

The Destruction of Maritime Civilization Due to the Punik I War between Kartago and Roman (264 - 241 BC)

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Abstract

Punik's war or war is a series of wars between Cartago and Rome which occurred between 264sm-146sm and is the largest war in the ancient world. In this modern era, we often find various literature that discusses the importance of controlling the sea to control the world. History also gives us a lesson in how a developed and strong maritime state will be destroyed and even disappear from history, due to reluctance to maintain that power. Based on the foregoing, this study discussed the destruction of maritime civilizations due to the Punik I war between Kartago and Rome (264 - 241 BC). This study uses a descriptive-explicant research approach with a qualitative approach. The research paradigm used is constructivist with researchers as the main research tool. This study uses content analysis techniques and literature research. The results of the study obtained this war had caused the two empires to run out of their wealth. The battles that occurred in the war Punik I became an important milestone that determined the results of the battle in Punik III War. The biggest maritime power in the world has turned down to be continental, while continental power has unfurled its screen to become a strong maritime country. For Indonesia, Punik's war gave Lessons Learned which is very valuable to be a reflection that as a maritime country, we need a visionary statesman to restore the glory of the archipelago.

Keywords

Maritime; War Punik I;
Kartago; Roman



I. Introduction

Punik's war or war is a series of wars between cartago and Rome which occurred between 264sm-146sm and is the largest war in the ancient world. The word punik itself comes from the word punici, which in Latin means fenenia. This war took place because of Roma's desire to expand their territory. This intention was initially carried out without a big obstacle (the obstacle here means resistance to the natives) until finally, the Republic of Rome opposed the Kingdom of Kartago.

World history records the Roman Empire (27 BC - 476 AD) as one of the largest kingdoms in the world, and the Roman Empire is also recorded as a Christian kingdom that has existed throughout Europe. Roman dominance spread throughout Italy, Prussia, the Balkans, Spain, Britain, and North Africa. When Rome was in the Republic (509-27 BC), he tried to expand his power to Spain Island Corsica, and the North African coast. The Romans tried to conquer these territories with the power of their energy (army) and the power of their weapons. The Roman commanders are known for their strategic strength.

The battle was followed by the loss of hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Before the Roman attack in the first Punitia war, the Kartago Empire was the ruler of the Mediterranean territory with a strong navy force. Until the end of the third Punitia war, the

Roman Republic managed to destroy the Kartago and destroy its capital, making the Roman Republic the most powerful ruler in Western Mediterranean. This war is a turning point, which means that ancient Mediterranean civilization will become a modern world through Europe, not through Africa. Rome's victory over Kartago in this war gave Roma a superior position until Diocletian divided Rome into East and West Rome in 286 AD (Wikipedia, 2020).

In this modern era, we often find various literature that discusses the importance of controlling the sea to control the world. Works a.t. Mahan, Sir Julian Corbett, and Geoffrey Till have given many examples of glory that can be achieved by countries with large sea power. Furthermore, Admiral James Stavridis (Stradafis, 2017) shows the connection and link between the strength of the sea and the geopolitics of a country. He gave an example of two maritime countries such as Britain and Japan who took a different bow in utilizing the ocean. Britain had become the ruler of the ocean 200 years before Japan built the imperial navy after being repeatedly defeated by Admiral Yi Sun-Shin in an effort to expand to China in the late 16th century.

History also gives us a lesson in how a developed and strong maritime state will be destroyed and even disappear from history, due to reluctance to maintain that power. Punik's war between Kartago and Roman is a real example that shows the importance of building and maintaining maritime power for the existence of a civilization. War Punik I is the longest war in human history, taking place from 264 - 241 BC (23 years). The story of the Kartago civilization, which was previously the richest country with the largest naval power in the world, was written by the Greek-Roman historian, Polybius (2021). There is not the slightest manuscript that tells the glory of Kartago from their own historian. A valuable lesson for Indonesia which has declared itself as the largest archipelagic country in the world.

