

Lords of the Earth

The Rise of the Classical World

220-216 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.

AUTO-RULE:

Auto-rule is on for now. I am not sure how long I will keep it on. It will be removed on Turn 10.

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 Skagerrack 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 ($50 * 1.5 = 75$).

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: Hupei (+8 YfC)

The Qin buckled down in case of invasion by the Tartars who had already struck at them once. Strangely the feared invasion never came. The northern border was made more secure and the main army was greatly increased. In Hupei talks to soothe the people continued and slowly the hatred for the Qin subsided, but after such a great war it would take time to make up what was lost. In 218 BC Bai Qi died in the region of Huang while watching over the defenses which were being built to stop the Tartars.

The spread of Buddhism continued unabated in Qin lands as all of the southern regions now turned to the new faith.

The Kingdom of Yan

Phan Chen, Lord of the Yan

Diplomacy: Xinzheng (F)

The Yan, also fearing attack from the Tartars, stayed home and paid heavily for all of the mercenaries which were available. They also fortified their lands as much as possible for the coming invasion, which luckily never came. But as it is always better to be safe than sorry the royal family was moved south to Hopei. Yang Wei, the heir to the Yan kingdom, spent his time speaking to the people of Xinzheng and managed to gain the full support of the region.

Tartars

Changhatai

Diplomacy: Hmmm...

The Tartars were all set and ready to move...but which way to go. Changhatai favored a good drinking game to pick the direction but his fellow leaders could not agree on what game to play so they sat there and drank without playing. (**No Turn**)

Kwanto Japan

Kwanto Ran, Daimyo of the Kwanto

Diplomacy:

Kwanto Ran remained in his home working to defend. Talk of sending his army into Akita was heard, but the army did not move. Instead it dug in as if it expected further attack. A few assassins struck out at Ran, but they were easily defeated by Ran's personal guard. Ran did find a small amount of time late in 216 BC to spend with his wife and a son was born to him. Other than that things continued much as they had in Kwanto. With all of the armies of the Kwanto camped outside of Akido the villagers had to tear down the walls and rebuild them further out. The city quickly grew to fill in the room added by moving the walls as it worked to support the army.

Yamato Japan

Yamato Ayame, Daimyo of the Yamato

Diplomacy:

The Yamato went most on the defensive. They sent assassins to try and take out Kwanto Ran, but that didn't seem to work to well. Yamato Ayame was busy working away at home and he had a son in 219 BC and a daughter in 217 BC. An expedition was sent south to try and find aid for the war. After a great deal of searching the currents, Shikok Hitomi set sail south exploring. He came across the island of Kazan Retto. He made a claim on the island as a future place of power for the Yamato, but was unable to do much more than that as the region provided no real wealth to take and he did not have time to claim it before he turned to return to his homelands. Rumors of a Kwanto attack at Akina drew some forces to defend it but no attack occurred.

Yamato Akina reported to his lord that spies from the Kwanto had contacted him. The spies were found and killed for their foul attempts to hurt the leaders of the Yamato. The wing of the palace used for the scribes was attacked as

well, but the fires were quickly put out without loss of life or any important documents.

South Asia

Mercs: 10 C, 20 I

Merc Leader: None

Nan-Yue

Nguyen Han, King of Nan-Yue

Diplomacy: Fujian (F), Taiwan (F)

Han ordered his diplomats to continue their work, but sadly before orders could even be sent to Quac Tran he died in his sleep. Nguyen Vien was ordered to stay and continue the diplomacy in Taiwan, but Han also ordered a city built there. As Vien commanded the navy he was forced to leave and make two trips to bring the supplies to build the city of Taipei. He still managed to convince the people of Taiwan that they should fully unite with Nan-Yue. In Fujian, Trinh Dao had a great deal of success as the region also agreed to become fully united with Nan-Yue after a strong debate held during the winter court for the area in 216 BC. Han also decided that the new faith was the way to go and all of the people under him were ordered to become Buddhist. Although this troubled many of the religious leaders in the community the people went along easily enough and the religion became the state religion for the Nan-Yue.

A great storm struck the coasts along Nan-Yue in 217 BC. It destroyed many of the ships that came out of Nanhai. Some of the sailors who survived claimed that the storm upset the great white fish who began striking at the ships and overturned one trade vessel in their great anger and wrath.

