



مجالة

مَجَلَة عِلْمِيّة وَثَقَافِيّة وَتَرَبُويّة مُحُكَمّة مَجَلَة عِلْمِيّة وَتَرَبُويّة مُحُكَمّة تَصَدُدُرُ عَن مُكِلِيّة التَرْبَيّة لِلبَّنَات

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> مَجَلَة عِٰلِيَة وَقَافِيّة وَتَرْبَوِيَة مُحُكَمِّة تَصْدُرُعَنْ كُلِيّة التَرْبَيّة لِلجَنَاتَ

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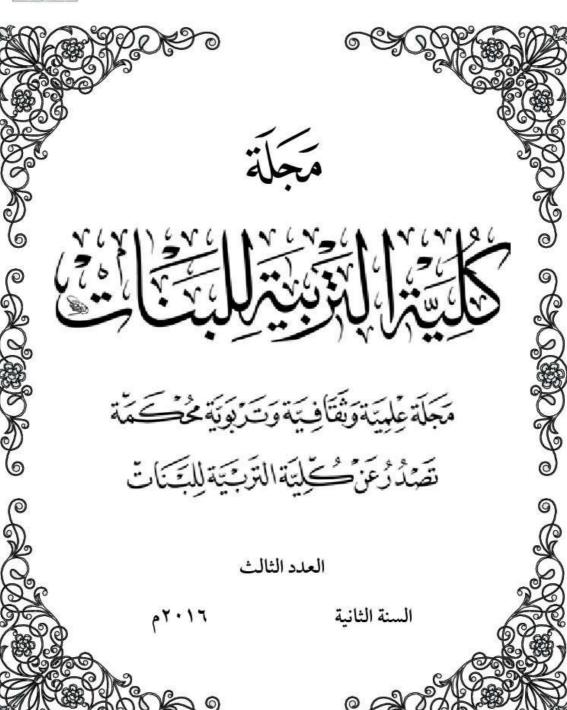
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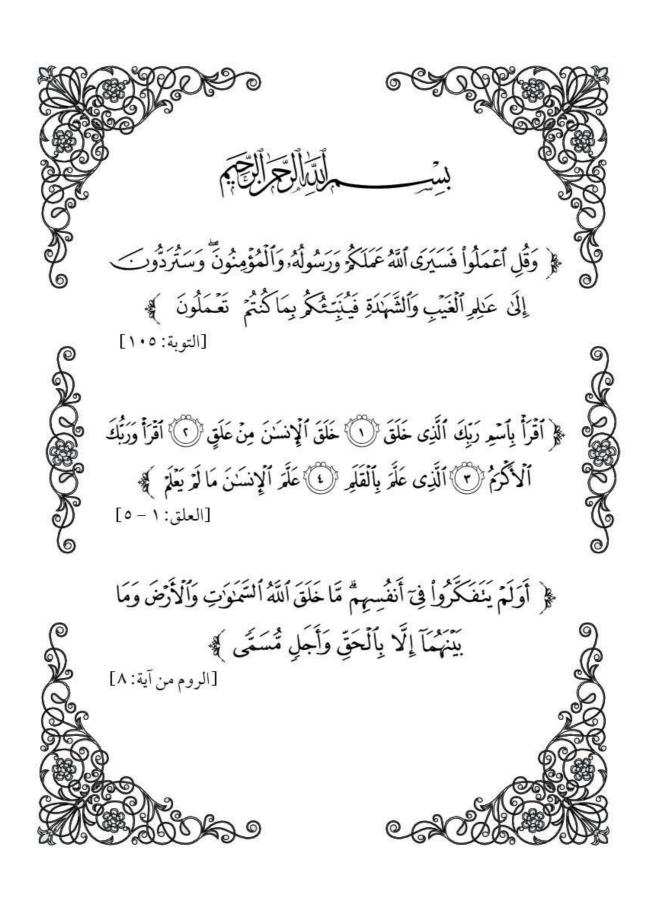


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وثقافية دورية محكمة نصف سنوية، تصدر على الله الدولي: الله عن كلية التربية للبنات في الجامعة العراقية، تحمل الرقم الدولي:

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تقوم بنشر البحوث العلمية القيمة والأصيلة في مجالات العلوم الإنسانية المختلفة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.

كما تتضمن ملخصات لبعض رسائل الماجستير، وأطاريح الدكتوراه التي تعنى بقضايا المرأة والتربية، وتقارير عن بعض الأنشطة العلمية (المؤتمرات، والندوات، وورش العمل النقاشية، والدورات، ومداخلات في بحث علمي نشر في أحد أعداد المجلة) وبعض المقالات عن المرأة والتعليم، ورصد للبرامج والتقنيات في مجال اختصاص المجلة وذلك حسب الأقسام والمحاور الآتية:

القسم الأول: البحوث العلمية المحكمة ويتضمن المحاور الآتية:

الفكر الإسلامي والدراسات القرآنية.

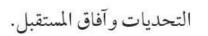
التربية والتنمية البشرية.

اللغة العربية وعلومها.

الدراسات التاريخية.







المرأة وقضايا الأسرة.

بحوث اللغة الإنكليزية.

القسم الثاني: الأنشطة والمتابعات العلمية.

- ملخصات الكتب والبحوث العلمية والأطاريح.
- تقاریر الأنشطة العلمیة (ندوات، ومؤتمرات، وورش نقاشیة، ودورات تربویة)
 - مقالات عن المرأة والتعليم.
 - أوراق نقدية، وتحليلات فلسفية.
 - إصدارات، وتقنيات.

دعــوة:

ترحب هيئة تحرير المجلة باسهامات الباحثين، وأصحاب الأقلام من الكتاب والمثقفين في أقسام الفكر الإسلامي، والعلوم الإنسانية، والاجتهاعية، والتعليمية والتربوية، وكل ما له صلة بشؤون المرأة والمجتمع، وقضايا الإنهاء التربوي والتعليمي، والبرامج التطويرية المعاصرة على وجه العموم. وذلك على وفق قواعد النشر المعتمدة من هيئة تحرير المجلة والمصدّق عليها من عهادة الكلية والهيئة الاستشارية العليا.

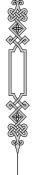




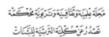
خلاصة الصراع الروماني - الفينيقي عبر البحر المتوسط (٢٦٤ - ١٤٦ ق.م)

بدأ الصراع الروماني – القرطاجي صراع تجاري ثم أخذ أبعاداً عسكرية وكان أول احتكاك بين الطرفين عندما احتل الرومان جزيرة صقلية عام ٢٦٤ ق.م واعتبر القرطاجيون هذا الغزو مساساً مباشراً بمصالحهم الاقتصادية والسياسية، وهذه الواقعة كانت البداية الأولى للحرب بين الرومان والقرطاجيين التي استمرت إلى عام ٢٤١ ق.م. وفي الحروب البونية خاض الطرفان سلسلة من المعارك البرية والبحرية حسم بعضها وبقي الآخر دون نتائج حاسمة، ولكن هذه غالبية المعارك حسمت للرومان وخصوصاً المعارك البرية أما المعارك البحرية فكانت نتائجها غالباً للقرطاجيين حيث كانت معظم قواتهم بحرية بخلاف الرومان الذين كانت قواتهم برية.

وقد حقق الرومان أول نصر لهم عندما أخرجوا القرطاجيين من صقلية عام ٢٤١ ق.م، ثم تلا ذلك تمكن القائد الروماني مختاريوس ماركوس ديغولوس من هزيمة الأسطول القرطاجي عام ٢٥٦ ق.م وكانت هذه المعركة أول معركة بحرية يخوضها الجيش الروماني، ولكن القرطاجيين لم يستكينوا إذ للرومان وقرر قائدهم في هذه الحقبة من الزمن (هانيبال) الاستمرار في مدّ رقعة السيطرة القرطاجية على الساحل الإسباني وقد وصلوا إلى مرسليا عاقدين العزم على غزو الأراضي الإيطالية من الجهة الشهالية الغربية. وبدأ القرطاجيون حملتهم الجديدة على الرومان، ومن هنا بدأ ميزان القوى يميل ضد روما فبعد أكثر من عشر سنوات من الحروب المستمرة مع أعداء مختلفين على جميع الإتجاهات لشبه الجزيرة الإيطالية قويت حملة هانيبال المدروسة والمعد لها جيداً وأصبحت مثل رأس الحربة في وجه الطموحات الرومانية، خصوصاً أن هذه الحملة قد ظهرت مع ظهور عدد من الأطراف المعادية للرومان وأصبحت الدولة الرومانية في خوف من التحالفات التي قد تهدد وجود دولتهم.



- ٧٥. ويلز أمعالم تاريخ الإنسانية أم ٢ أص٥٣٩.
- ٧٦. دياكوف أكو فاليف: الحضارات القديمة أج ٢ أص ٤٩٦.
 - ٧٧. عبو أمحمد ، اليونان والرومان أص ٢٨١.
- ٧٨. بتري ، مدخل إلى تأريخ الرومان وأدبهم وأثارهم أص٧٥.
 - ٧٩. عبو أمحمد أليونان والرومان أص ٢٨٢.
 - ٨٠. ويلزأ معالم تاريخ الإنسانية أم ٢ أص ٤٤٥.
 - ٨١. بترى .أ . مدخل الى التأريخ الرومان أص٢٦.
- ٨٢. دياكوف أف أكو فاليف أس: الحضارات القديمة أم ٢ أص٥٠٠.
 - ۸۳. وولي ، حضارة روما أص ٦٨-٧٠.
 - ٨٤. دياكوف أكوفاليف أالحضارات القديمة أج ٢ أص ٥٠.
 - ٨٥. بورتر، موسوعة مختصر التاريخ القديم أص ٤٢٦-٤٢٧
 - ٨٦. بترى أأ ، مدخل إلى اليونان والرومان أص٢٩
 - ٨٧. الأحمد ، اليونان والرومان أص ٦٤
- ٨٨. السعدي أحضارة الرومان منذ نشأتها وحتى نهاية القرن الأول الميلادي (القاهرة مطبوعات الدراسات والبحوث
 - الإنسانية والاجتماعية ،١٩٩٨) أص٩٤.
 - ٨٩. ويلز أه. . ج. : معالم التأريخ الإنسانية م٢ أص٥٤٥.
 - ٩٠. بترى أأ: مدخل إلى تأريخ الرومان أص ٣٠.
 - ٩١. عبو و محمد ، اليونان والرومان أص ٢٨٧ ٢٨٨.
 - ٩٢. دياكوف أكوفاليف: الحضارات القديمة أج ١ أص ٥٠٣
 - ٩٣. وولى أحضارة روما أص٧١ -٧٢
 - ٩٤. وولى أحضارة روما أص٧١ -٧٢
 - ٩٥. عصفور، المدن الفينيقية أص ٩١ ٩٢
 - ٩٦. الناصري، تاريخ وحضارة الرومان، ص ١٣٦
 - ٩٧. دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص ٢١٥
 - ٩٨. النوري، قرطاجة ودورها السياسي حتى الاحتلال الروماني ٢٤١ق.م، ص٣٨٨.
 - ٩٩. دوكريه، المصدر نفسه ، ص٢١٨ ؛ عبد الحق ، روما والشرق الروماني ، ص٢١٥.
 - ٠٠٠. عكاشة واخرون ، اليونان والرومان ، ص١٨٠-١٨١؛ نصحي ، تاريخ الررومان، ج١، ص٣٣٩-٠٣٤.









