

Greek cities against the Carthaginians. (276 B. C. See p 121.) Returning to Italy after an absence of three years, he renewed hostilities with the Romans, but was defeated in a great battle by the consul Curius Dentatus, after which he left Italy with precipitation, and sought to renew his broken fortunes in the Grecian wars. The departure of Pyr' rhus was soon followed by the fall of Taren' tum and the establishment of Roman supremacy over all Italy, from the Rubicon' and the Arnus,' on the northern frontier of Umbria and Etruria, to the Sicilian straits, and from the Tuscan' sea to the Adriat' ic.

44. Sovereigns of all Italy, the Romans now began to extend their influence abroad. Two years after the defeat of Pyr' rhus, Ptol' emy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, sought the friendship and alliance of Rome by embassy, and the Roman senate honored the proposal by sending ambassadors in return, with rich presents, to Alexandria. An interference with the affairs of Sicily, soon after, brought on a war with Carthage, at this time a powerful republic, superior in strength and resources to the Roman. From this period the Roman annals begin to embrace the histories of surrounding nations, and the circle rapidly enlarges until all the then known world is drawn within the vortex of Roman ambition.

SECTION III.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE CARTHAGINIAN WARS,
263 B. C., TO THE REDUCTION OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE TO THE
CONDITION OF ROMAN PROVINCES: 146 B. C. = 117 YEARS.

ANALYSIS. 1. Geographical account of CARTHAGE. [Tunis.]—2. African dominions of Carthage. Foreign possessions. Trade. [Sardinia. Corsica. Balearic Isles. Malta.]—3. Circumstances of Roman interference in the affairs of Sicily.—4. Commencement of the FIRST PUNIC WAR. The Carthaginians driven from Sicily. The Romans take Agrigentum.—5. The Carthaginians ravage Italy. Building of the first Roman fleet. First naval encounter with the

1. The *Rubicon*, which formed in part the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul, is a small stream which falls into the Adriatic, eighteen or twenty miles south of Ravenna. (Map No. VIII.)

2. The river *Arno* (now the *Arno*) was the boundary of Etruria on the north until the time of Augustus. On both its banks stood Florentia, the modern *Florence*; and eight miles from its mouth, on its right bank, stood Pisa, the modern *Pisa*. (Map No. VIII.)

3. The *Tuscan Sea* was that part of the Mediterranean which extended along the coast of Etruria, or Tuscany. (Map No. VIII.)

Carthaginians.—6. Roman design of carrying the war into Africa. Second defeat of the Carthaginians.—7. Regulus invades the Carthaginian territory. His first successes, and final defeat. [Hermæan promontory. Clypea.]—8. Roman disasters on the sea. Reduction of the Roman fleet. Roman victory in Sicily.—9. Regulus is sent to Rome with proposals of peace. His return to Carthage, and subsequent fate.—10. Subsequent events of the war. Conditions of the peace, and extension of the Roman dominion.

11. General peace. Circumstances that led to the ILLYRIAN WAR. [Illyrians.]—12. Results of the war. Gratitude of the Greeks. WAR WITH THE GAULS. [Clastidium.]—13. Hannibal's designs upon Spain. His enmity to the Romans. [Spain.]—14. Progress of the Carthaginians in Spain. Hannibal's conquests there. Roman embassy to Carthage. [Saguntum. Iberus. Catalonia.]

15. Opening of the SECOND PUNIC WAR. Plans of the opposing generals. Hannibal's march to Italy. Battles on the Ticinus and the Trebia. [Gaul. Marseilles. Turin. Ticinus. Numidia. R. Po. Trebia.]—16. Battles of Trasimenus and Cannæ. [Trasimenus. Cannæ.]—17. Defection from the cause of Rome. Courage, and renewed efforts, of the Romans.—18. Hannibal at Capua. Successful tactics of Fabius Maximus. Hasdrubal. Fall of Syracuse. [Metaneus. Archimedes.]—19. Scipio carries the war into Africa. His successes. Recall of Hannibal, from Italy. [Utica.]—20. Confidence of the Carthaginians in Hannibal. Battle of Zama. The terms of peace. Triumph of Scipio. [Zama.]

21. The distresses which the war had brought upon the Romans. Their unconquerable spirit, and renewed prosperity.—22. State of the world—favorable to the advancement of the Roman republic.—23. A GRECIAN WAR.—24. SYRIAN WAR. Terms of the peace. Disposal of the conquered provinces. [Magnesia. Pergamus.]—25. The fate of Hannibal and Scipio.—26. Reduction of Greece. THE THIRD PUNIC WAR. Relations of the Carthaginians and Romans since the battle of Zama.—27. Condition of Carthage. Roman armament. Demands of the Romans.—28. The exasperated Carthaginians prepare for war.—29. Events and results of the contest. Destruction of Carthage, 146 B. C.

1. Carthage, believed to have been founded by a Phœnician colony from Tyre in the ninth century before the Christian era, was situated on a peninsula of the northern coast of Africa, about twelve miles, according to Livy, north-east from the modern city of Tunis,¹ but, according to some modern writers, only three or four miles. Probably the city extended over a great part of the space between Tunis and Cape Carthage. Its harbor was southward from the city, and was entered from what is now the Gulf of Tunis.

