

# Do Now

- On what continent was the city of Carthage located?
- Why was Carthage a rich city?

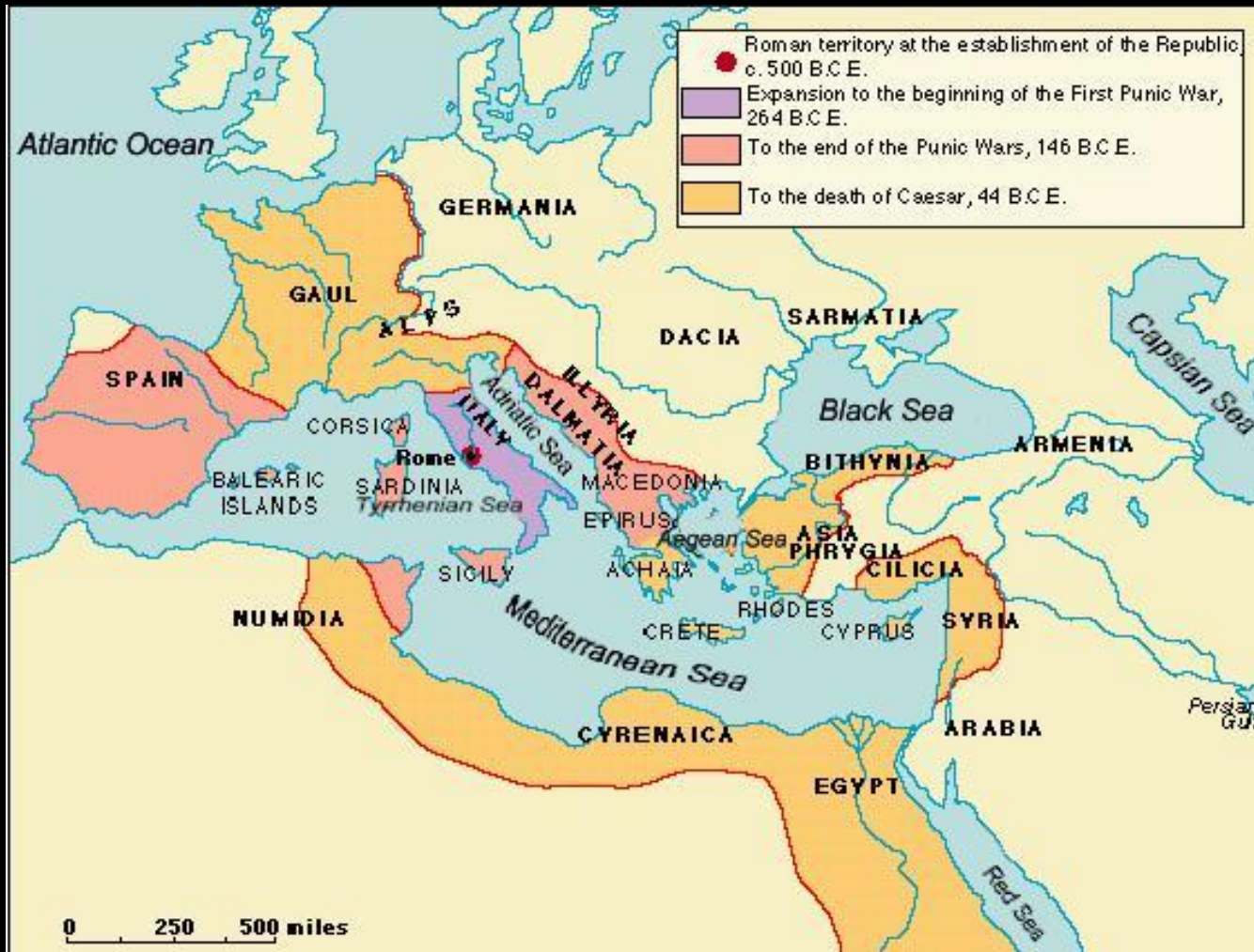
# Roman Expansion

- In 509 BCE, Rome was just a city-state.
- From 509 – 264 BCE, the Roman army conquered the entire Italian peninsula.
- In 264 BCE, Rome would meet its toughest rival yet...



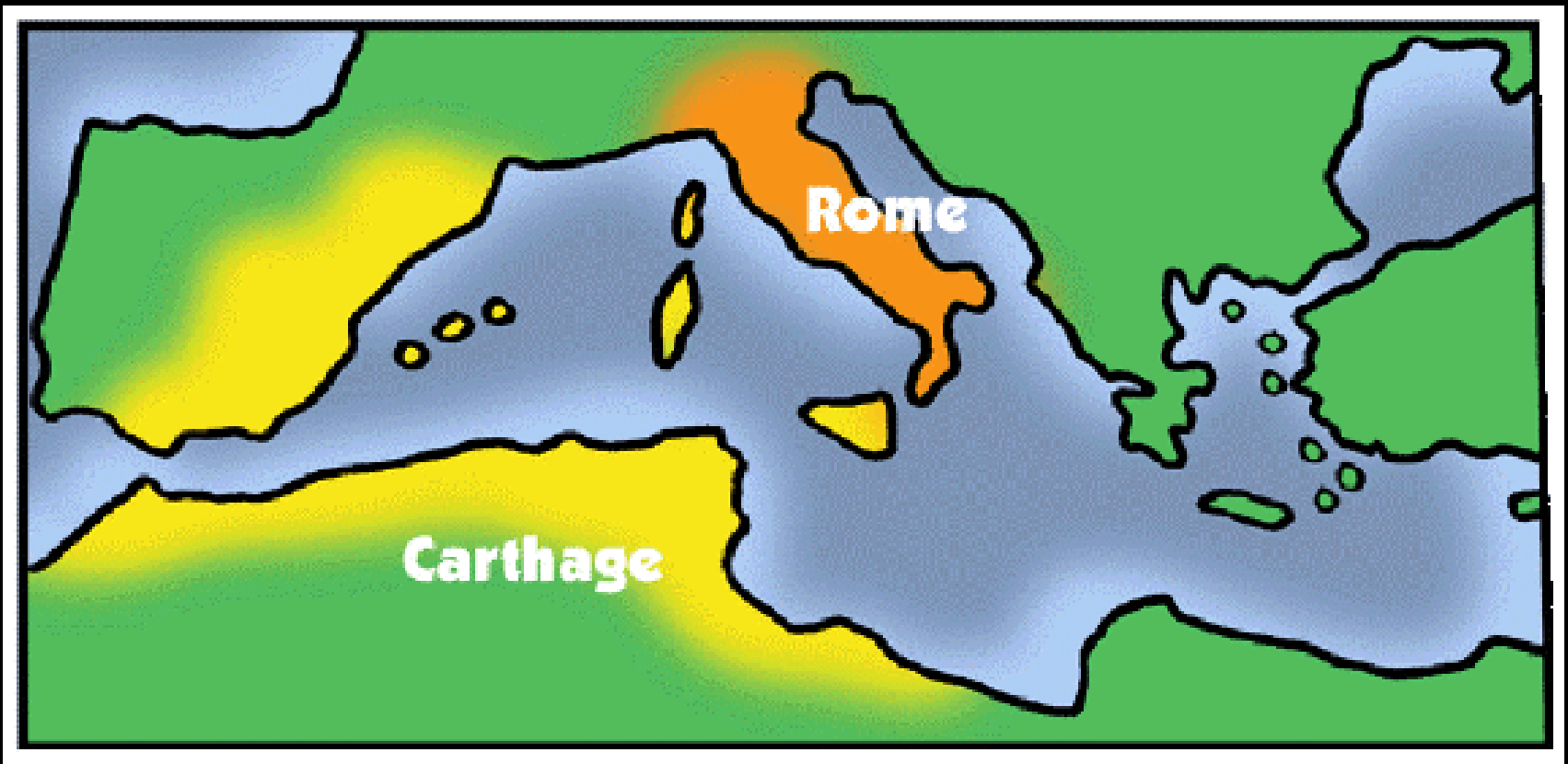
# Objective

- SWBAT trace how Rome expanded.



