

Lords of the Earth

The Rise of the Classical World

150-146 B.C.

Turn 23

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 `lote_br_6_cover` for the base rules of the game.

Leader Espionage Operations

If a leader is performing an ES operation for something that is site specific he MUST be there. You can not sneak around to find out information from hundreds of miles away.

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.

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.

Royal Children

There are consequences to having too many children with ties to the throne. Some nations have more than 5 candidates already for the position of heir and a few look to be heading for the 10 mark. This can tear your nation apart. This is the one warning I will give to doing this.

North Asia

Mercs: 10 C, 10 I, 5 S

Merc Leader: None

Qin Empire

Zichu, Emperor of the Qin

Diplomacy: Houma (f)

Great works continued in the Qin Empire. Thousands of workers forged a major road through the mighty peaks that separated Huang from Shansi and linked the major trading cities of Taiyuan and Luoyang. Thousands more were put to clearing the bogs and hills of Houma and Kiangsu so that trade could flow more easily and endless rice farms could be built to feed the masses of the empire. In Tsainan and Kweichou, regions which had previously been cleared by order of the Emperor, new farms and roads sprang up bringing riches to the regions. And in several ports throughout the Empire great trade vessels were built and sent down the rivers and coastal area to bring the luxuries of the Empire to those who did not live in the growing cities. This trade led to growth along the rivers and the sea provinces. In the region of Hwai the port of Nanchang became a major destination of the Qin trade vessels. They also made port in the Kiangsu port of Sheyang which became a bustling city.

Prince Zheng, one of the mightiest warriors of the Qin was given an honor guard of 4000 of the most heavily armed warriors in the land and sent north with words of peace and union to the distant Yan. There Prince Zheng married young Wi Wan who was the daughter of the King of Yan to help seal the union. Prince Zhang brought his new wife's family a giant caravan filled with chests of gold and giant sacks of rice to show their good intentions to the Yan.

The Imperial Heir, Zhang, traveled with a royal entourage to the region of Houma where they spoke at length to the local magistrates and nobility to get them to fully unite with the Qin Empire. Duke Li, who commanded the royal guard who was sent to protect the heir, died of a wasting disease half way through the trip.

Emperor Zichu remained in the capital ruling over his lands. His wife, although getting somewhat old, grew pregnant in the year 148 BC and again in 147 BC. In the first pregnancy she gave birth to a beautiful daughter. Her second pregnancy was much harder as she was found to be having twins. While giving birth the Empress died and one of the twins, both daughters, did not survive the night. Zichu was heartbroken, but rumors in the national courts said that the heir, Zhang, was not sad that the Emperor had given birth to no other possible male heirs while he was sent off to the hinterlands.

The Kingdom of Yan

Phan Tsien'Po, Lord of the Yan

Diplomacy: Bandao (P), Mantrap (UN)

Prince Zheng came north with 4000 heavily armed Qin warriors. The warriors of Yan, whose grandfathers had fought for an entire generation against the Qin, bristled at the sight of Prince Zheng's honor guard. They knew he was coming to marry the young princess Wi Wan and to agree in the name of Emperor Zichu to a non-aggression pact with their northern neighbors. Tsien'Po was very invested in seeing this through so his men held their peace. It helped that the Qin brought a king's ransom in food and gold to show their desire for peace. After the wedding Prince Zheng remained in the Kingdom of Yan with his troops which did not help matters, but both sides kept the peace. Prince Zheng insisted he was there to help defend the Yan which some took as a poor excuse to remain and others felt was insulting that a mere 4000 Qin could defend Yan against some threat.

Other areas of Yan were not so peaceful. General Yang Wei took the royal army and traveled to Bandao. The people of the region had been nominally part of the kingdom for many years, but had never agreed to send tribute to the Lord of Yan and Tsien'Po decided to make an example of them. The people of Bandao thought it was a joke when the army came and began to forcibly take over the villages for were they not part of the Kingdom? It became all too apparent that it was real when the most respected noble of the province, Kwan Do, was nearly assassinated by Yan assassins as he called the nobles and warriors to him. He survived the attack although he was injured and weakened before the campaign had even begun. The armies of General Yang were many times larger than the provincial forces of Bandao and it appeared that a short field operation would be all that was needed to pacify the population. But General Yang grew overconfident and received faulty information that led him into a trap by the locals. In a fierce battle thousands fell on both sides and General Yang was forced to retreat. As the field cleared the men of Bandao found that Kwan Do had broken open the wounds gained by the assassins but refused to leave the field while his people needed him and so shortly after the battle his wounds from the fight and the assassins was too much and he died. The army of Yan returned a month later after they had regrouped and this time General Yang was much more cautious in their approach. The new leader of the local forces had a greatly depleted force and was not the leader that his predecessor was. The forces of Yan took few losses in dispersing the last of the forces of Bandao and pacifying the region. When word of this betrayal against Bandao spread many of the provinces grew concerned but most thought that since they sent tribute they would be spared the fate of Bandao. Mantrap, which was a great distance from the capital, refused to be associated by one who would attack their allies and they renounced their military alliance with the Kingdom.

In more peaceful areas of the kingdom the villages of Boa Boa in Boa Ding and the port of New Ji grew large enough to be counted

as a true city. Ji Jin, who was the son of TsienPo came of age and was made the heir of the kingdom.

The Empire of Japan

Kwanto Dai, Emperor of Nippon and Daimyo of the Kwanto Clan

Diplomacy: Aichi (-1 YfC), Yamato (+11 YfC)

Kwanto Dai was able to declare his son, Kwanto Ujiro II, as the heir to the Empire. He also spent time with his consort which led to two more daughters being born. One came shortly after he returned to the capital in 149 BC and another greeted the new year in 146 BC. Dai continue to send work crews to break the road through Aichi into Yomato to make it easier to travel through the regions that still held anger at the war that united the Empire. Dai also ordered many farms created in Nigata, but the region was still clogged with trees and thick brush which limited the amount of land that could be used to grow food for the people of Japan.

