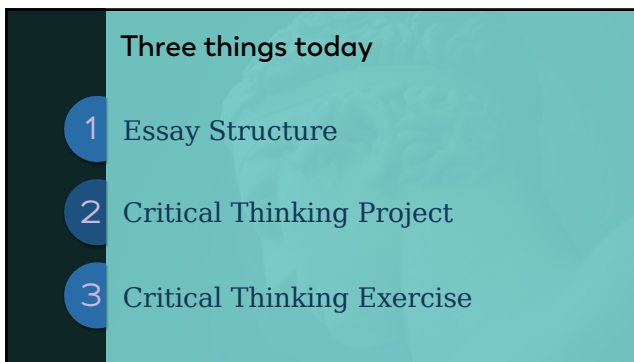


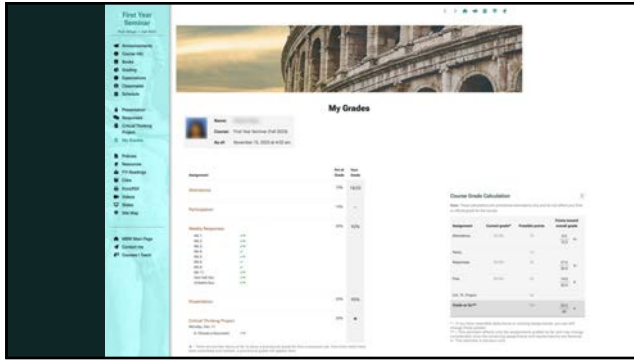
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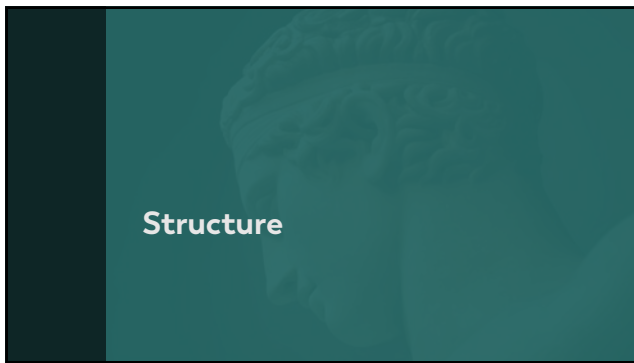
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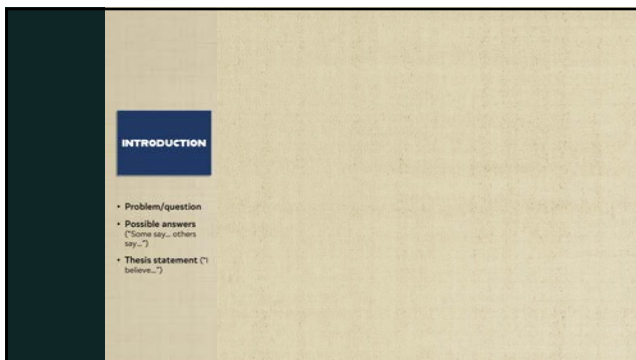
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9

Hannibal Barca, the great Carthaginian general, brought 37 war elephants with him over the Alps into Italy, and at the climactic Battle of Zama they had a front line that included 80 elephants. Did Hannibal's elephants really make a difference? Some say that Hannibal's elephants were crucial in establishing the morale of his troops against the legendary Roman legions and in intimidating other armies along the way into alliances; but others say that Hannibal's elephants did the Carthaginian side more harm than good in their fight with Rome. I believe that Hannibal's use of elephants was a mistake, not because war elephants were a dumb idea in general, but because Roman adaptability meant that the Romans would inevitably find a way around them.}]

War elephants had been used effectively in previous conflicts. King Porus, for example,

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INTRODUCTION

1

- Problem/question
- Possible answers ("Some say... others say...")
- Thesis statement ("I believe...")
- Assertion
- Evidence
- Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

1 **2**

- Problem/question
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15

INTRODUCTION

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3

- Assertion
- Evidence
- Analysis

CONCLUSION

- Discuss how the examples demonstrated the validity of your thesis

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Critical Thinking exercise

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19

The grudge

"These reverses [in the recent battles] were, as usual, further exaggerated in the telling, and the senate, hearing these stories, was in great dismay. They decided a dictator was needed. Nobody could doubt that Papirius, who was regarded as the greatest warrior of his time, would be the one named. But the senators were not certain that a messenger could be got through in safety to Samnium, where all was hostile, nor that the consul Marcius was alive.

"The other consul, Fabius, had a private grudge against Papirius. Worried this enmity might hinder the public need, the senate decided to send a deputation of former consuls. The hope was that the personal influence of these distinguished men, when added to the wishes of the government, might induce Fabius to forget his hatred of Papirius for the good of the country.

"The ambassadors went to Fabius and delivered the resolution of the senate, and added their own urgings. The consul, his eyes fixed on the ground, retired without a word, leaving the ambassadors uncertain what he proposed to do. Then in the silence of the night, as the custom is, he appointed Papirius dictator. When the envoys thanked him for nobly conquering his feelings, he remained obstinately silent, and dismissed them without making any reply or alluding to what he had done, so that it was clearly seen what agony his great heart was suppressing."

- Livy 9.38.9-14

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