Khmer

Tak Rang

Diplomacy: Mon (F)

Tak Rang set up shop in Angkor Wat and saw that the cities defenses were improved and that sanitation was kept a little better than before. He spent money to draw people to the small fishing village of Palauk in the region of Mon, but it was not yet big enough to be declared a true city. Ngoma, who was in Mon, spoke at length with the local leaders and convinced them that Mon was far better off with Khmer than they would be alone. This was done even though the people of Mon clung to the new Buddhist beliefs which came from India.

In Siam, Kosal continued to preach and the majority of the leaders followed the Hindu faith, but the region had yet to fully turn and embrace the Hindu pantheon. Tak Rang did declare that the national religion would remain Hindu even if some of the people clung to other faiths.

While Rang was busy ruling in Angkor Wat he took some time to find pleasure as well. This led to the birth of daughters in both 219 BC and 218 BC and a son late in 216 BC. Late in 216 BC word reached Angkor Wat that Kosal had died. Little else was heard as the wet cold weather clogged the passes.

Pacific Islands

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Moluccas

Huyana, Lord of the Great Blue Seas

Diplomacy: Ponape (NT), Sulawesi (FA)

Huyana declared his son Anhuan to be heir when he came of age. He was busy in Molucca working to run his spreading empire as his aides traveled to Ponape and Sulawesi. In Ponape Yuthaja managed to gain some small foothold but was not able to gain anything physically from the locals. In Sulawesi, Nahamiya had a better time of it and managed to get the promise of ships and men from a local leader who respected the prowess of the Moluccans. Huyana had a daughter in 219 and 217 BC and a son in 218 BC. Anhuan, who had been married as soon as he turned 18 had a son in 216 BC to carry on the family line. Other than the new births and the steadily expanding empire things were peaceful in the warm waters and islands that made up Moluccas and its holdings.

Hawaii

Yiridala, Defender of Samoa and Hawaii

Diplomacy: Fiji (EA)

Yiridala decided that he had enough of talking and that it was time for spears to spread his realm. He took a 2,500 lightly armored warriors and boarded ships to find new islands. Word of one to the west reached him but he was unable to find the way there so he was forced to return to Samoa empty handed. To make matters worse, Kohpeh was sent to Fiji to try speaking to them again and he found great success in tying the two islands together more strongly through words and trade.

India & Central Asia

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Maurya

Bahagada, Emperor of Maurya

Diplomacy:

Bahagada ordered massive work done to his nation. A great road was built which spanned from Kaunaj in Uttar Pradesh to the far northern reaches of his realm in Sahis. Defenses in Maghada were increased and urbanization occurred in great numbers as ports in Chitor, Jihhoti, Vengi, Surashtra and Anhivarta. Money was sent to Sri Gupta to aid in the expansion of Hindu life in Africa. And representatives were sent with a daughter of the royal line to Bactria to cement the friendship of the two nations. Before Bahagada was able to complete all of these great works he grew weak and died. His son Rama quickly took the throne. Many of the outer reaches of the lands were let go of many of their obligations to the Maurya throne, but were kept as part of the empire.

The Holy Brahmins

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

Diplomacy: Jats (CH), Chitor (CH), Palas (CH), Nadvaria (CH), Chittagon (CA), Tamaralpiti (CA), Kanauj (CA), Madurai (CA)

Chandragupta and the other head priests of the Hindu faith began traveling far and wide through the lands to spread the fledgling church. They encouraged people to travel to the cities which led to the growth of Chittagon, Tamaralpiti and Kanauj. The church also began to pay for workers to build a royal road from Uttar Pradesh to Chitor to link the churches in the area together.

A bishop and a select group of scribes were sent to Meroe to try and help them out. They found that Meroe had great need of them. (See Meroe)

The Indian Alliance

Torugah II, Lord of Pandya

Diplomacy: None

Torugah continued his vacation from traveling. His people heard of the new primacy for the Hindu faith and there was great rejoicing in the capital. A new cathedral for the Brahmins was dedicated in Madurai. (**No Turn**)

The Middle East

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Bactria

Aeneus

Diplomacy: Turkman (NE)

Aeneus started out by traveling to Turkman for a few months to speak to the locals. Although he was at his most persuasive he could not get them to join him with as little time as he had. But work called and he had to return to Bactria to rule his lands. He made a treaty with Maurya. The treaty stated that they would both move to defend each other. That trade would freely flow between the nations, that Bactria would agree to look to the Hindu pantheon instead of the Greek gods who resided in far away Olympus. Aeneus married Xumardeuc who was sent to him by Rama. He in turn sent his daughter to marry Rama even though she was far too young to do so yet. The postal road which was being made to link the nation now went all the way south to Hazarajat, and work to cultivate Bactria continued.

