

beginning of the third century BC were those of goodwill and alliance. The historical conditions imposed on the two sides to become closer to each other to fight their mutual enemies but the end of the dangers that were threatening the two parties pushed them to be fully free to follow their expansionist projects which led them to collide in a fierce war. It was inevitable that the war should end in the triumph of one of them and remove the other out of existence and this was the fate of Carthage.

The Roman – Carthaginian conflict had begun as a commercial struggle but developed later to take military dimensions. The first contact between the two parties was when the Romans occupied the island of Sicily in 264 BC. The Carthaginians considered that occupation as a direct encroachment on their economic and political interests and that date was the start of the first war between them which continued to the year 241 BC. In the Punic wars the two sides fought a series of land

and sea battles. Some of them were decisive while others stayed without conclusive results but the majority of the decisive battles were in Romans' favor especially the land battles. The results of the navy battles were often in Carthaginians' favor because most of their forces were naval unlike the Romans whose active troops were ground ones.



Mediterranean Sea



herself into the fire so as not to give in to the Romans. The Roman historians stated that Hasdrubal had surrendered to the commander Scipio¹ who showed him in front of the Carthaginian soldiers¹ including his wife and his sons. His wife cursed him before her death¹ and set fire to the temple and shouted to Scipio: "Never forget to reward this cowardly traitor¹ who betrayed his country and his gods and his wife and children²" then she killed her sons and cast herself into the fire. 1)

Thus ended the Phoenician city that rose in North Africa as a great power at the political¹ military and economic levels in a very cruel¹ unprecedented manner at the hands of Rome in order to remove a business competitor out of its way to become the undisputed master of the Mediterranean basin.

Conclusion

The Canaan city of Carthage had been founded by the Canaan merchants and sailors. It was located in Tunisia during 9th century BC. This city was so small and peripheral having a little population¹ until the struggle with Greece it had been escalating. Then¹ it got bigger and initiated the commercial activities towards West and among the Italian tribes and people. This commercial activity was intended to deprive the Canaan from trading with Sicily and the tribes alongside the southern parts of Italy.

This prompted Carthage in the sixth century BC to make an alliance with the Etruscans to expel the Greeks from the island of Sicily and the eliminate piracy from the western half of the Mediterranean Sea¹ something which led to the first and the second Punic Wars between the Greek cities and Carthage.

The relations between Rome and Carthage in the fourth century and the

(1) عكاشة وآخرون ، اليونان والرومان ، ص ١٨٠-١٨١؛

نصحي ، تاريخ الرومان ، ج ١ ، ص ٣٣٩-٣٤٠

مَجْلَدٌ عِلْمِيٌّ مُحْكَمٌ

تَصَدَّرَ عَنْ كَلَامِهِ الرَّبِّيَّةُ لِلْبَنَاتِ

delegation of senators led by Kato¹ one of the strongest enemies of Carthage who sought to destroy it. Therefore his decision came in favor of Masinisa. The Carthaginians objected his decision. When he returned to Rome¹ it was said he was carrying in his pocket African figs¹ which he threw in front of the Senate that found them delicious. He cried out that the land which produced these fruits was within three days distance from Rome. He always called for the destruction of Carthage¹ and was able to convince the Roman Senate of his opinion. So the Romans decided to destroy Carthage and removed it from existence¹ and looked for opportunities to do so. An opportunity was made available when Carthage defended itself against the Algerian King Masinisa's attacks. So Rome prepared a major campaign to occupy Carthage and destroy it. Carthage tried its best to persuade Rome to change its intentions by giving up some of its territory to Rome¹ and executing its ene-

mies¹ but Rome had decided to destroy Carthage. There was no alternative for Carthage but to defend itself¹ and it sought to prepare for it. ((1))

The Romans besieged Carthage for three years (149-146BC.)¹ and finally the Romans were able to enter it¹ Consul Scipio Aemilianus gave his orders that the city should be burned¹ so the houses fell down on the heads of their inhabitants. The processes of burning¹ murdering and destruction continued for six days¹ and on the seventh about 50 thousand citizens¹ who were trapped in the Carthaginian Hill of Persa¹ surrendered. As to Hasdrubal¹ the popular leader¹ who was defending the city¹ he resorted to Ashmoun Temple with his family and some of his soldiers¹ turning it into a well-fortified stronghold¹ but the Roman soldiers stormed the temple¹ and Hasdrubal was killed. His wife killed her children and then threw

(١) دوكريه، المصدر نفسه ، ص٢١٨ ؛ عيد الحق ، روما والشرق الروماني ، ص٢١٥ .

not work¹ so he fled to the island of Crete and on to King Petheina in Asia Minor where he continued to encourage him to follow armament and an anti- Roman policy. He helped him to achieve victory over his enemy¹ the king of Pergamon. He went¹ later¹ to Armenia and he had correspondence¹ from there¹ with the enemies of Rome to incite them against Rome. When he felt that the King of Bithynia intended to hand him over to Rome in 182 BC¹ he drank poison¹ saying (I am saving Rome from its fears of me by my death).⁽¹⁾

Carthage was able to build itself after the military defeat and regain its maritime and economic activities. The Romans were afraid of that rapid growth¹ therefore they watched it closely and encouraged their ally Masinisa to occupy its territory under the pretext that it was the property of his father¹ who had an ambition to form a strong state and extend its limits to in-

clude Carthage. At that time¹ Carthage was under the yoke of the Treaty of 201 BC¹ in which Carthage had pledged not to launch any war without the Roman agreement. In all aggressions on Carthage by Masinisa¹ Rome took side with Masinisa¹ though that policy changed a little after the end of Rome's wars in Macedonia¹ and became more balanced between the two sides. ((2))

Carthage¹ after the Roman policy of siding with Masinisa¹ started to arm itself secretly to face any threat to its entity¹ but that secrecy was over after the ascendance of the popular parties to power. The enthusiasm of their leaders drove them to arm openly in violation of the 201 BC treaty. In the meantime¹ Spain revolted against the Romans¹ who were obliged to make truce with Masinisa¹ which started again to attack Carthage that complained this to Rome. The latter sent a

(٢) النوري، قرطاجة ودورها السياسي حتى الاحتلال الروماني ١٤٦ ق.م، ص ٣٨٨.

(١) دوكريه، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر، ص ٢١٥

feat of Carthage in 150 BC. This deed aroused Rome's anger as Carthage violated the terms of the peace treaty (201 BC) which stipulated that Carthage should not wage war without Rome's consent. Thus Carthage's deed was considered a breach of the terms of the Treaty ((1)).

Rome almost terminated the Carthaginians. Those who remained alive were only five thousands out of the population who were 500,000 in total number. The survivors were taken slaves and the entire city was burned the land was furrowed and curses were inflicted in a terrible religious ceremony on those who might think of rebuilding it. (2).

Hannibal fled to Minor Asia and sought refuge with Seleucid King Antiochus but the latter on making peace with Rome pledged to deliver Hannibal to Rome. Therefore Hannibal was

arrested in Bithynia city by its king and then was sent to Rome. Hannibal was carrying with him for long a ring of poison to use in need and he killed himself in 183 BC. Carthage fell in 146 BC and the province was changed to a new state named (the State of Africa); Utica became the headquarter of the governor of the state(3)).

The 3rd War of Pune (149-146 BC):

After the defeat in the Great War in Zama Canaan started to recapturing and restoring their dominance. Within less than a half century Canaan regained their commercial influence as the life flourished and their cities became threads to the interests of Romans.

Hannibal in 195 BC fled to Tyre city in Syria and tried to incite the Seleucid King Antiochus III (223-187 BC) to fight against Rome but that did

(١) وولي , حضارة روما , ص ٧١-٧٢

(٢) وولي , حضارة روما , ص ٧١-٧٢

(٣) عصفور , المدن الفينيقية , ص ٩١-٩٢

Italy and Spain through the southern parts of Gaul by holding friendship agreements with ancient African cities¹ then Gaul (Current France) was turned to a Roman province ((1)).

As to Carthage after the second Punic War¹ a group of aristocrats led by Hannibal seized power in it¹ and sought to keep peace with the Romans on the one hand and the recovery of Carthage's economy on the other hand¹ so they succeeded within a period of time in the restoration of Carthage as the largest commercial center in the Western Mediterranean Sea¹ which enabled it after three years to pay Rome all its remaining compensations and also present a donation of a large amount of silver to Rome.(2) But this increased Rome's fear of the recovery of Carthage's economic status¹ which might make it capable of regaining its political status. Therefore¹ it waited

for some opportunities in order to drag Carthage to a third war¹ and it made use of Masinisa's king¹ Rome's ally¹ in order to draw Carthage to the war. Masinisa managed indeed to occupy some Carthaginian territory¹ so Carthage asked Rome to intervene in this case. The Roman Senate sent a delegation led by Kato¹ who was well known for his hatred of Carthage¹ The delegation presented its report¹ which called upon Carthage to give up Tripoli to Masinisa and pay an indemnity to him. This aroused the anger of the Carthaginian public((3)).

