

# Lords of the Earth

## The Rise of the Classical World

**205-201 B.C.**

### ANNOUNCEMENTS:

#### Turn Cost- \$5.00

If you reach a point of owing \$10 without speaking to me about arranging a payment I will be holding your turn until you speak to me about it and arrange payment. This will not matter until next turn, but I do not want to be a bad guy so please at least speak to me. Thanks.

#### Rule Book:

We will be using 5.10.0 for the base rules of the game.

#### Heirs:

Although it was not common there were some female leaders of nations. But this was very rare as most men of the time would have trouble following the directions of a woman no matter how strong or talented. So I will not disallow the use of women as heirs, BUT know that there is a chance your nation will not take kindly to one of the gentler sex leading a nation.

#### Megalithic Constructions:

To build any Megalithic Construct you must have a Tech level that is at least 2 levels higher than what you are trying to do.

Example: The Kiel Canal from Skaggerack to the North Sea is a level 1 Megalithic Construction. So Denmark, who just reached Tech 3, can now build it. This is only the base cost. Any multipliers for region or something else are not counted in the Tech level requirement.

\*Note: The Grand Canal of China is not really there. I will be removing it from the map. When the nations in China reach Tech 5 they can replace it.

#### Cultivation:

For any region to be made cultivated you must be at least Tech 4. For those regions that are capable of being C2 you must have a Tech level of 6+. Cultivation is a level 1 Megalithic Construction which is modified by the regional cost.

Example: Macedonia, a Tech 4 nation, decides to cultivate their lands. Since Macedonia is a Wilderness region and they are Civilized they have to do a level 1 construction with a multiplier of 1.5 for a civilized nation operating in a wilderness area. This costs 38 NFP ( $25 * 1.5 = 37.5$  and you Round up to 38) and 75 GP ( $50 * 1.5 = 75$ ).

Due to the effects on certain nations I have decided to allow for Natural Cultivation. It has taken effect immediately, but I will not go backwards so the effects will start from this turn forward. Also, because of this I will no longer be starting regions with PWBs as they can now all be cultivated given time.

#### Feudal Leaders and Allied Leaders:

Feudal leaders only receive a Combat stat. You may call them up to defend your nation or fight for you, but they are not willing to do anything other than assure the mutual defense and well-fare of your combined areas. Allied leaders receive all the stats and can do pretty much any action. If you assign them to Diplomacy the action will be for your nation but they will not be able to get the region about Allied level.

#### Troop Conversions

Infantry (500 men = 1 point), Cavalry (500 men = 1 point), Siege Engineers (500 men = 1 point), Warships (2 ships = 1 point), Transports (2 ships = 1 point).

#### National Transformations

In time period we are in there are many ideas which do not exist. Things such as Free societies or even Guilds were unknown and more often than not unwanted. To show this the game has placed tech level advancements on when

you can reach things such as Free societies. These are in place in the system and not determined by me. I have been and will continue to use these as a guide for when you can reach a National Transformation. I know there are examples through history that may seem to contradict this rule, but please remember that these examples through history of free societies are more often the exception and not the rule. Because of this most National Transformations are at this time not allowed.

## Mass Conscription

Mass Conscription is no longer allowed in the game. It makes very little sense for the time frame. It means you give every able bodied man in the nation a weapon and in a time of slavery, feudalism and caste systems that would not happen.

## North Asia

**Mercs: 10 C, 10 I, 5 S**

**Merc Leader: None**

### Qin Empire

*Xiaowen, Emperor of the Qin*

Diplomacy: Anhui (+10YfC), Szechwan (T)

The Qin continued their building with a great wall between Ordos and Ningsia. They also built a royal road through the mountains to link Funiu and the capital. Tribute was received from both the Yan and Nan-Yue and many new farms were added in Hupei.

Xiaowen began his years by continuing talks with Anhui and leaving a suitable force to watch the lands when he left. He took his massive forces east to the region of Tz'Uk'An where his aide had been humiliated and almost killed. There he quickly pacified the region and set about destroying all in it. In a matter of months his forces had slayed all in the area and new colonists flowed into the area. With the new colonists trade started up between the massive empires of Maurya and the Qin. While the Emperor made an example of Tz'Uk'An, two of his aides were busy in Szechwan speaking to the leaders of the region. They managed to gain tribute from the region who feared what would happen if they angered the dangerous and powerful Xiaowen.

### The Kingdom of Yan

*Phan Chen, Lord of the Yan*

Diplomacy: Hsuing Nu (C)

The Buddhist missionaries finally reach the region of Hopei which falls quickly into the new faith. Phan Chen had for decades ordered that this new faith be welcomed into his lands. Ever since the southern lands had sent word of it he had hoped to speak with these monks and so when they arrived he had several of their wiser men come to court and speak with him about what the new faith meant.

In Lu'an much work was done to see the region become cultivated so that more food could be grown for the people and so travel through the region would be easier. Tribute was sent to the Qin on time once more. Yang Wei was sent north to the hostile steppes of the Hsuing Nu tribe to see if they would unite with the Yan. It was a hard time but Wei managed to get a claim upon the tribe who had little respect for the ways of the soft southern peoples but were impressed by the words of Yang Wei.

### Tartars

*Changhatai*

Diplomacy: None

Changhatai grew bored with wandering around and missed his old Yurt on the steppes so he turned his men around and raided back towards the old lands he used to control. He hit the regions of Unal-Kum, Zaysan, Tanu, Ugrina, Oriot, Turkestan, Tamarin, and Telman. His men waded through any resistance without breaking a sweat and took everything that wasn't nailed to the ground. It was a fun life and profitable for a small wandering group who did not wish the back toiling labor that other people seemed so taken with.

### Kwanto Japan

*Kwanto Ujiro, Daimyo of the Kwanto*

Diplomacy: Akita (A), Hokkaido (F)

Ujiro once more sent the loyal retainers from Hokkaido out to raid the Yamato shores. This year Hokkaido Miki met with disastrous consequences in his raid. In Saga he was met by defenders who repulsed him. Both sides took terrible losses in this as the Saga forces planned a great trap for the forces of Hokkaido which had them almost instantly caught and beaten. But the leader of the Saga forces grew complacent and Miki was able to force a flanking attack which crushed many of the lighter forces of his enemy. This allowed him to flee back to his boat. He then decided to strike at the region of Kagoshima which had always been beneficial in the past. But over the years the Kagoshimi had gained a talented new Daimyo who easily repelled the forces from Yamato destroy all but a handful of the Yamato land forces and driving Miki back to his ship while taking only minimal losses himself. Miki, somewhat unhappy over the

losses returned to Hokkaido. He waited for Sato Masa to arrive greatly troubled that he failed his ancestors.