Dai wanted to put the past behind the kingdom so he sent his aids to Aichi and Yamato to try and get the people of the region to accept their place in the empire. Toshihiza traveled to Yamato where he managed to make great strides in improving relations between the region and the Emperor. Nguni was already in Aichi where he was continuing to work on the diplomacy. Unfortunately, Nguni was getting older and more cranky with the passing of years. In 149 BC he angered a much younger lord by humiliating him and his shoddy attempts to woo a maiden. The young warrior immediately challenged Nguni to a duel. Nguni, who was once a powerful warrior, accepted the challenge with a sarcastic joke about how he hoped the man's blade was faster then his slow whit. Sadly for Nguni, this happened to be the case. Nguni was slain in the duel and his loss added tension between the people of the region and the Emperor's Imperial Court.

South Asia

Mercs: 10 C, 20 I

Merc Leader: None

The Empire Nan-Yue

Emperor Tak Lay II, Emperor of the South

Diplomacy: None

Tak Lay continued to administer and rule his nation. He had roads and farms built to access the rich lands of Annam. He also began another postal road that linked Lingnan to Kwangsi within a few years time. Under his rule the government continued to grow and become more effective. Tribute was sent to the Qin in the north to ensure that peace would reign over the lands.

In 147 BC Tak Lay passed away quietly in his sleep. His son, who had been left to enjoy his youth before he had to take over the running of the nation, quickly took command of the army. Due to the postal roads stretching across the nation, word of his rise to power spread quickly and was generally accepted. Tak Lay II was crowned and named Emperor of the South as his nation now looked to him as the sole ruler instead of as a first among equals.

To further celebrate his rise, word spread that his bride was pregnant within a month of him becoming Emperor. Before the summer left the lands Tak Lay II had a young son in the halls of Hainan.

Khmer

Prashant II, Emperor of Khmer

Diplomacy: Cochin (F)

Prashant ruled the nation while his aid, Bhyanda, was busy working to make Cochin fully united with their Emperor. He succeeded in doing this and soon the regions men marched solely under the flag of Khmer. Missionaries were sent to Nakhon where they converted many people back to the Hindu gods and away from the Buddha's teachings.

Farms were spread through Surin and Mon. The food was needed to help with the growing urban areas as another port, the city of Indrapura in Champa, grew large enough to take the giant cogs that ran the trade vessels along the coastline. Cochin was also cultivated so that even more farms could be built to support the empire and to trade with distant lands.

Java

Rongo, King of the Seas

Diplomacy: Palembang (NE)

Rongo took a strong hand in ruling the nation. He saw that a large investment was put into improving the government and gave grants to assist the scholars in the nation. Once Rongo finished seeing to his nations interests he traveled to Palembang where he met with his assistant, Pita, who had waited for the king to try and improve relations with the region. They worked for several months to try and get the region to agree to a stronger alliance, but were unable to convince the local nobility to accept the rule of the King of the Seas.

Pacific Islands

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Moluccas

Antuak II, Lord of the Great Blue Seas

Diplomacy: Ponape (A)

Antuak II named his brother, Oom, as a Prince of the realm to assist in matters of ruling the island nation. He stayed mostly in Dula working to handle the general day to day matters of the country. He commanded that work be done to the cities of Poula and Anua to help with the sanitation issues that were cropping up. His first wife gave birth to two sons and a daughter over the years. But Antuak decide that he wanted an even larger family. So he ordered his aid, Ong Ki Hong, to travel to the island of Ponape where the women were known to be beautiful and arrange a royal marriage to the people

while also working to improve relations with the distant island. Ong did a good job at this and managed to find a bride whose father was a powerful chieftain with many ships at his command. The marriage was successful in bringing a stronger alliance between the islands.

Koh, another of Antuak's aids, took command of many of the new ships being built in Dula and sailed south to the island of Timor with many men and supplies to construct a mighty fortress on the southern island to guard it against the raiders and pirates that sailed the seas. Koh was then supposed to sail further to explore the waterways around Timor, but he grew ill shortly after reaching the island of Timor and died some months later without being able to complete his mission.

The Isle Nation of Samoa & Hawaii

Hiapo, Conqueror-King of Samoa and Hawaii

Diplomacy:

Hiapo took several of the ships from his aids Ai'Kai and Punaho'hi and then sent them off to the west to find the route that his people had once sailed to escape from Moluccas. He was sure that his people were now powerful enough that they could live without fearing the warriors of Moluccas. His men were successful in searching through the Solomon Sea but when they reached the Bismark Sea they were met by a vicious storm that sank the ship that Punaho'hi was sailing on. By the time the other ships realized the danger that Punaho'hi and his vessel were in the ship was already beneath the raging seas. Ai'kai was loyal though and continued to search through the Bismark Sea and produced rudders that the King had asked for. He then continued on to the Teluk Sea where he was able to get the rudders although it took longer than he had first hoped. Having succeeded at their mission the ships turned to return home.

Hiapo had his sister marry Maholi who was his Ally from Tonga. Hiwahiwa was considered one of the greatest beauties in all of the island as she was known to charm all who met her in short order. Maholi and his bride had a daughter in 149 BC.

Hiapo conducted a census of his kingdom which he was able to do. After he counted his populace he disbanded the council of island Chieftains and declared himself the sole ruler of the Islands. Some grumbled but most accepted it and the Isles managed to avoid a civil war. Bora-Bora was not happy with the change in their say in the government and so they revolted by themselves. Hiapo had prepared for just such a circumstance and he loaded his 5000 warriors onto his ships and sailed with Maholi and the forces of Tonga out to the island of Bora-Bora. The island prepared to defend themselves. Hiapo and his men fought a bloody battle to take the shores and then a several month campaign to retake the island. As the season of war ended he was left as the sole power in the isles.

The Aborigines of Taree

Jafah, Lord of the Coasts and King of the Shimmering Waves

Diplomacy: None

The city of Akoya saw many improvements. Jafah ruled from his capital and worked to hold his kingdom together. Heavy investments were made into increasing the size and efficiency of the government, but the investment did not manage to improve the situation so far.

(Needs a Player)

India & Central Asia

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Maurya

Jagnath, Emporer of Maurya

Diplomacy: None

Jagnath focused on his capital and spent the years working to rule with the help of his heir, Rama. His focus on the interior of his nation led to massive investments into the nations schools and training fields. He sought knowledge of metaphysical and the physical and paid handily for those willing to seek the unknown for him.

