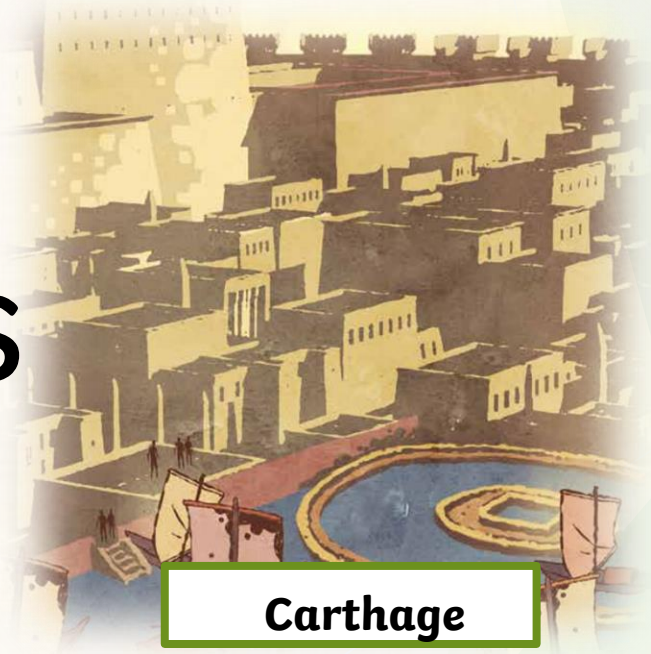
The Punic Wars



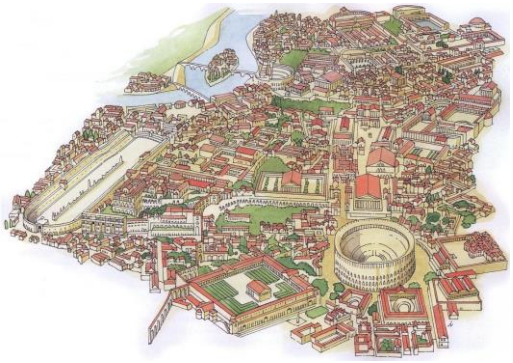
Rome

Vs



Carthage

Week 2 Beginning Monday 1st March 2021

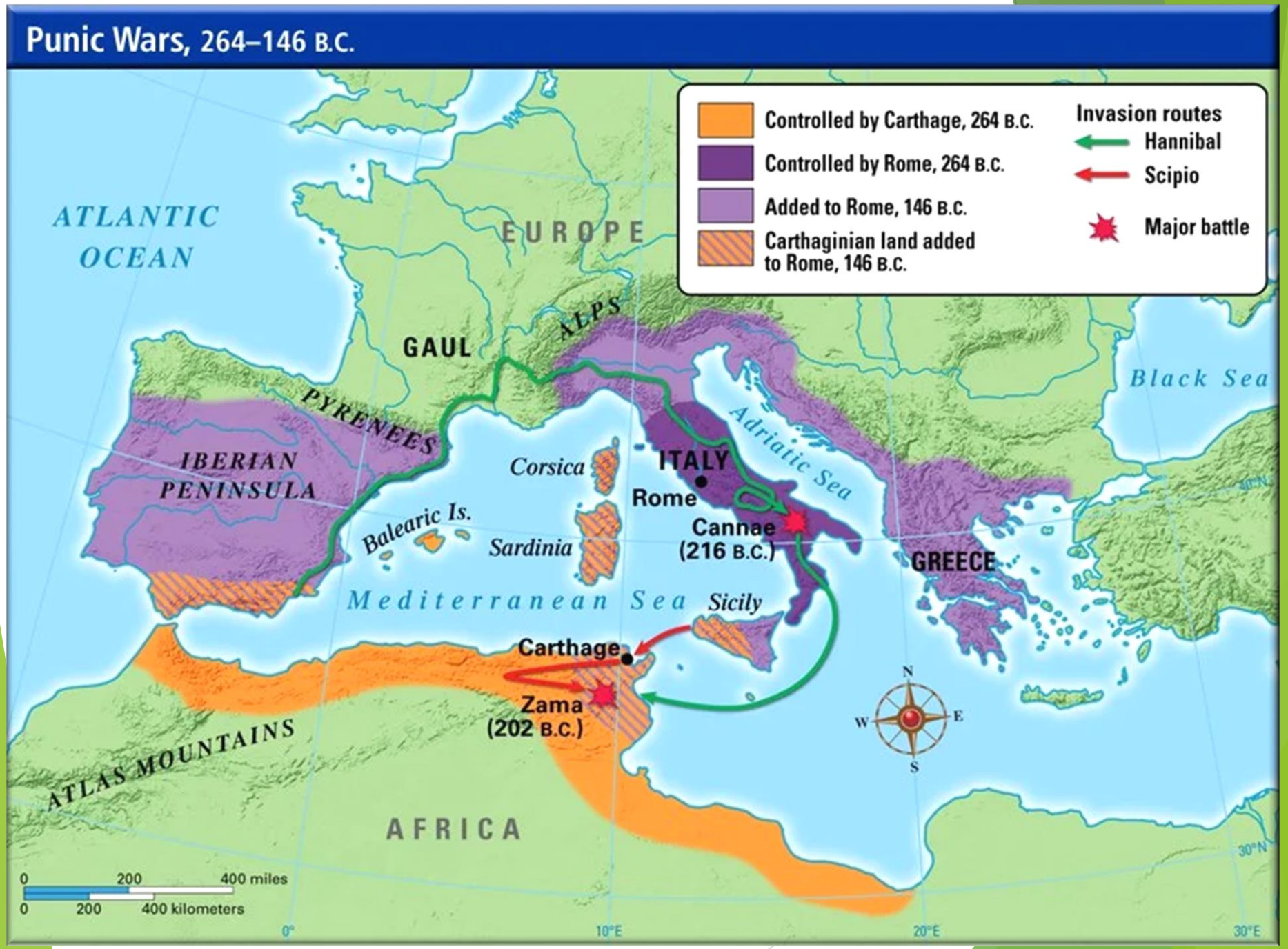




L.O : to understand the outcome of the Punic Wars.

The Punic Wars

These wars against the Carthaginians are called the Punic Wars. The name comes from Latin, the language spoken by the Romans. The Latin word Punicus means Carthaginian. So, a Punic War is a war between Rome and Carthage. Since Rome and Carthage went to war three times, these wars are called the First, Second, and Third Punic Wars. They were fought between 264 and 146 BCE.


Punic Wars, 264–146 B.C.
Controlled by Carthage, 264 B.C.
Controlled by Rome, 264 B.C.
Added to Rome, 146 B.C.
Carthaginian land added to Rome, 146 B.C.
Invasion routes
Hannibal
Scipio
Major battle
ATLANTIC OCEAN
EUROPE
GAUL
ALPS
PYRENEES
IBERIAN PENINSULA
Balearic Is.
Corsica
Sardinia
ITALY
Rome
Cannae (216 B.C.)
Adriatic Sea
Black Sea
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
Sicily
Carthage
Zama (202 B.C.)
ATLAS MOUNTAINS
AFRICA
N
W
E
S
0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers
0°
10°E
20°E
30°E
30°N



The First Punic War

The First Punic War was different from any war the Romans had fought before. Carthage was a rich nation with a large navy. When the First Punic War began, Carthage had five hundred fighting ships. Rome had no navy at all. The Romans were determined to win.
They built warships and learned to fight at sea. They learned to fight in formation. They trained tens of thousands of sailors
to man their warships. They fought the Carthaginians for twenty-three long years. When the First Punic War ended in 241 BCE, the Romans had won.

L.O: to understand who Hannibal was, and how he fought the Second Punic War.

Hannibal

At the end of the First Punic War, a young Carthaginian boy named Hannibal waited for his father to return from battle. His father was an important leader in the Carthaginian army. Hannibal wanted to be a soldier like his father.
More than anything, he wanted to fight against the Romans.



When Hannibal's father returned, he became commander of Carthage's army. He then conquered the rich lands along the northwest coast of the Mediterranean. Today this area is called Spain.
At nine years old, Hannibal went to Spain with his father and the army. Hannibal grew to be an excellent soldier, like his father. When he was twenty-six years old, Hannibal took command of the Carthaginian army.



Hannibal was a great general. He was brave and clever in battle. He treated his men fairly and earned their respect and loyalty.