2. The Carthaginians early assumed and maintained a dominion over the surrounding Libyan tribes. Their territory was bounded on the east by the Grecian Cyrenæica; their trading posts extended westward along the coast to the pillars of Hercules; and among their foreign possessions may be enumerated their depen-

¹ Tunis is about four miles from the sea, and three miles south-west from the ruins of ancient Carthage. Among these ruins have been discovered numerous reservoirs or large cisterns, and the remains of a grand aqueduct which brought water to the city from a distance of at least fifty miles. According to Strabo, Tunis, or *Tunes*, existed before the foundation of Carthage. The chief events in the history of Tunis are its numerous sieges and captures (See pp. 335-510. Map No. VIII.)

dencies in south-western Spain, in Sicily, and in Sardinia,¹ Corsica,² the Balearic Isles,³ and Malta.⁴ It is believed that they carried on an extensive caravan trade with the African nations as far as the Niger; and it is known that they entered into a commercial treaty with Rome in the latter part of the sixth century; yet few details of their history are known to us previous to the beginning of the first Carthaginian war with Syracuse, about 480 B. C.

3. At the time to which we have brought down the details of Roman history, the Mamertines, a band of Campanian mercenaries, who had been employed in Sicily by a former king, having established themselves in the island, and obtained possession of Messána, by fraud and injustice, quarrelled among themselves, one party seeking the protection of Carthage, and the other that of Rome. The Greek towns of Sicily were for the most part already in friendly alliance with the Carthaginians, who had long been aiming at the complete possession of the island; and the Romans did not hesitate to avail themselves of the most trifling pretexts to defeat the ambitious designs of their rivals.

4. The first Punic^a war commenced 263 years B. C., eight years after the surrender of Taren'tum, when the Romans made a descent upon Sicily with a large army under the

1. *Sardinia* is a hilly but fertile island of the Mediterranean, about one hundred and thirty miles south-west from the nearest Italian coast. At an early period the Carthaginians formed settlements there, but the shores of the island fell into the hands of the Romans in the interval between the first and second Punic wars, 237 B. C. The inhabitants of the interior bravely defended themselves, and were never completely subdued by the Roman arms. (*Map No. VIII.*)

2. *Corsica* lies directly north of Sardinia, from which it is separated by the strait of Bonifacio, ten miles in width in the narrowest part. Some Greeks from Phœcis settled here at an early period, but were driven out by the Carthaginians. The Romans took the island from the latter 231 B. C. (*Map No. VIII.*)

3. The *Balearic Isles* were those now known as *Majorca* and *Minorca*, the former of which is one hundred and ten miles east from the coast of Spain. By some the ancient Ebusus, now *Ibiza*, is ranked among the Balearics. The term *Balearic* is derived from the Greek word *ballein*, "to throw,"—alluding to the remarkable skill of the inhabitants in using the sling. At an early date the Phœnicians formed settlements in the Balearics. They were succeeded by the Carthaginians, from whom the Romans, under Q. Metellus, conquered these islands 123 B. C. (*Map No. IX.*)

4. *Malta*, whose ancient name was *Melita*, is an island of the Mediterranean, sixty miles south from Sicily. The Phœnicians early planted a colony here. It fell into the hands of the Carthaginians about four hundred years before the Christian era, and in the second Punic war it was conquered by the Romans, who made it an appendage of their province of Sicily. See also p. 469. (*Map No. VIII.*)

a. The term *Punic* means simply "Carthaginian." It is a word of Greek origin, *phoinikes*, in its sense of *purple*, which the Greeks applied to Phœnicians and Carthaginians, in allusion to the famous purple or crimson of Tyre, the parent city of Carthage. The Romans, adapting the word to the analogy of the Latin tongue, changed it to *Punicus*, whence the English word *Punic*.

command of the consul Claudius. After they had gained possession of Messána, in the second year of the war, Hiero, king of Syracuse, the second of the name, deserted his former allies and joined the Romans, and ere long the Carthaginians were driven from their most important stations in the island, although their superior naval power still enabled them to retain the command of the surrounding seas, and the possession of all the harbors in Sicily. The Carthaginians fortified Agrigentum, a place of great natural strength; yet the Romans besieged the city, which they took by storm, after defeating an immense army that had been sent to its relief. (262 B. C.)

5. But while the Sicilian towns submitted to the Roman arms, a Carthaginian fleet of sixty ships ravaged the coast of Italy; and the Romans saw the necessity of being able to meet the enemy on their own element. Unacquainted with the building of large ships, they must have been obliged to renounce their design had not a Carthaginian ship of war been thrown upon the Italian coast by a storm. From the model thus furnished a hundred and thirty ships were built within sixty days after the trees had been felled. The Carthaginians ridiculed the awkwardness and clumsiness of their structure, and thought to destroy the whole fleet in a single encounter; but the Roman commander, having invented an elevated draw-bridge, with grappling irons, for the purpose of close encounter and boarding, boldly attacked the enemy, and took or destroyed forty-five of the Carthaginian vessels in the first battle, while not a single Roman ship was lost. (260 B. C.)

6. After the war had continued eight years with varied success, in volving in its ravages not only Sicily, but Sardinia and Corsica also, a Roman armament of three hundred and thirty ships, intrusted to the command of the consuls Regulus and Manlius, was prepared for the great enterprise of carrying the war into Africa. But the Carthaginians met these preparations with equal efforts, and under their two greatest commanders, Hanno and Hamil'car, went out to meet the enemy with three hundred and fifty ships, which carried no less than a hundred and fifty thousand men. In the engagement that followed, the rude force of the Romans, aided by their boarding bridges, overcame all the advantages of naval art and practice. Again the Carthaginians were defeated,—more than thirty of their ships being sunk, and sixty-four, with all their crews, taken. (256 B. C.)