Sato Masa traveled to the region of Akita where he sought a bride for Ujiro who wished to mend some of the troubles between the two clans. This turned out to be wildly successful as the region of Akita returned to its rightful place as a strong ally of the Kwanto. He then journeyed north to Hokkaido where he reassured Miki that he was doing the Daimyo's wishes. As proof of this a royal marriage was given which fully united Hokkaido to the Kwanto nation.

Meanwhile, back in Kwanto Ujiro's new wife gave birth to a baby boy in 201 BC. There was much rejoicing in the lands. The capital saw new improvements and more forces were raised to defend against invasion. Ujiro was deeply upset when word that his childhood friend, Simisako Taro, was captured in Akita.

## **Yamato Japan**

*Yamato Ayame, Daimyo of the Yamato*

Diplomacy: Yamaguchi (F), Toyama (NE)

Yamato Ayame traveled to the region of Toyama in the hopes of convincing them to more strongly unite with the Yamato. Unfortunately for the Yamato cause, Ayame was far from a silver tongued man. In fact the only thing that kept the region from decreasing in its loyalty to the Daimyo was the many decades of loyalty that they held dear to their hearts. Ayame quickly returned to his capital lest he drive a greater wedge into his nation. His son came of age though and was declared the heir and his oldest daughter was married off to the Daimyo of the Yamaguchi clan when Yamato Jiro managed to sweet talk the region into fully uniting with the Yamato and dedicating all of their resources to the nations continued survival.

Aichi was targeted by a foul plot on the part of the Kwanto to subvert the region. But long had the Aichi clan stood with the Yamato and they would not be fooled into dishonorable treachery by the Kwanto dogs. In short order Simisako Taro was taken by the Aichi forces which were watching for such low tricks from the Kwanto. He was quickly imprisoned and sent off to rot in the cells in Asuka.

## **South Asia**

**Mercs: 10 C, 20 I**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Nan-Yue**

*Nguyen Vien, King of Nan-Yue*

Diplomacy: None

Vien accepted the Qin as the Emperor of China and sent tribute north as the trade routes reopened. The rest of the nation sat and waited to see if these actions would appease the Qin enough to cause them to leave the Nan-Yue in peace.

### **Khemer**

*Tak Rang*

Diplomacy: Surin (NT), Cochin (A)

Tak Rang traveled north to Surin where he spoke at length with the people. There he worked to get the people to join with him. He married his younger daughter Ji-Lu to a local lord to help gain support in the region. This gained him some claim to the region but in the end they refused to even send tribute to their southern neighbors. In Cochin Mokar was busily arranging another marriage. He took with him Ji-Lo who was the older daughter of Rang. He had been to the region before and knew many of the most powerful lords. He arranged a marriage to one of these and through him brought a very strong alliance with the region. Although the region did not yet fully support Khemer, it was still a strong support in the area. On the return journey Mokar died in his sleep while in a small village along the Mekong River.

The port of Palauk grew larger as trade came in from the west. Work was also done to improve the capital while Rang was away on his diplomatic mission.

## **Pacific Islands**

**Mercs: None**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Moluccas**

*Anhuan, Lord of the Great Blue Seas*

Diplomacy: Mindinao (C)

A man named Yujais traveled to the region of Sabah and started several plants off in the region which were not indigenous to the island. These plants took off and quickly spread throughout the region removing much of the older growth and making the region much better for the people who lived there. It seemed that this plant was made for the area even though it did not seem able to spread to even neighboring regions with the effectiveness that it had in Sabah.

Anhuan and his heir Antuak both stayed in the capital. Anhuan ruled and took care of things while Antuak went out and found a wife and started to make his own family. His wife was soon pregnant and gave birth to a girl in 205 BC. Anhuan, not one to be outdone by his son, quickly got his own wife pregnant and gave birth to a new daughter a few weeks after Antuak's daughter in 205 BC. Antuak could not stand for this and immediately had another daughter. But this one was hard on his wife and she would not give birth to another child before she died in 203 BC. Anhuan decided that it was not worth competing over a second child that was such a difficult birth and did not have a child that year. After his wife's death Antuak remarried and started trying to have a family again. This led to a birth of a son in 202 BC. Anhuan, again not to be one that allowed his son to out do him quickly had a son of his own that same year.

In other matters, many of the ships under the Molucca flag were placed turned into trade barges to work on seeing the different isles of Moluccas were well tended to. These ships were kept in the port of Dula and with this new rise in internal trade many works were done in Dula to improve the city.

### **The Isle Nation of Samoa & Hawaii**

*Kohpen, Defender of Samoa and Hawaii*

Diplomacy: Tonga (T), Tekutea (FA)

Kohpen traveled to the island of Tonga where he worked to gain a stronger allegiance from the outlying island. He succeeded in this and managed to get a yearly tribute of items and fish sent to his capital in order to gain his favor and protection. Kohpen then returned to his capital where he oversaw improvements sent to the island of Fiji and the small fishing village on the isle. He also sent his trusted ally, Kameah, to the island of Tekutea. There he found a local chief who was willing to sail and aid their neighbor should battle come to the islands but they saw little advantage in a stronger alliance at the time.

## **India & Central Asia**

**Mercs: None**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Maurya**

*Rama, Emporer of Maurya*

Diplomacy: Punjab (T), Und (A), Afganhistan (A), Surashtra (NE)

Rama remained in the capital where he ruled over his mighty Empire. Roads were expanded to link the capital with the rest of the roads that spread through the northern lands. Huge tracks of lands in Palas and Nadvaraia were converted to farmlands. He sent his son, Ghatokachka, on a diplomatic mission. In Punjab, Ghatokachka arranged a marriage to a local leader with one of his sisters. This gained the Mauryans a level of tribute from the region. In Und he tried a slightly different approach and found a wife for his brother. This led to the region agreeing to a strong alliance with Maurya. In Afghanistan he found a wife for his own son since it worked so well with his brother before. This also led the region to joining an alliance with Afganhistan.

Sabu, who had just returned from Rowzi, was sent to Surashtra to speak to the leaders there. But he was not a great diplomat and so no real progress was made. But at least the region did not pull away due to his inept speeches which often insulted those who attended them.

