**OCR ANCIENT HISTORY OPTION 2: ROME UNIT 2: HANNIBAL AND THE SECOND PUNIC WAR**

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| Key Topic | Key topics | Red | Amber | Green |
| Reasons for the outbreak of the Second Punic War | The impact of the First Punic War on the balance of power between Rome and Carthage; the impact of the Treaty of Lutatius on Carthage |  |  |  |
| the significance of the colonisation of Iberia by Hamilcar and Hasdrubal; the development of a war party within Carthage demanding revenge or renegotiation of the Treaty of Lutatius |  |  |  |
| Hannibal’s personal motivations for war against Rome, including the influence of Hamilcar and the threat of Roman expansion into Iberia |  |  |  |
| The nature and dynamics of Hannibal’s leadership | Hannibal’s leadership and tactics during the Siege of Saguntum |  |  |  |
| the battles on the Rhone and the crossing of the Alps |  |  |  |
| Hannibal’s leadership and tactics during the invasion of Italy, including the battles of Trebia, Trasimene and Cannae |  |  |  |
| Hannibal’s failure to march on Rome and inability to counter Fabian tactics |  |  |  |
| his failure to make peace with Rome and to retain alliances with Italian tribes made after Cannae, and his failure to keep supply routes open with Iberia and Carthage |  |  |  |
| The changing nature of Rome’s response to Hannibal | The leadership of Sempronius, Flaminius, Servillius, Varro and Paulus |  |  |  |
| Roman mistakes in the campaign and the reasons for them |  |  |  |
| the impact of Fabius Maximus upon Roman tactics, including his appointment as dictator and the use of religion to improve Roman confidence; Minucius’ failure and Fabius’ success in isolating Hannibal from his allies and cutting off his supply routes |  |  |  |
| the impact of Scipio Africanus on Roman tactics; Scipio Africanus’ appointment and successful campaign in Iberia; debate in Senate between Scipio Africanus and Fabius Maximus; Scipio’s invasion of Africa to draw Hannibal out of Rome |  |  |  |
| How did Rome defeat Carthage? | Reasons for Hannibal’s withdrawal from Rome, including pressure from the Carthaginian senate and supply problems |  |  |  |
| the significance of the Numidian cavalry supporting Rome and regional unrest caused by the Roman invasion of Africa |  |  |  |
| Hannibal’s refusal to fight and the murder of Hasdrubal |  |  |  |
| the battle of Zama |  |  |  |
| the reasons for Hannibal’s defeat and its consequences for Carthage and Rome. |  |  |  |