7. Regulus proceeded to Africa, and landing on the eastern coast

X. In the first battle the Roman fleet was totally destroyed. The draw-bridge was an after-thought

of the Hermaean promontory¹ took Clyp'ea² by storm, conquered Tunis, received the submission of seventy-four towns, and laid waste the country to the very gates of Carthage. An embassy sued for peace in the Roman camp; but the terms offered by Regulus were little better than destruction itself, and Carthage would probably have perished thus early, had not foreign aid unexpectedly come to her assistance. All of a sudden we find Xanthip'pus, a Spartan general, with a small body of Grecian troops, among the Carthaginians, promising them victory if they would give him the conduct of the war. A presentiment of deliverance pervaded the people, and Xanthip'pus, after having arranged and exercised the Carthaginian army before the city, went out to meet the greatly superior forces of the Romans, and gained a complete victory over them. (255 B. C.) Regulus himself was taken prisoner, and, out of the whole Roman army, only two thousand escaped, and shut themselves up in Clyp'ea. Of Xanthip'pus nothing is known beyond the events connected with this Carthaginian victory.

8. A Roman fleet, sent to bring off the garrison of Clyp'ea, gained a signal success over the Carthaginians near the Hermaean promontory, but on the return voyage, while off the southern coast of Sicily, was nearly destroyed by a tempest. Another fleet that had laid waste the Libyan coast experienced a similar fate on its return,—a hundred and fifty ships, and the whole booty, being swallowed up in the waves. The Romans were discouraged by these disasters, and for a time abandoned the sea to their enemies, the senate having at one time decreed that the fleet should not be restored, but limited to sixty ships for the defence of the Italian coast and the protection of transports. Still the war was continued on the land, and in Sicily the Roman consul Metellus gained a great victory over the Carthaginians near Panor'mus, killing twenty thousand of the enemy, and taking more than a hundred of their elephants. (250 B. C.) This was the last great battle of the first Punic war, although the contest was continued in Sicily, mostly by a series of slowly-conducted sieges, eight years longer.

9. Soon after the defeat at Panor'mus, the Carthaginians sent an embassy to Rome with proposals of peace. Regulus was taken from

1. The *Hermaean promontory*, or "promontory of Mercury," is the same as the modern *Cape Bon*, usually called the northern cape of Africa, at a distance of about forty-five miles north-east from the site of Carthage. (*Map No. VIII.*)

2. *Clyp'ea*, now *Aklib'ia*, was situated on the peninsula which terminates in Cape Bon, at a short distance south from the cape. (*Map No. VIII.*)

his dungeon to accompany the embassy, the Carthaginians trusting that, weary of his long captivity, he would urge the senate to accept the proffered terms; but the inflexible Roman persuaded the senate to reject the proposal and continue the war, assuring his countrymen that the resources of Carthage were already nearly exhausted. Bound by his oath to return as a prisoner if peace were not concluded, he voluntarily went back to his dungeon. It is generally stated that after his return to Carthage he was tortured to death by the exasperated Carthaginians. But although his martyrdom has been sung by Roman poets, and his self-sacrifice extolled by orators, there are strong reasons for believing that he died a natural death.^a

10. The subsequent events of the first Punic war, down to within a year of its termination, were generally unfortunate to the Romans; but eventually the Carthaginian admiral lost nearly his whole fleet in a naval battle. (241 B. C.) Again the Carthaginians, having exhausted the resources of their treasury, and unable to equip another fleet, sought peace, which was finally concluded on the conditions that Carthage should evacuate Sicily, and the small islands lying between it and Italy, pay three thousand two hundred talents of silver, and restore the Roman prisoners without ransom. (B. C. 240.) Sicily now became a Roman province; Corsica and Sardinia were added two years later; and the sway of Rome was extended over all the important islands which Carthage had possessed in the Mediterranean.

11. Soon after the termination of the first Punic war, Rome found herself at peace with all the world, and the temple of Janus was shut for the second time since the foundation of the city. III. ILLYR'IAN WAR. But the interval of repose was brief. A war soon broke out with the Illyr'ians,¹ which led the Roman legions, for the first time, across the Adriat'ic. (229 B. C.) The Illyr'ians had committed numerous piracies on the Italian coasts, and when ambassadors were sent to demand reparation, Teu'ta, the Illyr'ian queen, told them that piracy was the national custom of her subjects, and she could not forbid them what was their right and privilege. One of the ambassadors thereupon told her that it was the custom of the

1. The *Illyr'ians* were inhabitants of *Illyr'ia* or *Illyr'icum*, a country bordering on the Adriat'ic sea, opposite Italy, and bordered on the south-east by Epirus and Maced'onia. (*Map No. VIII.*)

a. Niebuhr, B. iii. p. 275, and iv. 70.

Romans to do away with bad customs; and so incensed was the queen at his boldness that she procured his assassination.

