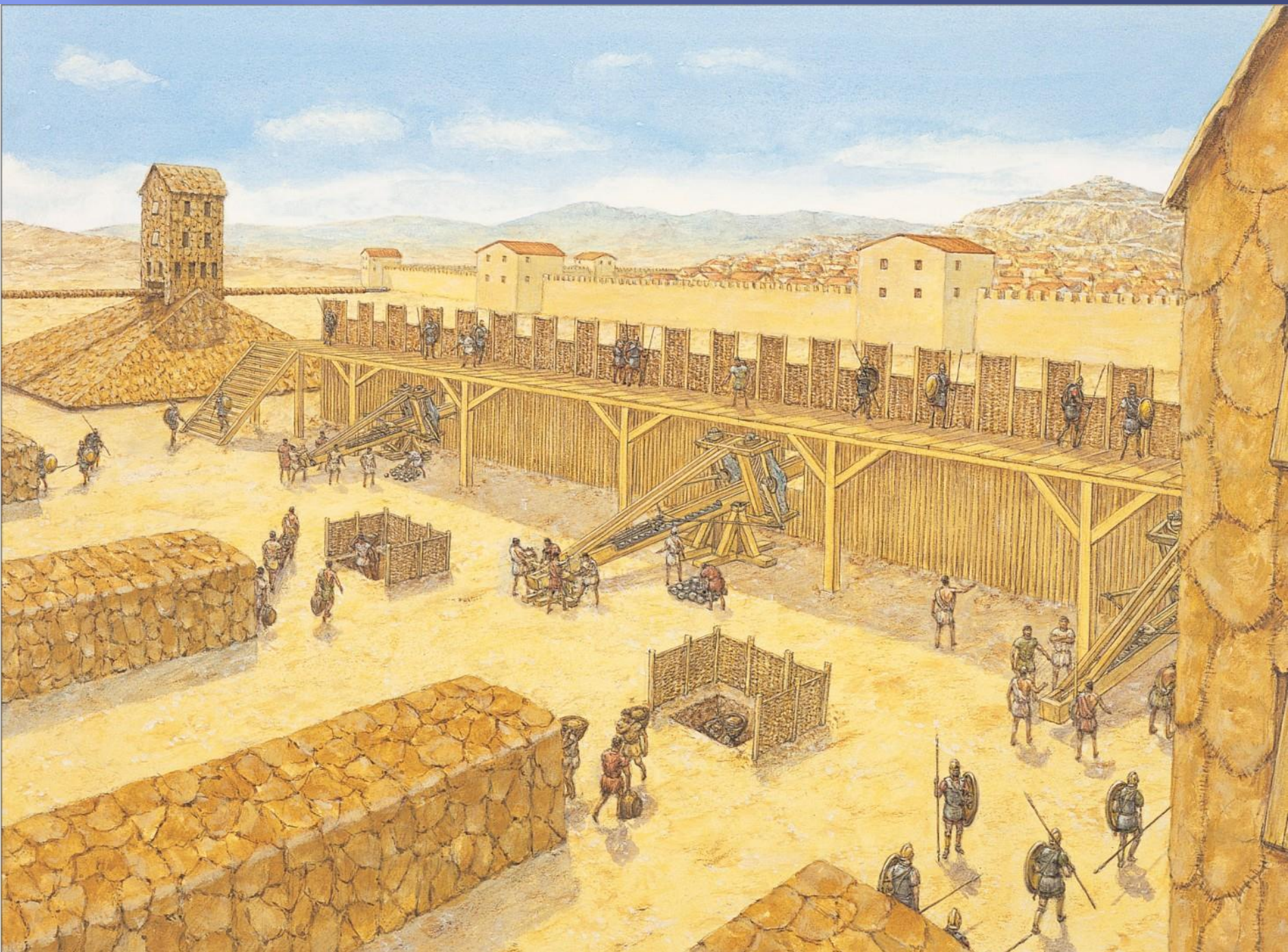
Roman Arrival and Neutralization of Syracuse; Consolidation 264-2





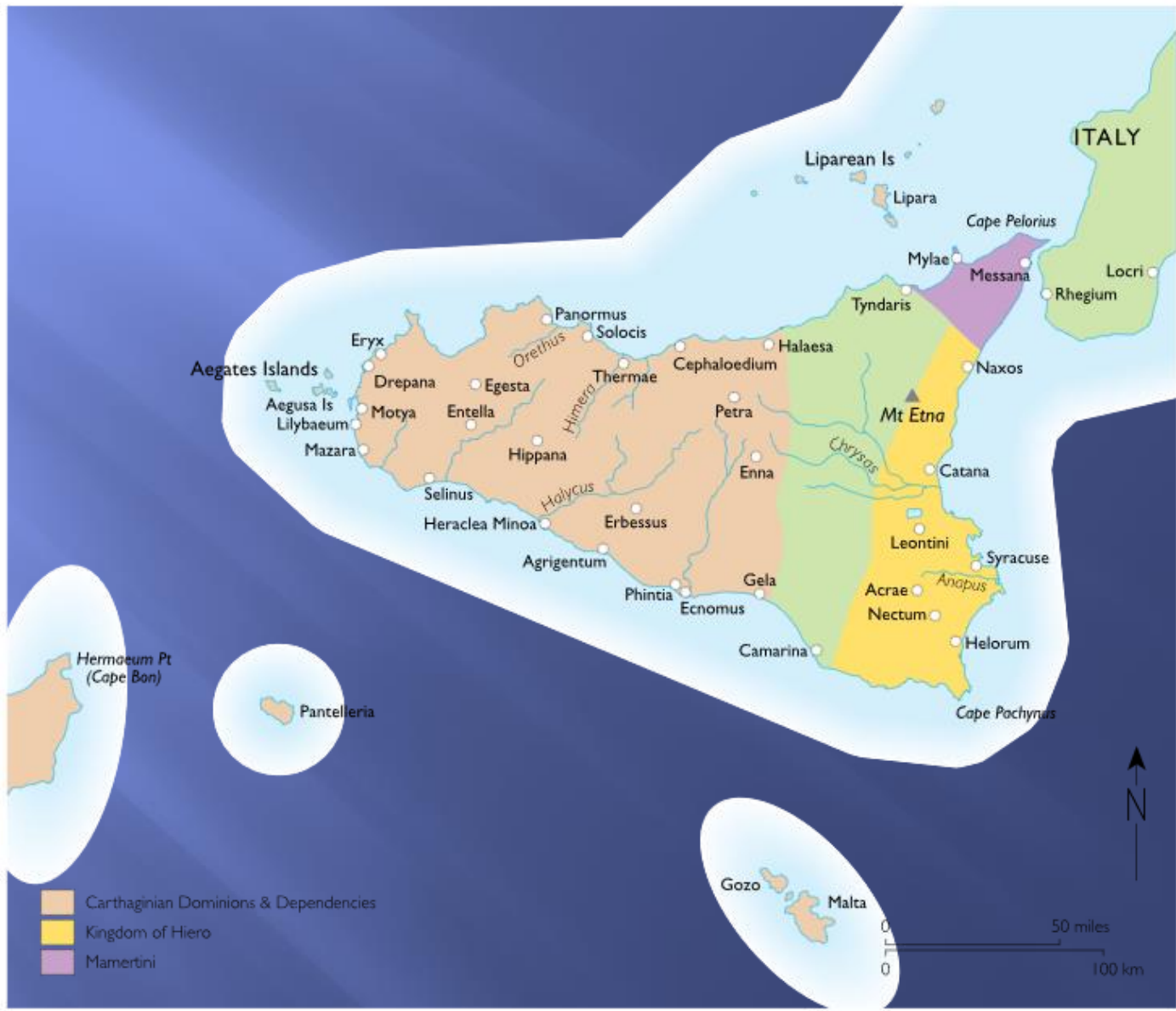
DIONYSIUS' SIEGE OF MOTYA, 397 BC



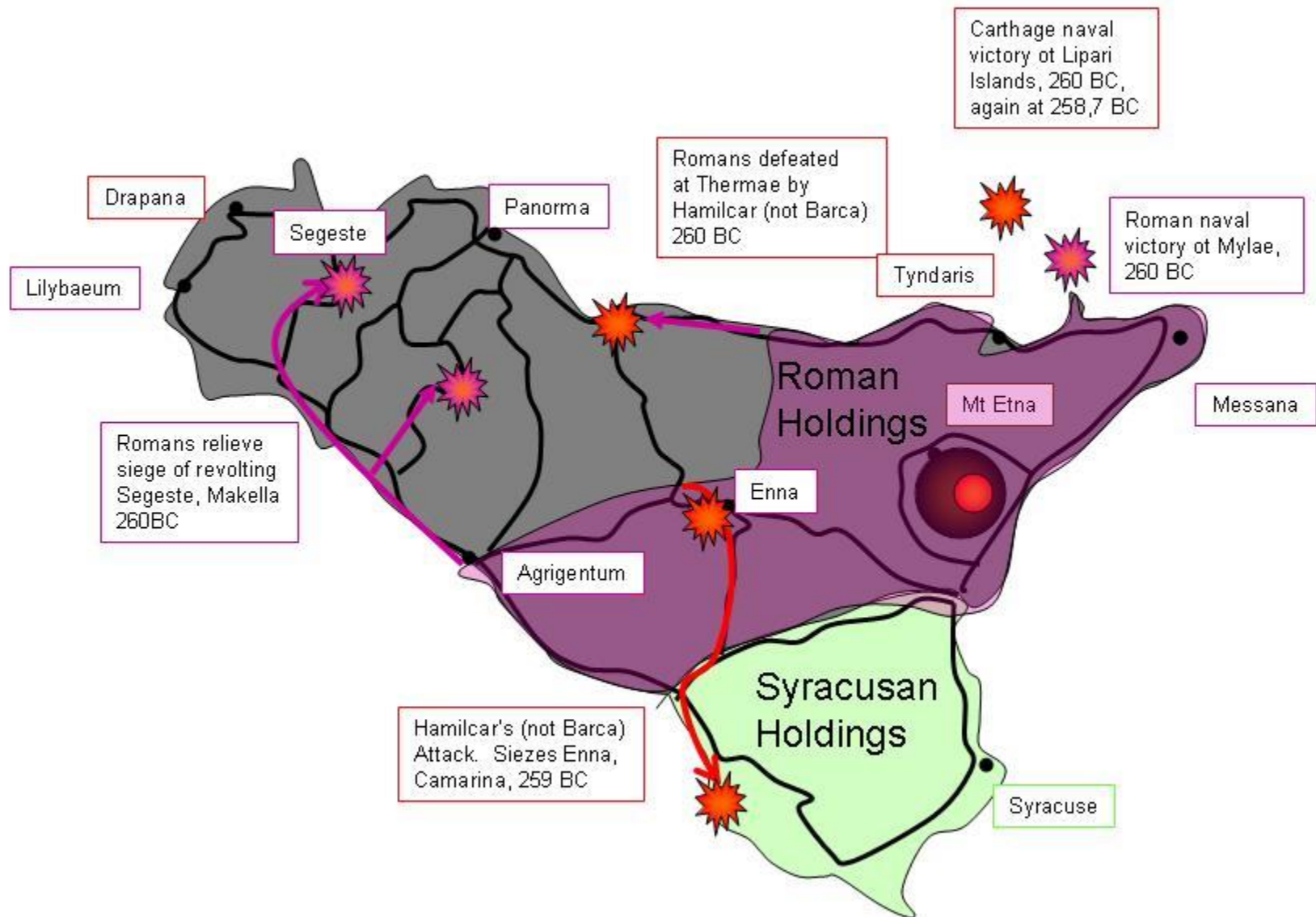


Ancient Siege Warfare

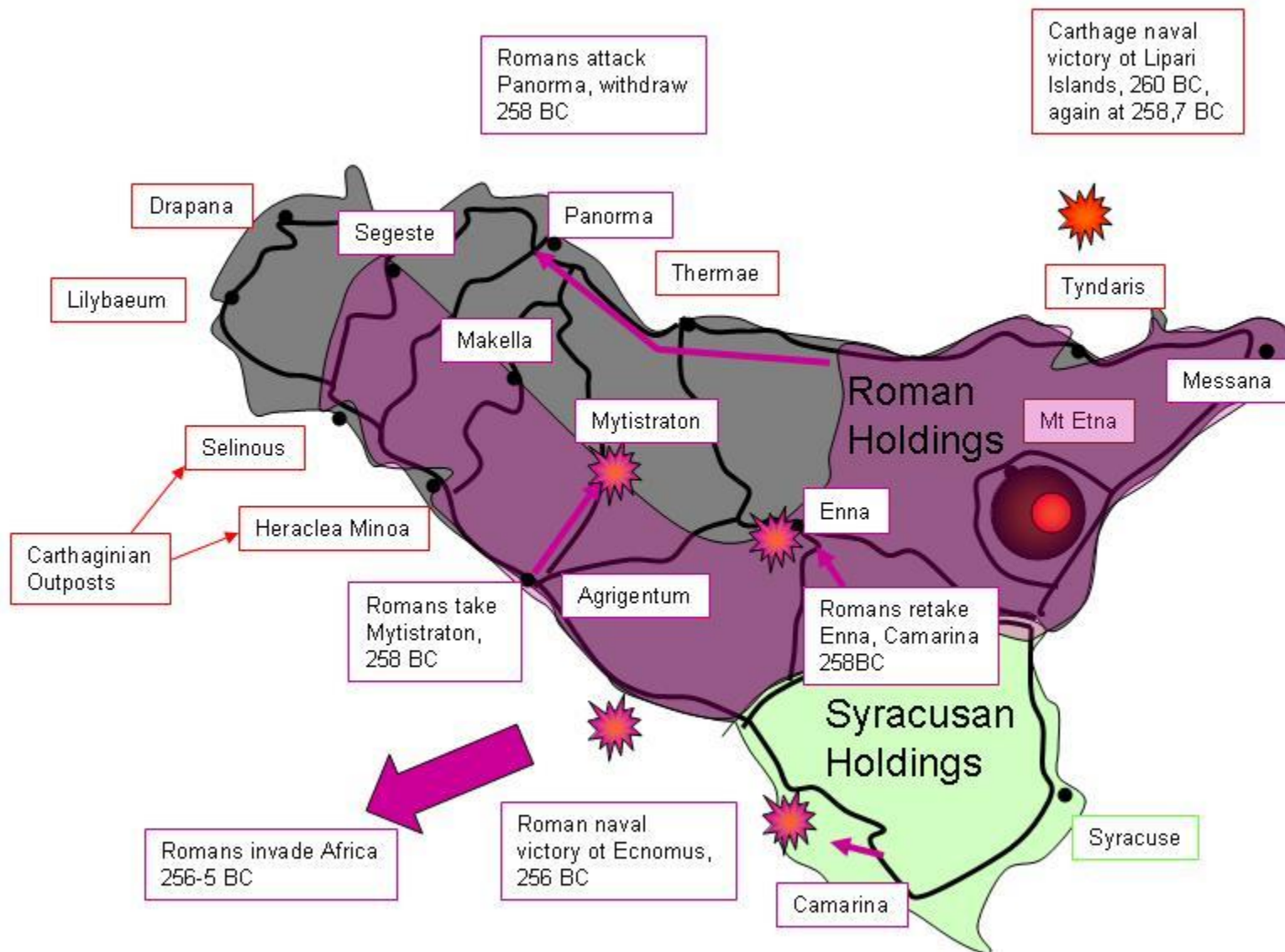
- ▣ Circumvallation
- ▣ Contravallation



Hamilcar's Attack, 259 BC



Continued Roman Advance



Roman victory just out of reach

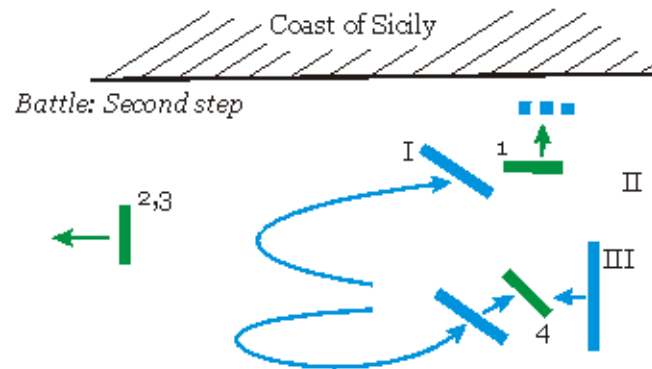
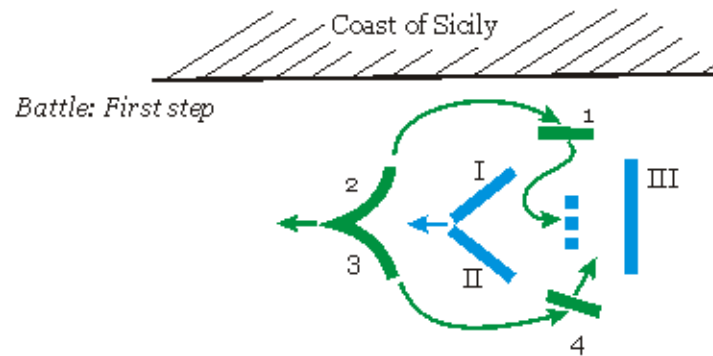
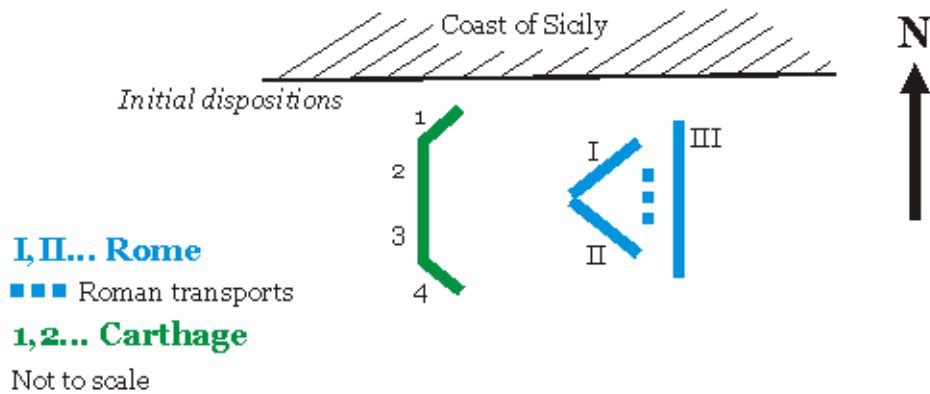
- **256 BC:** Rome attempts to invade Africa and Carthage attempts to intercept the transport fleet. The resulting Battle of Cape Ecnomus is a major victory for Rome, who lands in Africa and advances on Carthage. The Battle of Adys is the first Roman success on African soil and Carthage sues for peace. Negotiations fail to reach agreement and the war continues.
- **255 BC:** The Carthaginians employ a Spartan general, [Xanthippus](#), to organize their defenses and defeat the Romans at the Battle of Tunis. The Roman survivors are evacuated by a fleet to be destroyed soon afterwards, on their way back to Sicily.
- **254 BC:** A new fleet of 140 Roman ships is constructed to substitute the one lost in the storm and a new army is levied. The Romans win a victory at [Panormus](#), in Sicily, but fail to make any further progress in the war. Five Greek cities in Sicily defect from Carthage to Rome.
- **253 BC:** The Romans then pursued a policy of raiding the African coast east of Carthage. After an unsuccessful year the fleet head for home. During the return to Italy the Romans are again caught in a storm and lose 150 ships.
- **251 BC:** The Romans again win at Panormus over the Carthaginians, led by Hasdrubal. As a result of the recent losses, Carthage endeavors to strengthen its garrisons in Sicily and recapture Agrigentum. Romans begin siege of Lilybaeum.