٥٨. بتري ،أ ،مدخل إلى تأريخ الرومان وأدبهم وأثارهم ، ص٢٢-٢٣.

59. Named (keratosis Hadasht) (modern village, which was founded in Tunisia), there are other Phoenician colony (Carthage), a Cartagena (Carthegena) yet طه باقر , مقدمة . known by that name in Spanish, so it should not be confused. See في تأريخ الحضارات القديمة ، (بغداد: شركة التجارة والطباعة المحدودة، 1956), ج2, ص254-254 ٠٠. هـ جـ ويلز، معالم التأريخ الإنسانية ، ترجمة عبدالعزيز توفيق جاويد ، ط٣(القاهرة ،مطبعة لجنة التأليف والترجمة والنشر) ١٩٦٩، م٢، ص٥٣١.

٦٦. باقر، مقدمة في تأريخ الحضارات القديمة ، ج٢، ص٢٥٢.

٦٢. دياكوف ، كوفاليف ، الحضارات القديمة ،ج٢، ص٤٩٢.

٦٣. عصفور، ابو المحاسن، المدن الفينيقية (ببروت، دار النهضة العربية) ١٩٨١، ص٨٦

٦٤. دل وايرل ديورانت، قصة الحضارة، ترجمة محمد بدران (بيروت: دار الجيل،١٩٨٨)، ج١، ٣٥، ص٩٣ - ٩٤

65. Greek city, founded in about 733 BC, on the east coast of Sicilia, its size and importance has given the leadership role of the Greek cities in Sicilia and played an important role in the conflict with Rome and Carthage, it became the capital of Romania Sicilia in the third century BC See: كلين دانيال : موسوعة الأثار , ترجمة ليون يوسف, (بغداد: دار المأمون للترجمة والنشر، 1990) ج2, ص348

عبو و محمد،الرومان: 66. Region, lies on the west coast of the Balkan Peninsula. See واليونان, ص277

٦٧. بترى ، أ : المدخل الى تأريخ الرومان وأدبهم وأثارهم ، ص ٢٣

٦٨. ويلز هـ .جـ :معالم التأريخ الأنسانية ،ج٢،ص٥٥٥.

٦٩. الأحمد، تأريخ الرومان، ص٦٢.

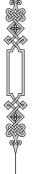
٧٠. بتري ،أ : مدخل الى تأريخ الرومان وأدبهم وأثرهم ،ص٢٤

٧١. حاطوم، وآخرون ، موجز تاريخ الحضارات ،ج١،ص٤٩٩.

72. include Department of Yugoslavia and present Albania, which involve the current Belgrade, which includes one of the sections of Byzantine Empire, later anyone from the boroughs that divided by Dkulaidjnos (284-305 BC) was the capi-انظر رسعد عبد الفتاح عاشور, أوربا في العصور الوسطى (القاهره: دار النشر للطباعة، tal Sarmeum. .1972), ج1, ص37

٧٣. ويلز، معالم تاريخ الإنسانية، م٢، ص٥٣٨ - ٥٣٩.

٧٤. الأحمد ، تاريخ الرومان ، ص٦٣ .



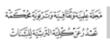
49. Trojan: Located in Mysia region (Mysia) northwest Asia Minor at the entrance of Dardanelles strait, was founded in the sixth century BC, it's site has made its control on commercial and naval lanes which is the first rival of the Greeks trade (Alokhien) across the Sea of Marmara, but a barrier prevented of arrival of Greeks, as they took control on the land road led to neighboring plains on the shores of the Black Sea-rich with grain, they were imposing tolls on trade passers their land, and in order to get rid of that commercial exploitative attitude livelihood, entered into a war with them lasted ten years (1260- 1250 BC) ended with its destruction and انظر: سيد احمد على الناصري، الاغريق تاريخهم وحضارتهم من كريت حتى قيام .sabotage. Look امبر اطورية الاسكندر الاكبر، ط2، القاهرة: دار النهضة العربية، دبت)، ص68

٥٠. نجيب ابراهيم طراد، تاريخ الرومان، تقديم : محمد زينوهم محمد اعزب، (الجيزه : مكتبة ومطبعة الغد، ۱۹۹۸)، ص ص (۲۳_۲۵).

٥١. المصدر نفسة ، ص ص (٢٥ ٢٦).

()Alatroskjon were from the Peoples of the Sea, that did not know their origin, but that is agreed that Alatroskjon are not of Indian European family of nations, and the Department of historians said that Alatroskjon are likely of Italian tribes, but the most likely and right opinion is that Alatroskjon of West Asia area and this is indicated by the Egyptian documents in the third century BC, where little documentation write they have done raids freely on the Egyptian shores when they were leaving their region in Asia Minor to search for a new home in Italy and was actually within the limits (1000 BC), when they took over parts of the Italian peninsula, they fight with Indian and European tribes, displaced them and seized on the western coast of the Italian peninsula, and made them specific areas for their residence in the area (Naples) to Genoa Island and parts of Po valley عبو و محمد، (اليونان والرومان دراسة في التاريخ والحضارة، ص ص (252-249)

- ٥٣. عكاشة واخرون ، اليونان والرومان ، ص١٦٩.
- ٥٥. سامي سعيد الأحمل تأريخ الرومان (بغداد: مطبعة التعليم العالي، ١٩٨٨) أص٣-٤.
 - ٥٥. عبو و محمد، اليونان والرومان دراسة في التاريخ والحضارة أص٧٤٨.
 - ٥٦. ف دياكوف و س كوفاليف أالحضارات القديمة أج ٢ أص ٤٦٥ ٤٦٦.
- ٥٧. نور الدين حاطومً واخرونًا موجز تأريخ الحضارات، (دمشق: دار الكتب للنشر، ١٩٦٤) أج١أ ص٤٩٤-٤٩٨.







- ۲۸. بورتر ، موسوعة ، ص۱۰٦.
- ٢٩. برن ، تاريخ اليونان ، ص١٢١ .
- ٣٠. سردينيا : جزيرة سردينيا اكبر من سيسيليا ومساحتها نحو (١١٠٠٠) ميل مربع وهيئتها مستطيلة . بورتر ،
 موسوعة ، ص٣٧٩ .
 - ۳۱. على ، محاضرات ، ص۱۱۹.
 - ٣٢. الناصري ، تاريخ الرومان ، ص٥٦ ، عصفور ، المدن الفينيقية ، ص٧٣ .
- ٣٣. عصفور ، المصدر نفسه ، ص٧٧ ؛ نصحي ، ابراهيم ، تاريخ الرومان منذ اقدم العصور حتى عام ١٣٣ ق.م ، (بيروت : دار النجاح ، ١٩٧١م) ،ج١ ، ص٥٧.
 - ٣٤. نصحى ، المصدر نفسه ، ج١، ص٢٥٣.
- 35. Sraqosh: city built at 727 BC, by the Greece immigrants (Corntos) led by Erkhias on the east side of the Cecilia 224 . بورتر ، موسوعة ، ص
 - ٣٦. هيرودوتس ، تاريخ ، الكتاب السابع ،الفقرتين ١٦٥ ، ١٦٦ ؛ على ، محاضرات ، ص١٢١.
 - ٣٧. دوكريه ، قرطاجة الحضارة والتاريخ ، ص٦٣. ميادان، تاريخ قرطاج، ص ٥٩.
- ٣٨. علي، محاضرات، ص١٢١؛ دوكريه، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر، ص١٢٧؛ مازيل ، تاريخ الحضارة الفينيقية، ص١٤١. ١٨٧.
- ٣٩. سيجيستة: او ايجيستا من المدن الواقعة على الشاطئ الجنوبي الغربي لجزيرة سيسيليا (بورتر، موسوعة، ص٣٧٩).
 - ٠٤. المصدر نفسه ، ص١٠٧.
 - ٤١. ابراهيم رزاق الله ايوب، التاريخ الروماني، (بيروت: الشركة العالمية للكتاب، ١٩٩٦) ص ٢٢
- ٤٢. عادل نجم عبو و عبد المنعم رشاد محمد، اليونان والرومان دراسة في التاريخ والحضارة، (الموصل: وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي، ١٩٩٣) ، ص ١٤
 - ٤٣ .ايوب، التاريخ الروماني، ص١٩
 - ٤٤. ايوب، التاريخ الروماني، ص٠٢
- ٥٤. ابو اليسر فرح ، الشرق الادنى في العصرين الهلنستي والروماني، ط١، (القاهره: عين الدراسات والبحوث الانسانية والاجتماعية، ٢٠٠٢) ص ٢٠٩.
 - ٤٦.علي عكاشة واخرون، اليونان والرومان، ط١، (دمشق: دار الامل للتوزيع والنشر، ١٩٩١) ، ص ١٤٩
- ٤٧. نورمان ف. كانتور، التاريخ الوسيط قصة حضارة البداية والنهاية ، تعريب ومراجعة: قاسم عبده قاسم ، ط٥،
 (القاهره: عين الدراسات والبحوث الانسانية والاجتماعية، ١٩٩٧) ج١ ، ص ٢٣.
- ٤٨. رونالد وولي ، حضارة روما ، تعريب: فاروق فريد و جميل يوقيم الذهبي ، مراجعة: ماهر صقر خفاجة، (دمشق : الادارة العالمة بوزارة التعليم العالي، د.ت) ، ص ٢٢.