### **The Holy Brahmins**

*Chandragupta, Most Holy of the Brahmins and Defender of the Faithful*

Diplomacy: Samnath (CH), Dhara (AB) Chola (CH), Seylan (CH), Sri Lanka (CH), Pandya (AB), Chera (AB), Nasik (NE)

Chandragupta encouraged the growth of Samnath and Dhara and in return places were set aside to worship the gods. He then spent some time in Chola to gain a new church in the region before traveling to the island and speaking in Seylan and Sri Lanka gaining new places of worship in both regions. Shana started in Chera where he had an abbey raised for the people of the region. He then turned and moved to Nasik where he began his work starting a new church there. Unfortunately at a very important state dinner he began convulsing and died shortly after. This ruined his attempts to gain more worshippers in the region. Sanboy began his years working to start an abbey in Pandya, when he was successful at this he turned to journey north to the region of Chandela, but unfortunately he grew ill along the route and never reached Chandela.

### **The Indian Alliance**

*Torugah III, Lord of Pandya*

Diplomacy: None

Torugah continued to have people flock to the cities increasing all of them as time progressed. More farms were added where ever possible to feed the growing population. **(No Turn)**

## The Middle East

**Mercs: None**  
**Merc Leader: None**

### Bactria

*Aeneus*

Diplomacy: Khwarzim (F), Tadzik (F)

Aeneus began the years by counting his realm and finding out how many people lived in it. He then set to ruling over his nation again. In 204 BC whole Aeneus ruled his lands he declared that all his people would be Hindu from this point on. Although a few regions grumbled most were so disassociated from religion at this point that they all just switched over except for various regions which Aeneus declared worthless and released from his realm. They continued the faith to spite the king which left them to their own devices. Aeneus sent his son to Khwarzim where he found a bride and worked to strengthen the alliance. This led the region to be fully united With Bactria. In Tadzik, Manelaus took a daughter of Aeneus and married her to a local leader. This helped him while he wooed the people and soon the region was fully united with Bactria.

Bactria and Kara-Khitai were both put under the plow and people were sent south to Carminia to live in the small village which Aeneus renamed as Kali. There they were ordered to make the port fit to accept trade into the nation. **(Needs a Player)**

### Seleucid Kingdom

*Antiochos III*

Diplomacy: Carhae (F)

Antiochos III made a royal decree that all should now follow the Eastern Greek church. With the help of the missionaries of the church and those who still fanatically followed the Messiah, Antiochos managed to convert almost his whole realm. Only Khvor thought to refuse the switch in religion, but they were persuaded not to leave the nation over the differences in faith which could surely be worked out.

Following the work of his father and his father before him, Antiochos sought to build up his realm. Farms were started in Carhae and Syria. Royal roads were built from Mosul through Carhae all the way to the port of Antioch in Aleppo. The city of Ctesiphon continued to expand as the realm grew in strength and majesty. Forts were built on the eastern borders and the armies grew some as eyes turned to the rampaging horde that was said to prowl the steppes and many wondered if they would come to Seleucia for their pillaging.

Antiochos continued to rule through the years. He sent Heracles the Elder to Carhae where he managed to convince the region that they were of the utmost importance to the Seleucid Kingdom and thus gained their full loyalties. And with the new road, the many farms and the cultivated lands who could argue that Carhae was not a loved region within the Kingdom. Heracles, heir to the Kingdom, aided his father in ruling and spent time with his wife. This led to a son in 205 BC and a second son in 203 BC with a daughter coming late 202 BC.

### The Eastern Greek Church

*Aeneus, The Will of Zeus, Apostle of the Great Ophilius*

Diplomacy: Carhae (NE), Edessa (CH), Aleppo (MN), Syria (AB), Palmyra (NE), Circus (CH), Hahmar (AB), Ahvaz (CH), Diyala (CH)

Aeneus with his ally Polybos traveled through out the Seleucid Kingdom. In Carhae they got off on a bad note as they did were trying to do to much and so the abbey was not formed there. In Edessa though luck changed for them and a Church was formed. Moving on they reached Aleppo and quickly set up a monastery before turning south to Syria and forming a new abbey there. They then tried to form a church in Palmyra, but found that there was already an abbey located there so a church would do little to aid the region. As soon as they discovered the abbey was there they headed into Circus where they formed a new church. This in turn led to Hahmar and a new abey before Ahvaz and its new church. In Diyala they formed one last church. They continued to focus their conversions east. Aeneus sent his personal attendants to convert Media and he arrived to aid them as the years came to an end. But Abadan and Persia also turned to follow the new faith.

## Africa

**Mercs: 15 HI, 15 I, 15 S, 5 W**  
**Merc Leader: None**

### Ptolemaic Kingdom

*Atrides*

Diplomacy: Rodos (NT) in Rhodes (A), Luxor (F)

Atrides ordered most of his allies and armies south to Luxor where they looked over colonists who began to settle the lands. There were not enough colonists yet to make the region truly productive but it made an actual claim to the lands. Much to the annoyance of the Spears who felt the lands should go to them since they had paid the blood to see it censed. But such political matters were not always easily solved. In Levant the land was finally cultivated to allow for the greatest possible yeild. Missionaries were sent to Nubia to see about converting them, but the faith of the Ptolemaic Kingdom had atrophied so far that the Nubians were not at all swayed by their rhetoric that sounded hollow even to the men of the kingdom.

Much food and gold was sent to the Olympic Primacy to help it through its fledgling years. In return the Primacy gave control of Rhodes and Rodos to the Ptolemaic dynasty. Marcus, who had been sent from Nubia, found a wonderful bride from the nobles of Rhodes and sent her back to the King for him to marry. With the royal marriage the region was happy to ally itself with the Ptolemaic Kingdom. The bonds were strengthened even more when the new bride gave birth to a daughter in 203 BC and 201 BC saw her with a baby boy.

### **The Spears of Ares**

*Atreides, Lord of the Spears*

Diplomacy: Axum (FA), Aresia (F) in Funj (HM), Corinth (F) in Alwa(F), Kassala (F), Idonus (F) in Adulis

Idonus grew weary of the constant wars and more importantly constantly asking others to fund his troops. So looking around he saw the good lands left after the quick but bloody war with Meroe. He broke ties with Polotsk and pulled his men from Abadan and then took his men south. He gave many of them retirements and settled them throughout the now empty lands. In the future great farms would grow with the tools forged from mighty weapons of war, but for now just filling them became the top priority. But before Idonus could see his men settled he grew ill and died in the lands of those he conquered. His men took his body back to the now empty remains of Isle Fort to be buried and Atreides took over declaring a new dynasty. He was a charismatic and talented war leader and none could oppose him. So he took over ruling the lands and seeing the people were settled and the cities rebuilt. It would take some time for the lands to prosper, but he had high hopes for it.

Atreides ordered Hesperos to travel to Axum to speak to the Hindus there. He hoped to soothe them some and get the to join with him as their lands were now the richest in the area. He also wrote a missive to the Ptolemaic Kingdom asking that they remove their troops from Thebes so that the new nation could move into the rich lands by the river and begin farming them. In Axum some small amount was agreed on as the Hindus pledged the spears to aid the new nation in case of attack. Some felt this pledge was more than a small bit ironic, but such are the ways of life. Atreides ruled through the rest of the years and had a son in 203 BC and a daughter in 201 BC.

