

---

# Download Ebook War Punic Second The And Italy Of Invasion The Alps The Crosses Hannibal

---

If you ally compulsion such a referred **War Punic Second The And Italy Of Invasion The Alps The Crosses Hannibal** books that will have the funds for you worth, acquire the definitely best seller from us currently from several preferred authors. If you want to humorous books, lots of novels, tale, jokes, and more fictions collections are plus launched, from best seller to one of the most current released.

You may not be perplexed to enjoy every books collections War Punic Second The And Italy Of Invasion The Alps The Crosses Hannibal that we will utterly offer. It is not vis--vis the costs. Its practically what you infatuation currently. This War Punic Second The And Italy Of Invasion The Alps The Crosses Hannibal, as one of the most effective sellers here will certainly be accompanied by the best options to review.

---

## KEY=CROSSES - NYLAH ZANDER

---

---

### BETWEEN ROME AND CARTHAGE

---

---

### SOUTHERN ITALY DURING THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

---

Cambridge University Press **Hannibal invaded Italy with the hope of raising widespread rebellions among Rome's subordinate allies. Yet even after crushing the Roman army at Cannae, he was only partially successful. Why did some communities decide to side with Carthage and others to side with Rome? This is the fundamental question posed in this book, and consideration is given to the particular political, diplomatic, military and economic factors that influenced individual communities' decisions. Understanding their motivations reveals much, not just about the war itself, but also about Rome's relations with Italy during the prior two centuries of aggressive expansion. The book sheds new light on Roman imperialism in Italy, the nature of Roman hegemony, and the transformation of Roman Italy in the period leading up to the Social War. It is informed throughout by contemporary political science theory and archaeological evidence, and will be required reading for all historians of the Roman Republic.**

---

### HANNIBAL'S ROAD

---

---

### THE SECOND PUNIC WAR IN ITALY, 213-203 BC

---

Pen and Sword **Many books have been written on the Second Punic War and Hannibal in particular but few give much space to his campaigns in the years from 213 203 BC. Most studies concentrate on Hannibals series of stunning victories in the early stages of the war, culminating at Cannae in 216 BC, then refocus on the activities of his nemesis ,Scipio Africanus, in Spain until the two meet in the final showdown at Zama. But this has led to the neglect of some of the Carthaginian genius most remarkable campaigns. By 212 the wider war was definitely going against the Carthaginians. Yet Hannibal, despite being massively outnumbered and with little support from home, was able to sustain his polyglot army and campaign actively across southern Italy for another ten years. His skilful manoeuvring and victory in numerous engagements kept several veteran armies of the normally aggressive Romans tied up and on the defensive, until Scipios invasion of North Africa pulled him home to defend Carthage. Mike Roberts follows the course of these remarkable events in detail, analysing Hannibals strategy and aims in this phase of the war and revealing a genius that had lost none of its lustre in adversity.**

