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Punic wars activity pdf

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Use the information you find to fill in the side of the chart titled "What I learned". 5. Look to see if your questions were answered from the "What I want to know column". If they were not, circle the things you did not find and try to do a search for the information using google. Record your findings in the "What I learned" section.Slide Show on Slavery in Rome Mr. Giotto's Online Textbook » Ancient Rome » First Punic War First Punic War The Battle for Sicily large view Map of the Empires at the beginning of the First Punic War The First Punic War (264-241 BC) The First Punic War was a conflict between Rome and Carthage. This was a long war, beginning in 264 BC and not ending until 241 BC. Most of the conflict took place on the island of Sicily, or in the waters surrounding Sicily. At one point Rome attacked Carthaginian lands in Africa, very close to Carthage itself. This campaign was not successful, because a Spartan, named Xanthippus, led the Carthaginian forces in defending their homeland. Carthage was originally settled by Phoenicians around 800 BC. Princess Dido, from the Phoenician city-state of Tyre, founded this city on the North African coast. The Phoenicians were great sailors and traders of mainly glass, ivory carvings, and their famous purple-dyed clothing. Punic actually means "purple" in Latin, so you could say this was the Purple War. Rome had been expanding into an empire, especially after the Samnite Wars and the Pyrrhic War, these conflicts left Rome in command of most of Italy, except for the Po Valley in the north, which was the home of the Gauls. When King Pyrrhus of Epirus left the island of Sicily to return to Italy he said, "Oh what a battlefield I leave for Rome and Carthage," he meant that Rome and Carthage would go to war on the island of Sicily. He was correct. Carthage, at the start of the war, controlled most of Sicily, except for the city-state of Syracuse in the south-eastern corner of the island. Since Rome controlled the entire Italian peninsula, and Sicily is less than two miles from Italy, it was only a matter of time before these two empires clashed. The Romans crossed over the strait of Messina, the body of water that separates Italy and Sicily, with an army to give aid to the Mamertines, a group of Italian mercenary fighters once hired by the king of Syracuse, but now on their own, they had taken over the city of Messina in the north eastern corner of Sicily. Even though it seemed unacceptable to offer aid to the Mamertines, who had taken a city by force, the Romans were more concerned with the Carthaginians expanding their power across the island. This is how Rome got involved in its first war outside of Italy. Rome had a strong army, but no navy to speak of, on the other hand Carthage had one of the best navies at that time. In order to be successful in this war, Rome would have to improve its navy. Rome got a big break when it captured a Carthaginian warship, which had been caught in low-tide. The Romans then made several copies of this ship, using it as a model for their own warships. The Romans knew that they lacked experience at sea, so to have a chance against the strong Carthaginian navy, the Romans added a corvus (crow) to the front of their warships. The corvus was a type of bridge that could be moved in all directions. As the Roman ships approached an enemy ship, they would drop the corvus down onto the deck of the ship and then 120 soldiers would rush across and take the enemy ship. In this way, the Romans turned a sea battle into a land battle. The corvus did have a disadvantage, it made the Roman boats top-heavy, and difficult to maneuver. In 260 BC, the Romans won a decisive battle against the Carthaginian navy at Mylae off the northern coast of Sicily using the corvus. As time went on, the Roman navy improved to the point where the corvus was no longer necessary. Neither side could win a decisive victory in Sicily, so the Romans decided to build a large fleet of ships and invade Africa. By taking the conflict to the Carthaginian homeland, Rome thought the Carthaginians would accept peace on Roman terms. The Romans won a great naval battle at Cape Ecnomus in 256 BC, and then invaded Africa with a large army, commanded by Regulus. This army, however, was defeated by Xanthippus, the Spartan, who was hired by the Carthaginians to improve their army. On the island of Sicily, one Carthaginian commander had been very successful fighting