12. The Illyrians, after successive defeats, were glad to conclude a peace with the Romans, and to abandon their piracies, both on the Italian and Grecian coasts. (228 B. C.) Several Greek communities showed themselves grateful for the favor; a copy of the treaty was read in the assembly of the Achæan league; and the Corinthians conferred upon the Romans the right of taking part in the Isthmian games. Roman encroachments on the territory of the Gauls next

IV. WAR
WITH THE
GAULS.

brought on a war with that fierce people, and a vast swarm of the barbarians poured down upon Italy, and advanced irresistibly as far as Clusium, a distance of only three days' journey from Rome. (226 B. C.) After four years continuance the war was ended by a great victory gained over the Gauls by Claudius Marcellus, at Clastidium,¹ where the noted Gallic leader, Viridomarus, was slain. (222 B. C.)

13. While Rome was thus engaged, events were secretly ripening for another war with Carthage. Hamilcar, the soul of the Carthaginian councils, and the sworn enemy of Rome, had turned his eyes to Spain,² with the view of forming a province there which should compensate for the loss of Sicily and Sardinia. "I have three sons," said this veteran warrior, "whom I shall rear like so many lion's whelps against the Romans." When he set out for Spain, where Carthage then had several colonies, he took his son Hannibal, then only nine years of age, to the altar, and made him swear eternal enmity to Rome.

14. In a few years the Carthaginians gained possession of all the south of Spain, and Hamilcar being dead, the youthful Hannibal, who proved himself the greatest general of antiquity, was appointed to the command of their armies. The rapid progress of his Spanish conquests alarmed the Romans. When the people of Saguntum,³

1. *Clastidium*, (now *Chiasteggio*), was in that part of Cisalpine Gaul called Liguria, south of the river Po, and a short distance south-east from the modern Pavia. (See Pavia, *Map No. VIII*.)

2. *Spain*, (consisting of the present Spain and Portugal), called by the Greeks *Iberia*, and by the Romans *Hispania*, embraced all the great peninsula in the south-west of Europe. The divisions by which it is best known in ancient history are those of *Tarraconensis*, *Lusitania*, and *Bætica*, which were made during the reign of Augustus, when, for the first time, the country was wholly subdued by the Romans. (*Map No. XIII*.)

3. *Saguntum* was built on a hill of black marble in the east of Spain, about four miles from the Mediterranean, and fifteen miles north-east from the modern Valencia. Half way up the hill are still to be seen the ruins of a theatre, forming an exact semi-circle, and capable of accommodating nine thousand spectators. Other ruins are found in the vicinity. The castle on

a Grecian city on the eastern coast, found themselves exposed to his rage, they applied to Rome for aid; but the ambassadors of the latter power, who had been sent to remonstrate with Hannibal, were treated with contempt; and Saguntum, after a siege of eight months, was taken. (219 B. C.) Hannibal then crossed the Ibærus,¹ and invaded the tribes of Catalonia,² which were in alliance with Rome. A Roman embassy was then sent to Carthage with the preposterous demand that Hannibal and his army should be delivered up as satisfaction for the trespass upon Roman territory; and when this was refused, the Roman commissioners, according to the prescribed form of their country, made the declaration of war. Both parties were already prepared for the long-anticipated contest. (218 B. C.)

15. The plan of Hannibal, at the opening of the second Punic war, was to carry the war into Italy; while that of the Roman consuls, Publius Scipio and Sempronius, was to confine it to Spain, and to attack Carthage. Hannibal quickly passed over the Pyrenees, and rapidly traversing the lower part of Gaul,³ though opposed by the warlike tribes through which his march lay, and avoiding the army of Scipio, which had landed at Marseilles,⁴ crossed the Alps at the head of nearly thirty thousand men, and had taken Turin⁵ by storm before Scipio could return to Italy to oppose

citadel on the top of the hill has been successively occupied by the Saguntines, Carthaginians, Romans, Moors, and Spaniards. Along the foot of the hill has been built the modern town of *Murovedro*, now containing a population of about six thousand inhabitants. (*Map No. XIII*.)

1. *Ibærus*, now the *Ebro*, rises in the north of Spain, in the country of the ancient Cantabri, and flows with a south-eastern course into the Mediterranean sea. Before the second Punic war this river formed the boundary between the Roman and Carthaginian territories; and, in the time of Charlemagne, between the Moorish and Christian dominions. (*Map No. XIII*.)

2. *Catalonia* is the name by which the north-eastern part of Spain has long been known, and it is now a province of modern Spain. (*Map No. XIII*.)

3. *Gaul* embraced nearly the same territory as modern France. When first known it was divided among the three great nations of the Belgæ, the Cæltæ, and the Aquitani, but the Romans called all the inhabitants *Gauls*, while the Greeks called them *Celts*. The Celts proper inhabited the north-western part of the country, the Belgæ the north-eastern and eastern, and the Aquitani the south-western. The divisions by which Gaul is best known in ancient history are *Lugdunensis*, *Belgica*, *Aquitania*, and *Narbonensis*,—called the "Four Gauls," which were established by the Romans after the conquest of the country by Julius Cæsar. As far back as we can penetrate into the history of western Europe, the Gallic or Celtic race occupied early all Gaul, together with the two great islands north-west of the country, one of which, (England and Scotland) they called *Albion*, "White Island," and the other (Ireland) they called *Erin* "Isle of the West." (*Map No. XIII*.)

4. *Marseilles*, anciently called *Massila*, was originally settled by a Greek colony from Phœnicia. It is now a large commercial city, and sea port of the Mediterranean, situated in a beautiful plain on the east side of the bay of the Gulf of Lyons. (*Map No. XIII*.)