---

### THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

---

---

### A REAPPRAISAL

---

Institute of Classical Studies

---

## ROMAN AND CARTHAGINIAN ALLIES IN ITALY DURING THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

---

### THE ITALIANS IN THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

---

**Abstract:** Rome's victory in the Second Punic War paved the way for its conquest of the Mediterranean. Yet that victory is bound up with Hannibal's failure in Italy, even though he brought Rome to its knees in the early stages of the war. Previous explanations for the failure of Hannibal's strategy have tended to stress either the hopelessness of this strategy, because of the loyalty of Rome's Italian allies and their willingness to be integrated into the Roman system, or the success of Rome's counter-strategy of attrition, aimed at limiting allied revolts while wearing down Hannibal's forces. Previous scholarship, however, neglects an important dimension of the question of the failure of Hannibal's strategy; that is, Hannibal's failure as a diplomat to win over large numbers of Rome's Italian allies and thus overcome Rome's long-term strategic advantages. This dissertation looks at the Second Punic War from the perspective of the Italian states in order to explain why Hannibal did not gain more Italian allies. The dissertation is divided into four regional case studies and brings to bear literary, archaeological, numismatic, epigraphic, and topographic evidence. Thus, local political, diplomatic, and economic conditions that shaped the decision faced by Rome's Italian allies to revolt or to remain loyal to Rome are brought into focus. Aristocrats in various Italian states were motivated more by local and immediate impulses rather than by an ideological attachment to Hannibal or Rome. Therefore, Hannibal was forced to practice ad hoc diplomacy (at times threatening Italian cities, at times promising freedom, territory, or power) to gain allies. In particular, when Hannibal won over a number of powerful Italian cities, such as Capua or Arpi, he did so in part by promising to extend those cities' local hegemonic interests. However, this tended to drive cities that were traditional rivals to his new allies more firmly into the Roman camp. In effect, Hannibal's success in winning over some cities in a given region actually precluded his chances to win over other cities in the same region. Overall, therefore, local conditions contributed greatly to Hannibal's strategic failure in Italy.

---

### ARMIES OF ANCIENT ITALY, 753-218 BC

---

#### FROM THE FOUNDATION OF ROME TO THE START OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

---

Pen and Sword Military **A military history of ancient Italy, featuring details of the weapons, equipment, and tactics, as well as color photos showing how warriors looked. Before becoming the masters of the Mediterranean world, the Romans had first to conquer the Italian peninsula in a series of harsh conflicts against its other varied and warlike residents. The outcome was no foregone conclusion and it took the Romans half a millennium to secure the whole of Italy. In *Armies of Ancient Italy 753-218 BC*, Gabriele Esposito presents the armies that fought these wars, in which the Roman military spirit and their famous legions were forged. He not only follows the evolution of the Roman forces from the Regal Period to the outbreak of the Second Punic War but also the forces of their neighbors, rivals and enemies. The most notable of these, the Etruscans, Samnites and the Italian Greeks are given particular attention but others, such as the Celts and Ligures of the North and the warriors of Sicily and Sardinia, are also considered. Details of the organization, weapons, equipment and tactics of each army are described, while dozens of beautiful color photos of reenactors show how these warriors looked in the field. "Once more, a beautifully illustrated book, this time starting with the story of Rome from the Regal Period to the Second Punic War. The author follows the highly successful format of his books covering the late period of the Roman Empire.—Most Highly Recommended." —Firetrench "An interesting look at all the people of the Italian era, but what really brings it to life are the countless full colour photographs of re-enactor groups in the correct armour and dress for the various tribes and regions they represent. Excellent production standards and a fascinating look at the history of early Rome." —The Armourer**

---

### THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

---

#### BEING CHAPTERS OF THE HISTORY OF ROME BY THE LATE THOMAS ARNOLD ...

---

### HANNIBAL'S WAR

---

#### A MILITARY HISTORY OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

---

University of Oklahoma Press **Hannibal is acknowledged to be one of history's greatest generals, and his crossing of the Alps - complete with elephants - to make war against Rome on its home soil is legendary. But even Hannibal met his match in Scipio, and ultimately Carthage was defeated by the rising power of Rome. In *Hannibal's War*, J. F. Lazenby provides**

the first scholarly account in English since 1886 solely devoted to the Second Punic War - what some have called the first "world war" for mastery of the Mediterranean world. By closely examining the accounts of Livy and Polybius, supplemented with the fruits of modern research, Lazenby provides a detailed military history of the entire war as it was fought in Italy, Spain, Greece, and North Africa. This edition includes a new preface covering recent research on Hannibal's war against Rome.