Masinisa continued to intervene in Carthage's internal affairs¹ as the Democratic Party seized power in Carthage¹ which dismissed a number of members who were seeking to make peace with Masinisa. The latter interfered to bring them back. Carthage was forced to send an unorganized army to fight Masinisa. The outcome was the de-

(١) بترى أ: مدخل إلى تاريخ الرومان , ص ٣٠.

(٢) عبو و محمد ، اليونان والرومان , ص ٢٨٧ - ٢٨٨.

(٣) دياكوف , كوفاليف : الحضارات القديمة , ج ١ , ص ٥٠٣

Romans in 205 BC((1)).

The terms of peace were as follows:

Carthage would evacuate Spain.

– Carthage should reduce its fleet ships to twenty.

Carthage should pay a penalty of 10000 Talents of silver in installments for a period of fifty years.

4– Carthage should deliver all its ships and their counterparts.

5– Carthage should abide by not to fight any war in Africa or outside it without

Rome's consent.

6– Carthage should give up all the territories which belonged to Masinisa the

king of Numidia (current Algeria). ((2))

Eventually Rome became the undisputed master of western Mediterra-

nean Sea

Basin. Sibiul who became First Commander in Rome was granted the title of

“The African” ((3)).

The Consequences of the 2nd Punic war between Canaan & Romans

The main measure taken by Romans was regulating and administratively dividing the newly taken territories

For Sicily it became a province with a military leader managing the administrative matters. He was appointed by a decree issued from a judge.

Sardinia and Corsica were put under the direct control of Rome.

Spain was divided into two parts: Near Spain for which Rome appointed a praetor annually and Distant Spain. Of the praetors were Porcius Cato and Smbodenius Kracos. Rome was able in 188 BC to ensure a land route between

(١) الأحمد ، اليونان والرومان ص٦٤

(٢) السعدي ، حضارة الرومان منذ نشأتها وحتى نهاية القرن الأول الميلادي (القاهرة، مطبوعات الدراسات والبحوث الإنسانية والاجتماعية، ١٩٩٨)، ص٩٤.

(٣) ويلز، هـ. ج. : معالم التاريخ الإنسانية، م٢، ص٥٤٦.

Cornelius Sibiū (Cornelius Scipio) led a strong army to stop the advance of Hzdrolbal (Hannibal's brother) in 208 BC. Hzdrolbal tried to advance to join Hannibal's army but the Roman commander Sibiū managed to defeat him in the south of the Alps Mountains. Hannibal did not know about the advance of his brother until the Romans threw his head in his camp. The Roman commander continued his control over Spain in the year 203 BC ((1)).

Sibiū returned to Rome and was elected as a consul for the following year and was granted the right for the invasion of Africa despite the opposition of the Senate because of the collapse of the Roman economy but the latter with the help of the aristocrats who presented financial contributions to the leaders began to launch a direct strike to Carthage. He sent his army to Africa making Utica a base for his military campaign against Carthage and

he was joined by the king of Numidia (the current island of Masinisa). Sibiū faced a stiff resistance in North Africa by the Carthaginians. So he resorted to the reconciliation trick and once the Carthaginians swallowed the bait he butchered their army. Then he started to destroy Bagradas Valley the agricultural center of Carthage. The Senate sent to Sibiū a message to discuss the terms of peace and at the same time sent messengers as the Roman line of defense was shifted to Apulia and Laconia limits so Hannibal finally found himself surrounded in southern Italy. Then the Roman forces were sent to make a treaty with the population of the ancient island of (Sekol) who hated Greece to enter Syracuse but they controlled the city only after a siege that lasted two years. The Romans made a terrible massacre and looted the city. In Greece the Romans achieved a major victory on the Macedonian Philips Hannibal's ally (The First Macedonian War). A peace treaty was held with the

(١) بتري ، أ ، مدخل إلى اليونان والرومان ، ص ٢٩

nibal and Syracuse whose king Hero II an ally of Rome died and was succeeded by his grandson on the throne joined Hannibal in 214 BC ((1)).

In Spain the Carthaginian army led by Hsdrobal shattered two Roman armies one led by Publius and the other by Senyos Siewn. At the same time Hannibal launched an attack on Latium and arrived at Rome near Bab Kollin and announced the first cry of freedom for this city while the Roman states found themselves nearing collapse ((2)).

As to Rome after (211 BC.) it managed to organize an army with special 18 divisions and recruited 8000 slave volunteers divided into two divisions. It also followed Fabius Maximus' policy of procrastination as a model. It followed a kind of policy contrary to Hannibal's which aimed at destroying the Italian alliances.

Rome also sought to isolate Hannibal's army by preventing the arrival of reinforcements to it from Carthage. Therefore this new policy was reflected on Rome's economy during the first years but the Romans succeeded in fortifying their positions in the peninsula along the course of Lières River then moved forward toward the depth of Kmbayna and Samnium and this enabled the Roman army to recover Capua city butchered its people sold the living as slaves and established colonies appointing Roman rulers on what remained of people ((3)).

The control of Capua meant the control of the main base taken by Hannibal to finance his army. Then Rome managed to recover Syracuse and a group of other cities in Southern Italy which Rome considered as parts of its properties.

In Spain the Roman commander

(١) وولي، حضارة روما، ص ٦٨-٧٠.

(٢) دياكوف، كوفاليف، الحضارات القديمة، ج ٢، ص ٥١.

(٣) بورتر، موسوعة مختصر التاريخ القديم، ص ٤٢٦-

fighting Hannibal whereas the second went through Sicily which was regarded a key step towards Africa

but the Carthaginian commander Hannibal surprised the Roman leaders by a new military tactics¹ as he managed within five months to cross Pyrenees Mountains in northern Spain and the Rhone River¹ subjecting the tribes dwelling there¹ especially Gaul tribes¹ then he crossed Alps Mountains after losing three-quarters of his army¹ but he boosted this lack of men by subduing the tribes on his way¹ forcing or bribing them to join his army. Thus¹ he appeared in the northern part of the Po River Basin¹ threatening Italy.. ((1))

Hannibal clashed with the Roman army in two battles: Treinus and Trebia¹ in which he was able to defeat the Roman army and control Central Italy after he overturned the sites occupied by his enemy in the mountainous areas. He was able to cross the marshy

areas in four days¹ avoiding controlling Tuscany in order to surprise the rear of the Roman army. The Roman leader¹ Vlaminius¹ attacked the enemy¹ but he fell into Hannibal's trap in the strait between the lake Trasimene and the mountains surrounding it.. ((2))

Hannibal proceeded to tear apart the Roman alliances¹ as he marched along the Adriatic coast¹ and then moved to Lucania via Samntom¹ and from there to Campania¹ declaring himself as a rescuer of the Italian peoples from the Roman yoke..((3))

The outcome of the Battle of Cannae was reflected on both sides. Rome's allies in the south lost their confidence in it¹ and they were encouraged to reconcile with Hannibal. So¹ Rome lost Southern Italy¹ except for some Roman and Athenian colonies. Capua joined Hannibal in 215 BC¹ Philip V¹ King of Macedonia signed a treaty with Han-

(٢) بترى أ. منخل الى التاريخ الرومان , ص ٢٦.

(٣) دياكوف ف , كوفاليف س : الحضارات القديمة , ص ٥٠٠.

(١) ويلز , معالم تاريخ الإنسانية , ص ٥٤٤.

jected Iberia Mountains and recruited mercenaries¹ whose number reached to 150 thousand fighters. But Hamilcar's life ended in one of the battles in Spain. His son in law Hsdrobal (228-221 BC M.) was obliged to continue fighting and open new areas in Spain until he reached the (Ebro River). Then¹Hamilcar's son (Hannibal) (221-218 BC) took command of the army and broadened the limits of Carthage beyond the Tagus River.((1))

Here rose Hannibal's military personality in facing Rome. His military efficiency and his knowledge of ancient military planning enabled him to lead Carthage in Spain¹ while he was still 26 years old. He was able to win the loyalty of the provinces of mercenaries with the autonomous passions. The Punic (Phoenician) War took a large portion of his life. He obliged the Romans to call the war against

Hannibal as the Roman-Phoenician Conflict.((2)) These Carthaginian actions did not pass unnoticed by Rome¹ and Carthage's foreign policy in Spain put Rome in a difficult position. Thus¹ Rome made alliances with the Spanish provinces to counter the Carthaginian influence in the region¹ but these alliances did not stop Hannibal¹ after commanding the army in Spain¹ from besieging and occupying Sagntom in 219 BC. Then Rome sent a delegation to Carthage¹ asking it not to recognize Hannibal and his actions in Spain¹ but Carthage refused this demand¹ which pushed Rome to declare war against Carthage in 218BC.

The 2nd War of Pune

For the preparing of the great marine war¹ Romans prepared themselves to make their ways towards two directions. Their army had been divided into two halves¹ the first headed to Spain for

(١) بترى ، مدخل إلى تاريخ الرومان وأديهم وأثارهم ، ص٢٥.