II. Research Method

This study uses a descriptive-explicit research approach with a qualitative approach. This method is used to obtain more detailed and accurate information about research problems. Descriptive research aims to obtain more detailed information to describe events (Sugiyono, 2010). The research paradigm used is constructivist with researchers as the main research tool. Moleong (2013) quoting Denzin and Lincoln said that qualitative research is research that uses the natural environment to interpret events that occur and are carried out through participation. Different methods are available. Qualitative research has the purpose and purpose of interpreting the phenomenon that is happening

This study uses content analysis techniques and literature research. The content analysis technique is a research method used to find conclusions from a text. Or in other words, content analysis is a research method that seeks to uncover the ideas of writers who are manifested and hidden. While the literature research in this study uses the type and source of secondary data obtained from research results, articles, and reference books that discuss topics related to the research theme. The search is focused on literature published until 2022. The results of the research conducted were then reduced and taken in line with the research topic as reference material in writing this journal, which is related to the metallurgical industry from a defense perspective.

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 Causes of War

At 264 BC. Kartago is the main port city at Tunisia Beach today. Kartago was founded by the Fenacians in the middle of the 9th century BC as a strong city country. In Western Mediterranean, only the Republic of Rome matches the strength, wealth, and population of Kartago. While the Kartago Navy was the largest in the ancient world at the time, Kartago did not have large and permanent armed forces but relied on mercenaries to rent them to fight. Most of the army commanders, however, are Kartago residents. Kartago is known for its navy skills, and unlike its armed forces, many lower-class Cartago people work in the Navy and provide adequate jobs and income.

Kartago is a civilization in North Africa that began to emerge around the 9th century BC in the Tunisian region which was directly dealing with the Mediterranean Sea, the Center for Commerce from Africa to Europe. The Kartago Empire reached its peak in the 4th century BC and became the largest metropolis in the world at that time. This empire gets a very large wealth from trade traffic so that it can build a very strong sea fleet to control security in Mediterranean waters. With its enormous wealth, Kartago is able to build a fleet of ships consisting of hundreds of ships of various types and sizes, most of them manned by paid forces. Many sailors who came from Greece became the crew of Cartago ships. On land, the Kartago forces came from a payment forces led by generals from Sparta, a country that was very famous for its soldiers.

Around 264 BC, there was a struggle for power after the death of King Mesana in Sicilia. Kartago helps a group of mercenary soldiers who control the Mesina and control the Mesina Strait, one of the important areas for Rome to get logistical supplies from several other regions. As a result, in 263 BC Rome who felt disturbed by the presence of Kartago in its border region began to send around 26,000 soldiers to the region.

Land battles between the two forces, even though they were won by Rome, could not drive out Kartago soldiers who carried out guerrilla tactics. This tactic succeeded in maintaining part of the Mesana region controlled by Kartago. In addition, logistics support for the surviving troops can be sent by sea. Up to 264 BC. The Roman Republic controlled the Italian Peninsula in the south of the PO River. Unlike Kartago, Rome has large troops, which consist of the most Roman population. The lower class or plebeian is usually a Roman legion army, while the upper class or nobleman becomes an officer. On the other hand, the Roman Republic did not have a navy at the beginning of the first Punisia war and weakened to begin to form its own navy during the war.

Roman began to stand up in an era that was almost the same as the founding of Kartago. But the nature of this empire at the beginning of its establishment is more continental with the concentration on expanding the area through the land. At the beginning of the battle Punik I, Roman had a lot of difficulties in sending logistical support for his troops on Sicily Island due to the blockade by Kartago. This situation encouraged a drastic change in the Roman military body which began to realize the importance of sea power to support their operations on land. When a quinquereme Cartago ran aground in Mesina and was captured by Roman soldiers, this ship was then made a prototype to build a fleet of Roman Navy ships by utilizing Greeks. In addition to building ships, Greeks are also the crew of ships carrying Roman soldiers. On this Quinquereme ship, a ladder is made to be used to ride the opposing ship, when the two ships have flinched. The aim is very clear, namely to take advantage of the strengths of Rome soldiers in individual battles.