---

### **SCIPIO AFRICANUS IN THE SECOND PUNIC WAR**

---

CUP Archive

---

### **HANNIBAL CROSSES THE ALPS**

---

---

### **THE INVASION OF ITALY AND THE PUNIC WARS**

---

Hachette UK When he left his Spanish base one spring day in 218 B.C. with his 100,000-man army of mercenaries, officers, and elephants, Hannibal was launching not just the main offensive of the Second Punic War but also one of the great military journeys in ancient history. His masterful advance through rough terrain and fierce Celtic tribes proved his worth as a leader, but it was his extraordinary passage through the Alps—still considered treacherous even by modern climbers—that made him a legend. John Prevas combines rigorous research of ancient sources with his own excursions through the icy peaks to bring to life this awesome trek, solving the centuries-old question of Hannibal's exact route and shedding fresh light on the cultures of Rome and Carthage along the way. Here is the finest kind of history, sure to appeal to readers of Steven Pressfield's *Gates of Fire*: alive with grand strategy, the clash of empires, fabulous courage, and the towering figure of Hannibal Barca.

---

### **THEIR GREATEST HOUR**

---

---

### **ROME, CARTHAGE, AND THE SECOND PUNIC WAR**

---

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform **Their Greatest Hour: Rome, Carthage, and the Second Punic War** is a unique look at one of the greatest conflicts in antiquity. Hannibal's audacious march through the Alps and his unchecked ravaging of Italy for nearly sixteen years against vastly superior forces, boggles the mind. Even the sheer scope of the conflict that raged throughout Italy, Spain, Greece, and North Africa, is incredible. The Second Punic War was also a pivotal moment in the history of western civilization ultimately making Rome into an empire and resulting in the complete eradication of Carthage and its people. This book is a collection of the author's previously published works concerning the Second Punic War. Charles R. King utilizes his academic education in physics and classical history to apply an original quantitative and empirical face to the study of previously unexamined topics. Accessible to both the professional historian and the buff, this volume enables the reader to approach the Second Punic War from a new and different point of view and also understand why this conflict was so central to Rome's transition from an Italian Republic to a Mediterranean Empire. The author utilizes primary sources and examination of available data to provide unique insights on the events, people, and causes of the war. This work not only utilizes King's education and academic background, but also takes advantage of his experience as a career military officer and of visits to many of the significant sites of the Punic Wars. Charles R. King is the author of nearly twenty works of historical non-fiction and is best known for his examination, and application of quantitative data to history.

---

### **UNPLANNED WARS**

---

---

### **THE ORIGINS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PUNIC WARS**

---

Walter de Gruyter In der 1968 gegründeten Reihe erscheinen Monographien aus den Gebieten der Griechischen und Lateinischen Philologie sowie der Alten Geschichte. Die Bände weisen eine große Vielzahl von Themen auf: neben sprachlichen, textkritischen oder gattungsgeschichtlichen philologischen Untersuchungen stehen sozial-, politik-, finanz- und kulturgeschichtliche Arbeiten aus der Klassischen Antike und der Spätantike. Entscheidend für die Aufnahme ist die Qualität einer Arbeit; besonderen Wert legen die Herausgeber auf eine umfassende Heranziehung der einschlägigen Texte und Quellen und deren sorgfältige kritische Auswertung.