The Holy Brahmins

Ranjeet, Most Holy of the Brahmins and Defender of the Faithful, Prince of Maurya

Diplomacy: None

Ranjeet called a meeting of the wisest of the Brahmins in Maghada. All returned and sequestered themselves away to contemplate how to deal with the needs of the faithful.

(Needs a Player)

The Indian Alliance

Torugah V, Lord of Pandya

Diplomacy: None

Torugah looked over his lands and smiled. From a small alliance that lay beneath the mighty Maurya his nation had grown to be a mighty power spread to distant islands and shores. With such joy came complacency though and little was done to further his power. Great stores of grain were saved for harsher times or possible trade.

(No Turn)

The Middle East

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Tartars

Jagun

Diplomacy: None

Jagun focused on ruling his nation and had his heir and aids working to assist him. He ordered more farms built in Sakinsky to help feed his people. The nations investments were focused on increasing the governments ability to rule over the land and in learning so that his people could keep up with the more advanced nations around them.

(Needs a Player)

Bactria

Demetrius II, King of the East

Diplomacy: None

Demetrius and his allies worked on the business of governing the nation. Work was done to improve several of the regions which led to the the province of Turkman becoming cultivated and ready for more farms to feed the nation and trade with other nations.

(Needs a Player)

Seleucid Kingdom

Antiochus IV

Diplomacy: Bandar (F), Fars (F), Isauria (F)

Antiochus ordered many great works to be done through out the realm. Postal roads were constructed Ahvaz and Zargos, Persia and Tabaristan, and from Abadan to Fars. The steppes of Kuwait received attention as men were sent to begin the long process of cultivation in the region. The building required the movement of many resources and led to a lot of trade between Seleucia and other nations. The trade led to growth in the cities of Alexandrettos and Antioch. Across the country the population prospered the port villages of Lykos in Fars, Heron in Mand, and Noratus in Armenia all grew large enough to host the large cogs that brought trade goods along the coasts and lakes of the kingdom. To feed the growing population farms were spread in the region of Mand with new roads and cart paths to bring the food to the port of Heron and then out to the hungry masses.

Although Antiochus focused on the infrastructure and everyday needs of his people he also saw to their protection. Small hill side forts were built throughout the regions to guard the people. In Antioch a vast fleet of warships were built up. With an agreement already had between Rome and the Ctesiphon Antiochus looked to the other major power in the Mediterranean. Messengers flowed between Carthage and Ctesiphon and in short time an agreement was formed between the two powers. For the next twenty-five years the two powers would agree to not attack each other and divided the Mediterranean between them. The ships in Antioch would surely be use to control the areas that fell under Anitochus' authority.

Antiochus ordered his men to go in groups and take some of his older relatives to cement regions to him. Bellerephon and Aceses traveled to Bandar where they succeeded in fully accepting Antiochus' rule. Polydeces and Draco went to Fars and met with equal success in wooing he region. Kallias went with Abdul to Isaurai and sought diplomatic time with the leaders there. As an ally of the kingdom Abdul was not able to provide as much help as Kallias had hoped, but he did still manage to get the region to fully unite with the will of Ctesiphon. Missionaries were also sent to Kuwait and Oman. In both places the missionaries found those willing to accept the greatness of the Greek gods although the majority of both regions remained with their small family and hill deities as the primary faith.

Antiochus remained in the capital as his aids went about his business. He ruled over his kingdom and his wife gave birth to another daughter in 148 BC.

The Ophilian Church

Paphilius, The Will of Zeus, Apostle of the Great Ophilius

Diplomacy: Fars (AB), Edessa (AB), Diyala (AB), Damascus (AB)

Paphilius sent his aids to different placs where the churches remained small and had them work to form stronger bastions for the faithful to turn to. Zeus' will must be done and the Apostle would ensure that it would be done.

(Needs a Player)

Africa

Mercs: 15 HI, 15 I, 15 S, 5 W

Merc Leader: None

Ptolemaic Kingdom

Ptolemeos Aias

Diplomacy: None

Attalos sent workers to complete the road network that would link Alexandria with Tyre. He invested heavily in his forces and university as well so that all would know the power of the Ptolemy and quake. In 147 BC Attalos passed on and his son was named the new ruler of the kingdom without any issue.

(Needs a Player)

The Spears of Ares

Menacius, Lord of the Spears

Diplomacy: Atbara (NE)

Menacius declared that his son Persepoulos would be his heir. He tried to train him in how to govern before he fully came of age and could be responsible for his own tasks, but the boy did not seem to pick up as much as Menacius had hoped. Menacius saw that there was

a break in the supply lines between the major port of Thebes and the capital. So he ordered thousands of colonists to journey to the depopulated region of Dongola where they began to fill out the barren steppes at the base of the Nile River. Menacius also spent time with his wife which led to two more children being born over the years.

Menacius sent the charismatic Tiberius to Atabara where he spent several years crossing the rugged land talking to the local leaders and nobles to explain why the Greek Gods were far superior to the distant deities of the Hindu faith. He was most charismatic and many of the people were swayed by his words, but the region was still held by the sway of the distant Brahmins. Antichares, a fellow aid of Menacius, was also sent with Tiberius. But where Tiberius sought to tell the people the truth of the Hellenic deities Antichares sought to tie the region more closely to the Lord of the Spears. He brought young Gygea to marry to the locals to help unite the lands. But for all of Antichares' work they were unable to affect the region because the people held to the strange Hindu beliefs that made it impossible to truly come to terms.

Carthage

Hamilcar

Diplomacy: Kyklades (C), Geb-Al-Tarik (NE)

Wildfires raged through the region of Valencia destroying many farms and villages in the region. The fires came during a dry spell and raged for weeks before they were able to contain the blaze. Afterward, the people of the region had to deal with the displaced animals as many black bears were forced out of the hills to seek food which caused trouble for the people of the region.