(٢) عبو، محمد، اليونان والرومان ، ص٢٨٢.

managed to cut the Gaul's way of escape and exterminated them in the city of Telamun¹ and established Roman colonies in the region¹ to impose its control over the region¹ also to secure the transport routes¹ and create the great road heading north¹ called Via Flaminia. ((1))

The Romans escalated its repression policy against the Gaul: some Roman aristocrats requested the Senate to present the Gaul as human sacrifice to the Roman gods. (. ((2

As to Carthage¹ it suffered from several problems after losing the war. It was incumbent on them to pay the mercenary soldiers¹ returning from Sicily. These mercenaries rebelled¹ joined by some native citizens¹ those under the aristocrats' control and the slaves at farms¹ who were about 100000 men in number. They aroused disturbances¹ controlled some districts¹ and

surrounded Carthage itself. In Barqa¹ they cut off the hands of the rich¹ who supported Carthage¹ and sent them to Carthage. Some leaders of rebels rose to prominence¹ like Matos and Abdul Spandios. ((3))

After Carthage had lost the war¹ it also lost colonies¹ especially Sardinia and Corsica¹ in addition to the problem of mercenaries. Carthage tried to find a new area of influence to finance its foreign policy and solve the internal crisis. Hence¹ its sights were drawn towards Spain¹ as an area of new influence¹ well known for its rich mines. Therefore Hamilcar sought to exploit them in order to provide the necessary wealth on the one hand and to make use of the Spanish tribes¹ after subjecting them¹ in fighting Rome. ((4)).

Hamilcar began organizing a new base in Spain¹ after dominating the mines of Serranivada. He also sub-

(1) الأحمـد , تاريخ الرومان , ص ٦٣ .

(2) ويلز , معالم تاريخ الإنسانية , ج ٢ , ص ٣٩٥ .

(3) دياكوف , كوفاليف : الحضارات القديمة , ج ٢ , ص ٤٩٦ .

(4) عبـو , محمد , اليونان والرومان , ص ٢٨١ .

mans and Canaan after the 1st war of Pune.

Rome wanted to adopt a new strategy of openness and dominance on most of the important lands and maritime regions particularly after the 1st Punic war. Illyria was the first step of this expansion policy (1)).

Illyria seized control on trade in the Adriatic Sea especially after Carthage had lost war and the subsequent collapse of the Carthaginian commercial law. It imposed its conditions on the Italian traders and had an alliance with the Macedonians so the Roman Senate (Snato) sent messengers warning them of piracy but Illyria responded by killing these messengers. This deed drove

Rome to send a large military campaign to Illyria which defeated the Illyrians. Hence Rome got footholds in the Adriatic Sea especially on the eastern beaches and considered it a Roman sea. Illyrian governors loyal to Rome were appointed but these actions displeased Macedonia; therefore it sought to incite an Illyrian governor Demetrius the ruler of Pharos to challenge Rome. So he attacked the Illyrian states loyal to Rome. In its turn Rome sent another military campaign and defeated the Illyrian states that rebelled against its authority in 219 BC. ((2)))

Rome directed its policy towards the province of Etruria especially after Gaul had attacked the Italian peninsula because of Rome's distribution of land to the settlers in 233 BC so Rome was able in 225 BC to direct a military strike against Gaul centers in Etruria and subjected a number of Gaul cities in Po Valley. Another Roman army

(1) 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 capital Sarmeum. انظر، سعد عبد الفتاح عاشور، أوربا. في العصور الوسطى (القاهرة: دار النشر للطباعة، 1972)، ج1، ص37.

(2) ويلز، معالم تاريخ الإنسانية، 2، ص38-39.

to defeat the Roman fleet on its way to Italy¹ destroy the rest of the Roman army¹ and capture the Roman consul himself¹(1)).

The third phase was between (254–249 BC)¹ when the Romans achieved victories in Sicily and took control of the city of Panormus. But on the other side¹ the Carthaginians responded to those Romanian victories by defeating the Roman fleet¹ led by P. Claudius in a naval battle near Drepana in Western Sicily in 249 BC.

The fourth phase was after the Romans' loss of one fleet at war and another fleet by a whirlwind in the sea¹ so they focused on expelling the Carthaginians from Haqlia¹ but Hamilcar¹ the Carthaginian commander¹ resisted all the Roman attempts. In the end¹ the Roman fleet was able to defeat the Carthaginian army at Aegates Island in 242 BC. According to this victory

Carthage asked for peace and pledged in a treaty between the two sides to implement the following items:

Carthage would evacuate Sicily and the group of islands near it.

2– Carthage would pay an indemnity of 3200 Talents of silver in yearly installments for 20 years.

3 – The two parties vow not to attack an ally of the other party.

4– Carthage would set free the Roman prisoners of war.(2))

From the terms of this treaty¹ one can conclude that the political balance tipped to Rome's side¹ as Carthage evacuated the island of Sicily and all the islands near it. Therefore¹ Rome emerged as a political¹ military¹ and commercial power at the expense of Carthage.

The Political Situations for the Ro-

(1) بتري أ : مدخل الى تاريخ الرومان وأديهم وأثرهم
ص ٢٤

(2) حاطوم, وآخرون , موجز تاريخ الحضارات
ج ١, ص ٤٩٩.

to ask Rome's help¹ based on the personal interests of each side. Carthage was concerned with the elimination of piracy. Carthage's garrison city of Messina was responsible for that duty¹ especially after the destruction of the city of Sour. Carthage became the guardian state of maritime law in the Mediterranean. At the same time¹ Rome had provided military assistance to express its goodwill¹ but the immediate goal was that Rome feared Carthage's control on Messina strait¹ which might threaten Southern Italy. Despite the Senate's refusal¹ the Centennial Council agreed on the decision to send the army to (Messina). Consequently¹ Rome found an opportunity to intervene in the sea affairs¹ and come in direct friction with Carthage in the reign of the military Roman consul (IPOs Klorion).

The war between Rome and Carthage began in 264BC. It took many facets and phases. The first phase was that between (263-256).

Rome sent an army to Sicily to harass Hero and this campaign succeeded in its mission; Hero surrendered to Rome¹ which imposed its conditions on him. These conditions stipulated Syracuse would be (Rome's ally for fifteen years and pay war compensations of one hundred Talents). Rome and Syracuse took over the city of Agrigentum¹ which was under the authority of the Carthaginians.((1)).

Rome decided to build a fleet similar to the Carthaginians' to face Carthage at sea¹ and it managed to do so between the years (260-255BC.). The second phase of the war was when Rome made a crushing victory on the Carthaginian fleet at the city of Mylae. After this victory¹ the Roman commander of the fleet (Gaius Duilius) was able to send a fleet led by (Lucius Scipio) to occupy Corsica and destroy Sardinia. But the Carthaginian fleet was able¹ by a military maneuver¹

(١) الأحمـد , تأريـخ الرومان , ص٦٢.

The political and military conflict began after the union of Italian Peninsula for the Greek colonies scattered along the coast which used to exercise its business under the sovereignty of Carthage now Rome became responsible for the protection of those cities such as Tarntom * and its trade against the Carthaginian closed-door policy. Carthage considered Rome a new force threatening its interests in Sicily and on the sea. ((1)).

The 1st war of Pune

The reason

The main reason of the dispute between Canaan and Romans is Sicily which was regarded as an essential part of Italy. A good relationship between Sicily had been developed after the invasion of Romans in the southern parts of Italy ((2))

During this stage Sicily was politically divided into two sections the eastern under the control of Syracuse and its king (Hero) and the western – under the control of Carthage. At that time Rome was busy in wars against the city of Epirus and its king Pyrrhus of Epirus. A group of Campanian mercenaries seized control on the city of Messina in Sicily((3)). These Cmpa-nians called themselves Mamertines ((sons of god Mars)). King Saramosah killed the men of the city of (Messina) looted their property possessed their women and wealth and expanded his control over the northern part of the island for a few years.

In the year 265 BC King of Syracuse (Hero II) marched to the Campanians and put pressure on them because they cut off the trade route of Syracuse prompting some of them to seek Carthage's help and some others

(1) Region, lies on the west coast of the Balkan Peninsula. See محمد، الرومان: عبو و

واليونان، ص 277 .

(2) بتري، أ : المدخل الى تاريخ الرومان وأدبهم وأثارهم

مجلد طلبة محكمه

تصدر عن كلية التربية للبنات

from the native classes and the volunteers and recruits from the semi barbaric peoples (Lefor¹Silt¹and Samnit). The leadership was from the Carthaginian knights. These divisions included a group of war elephants. The marine was highly efficient as the Carthaginians were the first to build huge ships with five rows of oars (Panthers)¹wider and faster than the Greek triple ((1)).

2.2. The Wars and Political Competition between Canaan & Romans

The long period of mutual understanding and friendship between Rome and Canaan depending on the economic exchanging and their desire of fighting their common enemy "Greece had been vanished after the domince of Romans and their defeat of Greece.