Priests from Maurya arrived in Bactria and began preaching. They did a great job at informing the lords of Bactria about the Hindu gods and by 216 BC almost half of the lords in Bactria worshiped the Hindu gods. In Otarsh work was still to be done to convert the people to the Greek gods and more than half of the people in that region now turned to Zeus for guidance.

Seleucid Kingdom

Antiochos III

Diplomacy: Armenia (C)

Antiochos III read the missive before him and nodded. Looking over his scribes he motioned several forward. "The men of Macedonia wish to strengthen the church and spread it to the ends of the earth. I find this to be a most noble of endeavors. Open the coffers and send forth my legions. I will be known as he who spread the faith to the ends of the known world." And so it was done as the Seleucid Kingdom opened wide its coffers and spent a vast fortune to place as many cathedrals, monasteries and abbeys as possible in their lands. Antiochus also tried to again improve his capital and threw a large amount of wealth and men into the act of cleaning his capital up to make it safer and more sanitary. But his engineers were forced to come back to him and inform him that without expanding the great city they

could do little more to improve it. Antiochus named his eldest son, Heracles as his heir. He then had a daughter in 220 BC, and sons in 218 BC and 216 BC. His wife was unable to handle the birth of her last son and bled to death in her bed before the night was out.

A great deal of gold was sent to the Spears to pay for the great task set before them.

In Armenia, Heracles the Elder spent a number of years speaking to the locals. Although talented in his duties, it was rumored that he was most distracted by the daughter of an older lord in Armenia. Needless to say he was only able to gain the slightest of claims to the region.

The Messiah entered the Seleucid kingdom and spent some time in Cilicia, where he was generally ignored before moving to Aleppo where he spoke at length in and around the city of Anitoch and through out the region. He spoke out against the armies moving to the dark interior of Africa as it is far removed from the glory of Mount Olympus. He did seem happy to see the Primacy formed. In 217 BC he moved on to Carhae where he was not well recieved so he traveled south to Mosul where thousands gathered to hear his wisdom. A great following was started in Mosul.

Africa

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

Ptolemaic Kingdom

Ptolemy III

Diplomacy: Aswan (A)

Ptolemy III once again paid the mercenaries and turned them over to the Spears. He ordered his aide, Marcus, to travel to Aswan and speak to the locals. This led the region to becoming strongly allied with the Ptolemaic kingdom. Ptolemy also supported the forming of the church and ordered churches built everywhere possible. Also while he was busy with that he ordered the last of the work on Petra completed to make the region cultivated for the people of the region. This would allow more food for the locals and the kingdom which was expanding into areas which were costly to campaign in and did not grow much in the way of food.

The forces of the Ptolemaic Kingdom all gathered in Mansura under Marius and watched for any trouble but no one seemed willing to cause trouble so they did not have much to do.

Meroe

Raman, Chief of Meroe

Diplomacy: Dongola (F)

Agni, known as being a great war leader was sent to collect the armies of Meroe and react to any new dangers. This was right before the word of the great invasion of Greeks from the north came to them. Agni with his 1,000 infantry, 4,500 cavalry and 3,000 light cavalry moved to face the Greeks. When he reached them in Kassala only miles from the homelands of Meroe he was astounded by the host brought against him. Under the flag of the Spears marched 9,000 cavalry, 1,500 light cavalry, 7,500 heavy infantry, 35,000 regular infantry, 13,500 light infantry, and 5,000 engineers, and thousands of mercenaries marching under various Greek banners. Agni, realizing that he could not possibly defeat this many foes managed to evade them and rush to Soba.

When Agni reached Soba he immediately began evacuating the government to try and save what he could. He and his troops would try and hold the walls of the capital for as long as possible. But while trying to evacuate the capital it was found that several of the scribes had stolen great amounts and in fear fled the area to the south. With the government reeling from this blow Raman gathered what he could and fled the city as the on coming horde of Greeks began flowing into Funj. The Greek armies began to encircle the city in late 218 BC and were forced to wait to attack as winter descended on the region and rain filled the dirt packed roads with mud. When winter ended the armies continued forward to face the small forces of Meroe. The following battle was short as the massed armies of the Greeks assaulted the walls of the cities. Not only did the Greeks have an advantage in numbers but they also had brought many of the Advisors along to aid in the fight which greatly helped them in pulling out the victory. Agni managed to escape the city through a secret tunnel and fled north to try and gather more troops to defend the nation with.