### **Carthage**

*Dargen*

Diplomacy: None

Dargen continued to rule in Carthage. He ordered his armies to march and his navies to blockade the ports of Rome. Unfortunately neither of these turned out to be as successful as he had hoped they would be. Dargen II came of age and was declared the heir of the lands. In the lands of Carthage things remained quiet as everything was focused on bringing Rome to its knees.

## **West Africa**

**Mercs: None**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **The Desert Raiders of Kanem Bornu**

*Matzu, Lion of the Shifting Sands*

Diplomacy: Kano (EA)

Matzu remained in his capital and ruled while his son came of age. Soon they would have his naming day and then he could take part in ruling the nation. He sent his favored assistant, Medhat, to Kano to speak with the people more there. They gave one of the kings many daughters to a local chief in exchange for many new trade favors and they promised the people a new city should they fully unite with the raiders of Kanem Bornu. While returning from the diplomatic mission Medhat grew ill and never managed to return to Matzu and report. Trade was started up with the tribes of Ife to the south.

### **The Kingdom of Ife**

*Alim, Chief of the Ife*

Diplomacy: Kafin (FA)

A huge road was carved along the coast to make way for trade between the great cities of Al-Karas and Al-Kaman. Alim returned to the capital and ruled over the nation, ensuring that the road was finished and that all went smoothly in his lands. His ally, Trebuni, was sent north to Kafin to try and get a stronger alliance. He was not a great diplomat, but he spent a very long time in Kafin and managed to find a young warrior who was willing to lead men to battle under the banners of Ife should the need arise as long as Ife would agree to support them as well.

## South Africa

**Mercs: None**  
**Merc Leader: None**  
**South African Cav Count: No Horses Yet**

### **Mauryan Raj of Rowzi**

*Sri Gupta, Emperor of the Southern Lands*

Diplomacy: None

Sri Gupta was again on the move. This time he went to the region of Palaborwa where he quickly and efficiently conquered and enslaved the people. The leader during the conquest was inept to say the least and Sri defeated him with hardly a loss. The leader who led his people to revolt when Sri tried to enslave them was considerably more skilled, but he underestimated the skill of the Mauryan trained troops and so he too fail in short order and with little trouble. So the region was enslaved with the loss of but a few hundred men.

Sri took his slaves and continued on to Transkei. There he found the region ready for him as refugees had ran to warn them. But little could prepare people using sticks and stones for the tight regiments with steel weapons and shields. Where the men of Transkei thought that it was but art they found that Steel was supreme and so Sri toppled them. But they were a stubborn people and not ones to just be taken so they revolted as so many had in the past and like so many before their bodies soon littered the ground to be placed in mass graves later.

With his slaves in tow Sri returned to Rowzi and put them to working his fields. Meanwhile Sri's son, Sri Gupta II, decided it was a good idea to be like his father. But first he took several groups that were originally from Meroe and placed them in Zimbabwe and Kariba. When he was done with that he traveled back through his lands to the region of Gorongo. There he set about subjugating the realm. This he did by using some very cautious tactics which had the opposing leader falling for a subtle trick that left him wide open. With this victory under his hat Sri decided to snatch everyone up. They, of course, did not like this idea and revolted. Sri, who was now confident from the previous battle, made a drastic error in underestimating his opponants because they used poor weaponry and paid dearly for it. Only through superior numbers and training did his men manage to gain victory. Once he had finished taking the people, Sri returned to his home and set them to working the fields.

## Eastern Europe

**Mercs: 5 I**  
**Merc Leader: None**

### **Suzdal**

*Grodur, son of Yagar*

Diplomacy: None

Things in Suzdal went slowly on. Grodur ruled as he slowly grew older and watched his family expand. His heir, Yammur, went about having children and bore a son in 203 BC and a daughter early in 201 BC. Farms were added to several regions but little else of note happened. The people did make some jumps in how to defend and seige a city. With the new cities which the men of Suzdal had never seen before popping up throughtout their lands they were able to figure out things which had never before made sense to them.

### **Parthia**

*Arsaces I*

Diplomacy: Danzig (C), Bohemia (F)

Arsaces I led many of his men south to Bohemia where he colonized the region back to full population. He also started a city there to trade with the western nations. Musa, his ally, traveled north to Danzig where they recieved some small claim to the lands in the hopes of one day reaching the sea.

**(NEEDS A PLAYER)**

### **Pontus**

*Mithridates III, Lord of Pontus and Ruler of the Black Seas*

Diplomacy: Abasigia (FA), Lydia (T), Polovotsky (UN), Levedia (UN)

Mithridates released the oaths of the lords of Polovotsky and Levedia as they were a stubborn people who had taken the false path offered by the Eastern Greek Church. He then moved to Abasigia where he worked to get the people there to join with him since they believed in the true church still. In the west, Lydia was handed over to Pontus by the church, although the city remained in the hands of the Church.

In Pontus a mass revival was had which turned much of the populace back to the Olympic Church. Work was also done to try and make the region cultivated.

## **Antigonid Kingdom of Macedonia**

*Argeia, King of Macedonia*

Diplomacy: Ludgorie (P), Bulgaria (P), Thessaly (NE), Athens (NT) in Attica (NT)

Argeia ordered troops sent to hold the regions of Ludgorie and Bulgaria. This greatly angered the Ludgorians who had moved come to accept the rule of the Macedonians already and taken on the Greek faith. Luckily for the Macedonians the Ludgorians were so shocked by the move that they failed to revolt. The Bulgarians, seeing their neighbors bow before the returning troops likewise chose to just sit out the troops arrival.

Argeia then traveled with his aides to Thessaly. There he planned to meet with Cascius and the local lord. But Cascius had died the previous year so the meeting was more than slightly strained and nothing of note was accomplished. Argeia, who felt he was on a roll when the northern provinces accepted the rule of force, moved south with the remainder of the Macedonian forces to accept control of the region of Attica and the prominent city of Athens. The church granted them control of the lands and the people went over to the Macedonians. But seeing the troops of the Macedonians come pouring into the province upset many who thought that the Macedonians intended to treat them with the heavy handed force that they seemed so intent on using. So when Argeia went to talk to the locals he found that although they accepted his rule it was only nominal powers that they were willing to grant him at the time.