---

### **THE PUNIC WARS**

---

---

## **THE HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT THAT DESTROYED CARTHAGE AND MADE ROME A GLOBAL POWER**

---

[CreateSpace](#) \*Includes pictures \*Includes ancient accounts about the wars \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading \*Includes a table of contents "Ceterum autem censeo Carthaginem esse delendam." ("Furthermore, I consider it imperative that Carthage be destroyed.") - Cato the Elder Carthage was one of the great ancient civilizations, and at its peak, the wealthy Carthaginian empire dominated the Mediterranean against the likes of Greece and Rome, with commercial enterprises and influence stretching from Spain to Turkey. In fact, at several points in history it had a very real chance of replacing the fledgling Roman empire or the failing Greek poleis (city-states) altogether as master of the Mediterranean. Although Carthage by far preferred to exert economic pressure and influence before resorting to direct military power (and even went so far as to rely primarily on mercenary armies paid with its vast wealth for much of its history, it nonetheless produced a number of outstanding generals, from the likes of Hanno Magnus to, of course, the great bogeyman of Roman nightmares himself: Hannibal. However, the Carthaginians' foreign policy had one fatal flaw; they had a knack over the centuries of picking the worst enemies they could possibly enter into conflict with. The first serious clash of civilizations which Carthage was involved with was Greece, which rapidly became hostile when the Carthaginians began pushing to spread their influence towards the colonies known as Magna Graecia ("Great Greece"), which had been established in southern Italy and Sicily by several Greek poleis. These territories would become a casus belli of the First Punic War. Certain foreign policy decisions led to continuing enmity between Carthage and the burgeoning power of Rome, and what followed was a series of wars which turned from a battle for Mediterranean hegemony into an all-out struggle for survival. Although the Romans gained the upper hand in the wake of the First Punic War, Hannibal brought the Romans to their knees for over a decade during the Second Punic War. While military historians are still amazed that he was able to maintain his army in Italy near Rome for nearly 15 years, scholars are still puzzled over some of his decisions, including why he never attempted to march on Rome in the first place. After the serious threat Hannibal posed during the Second Punic War, the Romans didn't wait much longer to take the fight to the Carthaginians in the Third Punic War, which ended with Roman legions smashing Carthage to rubble. As legend has it, the Romans literally salted the ground upon which Carthage stood to ensure its destruction once and for all. Despite having a major influence on the Mediterranean for nearly five centuries, little evidence of Carthage's past might survives. The city itself was reduced to nothing by the Romans, who sought to erase all physical evidence of its existence, and though its ruins have been excavated, they have not provided anywhere near the wealth of archaeological items or evidence as ancient locations like Rome, Athens, Syracuse, or even Troy. Today, Carthage is a largely unremarkable suburb of the city of Tunis, and though there are some impressive ancient monuments there for tourists to explore, the large majority of these are the result of later Roman settlement. The Punic Wars: The History of the Conflict that Destroyed Carthage and Made Rome a Global Power chronicles the three wars and the decisive impact they had on the history of Western Europe. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Punic Wars like never before, in no time at all.

---

### **FROM THE END OF THE FIRST TO THE END OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR**

---



---

#### **THE HANNIBALIAN OR SECOND PUNIC WAR, EXTR. FROM THE THIRD DECADE OF LIVY, WITH NOTES BY E.D. STONE**

---



---

#### **LIVY, BOOKS XXI-XXV**

---



---

#### **THE SECOND PUNIC WAR**

---



---

#### **THE EXTRA-ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR ...**

---



---

#### **A HISTORY OF ROMAN SEA-POWER BEFORE THE SECOND PUNIC WAR**

---



---

#### **CORNELIUS NEPOS, LIFE OF HANNIBAL**

---



---

#### **LATIN TEXT, NOTES, MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND VOCABULARY**

---

[Open Book Publishers](#) Trebia. Trasimene. Cannae. With three stunning victories, Hannibal humbled Rome and nearly shattered its empire. Even today Hannibal's brilliant, if ultimately unsuccessful, campaign against Rome during the Second Punic War (218-202 BC) make him one of history's most celebrated military leaders. This biography by Cornelius Nepos (c. 100-27 BC) sketches Hannibal's life from the time he began traveling with his father's army as a young boy, through his sixteen-year invasion of Italy and his tumultuous political

career in Carthage, to his perilous exile and eventual suicide in the East. As Rome completed its bloody transition from dysfunctional republic to stable monarchy, Nepos labored to complete an innovative and influential collection of concise biographies. Putting aside the detailed, chronological accounts of military campaigns and political machinations that characterized most writing about history, Nepos surveyed Roman and Greek history for distinguished men who excelled in a range of prestigious occupations. In the exploits and achievements of these illustrious men, Nepos hoped that his readers would find models for the honorable conduct of their own lives. Although most of Nepos' works have been lost, we are fortunate to have his biography of Hannibal. Nepos offers a surprisingly balanced portrayal of a man that most Roman authors vilified as the most monstrous foe that Rome had ever faced. Nepos' straightforward style and his preference for common vocabulary make *Life of Hannibal* accessible for those who are just beginning to read continuous Latin prose, while the historical interest of the subject make it compelling for readers of every ability.