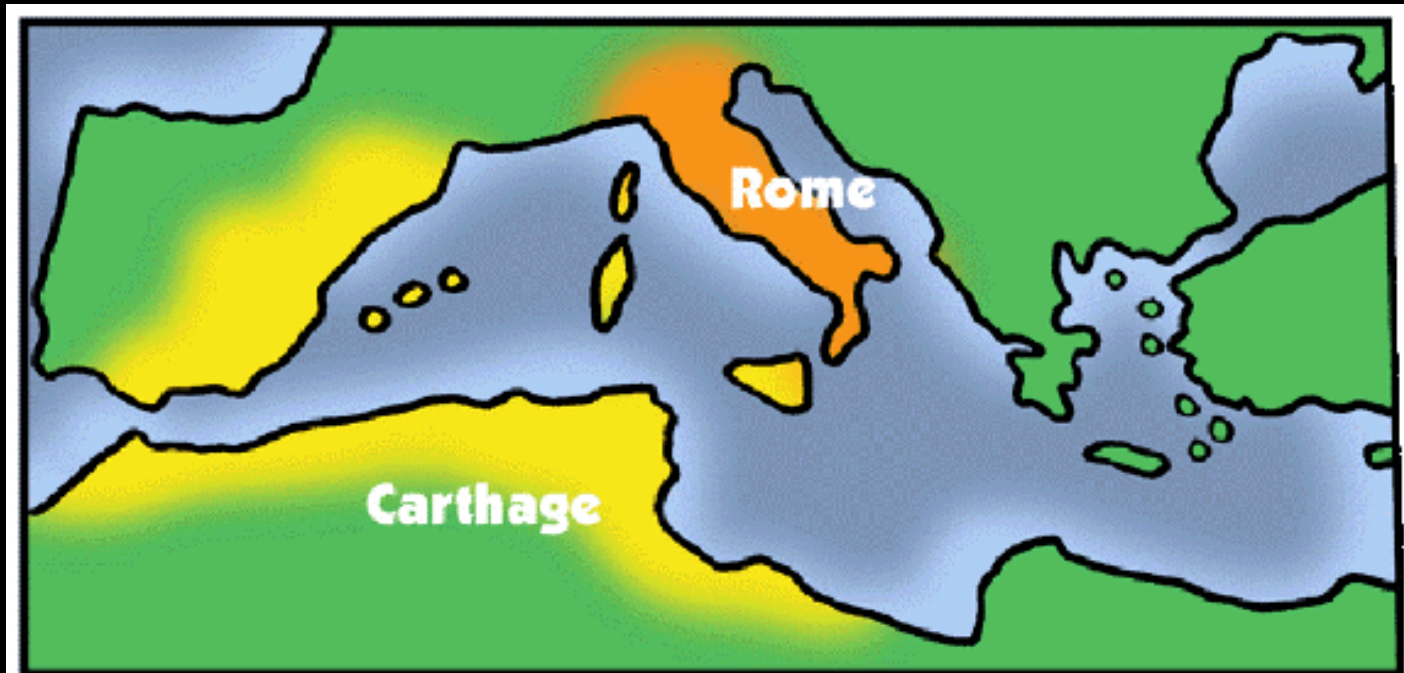
# Objective

- SWBAT explain how Rome gained territory during the Punic Wars.



# The First Punic War: Rome vs. Carthage

- In 264 BC, a war broke out between Rome and Carthage.
- Carthage was an ancient city-state in North Africa, about 400 miles from Rome.



# The First Punic War: A Little Bit About Carthage

- Located in modern-day **Tunisia**
- Rich trading empire
- Which body of water did Carthage control?



 *Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.*



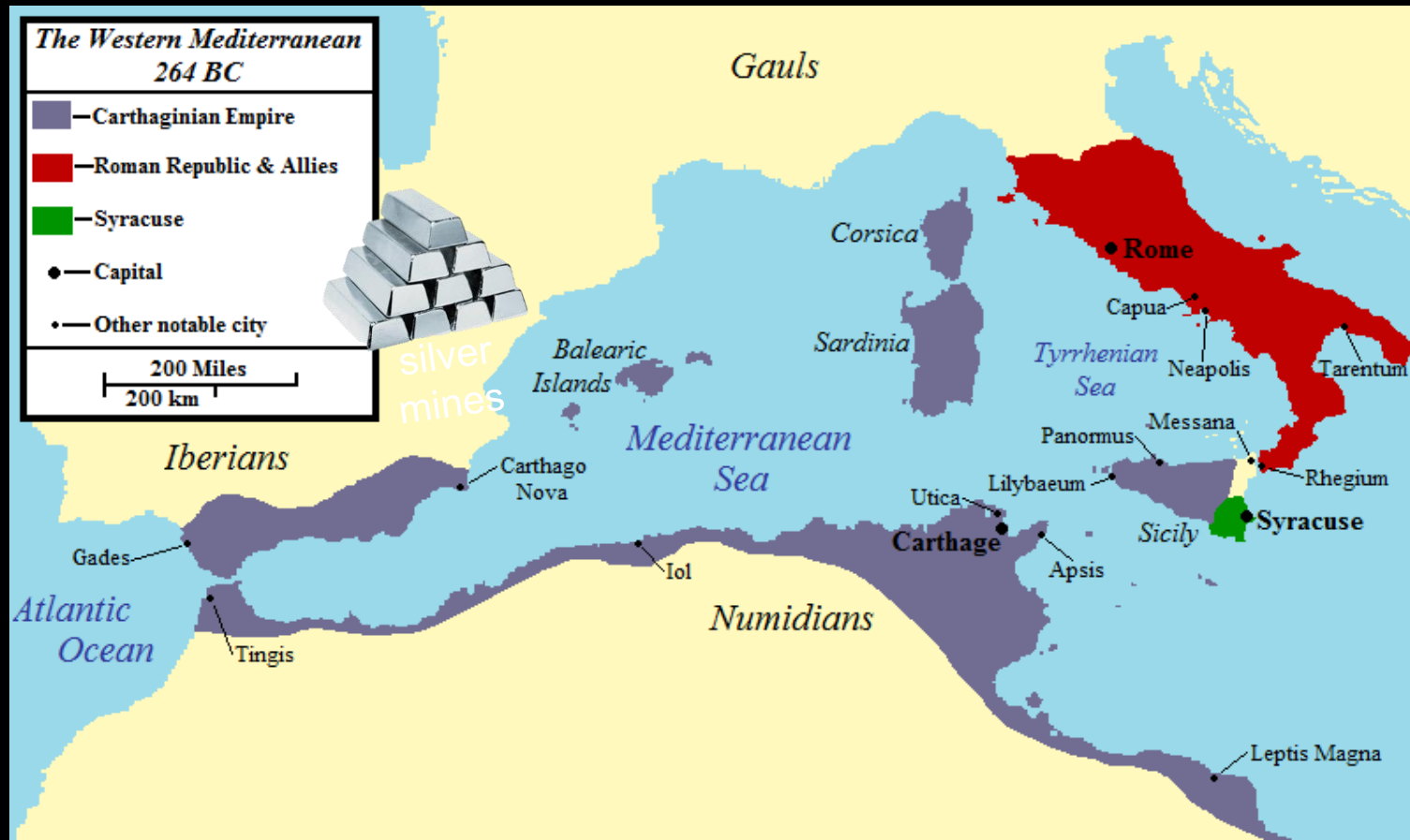
# The First Punic War: A Little Bit More About Carthage

- Child sacrifice?
  - According to Plutarch, a Roman historian
- Should we believe Plutarch? Why or why not?



# The First Punic War: Fighting Over ???

- What do you think the Romans and the Carthaginians fought about?





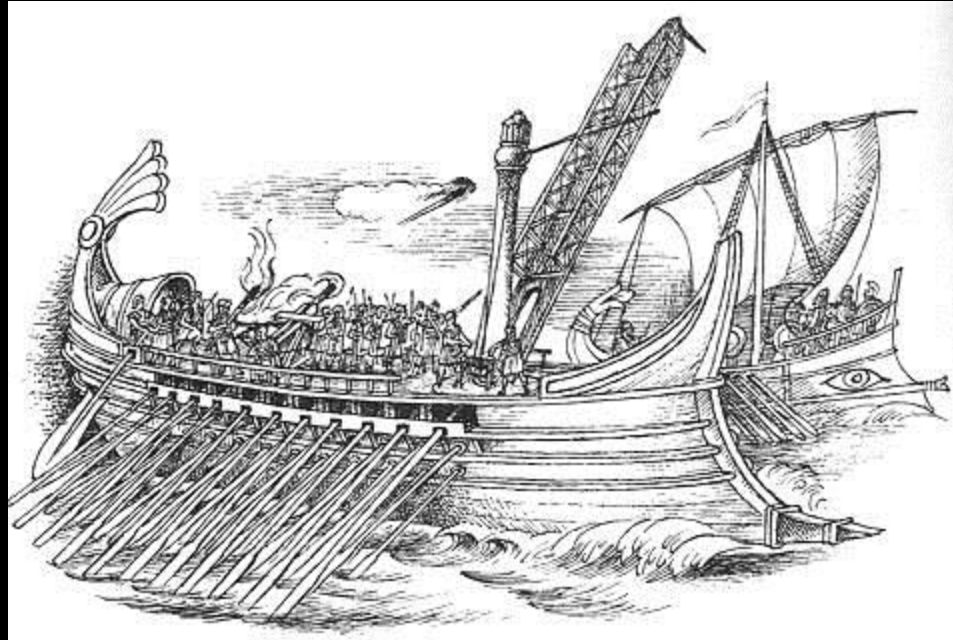
# The First Punic War: Fighting Over Land

- Carthage controlled three islands off the coast of Italy: Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia.
- Rome wanted to control these islands. Why?
  - Islands could act as a shield
  - Islands would help Rome control trade routes, especially to Spain and its silver