العرو الثالث - السنة الثانية - ٢٠١٦م

١٤. دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص١٢٧ ؛ مازيل ، المصدر نفسه ، ص١٨٧

١٥. مازيل، تاريخ الحضارة الفينيقية، ص١٨٧؛ زايد، عبد الحميد، الشرق الخالد، (مصر: د.ت)، ص٣٢٩

١٦. دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص١٢٦.

١٧. يرستد، العصور القديمة، ص ٣٦٨

١٨. ميثم عبد الكاظم جواد النوري، قرطاجة ودورها السياسي حتى الاحتلال الروماني٤٦ ق.م، (مجلة دراسات التاريخ والاثار)، العدد٢٧، بغداد، ٢٠١١، ص٣٦٠.

١٩. دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص٨٤ ؛ مادلين هورس ميادان، تاريخ قرطاج، ط١، تعريب: ابراهيم بالش، (بيروت: منشورات عويدات، ١٩٨١) ص٠٥.

٠٠. برستد ، العصور القديمة ، ص٣٦٨ ؛ عكاشة واخرون ، اليونان والرومان ، ص١٦٨.

٢١. دو كريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص٨٧.

٢٢. النوري، قرطاجة ودورها السياسي حتى الاحتلال الروماني٤١ق.م، ص٣٦٠.

۲۳. على ، محاضر ات ، ص ۱۱۸.

24. Alfokjon: the population of the Greek city of Foca, a neighbor of the city of Kemi ion or Kumi commercial colony, which lies on the western head of the Bay of Naples, Italy, and by this city – (Kumi) - the alphabet entered to Central Asia.

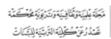
اندرو روبرت برن، تاريخ اليونان ، ترجمة: محمد توفيق حسين، (بغداد: مطبعة جامعة بغداد ، ١٩٨٩م) ، ص٨٩ ، . 119

٢٥. عصفور ، المدن الفينيقية ، (الاسكندرية ، د.ت) ص٧٧ ؛ برن ، المصدر نفسه، ص١٢١

٢٦. بورتر، موسوعة، ص٦٠١؛ عصفور، المصدر نفسه، ص٧٢.

27. Alatroksyon were occupying part of Italy before the arrival of the Romans to them and they believe that their ancestors lived in Lydia West Asia Minor and they emigrated to Italy under a famine in their original homeland, Alatroksyon have settled Etruria plain, north of Latium plain on the west coast of the peninsula between the Po Valley and the Tiber River and set up the civilization of the most prominent civilizations of antiquity, as they built cities and develop them, the number of cities reached a dozen and among them the Federation has a significant Popular Council held once every year in one of the holy places

. الناصري ، ، تاريخ الرومان ، ص٥٦ - ٥٧ ؛ عبو ، عادل نجم و محمد ، عبد المنعم رشاد ، اليونان والرومان دراسة في التاريخ والحضارة ، (جامعة الموصل: وزارة التعليم العالى ، ١٩٩٣م)، ص٧٤٩-٢٥١.









Endnotes

- ١. سيد احمد على الناصري، تاريخ وحضارة الرومان، (القاهرة: دار النهضة العربية، ١٩٨٢) ، ص ١٣٥.
- 2. Virgil Immortalized us in Alangadh Carthage name when he mentioned the story of the hero (Aeneas) relationship with the queen of Carthage (Dido), either traditional date of the founding of Carthage in 814 BC which is the date preferred by archaeologists now.
- 3. Especially after the decay of images under the expansion of the Assyrian Empire. See:

احمد مالك الفتيان ، دراسات في التارخ القديم ، (بغداد: منشورات مكتبة عادل، ٢٠١١) ص ص (١٨٣ - ١٩١) ٤.هارفي بورتر، موسوعة مختصر التاريخ القديم، (القاهرة: مكتبة مدبولي، ١٩٩١م)،ص٠٠١؛ فرانسوا دوكريه، قرطاجة او امبراطورية البحر، ترجمة:عز الدين احمد عزو،(دمشق ،١٩٦٧م)، ص٥٦؛ الناصري، تاريخ الرومان،

٥. نقلاً عن : دوكريه ، فرانسوا ، قرطاجة الحضارة والتاريخ ، (د.م ، دار طلاس ، ١٩٩٤م) ، ص٤٨.

٦. دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص٤٨ ؛ الناصري ، تاريخ الرومان ، ص١٣٤ .

٧. جيمس هنري برستد ، العصور القديمة ، ترجمة : داود قربان ، (بيروت : ١٩٢٦م) ، ص٣٦٨.

8. Sicilia, one of the largest Italian island, named by Arab as Seqlia, and Sicilia nearly like a triangle, its area about 10000 square mile, its most important cities are: Msanna, Sarqosa

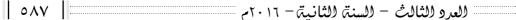
بورتر، موسوعة، ص٣٧٩.

٩. المصدر نفسه، ص ١٠٥-١٠٦.

١٠. عبد اللطيف احمد على، محاضرات في تاريخ الشرق الادنى القديم ، (بيروت: مطبعة كريدية ، د.ت)، ص١٤٨ . ١١. تاريخ هيرودوتس ، ترجمه من الفرنسية : حبيب افندي، (بيروت : مطبعة القديس جاورجيوس ، ١٨٨٦– ١٨٨٧م)، الكتاب الرابع، فقرة ١٩٦.

١٢.عكاشة واخرون ، اليونان والرومان ، ص١٦٨.

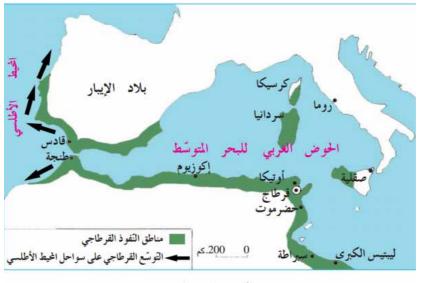
()للتفصيل عن تلك الرحلة ينظر: مازيل ، جان ، تاريخ الحضارة الفينيقية الكنعانية ، ترجمة : ربا الخش ، (سورية : دار الحوار للنشر والتوزيع ، ١٩٩٨م) ، ص٢٠٣-٢٠٨.



and that date was the start of the first war between the Romans and Carthaginians, which continued to the year 241 BC. In the Punic wars, the two sides fought a series of land and sea battles to resolve some of them, and the rest stayed without conclusive results, but the majority of the resolution of the battles of the Romans, especially land battles, the results of the Navy battles were often for Carthaginian where most of their forces freely unlike the Romans, whose troops had ground.



White Mediterranean Sea



محال نفوذ قرطاج





commander Scipio, which was introduced in front of the Carthaginians, soldiers, including his wife, and his sons, his wife cursed him before he dies and set on fire in the temple and shouted Bsabion «Never forget the reward of this cowardly traitor to his country and his gods and his wife and children,» then killed her sons and has cast herself into the fire "((100)).

Thus ended the Phoenician city that emerged in North Africa as agents of the major political, military and economic level cruelly unprecedented at the hands of Rome in order to keep a business competitor on its way and become the undisputed lady on the Mediterranean basin.

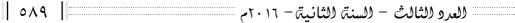
Conclusion

Carthage is a Phoenician city Created by Phoenician Navigators traders on the coast of Tunisia in the ninth century BC, and remained Carthage small sparsely weak populated city until began to struggle with the Greek cities that were commercial expansion process in the West have begun However Italian tribes who tried to prevent the Phoenicians from trade with Sicily and the beaches of southern Italy, prompting Carthage in the sixth century BC to the alliance with the Etruscans to the expulsion of Greeks from the island of Sicily and the elimination of piracy in the western half of the Mediterranean Sea was the first and the second Punic Wars between the Greek cities and Carthage.

The relation between Rome and Carthage in the fourth century and beginning of the third century BC. were Relations of Amiability and alliance, where historical conditions imposed on the two sides to become closer to each other to fight their enemies, but the demise of the dangers that were threatening the two parties push them into full-time to their expansion projects, which led them to collide fierce war and it was inevitable to end the triumph of one of them and remove other out of existence, and this was the fate of Carthage.

Roman – Carthaginian conflict had begun as a trading struggle and then take military dimensions and was the first contact between the two parties when the Romans occupied the island of Sicily in 264 BC., the Carthaginians considered this invasion as a direct encroachment on their economic and political interests,

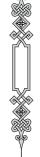


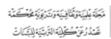


Romans was standing at his side, but that policy changed after the end of the wars of Rome in Macedonia, which has taken a balance between the two sides. ((98))

Carthage after that Romanian politics had been taken arming itself secretly to face any threat to its existence, but that secrecy was over after the arrival of the People's party to authority and enthusiasm of the leaders of those parties paid to arms openly and violation of the Convention 201 BC, in the meantime Spain revolts against Romans, which in turn make truce with Mazinisa, returned to attack Carthage, so complained this to Rome, which sent a delegation of senators led by Caton, who was one of the strongest enemies of Carthage who seek to destroy it and therefore reign came to favor Mazinisa, the Carthaginians objected on his judgment, and when he returned to Rome said he was carrying at the bottom of his robe Tina Africa, speech to the Senate impressed him, he cried out for them to land that sprout like these fruits not far from Rome more than three days, and he always calls for the demolition of Carthage, and was able to convince the Roman Senate in his opinion, so they decided to demolish Carthage and removed of existence and took the lookout for opportunities to do so, have been made available to them this opportunity when Carthage has to defend itself against the Algerian King Mazinisa attacks and wanted to reap the results of his victory, so Rome decided to move so prepare a major campaign to occupy Carthage and destruct it. Carthage has tried to retreat Rome its intention to waive her on its territory, and the execution of its enemies, but Rome has decided to destroy them, there was not left in front of Carthage but to defend itself, and took prepare for it. ((99))

Romans laid siege to Carthage for three years (149-146BC.), and finally the Romans was able to enter it, Consul Scipio Amylin has ordered to fire it so homes torched on the heads of their inhabitants and continued arson, murder and destruction process for six days, and on the seventh day surrendered about 50 000 citizens trapped in the Carthaginian Hill Persa, either Hasdrubal popular leader, who was defended by has barricaded themselves in Ashmoun Temple with his family and a section of his soldiers but Roman soldiers arrived killed Hasdrubal then carried his wife to kill her children and then threw herself into the fire so as not to give in to the Romans, Roman historians refer that Hasdrubal had surrendered to the









estimated original number 500,000 thousand people taking these people as slaves, and then burned the entire city, they did cultivation and inflict curses in a terrible religious ceremony on whom speak with himself to re-built (94).