Late in the summer of 150 BC a woman calling herself Dahlia came to Carthage. She had fine clothes and jewelry but no servants or even a suitable escort. She made her way to the royal castle and demanded to see Hamilcar as she was there to marry their royal prince. The woman looked well on in her years and came off as the matronly widow that she claimed to be. After a great deal of fuss Hamilcar met with her to listen to her claims. He knew of the Danes in the far north, although he himself had never been there. And he had no plans for his heirs to marry this matronly woman so he politely informed her that he had never heard of her before and was not looking for a bride for his heirs. The pale woman turned bright scarlet as her guide, a rough merchant summoned from the docks when someone heard the word "Danes" and was able to find someone who spoke the rough language, informed her of the apparent snub. Dahlia was shown out of the building and left with her fine possessions on the steps of the palace. She was forced to drag her bags to a half dozen merchant stalls trying to find someone to pay a reasonable sum for her goods so that she could get home. Within a week she had succeeded, although many merchants were heard cackling with glee shortly after she left, and she was off to the Danish capital of Havn cursing the terrible and most embarrassing events of the summer.

In other foreign relations news a grand non-aggression pact was signed between Carthage and Selucia. Carthage wanted to ensure that war would not come with the other great powers in the Mediterranean. Hamilcar also ordered a mighty wall built on the edges of Tunisia just as the roiling sands of Gefara began to make the terrain difficult to build. These Great Eastern Ramparts would do much to protect the people. As work on the wall began to progress word reached Carthage that Princess Surfaniza was a widow. The new lord of Macedonia sent word to ensure Hamilcar that she is being well taken care of. Hamilcar of course took his hand at moving shipping around as every good lord of Carthage did. He also sent huge shipments of grain to Leon so that peace and prosperity could be known in Iberria.

To add to the great works of Hamilcar a massive temple complex was built around the fortress in Tunisia named Jebel Bu Kornein, or The Two Horned Hill. This complex was meant to provide sacrifices to the bloody god Bhaal and to repent for Hamilcar's predecessor who had sought to move away from the national faith in Bhaal. To further show his desire to return to the bloody embrace of Bhaal. Hamilcar ordered the loyal Paquilcar, also known as Paquilcar the Just, to perform a bloody military conversion in the very streets of Carthage. He declared that the few Jews would be left in peace but that the Greeks and the followers of the Greek gods would be forced to worship Bhaal and Bhaal alone. Strangely, only three nights after commands were given Paquilcar the Just complained of a strange lethargy coming over him and was said to go to bed early. By the next morning his families wails could be heard in the streets as Paquilcar went quietly into the night. Many of the Greeks in their quarters were heard to give a sigh of relief. Darden, the heir apparent to the throne of Carthage, came and ensured that no one assaulted the manor of Paquilcar, but when there was no apparent enemy he returned to his duties of guarding the gem of the Mediterranean. Hamilcar did not wish to just spill blood in the streets though so he also sent to talk some sense into the people and managed to get a small number of the worshippers of the Hellenic gods to turn back to Bhaal. But he died early in 148 BC with much work left undone.

Acherbas was sent to talk to the Greeks of the Kyklades island and managed to get a small claim on the island thanks to the Ilyrian League pushing the people to accept commands from both kingdoms. He then went to Geb-Al-Tarik and spoke to Malik about fully uniting with the throne of Carthage. They had hoped Malik, a strong ally of Hamilcar, would be more supportive of the idea. But he required more time and effort to convince then Acherbas was able to provide as winter once more closed in on 146 BC.

West Africa

Mercs: None
Merc Leader: None

The Empire of Kanem Bornu

Jahzeel, Lion of the Shifting Sands, Sword of the Hindu Faith

Diplomacy: None

Jahzeel and his son ruled to help control their massive empire. Funds were put into improving the government to help administer the large empire. Gold was located not far from the capital in Kanem Bornu itself. This led to a major gold rush which increased the size of the capital and helped bring treasures to the Empire. The city of Yokuta and Orugata were cleaned up and improved to make life easier on those living in the city.

Aids were sent to Kanuri where they converted many of the village chieftains to the Hindu faith.

(Needs a Player)

The Kingdom of Ife

Arogos II, Chief of the Ife

Diplomacy: None

Arogos II ruled over his land and guarded it against possible attacks. He ordered fortresses built to guard the cities of Al-Karas and Al-Karam, but there was no room inside the cities for such massive edifices and so they were built in the hills outside the cities. In time though the cities could expand to surround the fortresses which would then protect the cities if the need arose. A great fleet was constructed in the city of Al-Karas in case the king needed to travel somewhere. Enough boats were created to carry most, if not all, of the royal army at once. This would make it much easier to defend the nation if needed.

Lenbo, a trusted aid to Arogos, was sent off with four new vessels designed for speed to sail south and see what lay along the coast. Unfortunately, no one would find out what sights Lenbo would see as Lenbo and all of his vessels never returned to Ife.

South Africa

Mercs: 3 XI, 2 I

Merc Leader: None

South African Cav Count: No Horses Yet

Mauryan Raj of Rowzi

Sri Gupta III, Emperor of the Southern Lands

Diplomacy:

Sri Gupta awoke sweating from a terrible dream. He saw a great warrior of the Raj being held down by seemingly hundreds of slaves. They dragged the warrior down and his armor was soon covered by dirt and grime. From the pile waves of blood swept over the verdant fields that resembled the lands in Rowzi. He consulted the Brahmins and determined that this was surely a message from the Gods that the path of the Raj must change or the growing number of slaves would drag down the beautiful lands created by Sri's ancestors. And so the Emperor of the south immediately ordered all the slaves released and sent men throughout the lands to ensure that no one in Rowzi would be enslaved. But the lands of Rowzi had grown greatly over the years and it would take more time and resources to save the nation from the grim dream that Sri had.

To help settle the freed slaves people and supplies were sent to the almost barren region known as Lozi. The region was still sparsely populated but those who moved to the region were loyal to the Emperor. Others were sent to the region of Bartose which saw vast farms spread across the hills as homes were found for the people of the Raj.

Sri ruled his lands and took command of the entire army. He had a son in 149 BC. Swamo was sent north to claim the funds left to them by the Brahmins. He had no issues in doing this and returned with chests of gold.