Meanwhile, Raman and Vishna had also moved north with what parts of the government they were able to salvage. There they met with the representatives of the Brahmins who set to work trying to aid them in ruling the reeling nation. Word came from the south with Agni that the Greeks had burned the city. They had also searched for the library, but luckily for the men of Meroe the library was not located at the capital. With the sacking and continued destruction of the homeland the people of Meroe were deeply hurting, but Arjuna returned from the west and went to the region of Dongola. There he spoke to them to try strengthen the alliance which he succeeded in doing and soon the region was fully supporting Meroe against the Greek forces. Many new fishing ships were launched to try and make up for the destroyed fields of Funj.

Carthage

Dargen

Diplomacy: Sardinia (NE)

Hannibal began the year of 220 BC by ordering his advisors to travel and gather the remaining troops spread through out his room. These he gathered in Carthage where he began to re-equip many of his troops. In 216, after inspecting troops to see how the refurbishing of his forces was going he grew ill. Soon after the old leader of Carthage passed on. Dargen, his son who had ruled for several years as his father tended to the military and to expanding Carthage, quickly came to power. With the rise of Dargen Carthage grew much stricter in who could take what place in the society as he played upon the last moves of his great father. Although this angered some who did not wish to see Carthage go this way, no one opted to revolt against the new king.

In Sardinia, Domar continued to talk to the leaders of the land. They thought this was a bit funny as they were full supporters of Carthage already, but it was not annoying enough to break away from Carthage so they just continued to smile and nod when Domar would come around to speak to them.

In Morocco the last of the work was done to make it fully cultivated for the people of Carthage. Work was started in Algeria and Zirid to also make them more inhabitable for the Carthaginian people.

Reports drifted in from the east that shipping of Carthage was being targetted by the Olympic Primacy who sought to keep all others out of the waters near the Greek states. The Carthaginians were able to evade his attempts for now, but in the future who could say if this would continue.

West Africa

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

The Desert Raiders of Kanem Bornu

Yukunah

Diplomacy: Soro (F)

Yukunah decided that this new faith brought to him over the great desert was one worthy of his attention. After listening to it he declared that his people would all shift to this new faith. In the regions of Kanem Bornu, and Soro and the city of Orugata the people willingly took on the new faith. In Daza the people were slightly more reluctant to give up their old family gods, but soon the new faith over took their old beliefs and they too turned to the new gods.

In Daza Yukunah began working to build up one of the local villages as a center to the region, but it was not yet large enough to be called a town. In Soro, Medhat managed to convince the locals that they were best off fully aligning with Kanem Bornu. He managed to get a good marriage for Yukunah's youngest daughter which sealed the bargain and allowed the region to fully unite with Kanem Bornu.

Back in Orugata, Matzu, heir to the throne was sent off to a small house with only his wives and told to produce heirs. This led to a daughter and the death of his first wife in 220 BC, a son and then a daughter in 218 BC, another son in 217 BC and a last daughter in 216 BC.

The Kingdom of Ife

Ulani, Chief of the Ife

Diplomacy: Nupe (EA)

Ulani decided it was time to continue to expand his borders. So even though he was getting up there in the years he traveled to the tribe of Nupe to convince them that they were destined to be one with his tribe. He did this very well and by the time 216 BC rolled around the two regions groups were very tied together economically. Back in Al-Karas, Ulani's son came of age and was asked to give himself his man's name and take his place besides his aging father.

South Africa

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

South African Cav Count: No Horses Yet

The Raj of Rowzi

Sri Gupta, Emperor of the Southern Lands

Diplomacy: None

Sri Gupta heard great tales of wealth to the south by the locals in the lands he had conquered. Cities of gold and streams of silver were said to exist not far to the south. So when Sri Gupta decided that it was a worthy idea to migrate his people once again many of the locals rejoiced. Some of the men who followed him were less sure of this idea, but Sri was a charismatic leader who quickly persuaded his men to follow him. The ships they took were dismantled to supply more troops and the people of Nyasa were forced to leave their homes and follow the great Emperor of the Southern Lands. But, they were better off then then people of Kilwa who had their belongings stripped from them only moments before they were shackled. A small resistance formed behind a charismatic leader, but he proved to be useless in battle. Rumors spread after his death that he fled crying from the field of battle shortly after the troops of Sri marched onto the field. Without their leader the troops morale shattered and it was easy for Sri to finish gathering up

his new slaves.