5. *Turin*, called by the Romans *Augusta Taurinorum*, now a large city of north-western Italy, is situated on the northern or western side of the river Po, eighty miles south-west of Milan. (*Map No. VIII*.)

his progress. In a partial encounter on the Ticinus¹ the Roman cavalry was beaten by the Spanish and Numidian horsemen,² and Scipio, who had been severely wounded, retreated across the Po³ to await the arrival of Sempronius and his army. Soon after, the entire Roman army was defeated on the left bank of the Trébia, when the hesitating Gauls at once espoused the cause of the victors (218 B. C.)

16. In the following year Hannibal advanced towards Rome, and Sempronius, falling into an ambuscade near Lake Trasiménus,⁴ was slain, and his whole army cut to pieces. (217 B. C.) In another campaign, Hannibal, after passing Rome, and penetrating into southern Italy, having increased his army to fifty thousand men, defeated the consuls Æmilius and Varro in a great battle at Cannæ. (216 B. C.) The Romans, whose numbers exceeded those of the enemy, lost, in killed alone, according to the lowest calculation, more than forty-two thousand men. Among the slain was Æmilius, one of the consuls.

17. The calamity which had befallen Rome at Cannæ shook the allegiance of some of her Italian subjects, and the faith of her allies; many of the Grecian cities, hoping to recover their independence, made terms with the victors; Syracuse deserted the cause of Rome; and Philip of Mac'edon sent an embassy to Italy and formed an alliance with Hannibal. (See p. 109.) But the Romans did not despond. They made the most vigorous preparations to carry on the war in Sicily, Sardinia, Spain, and Africa, as well as in Italy: they formed an alliance with the Grecian States of Æt'olia, and thus found sufficient employment for Philip at home, and in the

1. The *Ticinus*, now *Ticino*, enters the Po from the north about twenty miles south-west from Milan. Near its junction with the Po stood the ancient city of *Ticinum*, now called *Pavia*. (Map No. VIII.)

2. *Numidia* was a country of northern Africa, adjoining the Carthaginian territory on the west, and embracing the eastern part of the territory of modern Algiers. (Map No. IX.)

3. The river *Po*, the *Erid'anus* or *Padus* of the ancients, rises in the Alps, on the confines of France; and, flowing eastward, receives during its long course to the Adriatic, a vast number of tributary streams. It divides the great plain of Lombardy into two nearly equal parts. (Map No. VIII.)

4. The *Trébia* is a southern tributary of the Po, which enters that stream near the modern city of *Piacenza*, (anciently called *Placentia*) thirty-five miles south-east from Milan. (Map No. VIII.)

5. Lake *Trasiménus*, (now called *Perugia*.) was in Etruria, near the Tiber, eighty miles north from Rome. (Map No. VIII.)

6. *Cannæ*, an ancient city of Apulia, was situated near the river *Aufidus* (now *Ofanto*) five or six miles from the Adriatic. The scene of the great battle between the Romans and Carthaginians is marked by the name of *campo di sangue*, "field of blood;" and spears, heads of lances, and other pieces of armor, still continue to be turned up by the plough. (Map No. VIII.)

end reduced him to the humiliating necessity of making a separate peace.

18. From the field of Cannæ Hannibal led his forces to Cap'ua, which at once opened its gates to receive him, but his veterans were enervated by the luxuries and debaucheries of that licentious city. In the meantime Fabius Maximus had been appointed to the command of the Roman army in Italy, and by a new and cautious system of tactics—by avoiding decisive battles—by watching the motions of the enemy, harassing their march, and intercepting their convoys, he gradually wasted the strength of Hannibal, who at length summoned to his assistance his brother Has'drubal, who had been contending with the Scipios in Spain. Has'drubal crossed the Pyrenees and the Alps with little opposition, but on the banks of the Metaurus¹ he was entrapped by the consuls Livius and Nero,—his whole army was cut to pieces, and he himself was slain. (B. C. 207.) His gory head, thrown into the camp of Hannibal, gave the latter the first intelligence of this great misfortune. Before this event the ancient city of Syracuse had been taken by storm by the Romans, after the siege had been a long time protracted by the mechanical skill of the famous Archimédes.^a

19. At length the youthful Cornelius Scipio, the son of Publius Scipio, having driven the Carthaginians from Spain, and being elected consul, gained the consent of the senate to carry the war into Africa, although this bold measure was opposed by the age and experience of the great Fabius. Soon after the landing of Scipio near Utica,² Massinisa, king of the Numidians, who had previously

1. The *Metaurus*, now the *Metro*, was a river of Umbria, which flowed into the Adriatic. The battle was fought on the left bank of the river, at a place now occupied by the village of *Fossombrone*. (Map No. VIII.)

2. The city of *Utica* stood on the banks of the river *Bagrada*, (now the *Mejerdah*.) a few miles north-west from Carthage. Its ruins are to be seen at the present day near the port of *Farina*. (Map No. VIII.)

a. *Archimédes*, the most celebrated mathematician among the ancients, was a native of Syracuse. He was highly skilled in astronomy, mechanics, geometry, hydrostatics, and optics, in all of which he produced many extraordinary inventions. His knowledge of the principle of specific gravities enabled him to detect the fraudulent mixture of silver in the golden crown of Hiero, king of Syracuse, by comparing the quantity of water displaced by equal weights of gold and silver. The thought occurred to him upon observing, while he was in the bath, that he displaced a bulk of water equal to his own body. He was so highly excited by the discovery, that he is said to have run naked out of the bath into the street, exclaiming *eureka!* "I have found it." His acquaintance with the power of the lever is evinced by his famous declaration to Hiero: "Give me where I may stand, and I will move the world." At the time of the siege of Syracuse he is said to have fired the Roman fleet by means of brass reflecting mirrors.

been in alliance with the Carthaginians, went over to the Romans, and aided in surprising and burning the Carthaginian camp of Hasdrubal, still another general of that name. Both Tunis and Utica were next besieged; the former soon opened its gates to the Romans, and the Carthaginian senate, in despair, recalled Hannibal from Italy for the defence of the city. (202 B. C.)