the Roman army, his name was Hamilcar Barca. Rome eventually cut off supplies coming into Sicily from Africa with their navy, and Hamilcar and Carthage were eventually forced to sue for peace. This made Hamilcar Barca angry and frustrated. Hamilcar had to agree to leave Sicily with his African mercenary (hired soldiers) army and return to Africa. Rome won the first Punic War when Carthage agreed to terms in 241 BC, in doing so, Rome became the dominant navy in the Mediterranean Sea, Carthage had to pay for war damages, and Rome took control of all of the Carthaginian lands on the island of Sicily. Hamilcar Barca was determined to seek revenge against the Romans. The bad feelings between these two powers was just beginning! First Punic War timeline (264-241 BC) 264 BC - Romans cross into Sicily to aid the Mamertines 260 BC - Roman navy uses corvus to win at Mylae 256 BC - Sea Battle of Cape Ecnomus, Rome wins without the use of the corvus 255BC - Consul Regulus defeated by Xanthippus, the Spartan, in Africa 241 BC - Carthage tires of war, sues for peace Outcome - Rome takes Sicily, then Sardinia and Corsica. Carthage pays a heavy fine. First Punic War read aloud (MP3 5.23 MB) a narration of the document NEED HELP DOWNLOADING: mp3 file: This is an audio file and can be opened with an audio player or editor such as QuickTime. Download the free QuickTime Player for PC or Macintosh. Mr. Giotto's Site Penfield If you like a resource that you've bought please leave a review and get in touch (links on the side) - We'll offer you another single lesson resource for free! We're a husband and wife teaching duet who pride ourselves on making high quality free and premium resources. We're making new quality resources all the time, so follow us and keep checking back! Our website also offers online quests where students learn by exploring virtual worlds and completing a curriculum linked codex.Last updated15 February 2021Lesson 5: Punic Wars THIS RESOURCE INCLUDES: • Lesson teacher tutorial video for this lesson (for homework/home school learning) • Literacy & Numeracy settler • Contextual information and maps (to assist teacher talk) • *Three extra unique teacher led videos of each Punic War* • Summary tasks • Guided Reading activity • Historical Map Timeline sort plenary • All resources required included at the end of the PowerPoint file. • Online self marking quiz to assess understanding OTHER LESSONS IN THE SERIES: Lesson 1: Roman Intro Lesson 2: The Founding of Rome, Romulus and Remus Lesson 3: Roman Roads Lesson 4: The Roman Army Lesson 6: Pompeii & Roman Life Lesson 7: Roman Government (The Republic) Lesson 8: Medicine and Public Health An 8 lesson series guiding Key Stage 3 through some of the fundamentals of the Roman Empire. Tried and tested over a number of years. See details of each lesson below the initial list. Each lesson focusses on the Video - Resource - Quiz structure to allow for maximum support for teachers and parents - and maximum independence for students. For more free resources, videos, games quizzes and revision activities please subscribe at www.wolseyacademy.com or visit the shop for discounted downloads. Tes paid licenceHow can I reuse this?Select overall rating(no rating)Your rating is required to reflect your happiness.It's good to leave some feedback.Something went wrong, please try again later.This resource hasn't been reviewed yetTo ensure quality for our reviews, only customers who have purchased this resource can review itReport this resourceto let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch. Roman warfare was remarkably successful over many centuries and across... The Roman army, famed for its discipline, organisation, and innovation... Military supremacy of the seas could be a crucial factor in the success... Cavalry, although never replacing infantry as the mainstay of the Roman... In ancient warfare open battles were the preferred mode of meeting the... Roman artillery weapons were instrumental in the successes of the Roman... In the search for ever more impressive and lethal weapons to shock the... The centurion (centurio in Latin) was an officer in the Roman army whose... The Roman army constructed both temporary and permanent forts and fortified... The Roman Standard (Latin: Signum or Signa Romanum) was a pennant, flag... The gladius Hispaniensis or Spanish sword was first used by tribes in... A Roman triumph was a spectacular celebration parade held in the ancient... Page 2 Thank you for downloading this teaching resource! 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