



## Fabricius as Consul

1. Pyrrhus' doctor offers to poison Fabricius
2. Fabricius gets word and tells Pyrrhus he wages war against just and honorable while you put your trust in evil and dishonorable ones
3. Pyrrhus releases the Roman hostages w/o ransom

## Battle of Asculum (279 B.C.)



Die Schlacht bei Asculum. Zeichnung von G. Reutenhans.

1. Pyrrhus wins but at a cost
  - a. Romans are able to replace men lost
  - b. Pyrrhus struggles to find men
  - c. His victory becomes a loss
    - i. "If we beat the Romans in another battle, we will be destroyed"

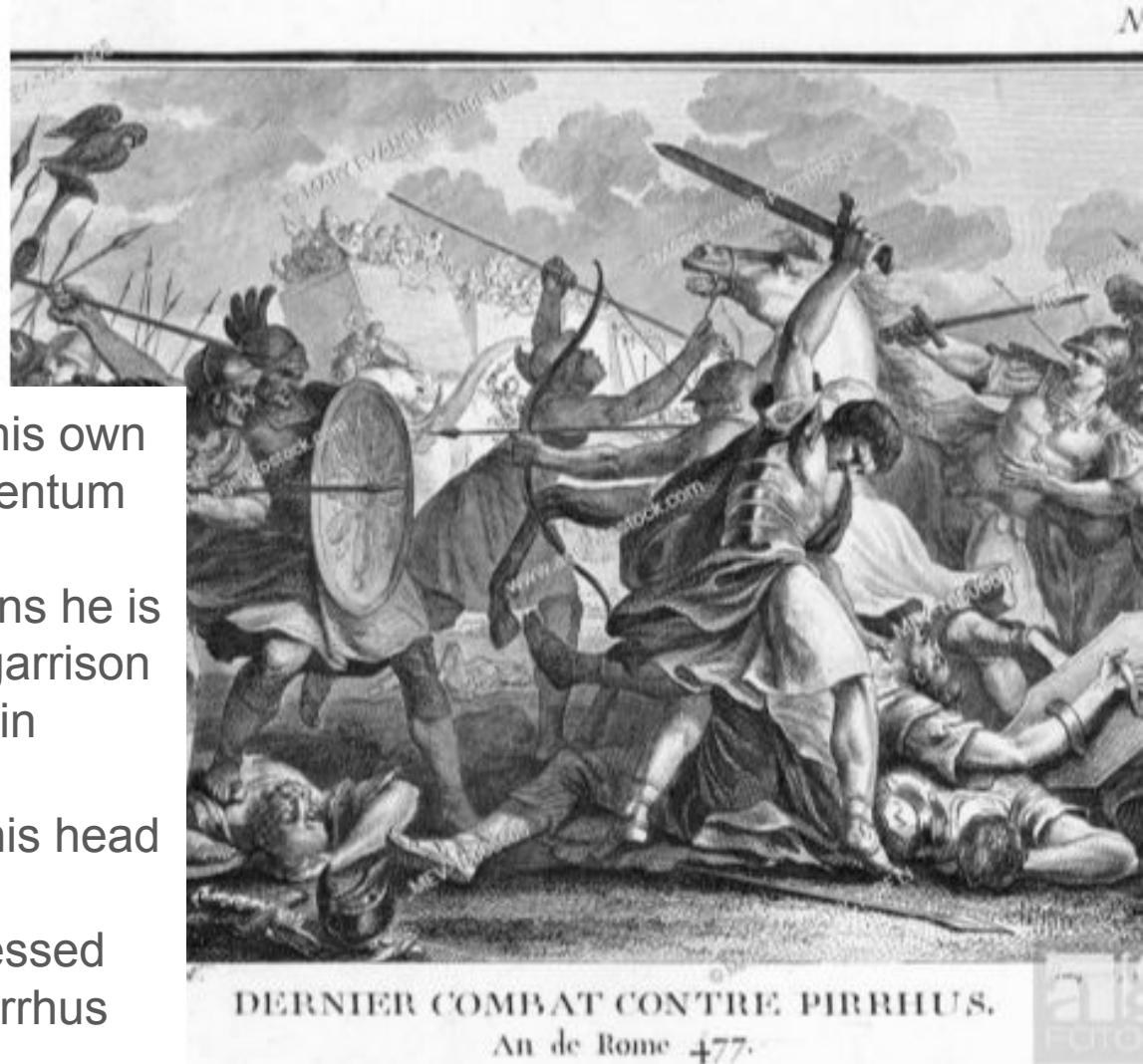
# Pyrrhus Travels to Sicily and Back

1. Pyrrhus is offered 3 cities in Sicily if he drives out the Carthaginians
  - a. Wins -> but is unpopular with the Sicilians
2. Returns to Italy in 276 B.C.



# Battle of Beneventum (275 B.C.)

1. Pyrrhus' elephants stampede his own
2. After battle Pyrrhus leaves Tarentum in charge
  - a. For surrendering to Romans he is allowed to leave with his garrison
3. 272 B.C. Pyrrhus dies fighting in Argos
  - a. Woman threw roof tile at his head to protect her son
4. King Ptolemy of Egypt is impressed by Romans fighting against Pyrrhus and makes treaties with Rome



# Roman Rule of Italy



1. Civitas Romana - Roman citizenship
  - a. Vote, serve in military, engage in commerce and not pay direct taxes
  - b. Extends to Roman colonies and Latins
  - c. Rome sets up smaller colonies to defend the coast
  - d. Large Latin colonies set up in areas hostile to Rome
2. Latin Rights for Latin Colonies
  - a. All the same except the vote
3. Civitas Sine Suffragio
  - a. Reward for non Latin italics for good service
  - b. Volsci, Capua, Campanians
  - c. Magistrates granted full citizenship to encourage policies that benefit Rome



# Roman Rule of Italy, cont'd

1. Socii Italici
  - a. Gauls, Samnites, Etruscans, Greeks
    - i. Non-citizen w/ no civil rights in Rome
  - b. Serve in Roman military, pay taxes