---

## **HISTORY OF THE LATER ROMAN COMMONWEALTH, FROM THE END OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR TO THE DEATH OF JULIUS CAESAR AND OF THE REIGN OF AUGUSTUS**

---

### **THE HANNIBALIAN OR SECOND PUNIC WAR ...**

---

#### **GANYMEDE GOLDEN, CONCUBINE OF CARTHAGE IN THE SECOND PUNIC WAR**

---

[Lulu Press, Inc](#) Of all descriptions concerning Hannibal Barca his Swiss Alps transit stands out. According to legend guiding him was a young female Andorran scout. Though Ganymede vanished from historical versions due to her maiden status, fables originating in the Pyrenees and southern France remain. This story is a blend of those accounts.

---

#### **CANNAE**

---

#### **THE EXPERIENCE OF BATTLE IN THE SECOND PUNIC WAR**

---

[Routledge](#) On a hot and dusty summer's day in 216 BC, the forces of the Carthaginian general Hannibal faced the Roman army in a dramatic encounter at Cannae. Massively outnumbered, the Carthaginians nevertheless won an astonishing victory - one that left more than 50,000 men dead. Gregory Daly's enthralling study considers the reasons that led the two armies to the field of battle, and why each followed the course that they did when they got there. It explores in detail the composition of the armies, and the tactics and leadership methods of the opposing generals. Finally, by focusing on the experiences of those who fought, Daly gives an unparalleled portrait of the true horror and chaos of ancient warfare. This striking and vivid account is the fullest yet of the bloodiest battle in ancient history.

---

#### **COMPARING STRATEGIES OF THE 2D PUNIC WAR**

---

#### **ROME'S STRATEGIC VICTORY OVER THE TACTICAL/OPERATIONAL GENIUS, HANNIBAL BARCA**

---

The period of time, 225-202 BC, in the Western Mediterranean, was a crucial turning point in the history of the Western World. The Roman Republic defeated its greatest rival, Carthage, and set the stage for Rome's 600 years domination of the Western World. It determined which culture, Greek/Roman or Semitic/Phoenician, would dominate the development of the Western World. This paper will focus on the strategic failure of Carthage and its military leader, Hannibal, during the Second Punic War. It will compare and contrast the national strategies employed by both Rome and Carthage. Carthage failed to effectively employ all aspects of national power into a national strategy, which doomed Carthage when confronted with the more coherent Roman strategy. Hannibal's unparalleled tactical/operational successes in Italy were rendered irrelevant to the war's conclusion.

---

#### **HANNIBAL**

---

#### **A HISTORY OF THE ART OF WAR AMONG THE CARTHAGINIANS AND ROMANS DOWN TO THE BATTLE OF PYDNA, 168 B.C., WITH A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR ...**

