

# The Carthaginian Chronicles

## Introduction

Pasquale De Marco has spent years researching and writing about the Carthaginians, and in *The Carthaginian Chronicles*, Pasquale De Marco shares their insights into this fascinating civilization. This comprehensive guide covers everything from the rise of Carthage to its fall, and explores the Carthaginian people, their culture, and their legacy.

Carthage was founded by Phoenician settlers in the 9th century BC, and quickly grew into a major maritime power. The Carthaginians established a vast empire that stretched across North Africa, Spain, and the Mediterranean islands. They were renowned for their seafaring skills, their trade networks, and their military prowess.

The Carthaginians fought a series of wars against the Romans, known as the Punic Wars. The First Punic War lasted from 264 to 241 BC, and resulted in the Carthaginians losing Sicily to the Romans. The Second Punic War, which lasted from 218 to 201 BC, was one of the most famous wars in history. Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, invaded Italy with a massive army that included elephants. Hannibal won several major victories, but was eventually defeated by the Romans. The Third Punic War, which lasted from 149 to 146 BC, resulted in the destruction of Carthage.

The Carthaginians were a complex and sophisticated people. They had a rich culture that included art, architecture, music, and literature. They were also skilled traders and merchants, and their goods were traded throughout the Mediterranean world.

The Carthaginians left behind a lasting legacy. Their influence can be seen in the Roman Empire, which adopted many Carthaginian institutions and practices.

The Carthaginians also played a major role in the development of Western civilization.

In *The Carthaginian Chronicles*, Pasquale De Marco provides a comprehensive overview of the Carthaginians. This book is essential reading for anyone who wants to learn more about this fascinating civilization.

## Book Description

Carthage was one of the most powerful and influential civilizations in the ancient world. Founded by Phoenician settlers in the 9th century BC, Carthage grew into a maritime empire that stretched across North Africa, Spain, and the Mediterranean islands. The Carthaginians were renowned for their seafaring skills, their trade networks, and their military prowess.

This book tells the story of Carthage, from its humble beginnings to its rise to power and its eventual fall. It explores the Carthaginian people, their culture, and their legacy.

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The Carthaginian Chronicles is the definitive guide to the Carthaginians. This book is essential reading for

anyone who wants to learn more about this fascinating civilization.

# Chapter 1: The Rise of Carthage

## Origins and Early History

The Carthaginians were a maritime people who originated in the Phoenician city of Tyre. In the 9th century BC, a group of Tyrian colonists led by Queen Elissa (also known as Dido) sailed across the Mediterranean Sea and founded the city of Carthage on the North African coast.

Carthage was strategically located on a peninsula that provided a natural harbor. The city quickly grew into a major trading center, and the Carthaginians became known for their seafaring skills and their merchant marine. They established trading posts and colonies throughout the Mediterranean region, and their ships sailed as far as the Atlantic coast of Africa and the British Isles.

The Carthaginians were a powerful and prosperous people. They had a well-organized government, a

strong military, and a sophisticated culture. They were also skilled craftsmen and artists, and their products were highly prized throughout the Mediterranean world.

Carthage's wealth and power attracted the attention of other empires, and the city was frequently at war with its neighbors. The Carthaginians fought a series of wars against the Greeks, the Romans, and the Egyptians. They were often victorious, but they were also defeated on several occasions.

Despite their setbacks, the Carthaginians remained a major power in the Mediterranean region for centuries. They were eventually defeated by the Romans in the Third Punic War, and Carthage was destroyed. However, the Carthaginians left behind a lasting legacy. Their culture and their achievements had a profound influence on the development of Western civilization.



# Chapter 1: The Rise of Carthage

## The Phoenician Legacy

The Carthaginians were a maritime people who originated from the Phoenician city of Tyre. The Phoenicians were renowned for their seafaring skills and their trading networks, and they established colonies throughout the Mediterranean region. Carthage was one of the most important of these colonies, and it quickly grew into a major power in its own right.

The Phoenicians brought their culture and technology to Carthage, and these had a profound influence on the development of the city. The Carthaginians adopted the Phoenician alphabet, which they used to develop their own written language. They also adopted the Phoenician system of government, which was based on a council of elders.

The Carthaginians were also influenced by the Phoenician religion. The Carthaginians worshipped a pantheon of gods and goddesses, including Baal, Astarte, and Melqart. They also practiced ritual sacrifice, and they believed in the afterlife.

The Phoenician legacy can be seen in many aspects of Carthaginian culture. The Carthaginians were skilled sailors and traders, and they established a vast empire that stretched across North Africa, Spain, and the Mediterranean islands. They were also skilled craftsmen and artists, and they produced a wealth of beautiful artifacts.

The Phoenician legacy is a testament to the cultural and technological achievements of the Phoenicians. The Carthaginians were able to build on this legacy and create a powerful and prosperous civilization of their own.

# Chapter 1: The Rise of Carthage

## The Founding of Carthage

The founding of Carthage is shrouded in myth and legend. According to the Roman historian Livy, Carthage was founded by Phoenician princess Elissa, also known as Dido, in the 9th century BC. Elissa fled Tyre after her brother Pygmalion murdered her husband. She landed on the coast of North Africa and purchased a piece of land from the local Berber tribes.

Elissa named her new city Karthadasht, which means "New City" in Phoenician. The city quickly grew into a major trading center. The Carthaginians were skilled sailors and merchants, and their goods were traded throughout the Mediterranean world.

Carthage became a powerful maritime empire. The Carthaginians established colonies throughout the Mediterranean, including Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain.

They also controlled the trade routes between Europe and Africa.

The Carthaginians were a wealthy and sophisticated people. They had a rich culture that included art, architecture, music, and literature. They were also skilled in mathematics and astronomy.

The Carthaginians left behind a lasting legacy. Their influence can be seen in the Roman Empire, which adopted many Carthaginian institutions and practices. The Carthaginians also played a major role in the development of Western civilization.

**This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.**

**Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.**

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