  - c. Duties of Roman citizenship w/o the rights
  - d. Largely self-governing





## The First Punic War

# What is Carthage?

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1. Phoenician City in N. Africa
  2. Dido flees from Tyre to establish
  3. 8th Century B.C. - >trading post
  4. Dominant naval power & most important trading center of western Mediterranean
  5. Controls western half of Sicily
  6. Signs treaties with Rome in 508 B.C. and 348 B.C.
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# Origins of the First Punic War

1. Mercenaries (Mamertines) take control of Messana
  - a. Request aid from Carthaginians and Romans
    - i. Carthaginians send aid
    - ii. Romans hate mamertines but fear Carthaginians expanding influence
      1. Carthage controlling Sicily = danger for Rome



# Appius Claudius Caudex

1. Claudius is sent to help Mamertines
  - a. Carthaginians tricked into leaving
  - b. Now fighting Hiero of Syracuse and the Carthaginians
2. Claudius defeats Hiero's army
  - a. Joins Rome in alliance
3. Claudius defeats Carthaginian army at Agrigentum
  - a. Rome realizes they need a navy to take Sicily
    - i. Use captured Carthaginian ship to build navy



# The Raven

1. Rome struggles in naval battles
  - a. Build Raven
    - i. Pole attached to ship that connects to enemy ship
      1. Allows soldiers to board
    - ii. Turns naval into hand to hand
    - iii. Carthaginians lose at Mylae b/c of it



# M. Atilius Regulus

1. Consul Regulus sails to Africa to invade
2. 256 B.C. Romans win battle of Ecnomus
3. Carthage asks Rome for peace
  - a. Continue fightings b/c peace terms were too harsh
  - b. Carthage asks Spartan Xanthippus for help
    - i. Crushes Roman army and captures Regulus
4. Regulus sent to get peace/prisoner swap from Rome
  - a. Advises Rome to reject offer
  - b. Romans reject proposal after learning he lied about taking a poison and will die soon
  - c. When Regulus returns w/o peace terms he is tortured and killed