The friendly political relations began in the mid-sixth century¹ as

Carthaginians and Etruscans became allied to expel the Greeks from the island of Corsica and to eliminate the pirates from the western half of the Mediterranean Sea. The first alliance between Rome and Carthage was held in 348 BC to regulate trade and political relations between the two sides. The terms of this alliance show that Carthage had the freedom to have business with the Italian Coasts¹Spain¹ and Gaul. So this alliance reflects Carthage's complete naval supremacy so that the conditions were imposed on Rome and its naval trade¹and on its foreign policy¹ particularly on its expansion in the sea zone.((2))

- (2) 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 الآثار , ترجمة ليون يوسف, (بغداد: دار المأمون للترجمة والنشر، 1990) ج2, ص348

(١) عصفور, ابو المحاسن , المدن الفينيقية (بيروت , دار النهضة العربية) ١٩٨١ , ص٨٦

which had no effective decision. Finally there was a Cenato Council which was composed of some characters from prominent leaders. There were also two committees whose members were elected nominally by the Council of Cenato easy to control: the Committee of (104) members and the Committee of (30) members. These two committees represented the truth of the oligarchic rule. The members of the two committees were of the rich and powerful. They did not report the news to their allies and their fellows in citizenship only to the minimum. They did not consult them and they followed methods and plans by which they subjected the interests of Carthage for the private interests of their sect. They believed that the marine sovereignty of their country was bound to be part of the nature of their political and economic system. ((1))

Carthage seized control on the western part of the Mediterranean. It also secured for itself a foothold in Sardinia and Sicily but the Carthaginians reached in their trade to the Atlantic Ocean. They established for themselves important centers in Cadiz beyond the Pillars of Hercules (confronting Gibraltar. ((2))

Carthage had a port of two basins—the external was dedicated to trade and as docks for commercial ships and internal which received (220) warships. It also contained a number of warehouses and arsenals and houses with floors that led to the shops and stores. The city was encircled by a strong wall. Its population was about (700) thousand people which was exaggerated ((3)) to defend itself. Carthage established a strong army consisting of a number of military divisions (legions) which were (Lomid Libyan) recruited

(١) هــجـ وـلـز، معالم التاريخ الإنسانية، ترجمة عبدالعزيز توفيق جاويد، ط٣ (القاهرة، مطبعة لجنة التأليف والترجمة والنشر) ١٩٦٩م، ص٥٣١.

(٢) باقر، مقدمة في تاريخ الحضارات القديمة، ج٢، ص٢٥٢.
(٣) دياكوف، كوفاليف، الحضارات القديمة، ج٢، ص٤٩٢.

over the Italian states and unite them under the name (Roman state)⁽¹⁾ which included a part of the peninsula which was located to the southern line extending from Pisa to Ancona. Beyond this line Liguria and Gaul were located which Rome later included to its own. In this way Rome included the bulk of southern Etruria, Latium and Umbria in the west and the previous areas of Cisalpine and Cisadma and Sabina in central Picenum and at least some part of it. The number of population at that time was about 300.000 persons socially divided into Roman citizens (Civis Romani) and Municipals who were the citizens of the areas which were granted some rights of citizenship such as Latins and the allies (Socii). Rome followed a policy of isolation among their nationals linking them inextricably to it and giving them a measure of autonomy and control

over their foreign policy. This different policy with its nationals enabled Rome to build a strong empire.. (2)

As to Carthage it was a Phoenician city founded by the Phoenicians on the coast of the Mediterranean during 850 BC. It was famous as a commercial and maritime center in addition to its emergence as a powerful state during that era⁽³⁾ Its political system was composed of a Council of people whose members elected two of them annually to be rulers with the right to object. The richness and nobility of family were qualities necessary for any military rank or civil position. There was also a General Assembly

(2) بتري، أ، مدخل إلى تاريخ الرومان وأدبيهم وأثارهم، ص ٢٢-٢٣.

(3) Named (keratos Hadast) (modern village, which was founded in Tunisia), there are other Phoenician colony (Carthage), a Cartagena (Carthegena) yet known by that name in Spanish, so it should not be confused. See مقدمة طه باقر، مقدمة في تاريخ الحضارات القديمة، (بغداد: شركة التجارة والطباعة المحدودة، 1956)، ج 2، ص 254-252.

نور الدين حاطوم، وآخرون، موجز تاريخ الحضارات، (دمشق: دار الكتب للنشر، 1964)، ج 1، ص 494-498.

south¹ with the northern section having wide plains surrounded by the Alps mountain chain on three sides of the north¹ east and west to make a natural boundary separating it from Europe.

The peninsula is confined between the Tyrrhenian Sea on one side and the Adriatic on the other¹ and has wide plains on the western side of the Apennines. ((1))

Despite these geographical features of Italy¹ Rome enjoyed the same geographical advantages that were reflected on its political role¹ which enabled it to unify Italy. Rome was the central city of Italy by virtue of its location in the middle of the Italian peninsula and on the Tiber River¹ the only navigable river. Rome was from the earliest ages a Latin center¹ and its province of Latium was surrounded by peoples hostile to the Latin. In addition¹ Rome's location on seven hills

of two groups separated by vast plains capable of producing enough to meet the need for agricultural products removed it from the flooding of the Tiber River. ((2))

These vast plains comprised a variety of local population like the Lapgyians¹ venetis¹ and Ligurians¹ in addition to other groups of residents¹ who were attracted by the vast plains and mild climate from Europe through the paths of the Alps such as the Italians¹ Greeks¹ Etruscans and Gaul. ((3))

These geographical features were reflected on the political system in Rome¹ which began with the control of the tribe and its chief¹ then the monarchy¹ which lasted from 753 BC until 510 BC when the Republican system began¹ which in itself was divided into epochs. Rome was able during the Republican era to extend its control

(٢) عيو و محمد، اليونان والرومان دراسة في التاريخ والحضارة، ص٢٤٨.

(٣) ف دياكوف و س كوفاليف، الحضارات القديمة ج٢، ص٤٦٥-٤٦٦.

(١) سامي سعيد الأحمد، تاريخ الرومان (بغداد: مطبعة التعليم العالي، ١٩٨٨)، ص٣-٤.

Sardinia¹ and Corsica.

2. Messina issue and the control over the naval strait that separates Sicily from the Italian mainland¹ which pushed Rome to control the City of (Rajeon) in (Poi) Island¹ and pushed the Carthaginians to the occupation of the city of Messina¹ which was contested by the Romans¹ Syracuse¹ and the Carthaginians.

3.. The pressure of Roman popular classes on the Senate for the intervention in Sicily in anticipation of what that intervention could bring for them of spoils that Carthage was denying them.

4. Mamrtinis¹ residents of Messina¹ asked Rome for help to free their city from the control of the Carthaginians (54 ((1)).

These wars reflected the political importance of the region for the State of Rome. Rome started to expand in the Republican Era¹ and collided with

a number of other political forces in the region. The unification of Italy under the rule of Rome made it one of the main five powers surrounding the Mediterranean Sea: Egypt under the rule of the Ptolemies¹ Syria¹ Iraq and Iran under the control of the Seleucids¹ and Greece under Macedonian control. On the western front¹ the state of Carthage imposed its undisputed authority on the Mediterranean commercially and militarily. Italy rose after its unification (266 BC). A political and military conflict between these forces began for the control of the Mediterranean. It continued for one hundred and twenty years¹ and was the beginning of the conflict between Rome and Carthage. Before discussing the details of this war¹ a brief history of the geographical characteristics and how they were reflected on the political systems of each country should be presented.

Italy was geographically divided into two parts; the Po Valley in the north and the Italian peninsula in the

(١) عكاشة واخرون ، اليونان والرومان ، ص ١٦٩.

which were characterized by Negro qualities including dynasties coming from Africa or through the island of Sicily¹ but the most important peoples that had an impact on the Roman civilization and culture are the Greeks² the Canaanites and the Etruscans..(1)

(1) Alatrokjon were from the Peoples of the Sea, that did not know their origin, but that is agreed that Alatrokjon are not of Indian European family of nations, and the Department of historians said that Alatrokjon are likely of Italian tribes, but the most likely and right opinion is that Alatrokjon 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 (249-252) .

2. The dispute in the two banks of Mediterranean (264-146 BC)

Canaan & Romans Disputes

The story of this disputes starts when the status of the relation was built upon a base of big and strong empire (Canaan) and Small and young state (Rome). Gradually¹ they two got bigger and bigger till they become closer and rivals which caused a dispute and confront between them as enemies

But when the dangers and threats ended¹ the two parties put their eyes on expansion to Sicily¹ which led to a collision in fierce¹ bloody wars that should end in the triumph of one of them and the complete removal of the other out of existence. None of them escaped the possibility of death and annihilation¹ and both faced this fate more than once.

The reasons of these wars go back to:

1. The competition between the two powers over the control of Sicily¹

to the western coasts gave it a commercial importance and distinctive communication. Its being easy to cross enabled it to connect with the sea and practice foreign trade¹ so the economic factor was one of the main factors for the leadership of Rome. In addition¹ the river stood as a barrier against the raids of other tribes. At the same time¹ its situation away from the sea made it safe from any naval attack. ((١))

The People living in Italy

For the peoples in the north of Europe¹ the weather and land of Italy was an attractive land to dwell on. For that reason¹ Italy was a mixture of races and nations who were living their due to immigration or due to the Italian invasions within the time of wars and commerce.

