

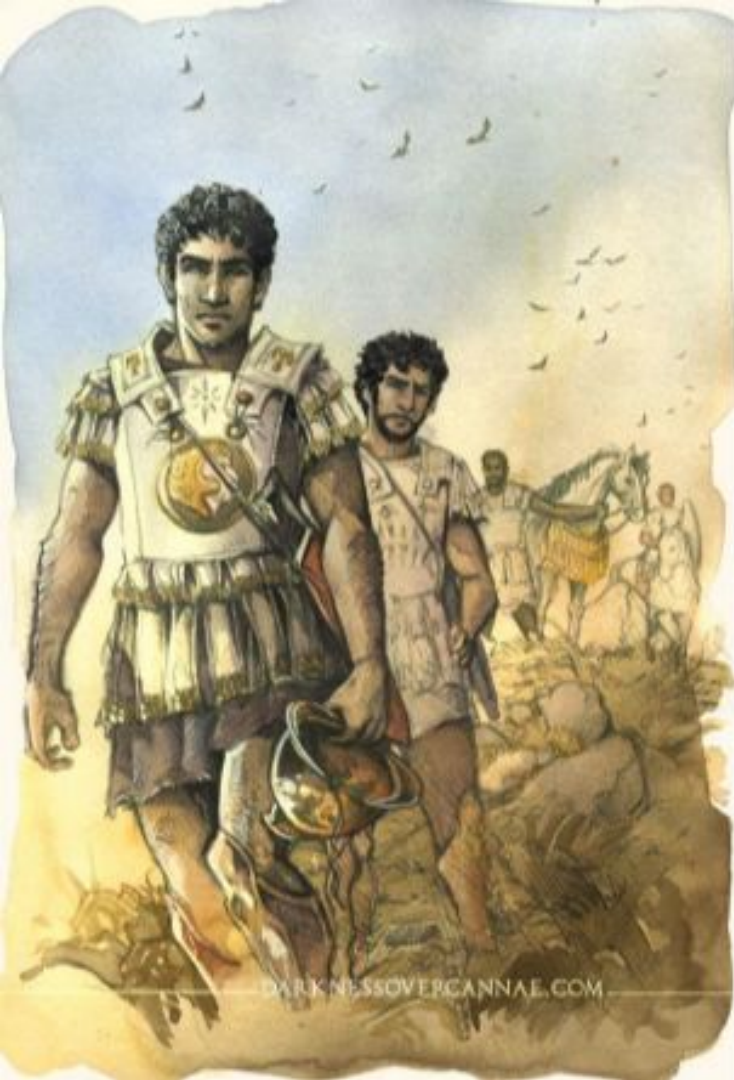
Hannibal's Magnum Opus – the Battle of Cannae (216 B.C.)

- I. The Romans elect Paullus and Varro as consuls
- A. The two consuls field an army of 100,000, more than twice the size of Hannibal's army
- II. At Cannae, Hannibal arranges a thin front line, but reinforces his flanks
- A. As the Romans advance against the front line, Hannibal's forces retreat and draw them into a pincer or double envelopment
1. Romans surrounded on all sides; 50,000 Romans killed

Publius Cornelius Scipio



- I. The Romans fight the Carthaginians in Spain to prevent reinforcements from reaching Hannibal
 - A. Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio and P. Cornelius Scipio killed in 211
 - B. At twenty-four, Publius Cornelius Scipio is chosen to succeed his relatives
- II. 210 B.C. - Scipio attacks and sacks New Carthage, the capital of Spain
 - A. Seizes loot
 - B. Allows the citizens go free and continue to live in the city
- III. Scipio wins favor with the native Spanish
 - A. Returns the fiancée of Alludius, chieftain of a nearby tribe
 - B. Scipio wins the favor of Masinissa of the Numidians by helped by his nephew
 - C. Scipio turns down the title *rex* (king) in favor of *imperator* (conquering general)