# Romans at Sea

1. Romans lose at sea - > focus on land
2. Romans have control (except for Lilybaeum and Drepana)
  - a. Need a fleet to take b/c Carthage is reinforcing by sea
3. Roman citizens contribute money for new fleet



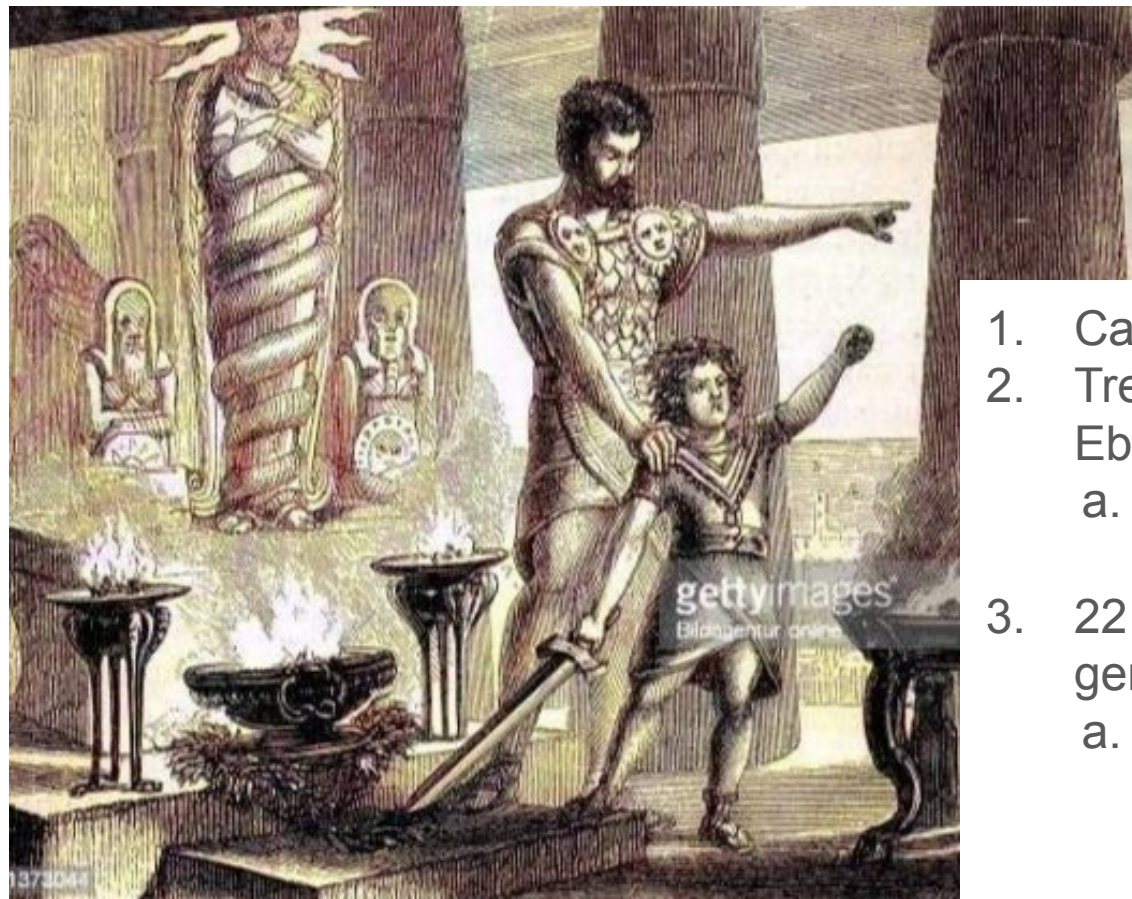


## End of First Punic War

1. Carthaginian fleet defeated off Sicily
  - a. Romans besiege Lilybaeum
  - b. Carthage asks for peace in 241 B.C.
    - i. Must abandon Sicily & pay war fines
    - ii. Rome takes Corsica and Sardinia and demands more payments
  - c. Carthaginians are bitter and resentful
  - d. Hamilcar Barca never forgets
2. Rome goes on to take northern Italy up to the Alps

# 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