



Punic Wars Quiz

Warfare

Timeline

1. Between what years did the First Punic War happen?
2. Between what years did the Second Punic War happen?
3. Between what years did the Third Punic War happen?

Origins of Conflict

Rise of Empires and Expansions of Territory: Rome

4. The citizens overthrew the King to create a (.....) government
5. What three councils were formed? (Hint: They each represented a specific area)
6. How did the Roman empire build its territory?

Rise of Empires and Expansions of Territory: Carthage

7. In what modern-day location was Carthage based?
8. Why was Carthage a strong trade centre?
9. If the Roman empire was based on the Italian (eastern) peninsula of the Mediterranean, where was Carthage based within the Mediterranean?

Sicily

10. In what year did the conflict arise in Sicily?
11. Which city did the Syracuse attack?
12. Which two groups did the people of Messina ask for help from? And who arrived first?

Tactics

Fighting at Sea

13. On which side, the Romans or the Carthage, initially had the strongest ships?
14. When Rome captured a Carthage ship, what did they use it for?
15. Was the Battle of Mylae argued to be the 1st, 2nd or 3rd largest naval battle in history?

Naval Tactics

16. What was a quinquiremes?
17. The Romans developed a Corvus – what did this do?
18. By the end of the First Punic War, how many ships is it estimated that Carthage lost?
A) 1100 B) 700 C) 500



Development of Land Tactics

19. Who led the Carthaginian forces across the alps?
20. How many soldiers did the Romans send to send the Carthaginians out of South Italy?
21. Up to what percent of Roman's allies traded sides and joined the Carthaginians after the battle in Southern Italy?

Animals

The Importance of the Cavalry

22. The cavalry is the part of an army which is mounted on
23. During the First Punic War was the Carthaginian cavalry the weakest or strongest part of its army?
24. Archaeologists found bacteria in the alps related to what?

Elephants

25. What type of Elephants did the Carthaginians use?
26. There were up to elephants at the stables in Carthage.
27. When the Romans first saw the elephants, how did they feel?

Surus: The Bravest Elephant of Carthage

28. What does Surus mean in Punic (the language spoken by the Carthaginians)?
29. Was Surus the elephant bigger or smaller than the other elephants, and why?
30. What do some people believe about Surus?

End of Conflict

End of the First Punic War

31. How many warships did the Romans use to attack Lilybaeum?
32. What did Lutatius Catulus and his brother Lutatius Cerco do for Rome?
33. Why did Carthage lose control of its army?

End of the Second Punic War

34. Who won at the battle of Zama?
35. A fine of 10,000 talents was to be paid from who to whom?
36. The losers of the war were able to but unable to.....?

End of the Third Punic War

37. Who won the Third Punic War?
38. What was the key event?
39. Polybius states in their book Histories that: 'the destruction of the was and



Consequences

40. What divisions emerged after the third Punic war?
41. Did the Carthaginian tax policies have an effect on Roman's tax policies?
42. The walled area of and the and can be seen in the ruins!

Propaganda/Objection to the Siege

43. Who was Marcus Porcius Cato?
44. Did every Roman fully support Cato all of the time?
45. What did Cato finish every speech (regardless of the topic) with?



Write your answers here:

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Answer Key

Timeline/Answers

1. 264BCE -237 BCE
2. 227BCE – 201 BCE
3. 200BCE -146 BCE

Rise of Empires and Expansions of Territory: Rome

4. Republica
5. Centuriata (wealth), Tributa (location) and Plebis (plebs)
6. The Roman's built their territory through conflict.

Rise of Empires and Expansions of Territory: Carthage

7. Tunisia
8. Due to its location
9. West

Sicily

10. 264BCE
11. City of Messina
12. Romans, and Carthage – and the Carthage arrived first.

Fighting at Sea

13. Carthage
14. The Romans used the ship to improve their own naval technology.
15. 2nd

Naval Tactics

16. Oared galleys/specific type of boat
17. A drawbridge, with a spike on the end, disrupting the enemy ships attempt at escape.
18. C/500

Land Tactics

19. Hannibal
20. 85,000
21. 40%

The Importance of the Cavalry

22. Horseback
23. Strongest
24. Horse manure



Elephants

25. African Forest Elephants
26. 300
27. Terrified

Surus: The Bravest Elephant of Carthage

28. Syrian
29. Bigger – different breed of elephant
30. Some people believe Surus to be the personal elephant of Hannibal.

End of the First Punic War

31. 200 war ships
32. Negotiated the peace treaty from Carthage.
33. Because it had not played its army.

End of the Second Punic War

34. Romans
35. From Carthage to Rome
36. Able to trade. Unable to take military action.

End of the Third Punic War

37. Romans
38. The Romans cut the Carthaginians off from the sea.
39. 'the destruction of the Carthaginians was immediate and total'

Consequences

40. Geographical divisions
41. Yes – they based their method from the Carthaginians.
42. The walled area of Byrsa and the military and trading ports can be seen in the ruins!

Propaganda/Objection to the Siege

43. *Roman Censor* Marcus Porcius Cato
44. No, he had to do a lot of work convincing the Romans his point of view.
45. Delenda est Carthago ('Carthage Must be Destroyed!')