

History of Ancient Rome
MEETING 6
Acquisition of Empire

- Second Punic War
- The acquisition of empire
- Cultural and economic changes
- The province
- Rome in the east

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Five things today

- 1 Second Punic War
- 2 The acquisition of empire
- 3 Cultural and economic changes
- 4 The province
- 5 Rome in the east

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Upcoming dates

- Proposal due Monday, March 18

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 3 October 2022
 History of Ancient Things
 Prof. Wilson

Proposed: Hannibal and the Elephants

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 40 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 Carthaginians only 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 death blow to general, but because Roman adaptability meant that the Romans would inevitably find a way around them.

Note that the Thesis is
 1) a statement of opinion you can back up with evidence and
 2) specific to the research and the thesis will be supported

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Quiz #3: The Nemesis of Carthage

- In your opinion, did the Romans win the war with Hannibal, or did Hannibal lose it? In other words, is the outcome of the Second Punic War due more to Roman successes, or to Carthaginian failures? Explain your answer.
- What role did naval power play in the First Punic War? How was the naval situation different in the Second Punic War?

EC1. All of the following are battles in which the Romans suffered disastrous defeats at the hands of Carthaginian forces EXCEPT:

- (a) Battle of Zama (202 BCE)
- (b) Battle of Lake Trasimene (217 BCE)
- (c) Battle of the Trebia (218 BCE)
- (d) Battle of Cannae (216 BCE)

EC2. According to the text, what were some of the factors contributing to Carthage's power and stability leading up to their wars with Rome? Be specific and give examples.

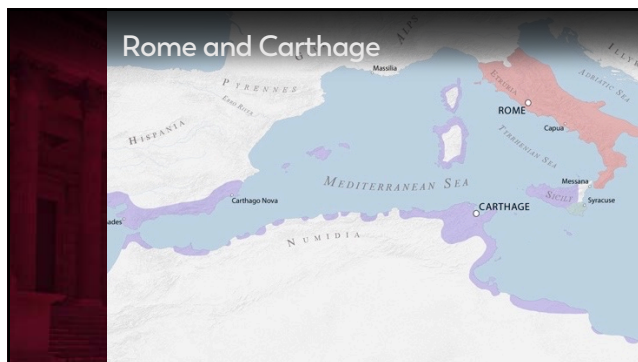
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Questions about whatever

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The Second Punic War

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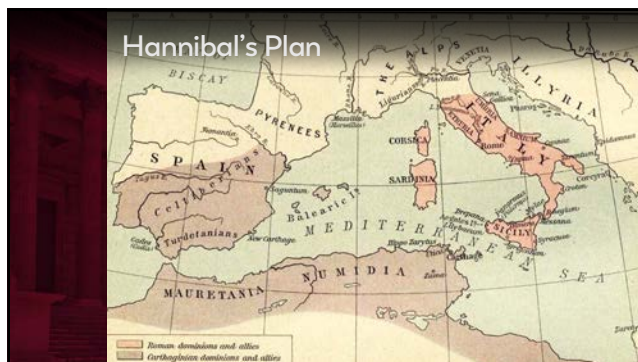
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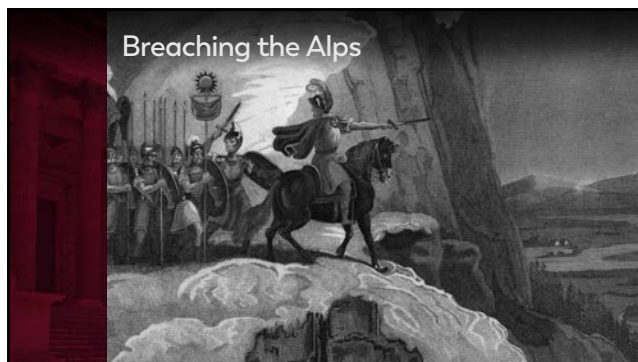
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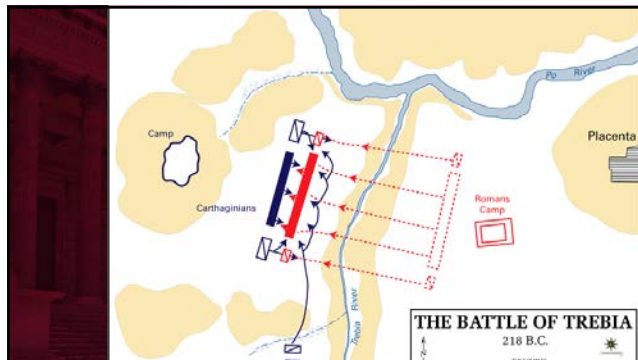
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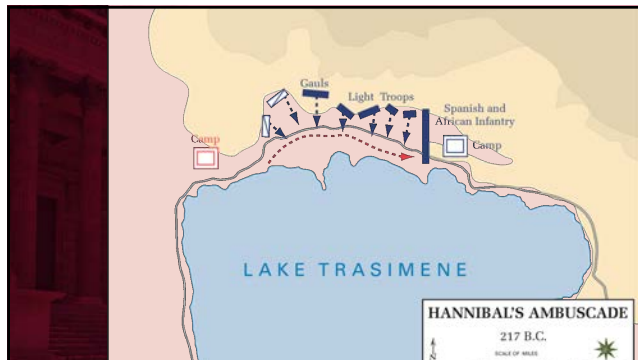
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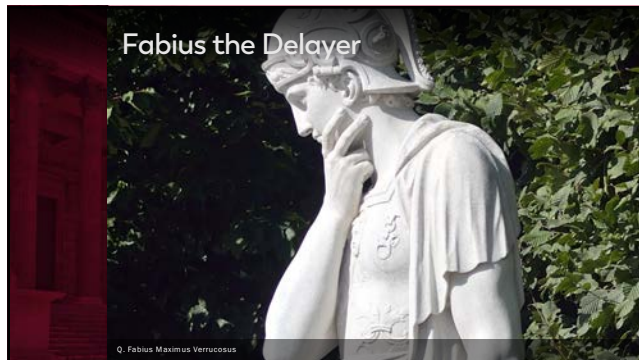
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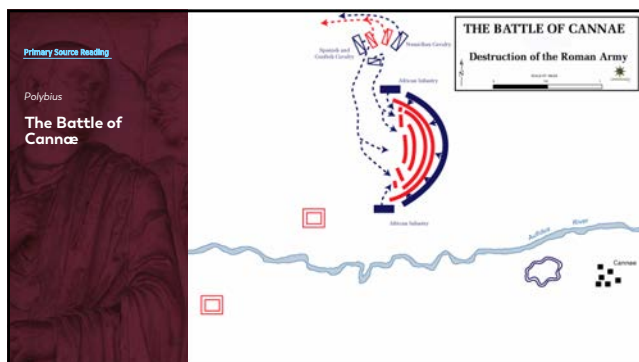
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Why did Hannibal not march on Rome?