The Nguni Alliance

Hyutha, Defender of the Cape

Diplomacy: None

Hyutha remained at home ruling with his son. His grandson came of age and was also brought into the councils of government to prepare him for a day he might be called on to rule the Cape regions. In the region of Xhosa the port of Atogo grew large enough to take cogs in. This would be a great boon to the people who often had to eat the food stored in the previous winter. The new port would allow for increased fishing to feed the peoples of the Cape.

(Needs a Player)

Eastern Europe

Mercs: 5 I

Merc Leader: None

Suzdal

Yammar II, son of Drozd

Diplomacy: Atelzuko (NT)

Yammar remained in the capital and ruled. He sent two aids to distant Pontus to find a bride from their royal lineage but the Greeks who lived along the banks of the Black Sea apparently did not do such things so quickly. His aids were given a great deal of attention and run around, but were unable to meet any eligible princesses and so returned to Suzdal empty handed. They did succeed in meeting two daughters of Mithridates who would be excellent brides for the mighty Yamar.

Tvorimir and Ivan were sent south to Atelzuko to try and get a warm water port on the Black Sea. They met with many of the locals and were successful in making them consider accepting Yammar's leadership. In 147 BC the two men were riding from a small village along the Black Sea to a trade village in the interior of the region. When they did not make their appointed meeting the locals sent out riders to find them and they were found in a ditch along side the road. The leaders of the region decided to honor what they had told the two men and so the region became nominally part of Suzdal but no tribute would be sent to distant Tvorda.

Under Yammar's guidance Suzdal became cultivated and work began on cultivating Muscovy

Cojuvia

Xerxes II

Diplomacy: None

Xerxes II passed on at a very ripe old age. His son took over the army and the kingdom with little fanfare or notice as the kingdom

had little to complain about. As he ruled he ordered farms built in the provinces of Poland and Bohemia to help feed the growing cities. Urban life was good in the land and the people had grown civilized since their trek from distant Parthia.
(Needs a Player)

Pontus

Mithridates V, Lord of Pontus and Ruler of the Black Seas

Diplomacy: Psidia (F)

Mithridates remained in the capital and ruled his nation. He named his brother as the heir to the empire which surprised many but Mithridates insisted that having an heir was more important than having an heir that sprang from his loins. He also took a hand into the nations shipping and moved some trade vessels around and had many more built to handle the internal trade between the Ionian cities that had sprung up around the Black Sea. He also ordered a large road built between the major trade cities of Ephesus and Troy. Work was started to make Phrygia fully cultivated but it would take a great deal more men and resources to clear the dense wilderness in the region. Missionaries were also sent to distant Polovotsky on the far side of the Black Sea to convert those who had followed the pretender Prophet in Seleucia. The missionaries met with some minor success.

Pelegius and Nellus were sent to Psidia where they met at length with Castor of Psidia. After many years of deep conversation Castor agreed to give the men of Psidia directly to the control of Mithridates IV and swore eternal friendship to the ruler of the Black Seas.

Antigonid Kingdom of Macedonia

Dykios, Tyrant of Macedonia

Diplomacy: Achillius (HS) in Epirus (HS)

Zanos sent his loyal aids, Cimon and Caprus to Epirus to guard the realm and gave Cimon several phalanxes to ensure the nation was protected. He then settled in to rule while his heir, Phillip, worked to fix the nations shipping. Unfortunately, Phillip was inspecting the docks to figure out how best to align shipping with some Minoan bulls burst free of their cage and went racing along the docks. Phillip was crushed beneath their hooves leaving the Kingdom. Word spread through the kingdom that the heir had died and much sorrow was felt. But no one felt the sorrow more than Zanos who had to bury his son. In less than a year the sorrow killed him.

With the death of the King and the heir the country was in a strange predicament. Phillip had no son of his own to claim the throne even if a regent was at hand. At this time Dykios stepped forward and gave a great speech in the forum explaining why he should take over the kingdom. He wooed many of the generals and quickly took command of the Royal army. Some whispered that he had slain Zanos and made it look like a normal death. With these rumors growing Dykios had to act quickly and he rounded up the royal family killing off all but Surfanzia of Carthage. She was given a special room and servants to see to her every need.

Word came that Cimon and Caprus had rebelled in Epirus, but Dykios opted to remain in Thessaloniki as he did not want his political enemies to move against him in order to take back a small rocky and generally useless plot of land. Although his forces were superior to those in Epirus it was not worth trying to breach the mountains with his hold on the nation so tenuous.

Things were not so dire in all of the kingdom. On the island of Crete farms and small cart paths were built throughout the island to make life easier on the people and to feed the city of Knossos.

The Democracy of Achillius

First Speaker Cimon Balacrus

Diplomacy: None

When word reached Cimon and Caprus in Achillius about the Tyrant Dykios taking over Macedonia they went to the people of Epirus and spoke to them with an impassioned speech. The people were quickly angered and listened as Cimon called for a new nation to be formed that was defined by a democratic approach where people could all speak out. The people listened and soon a council was formed with Cimon as the new leader of the nation as he held the troops which would hopefully defend them if the Tyrant decided to attack the mountainous region.

Ships were sent out from Achillius to the various nations around the Mediterranean to bring in much needed gold to help pay to defend the nation. Some traders continued to trade into Macedonia but this route was difficult at best as the soldiers patrolled the border and would capture those seen crossing.

(Needs a Player)

The Olympic Primacy

Eutropius, Voice of Zues and Speaker of the Gods

Diplomacy: Quinnei (CH), Campania (CH), Pompeii (CH), Sussanna (CH)

Eutropius ruled over the church and saw the completion of the great Church of Poseidon. Eutropius sent the other leaders of the church to distant lands to grow the faith and see to the important matters of the state. This allowed him to further consolidate power in Attica as the head of the church and so many saw Eutropius as the only true Voice of the gods which reduced the powers of the other leaders of the church.

Eutropius sent his newest aid, Horace, across the lands of Rome and new churches sprouted in his wake as the people of Quinnei, the rural lands of Campania, prosperous Pompeii, and beautiful Sussanna to all have places to truly worship the gods. He also sent Euripedes to travel through the lands of Pontus with promises that gold would be sent to build many new churches there, but the funds never arrived and so Euripedes looked foolish at promising grand new places of worship without being able to provide for the faithful.

