

## AR:3– Punic Wars— Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Story of the Romans by Guerber, “Ancient Ships” to “Destruction of Carthage” and The Story of Rome by Macgregor, “Romans Build a Fleet” to “Destruction of Carthage”.*

- 1) This five-tiered Carthaginian ship washed up on the shore of Italy and was used as a model for Rome's first navy.
- 2) The Romans added this clawed boarding plank to their ships so they could easily board Carthaginian ships when they got within range.
- 3) When they needed the favor of their God Moloch, the Carthaginians would sacrifice this to appease him.
- 4) The Battle of Econmus was largest naval battle of this war, and was a great victory for Rome's newly created fleet.
- 5) After a Roman army, under Regulus, landed in Africa and laid waste to their country, the Carthaginians sent for soldiers from this nation to help them resist Rome.
- 6) This consul led the Romans to victories against Carthage at both land and sea before being taken prisoner at the Battle of Tunis.
- 7) This man, the father of Hannibal, took his son to war when the boy was nine years old
- 8) Hamilcar was the Carthaginian commander of this territory and sought to expand Carthaginian control of the region.
- 9) When Hannibal's army descended from their trek over the Alps, they were in this region of Italy.
- 10) Soon after Hannibal crossed the Alps and reached the Po River valley, he allied himself with this long time enemy of Rome.
- 11) This was the first major battle Hannibal fought in Roman territory after crossing the Alps. It was a resounding defeat for the Romans, who lost over 20,000 men.

- 12)** Hannibal won this great victory over the Romans by laying an ambush along a narrow road between a lake and a mountain.
- 13)** Quintus Fabius, elected dictator twice during the Second Punic War, was given this nickname to reflect his strategy when dealing with Hannibal.
- 14)** At this battle Hannibal used his superior cavalry and a clever stratagem to route the Romans, who lost over 50,000 men, the worst defeat in their history.
- 15)** This Roman consul, a patrician who opposed risking a pitched battle with Hannibal, was killed at the battle of Cannae
- 16)** Immediately after annihilating the Roman army at Cannae, Hannibal gathered his forces and did this.
- 17)** When Scipio proposed raising an army and sending it to Africa, many senators opposed him for this reason.
- 18)** This Numidian king first allied with Rome against Carthage in Spain, and later became Rome's most important ally in Africa.
- 19)** This was the final battle of the Second Punic War, fought in Africa between Scipio Africanus and Hannibal Barca.
- 20)** Upon seeing that his army was decimated and the Battle of Zama was lost, Hannibal did this
- 21)** This hero of the Second Punic war defeated Carthage by leading Roman armies to attack Carthaginian territories instead of battling Hannibal in Italy.
- 22)** This Roman leader ended every speech by saying "Carthago delenda est" (Carthage must be destroyed).
- 23)** This Greek city, one of the wealthiest trading centers of the east, was destroyed by a Roman army in 146 B.C. as a result of a Greek rebellion against Roman domination.
- 24)** In this year Rome conquered and razed the two great merchant cities of Carthage and Corinth, leaving Rome the undisputed ruler of Mediterranean commerce.