Battle of Cape Ecnomus 256BC

- ▣ Romans fleet 330 ships, 140,000 crew rowers and Marines
- ▣ Commanded by Consuls Marcus Atilius Regulus and Lucius Manilius Vulso Longus
- ▣ Losses 24 ships
- ▣ Carthaginian 350 ships 150,000 men
- ▣ Hanno and Hamilcar (not a Barciid)
- ▣ 30 ships sunk 65 captured
- ▣ Rome gains control of West Mediterranean



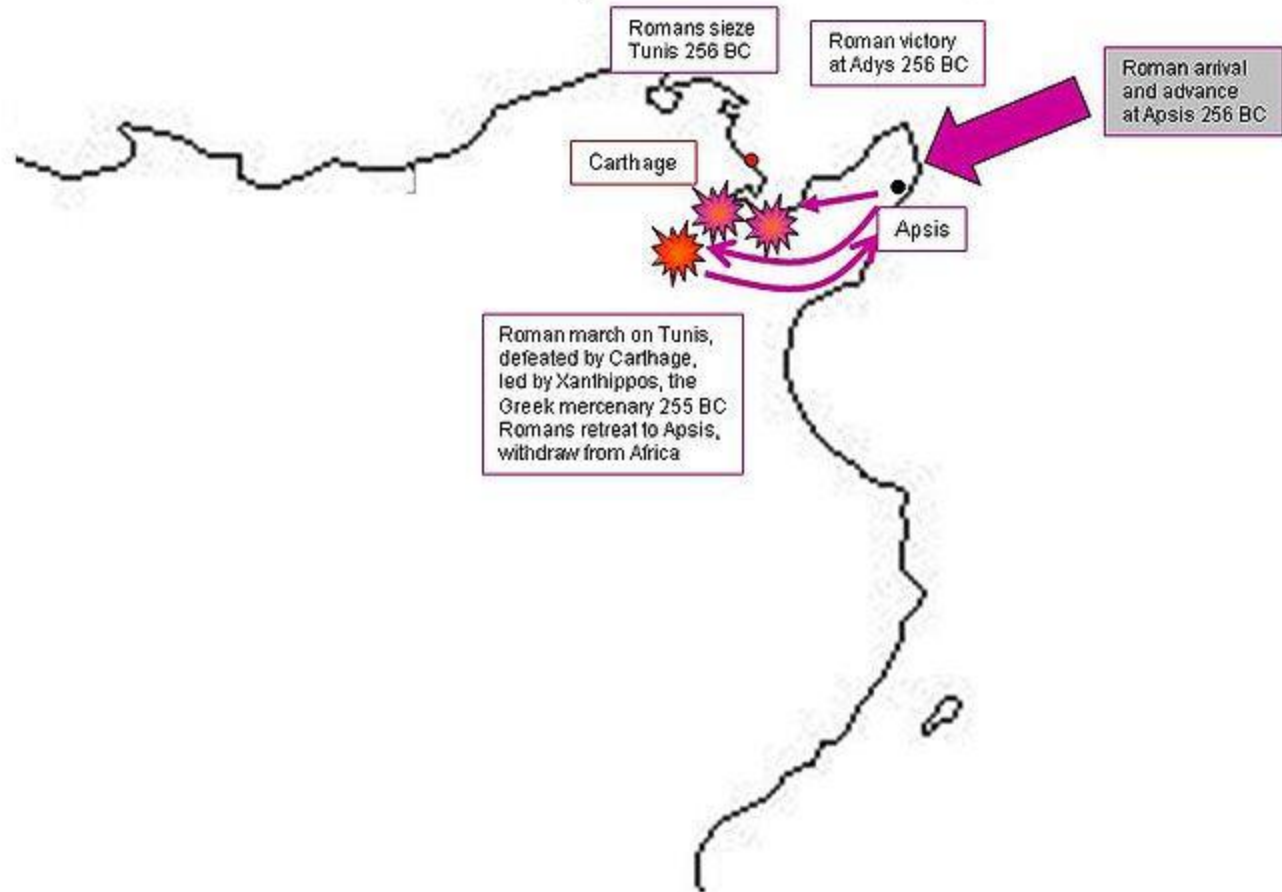
Battle of Cape Ecnomus (First Punic War), 256 BC



Fighting in North Africa

- ❑ Romans under Marcus Atilius Regulus land in North Africa
- ❑ Win battle of Adys 255 BC
- ❑ Numidians rebel against Carthage
- ❑ Hamilcar Barca in Sicily
- ❑ Rome demand destruction of fleet, Sardinia, Sicily and large indemnities, Carthage refuses
- ❑ Carthage turns to Spartan Xanthippus who defeat Regulus at Tunis 255BC (notable use of elephants most of 15,000 men killed or captured)
- ❑ Romans will raid African coast for remainder of war

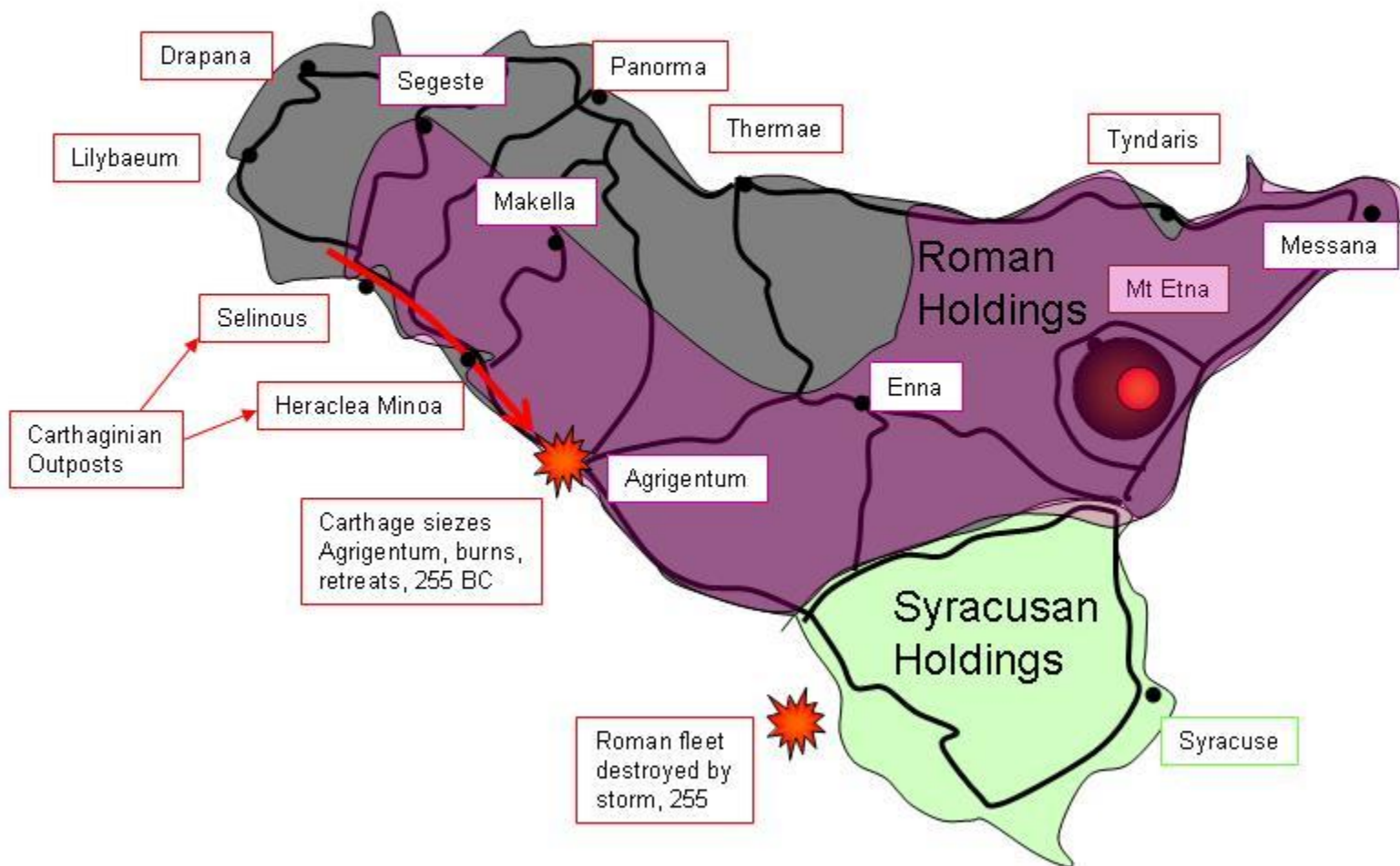
Invasion of Africa, 256-5 BC



The story of Regulus

- ▣ Horace
- ▣ Possible apocryphal
- ▣ Held in captivity until after 250 BC battle of Panormus, sent by Carthaginians to negotiate exchange of prisoners and negotiate peace, advised Senate to turn down offer but honored parole and returned to Carthage where he was tortured and crucified.

Carthage's Respite



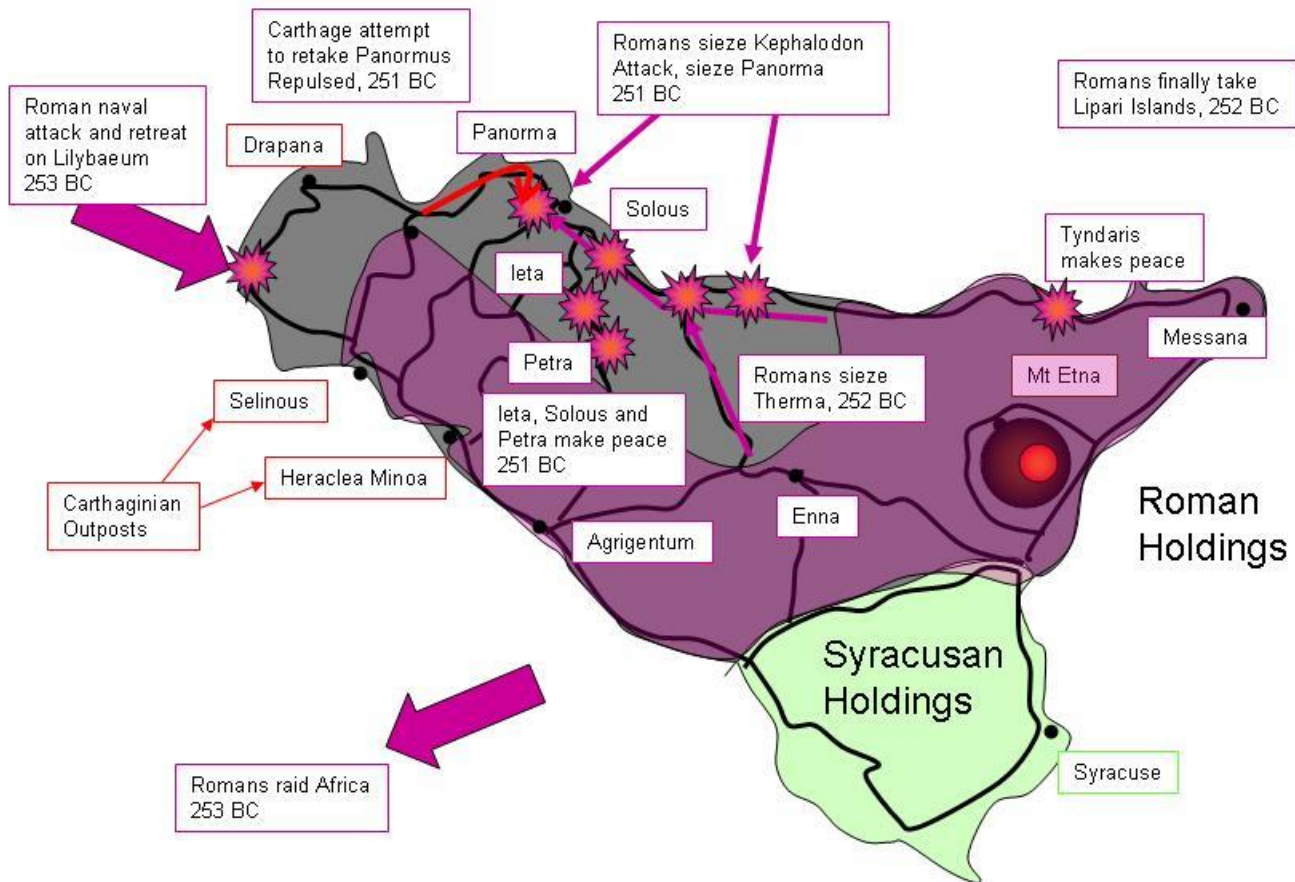
Roman Fleet

- ▣ 255BC Roman's rescue what's left of forces in North Africa and bring additional troops, but fleet is destroyed south of Sicily. As many as 90,000 were lost.
- ▣ Carthaginians decide to attack southern coast of Sicily and burn Agrigentum.
- ▣ In spite of losses Roman rebuild forces and prepare to counterattack. 253 BC

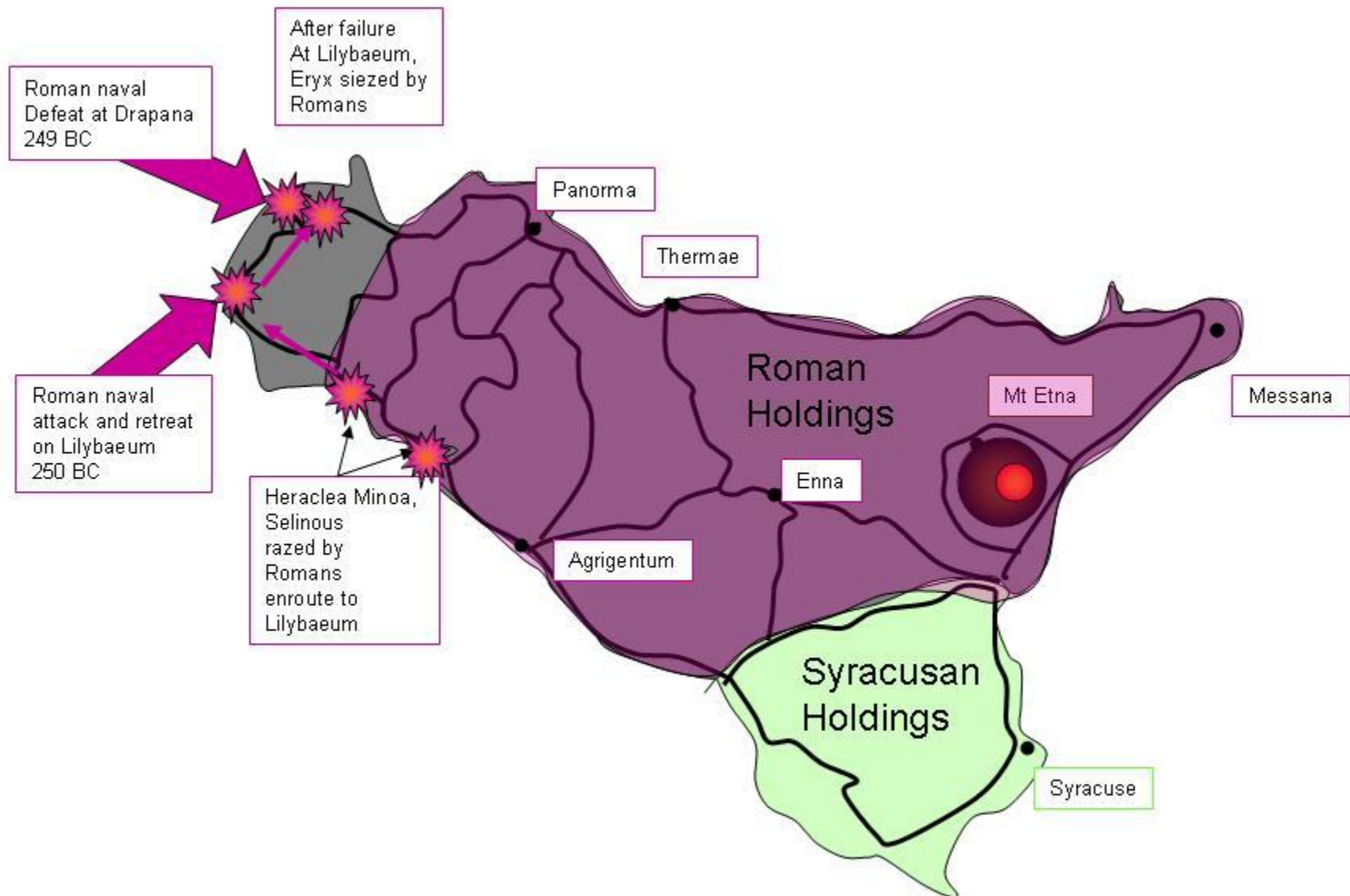
Attacks Renewed

- ▣ 253 BC Romans refuse to give up and take peace settlement and raise a force of 220 ships
- ▣ Decide to attack Lilybaeum which is main Carthage city on Sicily directly, but 150 ships of the new fleet are wiped out north of Sicily in 253 BC 50,000 KIA
- ▣ Romans reinforce army in Sicily and decide to attack Lilybaeum by land, but first must conquer western and central Sicily