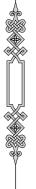
Hannibal fled to Minor Asia and sought refuge with Greyhound King Anteoffos but the latter when making peace with Rome was one of the conditions Hannibal delivery, Hannibal was arrested in Bithynia city of by its king then sent to Rome, but Hannibal was carrying with him a long-standing poison ring needed for him and execute himself at the same year 183 BC., Carthage fell in 146 BC and changed the territory to the new mandate named (State of Africa) and Utica became a headquarter of the governor of the state(95)).

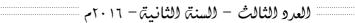
Third Punic War (149-146) BC. :-

Since Carthaginians defeat in the Battle of major Zama, they kept working hard and diligently to restore their powers and lesser than half a century, the city began to regain its glory and trade flourished and already became a life-threatening to Romanian interests ((96).

Hannibal in 195 BC fled to (Tyre) city in Syria and tried to incite the III Seleucid King Antiochus (223-187 BC) to the fight against Rome, but that does not work, then fled to the island of Crete and on to the king Petheina in Asia Minor where he continued to encourage him on the arms and anti- Rome and its allies policy, and helped him to victory over his enemy, the king of Pergamon, then went to Armenia and from there take the correspondence with the enemies of Rome to incite against them, and when that king Batineya intends to hand him over to Rome in 182 BC drinking poison, saying (that I saved Rome from concerns me with my death)((97)).

After that Carthage was able to build itself after the military defeat and regain its maritime and economic activities, Romans are afraid from that rapid growth, therefore look with vigorous monitoring and lured their ally Mazinisa to take over the territory under the pretext of it from the property of his father, who was coveted by the composition of a strong state and extends his property to include Carthage, They also were under the yoke of the Treaty of 201 BC, and the judge not to launch any war without Roman agreement and In all harassment on Mazinisa territory





- 2-Sardina and Corsica, put them under the direct control of Romania.
- 3-Spain was divided into two parts: proximal Spain (near) as Rome appointed (Brtillor) on them annually. And - distal Spain and these rulers were Bursseos Kato(porcius cato) and Smbodenius Kracos . as Rome was able in 188 BC, to ensure land route between Italy and Spain through the southern parts of Al-Gaul country by holding friendship agreements with old African cities then turned Gaul (Current France) to a Romanian province ((90)).

Carthage - after the second Greek War, a group of aristocracy led by Hannibal controlled on the rule of Carthage, and sought in its peacekeeping with the Romans on the one hand and the recovery of the Carthaginian economy on the other hand, so they succeeded within a period of time of restoration of Carthage as the largest shopping mall in the Western Mediterranean Sea, which enabled it after three years to give Rome all remaining compensation and also made a donation of a large amount of silver to Rome. ((91))

But this work has increased the fear of Rome from the return of Carthage economic status as it was able to re-political status so it took angling opportunities in order to be entered in a third war, has been used Masinisa;s king ally of Rome in order to drag Carthage to the war, and already Masinisa has managed to control of some Carthage territory so Carthage asked from Rome to intervene in this area, Roman Senate recreate delegation to arbitration and the delegation was led by (Kato) known by his hatred to Carthage, introduced the delegation report and that a waiver of Carthage from Tripoli to Masinisa and pay compensation to them, this work sparking ire of Carthaginian public ((92)).

Masinisa Continued intervene in Carthage's internal affairs as ascended rule in Carthage Democratic Party, which is far a number of members who were seeking to make peace with Masinisa intervened last in the returned which Carthage was forced to send the army is structured to meet the Masinisa The outcome is the defeat of Carthage in 150 BC, which This work raised the umbrage of Rome as Carthage violated the terms of the Magistrate (201 BC), which entered the war without Rome consultation, which led to a breach of the terms of the Treaty ((93)).

the Carthaginians still alive are five thousand of the population, with an









base to his starting in a military campaign against Carthage and he was joined by the king of Numidia (the current island) Masinisa, Sibiu met a stiff resistance in North Africa from Al-carthaginian but Sibiu resorted to Magistrate trick then ejaculates sword in the Carthaginian army, He started to destroy the Valley Bagradas agricultural center of Carthage, and thus the Senate sent to Sibiu to discuss making peace, and at the same time sent the Apostles as the transfer of Roman risk defense to Apulia and Laconia limits, so Hannibal found himself surrounded Finally, in southern Italy. Then Roman forces were sent to make a treaty with the ancient island's population, (Alsekol) who hate Greece to enter Sraqosh, and they did not control the city only after a siege that lasted two years, as the Romans made a terrible massacre and looted the city. In Greece Romans achieved major victory on the Macedonian Philippines ally of Hannibal (Macedonian First War) as a reconciliation with the Roman year 205 BC ((87)).

The terms of peace:-

- 1- to abandon Spain.
- 2 Reduced its fleet's ships to twenty ships.
- 3- Pay a penalty about 10,000 thousand talents of silver in installments for a period of fifty years.
 - 4- Carthage must deliver all ships and its counterparts.
- 5- Carthage Shall abide by not to fight any war in Africa or outside unless the approval of Rome.
- 6- Carthage should give what it got from the territories which were subject to Masinisa king of Numidia (current Algeria). ((88))

Eventually Rome became a Lady of western Mediterranean Sea basin undisputed title. And gave the name (African) on the Sibiu, who became the first commander in Rome ((89)).

Results of the second Greek war on Rome and Carthage:-

Rome has sought to regulate the property that got it after the war, so it sought to divide the New Territories and reorganized.

1-Sicily considered as a province and appointed Praetor (military commander) at the same time a judge was appointed to manage the administrative affairs.



Sraqosh the II Hero king has died, an ally of Rome, his grandson; succeeded on the throne, who joined the Hannibal in 214 BC ((83)).

In Spain, Carthaginian army led by Hzdrobal shattered Romanian Army, one led by Publius and the other led by Senyos Siewn, in the same time Hannibal launching attack on Latium and arrived until Rome, near Bab Kollin, as depart the first freedom in this city and found the Romanian states nearing collapse ((84)).

Rome after (211 BC.), Was able to organize an army with special teams of total 18 band and recruited 8,000 volunteers divided into two divisions, followed Fabius Maxmeos policy, and also done policy contrary to the policy of Hannibal, which destroys the Italian's alliance.

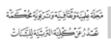
Rome also sought to isolate Hannibal's army by prevent the access of reinforcements to him from Carthage, therefor this new policy reflected on Rome's economy during the first years, but Romans succeeded from the localization of their positions in the peninsula, along the course of Lières, then progress toward the depth of Kmbayna and Samnium, and this enables the Roman army to recover Capua city, go down the sword in its people and its people selling as slaves and established colonies and Roman rulers eyes on what remain from people ((85)).

The control of Capua means to control the main base taken by Hannibal to finance his army. Then Rome managed to recover Syracusa, and a group of cities in the South Italy, which considered as its properties.

In Spain Romanian commander Cornelius Sibiu (Cornelius Scipio) has led strong army to stop the advance of Hzdrobal (Hannibal brother) in 208 BC, who tried to progress and join the army of Hannibal, but the commander of Sibiu managed to defeat him in the south of the Alps, but Hannibal did not know the arrival of his brother until the Romans threw the head of his brother in his camp as the commander continued control over Spain in the year 203 BC ((86)).

Then Sibiu returned to Rome and was elected as a consul for the following year and was granted the right for invasion of Africa, despite the opposition from the Senate because of the collapse of the Romanian economy, but the latter with the help of the aristocracy to provide evolutionary contributions to the leaders, began a strike directly to Carthage, he sent his army to Africa, and took from Utica a









Hanibal after commanding the Spanish army for trapping Sagntom and occupation it at 219 BC. Thus Rome Posted delegation to Carthage asking them not to recognize Hanibal and his conduct in Spain, but Carthage refused this request, which sought Rome to declare war against Carthage in 218BC.

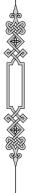
Second Punic War:-

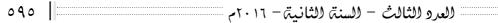
Rome began in preparing a large naval force, its army was divided into two parts - the first heading to Spain to face Hannibal and the II taken from Sicily a base for the invasion of Africa, but the commander Hannibal surprised Roman leaders in a new military policy, as it managed during the five months of crossing Branis mountains in northern Spain and Rhone River as he had overcome the dwelling tribes there, especially Gaulian tribes then he crossed Al- Alps mountains after losing three-quarters of his army, but he boosted this lack by subdued tribes on his way which join the ranks of his army either by force or with money and thus back in the northern part of the Po River Basin Italy threatened. ((80))

Hannibal Collides Roman army in two battles Treinus and Treba, as it enables Hannibal defeated the Roman army, and also was able to impose its control over the central of Italy after he overturned the sites occupied by an opponent in the mountainous areas, in four days was able to cross the marshy areas as avoiding control Tuscany in order to surprise the rear of the Roman army hurried centurion Vlaminius Charge of the enemy, but was signed into the trap of Hannibal in the strait between the lake Trasiman (Trasinene) and the mountains that surround it. ((81))

So Hannibal proceeded to tear apart the Roman alliance, as it walked along the Adriatic coast, and then submit to the Lucania by Samntom It was carried out from there to Campania, declaring he was rescuer of the Italian peoples from Roman yoke. ((82))

the outcome of the Battle of Cannae has reflected on both sides in Carthage since Rome lost allies in the south confidence in it, but also encouraged them to reconcile Hannibal and so Rome lost southern Italy except for some Romanian colonies and the Athenian. Capua joined (Cabua City) along with Hannibal in 215 BC, and Philip V, King of Macedonia exchange treaty with Hannibal, and





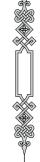
from the aristocracy request to the Council of Alsnato, serving to provide human sacrifices to Romanian gods especially Gauls. ((75)

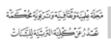
Carthage suffered from several problems after losing the war as ask them to pay to mercenaries soldiers returning from Sicily and these mercenaries made an insurgency after they were joined by genuine citizens, they were under the aristocracy and the servants of the farms as numbered about 100,000 thousand men, they made disturbances and controlled on sectors and surrounded Carthage itself, in Barqa they cut off the hands of the rich; supporters of Carthage and sent them to Carthage, leading figures have emerged from this liberation like Matos and Abdul Spandios ((76)).

After Carthage came to losing the war lost colonies, especially Sardinia and Corsica has added to the problem of mercenaries. Carthage tried to find a new area to finance its foreign policy and save the internal crisis, drew its sights towards Spain, as areas of new influence and their known rich mines therefore Hofar sought to exploit them in order to provide the wealth necessary on the one hand and to take advantage of the Spanish tribes after being subjected to Romanian war ((77)).

