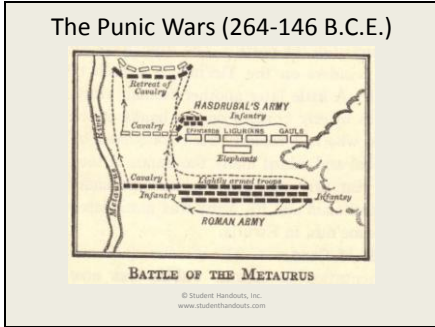


Slide 1

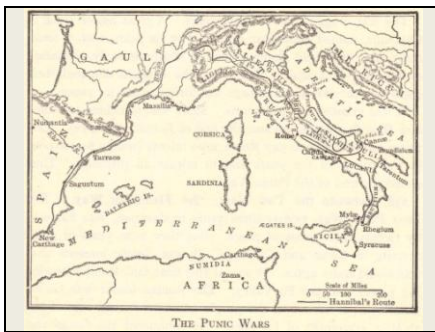


Slide 2

What was Carthage?

- Powerful city located near present-day Tunis, Tunisia, along the Mediterranean coast of Africa
 - Phoenician colony founded in the 8th century BCE
 - *Punic* is Latin for *Phoenician*
- Carthage had a large commercial empire
 - Great harbor at Carthage
 - Phoenician tradition of sailing and trading
 - Controlled trade in the western Mediterranean
 - Carthaginian trading empire spread to islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and western Sicily, along with southern Iberian peninsula (modern-day Spain)
- Major rival of Rome

Slide 3



Slide 4

Where did Carthaginian power lie?

- Navy
 - Very large
 - Phoenician sailing tradition
- Army
 - Mercenaries (hired soldiers)
- Government
 - Oligarchy – ruled by the wealthy elites (those made rich through trade)

Slide 5

How many Punic wars were there?

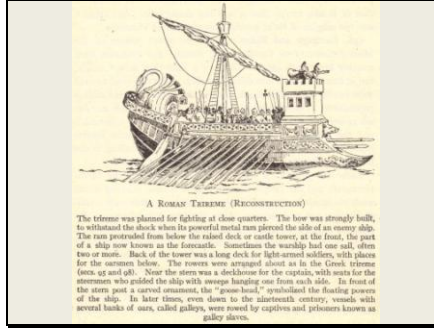
- 1st
 - 264-241 BCE
 - Fought over Sicily
 - Rome won
- 2nd
 - 218-201 BCE
 - Rome challenged Carthaginian expansion in Iberia (Spain)
 - Rome won
- 3rd
 - 149-146 BCE
 - Rome feared Carthage was again becoming a threat
 - Rome attacked Carthage and obliterated the threat for good

Slide 6

First Punic War (264-241 BCE)

- Carthage and Rome fought for 23 years over control of Sicily
- Strengths
 - Roman strength – army
 - Carthaginian strength – navy
- Rome's solution – build up its navy
 - Built four fleets, each destroyed in turn, before mastering naval warfare
- Rome's new weapon – grappling hook
 - Lashed ships together
 - Forced ship crews to fight one another on deck
 - Hand-to-hand fighting was a Roman strength
- Rome won – Sicily became a province of Rome

Slide 7



Slide 8

In the meantime...

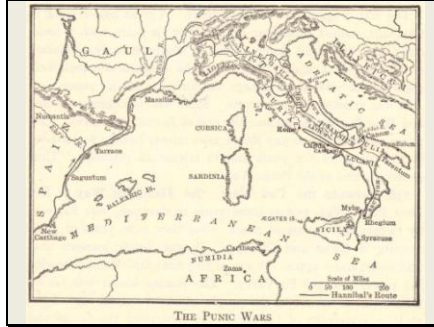
| Rome | Carthage |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rome came to control Corsica and Sardinia Rome conquered the Gauls of the Po River Valley | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carthage recovered from its defeat by Rome Carthage started expanding in Iberia (Spain) |

Slide 9

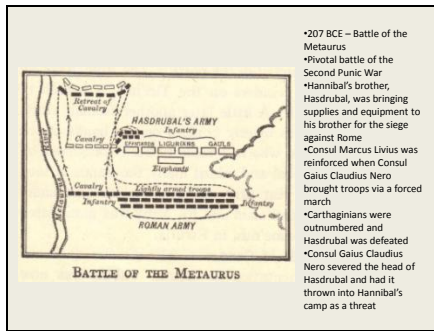
Second Punic War (218-201 BCE)

| Carthage: General Hannibal | Rome: General Scipio |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led 60,000 men and dozens of elephants through Spain, along the Mediterranean coast, through Gaul, and across the Alps to Italy Fought in Italy for 15 years, winning many battles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battle of Cannae (216 BCE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Romans lost over 50,000 soldiers But Hannibal could not capture the city of Rome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led an army against Carthaginian Iberia (Spain) Then led an army against Carthage itself Then returned to Italy to defend the city of Rome Battle of Zama (202 BCE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hannibal's first and only defeat Hannibal escaped and returned to Carthage Carthage lost its fleet, Iberia (Spain), and the larger part of its territory in northern Africa |