Roman Attacks Renewed



Roman Attacks Renewed



Drepana 249 BC

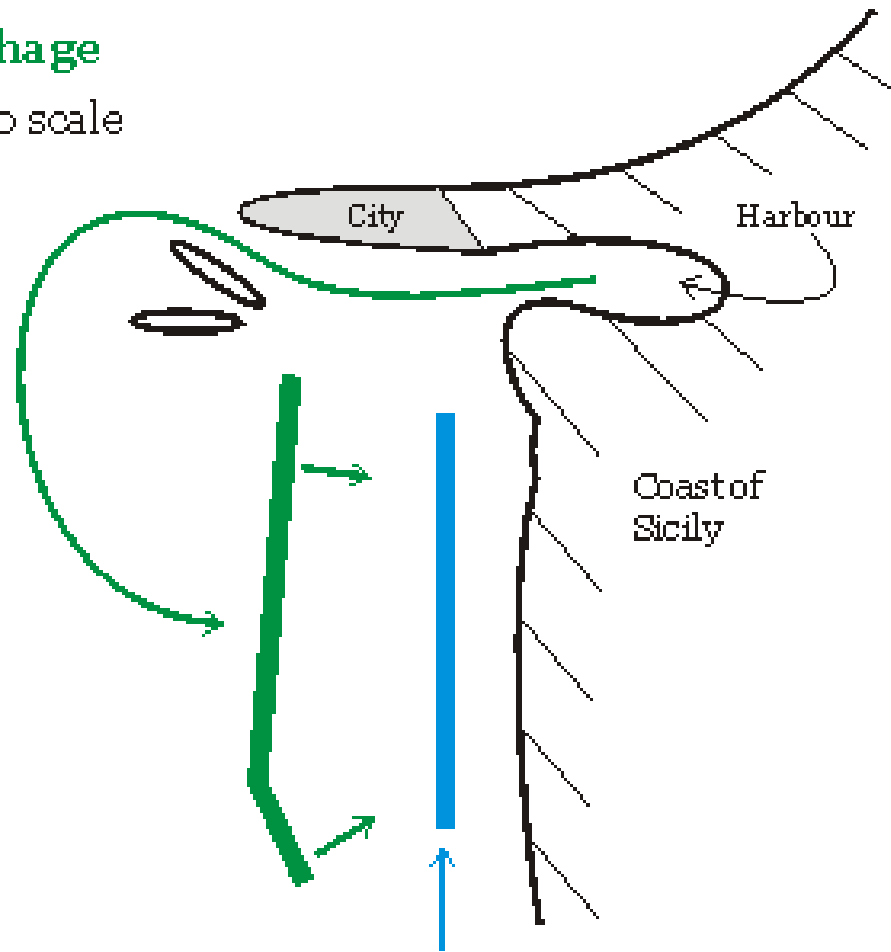
- ❑ 250BC taking Regulus' advice the Romans decide to take Lilybaeum by land and sea.
- ❑ Roman fleet attacks, under new Consul Publius Claudius Pulcher, Lilybaeum and fails-blockades. 8 year siege Rhodian pirates.
- ❑ Pulcher attacks Carthaginian city of Drepana.
- ❑ Carthaginian relief fleet arrives
- ❑ Carthage finally wins a naval battle
- ❑ Romans send another fleet under Junior Consul Lucius Junius Paullus of 120 warships and 800 transports entire fleet is wiped out in storm as many as 100,000 dead.
- ❑ Pulcher exiled-100 miles
- ❑ Paullus commits suicide rather than face Senate.
- ❑ 248 BC Rome appoints a dictator.
- ❑ 248 BC Hannoniids under Hanno the Great take power and look for ways to end war they wish to expand Carthaginian power on land. Begin to demobilize navy to raise forces.
- ❑ Barciids vs Hannoniids.

Battle of Drepana (First Punic War), 249 BC

Rome

Carthage

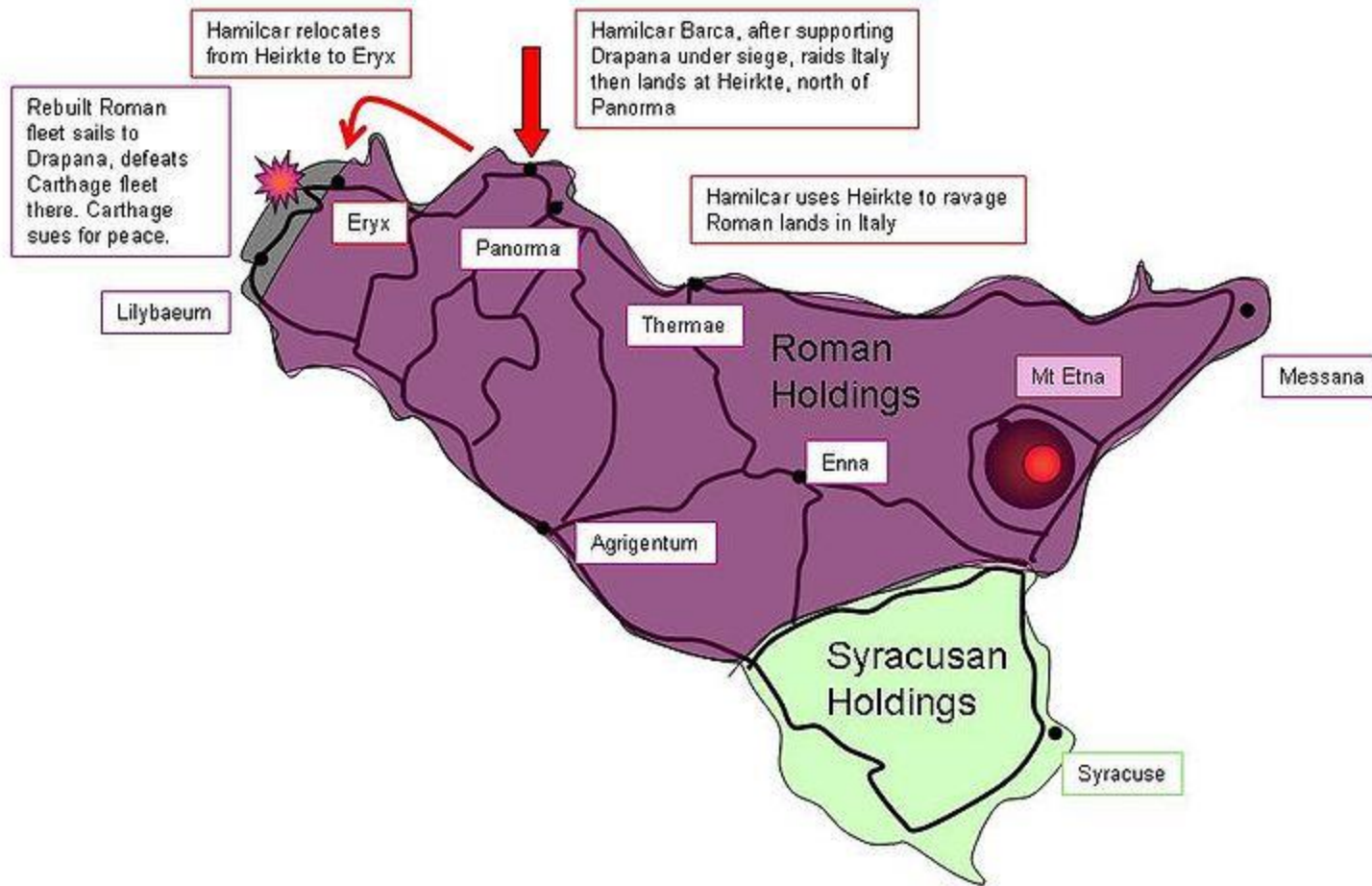
Not to scale



The End

- ❑ **249 BC:** Rome loses almost a whole fleet in the Battle of Drepana. In the same year [Hamilcar Barca](#) accomplishes successful raids in Sicily and yet another storm destroys the remainder of the Roman ships. Aulus Atilius Calatinus is appointed dictator and sent to Sicily.
- ❑ **248 BC:** Beginning of a period of low intensity fighting in Sicily, without naval battles. This lull would last until 241 BC. Guerilla warfare
- ❑ **244 BC:** With little to no naval engagements, Hanno the Great of Carthage advocates demobilization of large parts of the Carthaginian navy to save money. Carthage does so.
- ❑ **242 BC:** Rome constructs another major battle fleet by borrowing money from its leading citizens. Treasury is bankrupt.
- ❑ **241 BC:** On March 10 the Battle of the Aegates Islands is fought, with a decisive Roman victory. Carthage negotiates peace terms and the First Punic War ends.

Rome Wins



Battle of the Aegates Islands

March 10, 241 BC

- ❑ Carthage fleet attempting to relieve Lilybaeum
- ❑ Rome 200 ships, 250,000 men Carthage 250 ships 300,000
- ❑ Gaius Lutatius Catulus- Hanno
- ❑ Rome loses 30 ships, Carthage 50 ships sunk 70 captured



Terms of the Peace Treaty of Lutatius 241 BC

- ❑ Carthage evacuates Sicily and small islands west of it (Aegadian Islands).
- ❑ Carthage returns their prisoners of war without ransom, while paying heavy ransom on their own.
- ❑ Carthage refrains from attacking Syracuse and her allies.
- ❑ Carthage transfers a group of small islands north of Sicily (Aeolian Islands and Ustica) to Rome.
- ❑ Carthage evacuates all of the small islands between Sicily and Africa (Pantelleria, Linosa, Lampedusa, Lampione and Malta).
- ❑ Carthage pays a 2,200 talent (66 tons) of gold and silver indemnity in ten annual installments, plus an additional indemnity of 1,000 talents (30 tons) immediately. Further clauses determined that the allies of each side would not be attacked by the other, no attacks were to be made by either side upon the other's allies and both sides were prohibited from recruiting soldiers within the territory of the other. This denied the Carthaginians access to any mercenary manpower from Italy and most of Sicily,

Aftermath Mercenary War 241-239BC

- ▣ 241 BC Carthage struggles to pay Rome, 20,000 plus Carthaginian mercenaries revolt on their way to Carthage for demobilization. Carthage agrees to pay wages in full.
- ▣ 240 BC two mercenary leaders fearing Carthaginian retribution rebel (Spendius and Mathos) Gisco captured
- ▣ Libyans join the rebellion against Carthage



Mercenary War

- Mercenaries capture Sardinia
- Carthaginian defeated at battle of Utica
- Hamilcar Barca gains command of Carthaginian forces
- defeats mercenaries Bagradas River
- Many mercenaries flock to Hamilcar's offer of pardon.
- 239BC Utica revolts against Carthage
- Carthage appeals to Rome and Syracuse for aid from mercenaries and rebels

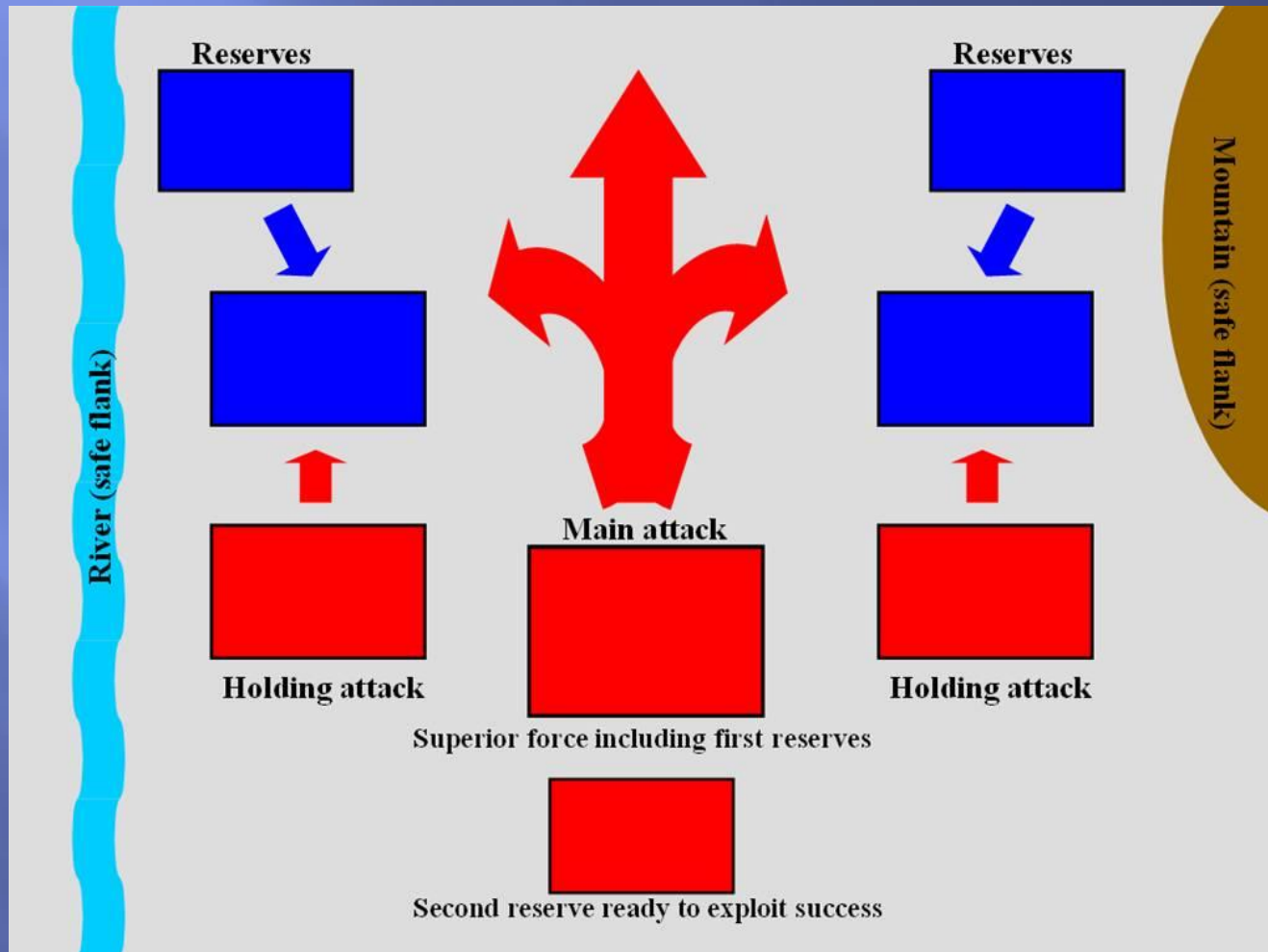
Mercenary Wars

- ❑ 239-238 BC Carthage under siege.
- ❑ 238BC Hamilcar cuts the supply line of mercenary army besieging Carthage.
- ❑ Battle of the Saw Hamilcar defeats mercenaries (Spendius), cannibalism during seige
- ❑ Hamilcar executes 40,000 mercenary soldiers
- ❑ Battle of Tunis Mathos vs Hamilcar, merceanries defeated
- ❑ Libyans, Utica and other rebelling cities defeated
- ❑ Romans briefly declare war on Carthage and occupy Sardinia and Corsica, Carthage acquiesces to Roman demands another 1200 talents added to Carthaginian reparation payments to Rome

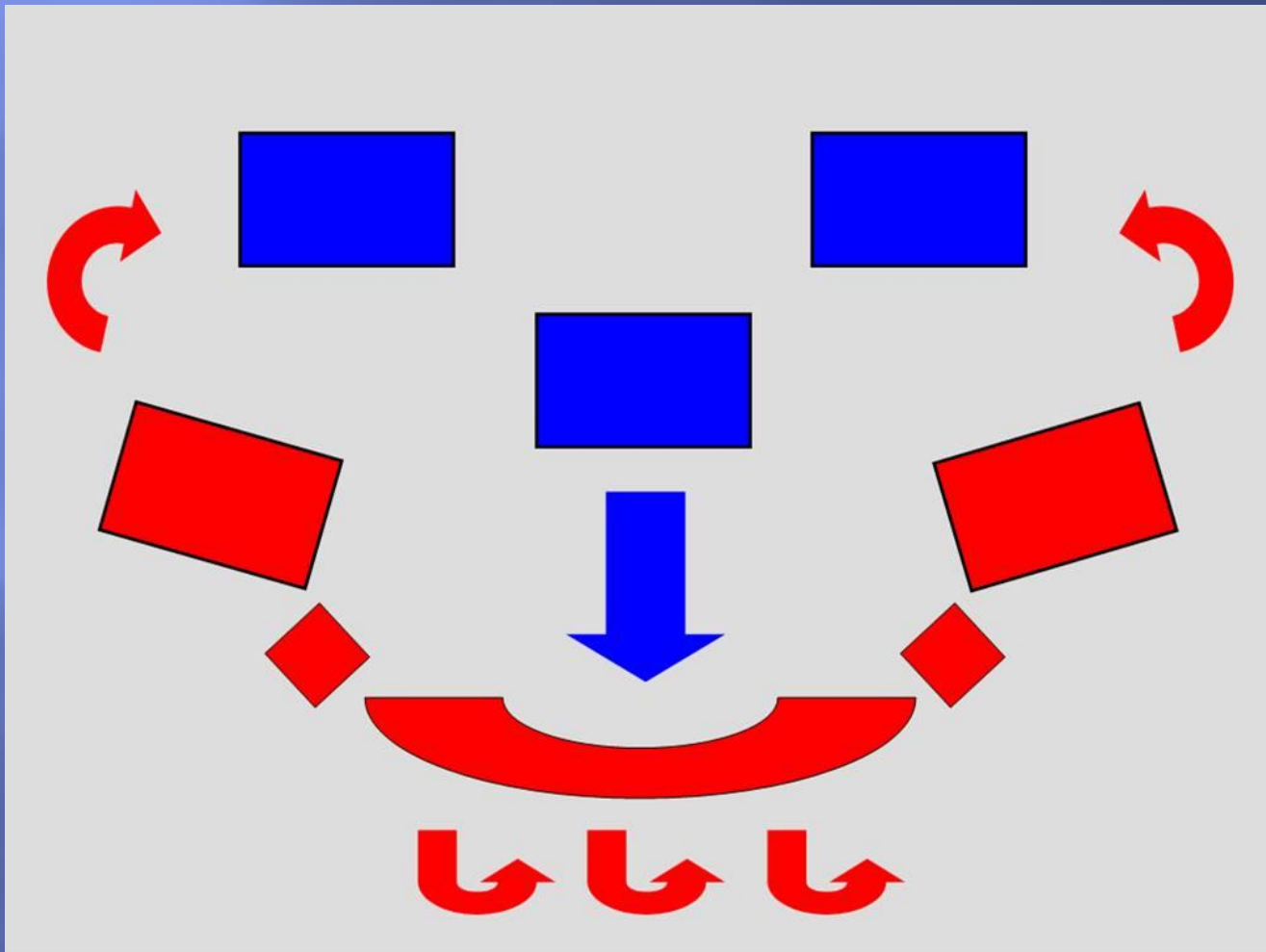
Battle Tactics Primer in a 2 Dimensional Environment