At approximately (2000 BC) the population of Switzerland lakes headed toward Italy and settled down in

the lakes of northern Italy. Their ruins¹ found in the Valley (Po)¹ represent their houses¹ which were fixed by columns planted in the water and mud. The Indo-European tribes entered Italy from its farthest edges. It seems that these tribes entered Italy before the advent of the Greeks to the peninsula. The most important among these Indo-European waves were those that occupied the central and southern sections of the peninsula. They were known as the Italian tribes or the early Italians. That name was used first by the Greeks on the southern part of the peninsula only¹ but it was used later to include the whole country. It is well known that people had lived in Italy since antiquity; or since the pre-historic times¹ but the population began to grow¹ with the entry of the elements of civilization¹ especially after the stability and the practice of agriculture. In addition¹ Italy was open to the ancient world¹ whether through land or sea; therefore¹ various human waves entered Italy¹ some of

(١) المصدر نفسه، ص ٢٥ - ٢٦.

dle on Balatynius Hill¹ but before the building was completed they quarreled over its name. Each of them wanted to name it after his name. Romulus killed his brother and became the only ruler of the city. The myth defined the year 753 BC as the date of this incident. ((1))

There is no doubt that the narrative above is only a legend in which some historical facts are mixed with a lot of imagination and guessing. This was probably a result of the fact that those who invented this legend had no enough information about the stages of development that led to the establishment of Rome; hence they relied on popular imagination. This is confirmed by the sources that compare those myths with the findings of the studies and archaeologists research in this regard. These sources show¹ first¹ that the date of the establishment

of Rome goes back to the middle of the eighth century BC; second¹ that Balatynius Hill which was taken by Romulus as a seat of his city is consistent with the discovery of the archaeological excavations that on this hill the first group of villagers had settled down in the area where the city of Rome was erected¹ and third¹ that making Romulus a descendant of king Albalunja is only to emphasize the importance of the city of Albalunja in Latium and evidence that the majority of the inhabitants of Latium were Latin. Apart from the legends¹ Rome has enjoyed the benefits of several strategic and geographic advantages that made it the capital of Italy and its empire. These advantages are its situation at Latium¹ on the banks of the River Tiber¹ and the seven hills surrounding it. Its location in Latium in central Italy has enabled it to impose its control over the other Italian parts and unifying them. Its location on Tiber River¹ which is the only navigable river linking the eastern hills

(١) نجيب ابراهيم طراد، تاريخ الرومان، تقديم : محمد زينوهم محمد اعزب، (الجيزة : مكتبة ومطبعة الغد، ١٩٩٨)، ص ص (٢٣ - ٢٥).



sea from their enemies. The most prominent among them was Aeneas a son of the Trojan king. After several adventures around the Mediterranean they arrived at the shores of Tiber River at the access of Latium plain but the residents of that plain (the Latin) who were ruled by King Latinus refused the Trojans' landing on their territory so they fought with them. Aeneas killed Latinus and the two parties integrated into one nation. Aeneas married Lavinia (Lavinia) King Latinus' daughter and built a city called Lavinium in honor of her. After his death in one of his battles with neighboring tribes he was succeeded by his son Ascanius who built Albalunja City (Albalonga) at Upper Alabnyen Mountain and took it as his capital. After his death the city was ruled by his children and grandchildren including King Numitor who had one boy and one girl.

His younger brother Amulius revolted against him and ousted and banished him. He also killed his son

and seized power instead of him. As to Numitor's daughter he sent her to the nunnery to be a nun to prevent her from marriage and get children who might claim power but the god of war Mars admired and married her. She gave birth to a twin Romulus and Remus. When Amulius knew of that he was deeply upset and ordered that the two children be thrown in the Tiber River but the water carried them to the beach. It happened that a she-wolf saw them; she liked them and fed them with her milk until they were found by a shepherd named Faustulus who pitied them. He took them to his hut and took with his wife the responsibility of bringing them up. When the children became eighteen years old they knew what happened to their grandfather. They murdered Amulius and restored their grandfather his throne. Their grandfather Numitor rewarded them the seven hills land on the banks of Tiber. The two brothers decided to build a city in the region which was their cra-

((1)) Myths attributed the establishment of Rome to a Trojan veteran who came to the Latium Beach and married its king's daughter. Mars the god married a daughter of one of the descendants of the Trojan warrior and she gave birth to two sons Romulus and Remus. ((2)) The legend said these two kids were fed by a she-wolf and later decided to found a city on the Palatine Hill. Romulus became the only ruler of the city. This legend which attributed the construction of Rome to Romulus reflects the viewpoint of the Greeks in their heroic reign. ((3))

The appearance of the Roman Em-

- (١) علي عكاشة وآخرون، اليونان والرومان، ط١، (دمشق: دار الامل للتوزيع والنشر، ١٩٩١)، ص ١٤٩
- (٢) نورمان ف. كانتور، التاريخ الوسيط قصة حضارة البداية والنهاية، تعريب ومراجعة: قاسم عبده قاسم، ط٥، (القاهرة: عين الدراسات والبحوث الانسانية والاجتماعية، ١٩٩٧) ج ١، ص ٢٣.
- (٣) رونالد وولي، حضارة روما، تعريب: فاروق فريد وجميل يوقيم الذهبي، مراجعة: ماهر صقر خفاجة، (دمشق: الادارة العامة بوزارة التعليم العالي، دت) ص، 22.

pire ; the roots and the beginnings

The history of Rome was obscure and unknown until the 20th Century because the roots of this history were derived from myths.

The most credible legend to the Romans' imagination was that which says after the Greek occupation of Troy ((4)) and its destruction some of its people had survived and fled by

- (4) 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 sabotage. Look at: سيد احمد علي الناصري، الاغريق تاريخهم وحضارتهم من كريت حتى قيام امبراطورية الاسكندر الاكبر، ط2، القاهرة: دار النهضة العربية، دت)، ص 68.

above the Tiber River¹ and administered the affairs of the neighboring villages¹ which gradually united and later became known as Rome. The Etruscans dominated the Latin tribes residing in the plain of Latium¹ and so a new city became known as Rome¹ headed by an Etruscan king and remained under the Etruscan authority for two centuries¹ while its population was Latin¹ speaking Latin language.⁽⁽¹⁾⁾ On the whole¹ the Latium coastal area had links with Canaanite and Greek merchants¹ with the result that this region had evolved from a place of farming villages to cities with walled and fortified castles¹ which comprised public life facilities. The total sum of these walled cities reached approximately (65) cities¹ which represented the political unity of Latin people. When there were religious occasions¹ these cities used to meet to perform the same religious rites. This religious unity was

the nucleus of the political unity of these major cities. ⁽⁽²⁾⁾

In this way¹ the history of Latium area can represent the history of Rome¹ which was regarded as the capital of these cities and their cultural and political center. But it should be noted that the history of the founding of Rome has remained a mystery to the present time¹ and there were conflicting information mentioned by ancient historians¹ whether Greek or Roman. ⁽⁽³⁾⁾ What increases this ambiguity is that the archaeological excavations did not provide archaeological information about the city of Rome¹ because the modern city of Rome has been constructed over the old site of ancient Rome. However¹ a closer picture to the historical truth can be given in the light of historical and mythical information.

(٢) ايوب، التاريخ الروماني، ص ٢٠

(٣) ابو اليسر فرح ، الشرق الادنى في العصرين الهلنستي والروماني، ط١، (القاهرة: عين الدراسات والبحوث الانسانية والاجتماعية، ٢٠٠٢) ص ٢٠٩.

(١) ايوب، التاريخ الروماني، ص ١٩

same place that had witnessed the defeat of Hamilcar(1).

1.3. The political rising of Rome

The definition of the romans is that they are a group of peoples were living in the southern part of the basin of the river of "Tiber". They moved to settle in the west coast of Italy; a place which was a land of the Latins whom for centuries were the forefront of the Italian peoples. Those Latins people were the beginning of the establishment of Rome

The Latin tribes occupied a plain of 46 km length and 48 km width when the Etruscan invaders came for the first time and occupied the banks of the Northern Tiber River. (2) That plain inhabited by Latin tribes was called Latium. The word Latin is derived from it.

The Latium residents were a com-

bination of multiple human tribes mingled with each other through the ages and made up the people known in history as (Latin). They were distinguished from the other human communities in the Italian peninsula by their circular shacks of which they built their villages in areas that were both immune to water floods and easy to defend..(3))

Like the other Italian peoples the Latin had lived on grazing and agriculture. As their lands were not very fertile circumstances forced them to struggle to save their entity; hence they became famous for their perseverance seriousness and activity. The Latin tribes' fear of an Etruscans' attack came true when an Etruscan prince crossed the river Tiber dismissed the last president of the Latin and seized the castle which was based on the hills

(3) عادل نجم عيو و عبد المنعم رشاد محمد، اليونان والرومان دراسة في التاريخ والحضارة، (الموصل: وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي، 1993)، ص

(1) المصدر نفسه، ص 107.