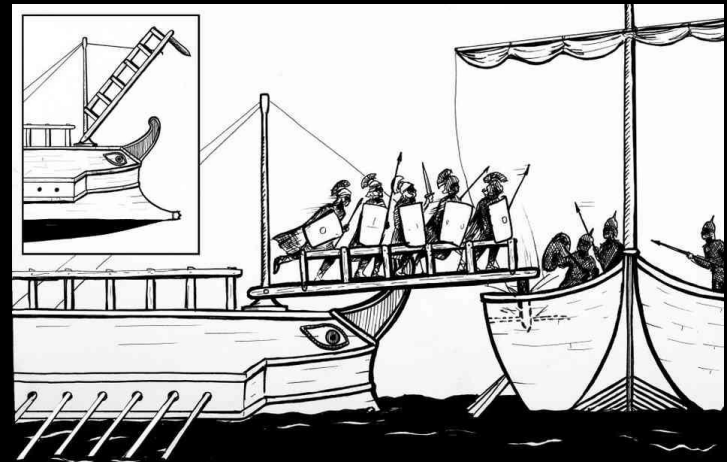
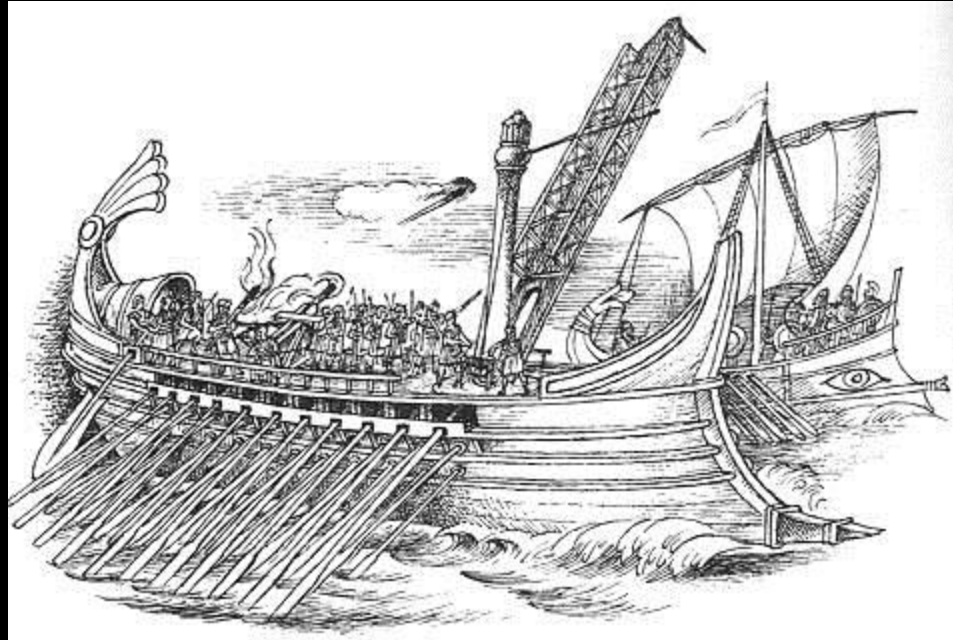
# The First Punic War: The Roman Navy

- Rome had a stronger army, but Carthage had a stronger navy.
- At the beginning of the war, Rome did not have many ships or experience at sea. But the Romans found a clever answer to their problem.
- What do you notice about this boat?



# The First Punic War: The Crow

- The Romans invented a device called a corvus (or a “crow”) which was a kind of wooden walkway with a sharp spike at the end. The crow was held upright until the Romans pulled their ship up next to an enemy ship.
- Then they quickly lowered the crow so the spike stuck on the enemy ship's deck. The crow served as a bridge for the Roman soldiers to get on to the enemy ship easily. This invention helped Rome win the war against Carthage.



# The First Punic War

## The Result

- After 23 years of war, Rome won the war!
- What did Rome win?
- Rome now controlled the islands of Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia...
- ...but Carthage was not happy about the outcome.



# After the First Punic War: Hannibal's Oath



- Hamilcar Barca, the defeated Carthaginian general, made his nine-year-old son Hannibal swear that as soon as he was old enough, he would fight the Romans and make them pay for all the lives they had cost.

Hannibal promised.

- Do you think Hannibal fulfilled his promise?



# Begin Your Project!!!

- *Punic Wars Comic Strip*
- Nine frames
  - **Before** (Cause)
  - **During** (Events of War)
  - **After** (Effect)
  - x 3

**DUE THURSDAY**

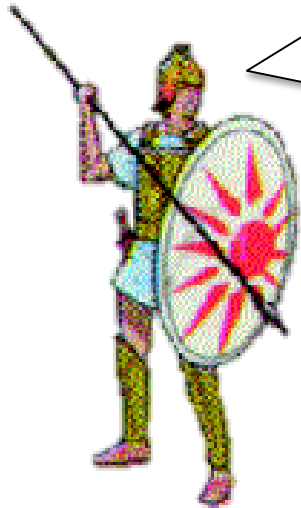


**I WANT LAND!**



**BAD  
EXAMPLE**

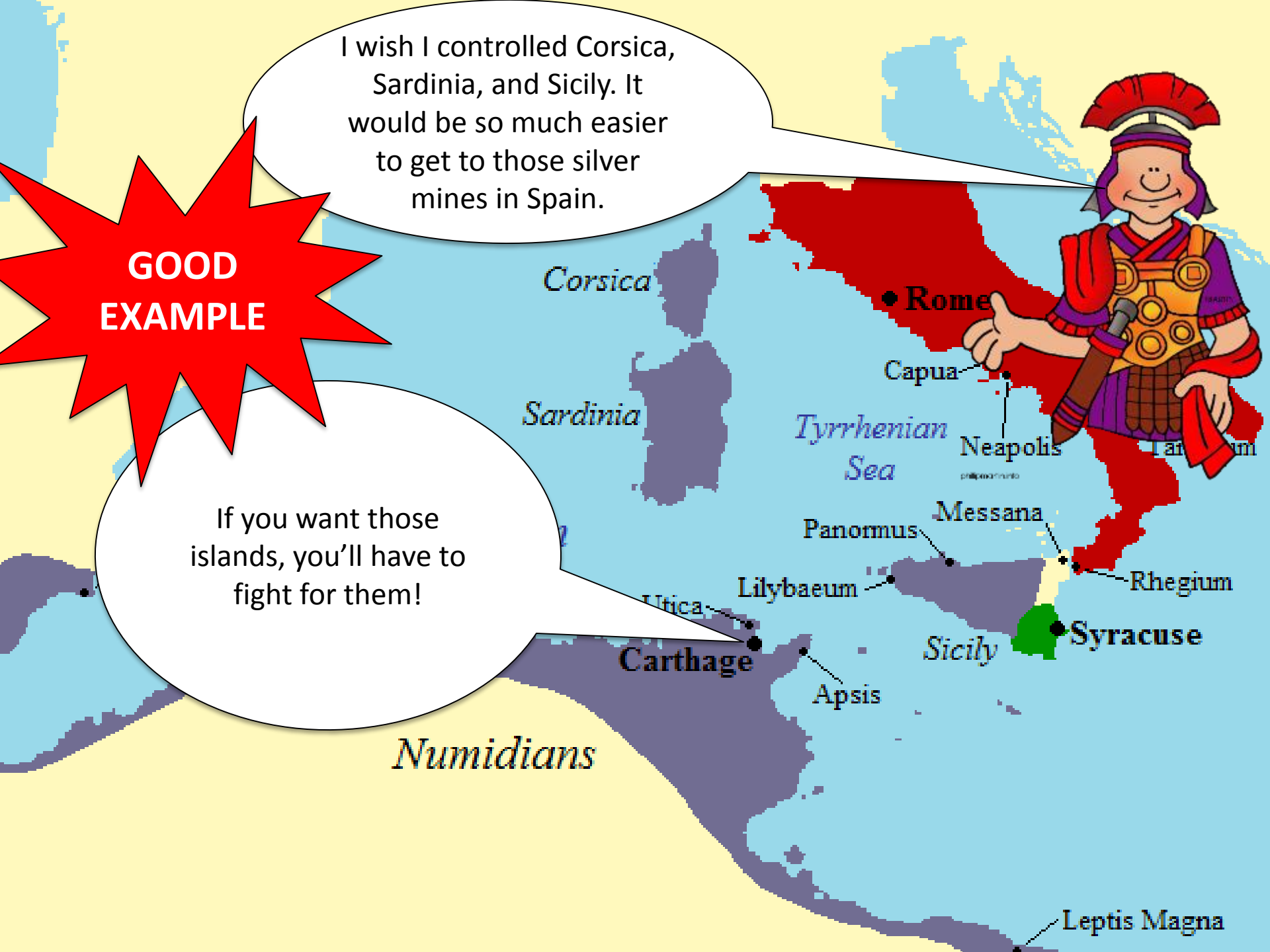
**NO!**



I wish I controlled Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. It would be so much easier to get to those silver mines in Spain.

**GOOD EXAMPLE**

If you want those islands, you'll have to fight for them!