Missionaries were sent to the barbarians as well. The barbaric provinces of Bakony and Bosnia which fell under the wise auspices of the Ilyrian League both grew to understand the greatness of the Greek Gods. Mineus was sent to Jagun to convince the strange barbarians from the east that they should worship the Greek deities. He managed to upset many of the leaders of the Tartars with his refusal to learn their tongue and his mannerisms that told his low opinion of them. No barbarian raised his hands against him but at several times his servants thought the wise old priest had earned himself a quick death. In the northern lands of Suzdal Thraxes also continued trying to

preach to the people. They had a far more easy going nature about religion than other nations Thraxes had visited. Although this allowed him to preach without being accosted it did mean the people almost seemed more likely to just smile and quickly forget him. Eventually, this grated on the priest so much that he tried to anger some of the nobles to get their attention. He succeeded in upsetting people and some thought his time for the world was quickly coming to an end, but the nobles opted to simply stop listening to the strange little man rather than cutting him in half and so he found himself ignored even more than before.

Western Europe

Mercs: 5 HI, 10 I, 5 S
Merc Leader: None

Roman Empire

Scipio

Diplomacy: Carinthia (F)

Scipio and Agrippa, the heir, spent their time in Rome with their families. Scipio, a virile man well into his 70's found a young bride who gave him another daughter when he was 70. Agrippa's wife gave him a second son several years later. The power of Rome was well known and no one would dare to attack them so they could content themselves with the pleasures of Rome.

In the distant provinces that sent their wealth to Rome work was done. The cities of Kevinium, Lyssium, Micius, Susanium, and Sussanna all had massive fortifications built against possible raids or incursions. The regions of Lombardy, Romagna, Spoleto, Savoy, and Tuscany all received various hillside forts to keep the villages and farms safe from banditry.

In the distant province of Carinthia workers were sent to clear the hills and make the land better for the people of the region. Soon the region was cultivated. A great Fortress was also constructed in the northern reaches of the region against raiding barbarians. Orellius, a trained diplomat from the Roman Senate, was sent north to speak to the allies of Rome in the region of Carinthia and after the great works performed by Rome to protect the populace and ensure that they had a better life than their forefathers the leaders in the region readily agreed to fully unite with mighty Rome.

Massalia

Horace

Diplomacy: None

The city of Pierre in Limousin grew large enough to become the trade center in the region. Horace ruled over his lands and a son was born in 148 BC that would carry on the family line.

(Needs a Player)

Bohemian Empire of Westphalia

Tomar the Beautiful

Diplomacy: None

Tomar remained in the capital where he meddled in the affairs of merchants and then turned to the business of ruling his nation with the help of Bruno. Bruno was an efficient administrator so Tomar was able to spend a great deal of time with his wife Eowan, but she did not give birth to any more children so the hope of the realm looked like it would depend upon Beau who would come of age soon.

Tomar grew tired of having to slog through the dense forests and hills to reach the port of Deitzburg while he was bending the merchants to his will so he set his workers to clearing a major roadway to the port city which would benefit the nation greatly over time. Several units were tested and only the strongest warriors were kept. These warriors were given the best armor and weapons in all of the Empire so that they could act as an honor guard for Tomar.

Franconia

Wilhelm, son of Freibott

Diplomacy: None

Wilhelm ruled over his lands and kept a wary eye to the west, but no armies crossed their borders. He started working on cultivating more of his lands.

(Needs a Player)

The Gauls

Donaham II, High Chief of the Gauls

Diplomacy: Brabant (FA), Brittany (EA), Ponthieu (T)

Donaham married a local lass whose parents held many lands in the southern part of the kingdom. She gave birth to a strong daughter and several years later a son as well. He ordered many new warriors trained in the use of heavy weapons and horses. He then gave the largest portion of the army to Ultan. Gararet had helped save Donaham's life on the ill-fated fight in the east. He then ordered Ultan to take his uncle, Batair and travel north with the forces to launch an invasion against the errant Brabant. Before his men left Donaham gave a stirring speech about the audacity of Brabant to try to break free of the Gaulic clans after the Tragedy in the East. Many of the lords who remained with him wondered at why he would give the mainly untested Ultan so much power but Donaham would hear nothing of it. Donaham saw that some veterans were settled in the sparse but clear lands of Maine so that new farms could be

Ultan traveled north with his forces and began an expert campaign in Brabant that quickly brought the region to its knees. More men were lost to the sicknesses that were known to fester in camps of war than to losses in battle. With the region subjugated Ultan installed Batair, a favored great-uncle of Donaham, as the regional chieftain and then traveled to Champagne where he guarded the realm from invasion.

While Ultan handled the battles in the north Prince Curann traveled to Brittany to try and get the western most province to more fully

unite with the Parissi clan. The region was very interested in what he had to say and in the end after many long talks between the clans in the area they agreed to strong economic ties with their more powerful brethren. Garareet traveled to Ponthieu where he also set to work arranging for greater relations with the people there. He arranged for a marriage with Prince Abellio. This led to tribute being sent south. Before greater relations could be explored Garareet grew ill and died in the heart of winter.

Breton

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

Diplomacy: Lothian (NT), Highlands (NT)

Conan and an aid ruled the lands while his heir and another lieutenant traveled to the distant north and made overtures to the Celts living in Lothian and the Highlands. He sent many workers to Sarum where they cleared great tracks of land and made the region more hospitable for the people who lived in the area.

(Needs a Player)

The Ilyrian League

Philotas

Diplomacy: Kyklades (T)

The years were hard for Philotas. He ruled along side his son when word that Prince Xenophon died in distant Bakony and that his old friend Sophos died months later in the wilderness of Bosnia far from their beloved sea. He made deals with the rich Carthaginians to share the islands of Kyklades and ordered that the region cut many of its ties with the League while simultaneously trying to order his old ally in the region, Zenon, to work with the Carthaginians to get them into the good graces of the islands people. The cutting of ties and the orders flew in the face of one another and angered more than a few islanders that the king of Ilyria would simultaneously try and hand them to the barbaric worshipers of Bhaal while also commanding them after cutting many of the ties the people were used to. Although this made them unhappy the people were complacent and did not revolt against the strange commands.