- Taking Rome more difficult than defeating her armies
- Hannibal's siege of Rome would have been vulnerable to Rome's other armies
- Carthage's goal was to force Rome into a deal over Spain and weaken its position in Italy, reducing it to a lesser power

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Hannibal's exposure

- Latins and many Italian tribes remained loyal to Rome
- Hannibal's massacres only drove Rome to bitter resolve never to negotiate with him
- Hannibal loses the support of the Carthaginian senate and nobility

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Roman response

- Replenish army
- Rebuild alliances
- Undermine Carthaginian navy
- Rituals to appease the gods and strengthen divine support
- Take the offensive

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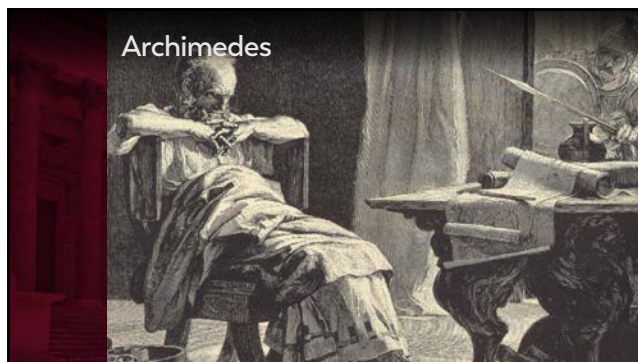
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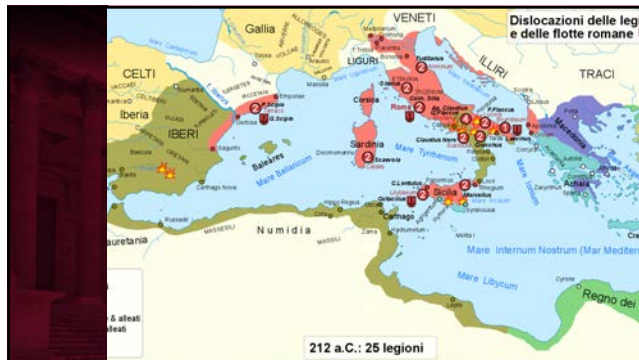