*Numidians*

Leptis Magna

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

1<sup>st</sup>

Punic War



2<sup>nd</sup>

Punic War

3<sup>rd</sup>

Punic War

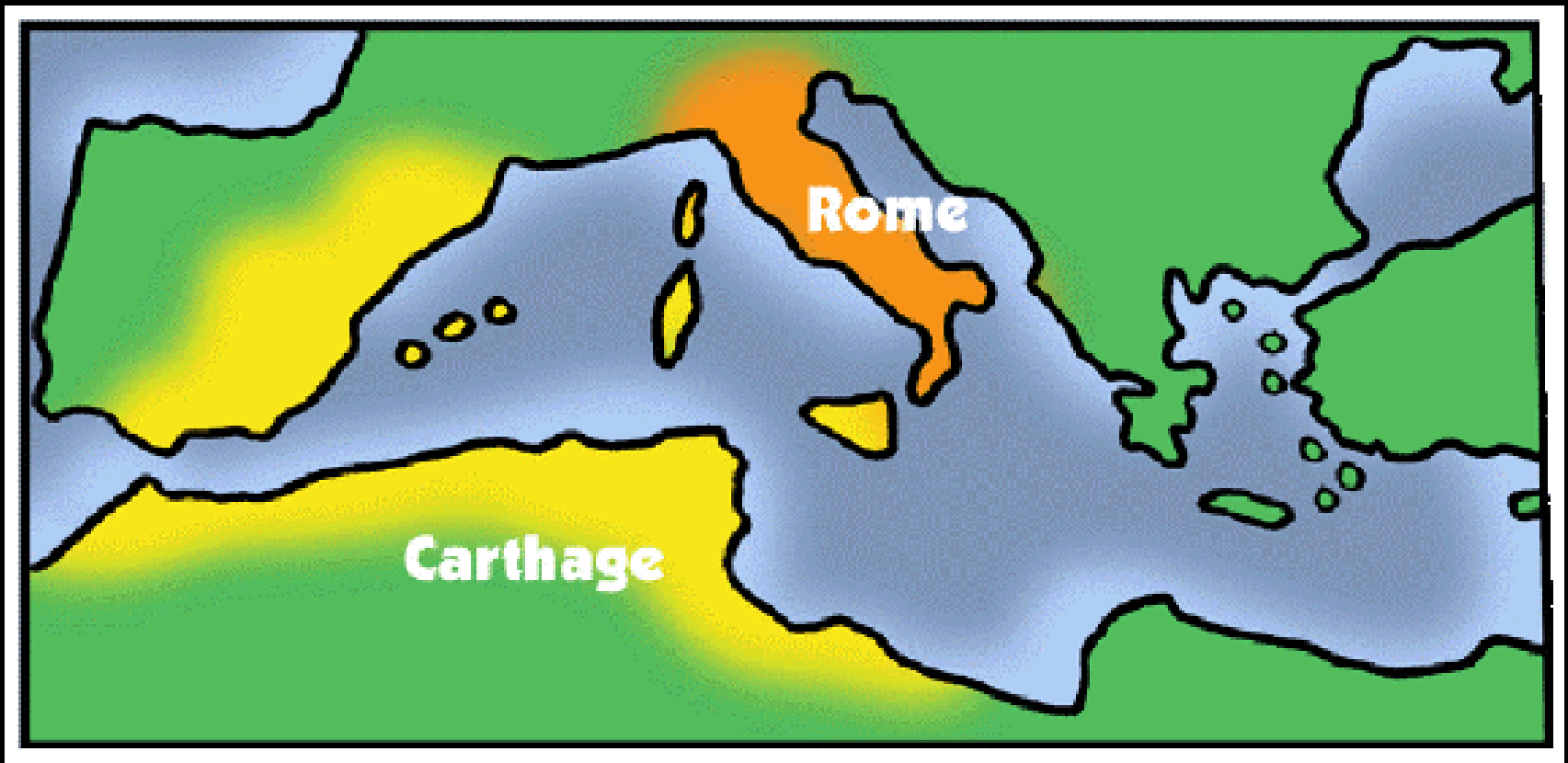
# Do Now

- Why did Rome go to war with Carthage?
- Would you have started a war with Carthage if you were a consul (head of the army) in Rome at this time? Why?



# Objectives

- SWBAT explain how Rome gained territory during the Punic Wars.



# After the First Punic War: Hannibal's Oath



# The Second Punic War: Hannibal the Annihilator

- Let's see if Hannibal kept his promise.
- We'll watch a documentary from the History Channel called [Hannibal the Annihilator](#).
- You have a viewing guide to help you follow along.



Hannibal the Annihilator 25:48



# The Second Punic War: Siege of Saguntum

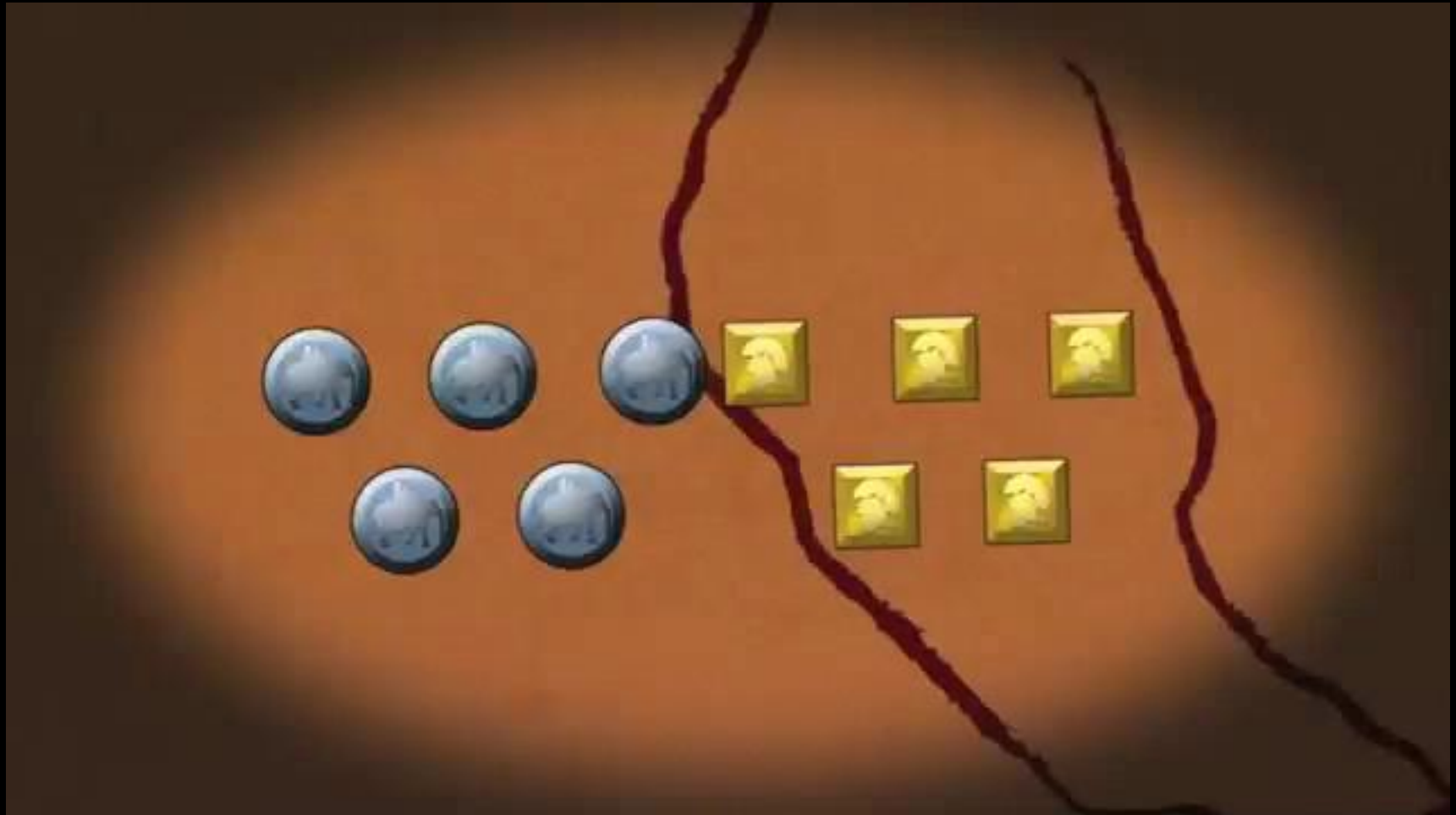




# The Second Punic War: Siege of Saguntum



# The Second Punic War: Carthage's Army vs. Rome's Army



# The Second Punic War: Hannibal's March to the Italian Peninsula



# The Second Punic War: Hannibal's March to the Italian Peninsula





# Round #1: Who won the Battle of Trebia?





**Round #1:**

**Who won the Battle of Trebia?**



**CARTHAGE**

## Round #2:

Who won the Battle of Lake Trasimene?



## Round #2:

Who won the Battle of Lake Trasimene?