20 Peace, which Hannibal himself advised, might even now have been made on terms honorable to Carthage, had not the Carthaginians, elated by the presence of their favorite hero, and confident of his success, obstinately resisted any concession. Both generals made preparations for a decisive engagement, and the two armies met on the plains of Zama;¹ but the forces of Hannibal were mostly raw troops, while those of Scipio were the disciplined legions that had so often conquered in Spain. Hannibal showed himself worthy of his former fame; but after a hard-fought battle the Romans prevailed, and Carthage lost the army which was her only reliance. Peace was then concluded on terms dictated by the conqueror. Carthage consented to confine herself to her African possessions, to keep no elephants in future for purposes of war, to give up all prisoners and deserters, to reduce her navy to ten small vessels, to undertake no war without the consent of the Romans, and to pay ten thousand talents of silver. (202 B. C.) Scipio, on his return home, received the title of Africanus, and was honored with the most magnificent triumph that had ever been exhibited at Rome.

21. The second Punic war had brought even greater distress upon the Roman people than upon the Carthaginians, for during the sixteen years of Hannibal's occupation of Italy the greater part of the Roman territory had lain waste, and was plundered of its wealth, and deserted by its people; and famine had often threatened Rome itself; while the number of the Roman militia on the rolls had been reduced by desertion, and the sword of the enemy, from two hundred and seventy thousand nearly to the half of that number. Yet in their greatest adversity the Roman people had never given way to despair, nor shown the smallest humiliation at defeat, nor manifested the least design of concession; and when the pressure of war was removed, this same unconquerable spirit rapidly raised Rome to a state of prosperity and greatness which she had never attained before.

1. The city of *Zama*, the site of which is occupied by the modern village of *Zenatrin*, was about a hundred miles southwest from Carthage. (Map No. VIII.)

22. The state of the world was now highly favorable for the advancement of a great military republic, like that of Rome, to universal dominion. In the East, the kingdoms formed from the fragments of Alexander's mighty empire were either still engaged in mutual wars, or had sunk into the weakness of exhausted energies; the Grecian States were divided among themselves, each being ready to throw itself upon foreign protection to promote its own immediate interests; while in the West the Romans were masters of Spain; their colonies were rapidly encroaching on the Gallic provinces; and they had tributaries among the nations of Northern Africa.

23. The war with Carthage had scarcely ended when an embassy from Athens solicited the protection of the Romans against the power of Philip II. of Macedonia; and war being unhesitatingly declared against Philip, Roman diplomacy was at once plunged into the maze of Grecian politics. (B. C. 201.) After a war of four years Philip was defeated in the decisive battle of Cyncephalæ, (B. C. 197,) and forced to submit to such terms as the conquerors pleased to dictate; and at the Isthmian games the Greeks received with gratitude the declaration of their freedom under the protection of Rome. When, therefore, a few years later, the Ætoliæ, dissatisfied with the Roman policy, invited Antiochus of Syria into Europe, and that monarch had made himself master of Eubœa, a plausible pretext was again offered for Roman interference: and when the Ætoliæ had been reduced, Antiochus driven back, and Greece tranquillized upon Roman terms, an Asiatic war was open to the cupidity of the Romans.

24. After a brief struggle, Antiochus, completely overthrown in the general battle of Magnésia,¹ (B. C. 191,) purchased a peace by surrendering to the Romans all those portions of Asia Minor bounded on the east by Bithynia, Galatia, Cappadocia, and Cilicia,^a pledging himself not to interfere in the affairs of the Roman allies in Europe—giving up his ships of war and paying fifteen thousand talents of silver. The Romans now erected the conquered provinces, with the exception of a few Greek maritime towns, into a kingdom which they conferred upon Eumenes, their

1. *Magnésia*, (now *Manisa*), a city of Lydia, was situated on the southern side of the river Hermus, (now *Kodus*), twenty-eight miles north-east from Smyrna. The modern Manisa is one of the neatest towns of Asia Minor, and contains a population of about thirty thousand inhabitants. There was another Magnésia, now in ruins, fifty miles south-east from Smyrna (Map No. IV.)

a. See Map of Asia Minor, No. VI.

ally, a petty prince of Per'gamus,¹ while to the Rhodians, also their allies, they gave the provinces of Lyc'ia and Cária.^a

25. Soon after the close of the second Punic war, Hannibal, having incurred the enmity of some of his countrymen, retired to Syria, where he joined Antíochus in the war against Rome. A clause in the treaty with the Syrian monarch stipulated that Hannibal should be delivered up to the Romans; but he avoided the danger by seeking refuge at the court of Prúsias, king of Bithyn'ia, where he remained about five years. An embassy was finally sent to demand him of Prúsias, who, afraid of giving offence to the Romans, agreed to give him up, but the aged veteran, to avoid falling into the hands of his ungenerous enemies, destroyed himself by poison, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The same year witnessed the death of his great rival and conqueror Scipio. (B. C. 183.)^b The latter, on his return from carrying on the war against Antíochus, was charged with secreting part of the treasure received from the Syrian king. Scorning to answer the unjust accusation, he went as an exile into a country village of Italy, where he soon after died.