## **The Olympic Primacy**

*Eutropius, Voice of Zues and Speaker of the Gods*

Diplomacy:

Eutropius ordered the release of the people captured on the assault on Athens. He then released many of the lands held by the old Hellenic Alliance to various members of the Pan-Hellenic Alliance. Great works were done in Paphlagonia to return it to the true faith. Additional work was done in Psidia. Attempts were made to convert Cilicia and Carthage but both failed due to a surge in the religious fervors of the area.

## **Western Europe**

**Mercs: 5 HI, 10 I, 5 S**

**Merc Leader: None**

## **The War of the Western States**

Rome and the Gaulic Tribes Vs. Massalia, Leon, Franconia and Carthage

**205 BC**

*March-* Roman legions are split. 18,500 cavalry began the march south into Catolina. They are in good spirits as the war seems to be going easily for the Legions. 25begin the march into Aquitaine. A whole host of different tries to get the Roman legions to fall apart crashed against their thick loyalty to their commander. Though the Legions cared more for their commander than their homeland they would rather die than fail him.

Franconian forces begin the march into Bavaria and Leonese forces march towards Salamanca gathering troops as they go. The Gauls continue their buildup.

*April-* The Roman legions continue the long winding march through the thick wilderness of their enemies lands. The Gauls turn and begin moving quickly to catch up with their Roman allies.

Franconian forces turn south in Bavaria and begin to march into Austria. Leonese forces return to their homeland.

*May-* The Roman forces both arrive in the lands they aimed for. In Auqutaine the Roman forces find the Massalian army camped. Both forces begin the preparations for battle. The Massalian forces trying to edge south towards Catalonia while the Roman forces maneuver to destroy them quickly while gaining control of the region.

The forces from the Gaulic lands arrives in Lyonnais. They quickly move to take the region as they see that many of the people appear to be packing.

Franconian forces begin the slow march south through the mountains to Carinthia. Leonese forces move between leaders as final plans are made. Thousands of mercenaries are paid off throughout the western world as Leon prepares to move against the legions. In the south the Carthaginians agreed to aid the Massalians and so forces were prepared in Sicily and the process of getting thousands of men and supplies across the straight to Calabria began. The Carthaginian navy patrolled the waters to ensure that the Romans could not strike at the force during the crossing.

*June-* The Roman forces in Catolina begin to conquer the region. Many forts dot the hillside to halt such an advance.

The Roman forces in Aquitaine move to stop the Massalian forces from moving. The Massalian forces had not planned to even start their march yet and the Roman legions appearing here now made it so they were trapped from their allies in the south. Hector, not one to fear a fight, turned and ordered his men to prepare to dislodge the Romans from their lands.

*July-* The Roman forces managed to pin the Massalian troops away from Catalonia where the Massalians seemed eager to go. Hector, seeing the danger of the situation looming before him knew he had to reach Catalonia to have a chance of staving off the Romans. Luckily, or unluckily as you wish to view it, just as the Romans prepared to launch their attack on the Massalians Hector recieved the support of Leonides and the remainder of the Massalian army. With



their support Hector hoped to gain a way through the Roman line. So he and the troops under him quickly moved back to the rest of the Massalian forces. Rome pursued him and the two forces struck before Hector could reach the safety of the back lines. In the swirl of battle Hector worked to organize his forces and break away to the south. But at a vital moment shortly after the battle Hector was struck dead by an arrow from the Roman legions. Leonides, who did not realize that Hector had fallen, remained in the northern end of his lines. But chaos soon rained through much of the Massalian forces and soon the Massalians were routed from the lands. Leonides tried to get what people he could away, but the Romans hounded them with their cavalry disintegrating almost all the Massalian forces. With the Roman forces fully in control of the region and moving westward and word of the Gauls in Lyonnais Leonides gathered what few forces he could and fled north to Auvergne to find his king.

In Catalonia the Roman forces suffered some losses against the forts but not much since the region had no one to coordinate the defense except for a few duty officers in side the forts. 2000 light cavalry was left to watch over the now subjugated region.

The Gauls were busy taking over the region of Limousin. There were rumors that the King of Massalia was seen in the area, but he was not discovered. The region had a garrison of 1,500 men but the Gauls came with 18,000 elite infantry, 5,500 heavy elite cavalry and 6,500 light infantry and had a talented battle leader to boot. With only minimal losses they began to conquer the region and halted anyone who attempted to flee it.

The Franconians continued their slow march through the mountains. The Leonese turned and marched into Old Castille.

*August-* The Roman forces in Catalonia and Aquitaine gather their forces and take care of their injured. The Massalians do the same as they move towards Auvergne. The Gauls continue their work in the north as the region is put into line.

The Franconians finally break through the mountains and arrive in Carinthia. They turn westward towards the rich and open lands of Verona. The Leonese continue their march to reach Navarre.

The Carthaginians finally finish the elaborate process of getting their armies into Carinthia. They have 25,000 heavy cavalry, 5,000 light cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 2,500 seige engineers. By this time word has reached Rome of the invasion and missives are sent on to warn the armies to return and aid in the defense of Rome.

*September-* The Roman forces in Catalonia begin the march to Aquitaine. The Roman forces in Aquitaine begin the march westward towards Gascony. The Gauls also turn south to meet the Romans. They leave the region garrisoned as they go to ensure they stay there.

The Franconians begin the process of marching into Verona. Word is sent that invasion has struck the northern reaches. The Carthaginians begin to conquer Calabria before winter sets in and are forced to wait to gain total control of the region. Leonese arrive in Navarre after passing through the mountains and turn towards Catalonia. Word of the conquest of the region disturbs them greatly, but they continue on.

*October-* The Gauls reach Aquitaine and find it conquered. They turn and hurry after the Romans.

The Franconians push on into early winter to reach Verona.

*November-* The Gauls winter down with the Romans instead of moving ahead.

## **204 BC**

*March-* The Roman forces continue their march with the Gauls. They are followed slightly by the Roman cavalry force which just entered Aquitaine with the opening of passes.

The Franconians begin to move in and conquer the region of Verona. They meet no resistance in the area. Carthage also moves to take Calabria. There were a few Centuries of the legion stationed in the area to watch and ensure that the Carthaginians stayed out. But they quickly found themselves in danger of being overrun.

Leon begins the march into Catalonia moving more slowly now that the Romans have taken the region.

Leonides takes over the garrison in Auvergne and makes new arrangements with his king as the region is cleared of its people.

*April-* Roman and Gaulic forces continue on into Gascony having most of their men in the region.

Back in Roman lands the regions of Verona and Gascony continued to be subjugated by the enemies of Rome. The Carthaginians dispatch the Roman forces with minor damage to themselves.

Leon finishes entering the region to find it held by a small contingent of cavalry. They move to take the region back for the Massalians.