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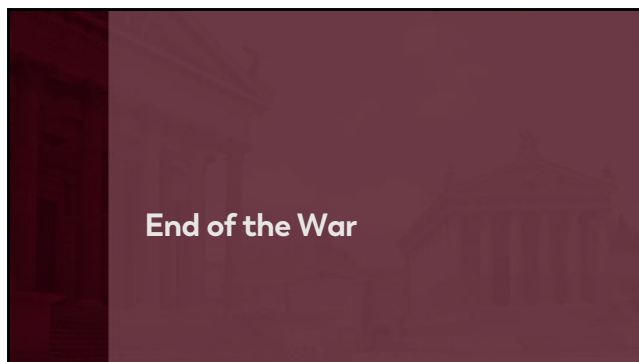
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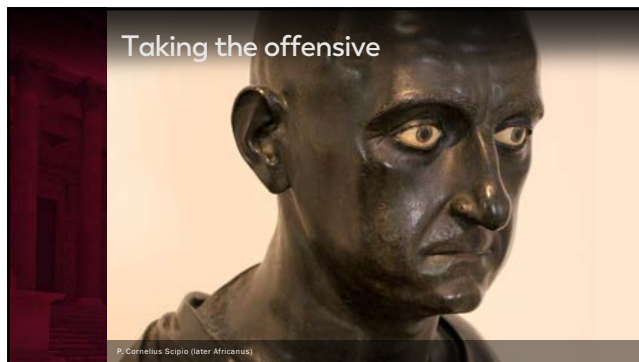
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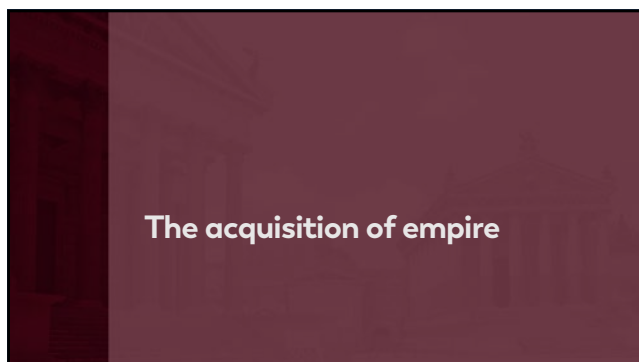
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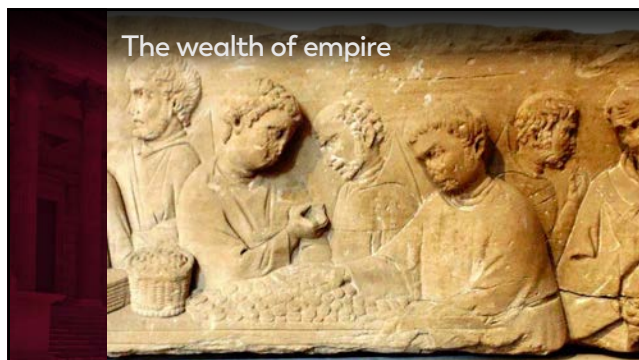
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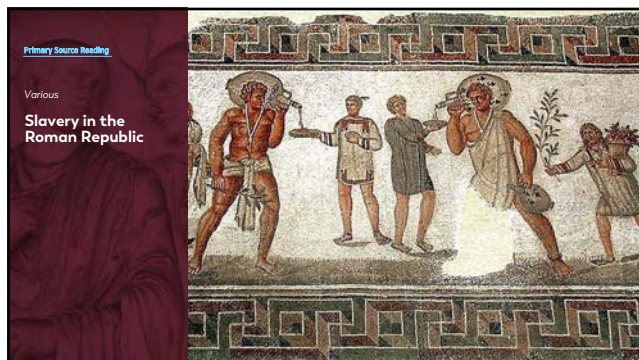
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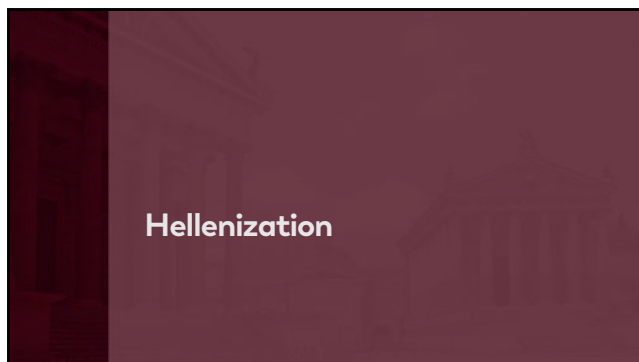
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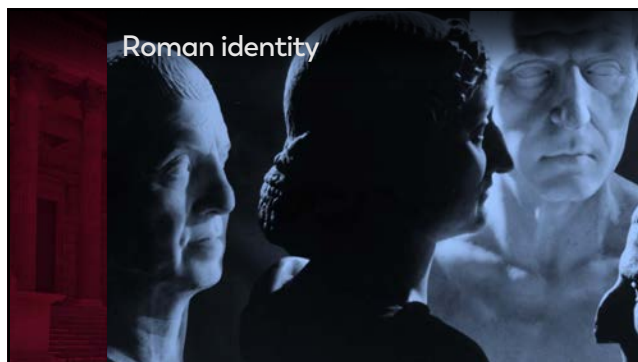
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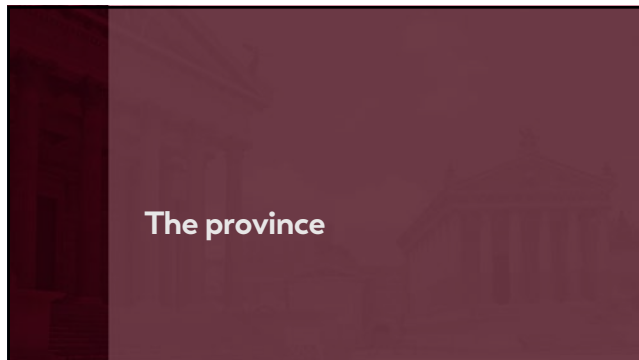
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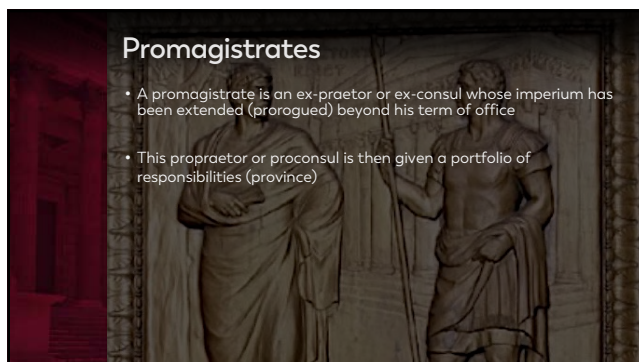
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The dangers of the proconsul


