BC) was a ruler of the Northern kingdom of Numidia (which were allies to Rome). Carthaginian forces had resisted being captured by Masinissa's armed forces, which sparked for Rome to continue its territory conquest and fully take over Carthage. Rome dispatched military forces once again into Africa. Their objective was to conquer Carthage and further push Carthaginian forces inland and relocate them. "The Battle of Carthage" took place in 149 BC. It was the last real stand for Carthaginian forces. Rome had a two year stand at the wall separating them from Carthage. Under the rule of Hasdrubal, Carthaginian forces fought hard to defend their city. During the two year stent, a total of 500,000 Carthaginians constructed over 500 spears, 300 swords, 140 shields and more weapons daily. It is known that Carthage began to decline fast when Roman forces cut off supplies and services, restricting what Carthaginian's could acquire within the vicinity. Carthage had two main entrances: a direct inland route and harbor lane. The Roman Republic attacked through the harbor and seized Carthage house-by-house and street by street. Rome had firmly won the Battle of Carthage, they had destroyed many of the Carthage architectural structures during the conquest; truly a city in the ruins. The second and last battle of the Punic Wars was "The Battle of Nepheris" (147 BC). With little supplies after being cut off by Rome, the last of the military were forced to come out and battle face-to-face with the Roman military. Only 50,000 Carthaginians were left, of which it is believed 4,000 slipped away as fugitives. The remaining surrendered as slaves and were put on ships under the control of Roman Republic. Rome would further declare control of Carthage, marking the end of the Punic Wars. Hasdrubal