Turning south he quickly moved until he reached the region of Rowzi. There he found some of the wealth that he had heard of and as this seemed to be a place where many came to stay he decided that he too should make his home here. He sent missives to the locals asking to set up his home there, but they were quickly turned down. So Sri took his 4,500 infantry and 13,500 light infantry and moved to crush all resistance in the area. Rowzi was rich and was able to field an army of some 7,000 infantry. But they were not nearly as skilled as the veterans from Maurya who had faced down hordes and great armies over time. The battle was fierce, but with a ploy considered simple in the lands of Maurya Sri made the locals over extend their lines and he quickly shattered them. Over the next few months the people of Nyasa were given the best homes in Rowzi as the slaves were put to cultivating the lands. Once his people were fully in control of the region Sri decided that he must expand his power. So he ordered his troops to march on Kafue. There the locals proved to be a great challenge. For although they could only field slightly over 4,000 troops they were well entrenched and refugees from Rowzi had come to warn them of their strange lines and tactics. Still, with only minor losses the region was subdued and garrisoned.

Once he returned to Rowzi, Sri Gupta was pleasantly surprised to see a man from the courts of Bahagada who was sent to bring him a great deal of gold. There was much rejoicing at this as it had not been expected but was warmly welcomed.

Eastern Europe

Mercs: 5 I
Merc Leader: None

Suzdal

Grodur, son of Yagar

Diplomacy: Moscovy (+2 YfC), Kirivitch (A)

Grodur declared that his capital was to be the city of Smolensk, named after the region in which it resided. Not that he had to much of a court to settle there, but he had heard grand stories of the empires in the south and hoped to someday have a similar empire for himself. But to do that required more great cities to be whispered about by other tribes on the steppes and he needed all of the people in his lands to get along. So he went to the region of Moscovy where he spoke to the locals about their place in the empire. This went ok if not great and a people felt a touch better about the men of Suzdal. In Kirivitch, Damar had greater success when he managed to find a local lord who took great pride in hunting and showed that the men of Suzdal were skilled in the hunt. This led to better relations and much hunting for the two lords.

In Kirivitch, the small village grew to be a town and was known by the same name as the region it inhabited.

Parthia

Arsaces I

Diplomacy: None

The Parthians continued to isolate themselves. Little traffic moved in or out of the kingdom. **(No Turn)**

Pontus

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

Diplomacy: Polovotsky (T), Pamphyla (UN)

The Messiah continued his travels by moving on into the Seleucid lands. This was somewhat of a relief to Thesus for the crowds remembered the Messiah long after he passed. His name was spoke in reverence through much of Pontus and word of his teachings still drifted back as often as the devoted could bare it to the followers of the Messiah in Pontus.

Thesus gave up the throne to Mithridates and handed over control of the armies before retiring. Mithridates began to immediately rule his nation. Under his rule the cities of Troy and Trebizond continued to expand to meet the demands of the growing empire around the dark waters. Several churches and Cathedrals were built and dedicated to the Olympic Primacy.

Antigonid Kingdom of Macedonia

Argeia, King of Macedonia

Diplomacy: Ludgorie (NE)

Cascius went through with the ceremony and created the Olympic Primacy. While he was busy doing that Argeia was declared king and strutted around looking good. In Ludgorie, Thydorian tried to calm the people down but that did little good. With the rise of the church and many missionaries which were sent to administer to the people there was a fear that the Greeks would destroy the culture of the Ludgorians and so the people stoutly refused both the missionaries and Thydorian's diplomacy. Work was done on the trade and word came that the trade routes to Carthage were endangered but in the end the Carthaginians were able to continue their trade. Cascius also presented Argeia with the armies of Macedonia when he came of age.

The Olympic Primacy

Galinthias, Voice of Zues and Speaker of the Gods

Diplomacy: Nikopol (CA), Macedon (CH), Thessaloniki (CA), Ephesis (F/ W CA), Rodos (CA), Kyklades (CH), Sparta (CH), Attica (CH), Epidamnus (MN), Ilyria (CH), Langudoc (CA), Provence (CH), Aquileia (CA), Savoy (CH), Lombardy (CH), Verona (CH), Liguria (CH), Romagna (CH), Spoleto (CH), Apulia (CH), Ctesiphon (CA), Alexandretos (CA), Mesopotamia (CA), Allepo (AB), Cilicia (AB), Cyprus (AB), Diyala (AB), Hahmar (AB), Jordan (AB), Khvor (AB), Mand (AB), Palmyra (AB), Thrace (CA), Polovotsy (AB), Troy (CH), Trebizond (CH), Bithnia (CH), Tanis (MN), Memphis (MN), Ad'Diffah (CH), Ghebel Gharib (CH), Petra (CH), Lebanon (CH), Lybia (CH), Syria (CH), Thessaly (UN), Sparta (UN), Morea (UN)

