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 Historical information taken from:
 Scare, Chris *The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Rome*
 Bagnall, Nigel *Essential Histories-The Punic Wars 264-146 BC*
 City data taken from: The Pelagios Project and Chelsea Nestel (based on the Barrington Atlas)
 Ancient road data taken from: Digital Atlas of Ancient and Medieval Civilizations (Harvard University)
 Province data taken from: Ancient World Mapping Center (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
 Base Map: Natural Earth
 Mountain image adapted from a drawing by Robin Kuprella (used with permission)
 Projection: Europe Lambert Conformal Conic
 Central Meridian: 10 ° E



Late September, 218 BCE-
Hannibal's forces cross the Alps
 Hannibal's daring crossing of these mountains took the Roman generals by complete surprise. No army before had attempted to transverse the treacherous mountains in late autumn, when the weather was already turning very cold. Hannibal's surprise crossing came at a great cost. Ancient sources report that at least half of the Carthaginian army died during the crossing.

December, 218 BCE-
Battle of the Trebia
 The Carthaginian army wins a decisive victory against the Roman army led by the consuls Publius Cornelius Scipio and Sempronius Longus.

21 June, 217 BCE-
Battle of Lake Trasimene
 Rome suffers one of its most crushing losses. With Hannibal close to Rome, Fabius Maximus is appointed dictator.

September, 218 BCE-
Battle of the Rhone Crossing
 The Carthaginian army defeats the Vlocae, a Gaulish tribe allied with Rome.

November, 218 BCE-
Battle of Ticinus
 The Carthaginians win a skirmish against Roman forces, which convinces groups of Gauls and Ligurians to join Hannibal's cause.

Spring /Summer, 216 BCE-
 Hannibal pillages the Italian countryside, hoping to goad the Romans into battle.

2 August, 216 BCE-
Battle of Cannae
 Facing an army of much larger size, Hannibal invents a maneuver that encircles the Roman army. This tactic marks Hannibal as one of the military geniuses of the ancient world, and is still studied by military tacticians today.

219 BCE-
 Hannibal, in charge of the Carthaginian army, lays siege to Saguntum, an ally of Rome. This city's destruction marks the beginning of the Second Punic War.

Late Spring, 218 BCE-
 Hannibal leaves to march against Rome.

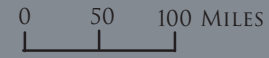
203 BCE-
 Hannibal is recalled by the Carthaginian Senate to lead a defense against the attacks of Scipio Africanus.

216-203 BCE-
 Hannibal continues to pillage the countryside and wins several small victories. The Roman army wears the Carthaginian army down using Fabian tactics.

19 October, 202 BCE-
Battle of Zama
 The Roman army, led by Scipio Africanus, defeats the Carthaginian forces led by Hannibal. The defeat forces the Carthaginians to sue for peace. The terms that the Romans demanded would break Carthage's dominance over the Mediterranean forever and lead to the rise of Roman colonization.

LEGEND:

- Territory controlled by Rome at 219 BCE
- Territory controlled by Carthage at 219 BCE
- Carthaginian Victory
- Roman Victory
- Capital City
- City
- Mountain Range
- Road
- River



HANNIBAL'S MARCH ACROSS ITALY: THE SECOND PUNIC WAR IIIIX-II XII BCE