Romans Gain the Momentum

- I. Maharbal urges Hannibal to attack Rome
 - A. Hannibal knows how to win a battle, but not use his victories
- II. Hannibal struggles in hostile territory
 - A. Difficult to acquire supplies and resources
 - 1. Loses men to disease and hunger
 - A. Cannot besiege Rome, lacks siege weaponry
- III. Hannibal's Cannae in Capua
 - A. Hannibal's troops spend their winter in 216 B.C. in Capua and lose their fighting discipline
- IV. Hannibal marches on Rome
 - A. Romans stay within the walls and do not march out to meet him
 - B. Land on which Hannibal is encamped is sold the same day, with no reduction in price



M. Claudius Marcellus

- I. Roman general with the caution of Fabius, but with greater boldness
 - A. Fabius – Shield of Rome
 - B. Marcellus – Sword of Rome
- II. Marcellus recaptures Samnites towns that allied with Hannibal
- III. Marcellus sent to Sicily to reconquer the island after its revolt
 - A. Battle against Syracuse
 - 1. Archimedes' defenses slow the Romans
 - 2. Marcellus forced to starve the city out
 - 3. Archimedes killed by enraged Roman soldier
- IV. Hannibal tries to lure Marcellus, but Marcellus does not take the bait
 - A. Roman army inflicts small losses on the Carthaginians

Battle at Metaurus

- I. Hasdrubal ordered to leave Spain and join Hannibal in Italy
 - A. Hasdrubal's army is as large as Hannibal
 - B. His reputation is only slightly less than his brother's
- II. Marcus Livius sent to intercept Hasdrubal
 - A. G. Cladius Nero sent to slow down Hannibal
- III. After one particularly successful battle, Nero leaves half of his army under a praetor to guard Hannibal, while he takes the other half to aid Livius against Hasdrubal
 - A. Hasdrubal does not realize that Livius has been joined by Nero
- IV. At the battle of Metaurus, Hasdrubal is killed and his army is destroyed
 - A. Revenge for Cannae
 - B. No reinforcements for Hannibal



Scipio Moves the War to Africa

- I. Scipio proposes to invade Africa
- A. 2 Reasons for the Proposal
 - 1. Punish the Africans, move the battleground from Italy
 - 2. Force the Carthaginians to recall Hannibal to Africa
- B. Fabius opposes Scipio's plan
 - 1. The soldiers should eliminate the danger of Hannibal in Italy
- C. Senate eventually sides with Scipio
 - 1. The Senate provides thirty-five warships (not much) for the expedition
 - 2. Scipio seeks volunteers and resources
 - a. He is joined by survivors of Cannae, who are seeking to regain their honor
 - b. He is also joined by Masinissa, the Numidian