Hofar began organizing a new base in Spain, after dominating on the mines (Serranivada) also subjected Iberia Mountains and has recruited from the mercenaries number had reached 150 thousand fighters, but life of Hofar ended in one of the battles in Spain, forcing his son in law Hzdrobal (228-221 BC M.) to continue fighting and open new areas in Spain until he reached (Al- Ebro River) then, a son Hofar (Hannibal) (221-218 BC), took command of the army and broadening the limits of Carthage beyond the Tagus River (Tagus) ((78)).

Here Hannibal military personality emerged to face Rome, it enabled him to gain a military prowess, He see the old military plans to lead Carthage in Spain at the age of 26 years, as was able to win the loyalty of the provinces of mercenaries with the autonomous passions, Punic War (Phoenician) took a large portion of his life but to make the Roman chant on the war against Hannibal ((79)). Rome were not oblivious to all of these Carthaginian actions, as the Carthage foreign policy in Spain put Rome in a difficult position, thus Rome made alliances with Spanish provinces hit Carthaginian influence in the region, But this alliance did not stop









4– re-captured the Romans.

(71))we conclude from the terms of this treaty preponderance of political balance in Rome as Carthage ceded the island of Sicily and all the western islands and therefore Rome emerged as a political and military and commercial power at the expense of Carthage.

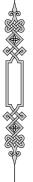
Political conditions of Rome and Carthage after the first Punic War.

After the first Punic War, Rome sought to follow the policy of openness and control of more territory and ports, has brought its expansionist policy toward North Illyria. (72))

Illyria Seized control on trade in the Adriatic Sea, especially after the loss of Carthage War and the collapse of the Carthaginian commercial law, It took impose conditions on Italian traders and had an alliance with the Macedonians, so Roman Senate (Alsnato) sought to send messengers to them warning them of piracy practiced by Illyrian, but Allyrian responded the request of the Roman Senate to kill their messenger, and thus this work carry Rome to send a large military campaign to Illyria which defeat them, and Rome got sites feet in Adriatic sea, especially on the eastern beaches, and considered the sea as Romanian sea and appointed Aillerian governors belonging to them, but these actions did not amuse to Macedonia therefore sought to incite one of the governors of Petty Illyrian, Demetrius leader of (Pharos) to challenge Rome so he attacked Petty Alailleria loyal to Rome, Rome send another military campaign and defeat Petty Alailleria beyond their authority at(219 BC.) ((73)))

Rome Directed policy towards Etruria province especially after Gaul attacked Italian peninsula, because of what Rome attic on distribution of land to settlers in 233 BC, so Rome was able in 225 BC to make a military strike against Gaul centers in Etruria, and subjected to a number of Gaulian cities in Al- Po Valley and managed another Romanian army of preempting the Gaul propagated exterminated in the city of Telamon (Telamun,) and established a Romanian colonies in the region, to impose its control over the region, and also to secure transport routes and even create a great road heading north called a Filaminaa (via Flaminia). ((74))

Romans exaggerated in repression policy against the Gauls, some individuals



with Carthage in the reign of the military Roman consul (IPOs Klorion).

in 264 BC war began between Rome and Carthage, It took many facets and phases - the war as divided on-- between (263-256) as Rome sent an army to Sicily to harass Hero and already this campaign has succeeded in its mission and Hero surrendered to Rome contrast, Rome imposed conditions it stipulates these conditions (holding alliance for fifteen years and the payment of war reparations of a hundred Tallinn). Rome and Sraqosh controlled on (Okrakintum) City, which was subjected to the authority of the Carthaginian. ((69)).

Rome decided to build a fleet in the presence of Carthaginian fleet to face Carthage at sea and already managed between years (260-255BC.) and the second part of the war. Indeed Rome made a crushing defeat to Carthaginian fleet at Miles City (Mylae) and after this victory Roman commander of the fleet (Gaius Dolegus) enables to send the fleet led by (Lucius Scipio) and the occupation of Corsica and Sardinia sabotage. But Carthaginian fleet by a military maneuver to defeat the Romanian fleet on his way to Italy, and the rest of the Roman army and captured on Roman consul himself ((70)).

The third aspect between (254-249 BC), the Romans have achieved victories in Sicily and took control of the city of Panormos (Panornw) but on the other hand, Carthaginians responded those Romanian victories by defeat the Roman fleet, led by (Claudius)in a naval battle near of Drebana (Drepana) in western Sicily in 249 BC.

The IV flip - after the Romans lost their fleet of a war and other Fleet by whirlwind in the sea, so they focused to expel the Carthaginians from (Haqllia), but the challenge of Hamlcar Cyrenaica Hamilcar; Carthaginian commander of all Roman attempts, in the end Roman fleet was able to defeat the army of the Carthaginian at (Aegates) Island in 242 BC. Under this victory Carthage asked for peace, pledged under a treaty between the two sides included items:-

- 1-Carthage waive Sicily and set of islands near them.
- 2 pay compensation of 3200 weight of silver yearly installments and extended for 20 years.
 - 3 two parties vow not to attack on an ally of the other party.









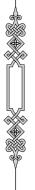
of the sea. ((65)) the political and military conflict Began after the union of Italian Peninsula as there were colonies of Greek scattered on the coast exercised its business under the rule of Carthage Now Rome is has become responsible for the protection of those cities, the most important city Tarntom * and trade against the Carthaginian closed-door policy, Carthage consider Rome as a new force threatens its interests in Sicily and the sea ((66)).

First Punic War

Causes:-

From the direct causes of the conflict was the island of Sicily, was a natural extension of the Italian peninsula and in the time that Rome took control of the cities of southern Italy became linked by a relationship with Sicily ((67)) as Sicily was during this stage is divided into two sections, east politically under control of Syracuse and its king (Hero) and West - under the control of Carthage at a time when Rome was busy in wars against the city (Perros) and the king (Epirus), it award a group of Alkmbanyen mercenaries and seized control on Mascenia city in Sicily ((68)). These Alkmbanyen called themselves Almamrtin (Mamertini) ((sons of March god)) because after that expired use of a son ((King Saramosah)), killing men of the city (Misana) and looting their property and possessed its women, funds and expanded its control over the northern part of the island for a few years.

In the year 265 BC, Sraqosh King (Hero II) crawl and squeeze on them because do they cut off the trade route generally Sraqosh trade, prompting some of them to seek help from Carthage and the other part to ask for help from Rome, that is based on the personal interests of each side, Carthage was describing by piracy which was concerned with the elimination, in the garrison city of Carthage (Misana), was the editor of this part, especially after the destruction of the city (sour). Carthage became the Guardian State on maritime law in the Mediterranean. At the same time, Rome has provided military assistance to express it, but the immediate goal is that Rome was afraid of the control of Carthage on (Messina) strait who threatened southern Italy. Despite the lack of consent of the Senate, the Centennial Council has stood on the decision to send the army to (Massena). Consequently Rome found an opportunity to intervene in the sea affairs first, friction and direct



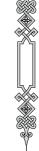
cured for itself a foothold in Sardina and Sicily, but the Carthaginians arrived in their trade to the creation of the Atlantic Ocean their important centers in Cadiz beyond the Pillars of Hercules (corresponding to Gibraltar. ((61))

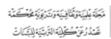
Carthage had port of two basins - Outdoor dedicated to trade and for commercial ships piers, and internal - receives (220) warship, and where the number of warehouses and arsenals and houses with floors that lead to the shops and stores, the city encircled by wall impervious. its population of about (700) thousand people and this is exaggerated ((62)) to defend itself, Carthage had established a strong army consisting of a number T. teams (hordes) is (to Omid, Libyan) classes of the sons of the country, and volunteers and recruits from peoples alum barbaric teams (to boil, Sylt, Sabellians) The leadership was from the Carthaginians Knights, these teams were included a set of elephants war, either marine was high proficiency, as the Carthaginians first to build huge ships with five rows of oars (Panthers) wider and faster than the Greek triple ((63)).

Chapter Five

Political and military conflict between Rome and Carthage

friendship and understanding between Rome and Carthage lasted as long as economic elements dominant in Rome on the one hand, and as long as the two countries' had common enemies in the person of Greece but with the Romanian foreign trade evolved, relations began to deteriorate ((64)) friendly political relations began in the mid-sixth century as Alliance between Carthaginians and Atroxan to expel the Greeks from the island of Corsica and the elimination of pirates in the western half of the Mediterranean Sea. Then hold the first alliance between Rome and Carthage in 348 BC to regulate trade and political relations between the two sides, with the terms of this alliance shows that Carthage had a freedom of business with the shores of Italy and Spain, Gaul. So this alliance reflects full naval supremacy of Carthage so that the conditions have been imposed on Rome and trade in the sea and on foreign policy, particularly in the expansion in the region







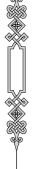


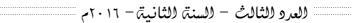
extending its control over Italian states and standardization under the name (Romanian state). ((57)) which includes part of the peninsula, which is located south extending from Pisa line (pisa) to Ancona (Ancona), as behind this line the country of Lanqurian and Gaul were located, their clans were included later to its own, It included the bulk of southern Etruria, Latium and Kmbaneh in the West and previous areas of folks Llacuaa and Alhrnesa and Alsabian in central and apart at least from Baasnum (Picenum). The population at that time was about 300.000 person divided socially to - Roman citizens (Civis Romani) and Monyeceba (Municipa) who are citizens of the areas which granted some rights of citizenship such as Keira and other allies (Socii), and Rome followed a policy of isolation among their nationals and linking them inextricably linked to their own and give them a measure of autonomy and control over their foreign policy, so by this political different with nationals enabled Rome to build an empire strongly. ((58))

The Carthage - Vinekayan city was founded by the Phoenicians on the coast of the Mediterranean during 850 BC. It was a famous commercial and maritime city according to its position in addition to the emergence of power state during that era. ((59))

And political system composed of Parliament are elected every two years the responsibility of rulers with the right to object, as enriching and nobility of the family of the qualities necessary for any military rank or civilian guest, the General Assembly. And have read and exploit Council Alsnato featuring characters from prominent leaders. There are also two committees are elected nominally elected by the Council of Alsnato, easy to control them, a committee of (104(member and the Committee on (Thirty) member were fact (Alolikarka rule) They were members of the Committees of the rich and powerful, as they do not report the news to their allies and their colleagues in citizenship unless at minimalistic, but in less extent feasible and they follow methods and plans subjected the interests of Carthage for the benefit of their community, as they realized that the marine sovereignty of their country is bound to be part of the nature of their political and economic system. ((60)

Carthage has seized control of the western part of the Mediterranean, also se-





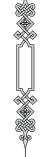
and Iran under the control of the Seleucids. Greece under Macedonian control, But the western; the state of Carthage who imposed their authority undisputed on the Mediterranean commercially and militarily, as Italy emerged after standardization (266 BC) there was a political and military conflict between these forces began to take control of the Mediterranean, as long as this one hundred and twenty years of conflict and was the beginning of this conflict between Rome and Carthage. Before we delve into the details of this war, we must provide a brief history of the geographical characteristics and how they reflected on the political systems of each country.