Leonides turns and begins his march into Lyonnais.

*May-* Roman and Gaulic forces begin the conquest of Gascony as word of what occurs in Rome races towards them.

Verona is fully taken by the foes of Rome.

Catalonia begins another round of fighting as the Leonese try to pin down and defeat the Roman cavalry which in turn tries to find a place to take on the much larger force. The process is slower then the Leonese hoped for because they did not have any forces from Massalia there and so the people of the region did not trust them enough to aid them in their fighting.

In Calabria the Carthaginian forces sit and wait to see if Roman forces will arrive to remove them

from the region.

*June-* The Roman forces, not fully united, with the Gaulic forces quickly took the region of Gascony by storm. There was some conflict between the two armies over religious differences, but the leaders of the two forces kept a strong hand over their men. With almost no losses the forces destroyed the forts in the region.

In Verona, the Franconians had no such fear of Roman reprisal and began a scorched earth policy for the region. The Veronians, true Romans at heart, could stand for no such thing and a force began to quickly rise up to stop the

In Catalonia the Leonese managed to pin down the Roman forces and in a pitched battle between the mercenary forces of Leon and the Roman cavalry the Leonese managed to wipe out the garrisoning force. They then turned to settle down the populace.

With word of continued aggression by Rome Leonides turns to liberate Lyonnais. His forces, some 3,000 infantry managed to defeat the Gauls in the area with little troubles.

Carthaginian troops get a nice break while waiting for a fight.

*July-* The troops of Rome and Gaul gather back around the city of Burdigalos. There they found the city unguarded and so they quickly claimed the city. Word reached them of the invasions on Roman lands at the end of July.

Franconian forces start putting down the revolt in Verona with minimal losses as they raze the lands. Surprisingly, they find the region has little of value in it as they begin razing it. The Romans had not taken the time to fill it with rich farms or country side villas yet.

The Carthaginians spend July enjoying the Roman country side and continue watching for Roman reactions to their invasion though none arrive.

Leonides, with a sad heart, takes the people from Lyonnais and moves east after his leige.

Leonese troops finish taking over Catalonia and hand it over to what remains of the Massalians.

*August-* The Romans and Gauls gather their troops after finishing the battle for the city and garrisoning it. A quick marriage is had in the city between Constantine Marcus Scipio and Sorcha of the Gauls.

The last of the revolt is put down in Verona and the region is reduced to a wilderness once more.

The soldiers gripe over the lack of money they get but do not revolt.

Carthaginian forces, tired of waiting for a fight, begin to move north into Campania.

The Leonese wait in Catalonia and consider moving in but the leader of their forces decides not to without Massalia's backing which has disintegrated while they moved north.

The remainder of Massalia migrates south. Leonides begins the slow march moving them carefully through the lands. With the fall of the capital the regions with only nominal allegiance to Massalia give up those allegiances and those loyal and able move south.

*September-* Roman and Gaulic forces begin the march east.

Carthaginian forces arrive in Campania surprised to find the region has no troops to defend it.

Franconian forces, finished with looting the region, begin the march into Lombardy.

*October-* Franconian forces finish the march into Lombardy and camp for the winter.

## **203 BC**

*March-* Roman and Gaul forces reach Aquitaine and continue east.

Carthage begins to take the region over.

Franconian forces in Lombardy begin to move out to take the region which is not defended.

*April-* Rome and her allies continue their march east.

Campania is put to the sword as Carthage continues to dominate the people slowly but surely.

Franconia continues to assert its control of Lombardy.

*May-* Rome Marches, big surprise. They reach Languadoc.

Franconia finishes gaining control of the region.

With the conquest of the region, Carthage turns her attention to the city of Pompeii pulling her forces to surround the city. With a mighty assault the Carthaginians took the city as it had no walls or other defenses.

*June-* Roman forces reach Provence and continue on as quickly as possible.

Franconia, who held another region, turned and began another scorched earth policy. Once more the region was nice for people but no farms had found their way here yet so the people seemed laid back as the Franconians began razing the lands.

Carthage did not trust the Romans who were far too quiet. So instead of assualting Latium itself he turned and marched into the mountains towards Apulia.

*July-* Roman forces begin marching through the moutains to reach Savoy.

Franconia continues to burn and loot the region of Lombardy.

Carthage continues through the mountain pass.

*August-* The Romans continue to move deep into the mountains.

Franconia has a grand old time burning and looting and all that is fun about pillaging undefended lands.

Carthage reaches Apulia.

September Roman forces finally break through the mountains and arrive in Savoy. Franconia finishes their fun and gathers their loot. Carthage begins to subjugate the people of the region.

October Prince Hans of Franconia was having such a blast that he continued on to Savoy.

## 202 BC

*March* Roman troops come out of winter camp and continue pushing through Savoy. The Gauls decide they have gone far enough and turn to head back towards the lands that they believe are still held by Massalia. Prince Hans died late in the winter months. Without him his army sits and wonders what to do now. Carthage continues its conquest of Apulia. There were 2,000 infantry of the legion in the region to hold it. Their leader managed to get them to a small valley where the Carthaginians could not use their total force against them. In fact the battle was almost a stalemate. But with so few men the grizzled sergeant of the legion could not hope to hold out against the Carthaginian forces.

*April-* Roman troops push on towards Lombardy as the Franconians came out of winter camp with great sorrow. Prince Hans who had led them through so much fun did not survive the winter where a cold struck him down only a few month before the Roman forces arrived. Without their grand general the Franconian forces were slaughtered by the Romans. In one of the greatest victories of all time the Romans pinned the Franconian forces over a high bluff and surged forward. The soldiers that did not fall from the blades of the Roman legions faced a long fall to the bottom. Some few lucky ones escaped to flee but many of these would later be killed by the Roman cavalry that would hunt them down. (Talk about bad roll).

Carthage begins to burn Apulia to the ground and loot the region. The people terrified that the Carthaginians have had free reign in the south opt to let them do as they wish rather than fight the Carthaginians over the land.

*May-* Rome gathers its forces and moves towards Lombardy. The Gauls move through the mounts back the way they came. Carthage continues to pillage in Apulia.

*June-* Rome enters Lombardy. More pillaging in Apulia occurs.

*July -* Rome quickly reclaims Lombardy. Carthage finishes with the looting of the region and gathers its forces together.

*August-* Rome follows the road south into Romagna. Carthage begins to march into Spoleto

September- Roman and Carthaginian forces both reach Spoleto. Winter closes in before either side can flee or fight.