- ▣ The art of war in the Ancient World
- ▣ What Hannibal the Scipio's and Fabius knew

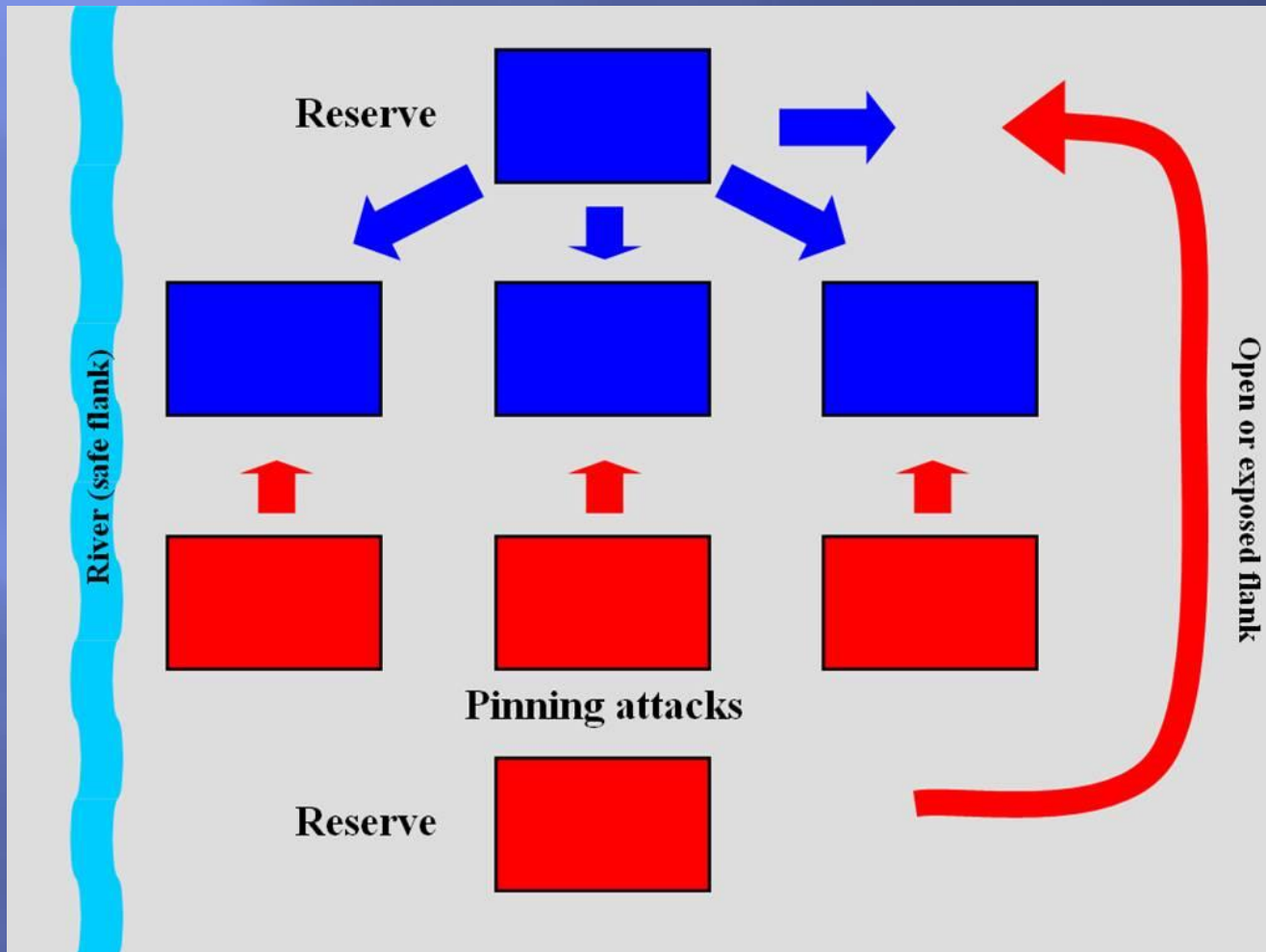
Penetration



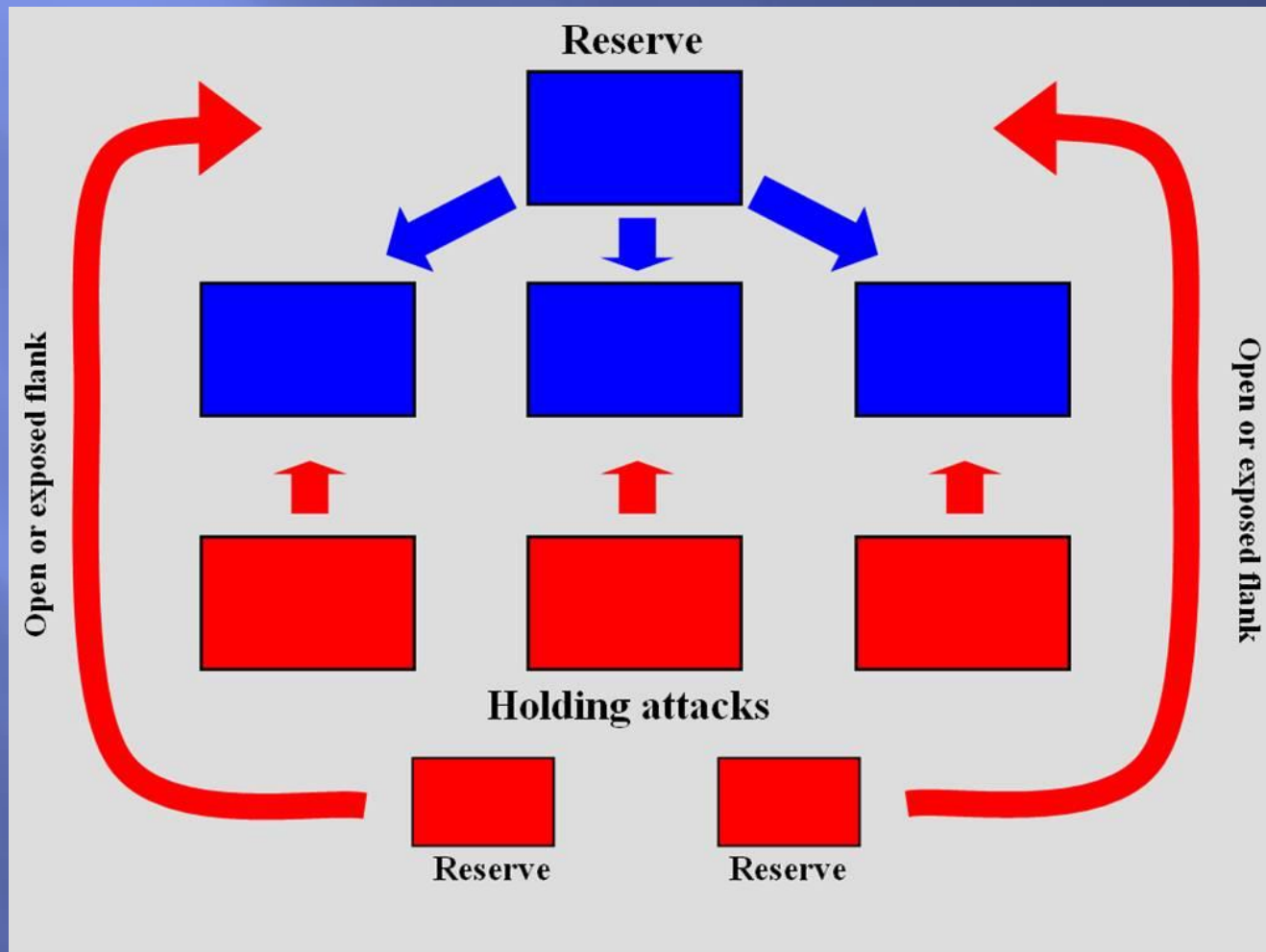
Feigned Withdrawal



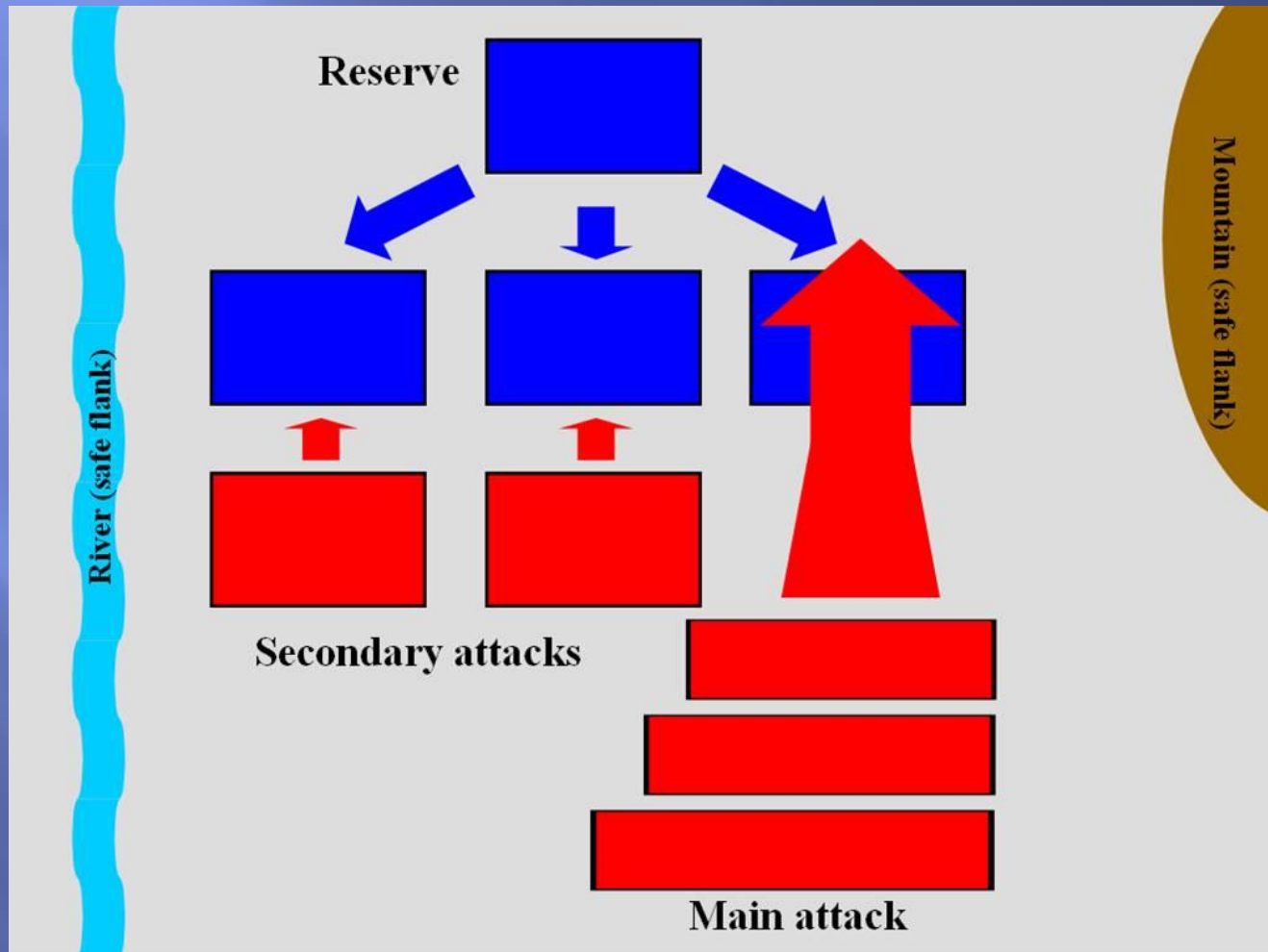
Single Envelopment



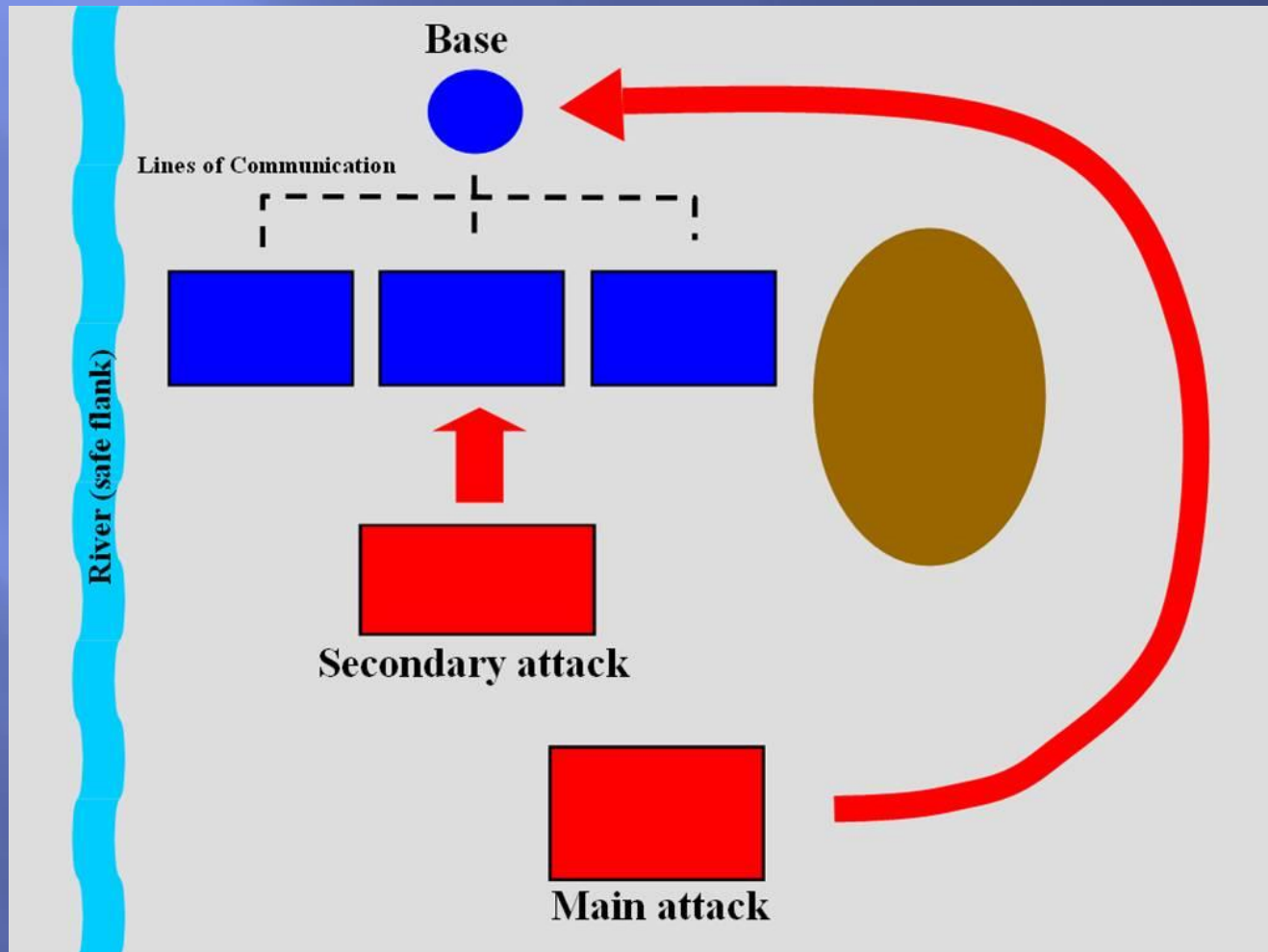
Double Envelopment



Oblique Order



Indirect Approach



The Mediterranean, 218 BC

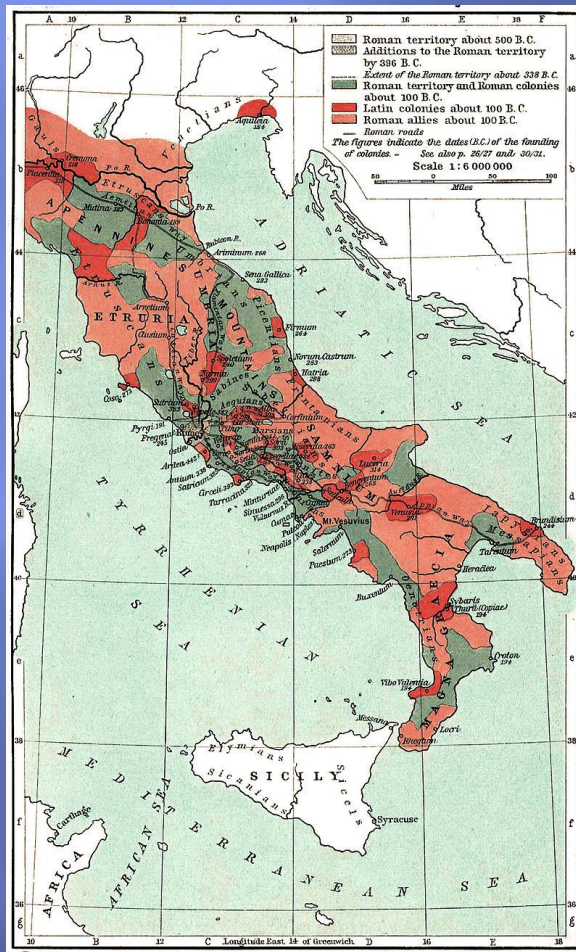
- Antigonids
- Seleucids
- Ptolemies
- Carthage
- Rome & allies by 218
- Attalids
- Other states
- Major battles