**CARTHAGE**

# Round #3: Who won the Battle of Cannae?



**Round #3:**

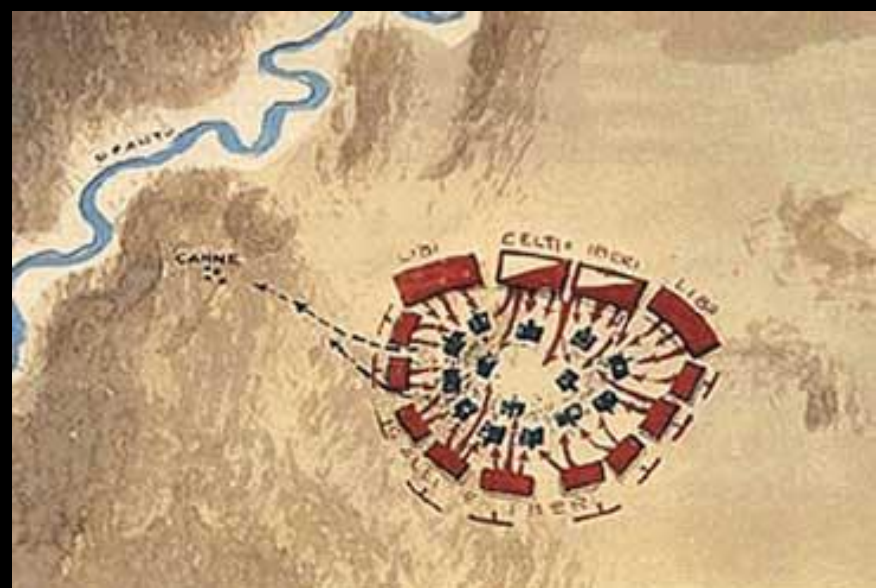
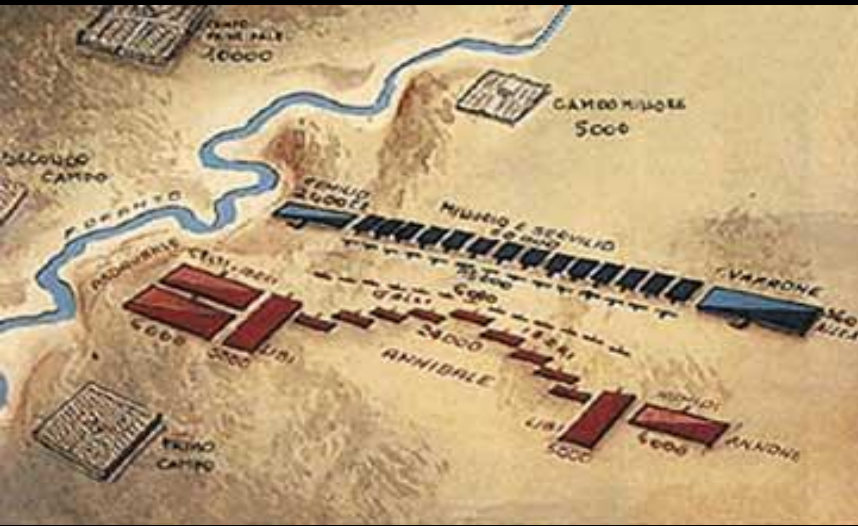
**Who won the Battle of Cannae?**



**CARTHAGE**



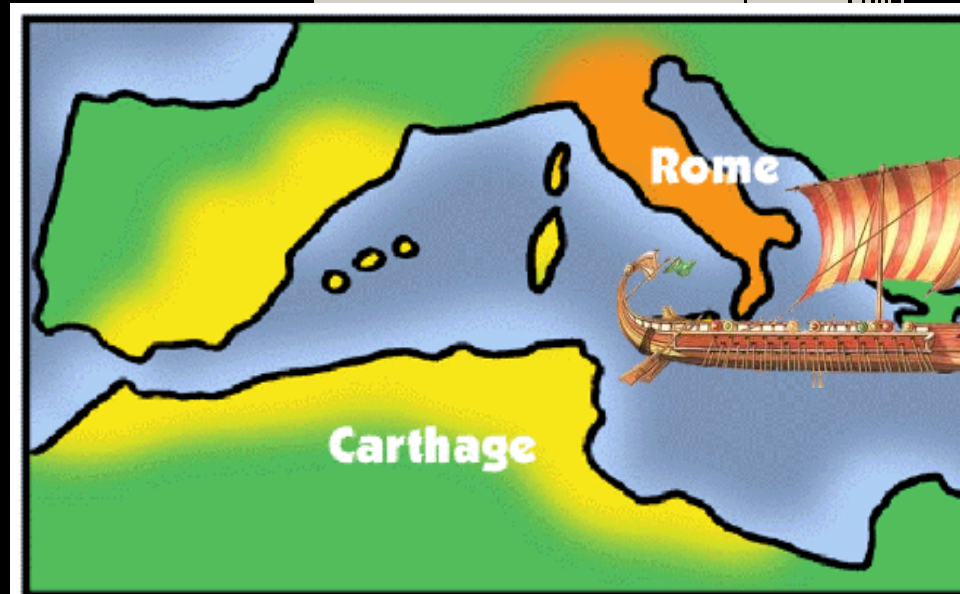
# The Second Punic War: Roman Humiliation at Cannae



# The Second Punic War: Scipio Attacks Carthage



- While Hannibal was still in Italy, the Roman general **Scipio Africanus** decided to attack Carthage.
- Since most of its army was in Italy, Carthage was in trouble.
- But just as Carthage was ready to surrender to the Romans, Hannibal returned from Italy.







# Round #4: Who won the Battle of Zama?





Round #4:

Who won the Battle of Zama?

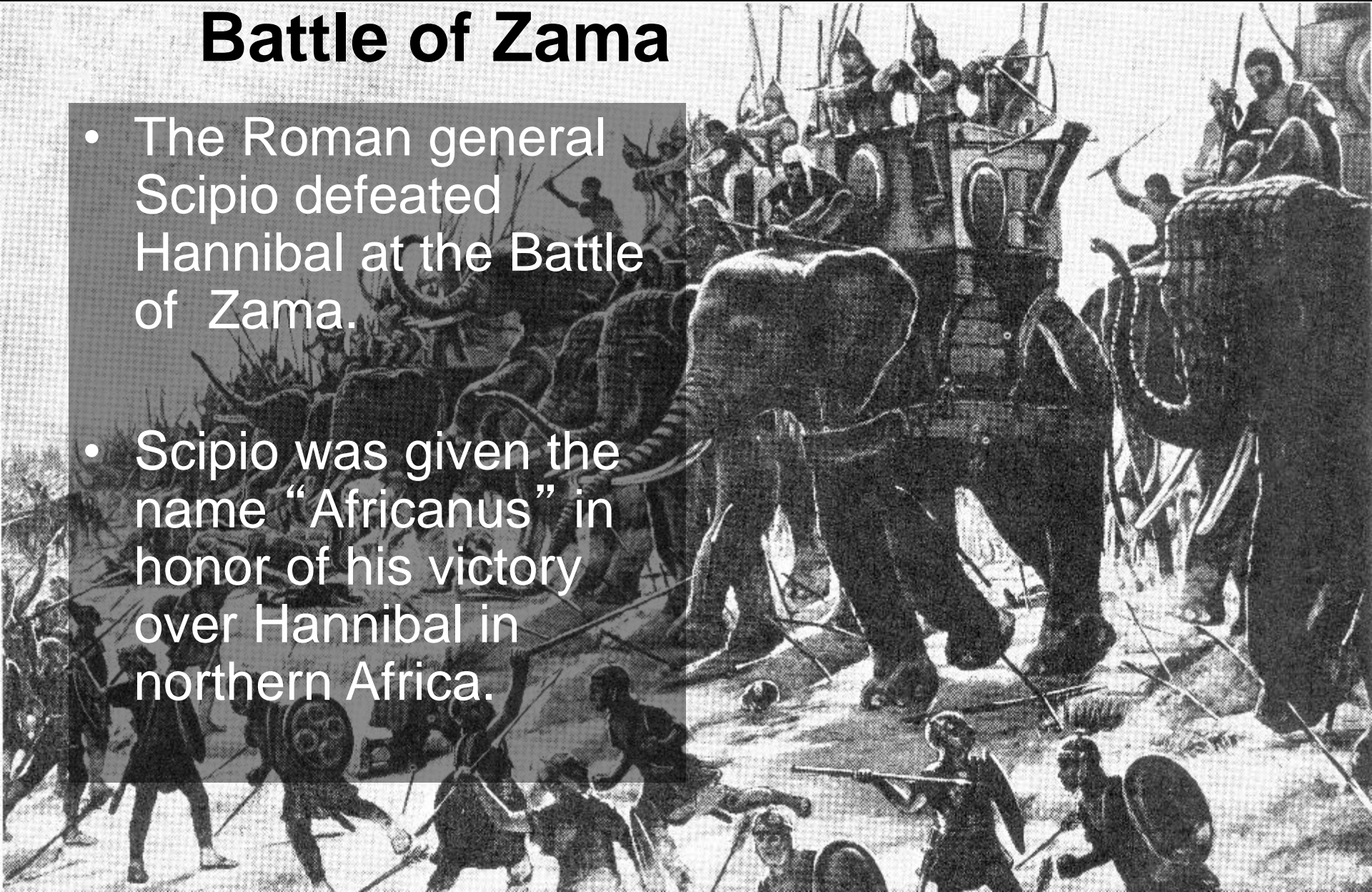
ROME





# The Second Punic War: Battle of Zama

- The Roman general Scipio defeated Hannibal at the Battle of Zama.
- Scipio was given the name “Africanus” in honor of his victory over Hannibal in northern Africa.



**Round #1:**

**Who won the Battle of Trebia?**



**CARTHAGE**

## Round #2:

Who won the Battle of Lake Trasimene?



**CARTHAGE**

**Round #3:**

**Who won the Battle of Cannae?**



**CARTHAGE**

Round #4:

Who won the Battle of Zama?