---

#### **HANNIBAL AND SCIPIO AFRICANUS**

---

---

## THE LIVES AND CAREERS OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR'S LEGENDARY GENERALS

---

**\*Includes pictures \*Includes excerpts of ancient accounts \*Includes a bibliography for further reading** Carthage was one of the great ancient civilizations, and at its peak, the wealthy Carthaginian empire dominated the Mediterranean against the likes of Greece and Rome, with commercial enterprises and influence stretching from Spain to Turkey. In fact, at several points in history it had a very real chance of replacing the fledgling Roman empire or the failing Greek poleis (city-states) altogether as master of the Mediterranean. Although Carthage by far preferred to exert economic pressure and influence before resorting to direct military power (and even went so far as to rely primarily on mercenary armies paid with its vast wealth for much of its history, it nonetheless produced a number of outstanding generals, from the likes of Hanno Magnus to, of course, the great bogeyman of Roman nightmares himself: Hannibal. In the history of war, only a select few men always make the list of greatest generals. Napoleon. Caesar. Alexander. They are always joined by Hannibal, who has the distinction of being the only man who nearly brought Rome to its knees before its decline almost 700 years later. Rome never suffered a more horrifying defeat in its history than at Cannae, and indeed, Hannibal nearly rewrote the course of Western history during the Second Punic War. Even today there remains great debate on just how he accomplished his masterful invasion of Italy across the Alps. Since his army included war elephants, historians still argue over exactly where and how he crossed over 2,000 years after he managed that incredible feat. Hannibal will always be listed among history's greatest generals, and his military campaign in Italy during the Second Punic War will always be studied, but part of the aura and mystique surrounding the Carthaginian legend is that there is still a lot of mystery. Since Carthage was destroyed by Rome a generation after Hannibal, most of what is known about Hannibal came from the very people he tormented in the late 2nd century BCE, and thus much of his background is unknown. Moreover, even as military historians are still amazed that he was able to maintain his army in Italy near Rome for nearly 15 years, they are still puzzled over some of his decisions, including why he never attempted to march on Rome in the first place. While he remains far less known than Hannibal, Publius Cornelius Scipio, the man who has become known to history as Scipio Africanus, is widely regarded as one of the greatest military leaders of all time. In the space of less than 10 years, the genius of Scipio took Rome from being on the brink of utter destruction to becoming the dominant power in the Mediterranean. He displayed not just acute understanding of the tactical needs of the battlefield but also a strategic overview that consistently allowed him to confound his enemies. Scipio has been described as "the embodiment of grand strategy, as his campaigns are the supreme example in history of its meaning." However, like many other successful military leaders, Scipio proved much less able to deal with the envy and political machinations of the Roman Senate, and he ended his life not in glory but in bitter, self-imposed retirement, much the same way Hannibal did. Both men left legacies of military genius, catastrophic defeats, perseverance in the face of setbacks, astounding victories. Their stories also heavily involve ingratitude, envy, and enmity from within. Hannibal and Scipio Africanus: The Lives and Careers of the Second Punic War's Legendary Generals chronicles the two rivals, their campaigns, and their lasting legacies. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Hannibal and Scipio Africanus like never before.

---

## A COMPANION TO THE PUNIC WARS

---

**John Wiley & Sons** A Companion to the Punic Wars offers a comprehensive new survey of the three wars fought between Rome and Carthage between 264 and 146 BC. Offers a broad survey of the Punic Wars from a variety of perspectives Features contributions from an outstanding cast of international scholars with unrivalled expertise Includes chapters on military and naval techniques, strategies, logistics, and Hannibal as a charismatic general and leader Gives balanced coverage of both Carthage and Rome

---

## COMPARING STRATEGIES OF THE 2ND PUNIC WAR

---



---

## ROME'S STRATEGIC VICTORY OVER THE TACTICAL/OPERATIONAL GENIUS, HANNIBAL BARCA

---

**CreateSpace** The period of time, 225-202 BC, in the Western Mediterranean, was a crucial turning point in the history of the Western World. The Roman Republic defeated its greatest rival, Carthage, and set the stage for Rome's 600 years domination of the Western World. It determined which culture, Greek/Roman or Semitic/Phoenician, would dominate the development of the Western World. This paper will focus on the strategic failure of Carthage and its military leader, Hannibal, during the Second Punic War. It will compare and contrast the national strategies employed by both Rome and Carthage. Carthage failed to effectively employ all aspects of national power into a national strategy, which doomed Carthage when confronted with the more coherent Roman strategy. Hannibal's unparalleled tactical/operational successes in Italy were rendered irrelevant to the war's conclusion.