Ancient Sources

- ▣ *Polybius*
- ▣ *Livy*
- ▣ *Appian*
- ▣ *Cornelius Nepos*
- ▣ *Dio Cassius*
- ▣ Plutarch
- ▣ Sallust
- ▣ Pliny
- ▣ John Tzetzes
- ▣ Poetic sources
- ▣ Silius Italicus
- ▣ Petrarch
- ▣ Virgil

Size of Rome's Military Age Population



- About 700,000
- Appr 388,000 will be Socii



2 Opposing factions in Carthage

- ▣ Pro- Roman
- ▣ Led by Hanno the Great
- ▣ Anti-Roman
- ▣ Led by Hamilcar and the Barcid family

Between the Wars

- ▣ Carthage conquers much of Spain
- ▣ Rome occupies Sardinia
- ▣ Ebro Treaty



Barcid Family

- ▣ Hamilcar Barca killed in battle 228BC
- ▣ Hasdrubal the Fair succeeds Hamilcar as the head of the family
- ▣ 221 BC Hasdrubal the Fair assassinated
- ▣ Hannibal succeeds as head of the Barciid clan.
- ▣ Hasdrubal brother of Hannibal left in command in Spain
- ▣ Mago brother of Hannibal commands a portion of the army

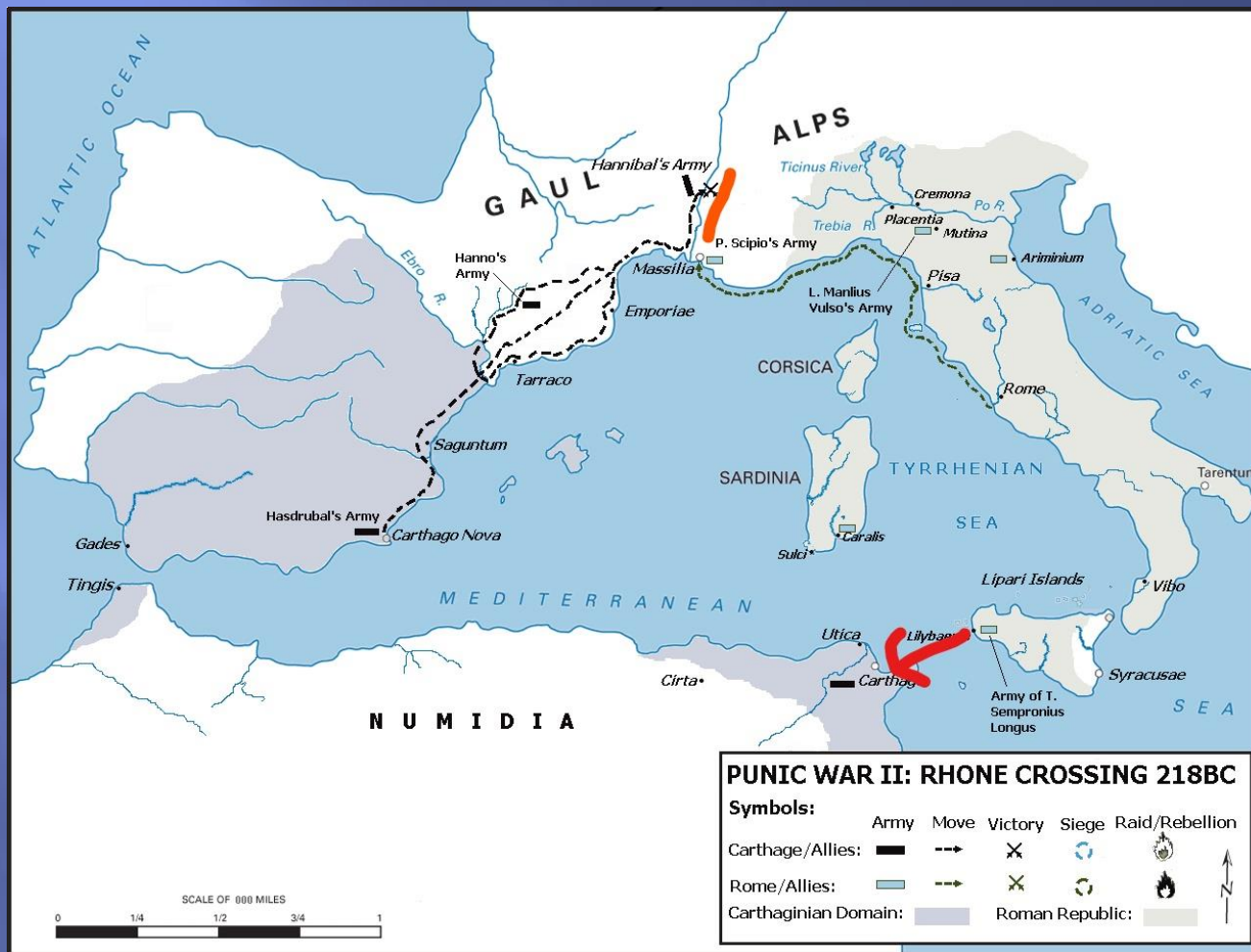
Hannibal besieges Saguntum 219 to 218BC



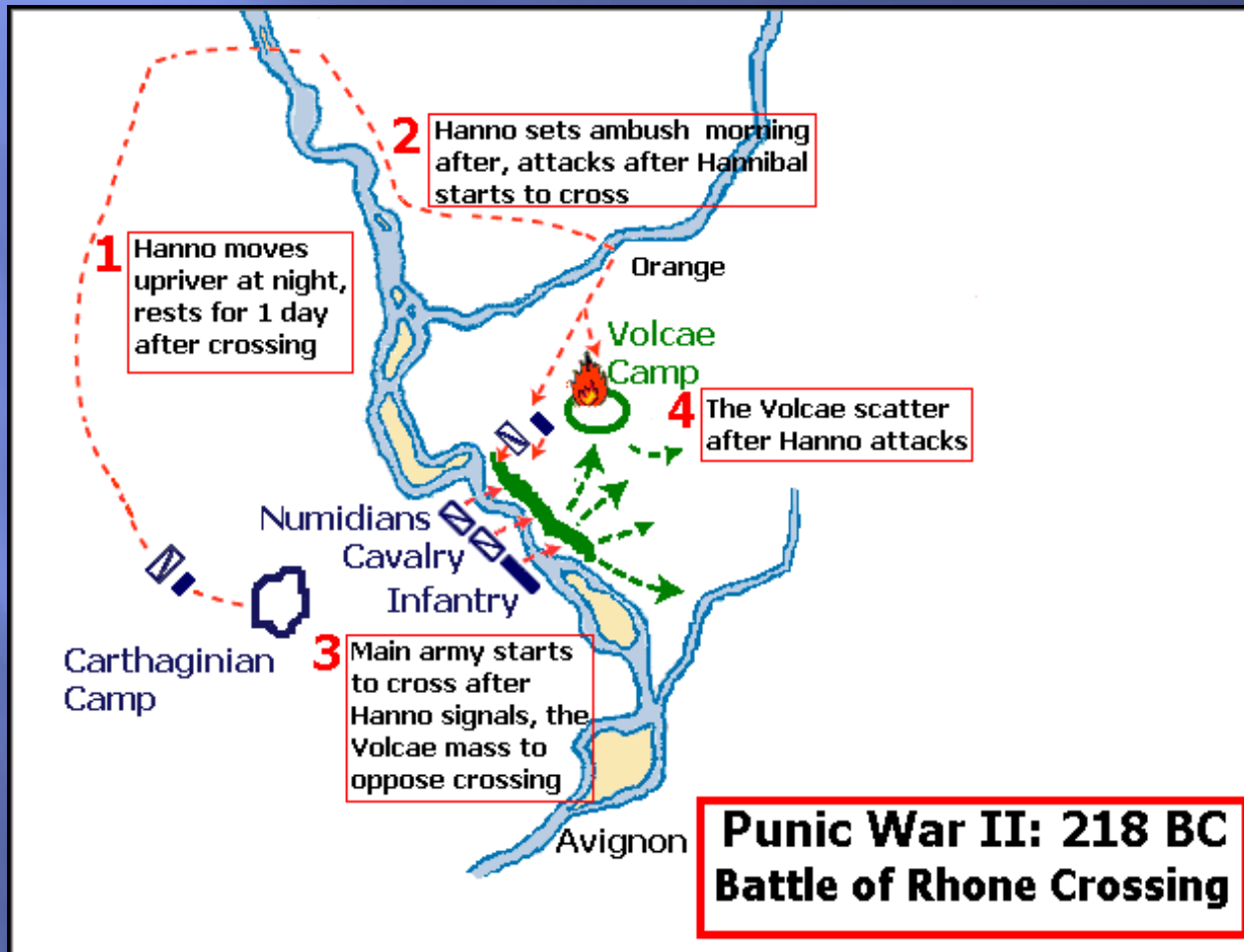
Hannibal decides to invade Italy

- ❑ Hannibal sends envoys to Boii and Insubres Gallic tribes in the Po Valley
- ❑ Polybius- 90,000 Infantry, 12,000 Cavalry, unknown number of elephants
- ❑ Hannibal fights Iberian (Volcae) tribes north of the Ebro loyal to Rome and suffers heavy losses
- ❑ Hannibal detaches 11,000 Iberian infantry at the Pyrenees
- ❑ According to Polybius, Hannibal entered Gaul with 50,000 infantry, 9000 cavalry
- ❑ It is reported Hannibal had 37 elephants at the Rhone crossing
- ❑ Hannibal outflanks a Roman force under Gnaeus Corneilius Scipio Calvus and Publius Cornelius Scipio at Massilia
- ❑ Hannibal will invade Italy with support from holdings in Spain

Roman Plans



Rhone Crossing

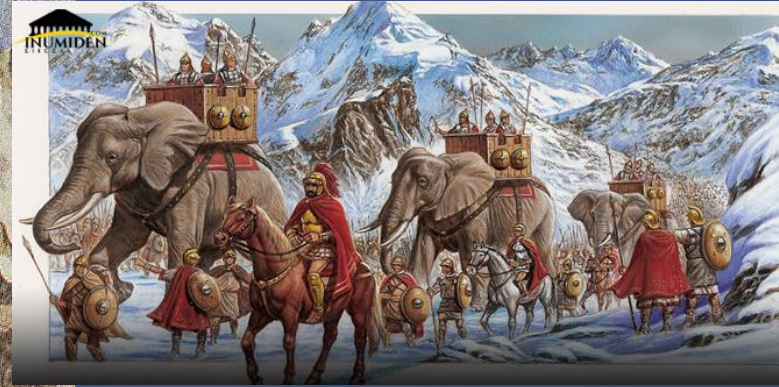


Crossing The Alps 218BC

- ▣ Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus continues with Roman Army into Spain
- ▣ Publius Cornelius Scipio returns to Rome to raise troops for the defense of Italy
- ▣ Celtic tribes(Boii and Insubre) rebel in modern day North Italy

Hannibal's Route

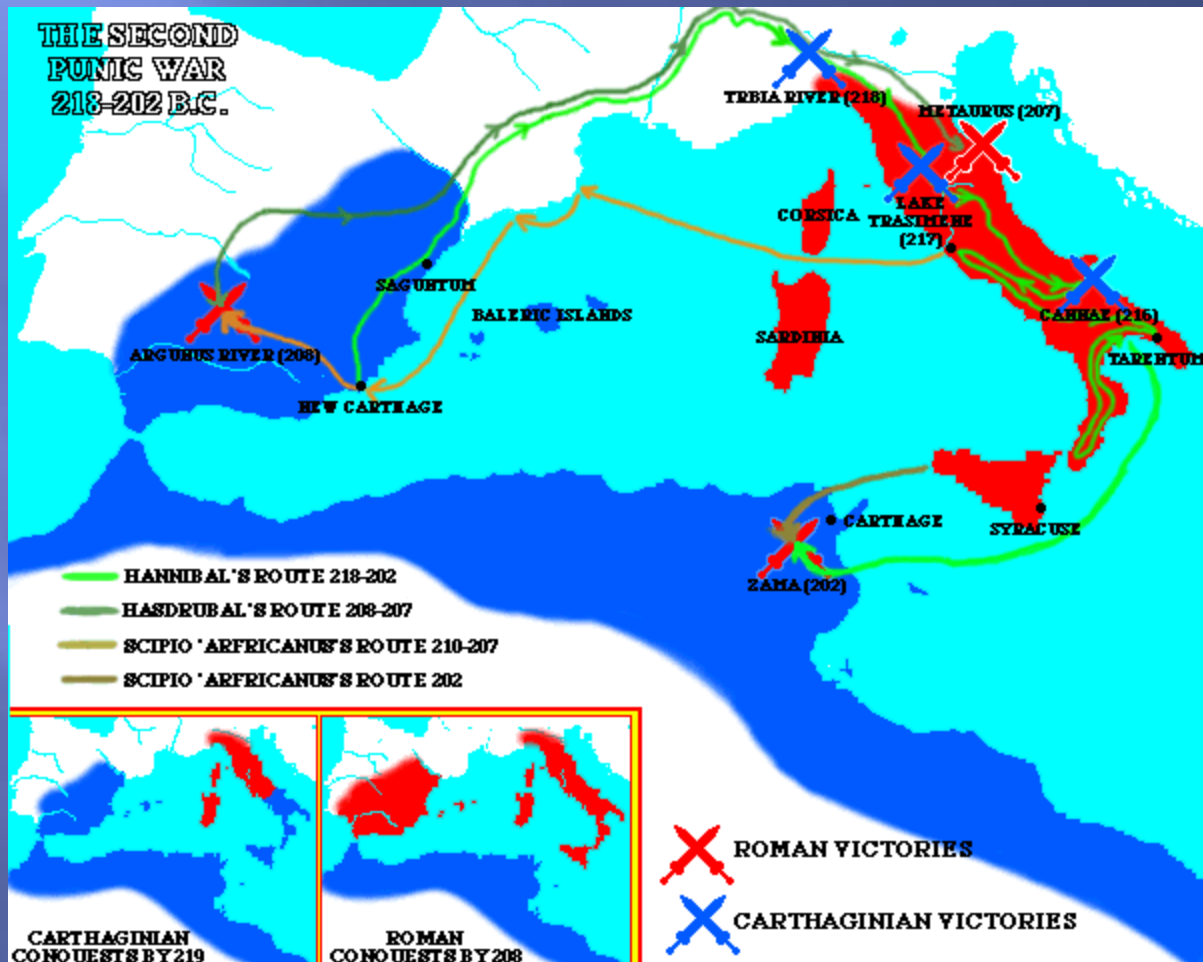




Hannibal's Army

- ▣ All dates BC
- ▣ June 218 90,000 infantry, 12,000 Cavalry
- ▣ Enter Gaul
- ▣ 50,000 infantry, 9000 Cavalry
- ▣ Nov 218 At the Rhone 38,000 Infantry, 9000 cavalry
- ▣ After the Alps 20,000 Infantry, 6000 Cavalry
- ▣ According to Polybius Hannibal is the source