(2) ابراهيم رزاق الله ايوب، التاريخ الروماني، (بيروت: الشركة العالمية للكتاب، 1996) ص 22

suffered a heavy loss. A great number of soldiers were killed among them the commander Hamilcar and the fleet was burned. Carthage was obliged to vacate Greece and left Sicily ((1)).

Following this defeat the Carthaginians banished the Magonid dynasty that had remained in power for three generations spent in continuous wars. The ruling power was changed where a governing authority of a hundred people was formed and the ruler's title was changed from a king to a judge. ((2)) Meanwhile the Carthaginians started to expand inside; they invaded the African tribes and forced them to obedience and submission. They also worked to strengthen their communications and extend them abroad. In the second half of the fifth century BC they made long trips beyond Hercules Pillars and Gibraltar led by the

Carthaginian Commander Hamelchon who sailed next to Spain and France to Alcasteraan Islands (Ireland's) seeking some resources which could not be obtained from Europe by land such as tin as the Greeks cut all marine communications by occupying Marseille ((3)).

In the year 409 BC seventy years after defeat in Himera the Carthaginians attacked the Greek Cecilia (Sicily). The people of Greek Esisth City ((4)) sought Carthage help against the city of Slinos as a result of disagreement between the two cities. The Carthaginians sent their warships and soldiers led by Hannibal the grandson of Hamilcar to Cecilia. Hannibal destroyed the cities of Slinos and Himera and killed thousands of prisoners in the

(٣) علي، محاضرات، ص ١٢١؛ دوكريه، قرطاج أو ملكة البحر، ص ١٢٧؛ مازيل، تاريخ الحضارة الفينيقية، ص ١٤١، ١٨٧.

(٤) سيجيستة: أو ايجيستة من المدن الواقعة على الشاطئ الجنوبي الغربي لجزيرة سيسيليا (بورتر، موسوعة، ص ٣٧٩).

(١) هيرودوتس، تاريخ، الكتاب السابع، الفقرتين ١٦٥، ١٦٦؛ علي، محاضرات، ص ١٢١.
(٢) دوكريه، قرطاج الحضارة والتاريخ، ص ٦٣. ميدان، تاريخ قرطاج، ص ٥٩.

colony of Alalia in Corsica a base to practice piracy¹so they harmed trade in the Mediterranean Sea. The Carthaginians and Etruscans fought and defeated them in the naval battle of Atalia in 536 BC. This victory stopped the Greek expansion in Corsica and Sardinia. A treaty was held to divide the occupied territories between the Etruscans and Carthaginians whereby Corsica with its wide forests as well as Alalia with its iron mines became Etruscan share² while Sardinia became the share of the Carthaginians ((1)). In the year 509 BC³ Rome emerged as an independent republic and held a treaty with Carthage⁴ which decided the spheres of influence for each. Undoubtedly⁵ the treaty shows that Carthage in that era was one of the most powerful cities in the western Mediterranean ((2)).

In the year 480 BC⁶ the Carthag-

inians decided to take over Cecilia Island (Sicily)⁷ especially after the Greeks had inhabited it and started to vie them for trade; therefore⁸ they declared war against it. In the same year⁹ Greece was subjected to an attack made by the Achaemenids¹⁰ led by King Ahchuirh I (486-464 BC.). It is said that the Carthaginians had agreed with him to fight the Greeks in Sicily. The Carthaginians were led by the commander¹¹ Hamilcar¹² the son of Magon¹³ who landed with his three hundred thousand soldiers in the Carthaginian city of Buturmus¹⁴ located on the north shore of Sicily¹⁵ and then moved on towards the Greek city of Himera. The Caecilians asked help from their brethren in Syracuse ((3)) who¹⁶ led by Gillon¹⁷ rushed to their rescue and managed to achieve victory in the battle of Himera. It is said that the Carthaginians had

(1) عصفور ، المصدر نفسه ، ص ٧٣ ؛ نصحي ، ابراهيم ، تاريخ الرومان منذ اقدم العصور حتى عام ١٣٣ ق.م ، (بيروت : دار النجاح ، ١٩٧١ م) ، ج ١ ، ص ٥٧ .
(2) نصحي ، المصدر نفسه ، ج ١ ، ص 253 .

(3) Sraqosh: city built at 727 BC, by the Greece immigrants (Corntos) led by Erkhias on the east side of the Cecilia) بورتو ، موسوعة ، ص 224 .

cans ((1)) attacked the Folkians ((2)) and forced them out in 565 BC ((3)). After this date in about the year 550 BC the Carthaginian commander Malchus Almgouni achieved victory over the Greeks in Sicily and subjected a part of this island and later went to Sardinia ((4)) but he had been defeated at the

hands of the local population ((5)).

The sources said that Malchus the commander and his army were expelled from Carthage after his defeat in Sardinia as a punishment but he rebelled and besieged Carthage and managed to occupy it. However he was later accused of despotism and tyranny and was killed ((6)).

Following Malchus Magon the founder of the Magonid Dynasty that ruled Carthage for three generations carried out a series of important actions that led to the evolution of the power of the city. The most important members of this dynasty are Magon's son Hamilcar and his son Hasdrubal. The most important event in Magon's reign was the alliance between the Carthaginians and the Etruscans against the Ionians who made of the

- (1) 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 ، ص ٥٦-٥٧ ؛ عيو ، عادل .

نجم و محمد ، عبد المنعم رشاد ، اليونان والرومان

دراسة في التاريخ والحضارة ، (جامعة الموصل :

وزارة التعليم العالي ، ١٩٩٣م) ، ص ٢٤٩-٢٥١ .

(٢) بورتر ، موسوعة ، ص ١٠٦ .

(٣) بزن ، تاريخ اليونان ، ص ١٢١ .

(٤) سردينيا : جزيرة سردينيا اكبر من سيبيليا ومساحتها

نحو (١١٠٠) ميل مربع وهيئتها مستطيلة . بورتر ،

موسوعة ، ص ٣٧٩ .

(٥) علي ، محاضرات ، ص ١١٩ .

(٦) الناصري ، تاريخ الرومان ، ص ٥٦ ؛ عصفور ، المدن

الفينيقية ، ص ٧٣ .

commercial expansion of Canaan aiming to impose trade centers in the basin of Mediterranean.

The Greeks became a major threat to the Phoenician trading centers. They sought for places to extend their commercial influence and when they could not go to the North African coast where Carthaginian centers were powerful and in full control there they turned to the places where the Phoenicians had no trading centers such as Southern Italy and Gaul⁽¹⁾.

Greece was not the only threat to the Carthaginian centers. Those centers were vulnerable to attacks by the local population especially in times of political weakness. For instance in the year 600 BC Carthage suffered a humiliating defeat in front

of the Folkians⁽²⁾ in a battle which happened in an unidentified place but it had far-reaching consequences as it provided an opportunity for the Greeks to control an important navigational center in the Mediterranean i.e. Marseille at the mouth of the Rhone River⁽³⁾ and then tried to land in Corsica. However the Carthaginians and Etrus-

(2) 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 ، 1989م) ، ص 89 ، 119 .

(3) عصفور ، المدن الفينيقية ، (الاسكندرية ، د.ت) ص ٧٢ ؛ برن ، المصدر نفسه ، ص ١٢١

(4) بورتر ، موسوعة ، ص ١٠٦ ؛ عصفور ، المصدر نفسه ، ص ٧٢ .

(1) علي ، محاضرات ، ص 118 .

and solved the differences between them⁽⁽¹⁾⁾.

From the military viewpoint Carthage was different from Rome. Its military power was based on its money. Successful trade and huge profits enabled it to hire soldiers from abroad to fulfill the required military service. Most of its people were merchants and there were no peasants to be recruited to form its special strong army.⁽⁽²⁾⁾) The Carthaginian people did not enjoy a high military talent and had no inclination to barbaric practices. Thus the historian Polybius says “for the ground war the Romans had the best soldiers because they employed everything they could for the sake of training them while the Carthaginians neglected training infantry soldiers

and were indifferent to their cavaliers and this explains the Carthaginians’ constant pursuit to use foreign mercenaries in their army.”⁽⁽²⁰⁾⁾

The city rulers did not have confidence in the army which was composed of foreign mercenaries and did not trust even their leaders who were born in Carthage especially because they were competing them in ruling Carthage. The historian Deodar the Sicilian confirmed that when he says: “The Carthaginians who are waging wars do not trust their citizen soldiers⁽⁽³⁾⁾ and that fear caused an aversion between the government and the army leaders of Carthage something which led to its weakness at the end. ⁽⁽⁴⁾⁾

1.2. The dispute happened between the Greece and Canaan

There were many reasons behind this dispute which is dated back to the 7th century BC. One of them is the

(١) دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص٨٤ ؛ مادلين

هورس ميدان، تاريخ قرطاج، ط١، تعريب: ابراهيم

بالش، (بيروت: منشورات عويدات، ١٩٨١) ص ٥٠ .