---

## LATIN COLONIZATION IN ITALY BEFORE THE END OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

---

---

## COLONIAL COMMUNITIES AND CULTURAL CHANGE

---

---

### CANNAE

---

---

### HANNIBAL'S GREATEST VICTORY

---

Basic Books From an award-winning historian of ancient Rome, the definitive history of Rome's most devastating defeat August 2, 216 BC was one of history's bloodiest single days of fighting. On a narrow plain near the Southern Italian town of Cannae, despite outnumbering their opponents almost two to one, a massive Roman army was crushed by the heterogeneous forces of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general who had spectacularly crossed the Alps into Italy two years earlier. The scale of the losses at Cannae--50,000 Roman men killed--was unrivaled until the industrialized slaughter of the First World War. Although the Romans eventually recovered and Carthage lost the war, the Battle of Cannae became Romans' point of reference for all later military catastrophes. Ever since, military commanders confronting a superior force have attempted, and usually failed, to reproduce Hannibal's tactics and their overwhelming success. In Cannae, the celebrated historian Adrian Goldsworthy offers a concise and enthralling history of one of the most famous battles ever waged, setting Cannae within the larger contexts of the Second Punic War and the nature of warfare in the third century BC. It is a gripping read for historians, strategists, and anyone curious about warfare in antiquity and Rome's rise to power.

---

### SYNOPSIS OF LIVY'S HISTORY OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR, BOOK XXI.-XXIV. WITH APPENDICES AND NOTES BY J. B. WORCESTER

---

---

### HANNIBAL'S WAR

---

---

### BOOKS 21-30

---

Oxford University Press 'You know how to win a battle, Hannibal; you do not know how to use the victory!' Livy's great history of Rome contains, in Books 21 to 30, the definitive ancient account of Hannibal's invasion of Italy in 218 BC, and the war he fought with the Romans over the following sixteen years. Livy describes the bloody siege of the Spanish city of Saguntum, Rome's ally, which sparked the war, and the Carthaginian leader's famous march with elephants over the Alps into Italy. Livy's gripping story-telling vividly conveys the drama of the great battles, the disastrous encounters at Trasimene and Cannae, and the final confrontation between Hannibal and the youthful Scipio Africanus. Individuals as well as events are brought powerfully to life, as the long course of the Second Punic War unfolds. This new translation captures the brilliance of Livy's style, and is accompanied by a fascinating introduction and notes.

---

### ROME SPREADS HER WINGS

---

---

### TERRITORIAL EXPANSION BETWEEN THE PUNIC WARS

---

Pen and Sword The two decades between the end of the First Punic War and the beginning of the Second represent a key period in the development of Rome's imperial ambitions, both within Italy and beyond. Within Italy, Rome faced an invasion of Gauls from Northern Italy, which threatened the very existence of the Roman state. This war culminated at the Battle of Telamon and the final Roman victory against the Gauls of Italy, giving Rome control of the peninsula up to the Alps for the first time in her history. Beyond the shores of Italy, Rome acquired her first provinces, in the form of Sardinia and Corsica, established footholds in Sicily and Spain and crossed the Adriatic to establish a presence on the Greek mainland, bringing Rome into the orbit of the Hellenistic World. Yet this period is often treated as nothing more than an intermission between the two better known Punic Wars, with each Roman campaign being made seemingly in anticipation of a further conflict with Carthage. Such a view overlooks two key factors that emerge from these decades: firstly, that Rome faced a far graver threat in the form of the Gauls of Northern Italy than she had faced at the hands of the Carthaginians in the First Punic War; secondly, that the foundations for Rome's overseas empire were laid in these very decades. This work seeks to redress the balance and view these wars in their own right, analyse how close Rome came to being defeated in Italy and assess the importance of these decades as a key period in the foundation of Rome's future empire.

---

### THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

---

Cambridge University Press This second edition examines all aspects of Roman history, and contains a new introduction, three new chapters and updated bibliographies.

---

## ROME VERSUS CARTHAGE

---

### THE WAR AT SEA

---

Pen and Sword The epic struggle between Carthage and Rome, two of the superpowers of the ancient world, is most famous for land battles in Italy, on the Iberian peninsula and in North Africa. But warfare at sea, which played a vital role in the First and Second Punic Wars, rarely receives the attention it deserves. And it is the monumental clashes of the Carthaginian and Roman fleets in the Mediterranean that are the focus of Christa Steinby's absorbing study. She exploits new evidence, including the latest archaeological discoveries, and she looks afresh at the ancient sources and quotes extensively from them. In particular she shows how the Romans' seafaring tradition and their skill, determination and resourcefulness eventually gave them a decisive advantage. In doing so, she overturns the myths and misunderstandings that have tend to distort our understanding of Roman naval warfare.