ROME





# The Second Punic War: Peace Treaty

- Carthage must leave Spain, Gaul, and Italy
- Carthage must reduce their navy to 10 warships
- Carthage must ask for permission from Roman Senate before going to war with anyone
- Carthage must pay Rome an **indemnity** of 200 talents (the money of the time) every year for the next **50 years**.
  - Indemnity: paying back for war damages

# BEFORE

# DURING

# AFTER

1<sup>st</sup>

Punic War



2<sup>nd</sup>

Punic War



## The Second Punic War: Peace Treaty

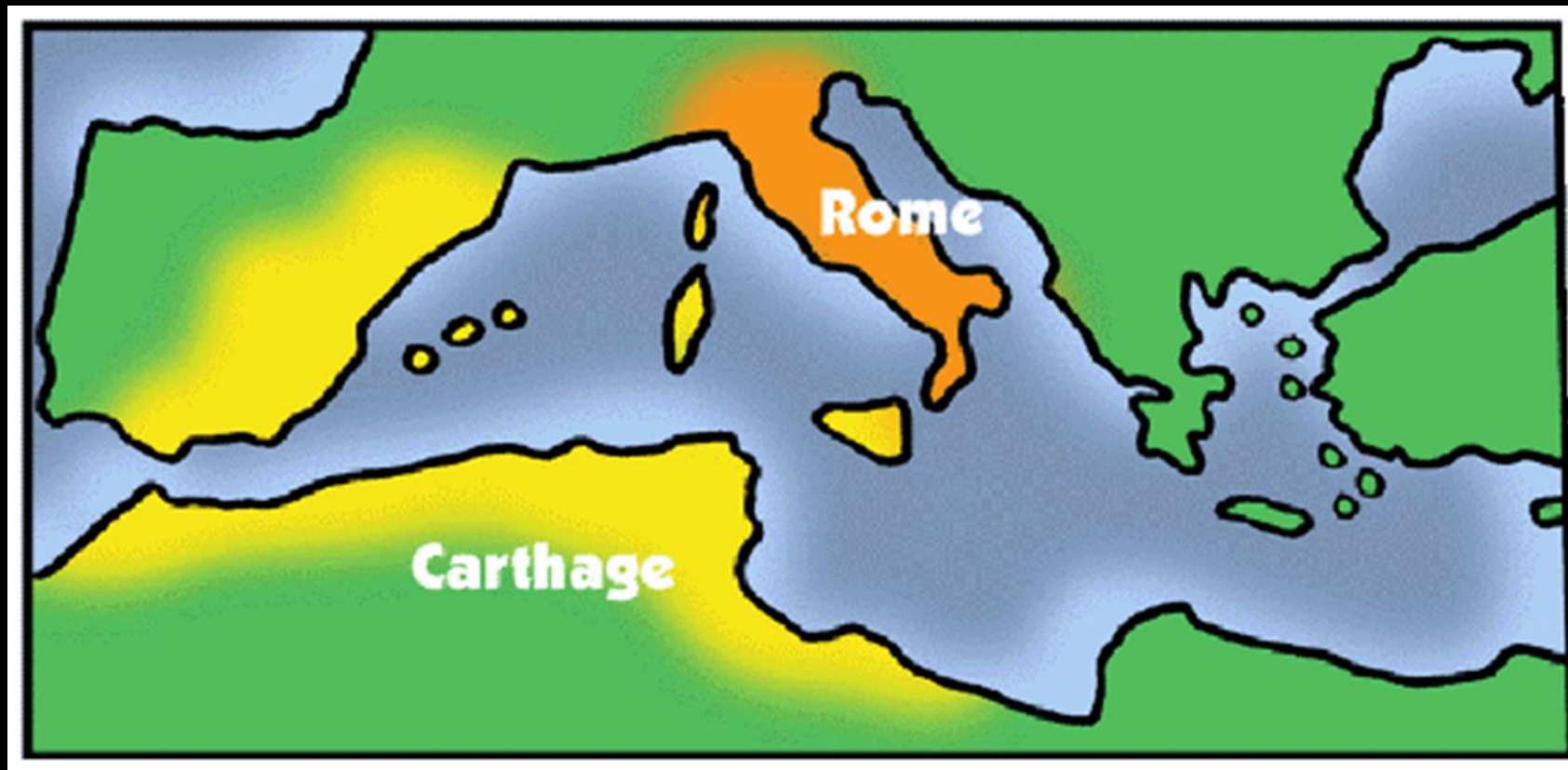
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  - Indemnity: paying back for war damages

3<sup>rd</sup>

Punic War

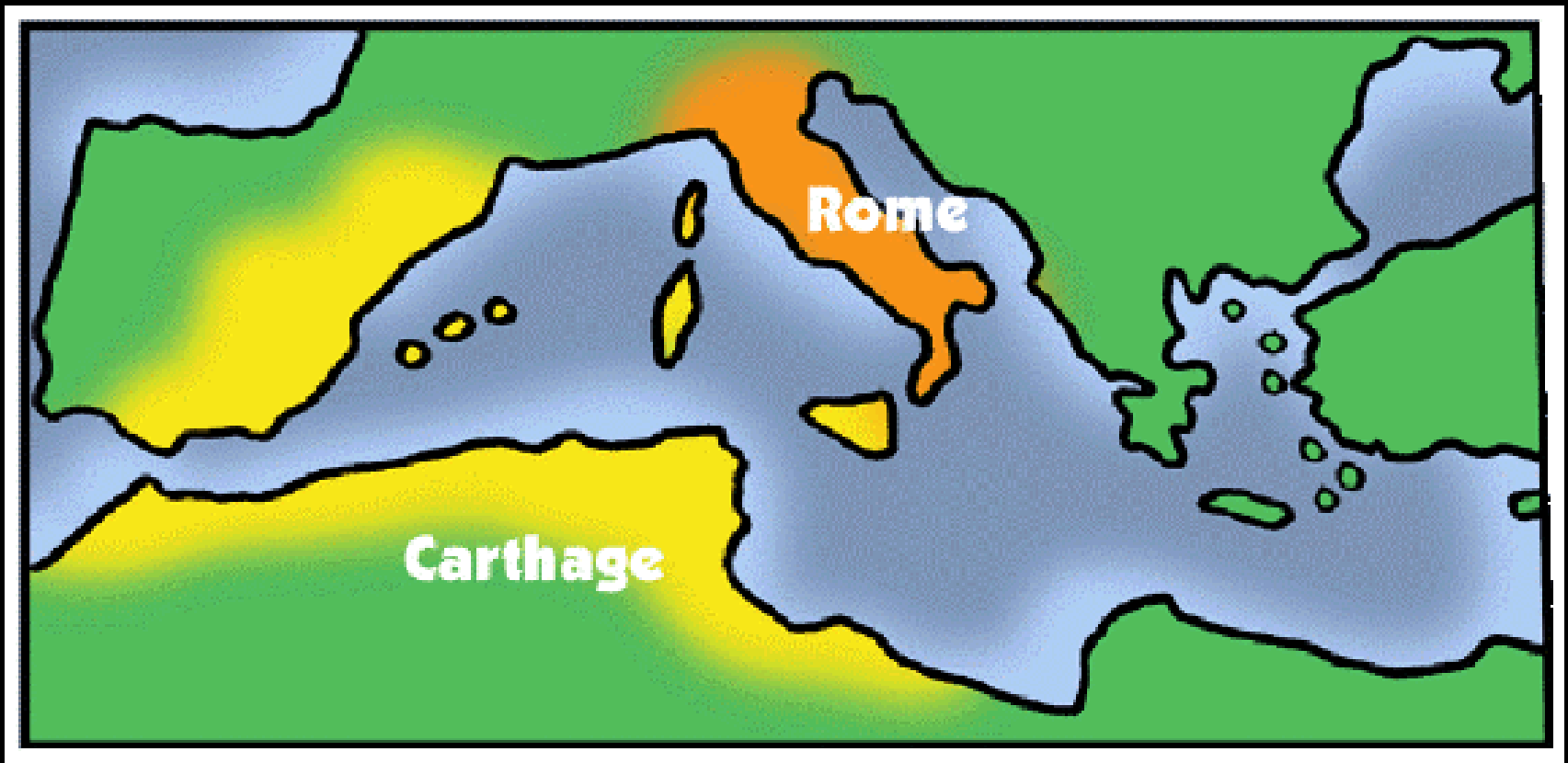
# Do Now

1. What was the oath Hannibal swore as a child?
2. Did he fulfill his promise?



# Objectives

- SWBAT explain how Rome gained territory during the Punic Wars.