## 201 BC

*March/April-* Roman and Carthaginian forces both come out of winter camps and begin preparing for battle. Carthage has 24,000 heavy cavalry, 5,000 light cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and 2,500 siege engineers. Rome has 26,000 infantry, 9,500 heavy infantry, 6,000 light cavalry, and 10,000 heavy cavalry. The Roman forces both outnumbered the Carthaginians and had a deep anger for the damage that the Carthaginians had done to their lands. With a wild surge the Roman troops launched an assault against the Carthaginian forces. In the rocky lands of Italy the cavalry of the Carthaginians was of minimal use but the infantry of the Romans had grown and lived here for most of their lives and they fought like they were part of the land. The forces of Rome surged against the Carthaginians who were forced to retreat and then with one last surge the Carthaginian line broke. Domilcar, the leader of the Carthaginian forces was wise and he was able to gather his forces together and fall back towards Campania. The Carthaginians had more cavalry which saved them from being raked at by the Roman forces as they moved back towards the mountains.

*May/June-* Both forces moved quickly along the mountain paths to get to the open area on the other side.

*July/August* Domilcar turned his forces to meet the Romans as they came out of the mountains. The Romans now outnumbered them by more than before but Domilcar hoped that he could catch the Romans as they came down from the path and remove their numbers. Unfortunately for him the Romans expected such a trick and took a side path to flank the Carthaginians while a small force drew them into the mouth of the pass. The resulting trap was a huge blow to the Carthaginian forces who had to fight their way through the small ravines to reach a path to safety. With the Carthaginians fleeing before them the Romans had time to stop and free their region. They also captured the money taken from Apulia.

*September* Rome regains control of Pompeii. The remnants of the Carthaginian force pulled itself together as it fled back to Calabria.

## Rome

### Scipio

Diplomacy: None

The years were tough ones for Rome as the majority of the forces were off in distant lands and it seemed like

enemies came from all sides. Tons of food ended up being shipped to the Primate. Luckily, the food went before the blockade struck Roman trade. A great shipment of gold was also sent to the Gauls for the loyalty and as a dowry for the new wife of Magnus Lativus. A daughter was born to Scipio in 202 BC and was taken as a great sign by the gods that they had not forsaken Rome, which went well with the defeat of the Franconians in the north.

In Switzerland and Tyrol the conversion of the nobles continued although not as fast as Scipio was hoping for. A road was planned for the north, but the invasion put a halt on its construction.

### **Massalia**

*Andreas*

Diplomacy: None

Andreas went and gathered his people from the west and hoped to return them when the war was over. But the Gauls and the Romans moved to quickly and by the time he had them his capital had fallen and the rest of the western states had deserted him. Leonides was given the task of escorting them quietly to the south and he was successful in this. With the peoples from Lyonnais, Limousin and Auvergne he moved into Leonese lands and wondered what he would do. A few scribes which traveled with him and Leonides were all that remained of his government. He gave Catalonia to the Carthaginians, or at least tried to. They did not claim the region and so it became self-dependant.

### **Bohemian Empire of Westphalia**

*Jaro, Son of Ulgar*

Diplomacy: None

Jaro continued to rule the government while his son, Alger, assisted him in ruling and spent time with his family. Alger had three sons born to him over the years. The first in 205 BC, then 202 and 201 BC respectively. Troops were divided and spread out through the kingdom as word of the wars continued creep north. Adalbert and Ballor met in Westphalia to hand over troops. While they were there they became friends and spent some time discussing the affairs of the state. Other than that things in Westphalia remained quiet.

### **Franconia**

*Sebastian, son of Mylguard*

Diplomacy: None

Sebastian was growing old and knew that someday his nation would contend with Rome. What better time than when their back was to them. So Sebastian ordered his son to travel to Rome and burn and pillage as much as possible. When word came back with the broken remains of his army Sebastian was heartbroken. Gustav, second son of Sebastian, was named a prince of the realm and Sebastian declared that Hans' son would rule one day when he was old enough.

### **The Gauls**

*Daric, High Chief of the Gauls*

Diplomacy: Hainaut ()

The Gauls were happy with their alliance with Rome. They made a deal which led to a marriage and received a hefty sum from Rome. They didn't really expect to march so far to help Rome out, but then again what's an Ally that can't travel a bit further? When Bheathin returned to collect the peoples who used to belong to Massalia he was most disgruntled to find that they had all fled the area. So he simply returned to Orleans.

Albiorix died late in 205 BC. He dropped some troops off and was going to gather more when he took a nasty fall from his horse and died as soon as he struck the ground. His son, Daric, became the new High King. He was very charismatic and there was little trouble with him taking over the nation. Daric remained in the capital and ruled the nation. He had a daughter in 204 BC and a son in 202 BC.

### **Breton**

*Conan, King of the Bretons and Pendragon of the Isles*

Diplomacy: Man (T), Gwynned (FA), Strathclyde (NT)

Conan continued to rule the isle and his men continued to spread his control far and wide. While ruling in Lundyn, Conans aged wife gave birth to a daughter in 203 BC. Many took this as a good sign for the strength of his line which would stand still as his son came of age in 201 BC and was named heir to the Isles.

Prince Diocain traveled to Gwynned where he planned to spend several years working to make the locals join with the rest of the isles. He managed to get oaths that they would come in time of war before he grew weak and died of a wasting disease late in 202 BC. On the island of Man another diplomatic mission took place, this time led by Boglyr who was a staunch ally of Conan's from Sarum. He had a great aide which made it possible for tributary to be established between the small Isle of Man and the larger Isle of the Bretons. And in the far north Johan and Uhar were busy speaking to the clans in Strathclyde. They had only nominal success though as they managed to gain a few small words of loyalty to a united Isle, but no money or troops were offered to aid the rest of Breton.

The city of Camulodun grew larger as more trade from the continent began reaching the isles. Although it was now larger than the city of Lundyn, it was not nearly as clean and neat as Conan ordered more work done to improve

his capital.

### **The Ilyrian League**

*Hephistion*

Diplomacy: Kyklades (EA)

Hephistion's realm continued to grow and so he did what any good leader does who wants to tax the people as well as he can. He called for a census which he led personally. There were a few snags along the way which almost led to the whole process failing, but he managed to pull it together in the end and gain a good census of his nation. He sent his aide, Protesilaus, even further from the realm to the island of Kyklades where he slowly took possession of the island from the Olympic Primacy. In return for the island money was shipped to the Primate. Protesilaus then spent several years working to get the people to more strongly follow the Ilyrian League. He had good success at this and several strong economic agreements were decided upon. Work continued to make Slovenia a cultivated region, but it was a long process for a people dedicated to life at sea.