---

### THE PUNIC WARS

---

Weidenfeld & Nicolson

### HANNIBAL

---

Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC Considered to be one of the most talented generals in history and known for his use of elephants in battle, the Carthaginian general, Hannibal spent his life fighting and often defeating the Roman army during the Second Punic War. Though he was ultimately unable to take the city, he became a prominent political figure. Students will get the opportunity to learn about his unique militaristic prowess and successes and failures on and off the battlefield.

---

### HANNIBAL

---

### THE MILITARY BIOGRAPHY OF ROME'S GREATEST ENEMY

---

Potomac Books, Inc. The Romans' destruction of Carthage after the Third Punic War erased any Carthaginian historical record of Hannibal's life. What we know of him comes exclusively from Roman historians who had every interest in minimizing his success, exaggerating his failures, and disparaging his character. The charges leveled against Hannibal include greed, cruelty and atrocity, sexual indulgence, and even cannibalism. But even these sources were forced to grudgingly admit to Hannibal's military genius, if only to make their eventual victory over him appear greater. Yet there is no doubt that Hannibal was the greatest Carthaginian general of the Second Punic War. When he did not defeat them outright, he fought to a standstill the best generals Rome produced, and he sustained his army in the field for sixteen long years without mutiny or desertion. Hannibal was a first-rate tactician, only a somewhat lesser strategist, and the greatest enemy Rome ever faced. When he at last met defeat at the hands of the Roman general Scipio, it was against an experienced officer who had to strengthen and reconfigure the Roman legion and invent mobile tactics in order to succeed. Even so, Scipio's victory at Zama was against an army that was a shadow of its former self. The battle could easily have gone the other way. If it had, the history of the West would have been changed in ways that can only be imagined. Richard A. Gabriel's brilliant new biography shows how Hannibal's genius nearly unseated the Roman Empire.

---

### HANNIBAL THE CARTHAGINIAN

---

BookRix Hannibal was a Punic Carthaginian military commander, generally considered one of the greatest military commanders in history. His father, Hamilcar Barca, was the leading Carthaginian commander during the First Punic War, his younger brothers were Mago and Hasdrubal, and he was brother-in-law to Hasdrubal the Fair. Hannibal lived during a period of great tension in the Mediterranean, when the Roman Republic established its supremacy over other great powers such as Carthage, the Hellenistic kingdoms of Macedon, Syracuse, and the Seleucid empire. One of his most famous achievements was at the outbreak of the Second Punic War, when he marched an army, which included war elephants, from Iberia over the Pyrenees and the Alps into northern Italy. In his first few years in Italy, he won three dramatic victories—Trebias, Trasimene, and Cannae, in which he distinguished himself for his ability to determine his and his opponent's strengths and weaknesses, and to play the battle to his strengths and the enemy's weaknesses—and won over many allies of Rome. Hannibal occupied much of Italy for 15 years, but a Roman counter-invasion of North Africa forced him to return to Carthage, where he was decisively defeated by Scipio Africanus at the Battle of Zama. Scipio had studied Hannibal's tactics and brilliantly devised some of his own, and finally defeated Rome's nemesis at Zama,

having previously driven Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother, out of the Iberian Peninsula. Often regarded as one of the greatest military strategists in history, Hannibal would later be considered one of the greatest generals of antiquity, together with Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Scipio, and Pyrrhus of Epirus. Plutarch states that, when questioned by Scipio as to who was the greatest general, Hannibal is said to have replied either Alexander or Pyrrhus, then himself, or, according to another version of the event, Pyrrhus, Scipio, then himself. Military historian Theodore Ayrault Dodge once famously called Hannibal the "father of strategy", because his greatest enemy, Rome, came to adopt elements of his military tactics in its own strategic arsenal. This praise has earned him a strong reputation in the modern world, and he was regarded as a great strategist by men like Napoleon Bonaparte.

---

## **THE FIRST PUNIC WAR**

---

Routledge First Published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.