With that taken care of Philotas turned to watching over the rest of the League with his son when disaster struck. In 147 BC Alexandretos, heir to the throne of the League, died during a sudden storm at sea. Philotas, who was by all accounts an old man, was devastated by the death of his son and heir but he had the will to go on. Alexandretos had a son who was several years from being ready to rule and Philotas could feel the cold breath of Hades upon his neck so he named his second son, Draco, to be the heir in case he did not survive the winter. As fate would have it he did survive the winter.

A hillside fortress was built south of the capital city in case the troubles in Epirus spilled northward. In the north work was continued on the road from the capital into Slovenia, but it would take many more men to complete the massive work of carving a road through the mountains.

Leon

Primo II, Chief of Leon

Diplomacy: None

Primo ruled over his lands and ordered his aids to assist in the national administration. He also declared that his sister, Abilia, should be accepted as a leader at the war councils and administrative meetings. The men of the Leon scoffed at the notion and mainly took it to be a joke which angered Primo but for now he held his anger in. Abilia saw how the men were acting and refused to show up to the meetings as well which did nothing to make the men take Primo seriously or to alleviate his anger. His wife gave him another daughter in 146 BC.

The city of Segovia grew larger and became the second largest city in the nation behind only the rich capital of the Chief of Leon.

Huge grain barges from Carthage came bringing enough food to feed the people of Leon for many years.

Dublin

William of Dublin

Diplomacy: None

William trained some of his troops to be the elite warriors of the nation. He then went to Dublin where he ruled his lands. He garrisoned the city with the elite warriors of his realm and a contingent of regular soldiers to guard the capital that was the life blood of the nation as it traded with nations from the mainland. His son, Seamus, was given an honor guard befitting the heir to the isle. He was then given time to spend with his family as his father was getting old and would soon pass on and leave Seamus with the troubles and duties of ruling. Seamus married the daughter of one of Munster's richer merchants. She was a beautiful but frail woman though and had several miscarriages which almost killed her. But in 147 BC she finally gave birth to a son. Some worried about an heir that came from such a frail woman but Seamus would hear nothing said against his bride.

In the south the trade ships that were sailing past on their way to Dublin began finding port in the village of Cork. This brought in money and work which drew in people from the surrounding lands and soon Cork was a full sized city able to host the largest of trading vessels from Carthage or Massalia.

Northern Europe

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Virumaa

Valdek Eestigard II

Diplomacy: None

Valdek ruled over his lands while his heir and lieutenant sought to defend it from potential attacks. Luckily, nothing required their immediate attentions so Valdek IV was able to take some time to spend with his young bride who gave him a son in the year 148 BC. Valdek also sought to place more hill top forts around his capital, but his engineers were unable to find anyway to defend the city or region further with field forts.

While he was ruling from Reval Valdek listened to the complaints of the citizens of the large capital on the Baltic and made many improvements to the capital that would allow for easier trade and a nicer time for those living in the capital. He also gave an off-hand command to change where some ships were docked, but when he looked into it later he found nothing had been done. Obviously, more attention would be required if he wished to command his merchant captains in regards to where they should set up shop.

The Danes

Thoradin V, Son of Thoradin

Diplomacy: Turku (EA), Holstein (EA), Pomern (T)

Thoradin V sent his relative, Dahlia, alone all the way south on various dirty merchant ships to Carthage with promises of a husband for the matronly widow. Some months later she was seen storming back into the castle in Havn where she wept bitterly to Thoradin about the humiliation that he had placed upon her. When she had arrived in Carthage there was not anyone expecting her and although they were somewhat polite they did not believe that she was a royal personage sent to marry their prince. For who would send their daughters (or in this case matronly women) untold leagues without an escort befitting such a station. Dahlia was forced to sell her possessions to book a ship to return her to Havn. She swore then that she would never even listen to someone talk about marriage with her as she would go to the grave a widow.

The Danes were a proud warrior people who did not focus much on spies as they saw them as cowards and potential traitors to the crown. For if you would seek out dark secrets about the enemy what would prevent you from finding out information about the Danes and selling it to the highest bidder? So in the dark of night on third day of Thor on the night of the Winter Solstice in 148 BC Thoradin struck out at those who his family had started to cultivate as spies and knowledge brokers. His men went out in the dark of night and dragged men, women and even their children into the frosted streets and slit their throats as a sign of what would befall those who would talk in the dark of night. To ensure nothing was left hidden their homes were burned and their dead bodies were tossed back in to the infernos as a fast way to dispose of them before the assassins faded back into the night.

Thoradin ruled from his capital. He sent his many allies from the far reaches of the kingdom with Sejner to Turku where they worked to get a stronger alliance with the distant region. The group managed to get strong economic ties to the people of Turku. Mikael traveled with Eric, a lieutenant of Thoradin, first south to Holstein and then east to Pomern. In both regions he spoke to the people and tried to get them to unite with the throne in Havn. They managed to gain strong economic ties with the tribes in Holstein, and gained yearly tribute from the people of Pomern.

North America

Aleuts

Jano Bearslayer

Diplomacy: Kalapuya (NE), Nootka (F)

Jano ruled over the nation and spent time with his family. His son, Janoe, was declared the heir to the lands at the edge of the world. Jano's wife grew heavy with child in 148 BC but the malicious spirit of the dark wind plagued her and both she and the child passed on to the next world. Jano was terribly hurt by the loss of his wife and although many felt he should marry and move on he spent the next few years in mourning.

During this period he sent Yaun south to the almost barren lands of Kalapuya to speak to the people there. Unfortunately, this required that there be people to speak to and Yaun was unable to find more than a few scraggly hermits living off the coast far from other people. Lalpi was allowed to stay on the island of Nootka where he continued talking to the people of the island. He Lalpi was a smooth talker and soon the region was fully loyal to Jano Bearslayer.

Anasazi

Lonalitia, Chief of the Anasazi

Diplomacy: None

Ahapita set to ruling his nation with the help of his old friend Najakia and Prince Tansy. The heir, Lonalitia, was given the army and set to guarding against invasion. In the winter of 147 BC, shortly before the winter Solstice, Ahapita died. His rule had greatly benefited the people as many improvements had been made in the cities of Pueblo and Payute. The people had high hopes that Lonalitia would follow in his father's footsteps and so no one complained as the crown passed on to Ahapita's son. Lonalitia declared that his son, Pavati, would be the next heir to the kingdom.