3.2 Stages of War

During the first Punic war (264 BC - 241 BC), battles occurred not only on land (Sicilia and Africa) but also in the Mediterranean Sea. This war was fierce until finally, the Roman Republic defeated Sicilia after defeating Kartago in the warfighting for the Aegate Islands, which ended this war. As a result of his defeat, Kartago suffered a deep loss, not only signed and damaged the agreement with Rome but also political and military upheaval, so Roman finally conquered Sardinia and Korsika from Kartago when the Kartago fell into a mercenary.

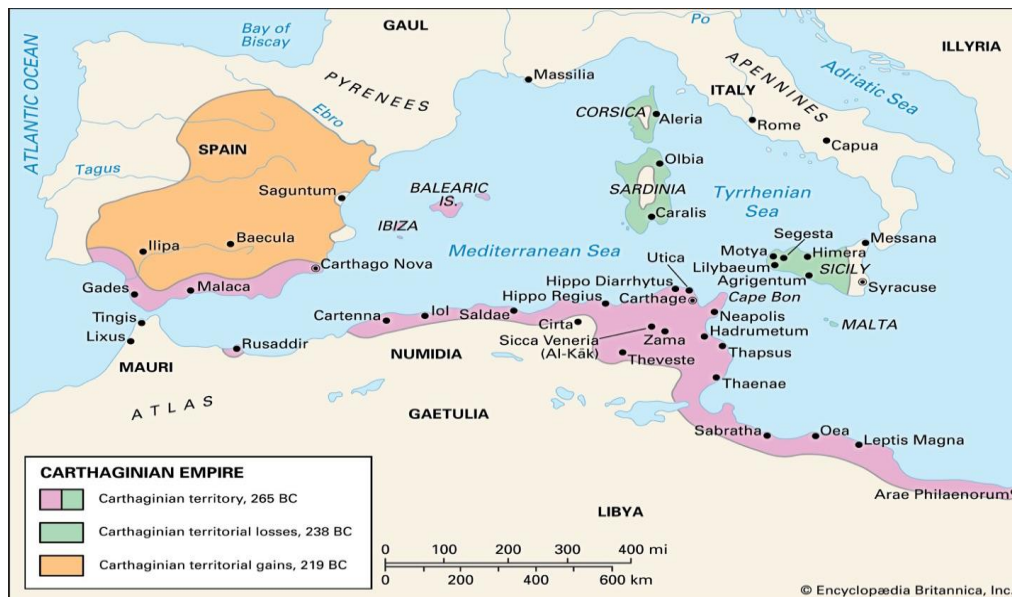


Figure 1. Mediterranean area in 264 BC

During the war Punic's second (218 BC - 202 BC), the Kartago army led by Hannibal across the Mediterranean Sea crossed the Iberian Peninsula - where they held Kartago's power in Iberia to develop. Hannibal then passed the slang, where he caught many mercenary soldiers. Hannibal and his troops then entered the Alps to attack Rome from the north, in an effort to avoid the resistance of the Roman Republic as they crossed the coast. Hannibal won many big battles in mainland Italy, including the battle of Trebbia, the battle of Lake Trasimeno, and Cannae's battle. These three wars further deepened Hannibal's genius for the Roman army. Although Hannibal defeated Rome in mainland Italy, such as in many alliances of the Roman Republic, especially in Southern Italy, on the Hannibal side, it was not enough to conquer Rome, except that Hannibal's troops did not feel enough to conquer Rome. The Roman Republic is still supported by several large alliances.