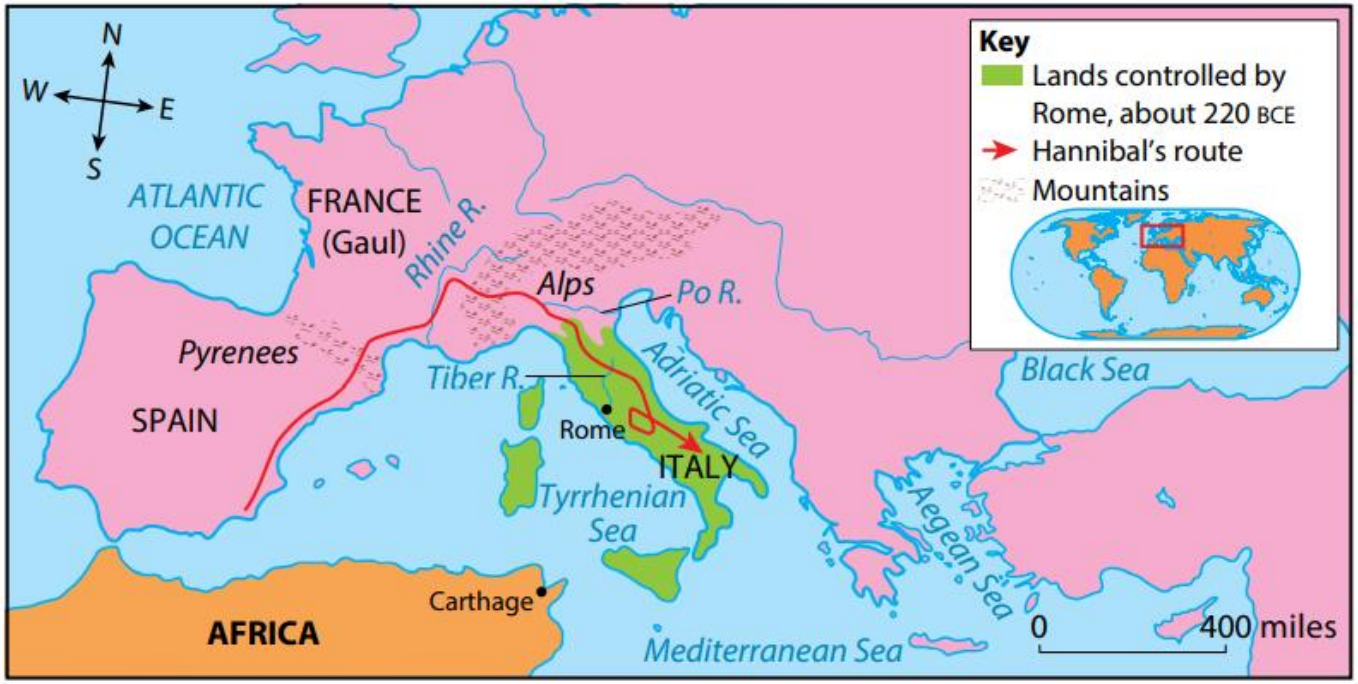
The Second Punic War

Hannibal still wanted to fight Rome. In 219 BCE he attacked a town that was friendly with Rome. This attack started the Second Punic War.

Next, Hannibal decided to march his army from Spain to Italy. This meant crossing wide rivers and the tall snow-covered mountains known as the Alps. It would be hard for the soldiers to cross these rivers and mountains. Hannibal also had to get thousands of horses and dozens of elephants across these barriers. The Carthaginian army used African elephants in battle. Most of their enemies in Europe had never seen elephants and were terrified by them.



Hannibal's Route to Roman Lands



Hannibal's route from Spain to the lands of Rome

The Romans thought that no army would ever be able to cross the rugged Alps. They were wrong. The Carthaginians made it over the Alps and onto the Italian peninsula. The crossing took fifteen hard days, and Hannibal lost almost half his men.

Hannibal fought the Romans on the Italian peninsula for the next sixteen years. He won great battles, but the Romans would not give up.

Eventually, the Romans sent an army to attack Carthage. Hannibal rushed home. Outside Carthage, Hannibal met a Roman army led by General Scipio Africanus. The Roman army won the battle.

Carthage surrendered, but Hannibal continued to fight. He moved from place to place, staying away from the Romans. When the Romans finally trapped him, Hannibal refused to surrender. Instead, he killed himself.



The Third Punic War

After the Second Punic War, Rome and Carthage were at peace for more than fifty years. Then in 149 BCE, the Third Punic War began. The Romans sent a huge army to Africa. The fighting lasted only three years. In the end, the Romans destroyed the city of Carthage. The Carthaginians who were not killed were enslaved.

What did the defeat of the Carthaginians mean for Rome?



TASK: Draw your own story map of Hannibal crossing the Alps. Imagine you are Hannibal, make notes for five days of your journey across the mountains and illustrate your map.

Day 3.Reached the Alps, discovered a tribe of people who would hide in ravines and then rush down to attack. Sent Gauls to spy on the tribe they were familiar with the mountains.

Day 2.
Meeting the Allobroges tribe helping Brancus to become the chief and gaining supplies.

Day 4.
Trudged across the snowy passes and glaciers. Thankfully with the warm clothes and skins provided by Brancus.

Day 1.
Building rafts and crossing the River Rhone. Elephants, horses and 1,000's of soldiers.



Day 5. Descend
Coming down with the elephants and horses proved as difficult as going up but we have the element of surprise.