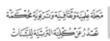
Italy-geographically divided into two parts; the Po Valley in the north and the Italian peninsula from the south, with the northern section has wide plains surrounded by the Alps mountain chain on three sides of the north, east and west to make a natural boundary separating with Europe, either peninsula is confined between Sea Tyrrhenian Sea on one side and the Adriatic on the other side and has wide plains of the western side of the Apennines. ((54))

Despite these geographical features of Italy, Rome has enjoyed the same advantages of geographical reflected on the political side of Rome, which enabled it to unify the Italy country as Rome was the central city of Italy by virtue of their mediation of the Italian peninsula and its location on the Tiber River, the only river navigable, as Rome was from the earliest ages center who come from the centers and the territory of Latium Boqguam surrounded by hostile Latin, and the occurrence of the seven hills of Rome, and two sets separated by vast plains capable of producing enough to meet the argument of agricultural materials as the city removed from the exposure to the flooding of the Tiber River. ((55))

These vast plains have included a group of locals from Allabjeean Lapgyians)) and Alvinhien ((veneti and Allikorien Ligurians)) in addition to the group of residents, who are attracted by the vast plains and mild climate of Europe through the corridors of the Alps, Italians, Greeks, and Alatrotskan and Gaul. ((56))

which began as control of the tribe and its president, then the royalty, which lasted from 753 BC until 510 BC as the Republican system began, which split into promised periods of time, since Rome was able during the Republican era of









Chapter Four

The conflict between Rome and Carthage (264-146)

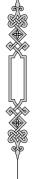
B) Roman- Carthaginians conflict

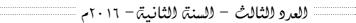
At the beginning ,relations between Roman side as its was a young country, and Carthage ;The Big and strong Country in the fourth to the beginning of the third century BC were good relations, and political and historical circumstances of the two countries imposed them to be closer to fight and confront their enemies. But when the demise of the dangers that were threatening the two parties have made the eyes of both countries go to expand in the areas of Sicily, which led to a collision in the fierce internecine wars, it was necessary to the triumph of one of them and remove completely the other out of existence, none of them escaped from facing the prospect of death and annihilation, but both came to this determination more than once.

The reasons for these wars go back to:

- 1. The competition between the two for control of Sicily and Sardinia and Chrisaka.
- 2. Messina issue and control over the naval strait that separates Sicily from the Italian mainland and pushing Rome to control the City (Rajeon) in the island (POI) and the occupation of Carthage to the city of Messina, which was contested by the Romans and the city of Syracuse and the Carthaginians.
- 3. Romania popular classes put pressure on the Senate to push him to intervene in Sicily in anticipation of what can be done to return them this intervention of many spoils of what Carthage was denying them.
- 4. Asking for help by Almamrtini, residents of Messina in Rome to save them from the control of the Carthaginians on their city (54 ((53)).

These wars have reflected the political importance of the region on one hand and the State of Romania on the other hand. It took Rome expanding in the republican era and collided with a number of political forces in the region, with the consolidation of Italy under the rule of Rome became one of the five powers Head surround the Mediterranean Sea .Egypt under the rule of the Ptolemies. Syria, Iraq





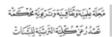


munication eight ease of crossing enabled it to connect to the sea and the practice of foreign trade and so was the economic factor one of the main factors for the leadership of Rome, as well as that he was standing as a barrier aqueous against raids by other tribes At the same time they occur away from the sea to make it safe from any naval attack. ((51))

The population of Italy: -

The diversity of nature in Italy was a strong attractive factor to the peoples of Northern Europe, Italy was a field for different peoples and nations to meet each other, either through immigration or through wars and invasions or through trade and travel, at approximately (2000 BC) the population of Switzerland lakes head toward Italy and settled in lakes of northern Italy and found their monuments in the Valley (Po) are houses fixed by columns planted in the water and mud, and the Indian tribes entered Italy from the end and it seems that these tribes entered Italy before the advent of Greece to the peninsula, and most important are these Indian European waves were occupied Central and southern sections of the peninsula known as the Italian tribes or the first Italians and their name which was launched first by Greece on the southern part of the peninsula only, and usually includes the country by bringing the name of Italy, it is known that the population lived in Italy since antiquity; known as BC. Ages, but the population began growing, with the entry of the elements of civilization, especially after the stability and the practice of agriculture so well that Italy is open to the ancient world, whether by land or sea, entered Italy human waves of which are characterized by the qualities Negro including strains entered Italy by Africa or Using the island of Sicily, but the most important clans that had an impact on the Romanian civilization and culture are: Greeks and the Canaanites and Alatroskjon. ((52)



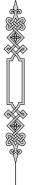






them to the beach and happened to be a breast-feeding wolf met them, she was craving on them and fed them milk until they were found by a shepherd named Faustolos (Faustulus) compassionated on them and took them to his hut and took with his wife the responsibility of bringing them up, and when the children reached the age of eighteenth they knew what was happening to their grandfather murdering rapist Amulius and restored their grandfather to the throne of the kingdom, and the reward for Snaahma awarded grandfather Numitor seven hills land on the banks of Altber He decided brothers build a city for them in the region, which was the cradle of the two on a hill Balatynius, and before the construction is completed broken with the differing in its name because all of them wanted to call his name has led to the fact that alone Romulus virtue of the city after the murder of his brother Rumus determined that myth time this happens year 753 BC M.. ((50))

There is no doubt that the novel above is only a legend in which some historical facts mixed with a lot of imagination and guesswork was probably resulted because who invented this has not enough information on the stages of development that led to the establishment of Rome was forced to rely on weaving the popular imagination of the stories, confirmed by sources that Compare those myths with the findings of the studies and archaeologists research in that regard turned out to them first, that the history of the establishment of the city of Rome back to the middle of the eighth century BC, and secondly that Tel Balatinos taken by Romulus seat of his city is consistent with what proved by archaeological excavations of it on that hill village group first settled in the area that has the city of Rome, and thirdly Making Romulus descendant of kings Albalunja is only emphasize the importance of the city Albalunja in Latium and evidence that the majority of the inhabitants of Latium Latins. Apart from the legends of Rome has enjoyed the benefits of strategic and geographic several made it the capital of Italy and its empire and these advantages are falling into easy Latium and on the banks of the River Altber seven and the surrounding hills, It's location in Latium in central Italy has enabled it to impose its control over the rest of Italy parts and standardization, and being located on a plain Tiber River is the only river navigable and linking the eastern hills of western coasts gave commercial importance and distinctive com-

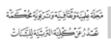


March god married to the daughter of one of the descendants of the Trojan warrior and she born two children, Romulus and Remus, (47)) and remember the legend how these kids have been growing up within the lupus auspices and two brothers decide to create a city in Albalatyn hill area and Romulus by virtue is a ruler of city. This legendary novel attributed the construction of Rome to Romulus, reflect the viewpoint of the Greeks in their heroic reign. ((48))

The emergence of Rome city and its foundation-:

Before we talk about the history of the emergence of Rome must be pointed out that date until the twentieth century is shrouded in mystery, and the information cited by Greeks and Romans historians for us, that date came from the novels and old historical legends, the most credible novel in the imagination of the Romans that, which says that after the control of the Greek Troy city ((49) and vandalized it some people have survived and fled by sea from their enemies and at the forefront was (Aeneas) a son of the Trojan king and after several adventures around the Mediterranean arrived on the shores of Tiber River at the access of Latium plain, but residents of that plain were Latins and were ruled by(Latinus)king refused landing in their territory so fought with them and Aeneas killed Latinus, then these teams became one nation and Aeneas married Lavin (Lavinia) daughter of King Latinus and built the city called Avim (Lavinium) honor for her, and after killing him in one of his battles with neighboring tribes demised him in the judgment his son Escanius (Ascanius) built Albalunja City (Albalonga) in Upper of Alabnyen Mountain and taken it as his capital and after his death the city was ruled by his children and grandchildren, including King Numitor (Numitor) who had one boy and one girl.

his younger brother Amulius (Amulius) have revolted against him and isolated Numitor from the throne and denied him and killed his son and took over instead of him, but his daughter - the daughter of Numitor - they vow to serve God in order not to marry and inherit their offspring governance, but the God of March the war (Mars) admired and married Numitors daughter born him twin Romulus (Romulus) and Remus (Remus), and when the news of their birth arrived Amulius deeply upset and a warrant of two children in the Tiber River, but the water threw



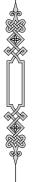


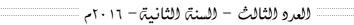


shacks, which they built their villages, including in areas that were immune from the waters flood, as well as to ease defend. ((42))

Latinos, like other Italian peoples have lived on career of grazing and on agriculture, and their lands were not very fertile, so circumstances forced them to fight to save their entity and perseverance to seriousness and activity. Latin tribes fears from Al-atrwskian attack has been achieved when one of the princes of Alatrwskibn and across the Tiber River and the expulsion of the last president of the Latins Presidents series, and seized the castle, where neighboring villages Affairs were administered, which were based on the hills above the Tiber River, which blended gradually and later became known as Rome, as the extension of Alatroskjon right to the Latin tribes resident in the plain of Latium, and so a new city became known as Rome, headed by King Atrwski and remained two centuries under Alatrwskian authority, while its population of Latinos and speak Latin language. ((43)) On the whole, the Allatyom coastal area was friction links with traders Canaanites and the Greeks, with the result that this region has evolved from farming villages to cities with walled and fortified castles, and includes public life facilities within it, and the sum of these walled cities reached approximately (65) City, these cities represent the political unity of Latinos people especially when there were religious occasion, these cities meet to perform one religious rites and, that this religious unity is the nucleus of the political unity of these major cities. ((44))

In this image can represent the history of Allatyom is the history of the Rome city which is the capital of these cities and the cultural and political center. But the thing you should know is that the history of the founding of Rome remained a mystery to the present time, and there were conflicting information mentioned by ancient historians, whether Greek or Roman ((45)), and which increases this ambiguity is that the archaeological excavations did not provide archaeological information about the city of Rome, because the modern city of Rome has been constructed over the old site of ancient Rome. However, we can give a picture is closer to the historical truth in availability of our historical and mythical information. ((46)).the myths attributed that the establishment of Rome was by one of Trojans veterans when submitted to Allatyom Beach and married to its king's daughter. the





Africa tribes and forced them to obedience and submission to them, as they worked to strengthen their communications and rolled out of the state, in the second half of the fifth century BC They made long trips Beyond Hrkulais columns and Gibraltar led by Carthaginian Commander Hamelchon; who sailed next to Spain and France to Alcasteraan Islands (Ireland's) desire to get the resources could not be obtained from Europe by land, such as tin as the Greeks cut all marine communications by occupying Marseille ((38)).