Galinthias began 220 BC by ordering construction of the city of Ephises in Lydia and Knossos on Crete. Unfortunately not enough materials were made available in Crete so the city there was not large enough to truly be counted as a city. He then traveled to Macedonia to take part in the great convocation meant to choose the Voice of the gods. When Cascius announced that he was it and gave him a daughter to marry from the Royal line he was most pleased. This unfortunately put the Hellenic in a strange position as the leader of the Alliance now led peoples that spread from far to the East and as far west as Massalia. Morea and Thessaly decided that they had little desire to be tied to the coming church and so withdrew from the alliance. Galinthias attempted to see that these joined with other Hellenic nations but that did not occur and both became separate states once more.

Galinthias ordered Eutropius to take his ships and stop all non-Hellenic ships from entering the Aegean Sea or beyond. Carthage's vessels had for years traveled these routes to reach Macedonia, Pontus and recently even beyond. Although Eutropius spent more time ferrying supplies than anticipated, he still was able to try and swing to attack Carthaginian sea vessels. Luckily for Carthage, Galinthias spread his few ships all the way from the Aegean around to the Adriatic. This would have cut almost all trade between Carthage and the Hellenic states, but with so few ships and the Carthaginian great skill at sea they were not able to do more than slightly hamper trade to the Carthaginians.

The Spears of the Isle

Idonus, Lord of the Spears

Diplomacy:

Idonus, after collecting his money and the troops from the various nations who were aiding him set forth the plan of invasion. A great number of troops was said to be shipped into Suakin while many others claimed to see the massive armies of the Spears march through the lands of the Ptolemaic Kingdom and then into Suakin. But with such a massive force who could say. As they were entering Kassala and preparing to move on a small force was seen in the distance, but they managed to elude the Spears cavalry and escape into Funj. When Idonus reached Funj he found his way to Soba unhindered. Soba itself was defended lightly and had fairly strong walls. But with his many aides to assist him he easily took the city. Callisto died in Kassala when he was bitten by a small viper. In the battle for Soba, Acestes was given a major portion of the forces to command which led the assault. A stray arrow struck him and he was carried from the field, but before he was off he was already cold in the hands of his guards.

But the city was taken and the government buildings immediately sacked. The scribes who were there refused to even speak to the Greeks and were either killed or enslaved by the Greeks. They also searched for the library of Soba, but found little in Soba of value. With Soba's fall and no more troops on the way to defend the city, Idonus proceeded to sack and burn the city. When the last embers of the city fell he began to pacify the region which was easy as it was undefended. Once he had the region well in hand he turned and ordered that the people be enslaved. This was done quickly even though the people revolted and fought back against the enslavement. Although some of the troops were lost in the Battle of Soba and the following looting and enslaving the Greeks were mostly undamaged by the war so far.

To further insult the king of Meroe, Idonus ordered Hesperos to try and take the people of Suakin away from Meroe diplomatically. Unfortunately the people of Suakin were most upset at having armies walk through their lands and assault their allies and so they refused to hear him, but they didn't kill him which was good for Hesperos.

Western Europe

Mercs: 5 HI, 10 I, 5 S

Merc Leader: None

Rome

Julius Magnus Scipio

Diplomacy: Tyrol (A), Switzerland (EA)

Julius continued to rule in the capital and watch carefully over Rome as it expanded and grew stronger. Many structures were dedicated to the gods as the church grew out of Macedonia and spread to Roman lands with Julius' approval. Julius' wife gave birth to a son in 220 BC and a second son in 219 BC.

In Switzerland, Flavius continued to work with the people to strengthen their place within the Roman Empire. He convinced them to accept several deals which would be mutually beneficial to both peoples. While he worked to tie the economy of Switzerland to Rome, Tiberius continued to preach to the leaders of the region. Many more came over to follow the Roman gods and soon the region would all turn to the Roman gods for their faith. In Tyrol things went even

more smoothly as Titus Quinticus Flaminus managed to find a strong leader among the local lords and with him Rome gained a strong alliance in Tyrol.

Massalia

Andreas

Diplomacy: Brittany (T), Limousin (F)

Andreas continued to rule his empire as it expanded. He ordered that churches be built to help expand the coming of the Primate from Macedonia. Hector was sent to the far barbaric lands of Brittany by Andreas to expand the realm further. He was a silver-tongued man who could face the differences in culture, religion and language and make it so that the people would do as he wished. By 216 BC he had managed to get a small tribute sent back to Nova Fokia each year. In Limousin, Ahknaton was working to gain more allegiance from the realm. He was successful in this and soon the region had fully united with the Massalian peoples.

