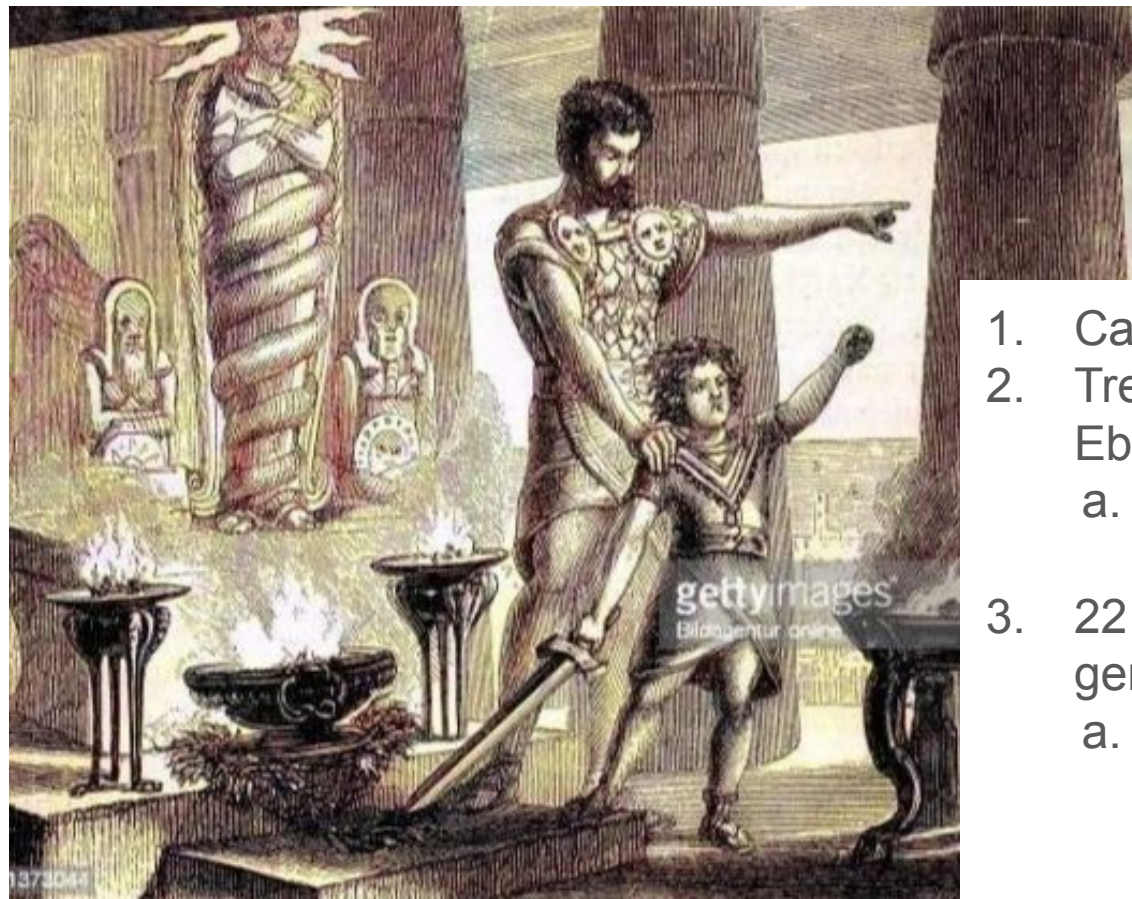


The Second Punic War






Origins of the Second Punic War

1. Carthage expands into Spain
2. Treaty with Rome to not expand past Ebro River
 - a. Rome promises support to Saguntum on Carthage side
3. 221 B.C. Hannibal Barca becomes general of Carthaginian Army
 - a. Hannibal swears an oath at 9 to be an enemy of Rome
 - i. Grows up in Iberian colony
 - ii. Rome is aware of Hannibal's movements but does nothing

Hannibal Seizes and Conquers Saguntum (219 B.C.)