In the year 409 BC, after seventy years of Himera defeat the Carthaginians attacked Cecilia Greek (Sicily), which caused them to do it that the people of Greek Esisth City ((39)) distress Carthage on the city Slinos the occurrence of disagreement between the two cities Carthaginians hear their broken cries and sent warships and soldiers led by Hannibal grandson of Hamilcar to Cecilia, Hannibal destroyed the cities of Slinos and Himera and killed thousands of prisoners in a place that has already defeated the Hamilcar(40).

Chapter Three

Rome appearance on the political stage

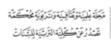
from the people who settled in the Italian peninsula, especially on the south bank of the Tiber River, which flows into the Mediterranean Sea in the middle of the west coast of Italy, people of the Italian peoples known to history as (Latin), who were destined to them after several centuries to become at the forefront of the Italian peoples their other big issue in the construction of the Romanian civilization in ancient history.

Latin tribes occupy a plain area of 46 km in length and 48 km in width when the first time the Alatroskyon invaders came and occupied the banks of the North Tiber River. (41)

That plain area; invaded by Latin tribes was called (latyom), which Latin name is derived from it.

Al-latyon people were a combination of multiple human elements mingled with each other through the ages, made up so people known in history as (latyn), were distinguished from the rest of the populations in the Italian peninsula by circular





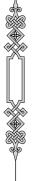


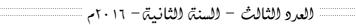


family are Hamilcar bin Majon and his son Hasdrubal, and will be recalled from era of Magoon the alliance of Carthaginians with Alatrwskin against Ionians who they had taken from the Alalia colony in Corsica as a base and practiced piracy even have hurt trade in the Mediterranean Sea, Carthaginians and Alatroskjon addressed them and defeated them in Naval Alalia battle year 536 BC, and the result was the victory that stopped the Greek expansion in Corsica and Sardinia, has held a treaty to share spheres of influence between Alatrwskian and Carthaginians whereby Corsica and a wide forests, as well as Alalia iron mines became of Alatrwskian share, while Sardinia became the share of the Carthaginians ((33)). In the year 509 BC, Rome emerged as an independent republic and held treaty with Carthage defining the respective areas of influence, and without a doubt that the treaty shows that Carthage in that era was one of the most powerful cities in the western Mediterranean ((34)).

In the year 480 BC, the Carthaginians greed to takeover Cecilia Island (Sicily), especially after Greece took vying and inhabited their trade therefore declared war against it in the same year and this year Greece have been subjected to an attack of the Achaemenids, led by King Ahchuirh first (486-464 BC.), and is said to be the Carthaginians had agreed with him to fight the Greeks in Sicily and Carthaginians were driving by the commander Hamilcar Ben Magoon went down with his three hundred thousand of soldiers in the city of Buturmus located on the north shore of the island of Sicily, a subsidiary of Carthage, then progress towards Himera City of the Greeks, Cecilia people distressed from their brethren from the people of Syracuse ((35)), which was led by Gillon rushed to their rescue and managed a battle in Himera and made victory over the Carthaginians and was told that a large number of soldiers were killed among them the commander Hamilcar and burned fleet, Carthage vacated Greece Land and left Sicily thing ((36)).

Following this defeat the Carthaginians denied rest of Magoon family, and changed the ruling power that remained three generations and their leaders continued to continuous wars, where they formed a governing authority of a hundred people at the same time change the ruling title and job from the king to judge ((37)), and during this period, the Carthaginians were taking in expansion Inside







الصراع الروماني – الفينيقي

Chapter Two

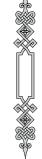
The conflict between Carthage and Greece

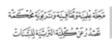
The reasons for the conflict, which began in the seventh century BC to the expansion of the Carthaginians in the establishment of commercial centers in the Mediterranean basin and their work diligently in the field of trade, as Greeks became a major threat to the Phoenician trading centers, Greeks started looking to themselves for places to extend their commercial influence, and when they could not go to the North African coast, where Carthaginian centers more control and power there, turned to the places that were not the Phoenician trading centers such as some areas in the south of Italy and the Gaul ((23)).

It was not Greece are the only threat to the Carthaginian centers, but it was vulnerable to attacks by the local population, especially in times of political weakness, recalled that in the year 600 BC, Carthage suffered a humiliating defeat in front of Alfokjon (24)(25), is not known signatory place that broke out between the two teams, but it was far-reaching consequences as it provided an opportunity for Greeks for controlling un important navigational center in the Mediterranean, a Marseille at the mouth of the Rhone River ((26)), and then tried to get off in Corsica attacked the Carthaginians with Alatroskyon ((27)) Alfokyin ((28)) and forced them out at year 565 BC ((29)). After this date in about the year 550 BC, Carthaginian commander Maljos Almgouni succeeded in the victory over the Greeks in Sicily Island (Sicily) and subjected part of the island, and then later went to Sardinia ((30)), but he had been defeated by the hands of the local population ((31)).

The sources, said Maljos, the commander and his army were expelled from Carthage after his defeat in Sardinia where he was denied by the Carthaginians from the city as a punishment to him, but he rebelled and besieged Carthage and managed to occupy, but its just that was later accused of despotism and tyranny, and has been killed ((32).).

Followed Maljos in judgment Majon founder of Almajounih family that ruled Carthage for three generations, and carried out a series of important work that led to the evolution of the power of the city and the most important members of this









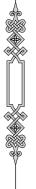
On the Senate last board be composed of one hundred and four members known as the Supreme Court, the selection of its members according to merit and upon themselves the task of achieving public security.

along with the Senate there was in Carthage, Citizens Council or the General Council, a popular Council was holding its meetings in the public domain according The invitation of the judges or by itself when serious events occurred, and he enjoyed a role in un important tasks such as the task of selecting military leaders and thus the defeats responsibility lies in the case of bad selection on the shoulders of all the people indirectly,

In the era of Hannibal (219-182 BC.) This Council appoints the two big judges and Senate and solves the differences between them((19)).

Carthage was not from the military destination as Rome, its military power was based on its money, successful trade and huge profits enabled it to hire soldiers from abroad to do the required military service. Most of its people were heads of trade and did not have farmers can recruit them special strong army ((20)), the Carthaginian people were not a highly talented fighter and had no inclination to show barbaric practices, thus the historian Polybus says «for the ground war ,the Romans had best soldiers because they were mocking everything they can for the sake of training, while the Carthaginians negligent in training infantry soldiers , and indifferent to their horse riders, and this explains the Carthaginians pursuit to use foreign mercenaries in the strength of their army. "()

the rulers of the city did not have the confidence of the army, composed of foreign mercenaries, and did not have confidence even in their leaders born in Carthage, especially they were competing them to rule Carthage, confirmed that of Diodoros Sicilians he says, «The Carthaginians who are waging wars do not trust their citizens soldiers «((21)) and that fear averse between the Government and the leaders of Carthage recruited reason which led to the weakness at the end. ((22))

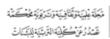


sailed through the Red Sea to circle the southern part of Africa, They did this trip in three years and they stop every year between sowing and harvesting season to stock up on supplies before continuing on their journey ((15)). Thus it is clear that the basis of wealth and prosperity of Carthage basis on mineral trade and that trade was profitable so that made the Carthage richest state in the western Mediterranean and for that Carthaginians painstakingly finders and traders in maintaining the monopoly of the rich mineralized zones and concealed their knowledge of sea routes and did not announced the mystery of their ways, but On the contrary, they are seeking to block any attempt by any other party to the discovery of these methods deployed by mythological tales from those seas, which was released to faraway lands (16)

Government and military system :-

Carthaginian government characterized as rich aristocratic government is corrupt members of the Council were arrested on the reins of power ((17)). Which means that the government system is oligarchy government –(rule of the minority) - which featured the four institutions are Alshovat (Suffetes) two judges who are elected annually, and these were not enjoying the judiciary only, but they were political leaders as they were called two entitled councils provided in the Constitution and supervise their actions to refer the issues that must be resolved to them, however, were excluded from the military leadership, which was entrusted to a military leaders, also were not religious authority of competence as well,

the judges who were presiding over the meetings of the two councils, which are the Senate; was made up of three hundred members of the representatives Large families who enjoyed broad powers, such as the political and administrative issues and the issues of war and peace, foreign matters, embassies and supervise the organization of the army and the recruitment of mercenaries and officer training leaders and hold them accountable after defeats and sentenced, in addition to all that would compromise the security of the state and the issuance of various laws on taxes and finance((^\)).





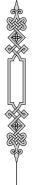


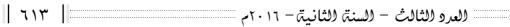
pire of commercial and political sovereignty in the western Mediterranean, where extended property from Libya borders in the east to the vertical Hercules in the West (two Alrosan Ackaan at the Straits of Mount Carthage) and included Carthage Balearic Islands and Malth and Sardinia and some places on the coast of Spain and Galh (France ((10).

It's interesting what narrated by historian Herodotus ((11)) for the Carthaginians methods in trade with these tribes «The navigators when they arrive to the western African coast unload cargo ships on the coast and withdraw to their ships and lit a fire to pay attention to savages for their presence, and how much they put gold in exchange for the goods involved, and then come down the Carthaginians from their ships and watching the gold amount if they are convinced it, they take them and go on their way, and if not, be pulled back to their ships, leaving the gold and goods in place, and are waiting for another attempt of the people, and so this way trade of treatment dumb. "(12)

Carthaginians Activity did not stop at commercial colonies that had been built by them but were interested in geographic trips statements by land and sea, Hanoon or Carthaginian Hannon affectionate in the first quarter of the fifth century BC cruise to detect the western coast of Africa, is known in marine exploration records on behalf of (hannon marine journey) Although virtual reasons for this trip is the African coast geographic discovery intention of creating colonies Viniqih- African there, but the reality is that affectionate was looking for African gold sources, was accompanied on the trip with sixty carrier ship on her back thirty thousand men and women went to their west coast of Africa and arrived in Guinea Coast and Cameroon Heights((13)).