The establishment of the Roman Republic again invaded territories controlled by the Kingdom of Kartago, namely Spain and Sicilia. The Roman Republic also began to attack territories related to Greece in the kingdom of Kartago. The Spanish invasion was led by Scipio Africanus. Scorpius managed to conquer Spain for the Roman Republic after going through many warfares, including the battle of Ilipa. After Spain, the Romans began to move to the African continent. Hannibal, still in Italy, was captured again by the kingdom of Kartago to protect himself from the Roman invasion. The Roman army led by Scipius, with the help of Numidia led by Masinissa, and the Kartago army led by Hannibal finally against Zama. Kartago suffered a big loss during this war. The Kartago Empire must re-

sign the agreement, which this time weakened the kingdom of Kartago. This is evident from the collapse of Kartago and only the remaining city of Kartago. The content of the next agreement is not to lead a war for any reason and he must pay tribute to the Roman Republic for 50 years.



Figure 2. Hannibal's paintings and his troops crossing the Alpen

The third Punisia war marked the Roman Empire's invasion of the heart of the Kartago Empire, Kartago City, in 149 BC. - 146 BC with a background of the frequent theft of Numidian by Kartago, Kartago began to fight, which means war. The Roman Republic, knowing that Kartago has violated its promise, decided to attack Kartago. For almost three years, the Roman Republic faced strong resistance from Kartago. However, the Roman Republic finally succeeded in destroying the city of Kartago, which means the collapse of the Kartago Empire. Cartago people are almost all sold as slaves.

In the period between the end of the war Punisia and Awal Punisia III. The Republic of Rome is trying to expand its territory to the region of Hellenistic civilization, especially the Kingdom of Seleucia, Macedonia, and Illyria.

3.3 Combat Strength

Every adult Roman citizen deserves to be a soldier. On average, they become infantry soldiers and some become horsemen. According to tradition, the Romans had formed two legions, each consisting of 4,200 infantry and 300 riders. A small number of infantry served as a member of the armed attacking team, and the rest served as a member of heavy-legged soldiers armed with armor, a large shield, and a short sword. They are divided into three levels. The first place soldiers are also equipped with two spears, while the second and third-ranked soldiers are equipped with spears. Leiner and Leginer fight in a small row. Military forces usually consist of Roman legions and Latin Allied Legions with the same number of soldiers and armor (Bagnal, 1999).

Kartago residents became soldiers only when the city of Kartago was threatened by enemies. Despite such dangerous conditions, Kartago recruited foreigners into their armed forces, most of North Africa. Soldiers from North Africa are divided into several types of troops namely, soldiers lined up in a tight line armed with large shields, helmets, short swords, and long spears; the power of mild infantry attacks; Cavalry units in a tight order (also called "severe knight") armed with spears; And Light Knight who threw spears from a distance and avoid close combat.

Spain and Galia are veteran infantry suppliers. These units attack ferociously, even if they are not armed, but they are known to disperse if a battle occurs dissolved (Goldsworthy, 2006). Most Cartago soldiers fought in a close formation called Phalanx, usually in two or three rows (Koon, 2015). Skilled divers are recruited from the Balearic Islands (Bagnal, 1999) Kartago also uses elephants in battle. At that time, the North African region still had an elephant population in the African forest (Lazenby, 1996). From the current source, it cannot be ascertained that this elephant is used to carry a fortress full of the army (Sabin, 1996)

Quinqueremis, meaning "Five Level-Laying", (Goldsworthy, 2006) is a type of ship used by Roman and Kartago in Punik Wars (Lazenby, 1996) so much that dominates the scenery making Polybius use the term Quinqueremis as a general designation for "warship". One Quinqueremis was manned by 300 people, namely 280 crew members and 20 crew members along with ship officers (Goldsworthy, 2006), and were escorted by 40 sea soldiers (usually land soldiers who were placed on the ship) (Tipps, 1985). If the war is in the doorway, the number of sea soldiers will be increased to as many as 120 people (Cason, 1995).