Atakapa

Juiapta, Chief of Atakapa

Diplomacy: Creek (NE)

Under the rule of Juiapta the capital city saw improvements and expanded roads. The region of Choctaw also saw more people flooding towards the villages, but the villages had not yet grown large enough for any to be considered the trade hub of the region.

While Juiapta ruled he sent his heir, Winter Wolf, with an aid to the region of Creek to speak to their ally there. Unfortunately, Winter Wolf was unable to convince the region to fully unite with the Atakapans.

Ashkuweteau took his ships and men and sailed up the great river. He explored the Missouri River and the Upper Great Snake Rivers and succeeded in finding the proper routes to lead the ships north in the future. He then returned to Opelousa to share the good news with the king.

Moundbuilders

Hatsoa, Lord of the Mounds

Diplomacy: None

Hatsoa ruled in his capital and worked on changing the way that the government worked. It was a slow process that took a great deal of resources and although he had high hopes that his dreams for the country would happen any day now the changes had not materialized yet. He sought solace in the arms of his wife and a son and daughter were brought into the royal family as the years past by.

He ordered Rising Son to travel north and east and lay claim to the lands his people called Cayuga. Unfortunately, Rising Son did not make it out of the city gates when a malady struck him. He was dead before nightfall. Hatsoa still desired the lands that would allow him to trade with the Iroquois, but the omens were such that he held off on sending more men to claim it. And since the region was so sparsely populated many of his merchants did not seem inclined to travel through the rugged and cold lands to trade with the Iroquois anyway. Hatsoa was a dreamer though who envisioned great times for his people even if they did not all share in what he imagined.

Iroquois Confederation

Chief White Crow

Diplomacy: Delaware (NE)

White Crow and Strong Bull ruled the nation together. Though many of the regions did not look directly at them for their leadership and wisdom they still had a great deal of work to do to hold the various tribes together. White Crow ordered Winterspeed, his most trusted lieutenant, to travel to the tribes of Delaware and seek a stronger alliance with them to ensure his place as the highest Chieftain in the Confederation. Although they had planned the trip to last through many winters Winterspeed past as the winter was coming to an end in 147 BC. His time in the region unfortunately did not lead to any stronger relationship between the two peoples.

Central & South America

Maya

Huncame

Diplomacy: None

Huncame continued to live on and some wondered if he would outlive his grandsons as his sons and daughters looked old and tired but only in the last few cycles of the celestial calendar had he started to show his advanced age. But as he was still the undisputed ruler of the land everyone started moving at the pace of the Ancient Huncame and so little was done in the land. The farmers did put a great deal of grain away. The insects had eaten much of the harvest and they feared that more years of such terrible crops could prove disastrous for the nation.

(No Turn)

Arawak

Nyule

Diplomacy: Ciguayo (A)

Nyule remained in the capital and ruled his lands. His family prospered just as his lands did and his wife gave birth to two strong sons and a daughter.

Under Nyule's commands farms were created on Ciguayo as his aid, Lokono, was sent to Ciguayo at the same time to tell the people how they would benefit from working with Nyule more closely than they had in past seasons. He was successful in this and soon one of the mightiest chieftains on the island had thrown his full support behind Nyule.

Kothoga

Klah

Diplomacy: Paru (F)

Gathers began working the dense jungle of Paru. They cleared away paths that led to the verdant areas filled with natural succulents that the people could eat. The city of Ika was cleaned up with paving stones placed around the major areas so that people could stay out of the mud as they moved in and out of buildings.

Ijau traveled with an aid to Paru where he had the aid do most of the leg work on trying to strengthen ties with the region. Halfway through their trip he was taking a stroll when a venomous viper lunged out and bit him. He was not as strong as he once was and by nightfall he was dead. Luckily, the aid Nhak, was loyal to the next in line to the throne as he quickly took command of the royal army and declared Klah king. Klah, who had been left at the capital to have raise some kids and rule the nation was worried when he first heard that his father had taken the army off and died, but when word came to him he was overjoyed and named Nhak the Grand Defender of the Kothoga. Paru was quite taken with Nhak as well and decided to fully unite with the Kothoga tribe and so Nhak was given command of the local garrison as well.

Patasho

Umanti

Diplomacy: None

Umanti ordered work done to improve the cities under his control. Streets were cleaned up and widened to allow for better trade and to ease the issues of the citizens. Laksha, heir to the throne, worked with his father and their aids to rule the nation. His wife gave birth to a twin son and daughter in 148 BC which brought great joy to the small nation.

(Needs a Player)

The Empire of Peru

Micani, Lord of Chavin, Emperor of the United Tribes of Peru

Diplomacy: Moquequa (A), Uru (F)

Micani took over as the Emperor and ruled his lands. His bride gave him another son in the year 148 BC which the people took as a sign of how masculine their young king was as he had produced many strapping young baby boys. The Shaman Aliel worked hand in hand with the king to see that the government was well tended too. Their work was instrumental in helping clean up some of the squalor in the cities of Guayaquil and Tито that lacked many of the paved and clean streets that existed in other cities in the Empire.

Micani sent other aids to go and help bring more of his people together. The Shaman Janavah continued to talk to the chieftains in the lands of the Uru tribes. He managed to fully unite their spears behind the Emperor. In Moquequa the Shaman Adondo was not as lucky in his deal making as the people only agreed to a strengthened alliance rather than being fully united with the throne of Chavin.

Grand Mapuche

Pillan

Diplomacy: None

In the far south of the continent the lands were ripe and in those lands the population began to boom. A man named Pillan rose to be the chieftain of the Mapuche tribe and he married a daughter of the Pichunche tribe. This led to a strong union between the tribes. Peace and prosperity soon followed as the land was ripe and people began to come together in urban areas of both tribes. Neither region had a true city yet, but signs of great cities forming in both regions were evident.

The population was growing quickly and Pillan ordered men and women who did not currently have farms to head south to the untapped region of Huilliche. There they began to set up new villages and farms that held nominal loyalty to their northern relatives.