Bohemian Empire of Westphalia

Jaro, Son of Ulgar

Diplomacy: Holland (A), Friesland (A)

Jaro, who was angry to hear that the people of Freisland were perverting their faith by adding a god above all others who had done nothing to earn such power gathered their forces and marched on Friesland. Jaro quickly set about destroying the heresy. The lord who had started the whole mess gathered his men and went to meet Jaro. Unfortunately, for the men of Freisland, their leader was not as skilled as he thought he was. So when the battle was met he tried to use a fall back maneuver to lure the Bohemians into a trap. Jaro, who was far to skilled for such a silly measure turned and crashed into the right flank of the Freisland forces shattering them before turning to face the remains on the left side. Within hours the few remaining forces of Freisland had fled. The local leader was beheaded and a new leader who had vied with him for control approached Jaro and quickly made a deal which strengthened the regions place with the Bohemians.

In Holland, Ballor was sent to speak to the locals. He did this well and soon there was a strong ally in that region as well. He then returned to Westphalia where he met up with Jaro and reported his success.

Franconia

Sebastian, son of Mylgard

Diplomacy: None

Sebastian tired of the road and so he returned to Franconia where he set to ruling his newly expanded domain. He worried about the Romans to the south and the Gauls to the west which had expanded their borders to touch his, where once he had only a few scattered tribes surrounding his now he faced the strange Parthians to the north and the expansion of the Romans who continued to drive north so Hans, his heir, was sent to gather the troops from all the tribes and return home to stand by his father's side.

Parisii Gauls

Albriorix, Chief of the Parisii Gauls

Diplomacy: Maine (A), Brabant (NE), Flanders (A)

Albriorix traveled through his lands collecting his armies under his banner while his sons and allies traveled around trying to unite the lands more fully under his banner. His heir, Didier, traveled to the lands of Flanders where he managed to find a local lord who had a great deal in common with him. With the support of this local, powerful lord he quickly gained a strong allegiance between the Parisii and the men of Flanders. In Maine, Uisdean had similar luck. A local lord who wished to improve his own situation as well as strengthen the region. So when Uisdean arrived he met with him and the two worked to strike a bargain which would be mutually beneficial. Soon the region was strongly allied with the Parisii Gauls as well. Pierette, who had been sent to Brabant, was unable to even make it to the region as he died before winter gave way to the spring time of 220 BC.

Breton

Conan, King of the Bretons and Pendragon of the Isles

Diplomacy: None

Conan, saddened by his great beating in Normandy returned to holding his nation together and rebuilding his strength (**No Turn**)

The Ilyrian League

Hephistion

Diplomacy: Epirus (F)

Hephistion sent Protesilaus to Epirus where he procured a wife for Hephistion which was promptly sent back to Ilyria. Hephistion hoped to improve his line with a wife from the strong blood of Epirus, for did not the Great Alexander come from such stock? In Epirus, Protesilaus continued to work his way with the people to gain them more fully into the Ilyrian League. He did this with easy success, even if he was given some bad information now and then

about the people. Soon the region fully supported Ilyria in all its efforts. Some additional progress was made to make Slovenia more able to feed the people of Ilyria, but there was a great deal of work to do before the region would fully support people.

Churches were built to add to the primacy forming in Macedonia.

Leon

Aureliano, Chief of Leon

Diplomacy: None

Aureliano continued to take a very active role in ruling his nation. His allies and aides watched his borders as he administered over the Iberrian tribes. His oldest son, Gargoris came of age and was declared the heir. Some tension existed between the new heir and his father as his father's wife gave birth to daughters in 220 BC and 217 BC and finally to a son in 216 BC. But Aureliano assured him that he would be king when his time came and Gargoris accepted his father's words. Other than that things continued easily for the men of Leon.

Northern Europe

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Virumaa

Valdek Eestigard

Diplomacy: None

Valdek decided to take things slow in Virumaa. He continued to work on building the defenses of the nation and had a son in the year 220 BC. His oldest son, Valdek II, came of age in 217 BC and was declared the heir of the small nation. He was considered a very talented young man and was well liked through out the kingdom.

