



## COMPETITION BETWEEN ROME AND CARTHAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*This article explores the theoretical foundations of competition between Rome and Carthage. Based on the results of the analysis, proposals and recommendations aimed at increasing both Carthage and Rome pursued aggressive foreign policy.*

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## 1. Introduction

Carthage, a longtime dominant Mediterranean by the middle of the third century BC and the newly formed Roman slave confederation, was one of the strongest states on earth (1, p.7). Both Carthage and Rome pursued aggressive foreign policy. Their slavery economy required this, because military expansion was a prerequisite for economic development. Each of these countries tried to become a hegemon in the Mediterranean. Conflicts between these two countries in the middle of the third century BCE led to the outbreak of the first Puni war (the Romans called the Carthaginians puns) (2, p.8)

In the ancient world, the destination was Sicily. Not only the Peloponnesian War, but also the region that caused the Puni wars, Sicily. Sicily is considered the hottest point in the ancient world. Because Sicily played an important role in achieving the most important trade and economic, but geopolitical goals of its time. Carthage was a colony of the great city of Tiro, founded in the ninth century BC in Phoenicia. By the middle of the fifth century BC Carthage was the center of a vast state. This country includes parts of the North African coast (the Tunisian Gulf), western Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, Corsica, Pitius, and Balearic Islands. Carthage is a very large city and very comfortable. It was built on a small peninsula on the northwestern coast of Africa (northwest of present-day Tunisia). His presence allowed Carthaginians to control the main road. The port, which has two external (commercial) and internal (military) cavities, is Carthage's pride (3, p.20).

By the third century BC, Carthage was a little weaker. In the past, Carthage's suburbs sought independence. Rome, which is now gaining momentum, began to fight against Carthage to strengthen its position in the Mediterranean, taking advantage of the weakening of Carthage. It was later known as Puniurushi. The Romans called Carthage Puni. Latin name of Puni Phoenix. The first Puni war began with the struggle between Rome and Carthage for the rich island of Sicily. The eastern part of Sicily belonged to the Syracuse kingdom and the western part to Carthage. After the death of King Agafokl of

Syracuse, campaign mercenaries invaded Messana in northeast Sicily. This led to the outbreak of war. Syracuse's new king, Gieron II, surrounded Messana and launched a campaign against mercenaries. Some of the hired soldiers turned to Carthage and some to Rome. Both sides are preparing for the capture of Sicily. The Romans invaded Messana and declared war on Carthage. This war began in 264 BC and lasted 23 years (4, p.8).

In Cicilia, both Carthage and Rome had their fortified destinations. Competition has led to wars that have shaken the ancient world.

"The Romans thought Carthage was a spear that hit the heart of their empire and therefore wanted to eliminate it." – (Jean MacIntosh Turfa, Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania muse. 8-flxzJ\_SwM)

The war between them has been named in the history of the Puni wars. This is how the Latin people called the Phoenicians in Latin. The outcome of the war changed history. Carthage mobilized one of the greatest military commanders of all time (6, p.36). "At the beginning of the third century BC, the Greek city appealed to the Roman Republic, asking for assistance in the suppression of robbery. Two cities on the island of Sicily were added soon. One of them was originally asked for help from Carthage, but then turned to Rome. Because he was close and confident. Syracuse fought Messana and Rome at the same time. After a battle, he surrendered. Rome had conquered the southern part of Italy and eastern Sicily for several decades. This angered Carthage. This is how the first Puni war broke out. The result is not only Sicily, but the humor of the southern Mediterranean." (JeanMacIntoshTurfa, Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania musem.Kak sozdavalis 'imperii)

In 264 BC, the first Puni war between Rome and Carthage began. 17 years have passed, but the bloody conflicts between empires have continued. The turning point in the war took place when the brave and skillful commander of the Carthage army was appointed commander of the Barka (270-228 BC) (8, p.18).

"Gamilkar was the first great commander of the Carthage Empire. It would be better to do what and how to do it" (9)

"Between 247 and 422 BC, the commander conquered the island of Sicily. He was mobile, strong, and cruel. The only thing he could rely on was the Quinkerema warships. Quinn means five. Five Riders. Quincerema was invented by the Greeks, not Carthaginians. But it was the Carthaginians who took the naval battles to a new level." The Quincerema had five rows of rowers. It is not 100% accurate, but it is known that three out of five people. Two people are in the upper two rows and one is in the lower row. In general, this is an improved version of the Greek "trim". The same was true of fighting. The main task of such ships was to scour the enemy ships (10, p.28).

Ships with a bronze coating and a tarantula were very mobile and were able to sail quickly. "They swim very fast. It was not easy to catch the Carthage Navy." - Stephen G. Chrissanthos, Ph.D. University of California, Riverside.

The length of the Quinkerema is 35 meters and the width is 2 - 2.5 meters. It has 420 sailors. The weight of a fully-equipped ship reached 100 tons. In the open sea, they have become "death machines".

## 2. Conclusion

In summary, "Such ships can sail at high speed. The blow and the hull of your ship are perforated. The ship began to sink. If we remember how the "trireme" acted, they first inflicted damage on the enemy ship and then fought it for a long time. And the Carthaginians didn't spend much time there. They came and swam. Your ship is sunk in the water. They are headed for the next ship." (Ross Leckie. Author. Hannibal.).

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