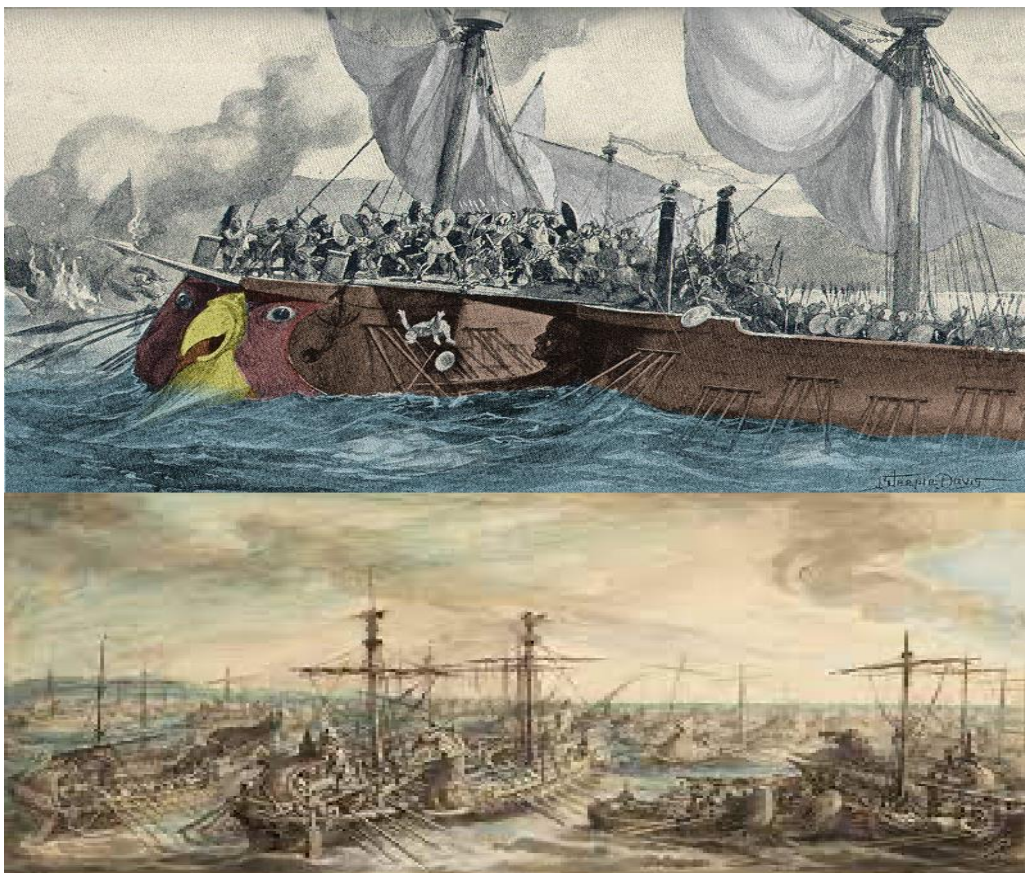


Figure 3. Quinqueremis Warships Fleet

In order for the ship to be managed effectively, at least half of the entire crew must row an experienced ship (De Souza, 2008) This is why the Roman Navy was initially unable to match the Kartago Navy which was seasoned in its field. To outsmart this weakness, the Romans created Corvus, a kind of Jungkit bridge as wide as 12 meters (40 feet) with a length of 11 meters (36 feet), equipped with iron pegs at the bottom of the end in order to be able to stick firmly on the deck of enemy ships (Cason, 1995). This tool allows the Roman Leginer who are assigned to become sea soldiers to cross to enemy ships and seize them, rather than applying the tactics of ships that have been traditioned (Miles, 2011)

All warships are equipped with attacks, namely three bronze blades as wide as 60 centimeters (2 feet) which are united into a tool of war weighing 270 kilograms (600 pounds) and installed parallel to the stomach arising on the bow. A century before the war was raging, the tactics of the invasion of ships were increasingly used while the tactics of the ships were increasingly abandoned. This tendency arises because the ships used to fight at that time were ships that were larger in size or weight so not enough pace and agile did the movement needed in an effort to collect enemy ships. Besides, his construction is more so good to reduce the impact of the collision of the attack, even though the attack was successful in the target. Corvus discovered by the Romans is a continuation of this trend and can compensate for their obsession with shipbuilding. However, the increase in the direction of direction reduces the ability of maneuvers and navigation of ships and Corvus can not be used when the sea is strong (Wallinga, 1956) Some important battles and war fleet

In 260 BC, Roman succeeded in building the power of the sea fleet led by Gaius Duilius. This fleet was sent to deal with the strength of the Kartago Sea which is stronger in the ability to maneuver, by utilizing the stairs that are deliberately built. As a result, Cartago ships cannot escape from the grip of Roman ships and were forced to fight individuals. This battle was won by Rome and opened the way for Rome to the next island, Corsica in 259 BC.