Two Major Fronts

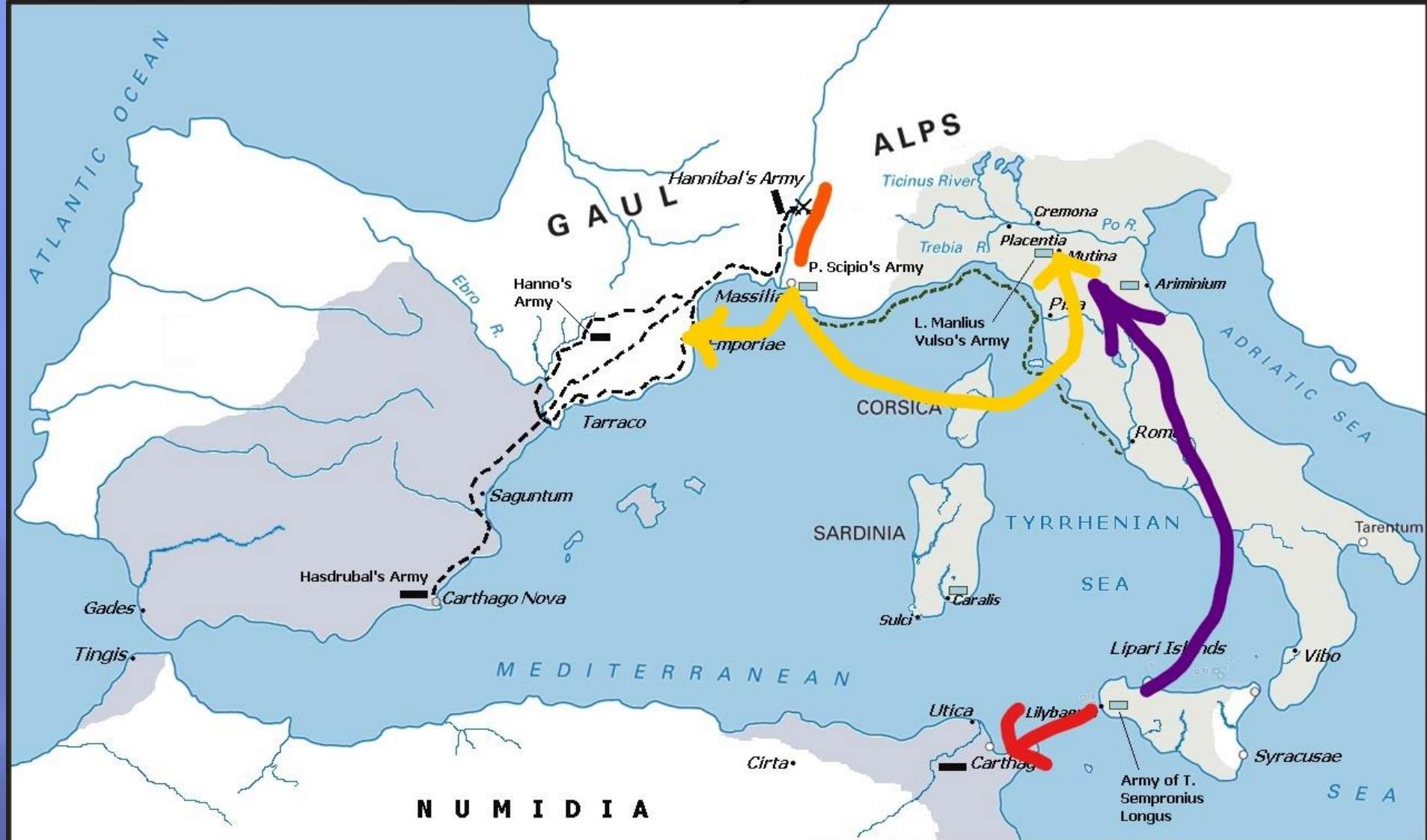


War in Iberia 218 to 208BC

- Rome wins battle of Cissa in North Spain 218 BC
- Naval battle of the Ebro is victory for combined Roman/Massilian Fleet
- 215BC Battle of Dertosa, Roman victory. Rome secures Northern Spain
- Stalemate in Spain as Hasdrubal is reinforced
- Roman/Scipio policy was to first subjugate the Iberian tribes then defeat the Carthaginians
- The Scipio brothers enter in negotiations with the Numidian King Syphax - dinner
- 211 BC Battle of the Upper Baeitis (Castulo and Illorca)
- Carthaginian victory (Hasdrubal) both Scipio brothers killed Romans driven to their sanctuary north of the Ebro
- 210BC Publius Scipio Africanus sails with a Roman Army to reinforce Spain
- Scipio outmanuevers the 3 Carthaginian forces of Hasdrubal Barca, Hasdrubal Gisco and Mago Barca the last a recent arrival, and besieges Cartagena
- 208BC Battle of Baecula, Scipio defeats Hasdrubal Barca, Hasdrubal takes the remnants of his army to reinforce Hannibal in Italy

Northern Italy 218

- ▣ 218 BC Gallic Tribe Tirini side with Rome- Hannibal puts entire tribe to sword- This shores up support among other Gallic tribes
- ▣ 218 BC The advance elements of Hannibal's Army defeats the forward elements of Publius Cornelius Scipio's Army at the Battle of Ticinus (North Italy)
- ▣ Scipio is injured and retreats toward Placentia with the majority of his army
- ▣ A second Roman Army under Tiberius Sempronius Longus arrives in North Italy
- ▣ Hannibal keeps Roman citizen soldiers in appalling conditions, lets Socii go



PUNIC WAR II: RHONE CROSSING 218BC

Symbols:

	Army	Move	Victory	Siege	Raid/Rebellion
Carthage/Allies:					
Rome/Allies:					
Carthaginian Domain:					
Roman Republic:					

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1

SCALE OF 000 MILES

Utica Lilybaeum Carthago

Army of T. Sempronius Longus

Syracusae Vibo Tarentum

Lipari Islands

SARDINIA SARDINIA

Sulci Caralis

TYRRHENIAN SEA

ADRIATIC SEA

Rome

Placentia Mutina Ariminum

Cremona Po R.

Ticinus River

ALPS

Gaul

Hannibal's Army

P. Scipio's Army

L. Manlius Vulso's Army

Massilia Emporiae

Hanno's Army

Tarraco

Saguntum

Hasdrubal's Army

Carthago Nova

Gades Tingis

NUMIDIA

Cirta

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

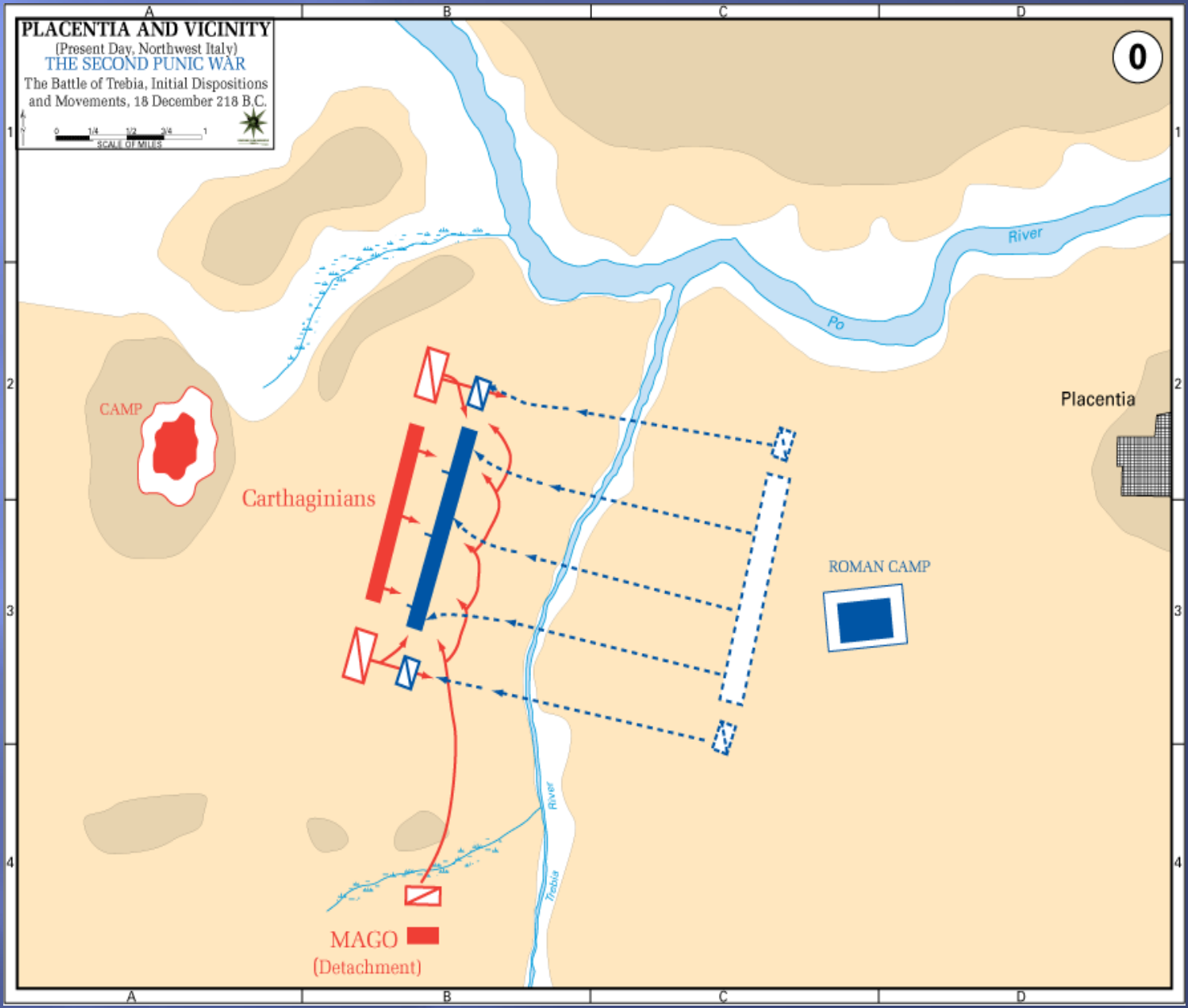
ATLANTIC OCEAN

North arrow

PLACENTIA AND VICINITY
(Present Day, Northwest Italy)
THE SECOND PUNIC WAR
The Battle of Trebia, Initial Dispositions
and Movements, 18 December 218 B.C.



0



North Italy

- ▣ Hannibal winters in the Po Valley recruits among Boii & Insubres
- ▣ Roman victories in Spain effectively cut off, temporarily, Carthaginian support from Spain (Battle of Cissa)
- ▣ Naval raiding Sicily and Sardinia

218 a.C. Iter Gnaei Scipionis in Hispania



OCEANUS ATLANTICUS

AQUITANIA

Pyrenaeus Mons

HISPANIA

--- G. Scipio

0 100 (km) 60 (mi)

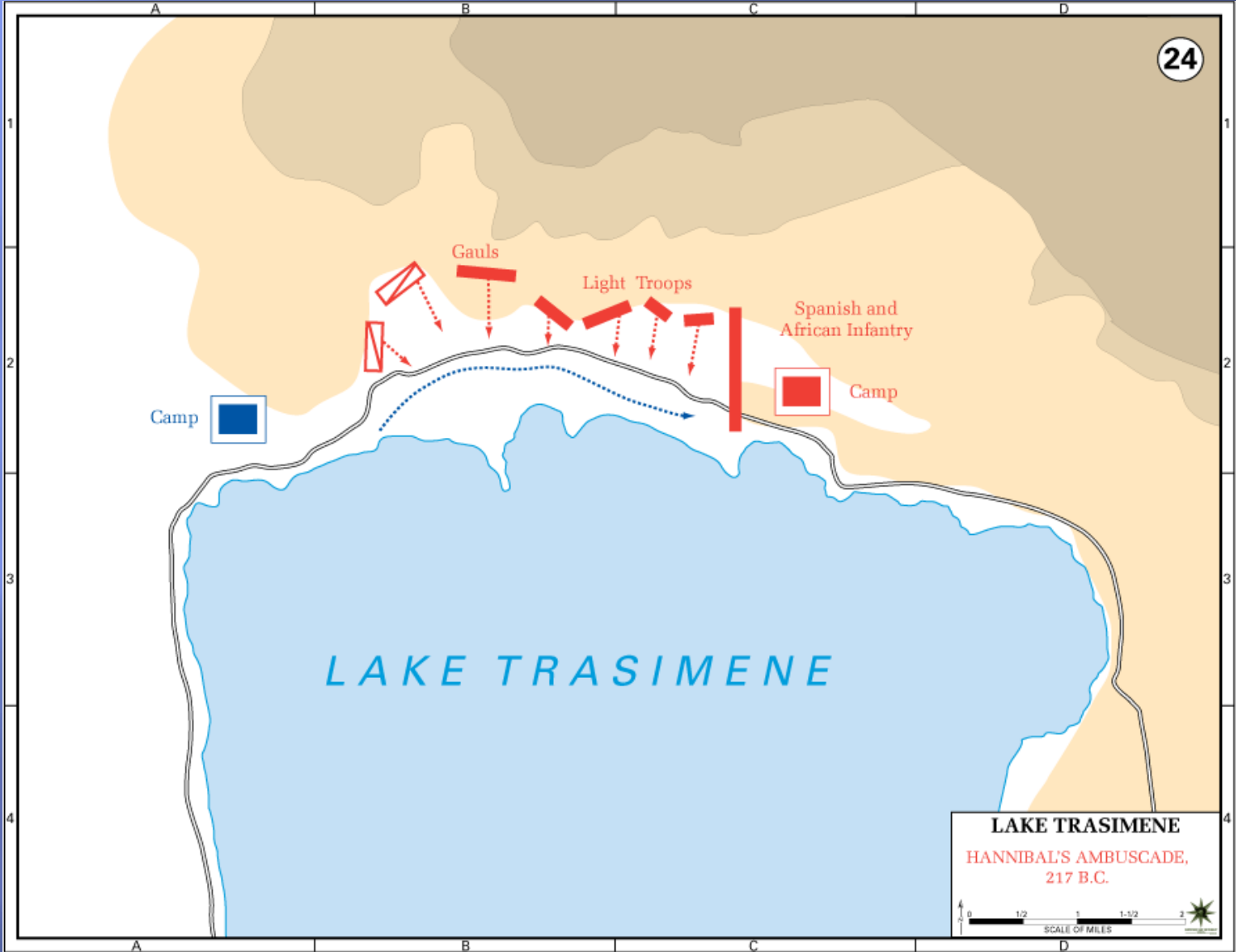
218 a.C. Bellum in Sicilia



217 BC

- ▣ 2 new Consuls Gnaeus Servilius Geminus and Gaius Flaminius.
- ▣ Flaminius to Arretium without religious rituals
- ▣ Servilius to Ariminum
- ▣ Hannibal outflanks Flaminius
- ▣ Flaminius sends word to Servilius to link up
- ▣ Hannibal wants to fight Flaminius before the link up
- ▣ Hannibal torches Arretium countryside
- ▣ Hannibal countermarches Flaminius
- ▣ Flaminius refuses to listen to his officers





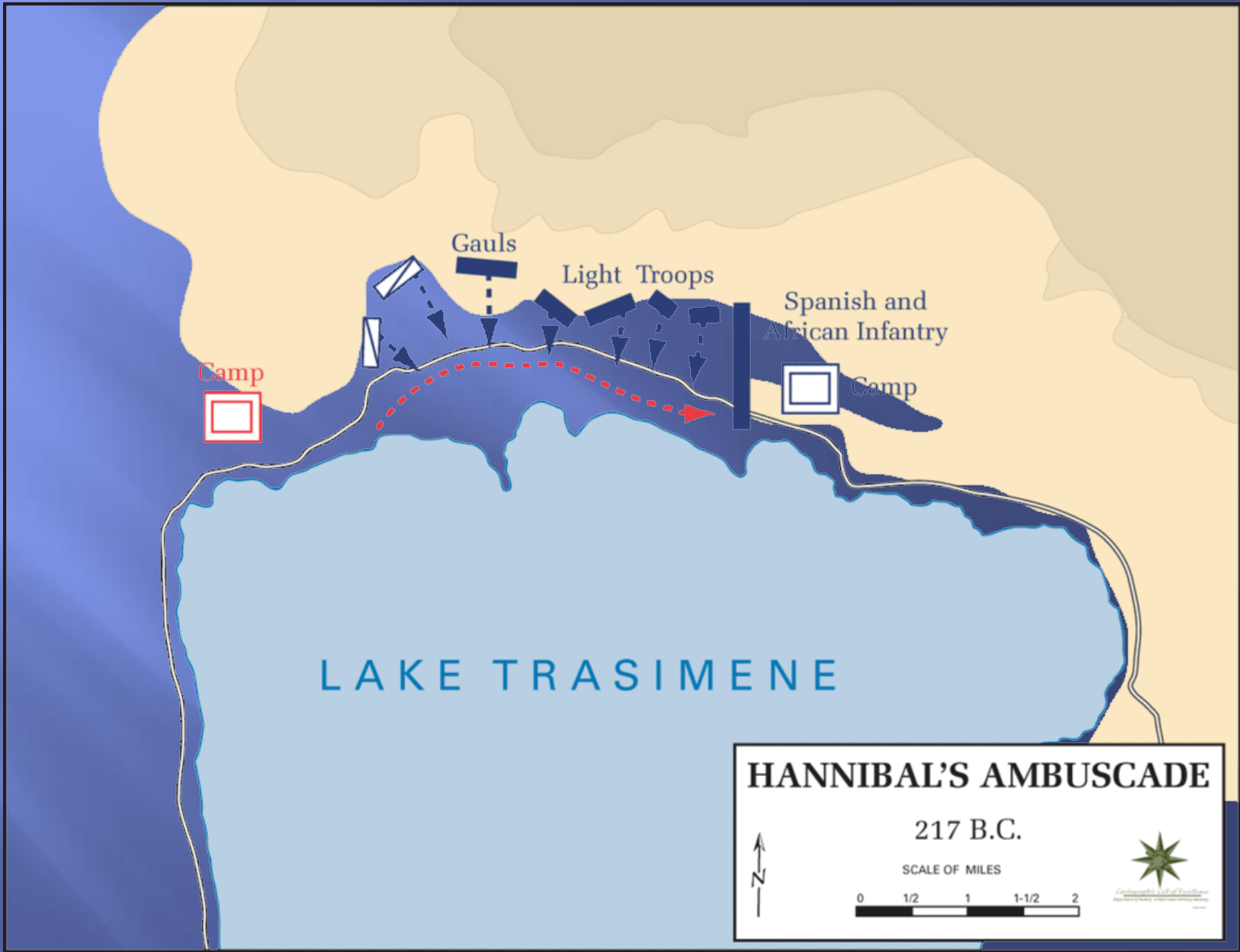
LAKE TRASIMENE

LAKE TRASIMENE
HANNIBAL'S AMBUSCADE,
217 B.C.



