



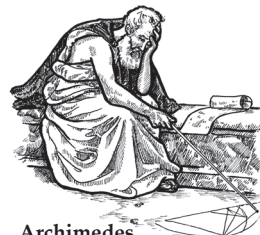
The Colossus of Rhodes

c. 200s B.C. One of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World, this 120-foot-high statue of Apollo guarded the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea. It was eventually destroyed by an earthquake.



Appius Claudius Caecus

died c. 280 B.C.
Roman consul, censor, and dictator who initiated the construction of the Appian Way and constructed the first Roman aqueduct.



Archimedes

287-212 B.C. Greek mathematician, inventor, physicist, and engineer, well-known for his work in mechanics. Among his many accomplishments, he wrote treatises on volumes of cylinders and spheres and discovered the principle of buoyancy and value of pi.



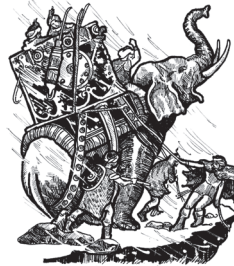
Emperor Asoka of India

273-232 B.C. King of Magadha who converted to Buddhism, making it the state religion and ruling according to dharma. He ordered Buddhist proclamations be left on pillars and rocks all through India.



The Punic Wars

c. 264-146 B.C. The two mighty Empires of Carthage and Rome seriously collided during the third century B.C. in three separate wars. The Romans referred to the Carthaginians by their former name "Phoenicians," the Latin word being "Poeni," where we get the name "Punic." The first war erupted in 264 and lasted until 241, the second from 218-202, and the last from 149-146, with Rome the vanquisher.



Hannibal

247-183 B.C. Son of Hamilcar Barca and Carthaginian general who, during the Second Punic War, launched an attack on Rome by invading Italy from the north with an army of 35,000 men equipped with elephants. He suffered exposure, starvation, and loss of men and animals while crossing the frigid Alps, but was still successful in many battles, most famously Cannae. He was finally defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Zama.



Ptolemy II Philadelphus

308-246 B.C. King of Egypt and son of Ptolemy I and Bernice (of the Macedonian Dynasty). He completed the Pharos as one of his labors to make Alexandria a center of culture of the Greek world and supported the translation of the Pentateuch into Septuagint, a Greek version of the Jewish scriptures.



Septuagint

third century B.C.
Greek translation of the Jewish scriptures of the Old Testament. It was embraced by Greek-speaking Christians.



Eratosthenes

c. 275-195 B.C. Greek astronomer, geographer, and mathematician whose accomplishments included calculations of the circumference of the earth and distance from the earth to the sun and moon, as well as developing a map of the world. He also formulated a "sieve of Eratosthenes" for detecting prime numbers.



Marcus Atilius Regulus

died 250 B.C. Roman politician and general noted for his heroic captivity in Carthage. After being captured by the Carthaginians he was released to return to Rome to negotiate a peace treaty, upon his word that he would return to Carthage. While in Rome, he instead convinced the Romans to reject the terms of the Carthaginians. Keeping his word, however, he returned to Carthage and spent his remaining days in prison.