Slide 10



Slide 11



- 207 BCE – Battle of the Metaurus
- Pivotal battle of the Second Punic War
- Hannibal's brother, Hasdrubal, was bringing supplies and equipment to his brother for the siege against Rome
- Consul Marcus Livius was reinforced when Consul Gaius Claudius Nero brought troops via a forced march
- Carthaginians were outnumbered and Hasdrubal was defeated
- Consul Gaius Claudius Nero severed the head of Hasdrubal and had it thrown into Hannibal's camp as a threat

Slide 12

In the meantime...

| Carthage | Rome |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carthage rebuilt its trading networks and commercial power | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rome felt threatened by competition from Carthage• Senator Cato ended all of his speeches with the warning: "Carthago delenda est!" ("Carthage must be destroyed!") |

Slide 13

Third Punic War (149-146 BCE)

- Rome made ridiculous demands of Carthage
 - 300 noble children to be given to Rome as hostages
 - Carthage to be destroyed and rebuilt away from the coast
- Carthage refused
 - Carthage had no mercenaries
 - Forced to defend their own city
- Romans laid siege to Carthage
 - Roman siege was successful
 - Romans burnt Carthage to the ground – became Roman province
 - Men killed; women and children sold into slavery

Slide 14

Results of the Punic Wars: During and After

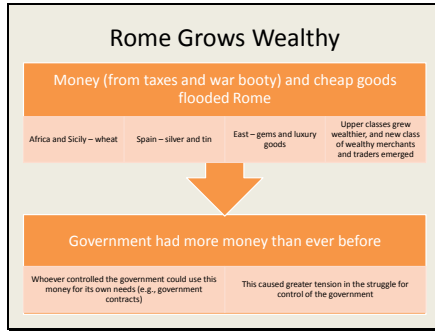
| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Rome and Carthage had been what you might call the "superpowers" of the Mediterranean at the time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rome's defeat of Carthage left Rome as the only remaining "superpower"• It was much easier for Rome to conquer the rest of the Mediterranean once Carthage was out of the way | <p>Roman control of Macedonia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hannibal had made an alliance with the Macedonian king• Rome attacked and defeated Macedonia in 197 BCE | <p>Rome went on to conquer the remnants of Alexander the Great's empire in Eurasia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fighting among the Greek city-states• Rome took over, ending Greek independence (146 BCE)• Kingdom of Pergamum<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In modern-day Turkey• Under Roman rule in 133 BCE |
|---|--|---|

Slide 15

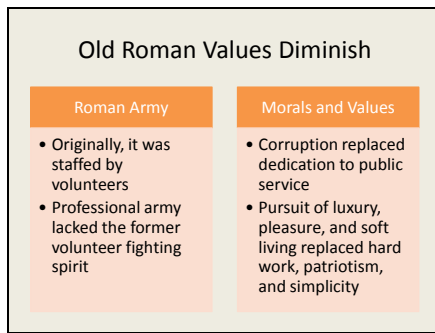
Provincial Governments

- Each conquered area was a province of Rome
 - Proconsuls
 - Each province was governed by a Roman proconsul
 - Typically a member of the patrician (noble) class
 - More often than not these were corrupt
 - Publicans
 - Publicans were tax collectors
 - Became a publican by auctioning for the job
 - Squeezed as much money out of conquered peoples as they could

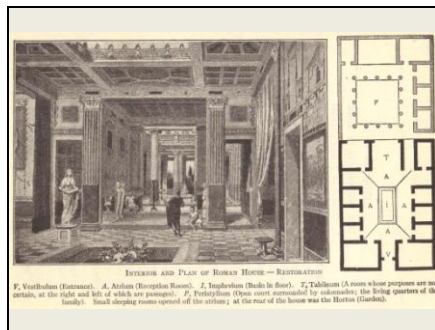
Slide 16



Slide 17



Slide 18



Slide 19

| What did expansion mean for Rome? | |
|---|---|
| Pros | Cons |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From trade • From taxes • Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of most of the Mediterranean | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to manage an empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multicultural empire required a multifaceted approach • Wealth created new classes in Rome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaves gained by conquests displaced free farmers and workers • These problems ultimately ended the "Republic" and led to the "Empire" |

Slide 20

| Rich Get Richer, Poor Get Poorer | | |
|--|---|---|
| Money from government contracts (building bridges, roads, and ships; supplying the armies) | High-interest loans | Bribes and graft in the provinces |
| Latifundia, the large farms of the wealthy, became operated by slaves | Poor farmers and workers could not compete with the products of slave labor | Wealthy class bought up the lands of impoverished farmers |
| Impoverished farmers and others flooded the city of Rome | These unemployed masses had one thing left—their right to vote. | These unemployed masses—the "Roman mob"—threw their support to those politicians who offered "bread and circuses" |

Slide 21

- ### Review Questions
1. Where was the city of Carthage located?
 2. What was the basic, underlying cause of all of the Punic wars?
 3. Describe the military actions of Hannibal.
 4. Why was it easier for Rome to expand following the defeat of Carthage?
 5. How did Rome grow wealthy as its territory expanded?
 6. How was the "Roman mob" created?