# The Second Punic War: Peace Treaty

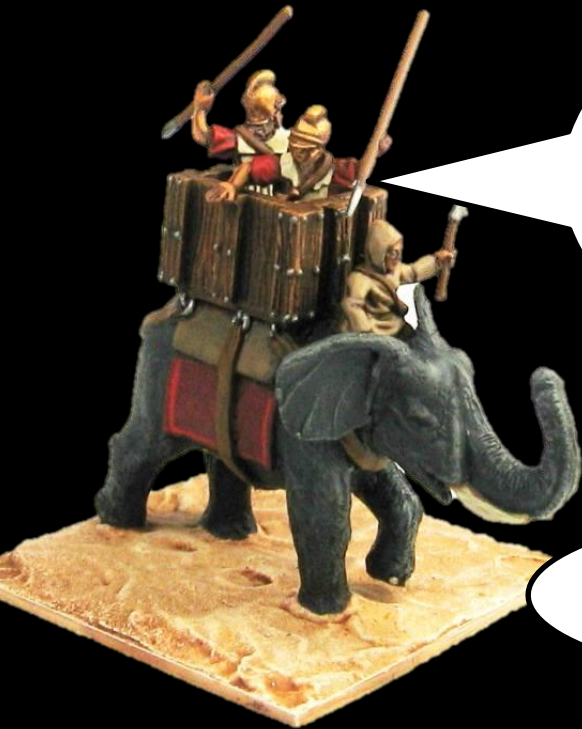
- Carthage had to pay Rome an **indemnity** of 200 talents (the money of the time) every year for the next **50 years**.
  - Indemnity: money paid for war damages
- Let's look closer at this closer...
- 1 talent = \$1 million
- 200 talents = \$200 million
- \$200 million x 50 years =

**\$10 billion!!!**



# The Third Punic War: Does the Treaty Still Count?

- Fifty years after the Second Punic War, Rome demanded that Carthage continue to follow the treaty.



We've paid you  
\$10 billion, so the  
treaty doesn't  
count anymore!

You better keep  
following the treaty...  
or else!!!

*Do you think  
the treaty still  
counted?*



# The Third Punic War: Carthage “Disobeys” Treaty

- In 149 BCE, Carthage attacked a nearby neighbor (Numidia) without the permission of the Roman Senate.

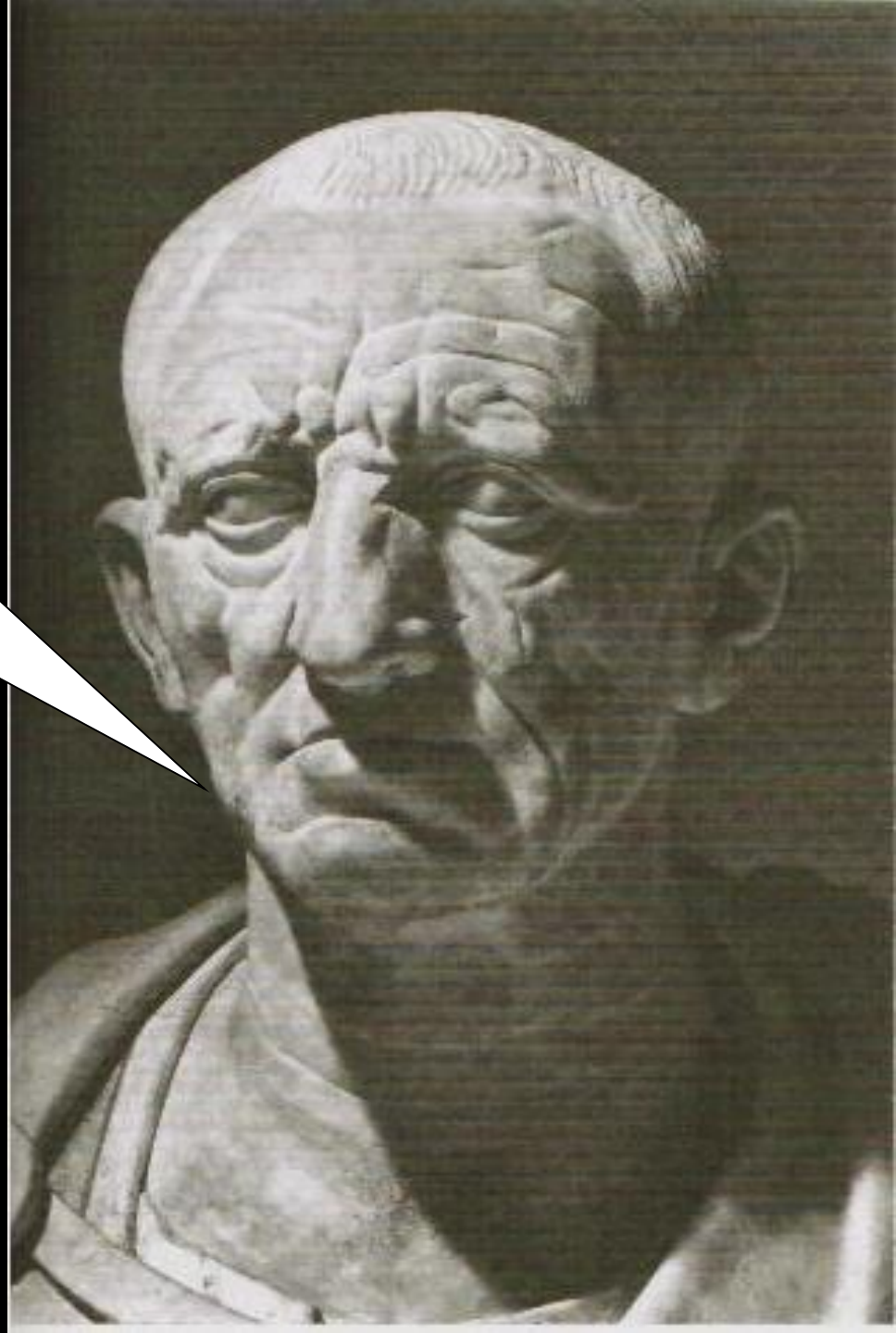
How do you think  
the Romans  
responded?

I think the  
Romans...