- 
1. Hannibal attacks Saguntum
 - a. Carthaginian nobles support Hannibal
 - b. Orders soldiers to kill Saguntine men of military age
 - i. Sells women and children into slavery
 - ii. Takes loot and treasure
 2. Q. Fabius sent to Carthage to see if city supported Hannibal
 - a. Peace or War?
 - i. Carthage chooses war

HANNIBAL'S ROUTE OVER THE ALPS



Hannibal's March to the Alps (218 B.C.)

1. Hannibal with 50k-100k soldiers + 8k-20k cavalry + 37 elephants begin march to the Alps
2. Romans send consul Publius Cornelius Scipio to Iberian Peninsula to intercept
 - a. Arrives 3 days to late



Hannibal Crosses the Alps (218 B.C.)

1. Hannibal takes 15 days to cross the Alps
2. Carthaginians - > threatened by local tribes, narrow passages, ice and snow
 - a. Lost ~36k men + 34 elephants
 - b. Exits Alps near Po River where Scipio is waiting



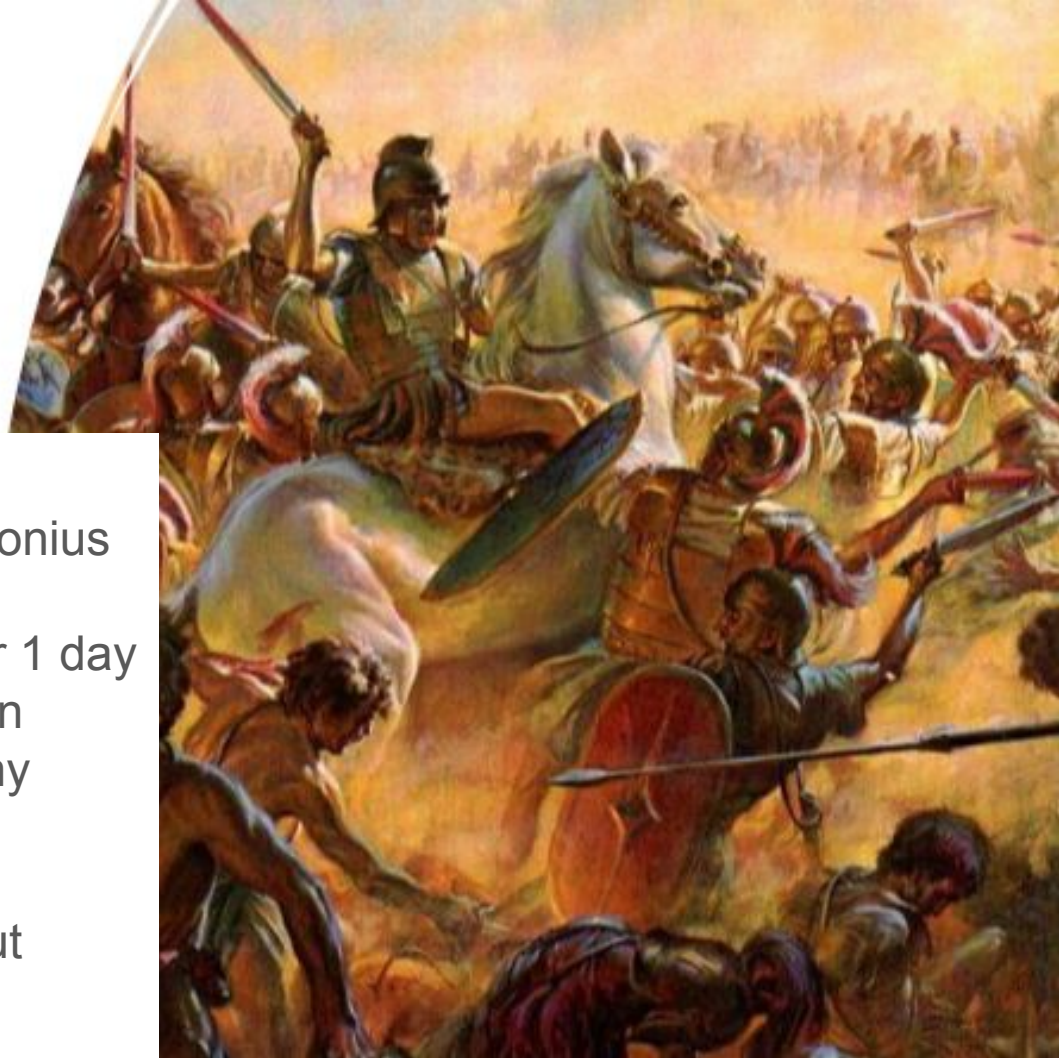
Battle of the Ticinus River (218 B.C.)