- Possesses imperium but is not constrained by the traditional limitations of the consulship or the praetorship
- No colleague
- Sometimes left in place for years
- Far from Rome
- No support staff
- An army at his command

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Primary Source Reading

Various

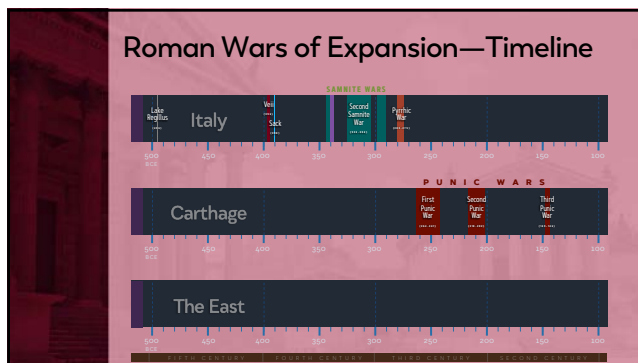
Accounts of the Roman State Religion



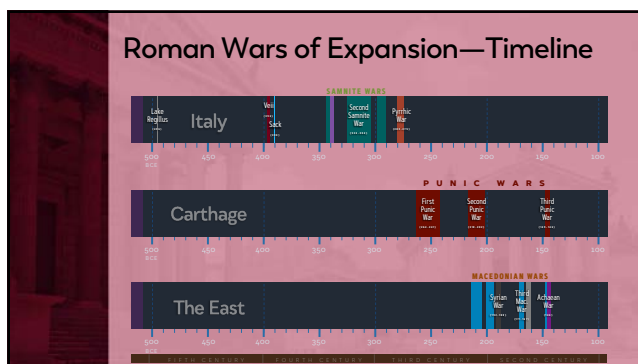
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Rome and the East

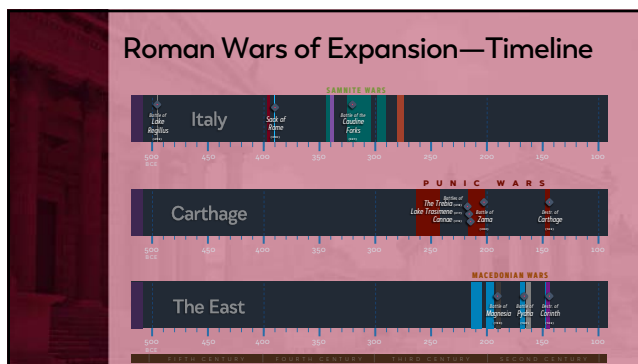
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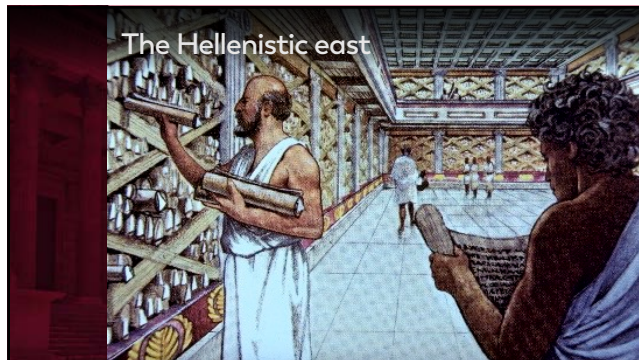
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