Lake Trasimene 217BC 24 June

- ▣ Flaminius sends out no scouting
- ▣ Hannibal uses the ruse of maintaining camp fires while he deploys his army in the road



Camp

Gauls

Light Troops

Spanish and African Infantry

Camp


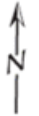
LAKE TRASIMENE

HANNIBAL'S AMBUSCADE

217 B.C.

SCALE OF MILES

0 1/2 1 1-1/2 2



The Cunctator

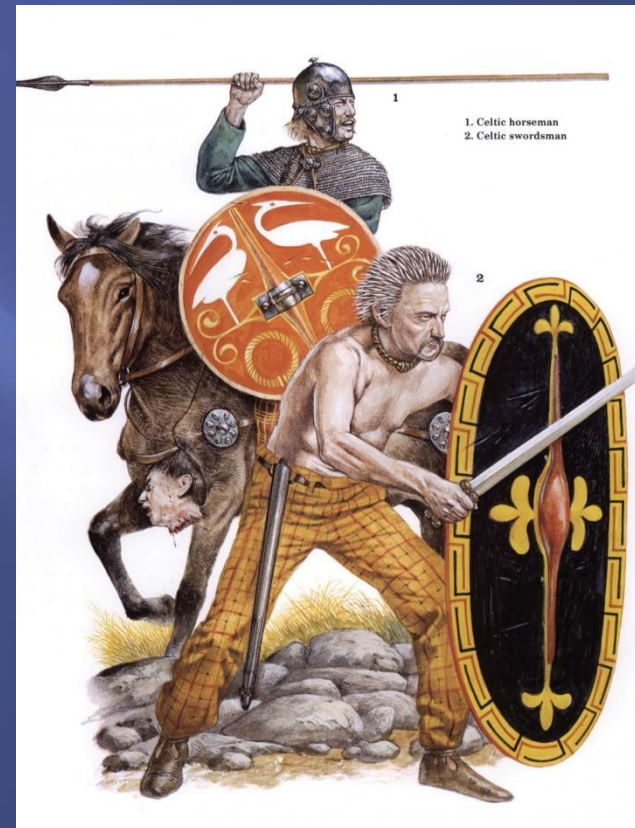
- ▣ Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus
- ▣ Elected Pro-Dictator orders Servilius
- ▣ To surrender his lictors and present
- ▣ Himself
- ▣ Roman senate chose enemy
- ▣ Marcus Minucius as Master of Horse
- ▣ Minucius disobeys Fabius
- ▣ Fabian strategy
- ▣ Gnaeus Servilius Geminus and Marcus Atilius Regulus resume Consulship
- ▣ Romans adopt Fabian strategy until 216BC



216 BC

- ▣ New Consul's Gaius Terentius Varro
- ▣ Lucius Aemilius Paullus
- ▣ Varro is rash, Paullus favors tactics closer to Fabius
- ▣ Rome raises a total of 8 legions 40,000 Roman infantry 2400 Cavalry not including Allies
- ▣ With Allies
- ▣ Polybius:
 - 85,630
 - ▣ 70,000 infantry killed
 - ▣ 5,630 cavalry killed
 - ▣ 10,000 infantry captured
- ▣ Livy:
 - 67,500
 - ▣ 45,500 infantry killed
 - ▣ 2,700 cavalry killed
 - ▣ 17,800 infantry captured
 - ▣ 1,500 cavalry capture

Carthaginian Center



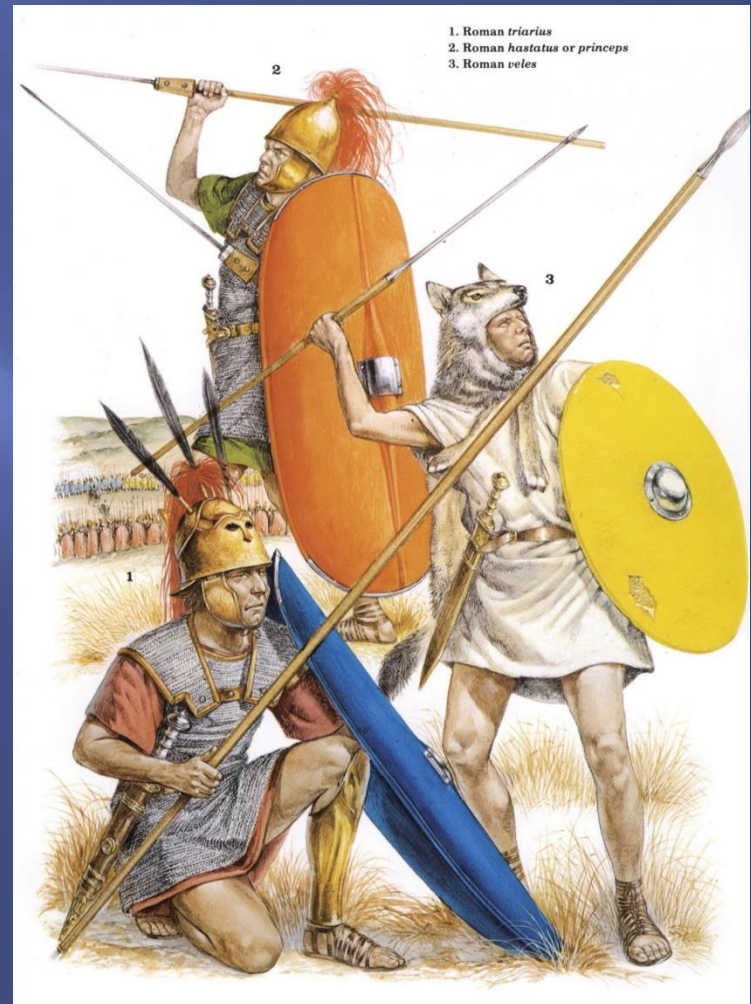
Carthaginian Center



Carthaginian Flanks



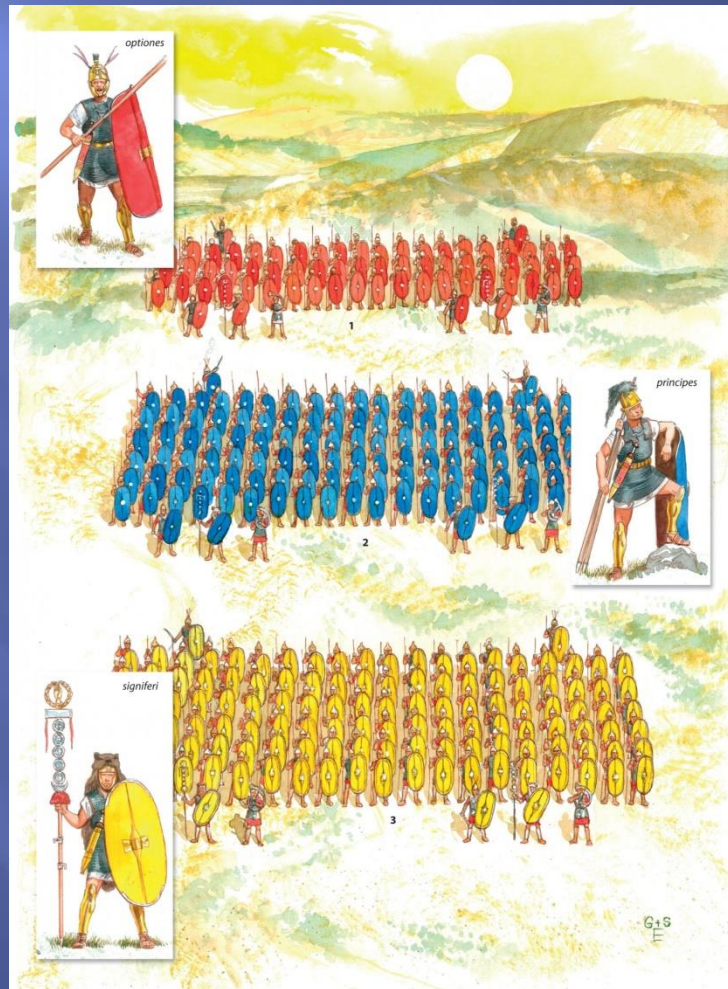
Roman Center



Roman tactics

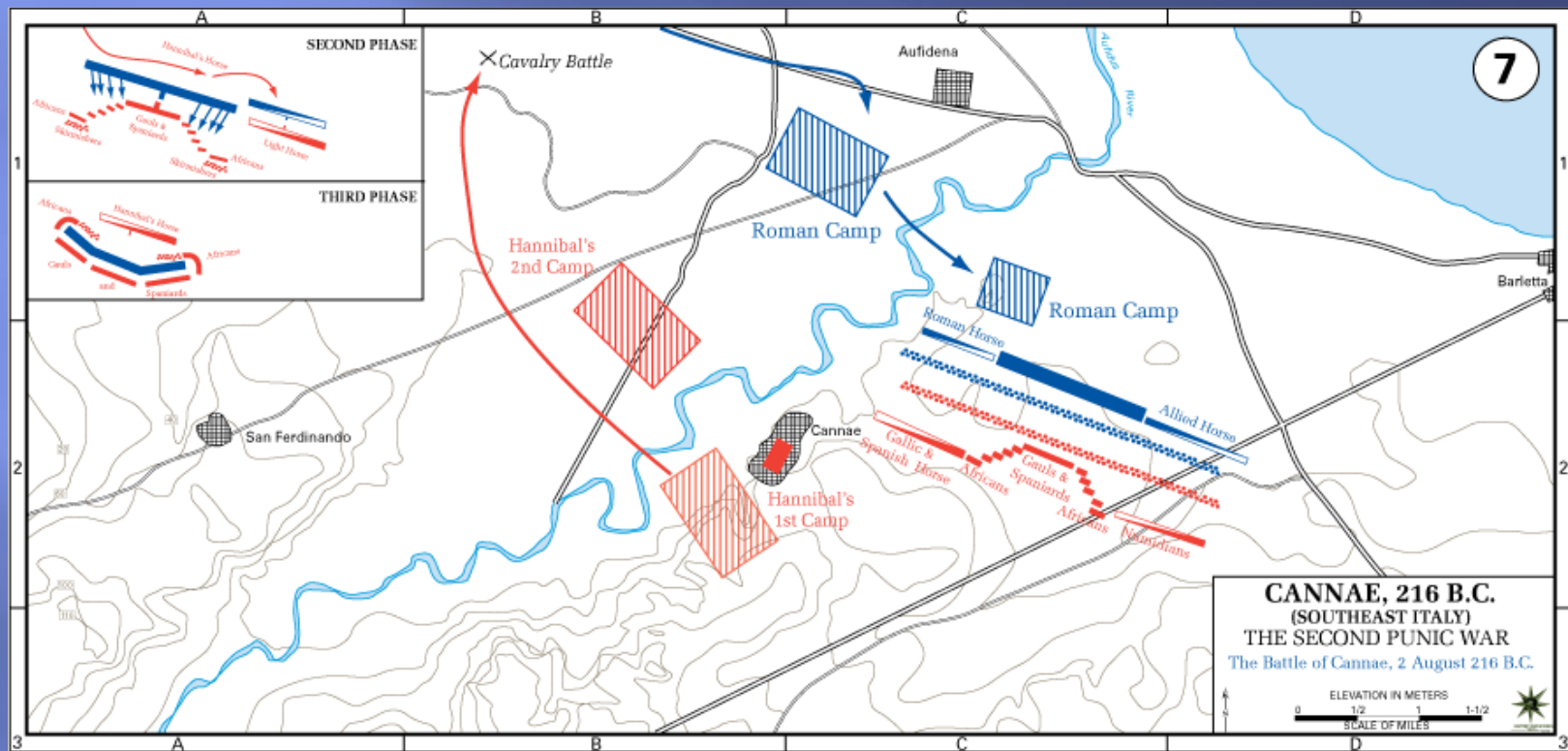


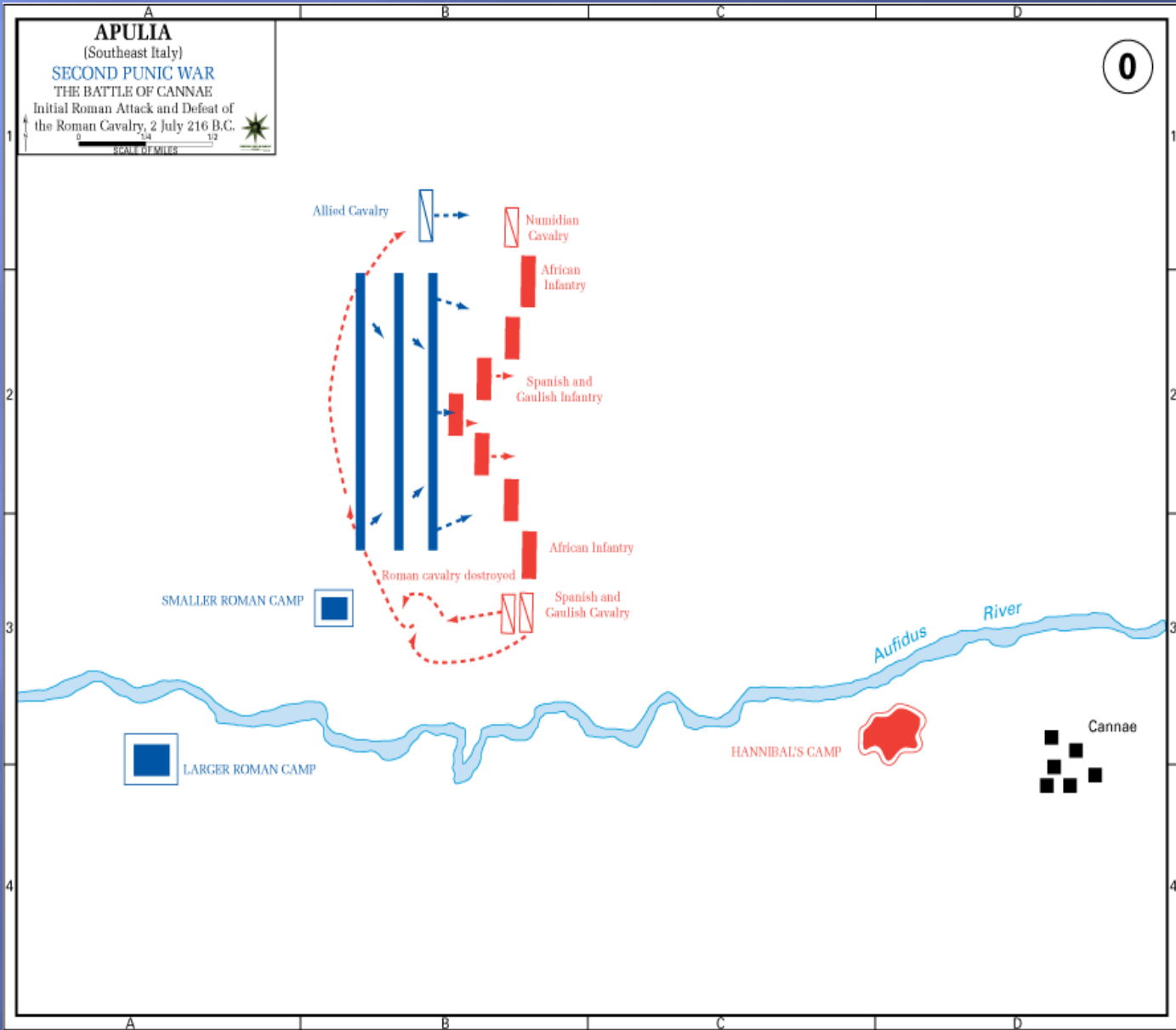
Manipular Legion

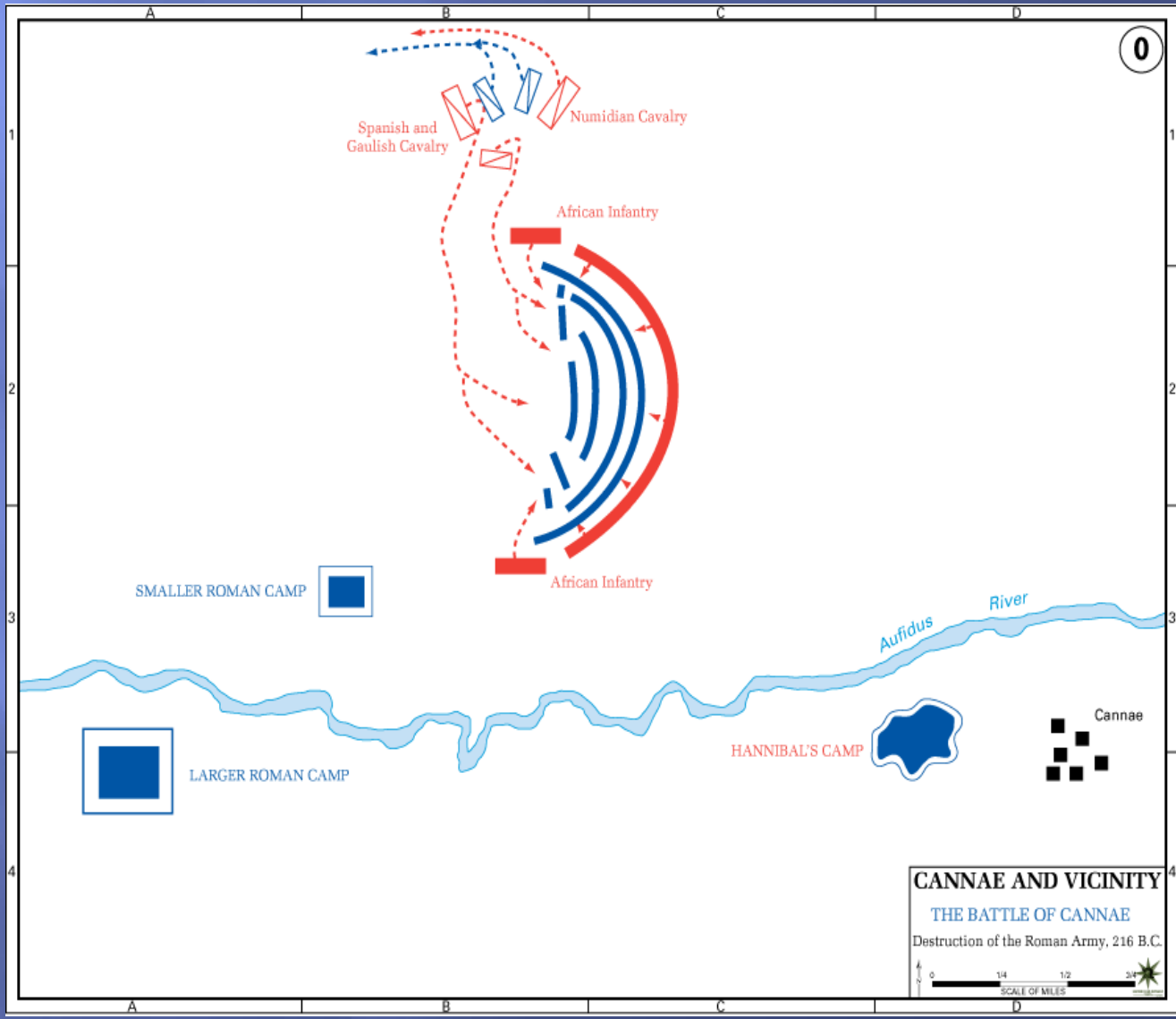


Roman Equites









CANNAE AND VICINITY
THE BATTLE OF CANNAE
 Destruction of the Roman Army, 216 B.C.