The Danes

Thoradin II, Son of Thoradin

Diplomacy: Norway (A)

Thoradin II ordered his son to rule in his place as he watched over his lands. His son, Thoradin III, was an adequate ruler and the nation continued on its way. He also had a son born to him in 220 BC and a daughter in 217 BC. In Norway, Prince Thorin gained a quick marriage to send to the heir in Denmark and then continued to speak to the people of the area. He managed to gain a lot of trust through the marriage and soon there was a strong ally waiting to aid the Danes in whatever endeavors they had. Other than that things continued as normal and many new fishing boats were sent out to feed the growing populace.

North America

Anasazi

Lonalitia, Chief of the Anasazi

Diplomacy: None

Things in the lands of the Anasazi were slow as both Lonalitia and Uhyntipa were busy ruling over the lands together. Uhyntipa was able to spend a great deal of time with his wife since his father was assisting in ruling. This led to a son being born in 219 BC and a second son being born in 217 BC. The city of Chaco also recieved some attention as the streets were cleaned up to make them better for the number of people living in the great city.

Atakapa

Jualipta, Chief of Atakapa

Diplomacy: Choctaw (T)

Jualipta spent the years of 220-219 BC trying to have children with his wife. He had a son in 220 BC but no other children. He then spent the rest of the years speaking to the men of Choctaw and managed to gain a yearly tribute from the region. The tiny village of Tahu grew large enough to handle the trade from the Mayans and the ships were moved to that village. Other than that things remained quiet in the lands of Atakapa. **(Needs a Player)**

Moundbuilders

Ailapatoh, Lord of the Mounds

Diplomacy: Scioto (F)

Ailapatoh stayed home and continued to rule his nation. He ordered the fort in Michigama removed and all of them men sent south to Kashinapo so that a new village on the Lower Great Snake could be formed to trade with those far away. The city was formed and ships were sent off, although they had to scramble to find anything to carry their trade goods south.

In Scioto, Hota was sent to talk with the locals. Many farms were sponsored by the Moundbuilders to increase the wealth and prosperity of the region. Hota died in 217 BC while he slept, but by then the region had come to greatly

respect and enjoy the leadership of the Moundbuilder and so they became truly friendly to their northern brothers.

A new mound was started in the city of Chahokia so that the worship of the gods would be found in many places. At the Great Mound of Chillicothe the sacred Lacrosse games were again played. This time the Yamasee were able to put together a good team which narrowly won the games and the great blessing of the gods was given to the people of that region.

Central & South America

Maya

Yuthuhaia

Diplomacy: Chontal (F), Popoluca (EA)

Yuthuhaia stayed in Maya and ruled his nation working to grow the government which he did very successfully. In 220 BC he had a son, in 218 BC he had a second son, but his wife died during the childbirthing which set a dark mood through the capital. This was worsened when only a month later word came that the heir, Hatajaka, who had been working to strengthen the nation in the region of Popoluca was found dead. A snake was found near his body in the bed he had been sleeping in. The foul serpent was killed and the skin sent to Yuthuhaia. Hatajaka had only succeeded in getting the region to agree to several new trade agreements before he was killed.

In Chontal news went better. Yajahatapa, who was sent to speak to the leaders of the region, managed to get the region to agree to fully support the Mayans. And Tecum, who was snopping around looking for anyone doing something suspicious, but the closest thing to that which he found was himself. A villiage in Quiche was growing, but it was not yet large enough to really be considered a town, much less a city.

United Tribes of Peru

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

Diplomacy: Pucara (NT), Ataura (FA)

Under the rulership of Macario the lands of the United Tribes continued to grow and prosper. Improvements were made to the cities of Lima and Trujillo to make them cleaner and better to live in. In the region of Nazca the village of Lomas began to prosper and grew large enough along the coast to take in the larger rafts used for trade by the natives. Macario went to the lands of the Pacuru tribe and spoke to them at length of joining with the United Tribes. He had some small amount of success and the region claimed some small part in the union of tribes, although they refused to send any men or money to aid the other tribes. In Ataura, Prince Itzel and Shaman Monco met with greater success. The men of Ataura agreed to send troops under the local chieftain to aid the other tribes in return for the similar aid.

Shaman Aziel was sent across the great blue to find others. If the union of tribes was to succeed it must include all tribes, even those in the great unknown and so Aziel was chosen to lead the way. Taking his raft he sailed north of Chavin some before turning towards the open waters. He seemed quite confident that he would find his way and he seemed to do well in finding where the great currents under the blue swells would take him, but months after he had passed from the site of the shore nothing was heard from him. Watch was still kept in Trujillo for his return, but by 216 BC it was obvious that the good shaman was lost to the waves.