(٢) يرستد ، العصور القديمة ، ص٣٦٨ ؛ عكاشة واخرون

، اليونان والرومان ، ص١٦٨ .

(٣) دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص٨٧ .

(٤) النوري، قرطاجة ودورها السياسي حتى الاحتلال

الروماني ١٩٤٦ ق.م، ص٣٦٠.

They enjoyed not only the judiciary but they were also political leaders who had the right to call the two councils stated in the Constitution and supervise their actions to refer the issues that must be resolved to them. However they were excluded from the military leadership which was entrusted to military leaders. The religious authority was not of their specialty as well.

These two judges presided over the meetings of two councils: the Senate which was made up of three hundred members representing large families that enjoyed great powers such as the political and administrative issues the issues of war and peace external matters embassies and the supervision of the organization of the army and the recruitment of mercenaries and officers-leaders training and punishing them after defeats; in addition to all the issues that might endanger the security of the state and the issuance of various

laws on taxes and finance. ((1))

Of the Senate another council was formed which was composed of one hundred and four members known as the Supreme Court. Its members were selected according to efficiency and they took upon themselves the task of achieving public security.

Along with the Senate there was in Carthage the Citizens Council or the Council of Commons which was a popular council holding its meetings in the public squares either by the invitation of the judges or by itself when serious events occurred. It enjoyed very important tasks such as the selection of military leaders hence the responsibility for defeats would indirectly lie on the shoulders of all people in case of bad selection. In Hannibal's reign (219-182 BC.) this council appointed the two big judges and Senate

(١) ميثم عبد الكاظم جواد النوري، قرطاجة ودورها السياسي حتى الاحتلال الروماني ١٤٦ق.م، (مجلة دراسات التاريخ والآثار)، العدد ٢٧، بغداد، ٢٠١١، ص ٣٦٠.

he sailed along the coast of the Iberian Peninsula to the North Atlantic. This trip is described in a geographical Roman book from the fourth century AD. The purpose of that trip was to open a new route for tin and lead mines in the cold waters of North Atlantic⁽¹⁾ which probably came as a result of the exhaustion of the Spanish mines. The third trip was sent by the Egyptian Pharaoh Nejo II in the seventh century BC. A group of Phoenicians were among the crew that sailed through the Red Sea to go around the southern part of Africa. They completed the trip in three years for they used to stop every year between sowing and harvesting seasons to stock up supplies before continuing their journey.⁽²⁾ Thus it is clear that the basis of Carthage wealth and prosperity was mainly mineral trade which was so profitable that

made Carthage the richest state in the western Mediterranean and for that the Carthaginian discoverers and traders tried painstakingly to maintain the monopoly of the rich mineralized zones and conceal their knowledge of sea routes leading to them. They did not reveal these ways; on the contrary they sought to block any attempt by any other party to discover these routes by spreading mythical tales about those seas which they used to reach the far-away lands (3)

Ruling regimes and the Military Status

Being rich aristocratic and oligarchic are the main features of the rulers of Canaan. They established political boards to foster their power⁽⁴⁾. Their regimes consisted of four powers as well as two elected judges who were being elected each year.

(1) دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص ١٢٧ ؛ مازيل ،

المصدر نفسه ، ص ١٨٧

(2) مازيل ، تاريخ الحضارة الفينيقية ، ص ١٨٧ ؛ زايد ، عبد

الحميد ، الشرق الخالد ، (مصر : د.ت) ، ص ٣٢٩

(3) دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص ١٢٦ .

(4) يرستد ، العصور القديمة ، ص ٣٦٨

It is interesting to mention Herodotus' description ((1)) of the Carthaginians' methods in their trade with these peoples: "When navigators arrive at the western African coast they unload the cargo of their ships on the coast withdraw to their ships and set fire to draw the attention of the savages to their presence. When these savages see the sign they come and put gold in front of the laid goods. The Carthaginians come from their ships and check the gold; if they are convinced they take it and go on their way and if not they go back to their ships leaving the gold and goods in place and wait for another attempt of the people. The commercial transaction is made by this method of dumb treatment." (2)

The Carthaginians' activity was not limited to the commercial colonies they had established. They were

also interested in trips for geographic discoveries on land and sea. In the first quarter of the fifth century BC Hannon (or Carthaginian Hannon) sailed on a voyage to explore the western coast of Africa. That voyage is known in marine exploration records as (Hannon's Voyage). Although the apparent reason for this trip was the exploration of the African coasts' geography in order to establish new Phoenician-African colonies there the reality is that Hannon was looking for African gold resources. On that voyage Hannon was accompanied by sixty ships carrying thirty thousand men and women taking them to the west coast of Africa. They arrived at Guinea Coast and Cameroon Heights((3)).

Hannon's trip was not the only exploration trip. Carthaginian Hamelchon made another trip in which

(1) تاريخ هيرودوتس ، ترجمه من الفرنسية : حبيب افندي ، بيروت : مطبعة القديس جاورجيوس ، -1886
1887م)، الكتاب الرابع ، فقرة 196.
عكاشة وآخرون ، اليونان والرومان ، ص168. (2)

(3) للتفصيل عن تلك الرحلة ينظر: مازيل ، جان ، تاريخ الحضارة الفينيقية الكنعانية ، ترجمة : ربا الخش ، (سورية : دار الحوار للنشر والتوزيع ، 1998م) ، ص203-208.

dents of its islands¹ which brought them much wealth. ((1)) Hence its control of trade and navigation extended from the African coast in Tunisia and Algeria in the east to the Atlantic Ocean in the west² so Carthage owned the coast from both sides and its traders controlled the south of Spain with its rich mineral of silver and monopolized the imports of British tin plates through the Strait of Gibraltar. Its colonies spread outside this strait on the Spanish coast to the north and the African Atlantic coast to the south. ((2)) The Carthaginians were not satisfied with taking over the African coast³ but also hoped to control the Mediterranean islands⁴ hence they landed on the western parts of the Isle of Cecilia. ((3)) (Sicily)⁵ and competed

the Greeks in it. They also established⁶ in the late sixth century BC colonies on the islands of Sardinia and Corsica⁷ and on the islands located between Sardinia and Spain. In addition⁸ they blocked the Strait of Gibraltar and the ports of the islands in the face of ships coming from other cities ((4)).

Thus⁹ Carthage became during the sixth century BC a large country¹⁰ an empire of commercial and political sovereignty in the western Mediterranean. Its territories extended from Libya in the east to the two pillars of Hercules in the West (two rocky heads at the Straits of Mount Carthage)¹¹ and included Carthage Balearic Islands¹² Malta¹³ Sardinia¹⁴ and some positions on the coast of Spain and Gaul (France) ((5)).

(١) دوكريه ، قرطاجة او ملكة البحر ، ص٤٨ ؛ الناصري ، تاريخ الرومان ، ص١٣٤ .

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

(3) 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 .

(4) المصدر نفسه، ص١٠٦-١٠٥ .

(5) عبد اللطيف احمد علي، محاضرات في تاريخ الشرق الادنى القديم ، (بيروت: مطبعة كريدية ، د.ت)، ص١٤٨ .

new city).((1)) It quickly became the largest commercial center in the western Mediterranean.

Canaan Strategic position during the expansion of the trade

For the strategic situation of Canaan they had a key role to play in terms of commerce; their marine adventures and trades were essential in Mediterranean Sea. As a result the title "The Kings of the Sea" had been given to Canaan.

The historian Polybius who was a witness to the siege and fall of Carthage described this location by saying "the city is located at seashore over a peninsula surrounded almost completely either by a sea or lake. It is linked to the mainland by an isthmus of twenty-five stadas (about 4400 km) width.

On the side of the isthmus which overlooks the sea at some distance Utica was located while on the other side which overlooks the lake there is the city of Tunis. The isthmus which links Carthage to the mainland is difficult to penetrate because of hills but the paths cut by the human beings provide inlets into the country".(2)

The description clearly shows that the peninsula where the immigrants built their settlement had all the defensive features: it was a castle with a natural fortress that protected ships from sea floods and sheltered from behind traders and farmers. When the city came under siege the besieged people could resist for long times; their large agricultural lands were enough to supply them with necessary crops moreover this site gave them the ability to control the Western Mediterranean and hold commercial treaties with the resi-

(١) هارفي بورتر، موسوعة مختصر التاريخ القديم، (القاهرة: مكتبة مديولي، ١٩٩١م)، ص ١٠٠؛ فرانسوا دوكريه، قرطاجة أو امبراطورية البحر، ترجمة: عز الدين احمد عزو، (دمشق، ١٩٦٧م)، ص ٥٦؛ الناصري، تاريخ الرومان، ص ١٣٣.