26. The events that led to the overthrow of the Macedonian monarchy, and the reduction of Greece to a Roman province, have VIII. THIRD PUNIC WAR. been related in a former chapter.^c Already the third Punic war was drawing to a close, and the same year that Greece lost her liberties under Roman dominion, witnessed the destruction of the miserable remains of the once proud republic of Carthage. During the fifty years that had elapsed since the battle of Zama, the conduct of the Carthaginians had not afforded the Romans any cause whatever for complaint, and amicable relations between the two people might still have continued; but the expediency of a war with Carthage was a favorite topic of debate in the Roman senate, and it is said that, of the many speeches which the elder Cato made on this subject, all ended with the sentence, *delenda est Carthago*, "Carthage must be destroyed."

27. Carthage, still a wealthy, but feeble city, had long been harassed by the encroachments of Massinis' sa, king of Numid'ia, who

1. The Per'gamus here mentioned, the most important city of Mysia, was situated in the southern part of that country, in a plain watered by two small rivers which united to form the Caicus. (Map No. IV.)

a. See Map of Asia Minor, No. VI.

b. Some of the ancients placed the death of Hannibal one or two years later. The dates of Scipio's death vary from 183 to 187.

c. See p. 110.

appears to have been instigated to hostile acts by the Romans; and although Massinis' sa had wrested from Carthage a large portion of her territory, yet the Romans, seeking a pretext for war, called Carthage to account for her conduct, and without waiting to listen to expostulation or submission, sent an army of more than eighty thousand men to Sicily, to be there got in readiness for a descent upon the African coast. (149 B. C.) At Sicily the Carthaginian ambassadors were received by the consuls in command of the army, and required to give up three hundred children of the noblest Carthaginian families as hostages; and when this demand had been complied with the army crossed over and landed near Carthage. The Carthaginians were now told that they must deliver up all their arms and munitions of war; and, hard as this command was, it was obeyed.^a The perfidious Romans next demanded that the Carthaginians should abandon their city, allow its walls to be demolished, and remove to a place ten miles inland, where they might build a new city, but without walls or fortifications.

28. When these terms were made known to the Carthaginian senate, the people, exasperated to madness, immediately put to death all the Romans who were in the city, closed the gates, and, for want of other weapons, collected stones on the battlements to repel the first attacks of the enemy. Hasdrubal, who had been banished because he was an enemy of the Romans, was recalled, and unexampled exertions made for defence: the brass and iron of domestic utensils were manufactured into weapons of war, and the women cut off their long hair to be converted into strings for the bowmen and cordage for the shipping.

29. The Romans had not anticipated such a display of courage and patriotism, and the war was prolonged until the fourth year after its commencement. It was the struggle of despair on the part of Carthage, and could end only in her destruction. The city was finally taken by Scipio Æmiliánus, the adopted son of the great Africánus, when only five thousand citizens were found within its walls, fifty thousand having previously surrendered on different occasions, and been carried away into slavery. Hasdrubal begged his life, which was granted only that he might adorn the triumph of the Roman general; but his wife, reproaching him for his cowardice, threw herself with her children into the flames of the temple in

a. "Roman commissioners were sent into the city, who carried away two thousand catagults, and two hundred thousand suits of armor."

which she had taken refuge. The walls of Carthage were levelled to the ground, the buildings of the city were burned, a part of the Carthaginian territory was given to the king of Numid'ia, and the rest became a Roman province. (146 B. C.) Thus perished the republic of Carthage, after an existence of nearly eight hundred years,—like Greece, the victim of Roman ambition.

We give below a description of Jerusalem, which was omitted by mistake in its proper place.

Jerusalem, a famous city of southern Palestine, and long the capital of the kingdom of Judah, is situated on a hill in a mountainous country, between two small valleys, in one of which, on the west, the brook Gihon runs with a south-eastern course, to join the brook Kedron in the narrow valley of Jehoshaphat, east of the city. The modern city, built about three hundred years ago, is entirely surrounded by walls, barely two and a-half miles in circuit, and flanked here and there with square towers. The boundaries of the old city varied greatly at different times; and they are so imperfectly marked, the walls having been wholly destroyed, that few facts can be gathered respecting them. The interior of the modern city is divided by two valleys, intersecting each other at right angles, into four hills, on which history, sacred and profane, has stamped the imperishable names of Zion, Acra, Bezeitha, and Moriah. Mount Zion, on the south-west, the "City of David," is now the Jewish and Armenian quarter: Acra, or the lower city, on the north-west, is the Christian quarter; while the Mosque of Omar, with its sacred enclosure, occupies the hill of Moriah, which was crowned by the *House of the Lord* built by Solomon. West of the Christian quarter of the city is Mount Calvary, the scene of the Saviour's crucifixion; and on the eastern side of the valley of Jehoshaphat is the Mount of Olives, on whose western slope are the gardens of Gethsemane, enclosed by a wall, and still in a sort of ruined cultivation. A little west of Mount Zion, and near the base of Mount Calvary, is the pool of Gihon, near which "Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon king over Israel." South of Mount Zion is the valley of Hinnom, watered by the brook Gihon. A short distance up the valley of Jehoshaphat, and issuing from beneath the walls of Mount Moriah, is

"Siloa's brook, that flow'd
Fast by the oracles of God."

