

FIELD OF GLORY II

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN SEA 231 – 218 BC



By the terms of the peace treaty that ended the First Punic War in 241, Carthage was forced to cede Sicily, which became Rome's first province. Three years later, Rome forced Carthage to acquiesce in her seizure of Corsica and Sardinia. To recompense herself for these territorial and economic losses, Carthage turned to Spain where she moved to re-establish her influence and embarked upon a policy of sustained military conquest. Under the leadership, first of Hamilcar Barca, then after 229 of his son-in-law Hasdrubal, Carthaginian military success was such that in 226 the Romans moved to limit her advance northwards to the line of the River Ebro. Either before or after this date, the city of Saguntum entered into a pact of friendship with Rome. Following Hannibal Barca's succession to the command in 221, the Carthaginians resumed their policy of conquest in Spain. A dispute over Saguntum led to Hannibal putting the city to siege in the spring of 219.

It was regarded by Rome as a *casus belli*. Over the winter of 219 – 218 BC Hannibal prepared to invade Italy.

FIELD OF GLORY II

ROMANS (280 – 106 BC)*

COMMANDER: TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS**

ROMAN CAVALRY



Proportion: 4-8% of total units.

Men: 240 per unit.

Troop type/role: Cavalry.
Close combat unit.

Quality/discipline: Average.
Will usually pursue beaten enemy
for one or more turns.

Armour rating: Armoured.

Weapon Skills: Light spear,
swordsmen.

Strong/weak: Effective against
cavalry or light foot, but not
as strong as the Carthaginian
cavalry. Weak in frontal combat
against heavy or medium foot.
Ideal tactic against foot is to
attack them in flank or rear
while they are already engaged
to their front.

* excluding units that would not be available against Hannibal ** at the Battle of Trebia

FIELD OF GLORY II

ROMANS (280 – 106 BC)

COMMANDER: TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS

HASTATI/PRINCIPES



Proportion: 15-35% of total units.

Men: 480 per unit.

Troop type/role: Heavy Foot.
Strong close combat unit.

Quality/discipline: Above average.

Armour rating: Some men armoured.

Weapon Skills: Impact foot, swordsmen.

Strong/weak: Very strong in close combat.

FIELD OF GLORY II

ROMANS (280 – 106 BC)

COMMANDER: TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS

TRIARII



Proportion: 8-16% of total units.

Men: 240 per unit.

Troop type/role: Heavy Foot.
Last line of defence close combat unit.

Quality/discipline: Elite

Armour rating: Armoured.

Weapon Skills: Offensive spearmen

Strong/weak: Their elite veteran status makes them very strong fighters, but their small unit size means they should not be committed too soon.

FIELD OF GLORY II

ROMANS (280 – 106 BC)

COMMANDER: TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS

VELITES



Proportion: 15-35% of total units.

Men: 240 per unit.

Troop type/role: Light Foot.
Skirmishers.

Quality/discipline: Average

Armour rating: Protected

Weapons skills: Javelins
(shooting), light spear, swordsmen

Strong/weak: Strong at shooting.
Weak in close combat and will
attempt to evade charges by
heavier enemy. Their superior
equipment and weapon skills give
them the advantage against other
light foot in close combat.

FIELD OF GLORY II

ROMANS (280 – 106 BC)

COMMANDER: TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS

VETERAN HASTATI/PRINCIPES



Proportion: 0-15% of total units.

Men: 480 per unit.

Troop type/role: Heavy Foot. Very strong close combat unit.

Quality/discipline: Superior.

Armour rating: Armoured.

Weapon Skills: Impact foot, swordsmen.

Strong/weak: Extremely strong in close combat.

FIELD OF GLORY II

ROMANS (280 – 106 BC)

COMMANDER: TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS

RAW LEGIONARIES



Proportion: 0-15% of total units.

Men: 480 per unit.

Troop type/role: Heavy Foot. Close combat unit.

Quality/discipline: Raw. Unmanoeuvrable. Will sometimes lose their heads and pursue broken enemy infantry for one or more turns.

Armour rating: Protected.

Weapon Skills: Impact foot, swordsmen.

Strong/weak: Despite their inexperience, raw legionaries are a reasonably strong close combat unit, but they will tend not do well against better infantry.

FIELD OF GLORY II

ROMANS (280 – 106 BC)

COMMANDER: TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS LONGUS

ITALIAN FOOT

Proportion: 0-8% of total units.

Troop type/role: Medium Foot.
Close combat unit.

Quality/discipline: Average

Armour rating: Protected

Weapon Skills: Light spear,
swordsmen.

Strong/weak: As medium foot they are more lightly equipped than heavy foot, and hence not as inconvenienced by rough or difficult terrain. This gives them the advantage in such terrain. Although they are capable of fighting enemy foot or mounted troops in open terrain, they are less resilient than heavy foot if things go against them, and should try to fight in rough or difficult terrain where possible. They are not as strong as Spanish scutarii.