### **Leon**

*Gargoris, Chief of Leon*

Diplomacy: Asturias

Gargoris stayed home and ruled his nation. He sent most of his people to fight in the war, but his warcommander refused to go past Catalonia without knowing where the Romans were at and with no real assistance. So when the refugees arrived Leon allowed them to enter Navarre and waited there. In Asturias, Armando spent time speaking about the problems in the world and the region decided it was best to fully unite with the nation lest they be ravaged by Rome or Carthage alone someday.

## **Northern Europe**

**Merces: None**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Virumaa**

*Valdek Eestigard*

Diplomacy: None

The seas of the Baltic were especially cold as the years basked and the men of Virumaa spent most of their time huddled with their women and telling tales of great valor. It was a good life if hard at times, but the men of Virumaa were sturdy and took it well. (**No Turn**)

### **The Danes**

*Thoradin II, Son of Thoradin*

Diplomacy: Uppsala (EA)

Thoradin II continued to arm his men and took several ships and a few hundred warriors to man them up to the region of Adger. He then returned home to watch over his realm. Although rumors of great battles to the south reached him no one dared to attack his lands. Meanwhile his son and heir, Thoradin III, continued his work at keeping the nation together. Thoradin III was somewhat of a ladies man and in 205 another son was born to him. Unfortunately his first wife died in 204 BC so he remarried but in 202 BC his next wife also died. Although people were somewhat reluctant to continue handing daughters over to him, he was again remarried but no child or death came from the marriage by 201 BC.

Prince Thorin continued his talks in Uppsala to the locals about further united with the Danes. They managed to come up with a strong economic agreement which would aid both peoples but they would not go further even though Thorin had hoped for an alliance that covered more than just trade between the peoples.

In Skane, the port of Kalmar grew as more trade to the east was opened up and needed a place to dock.

## **North America**

### **Anasazi**

*Ahapita, Chief of the Anasazi*

Diplomacy: None

Uhynatipa grew tired of the wilderness and yearned for the legends of the lands next to the great blue waters so he ordered his people to pack up all of their stuff and started a mass migration. He had 10,000 infantry and 5000 light infantry. They first traveled to Serrano while many of the tribesmen set up along some open lands along the sea. In Serrano Uhynatipa led his men against the local armies which had 5000 or so lightly armored men. Uhynatipa charged their lines but failed to consider the lands before he did so and found his men bogged down by hills on his right flank which crested over a large ravine and slowed his men down. The local leader was considerably more skilled and took up a defensive position along the ridge which he held with great skill. Uhynatipa was forced to withdraw his men and find a new way to assault it. With the renewed assault the Anasazi warriors crushed the Serrano forces which were now

heavily reduced from the earlier fightings. Still the great battle over the rocky crag took many of the Anasazi warriors.

Uhynatipa then settled some of his tribesmen in the area, luckily for him the region had enough combat and did not rebel against the intruders. He then took his men north. In Yokuts he began to again conquer the region. This time though he faced closer odds having now only some 8,000 men against the 5,500 that the Yokuts possessed. This time Uhynatipa decided to not bother with tactics because his last war had fared so poorly with the tactics he used so he ordered a great charge and in one battle overwhelmed the Yokuts forces even though he fought better. With his numbers badly depleted Uhynatipa ordered the region settled with people and the largest village along the great blue sea was renamed Anasazi and flooded with new inhabitants. As this city became the main city in the area it was declared the capital. During the last fight with the Yokuts Uhynatipa was injured. The wound did not heal right and late in 201 BC he died and his son Ahapita came to the throne. Luckily all of the colonists had been settled so no regions revolted against the new overlords.

### **Atakapa**

*Jualiapta, Chief of Atakapa*

Diplomacy: Chatot (FA)

Jualiapta stayed in the capital and ruled over his tribe. He had a son in 205 BC and daughters in 203 and 201 BC. He also saw that the capital saw improvements to show the wealth and prosperity of the might Atakapans. He then sent his heir out to Chatot to try and speak to the locals about joining with them. Kahaba managed to get some small concessions and offerings of troops for the Atakapans should the need ever arise to do war upon another tribe.

### **Moundbuilders**

*Ailapatoh, Lord of the Mounds*

Diplomacy: Croix (C), Santee (C)

Ailapatoh spent some time collecting troops and returning them to the Holy City of Chillicothe to watch over the Great Mound. He also sent his aide, Yuchi to the lands of the Croix and the Santee tribes to bring them into the Moundbuilders growing empire. The people of the regions were somewhat awed by the idea that the Spirits appeared over Chillicothe but Yuchi did not spend much time at either place so the Moundbuilders received only the smallest of claimst to the regions.

With religious fervor at an all time high in the nation the Mounds in Kashkinpoo and Wenro received more attention. The Holy City grew larger as more people came to it but in many ways was little more than a small town. But in time if the spirits continued to favor it the city would surely grow to be a huge metropolis. In 201 BC the Great Lacrosse games once more took place. The Croix, who had done reasonably well in the previous tournament pulled quickly ahead as they were led by the religious excitement which flowed through the Holy City.

## **Central & South America**

### **Maya**

*Yuthuhaia*

Diplomacy: Totonac (T), Zapotec (NT)

Yuthuhaia left his heir to run the nation and went off to handle diplomatic issues of the state. Huncame, the heir, managed to find time with his wife during the years but they were not to fruitful for him. His wife bore two daughters in 202 and 201 BC respectively. Yuthuhaia made his way to the tribes of the Zapotec wilderness where he spent a few years working to get them to join with him. But travel through the dense wilderness and jungles of his lands made it so that he was able to only gain some nominal status with the tribe. His other son, Xblanque, managed to get the tribes of the Totonac to agree to send some tribute to the Mayans in exchange for a stronger union.

In Chontal the fishing village of Palenque grew large enough to be seen as a city by those passing through the dense jungles of the region. Farms were also added in several regions to help feed the growing populace of the Mayan Empire.

### **United Tribes of Peru**

*Macario, Lord of Chavin, King of the United Tribes of Peru*

Diplomacy: Pucara (A)

Macario returned home to have children. He was growing older and there was not an heir to his mighty empire. He had a son born to him in 204 BC and 203 BC and a daughter in 201 BC. Now if only he could live long enough for his older son to come of age all would go well in the empire.....

In Pucara the Shaman Mariel continued to work on the diplomatic ends of the empire to gain a stronger foothold in the nation. In 205 BC he found a strong ally in the region but before he could cultivate that into a stronger unity between the realms death took him. He died of a strange shaking disease which ravaged the nearby villages in a quick spurt of death and then ended. Many wondered what caused the disease and some speculated that the inner hearts of those in the villages had grown to far from the true faith and thus been purged by their own falseness. But who other than the gods would know?

Works continued to improve the capital of Lima and the village of Lomas also received some attention.