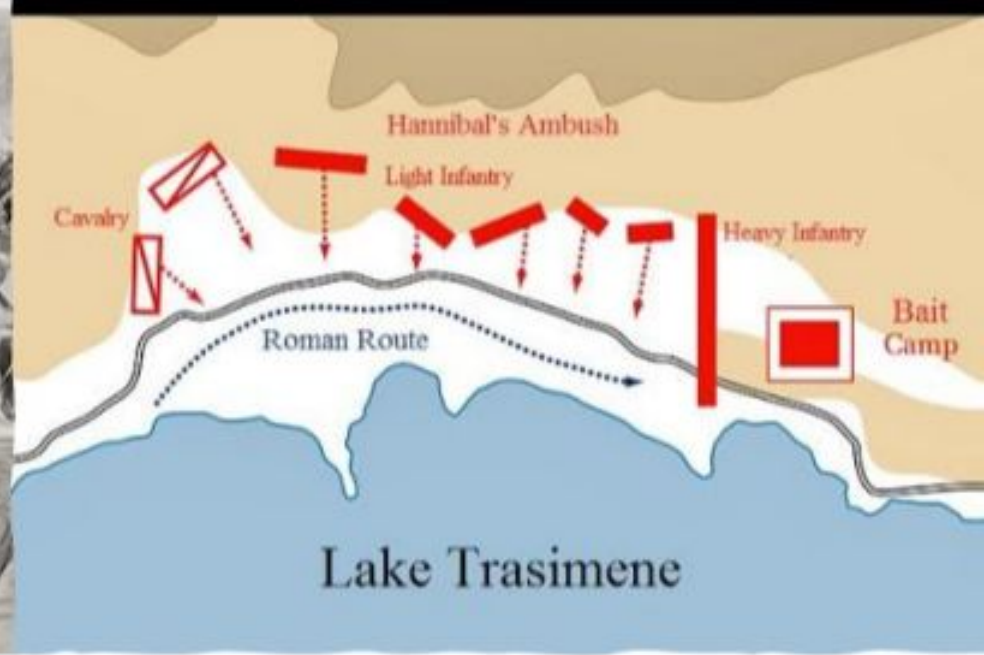
1. Hannibal and Scipio meet at Ticinus River
 - a. Carthage dismount and fight hand to hand
 - b. Romans panic
 - c. Scipio is wounded, but saved by his son (Publius Cornelius Scipio)
2. Hannibal reinforces with his Gallic recruits



Battle at the River Trebia (218 B.C.)

1. 1st major battle of 2nd Punic War
2. Cornelius Scipio joined by Sempronius Longus from N. Africa
 - a. Sempronius is confident after 1 day
 - i. Baited by Hannibal's men
 1. Ambushed and many Romans were killed
 - b. Rome loses 30k men but Sempronius fights his way out
3. After defeat Rome starts to panic





Battle at Lake Trasimene (217 B.C.)

1. Hannibal moves south towards Rome
2. Consul Gaius Flaminius ambushed at Lake Trasimene
3. Fight in thick fog
 - a. Many Romans drown in the lake
 - b. 15k Romans killed
 - c. Flaminius' body never found

The Fabian Strategy



1. Q. Fabius Maximus made dictator
 - a. Chooses not to meet Hannibal in battle
 - i. Harass/isolate him from supplies/reinforcements
2. Hannibal bypasses Rome and takes southern cities
 - a. Fabius and Romans march behind Carthaginian army, lagging a day or 2
3. Minucius and Roman people turn against Fabius
 - a. Senate splits army between Fabius and Minucius
 - i. Minucius returns to Fabius after he saves him from one of Hannibal's traps