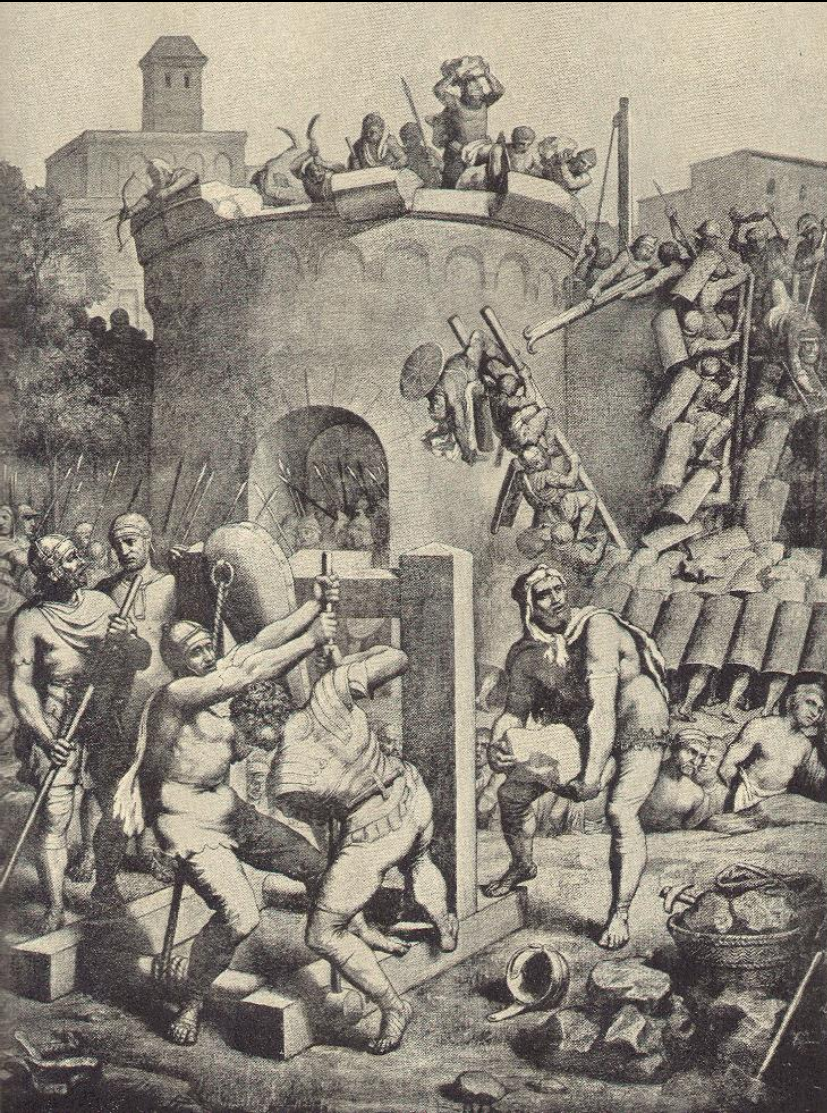
**Carthago  
delenda  
est!**

**- Cato the Elder  
(A Roman senator)**





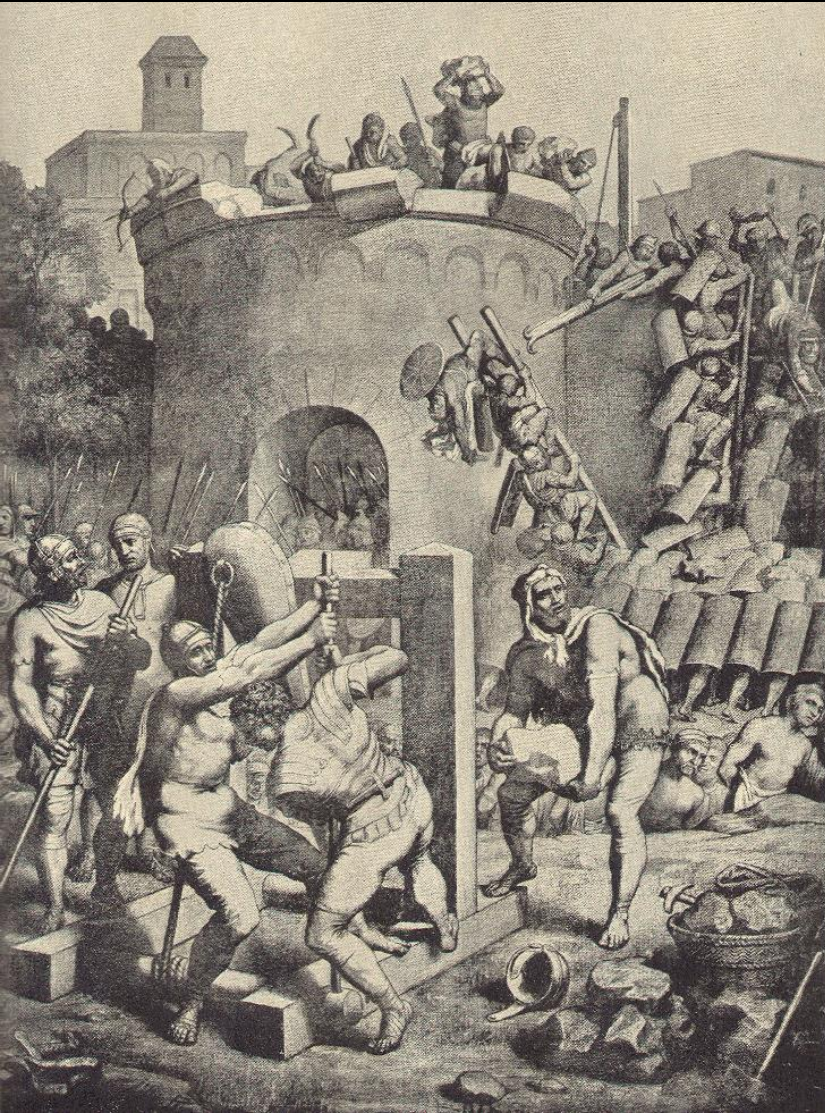
# The Third Punic War: The Siege of Carthage



- The Romans besieged the city of Carthage.
- We've already studied a siege. You may recall when Carthage besieged the Roman town of Saguntum.
- How did the Siege of Saguntum end?
- How do you think the Siege of Carthage ended?



# The Third Punic War: The Siege of Carthage



- Rome attacked the city of Carthage
- 300,000 Carthaginians defended the city during a three-year siege
- **Siege** = an army surrounds a place until those inside finally surrender
- Every day, Carthaginians produced 500 swords, 500 spears, 140 shields, and 1,000 projectiles to launch from catapults
- When Rome finally broke through the walls...







# The Third Punic War: Carthage Burns



- After a battle inside the city walls, Scipio Africanus the Younger ordered the Roman army to burn Carthage to the ground.



# The Third Punic War:

## The Punishment



- Rome sold all of the surviving 50,000 Carthaginians into slavery.
- According to legend, the Romans sowed Carthage's fields with salt so that no crops could be grown there again.

# Carthage Today



# Finish Your Project!!!

- *Punic Wars Comic Strip*
- Nine frames
  - **Before** (Cause)
  - **During** (Events of War)
  - **After** (Effect)
  - x 3

**DUE TOMORROW!!!**



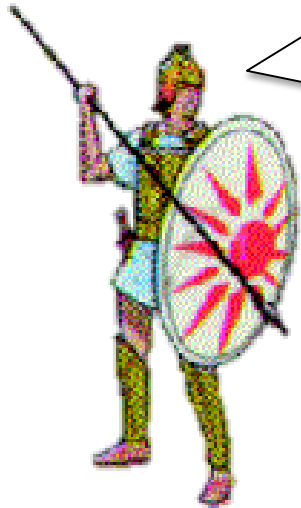


**I WANT LAND!**



**BAD  
EXAMPLE**

**NO!**



I wish I controlled Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. It would be so much easier to get to those silver mines in Spain.

**GOOD EXAMPLE**

If you want those islands, you'll have to fight for them!



*Numidians*

Leptis Magna



# BEFORE

# DURING

# AFTER

## 1st Punic War

## 2nd Punic War



### The Second Punic War: Peace Treaty

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  - Indemnity: paying back for war damages

## 3rd Punic War

### The Third Punic War: The Punishment



- Rome sold all of the surviving 50,000 Carthaginians into slavery.
- According to legend, the Romans sowed Carthage's fields with salt so that no crops could be grown there again.

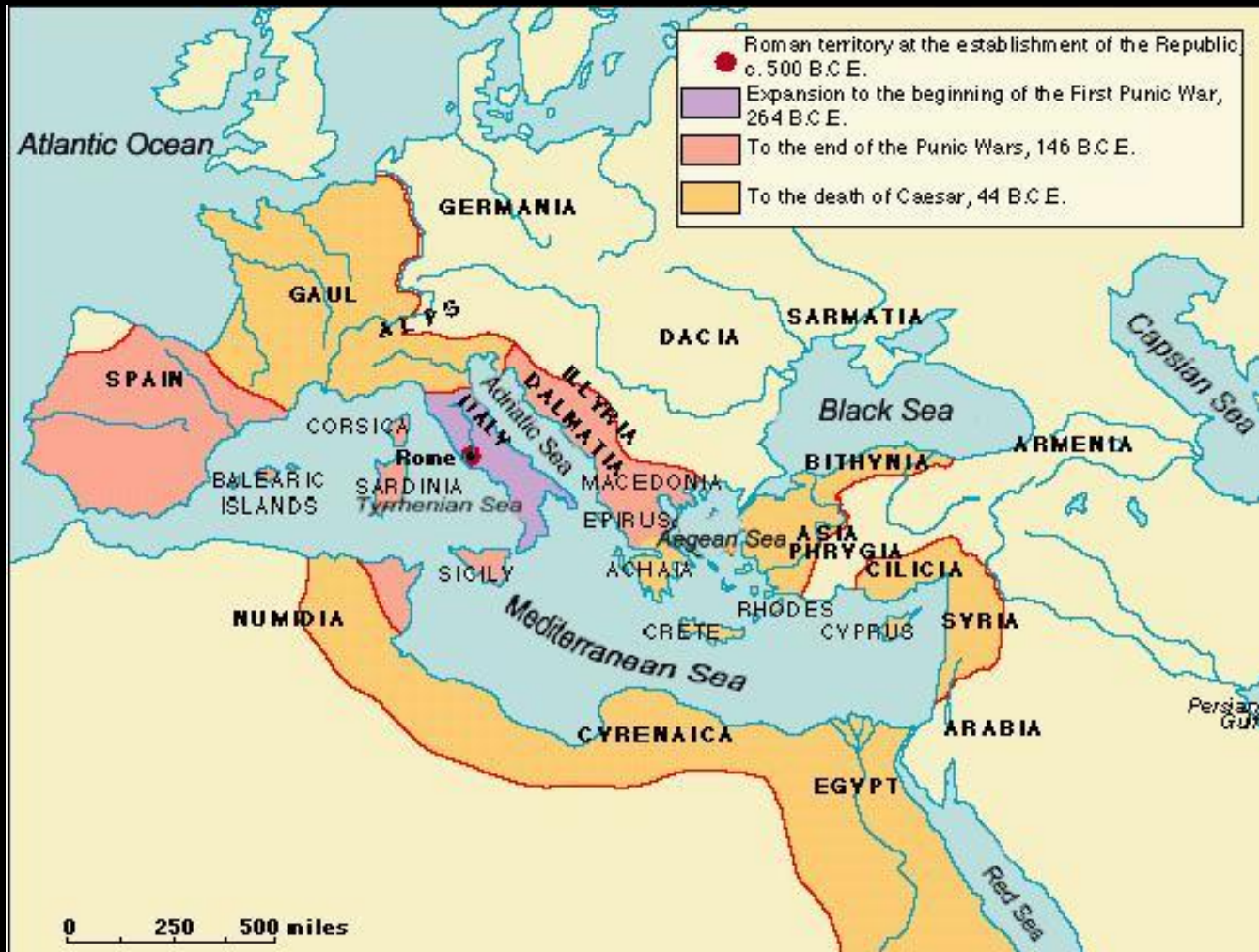


# Do Now

- Copy the following quotes, then write who might have said each quote, a Roman or a Carthaginian?
- “I may have a weak navy, but I have a trick that will help me take those three islands!” \_\_\_\_\_
- “I will climb over the Alps on my elephant to win this war!”  
\_\_\_\_\_
- “I will fight Numidia! I don’t need permission!”  
\_\_\_\_\_
- “Oh no! Our city has been besieged! Their army has surrounded our city!” \_\_\_\_\_

# Objectives

- SWBAT trace how Rome expanded.





# 1<sup>st</sup> Stage of Expansion

## Territory Controlled by Rome, About 264 B.C.E.



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage of Expansion

## Territory Controlled by Rome, About 146 B.C.E.