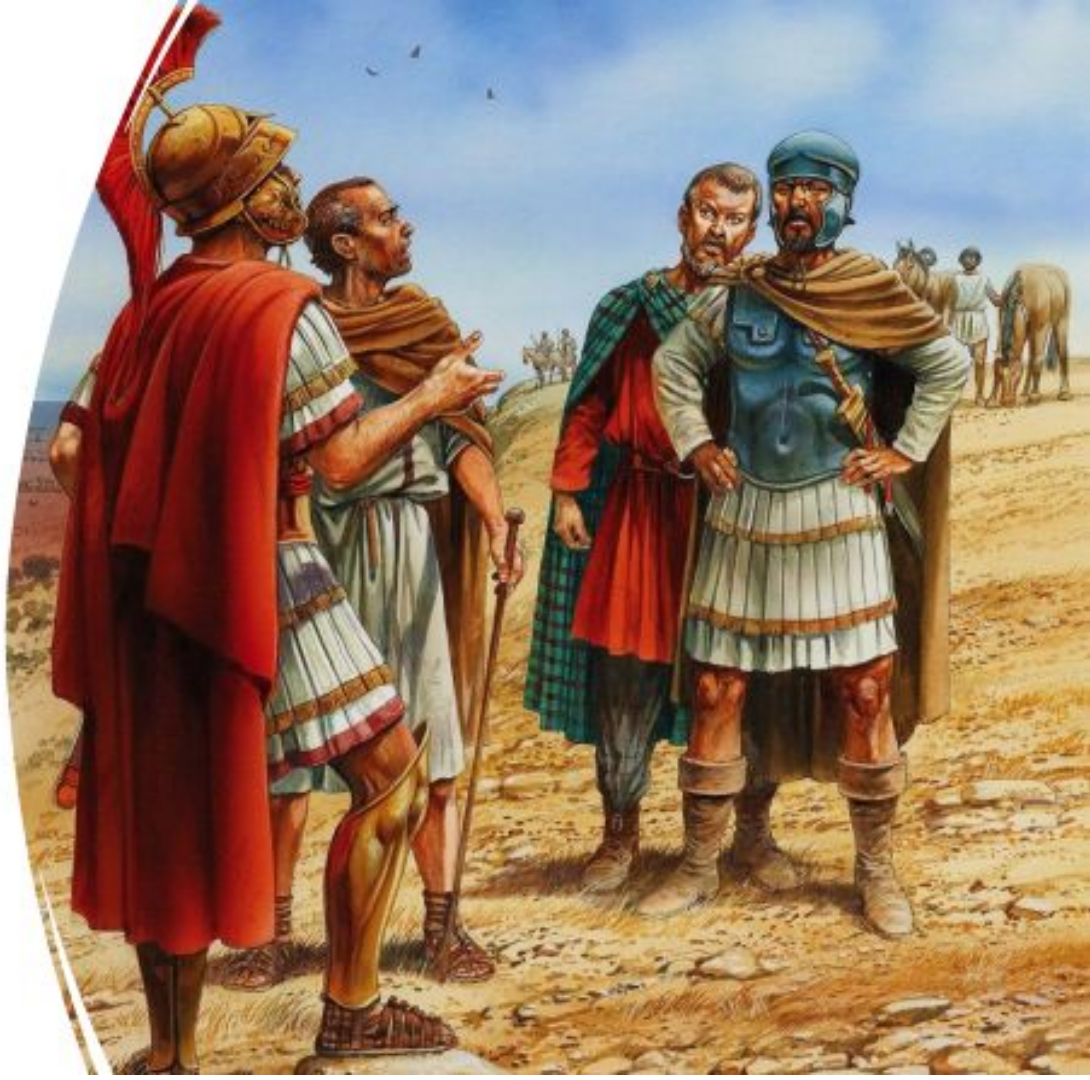
Scipio vs Syphax, the Numidian

- I. Scipio arrives in Africa and brings to ravage the countryside
- II. Scipio lays a trap for Syphax
 - A. He sends centurions during peace negotiations and discovers that the buildings in their camps are made of reeds
 - B. Scipio sends Laelius to set the enemies camp on fire
 - C. Scipio comes forth and massacres the men seeking to escape the fire
- 1. The Carthaginians lose 40,000 men
- III. Afterwards, the Carthaginians are forced to recall Hannibal
 - A. Hannibal concludes that the Senate is jealous of his accomplishments



Hannibal vs Scipio - Preparing for Zama (202 B.C.)

- I. Hannibal returns to Carthage with veteran infantry from his Italian campaign
- A. These veterans are joined by inexperienced Carthaginians, African mercenaries, and elephants
- 1. Hannibal's army is not a unified, fighting force
- II. Scipio is joined by Masinissa and his Numidian cavalry
- III. Hannibal and Scipio meet before the Battle
- A. Hannibal tells Scipio of the fickleness of fortune, how he went from being master of Italy to defending himself and his countrymen
- B. Scipio responds that the Carthaginians are responsible for both the First and Second Punic Wars, that terms had been made between the Romans and the Carthage had been denied by the Carthaginians themselves



Hannibal vs Scipio – The Battle of Zama (202) B.C.

I. The Phases of Zama

- A. Hannibal's elephants turn on their own troops
 - 1. Roman skirmishers take care of the remaining elephants
- B. The Numidians chase the Carthaginian cavalry off the field
- C. An intense infantry engagement ensues
 - 1. After fighting through two lines of Carthaginian infantry, Scipio withdraws and reorganizes his infantry in preparation for the final struggle against Hannibal's veterans
 - 2. The battle appears to be a stalemate, but the Roman cavalry stops chasing the Carthaginians returns in time to attack the rear of the Carthaginian infantry