(٢) نقلاً عن: دوكريه، فرانسوا، قرطاجة الحضارة والتاريخ، (دم، دار طلاس، ١٩٩٤م)، ص ٤٨.

immigrants from the ancient city of Tyre on the Syrian coast. Contemporary archaeologists estimate the date of the founding of Carthage between 673-663 BC⁽¹⁾ not as previously thought between 860-814 BC. It was destined for this colony among hundreds of other colonies held by the Phoenicians to grow and thrive to become greater than even the mother city⁽¹⁾ from which it came out. It became one of the biggest Phoenician settlements on the Mediterranean coast and in its turn it led to the foundation of so many new settlements in the island of Sicily, Sardinia and Spain.

The sources attributed the myth of building Carthage to Queen Elissar (Alishar or Elishar) daughter of King Sour Mutu (Mutto or Matan). The King before his death appointed his daughter

and her younger brother Pygmalion (Pygmalon) to be his successors to the throne but the people dethroned her preferring to keep her brother alone as a king. She married her uncle Agaebas (Acherbas) who was the higher priest of the temple Melqart in the city. He had a big fortune as well as he held the second rank in the Kingdom.

King Pygmalion feared that his uncle and brother in law would oust him from the throne so he killed him. Elissar found herself obliged to run away with her husband's fortune which her brother had always coveted. Some of the powerful men of Tyre who were opponents of her brother King joined her in her trip. They arrived in Cyprus from which they moved on to North Africa in the year 860 BC to settle down in the site which was known as (keratosis Hadasht) where the Queen managed with the help of her men to build a new city; named by the Greeks as Cartajma by the Romans as Karthago and by the Arabs as Carthage (the

(1) Especially after the decay of images under the expansion of the Assyrian Empire.
See:

: احمد مالك الفتیان ، دراسات في التاريخ القديم ، (بغداد : منشورات مكتبة عادل ، ٢٠١١) ص ص (١٨٣ - ١٩١)

in the east to the Atlantic Ocean in the west. So Carthage owned the coast on both sides and Carthaginian merchants controlled the south of Spain with all its metals including silver. The Carthaginians also controlled the Strait of Gibraltar and built strong fleets with well-equipped ships that helped them wage wars against the Greeks. Hence they were the nation number one that made Africa become the symbol of resistance against the Greeks and the Romans who came after them.

1.1. The political rising of Canaan

“It was unrepeatabe battlefield!!—when we left Canaan and Romans” This comments stated by Berhos while his ship was moving away and sailing from Sicily to return back to Epirus” and according to Plutarch confirmed that.

If Berhos really said this that means he said the truth for it was only a few years after when the fiercest conflict known to the ancient history broke out

between the two ancient nations; one was rich old and well-experienced while the other was a new nation flowing with life and vigor determined to achieve victory and not less and optimistic with the numerous victories achieved within Italy. (1) Long before even Rome became a big city (2) Carthage was the capital of a prosperous empire. It was a big and thriving city with a wide reputation having imbibed and benefited from the spirit of Hellenistic civilization. Carthage stood prominent in North Africa overlooking the Mediterranean Sea near the present city of Tunisia facing the western coast of Sicily. It was originally a Phoenician colony founded by

(1) 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.



The Romans have achieved their first victory when they drove the Carthaginians out of Sicily in 241 BC. After this the Roman leader Marcus Ateliers Regales was able to defeat the Carthaginian fleet in 256 BC. This was the first naval battle fought by the Roman army but the Carthaginians did not give in. The Carthaginian leader at that time Hannibal continued to extend the scope of the Carthaginian control on the Spanish coast and he reached Masala. He insisted on attacking the Italians from the north-west. Thus the Carthaginians began a new campaign against the Romans and here the balance of power tipped against Rome. And after more than ten years of continuous wars against different enemies on all fronts of the Italian peninsula Hannibal's well-studied and well-prepared campaign became a spearhead in the face of the Roman ambitions especially because this campaign came with the emergence of a number of other anti-Roman powers

which made the Romans fear an alliance between those powers that may threaten the existence of their state.

1-The Rising of Canaan and Romans Politically

The history of Mediterranean Sea gives a largest portion to the history of Canaan and Romans for their long period of conflicting between the two civilizations ;namely the persistence of Canaan encountering the aggression of Rome besides the actual accomplishments of the two nations' great leaders.

The strategic location of Carthage helped it play an important role in the trade on the Mediterranean Simply it looked like a castle with a fort which protected the ships from the anger of the sea and this helped Carthage to control the west of the Mediterranean and by so doing it deserved the title " the Queen of the Sea." The trade and navigation of trade extended from the African coast in Tunisia and Algeria

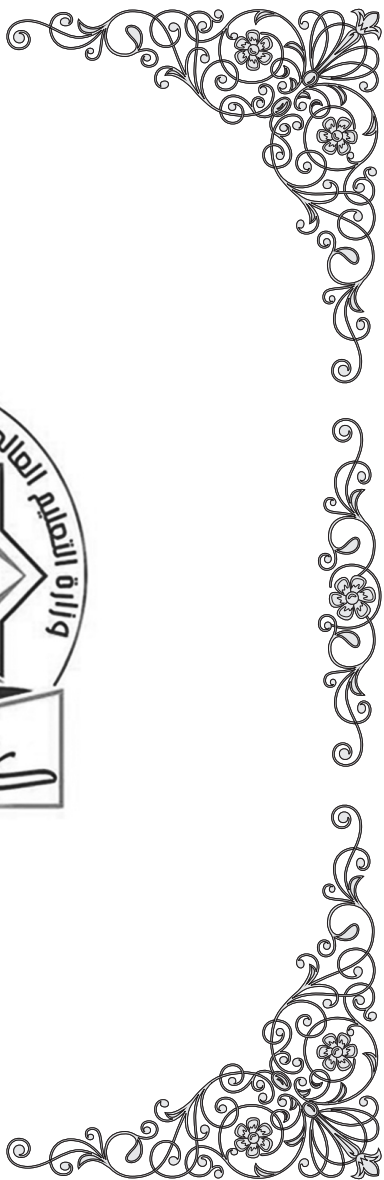
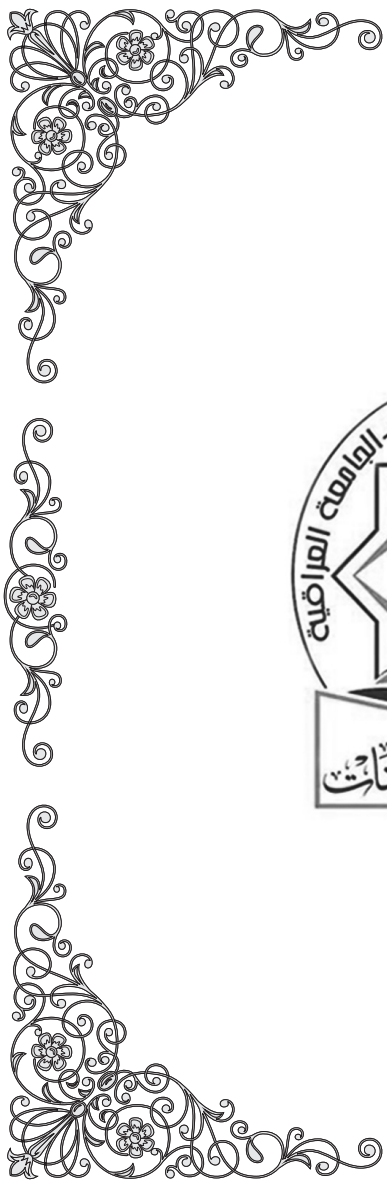
المخلص

بدأ النزاع بين كنعان والرومان كنزاع تجاري قبل أن يتحول إلى شكل من أشكال الحروب بينهما. في عام 264 قبل الميلاد، وبعدها دخل الطرفان في نزاعهما الأول عندما غزا الرومان صقلية. واعتبر كنعان ذلك العمل احتلالاً واعتداءً مباشراً على نفوذهم السياسي والتجاري، وهذه الواقعة كانت البداية الأولى للحرب بين الرومان والقرطاجيين التي استمرت إلى عام 241 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 241 ق.م، ثم تلا ذلك تمكن القائد الروماني مختاريوس ماركوس ديغولوس من هزيمة الأسطول القرطاجي عام 256 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 مرسيليا عاقدين العزم على غزو الأراضي الإيطالية من الجهة الشمالية 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 الاتجاهات 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.

Abstract

The dispute between Canaan and Romans started as a commercial dispute before converting into a form of wars between them. In 264BC the two parties had their first conflict when the Romans invaded Sicily. Canaan regarded that action as an occupation and a direct aggression against their political and commercial influence.

This incident was the starting point of the 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; some of them were resolved but the rest remained without conclusive results. The majority of the resolved battles were settled for the Romans especially the land battles whereas the Carthaginians won most of the naval battles because most of their troops were specialized in sea battles unlike the Romans who were better on the ground.



**The Dispute between the two
Banks of The Mediterranean
From 264-146 BC
(Canaan and Romans as a Case Study)**

النزاع بين ضفتي البحر الأبيض المتوسط
من ٢٦٤-١٤٦ ق.م (كنعان والرومان نموذجا)

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