After Cannae

- ▣ Rome REFUSES to negotiate with Hannibal
- ▣ Raise 4 new legions, plus Allies, in addition to survivors of Cannae

Results of Cannae

- Many Southern Italian cities rebel against Rome.
- Capua, a city with limited Roman citizenships and strong commercial, familial ties joins Hannibal- Capua 2nd largest city in Italy
- 2/3 of Samnite tribes rebel
- Hannibal besieges Nola (216-214BC) but fails in each attempt.
- 214BC Macedon enters the war as a Carthaginian ally
- Aetolian League, Corinth, Sparta and the Illyrians fight as Roman allies
- 214to 212BCSeige of Syracuse
- Rome avoids Hannibal's main army but attack smaller forces at Beneventum (214BC)
- Tarantum joins the Carthaginian side (212BC)
- Capua become main supply base.
- Hannibal wins successive battles at Capua, Silaris, Herdonia (all 212BC)
- Hannibal fails to break second Roman siege of Capua (211BC) 1st Roman success in Italy



GALLIA

PYRENEES

NARBONENSIS

Insubres
Veneti
Cenomani
Boii
Liguri

ETRURIA

ROMA

SAMNIUM

CAMPANIA

LUCANIA

APULIA

BRUTTIUM

CORSICA

SARDINIA

SICILIA

ILLYRIA

MACEDONIA

Aetolian League

Achaean League

NUMIDIA

Kingdom of Massinisa

Kingdom of Syphax

Gaetuli

Lusitania

Mauri

Celtiberi

Ilergetes

Ausetani

Suessetani

Edetani

Carpetani

Arsetani

Oretani

Tartessi

Turdetani

Balearic Is.

Carthago

Syracusae

Scodra

Lissus

Dyrrhacium

Apollonia

Epirus

Pella

Herdonia

Cannae

Canusium

Grumentum

Tarentum

Brundisium

Croton

Aegates Is.

Drepana

Lilybaeum

Agrirentum

Camarina

Melita

Syracusae

Meninx

Sabratha

Oea

Leptis Magna

Hippo Diarrhytus

Utica

Tunis

Clupea

Cossyra

Hadrumentum

Lepcis minor

Thapsus

Acholla

Meninx

Sabratha

Oea

Leptis Magna

Allobroges

Cavares

R. Rhodanus

Narbo

Rhode

Emporiae

Tarraco

Osca

Salamantica

Numantia

Vaccae

R. Ebro

Carthago Nova

Hemeriscopeum

Acra Leuce

Ebusus

Carmona

Baecula

Castulo

Orongis

Ilipa

R. Baetis

Malacca

Sexi

Abdera

Cartenna

Iol

Tipasa

Icosium

Rusucuru

Saldae

Igilgili

Rusicade

Naraggara

Cirta

Sicca

Zama

Hippo Regius

Utica

Clupea

Cossyra

Hadrumentum

Lepcis minor

Thapsus

Acholla

Meninx

Sabratha

Oea

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Lilybaeum

Drepana

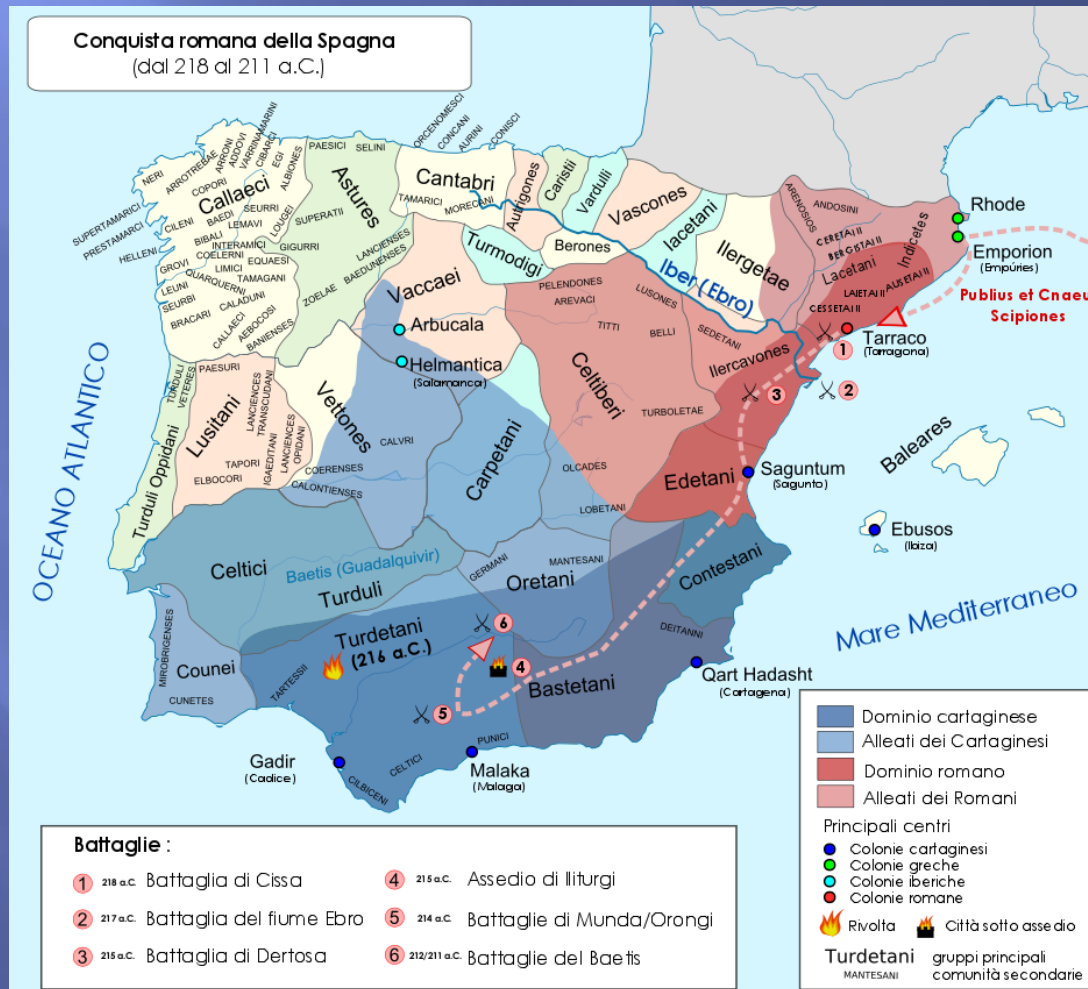
Aegates Is.

Syracusae

Camarina

Melita

Spain 215 to 212

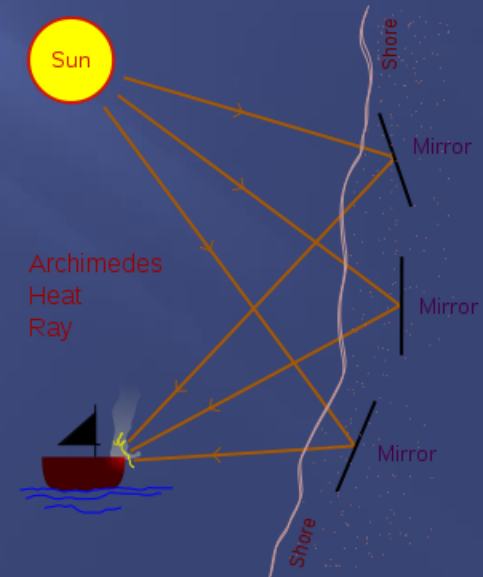


Spain

- ▣ Publius Cornelius Scipio, later Africanus, takes over in Spain and starts driving the Carthaginians out. 211 BC

Syracuse Changes sides

- ▣ Syracuse switches to Carthage 214 BC to 212 BC
- ▣ Archimedes
- ▣ Syracuse falls to Rome 212 BC after 2 year siege



Sardinia 215 to 213 BC

- ▣ Romans win in Sardinia against Hasdrubal the bald



1st Macedonian War 214-205

- ▣ Praetor Marcus Valerius Laevinus with 2 legions and Brundisium Fleet 25 Quinquiremes
- ▣ Roman Republic, Kingdom of Illyria, Aetolian League, Kingdom of Pergamon, Kingdom of Sparta, Elis, Messenia vs
- ▣ Macedonia and the Achaean League
- ▣ Stalemate



Macedonia and the Aegean world c. 200 BC

- City (date of capture)
- Macedonian garrison
- ★ Major Battle
- Kingdom of Macedonia
- States under Macedonian influence
- Roman Protectorates
- Kingdom of Pergamum
- Seleucid Kingdom
- Independent States
- Possessions of Lagides

210BC to 206BC

- ▣ 210BC 2nd Battle of Herdonia
- ▣ 210BC Battle of Numistro- 1st draw
- ▣ 209BC Battle of Canusium allows the Romans to pin Hannibal while a 2nd Army retakes Tarantum
- ▣ Rome offers amnesty to its former allies those who do not return are destroyed
- ▣ 209BC Battles in Illyria 2 naval battles at Lamia
- ▣ 207BC Battle of Grumentum Nero tricks Hannibal and marches to attack Hasdrubal at Metaurus
- ▣ 206BC Battle of Ilipa final battle in Spain
- ▣ Civil war in Numidia Syphax vs Massinissa switch sides



Bellum Hannibalicum (204 - 203 a.C.)

- Civitas romana vel carthagensis
- ✂ seditio / pugna
- 🔥 Civitas vel castra delecta aut sub obsidione
- - - exercitus romanus
- - - exercitus carthagensis
- NUMIDIA** regio



Scipio invades Africa

- ▣ 203BC Battle of Utica
- ▣ 203BC Battle of the Great Plains
- ▣ Armistice
- ▣ 202BC resumption of hostilities
- ▣ Battle of Zama 202BC

Endgame

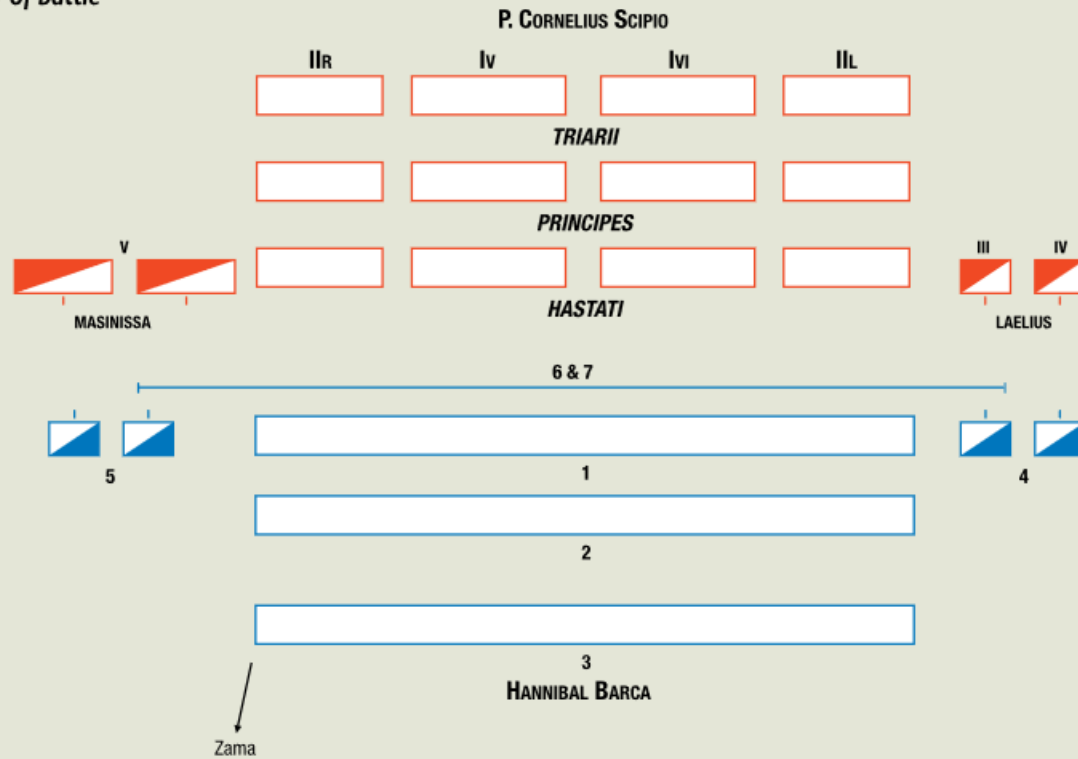
- ▣ 205 Mago Barca arrives in Northern Italy with survivors of Iberian Army
- ▣ Checked by Roman moves into the Po valley to 203 BC
- ▣ Battle of Crotona 204 BC
- ▣ Hannibal recalled to Africa 203 BC



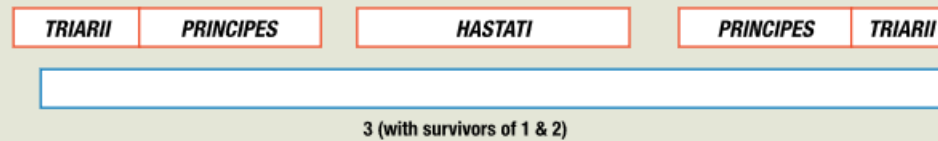


Zama, October 202 BC

Order of battle



Movement and manoeuvres



Peace

- ▣ Carthage reduced to African possessions
- ▣ Pay 10,000 Talents annually
- ▣ Unable to raise an army without Roman permission

Hannibal

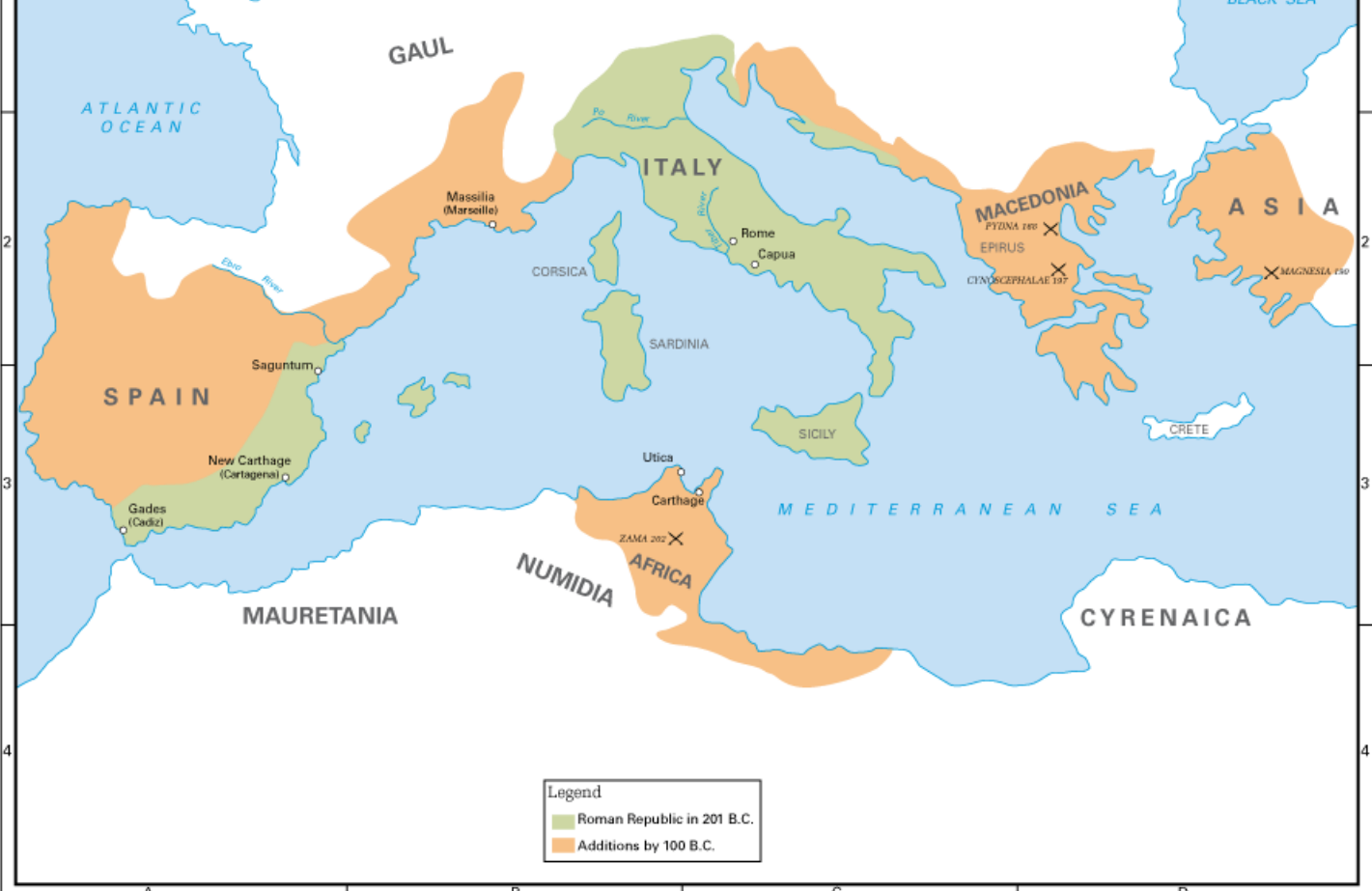
- ▣ 202-195 Hannibal becomes a leading player in Carthaginian politics, but Roman demands of his surrender force him into exile
- ▣ 195 to 183BC In the service of the Seleucids, Pergamum and Bithynia
- ▣ 183 to 181BC Death by poison
- ▣ Let us relieve the Romans from the anxiety they have so long experienced, since they think it tries their patience too much to wait for an old man's death

3rd Punic War

- ▣ 151BC Numidia and Carthage go to war
- ▣ 149BC Rome declares war but negotiations continue
- ▣ Rome demands Carthage surrender all weapons and move ten miles inland while Carthage is destroyed, Carthage refuses
- ▣ 149 to 146BC Siege of Carthage
- ▣ Scipio Aemilianus
- ▣ Hasdrubal the Boeotarch
- ▣ Carthage destroyed and its surviving citizens sold into slavery.

**MEDITERRANEAN BASIN,
2nd CENTURY B.C.**
THE EXPANSION OF ROME

9



Legend
■ Roman Republic in 201 B.C.
■ Additions by 100 B.C.