Hannon trip was not the only detect trip also there was the Carthaginian Hamelchon another trip sailed along the coast of the Iberian Peninsula to the North Atlantic, came this trip described in geographic Roman book from the fourth century AD, and the purpose of that trip opened a new road for tin mines and lead in the cold waters north Atlantic ((14)) and often came as a result of the of the Spanish mines. The third trip was ordered to send by Pharaoh of Egypt second Nejo in the seventh century BC and part of its sailor group there were Phoenicians







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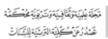
The importance of the position and its commercial expansion :-

Carthage played according to its strategic location an important role in the marine travel and Mediterranean trade, so earned the title (Queen of the sea)

The historian Polybus, has identified this location, who was a witness to the siege and fall, saying "the city locate on the shore of the Gulf over the peninsula are almost all surrounded by either sea or lake, and the isthmus, which linked it to the mainland with a width of twenty-five Stada (about 4400 km). on the side of the isthmus, which overlooks the sea; after a small distance Utica were located, and the other side which overlooks the lake, there was the city of Tunis, and the isthmus which links Carthage with the mainland was difficult to be penetrated because of hills, but the paths created by human hands which would be an outlet into the country "(5)

It is clear from that selection the peninsula where the immigrants built their settlement includes all defensive features, it was a castle with a natural fortress protects ships from sea floods, and sheltering from behind traders and farmers, when the city came under siege the trapped people can resist for long time, their wide agricultural lands were enough to supply them with necessary crops, moreover, this site was given control of the Western Mediterranean and held commercial treaties with residents islands rotate them wealth ((6)), and spread the influence of trade and navigation to the African coast in Tunisia and Algeria in the east and to the Atlantic Ocean in the west, so Carthage owned the coast from both sides and its traders captured on the south of Spain and the rich metal silver and tyrannized over imports of platelets (Tanak) British through the Strait of Gibraltar, and spread their colonies outside the strait on the coast of Spain to the north and the Alatlantic African coast southern ((7)). Carthaginians did not stop to take over the African coast, and even dared to hope Mediterranean Algeria camped in Cecilia Island ((8) (Sicily) in the Western parties, and competed Greek, and they established in the late sixth century BC colonies on the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, and also in the islands located between Sardinia and Spain, and blocked the Strait of Gibraltar and the ports of the islands in the face of ships coming from other cities ((9)).

Thus, Carthage became during the sixth century BC, a large country and em-





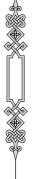


has a reputation for scouring the horizon, having imbibed the spirit of Alhlllenstah civilization and benefited from them. The Carthage lofty in North Africa bordering the Mediterranean Sea near the present city of Tunisia in the face of the western coast of Sicily. It was originally a Phoenician colony founded by immigrants from the old city of sour (Tyre) Mazmuamm on the Syrian coast. Archaeologists estimate the date of the founding of Carthage newly between 673-663 BC. And not, as previously thought between 860-814 BC. it has been destined for this colony from hundreds of colonies held by the Phoenicians to grow and grow and thrive for excellence even on the Mother City (3)that came out of them and become one of the biggest Phoenician settlements on Mediterranean coast, and become in turn Foundation For many of the settlements in the island of Sicily; Sardinia and Spain.

the sources attributed built myth to the Queen (Elissar) or Alishar (Elishar) daughter of King Sour Mutu (Mutto) or Matan (Matan), which had been bequeathed to his throne with her younger brother Pygmalion (Pygmalon) before his death, but the people bestowed preferring to stay her brother king alone, so she's married from her cousin Agaebas (Acherbas); which was the high priest of the temple Mlgart in the city and he had a big fortune as well as he was in second place in the Kingdom.

the fear of King Pygmalion that his uncle and brother in law will snatch the throne so he decided to kill him

Elissar decided to run away with her husband's fortune, and stood beside her in her project, some of the attic folks of (Tyre) who are opponents of her brother King, they arrived in Cyprus, then she went to North Africa in the year 860 BC to site, which is known as (keratosis Hadasht) where the Queen managed With the help of her henchmen for building a new city; named by Greek as Cartajma, Romans as Karthajo and Arabs called it as Carthage (a new city) ((4)), and quickly it became the largest shopping mall in the western Mediterranean





الصراع الروماني – الفينيقي

Chapter one

The appearance of Carthage and Rome on the political stage

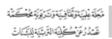
The history of Carthage and Rome considered as an important part of the history of Mediterranean sea according to the nature of the conflict between the two nations and by considering the role played by carthage in facing the force of Rome and what their great leaders have achieved, The strategic location of Carthage helped to play an important role in the trade of Mediterranean, Simply it looks like a castle with a fort protects the ships from the excitement of the sea, and this helped Carthage to control the west of the Mediterranean and by that, it deserved the title "the queen of the sea", the trade and navigation of trade extended to the African coast in Tunisia and Algeria in the east, and to the west on the Atlantic, So Carthage owned the coast on two sides and Carthaginian dealers controlled the south of Spain with all the metals including silver and the Carthaginians have controlled Strait of Gibralter, and they made strong fleets with strong ships what helped them to have wars against the Greeks, so they were number one who made Africa becomes the title of the resistance against the Greeks, and the Romans came after them

Topic One

The appearance of Carthage on the political stage

According to the novel Blotarjos: Berhos sailed from Sicily return to Epirus and while he was getting away by ship commented (What an amazing fight field leave it for the Qirtagiyn and Romans). If Berhos has really said this, that means he said the truth, because it was not even few years before the fiercest conflict known to the ancient history that has broken out between the two ancient nations, one nation; rich, old, intractable, and the other a new nation flowing with life and movement with the design of the victory and only victory, and optimistic, including victories achieved within Italy. (1)

Carthage (Cartage): Long time ago before even Rome became a big city (2) Carthage was the capital of the empire of Carthage, it was a big city and a thriving and









خلاصة الصراع الروماني - الفينيقي عبر البحر المتوسط (٢٦٤ - ١٤٦ ق.م)

بدأ الصراع الروماني – القرطاجي صراع تجاري ثم أخذ أبعاداً عسكرية وكان أول احتكاك بين الطرفين عندما احتل الرومان جزيرة صقلية عام ٢٦٤ ق.م واعتبر القرطاجيون هذا الغزو مساساً مباشراً بمصالحهم الاقتصادية والسياسية، وهذه الواقعة كانت البداية الأولى للحرب بين الرومان والقرطاجيين التي استمرت إلى عام ٢٤١ ق.م. وفي الحروب البونية خاض الطرفان سلسلة من المعارك البرية والبحرية حسم بعضها وبقي الآخر دون نتائج حاسمة، ولكن هذه غالبية المعارك حسمت للرومان وخصوصاً المعارك البرية أما المعارك البحرية فكانت نتائجها غالباً للقرطاجيين حيث كانت معظم قواتهم بحرية بخلاف الرومان الذين كانت قواتهم برية.

وقد حقق الرومان أول نصر لهم عندما أخرجوا القرطاجيين من صقلية عام ٢٤١ ق.م، ثم تلا ذلك تمكُّن القائد الروماني مختاريوس ماركوس ديغولوس من هزيمة الأسطول القرطاجي عام ٢٥٦ ق.م وكانت هذه المعركة أول معركة بحرية يخوضها الجيش الروماني، ولكن القرطاجيين لم يستكينوا إذ للرومان وقرر قائدهم في هذه الحقبة من الزمن (هانيبال) الاستمرار في مدّ رقعة السيطرة القرطاجية على الساحل الإسباني وقد وصلوا إلى مرسليا عاقدين العزم على غزو الأراضي الإيطالية من الجهة الشهالية الغربية. وبدأ القرطاجيون حملتهم الجديدة على الرومان، ومن هنا بدأ ميزان القوى يميل ضد روما فبعد أكثر من عشر سنوات من الحروب المستمرة مع أعداء مختلفين على جميع الإتجاهات لشبه الجزيرة الإيطالية قويت حملة هانيبال المدروسة والمعد لها جيداً وأصبحت مثل رأس الحربة في وجه الطموحات الرومانية، خصوصاً أن هذه الحملة قد ظهرت مع ظهور عدد من الأطراف المعادية للرومان وأصبحت الدولة الرومانية في خوف من التحالفات التي قد تهدد وحود دولتهم.





الصراع الروماني – الفينيقي

Abstract

Roman - Phoenician conflict

Roman – Carthaginian conflict began as a trade conflict. Then It had been taken as a military dimension. So the first contact between the two parties was when the Romans occupied the island of Sicily in YTE BC. The Carthaginians considered this invasion as direct encroachment on their economic and political interests and this incident was the first accident that start of the war between the Romans and Carthaginians which continued to the year YEV BC In the Punic wars. The two sides fought series of land and sea battles to resolve some of them and the rest stayed without conclusive results. But the majority of the battles settled to Roman especially land battles. The naval battles were the results often for Carthaginian where most of their forces freely unlike the Romans whose had ground troops.

Romans has achieved the first victory for them when they get out the Carthaginians from Sicily in YEV BC followed by a managed centurion Marcus Mokhtarius Digaulos defeat of the Carthaginian fleet in YOV BC. This was the first naval battle fought by the Roman army but they did not make so as the Carthaginians. Roman leader decided in this era of time (Hannibal) to continue and extend the scope of the Carthaginian control of the Spanish coast has arrived Marcilia determined to land the Italian invasion of the north-west. Carthaginians began new campaign to Romans and here the balance of power tipped against Rome began after more than ten years of continuous wars with different enemies on all directions to the Italian peninsula quiet campaign. Hannibal studied and prepared their troops well and became like the spearhead in the face of the Romanian ambition. Especially that this campaign has appeared with the emergence of a number of anti-Roman parties and became the Romanian state in fear of alliances that may threaten the existence of their state.









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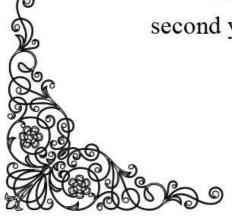


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