In the battle in Tanjung Ecnomus in 256 BC, Roman troops consisting of 330 ships and 26,000 Legionnaires could defeat Kartago consisting of 350 warships. Roman also sent additional ships and troops to strengthen the troops on land that were captured back by a paid general from Sparta named Xanthipus. When the Roman troops returned to Italy, they were hit by a storm resulting in the sinking of 384 ships from a total of 464 ships sent in this battle. No less than 100,000 Roman soldiers were killed when hit by a storm and sank with their ships.

Kartago, which has witnessed firsthand the progress of Roman in sea battles, is supported by ships that imitate their ships, with not much to increase, both in the number and quality of the crew. This could be because rebuilding the sea fleet requires a very large cost, even though they actually have a rich silver mining resource on the Iberian Peninsula (Spain). In addition, because most of the Kartago warships are mercenary soldiers from Greece and other kingdoms, the nationalism soul is very low. They fought for money, not because of the call of his soul.

Kartago prefers to control the Iberian Peninsula and expand its colonies to the north. The strength of the Kartago Navy fades along with the focus on development on the mainland. In this period, Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal Barca (the most famous Kartago General of all time), carried out guerrilla warfare against Rome in Sicilia. The rest of his troops and fortresses in Sicilia are still difficult to penetrate by Roman soldiers because of their mountainous regions. However, they no longer get logistics and reinforcement support from the sea due to the blockade by Rome.

On the other hand, Roman, although recently developed its sea fleet, saw the importance of the sea power developed. Apart from the many major accidents that caused their ships to sink along with their crew, the Romans were stronger in determination to build a bigger fleet. Even the senators and rich people in Rome donated their wealth to build more ships, bigger and stronger. In the end, Roman managed to have a larger and more trained sea fleet compared to Kartago, which is actually a maritime country. They applied a sea blockade to isolate the Kartago forces in Sicilia.

In 251 - 250 BC Roman General Lucius Caecilius Metellus won the battle in Sicilia and destroyed the rest of the cartago forces on the island. This defeat strengthens the Roman position on the island of Sicilia which is the last jump stone before heading to the mainland of Kartago in North Africa. Realizing this situation, Kartago sent strengthening by sea and built a fortress in Lilybaeum (Marsala) and Drepanum (Trapani).

Great battles occurred again between the two forces and ended with a stalemate (deadlock). In 241 BC the war ended up, but there was still a span of 110 years before finally, history proved the destruction of the cartago, after Roman managed to set foot in the capital of Kartago in 143 BC. Finally, in Punik III War, Rome managed to destroy the cartago and destroy its capital, making Rome the strongest ruler in the Western Mediterranean.

For Rome, the end of the war Punik I marked the beginning of his expansion outside the Italian peninsula. Sicily Island became the first Roman Sicilia Province, the Roman colonies. A retired pretor was appointed as the head of the regional government. Then, Sicilia became an important area for Roman, because it was a source of wheat supply. Sardinia and Korsika were merged into a province governed by a pretor and also used as a source of wheat supply, although Romans had to place a large piece of soldiers in the province, for at least seven years, because the colonial government was overwhelmed by indigenous people who were difficult to regulate. Siracusa was awarded the nominal independence and the life status of the lifetime of King Hiero II.