Jerusalem and its suburbs abound with many interesting localities, well authenticated as the scenes of events connected with the history of the patriarchs, and the sufferings of Christ; but to hundreds of others shown by the monks, minute criticism denies any claims to our respect. Considered as a modern town, the city is of very little importance: its population is about ten thousand, two-thirds of whom are Mohammedans: it has no trade—no industry whatever—nothing to give it commercial importance, except the manufacture, by the monks, of shells, beads, and relics, large quantities of which are shipped from the port of Jaffa, for Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

Jerusalem is generally believed to be identical with the Salem of which Melchisedek was king in the time of Abraham. When the Israelites entered the Holy Land it was in the possession of the Jebusites; and although Joshua took the city, the *citadel* on Mount Zion was held by the Jebusites until they were dislodged by David, who made Jerusalem the metropolis of his kingdom.

CHAPTER VI.

ROMAN HISTORY:

FROM THE CONQUEST OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE, 146 B. C., TO THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

ANALYSIS. 1. Situation of Spain after the fall of Carthage. [Celtiberians. Lusitanians.]—2. Character, exploits, and death of Viriathus.—3. Subsequent history of the Lusitanians. War with the Numantians. [Numantia.]—4. SERVILE WAR IN SICILY. Situation of Sicily. Events of the Servile war.—5. DISSENSIONS OF THE GRACCHI. Corrupt state of society at Rome.—6. Country and city population.—7. Efforts of the tribunes. Character and efforts of Tiberius Gracchus. Condition of the public lands.—8. The agrarian laws proposed by Tiberius.—9. Opposed by the nobles, but finally passed. Triumvirate appointed to enforce them. Disposition of the treasures of Attalus.—10. Circumstances of the death of Tiberius.—11. Continued opposition of the aristocracy—tribuneship of Caius Gracchus—and circumstances of his death.—12. Condition of Rome after the fall of the Gracchi.—13. Profligacy of the Roman senate, and circumstances of the first JUGURTHINE WAR.—14. Renewal of the war with Jugurtha. Events of the war, and fate of Jugurtha. [Mauritania.]—15. GERMANIC INVASION. [Cimbri and Teutones.] Successive Roman defeats. [Danube. Noreja.] 16. Marius, appointed to the command, defeats the Teutones. [The Rhone. Aix.] 17. The Cimbri. Greatness of the danger with which Rome was threatened.—18. THE SOCIAL WAR.—19. FIRST MITHRIDATIC WAR. [Pontus. Eu'menes. Pergamus.]—20. Causes of the Mithridatic war, and successes of Mithridates.—CIVIL WAR BETWEEN MARIUS AND SYLLA.—22. Triumph of the Marian faction. Death and character of Marius.—23. Continuance of the civil war. Events in the East. Sylla master of Rome.—23. Proscription and massacres. Death of Sylla.—25. The Marian faction in Spain. SERVILE WAR IN ITALY.

26. SECOND AND THIRD MITHRIDATIC WARS. Lucullus. Manilius, and the Manilian law.—27. Pompey's successes in the East. Reduction of Palestine. Death of Mithridates.—28. CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE. Situation of Rome at this period. Character and designs of Catiline. Circumstances that favored his schemes. By whom opposed.—29. Cicero elected consul. Flight, defeat, and death of Catiline.—30. THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE. Division of power.—31. Caesar's conquests in Gaul, Germany, and Britain. Death of Crassus. Rivalry between Caesar and Pompey. [The Rhine. Parthia.]—32. Commencement of the CIVIL WAR BETWEEN CAESAR AND POMPEY. Flight of the latter. [Raven'na.]—33. Caesar's successes. Sole dictator. His defeat at Dyrrach'ium.—34. Battle of Pharsalia. Flight, and death of Pompey. [Pharsalia. Pelen'sium.]—35. Cleopatra. Alexandrine war. Reduction of Pontus. [Pharos.]—36. Caesar's clemency. Servility of the senate. The war in Africa, and death of Cato. [Thapsus.]—37. Honors bestowed upon Caesar. Useful changes—reformation of the calendar.—38. The war in Spain. [Munda.]—39. Caesar, dictator for life. His gigantic projects. He is suspected of aiming at sovereign power.—40. Conspiracy against him. His death.—41. Conduct of Brutus, Mark Antony's oration. Its effects.—42. Ambition of Antony. Civil war. SECOND TRIUMVIRATE. The proscription that followed.—43. Brutus and Cassius. Their defeat at Philippi. [Philippi.]—44. Antony in Asia Minor,—at the court of Cleopatra. [Tarsus.] Civil war in Italy.—45. Antony's return. Reconciliation of the rivals, and division of the empire among them. [Brundisium.]—46. The peace is soon broken. Sextus Pompey. Lepidus. Antony.—47. The war between Octavius and Antony. Battle of Actium, and disgraceful flight of Antony.—48. Death of Antony and Cleopatra.—49. OCTAVIUS SOLE MASTER OF THE ROMAN WORLD. Honors and offices conferred upon him. Character of his government.—50. Successful wars,—followed by a general peace. Extent of the Roman empire. Birth of the Saviour.