The Romans built more than 1,000 galleries during the Punik I war, which is a type of ship that uses rowing as the main driving force and almost all types of galley by a screen that can be used when the wind supports, but human power remains the main driving force. The use of human labor allows the sail Gallai to oppose the direction of wind and ocean currents. The experience collected while working on, cursing, training, supplies, and caring for that many ships became the foundation of Roman maritime glory for 600 years. After winning Punik I's war, Rome appeared to surface as the country with the most superior military power in the Western Mediterranean region and gradually became the leading up to the entire Mediterranean region.

3.4 End of War

Because Punisia's war lasted for 23 years, it became the longest war in Greek-Roman history and the largest naval war in the history of the ancient world (Lazenby, 1996) after the war, Kartago tried to pay for foreign soldiers who took part in the battle. The foreign army finally rebelled and was followed by many community groups who were dissatisfied with the government (Hoyos, 2000). The Kartago government finally managed to overcome the rebellion. At 237 BC. Kartago plans to launch a military expedition to reclaim Sardinia Island, which falls into the rebel hands (Goldsworthy, 2006). To restore peace, Kartago was forced to hand over Sardinia and Korsika and paid 1,200 other silver talents as conflict compensation. . Increased compensation and liberation of Sardinia and Corsica have become a new article on the agreed peace agreement between the two countries (Sidwell and Jones, 1997). Roman actions made Kartago angry, instead of

agreeing, as Roma thought because they were sure that they had caused the outbreak of the second Punisia war (Lazenby, 1996).

For Rome, the end of the first Punisian war marked the beginning of its expansion outside the Italian Peninsula. Sicily Island became Sicily Province, the first Roman province. A prospective retirement has been appointed as prime minister in the region. Sicilia then became an important place for Rome because it was a source of grain supply (Sidwell and Jones, 1997). Sardinia and Korsika were united in a province governed by a pretor and also functioned as a source of grain supply, although Rome had to defend the large troops of provincial troops for at least seven years because the colonial government was overwhelmed by rebel landowners (Hoyos, 2015). Syracuse gained nominal independence and status as a lifetime of King Hier II (Allen and Myers, 1890). Since the victory of the war Punisia, Rome has emerged as a country with the largest military force in Western Mediterranean and gradually became the most powerful word throughout the Mediterranean (Miles, 2011) the Romans built more than 1,000 ships during the Punik I war. Although the first war ended It is unclear which country to rule Western Mediterranean and when Kartago in 218 BC surrounded the Saguntum Roman city in Eastern Iberia, erupted Punisia II War (Collins, 1998).

IV. Conclusion

War Punik I ended after the Kartago filed a termination of the war and followed the Roman will to pay compensation in the form of very large silver metal. This war has caused the two empires to run out of wealth. Kartago prefers to continue his expansion on the Iberian Peninsula, which is rich in silver mining products, which can be used to pay tribute to Rome. From the Iberian Peninsula, a Hannibal Barca will be born, who almost managed to conquer Rome. While the Roman continued to convert the power of their sea fleet despite losing many ships and soldiers due to war and storms. They realize the only thing that can reach the cartago is through the ocean, and therefore many rich people in Rome donate to build a stronger sea fleet. The battle that took place in the war was Punik I became an important milestone that determined the results of the battle in Punik III War. The biggest maritime power in the world has turned down to be continental, while continental power has unfurled its screen to become a strong maritime country.

In fact, Punisia or Punisia war is a series of wars. The first, second, and third wars took place from 264 BC. up to 146 BC. The first war in 264 BC was fierce and resulted in many victims on both sides. The war ended with the signing of the agreement in which Kartago paid a large fee to Rome. The second war took place between 218 BC and 201 BC. Hannibal, General Kartago, invaded and defeated Rome in various battles. And in the third war that took place between 149 BC to 146 BC, the Kartago Empire was destroyed and the Roman emerged as the winner (Zakiah, 2022).

For Indonesia, Punik's war gave Lessons Learned which is very valuable to be a reflection that as a maritime country, we need a visionary statesman to restore the glory of the archipelago. Punik's war also gave a valuable message to the Navy, that having a strong navy is very heavy. But even harder if Indonesia is without the Navy; We will not only lose war but will also lose civilization.

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