

Lords of the Earth

The Rise of the Classical World

180-176 B.C.

Turn 17

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.

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.

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

Cultivation:

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

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

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

Feudal Leaders and Allied Leaders:

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

Troop Conversions

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

ships = 1 point), Transports (2 ships = 1 point).

National Transformations

In time period we are in there are many ideas which do not exist. Things such as Free societies or even Guilds were unknown and more often than not unwanted. To show this the game has placed tech level advancements on when you can reach things such as Free societies. These are in place in the system and not determined by me. I have been and will continue to use these as a guide for when you can reach a National Transformation. I know There are examples through history that may seem to contradict this rule, but please remember that these examples through history of free societies are more often the exception and not the rule. Because of this most National Transformations are at this time not allowed.

Mass Conscription

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

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

Xiaowen, Emperor of the Qin

Diplomacy: Hunan (+6YfC), Chekiang (-3YfC)

Xiaowen and most of his men focused on protecting the borders though no threats arrived over the years. Many works were ordered as a road was built between Shensi and Kansu through the great Wall. A road that would one day lead all the way from Om'Chu, through Tz'Uk'An and into Gtsang began but it would take many more years to build this great stretch of the road through the mountains. A small village in Shangtung known as Tsingtao grew large enough to be considered a major port and it held the peninsula between the Korea Hai and the Huang Hai which was a very strong location for the Empire. Hunan also was put to the plow as the Empire sought ever more farms. A large number of rice fields with decent roads were built in Anhui and to a lesser extent in Wu Hai.

The Emperor also sent his men out to try and ease the tensions in Hunan and Chekiang. In Hunan this worked fairly well but Zhang Han died before he was able to do too much to ease the tensions in the region. In Chekiang Xiaowen sent an allied leader to speak to the people about the benefits of the region but the people saw him as a weak lackey of the Emperor and were insulted by his comments which only fanned the flames of anger in the region.

Yan attempted to grant a province in lieu of the tithe but the Empire did not move to collect on it.

The Kingdom of Yan

Phan Huang, Lord of the Yan

Diplomacy: Bandao (UN), Mantap (FA)

Flooding struck the region of Hopei destroying some of the farms and local roads in the southern portions of the region. The region of Liao-Tung saw many workers and much money poured into it to make the region fully cultivated, and work was done to clean up the streets of Lu'an. Although in the of Lu'an there were problems with calculating the amounts needed to do what Ping wanted done. The region of Ban Dao was ceded to the Qin in lieu of the yearly tribute. Wei was sent off to the region of Mantap to convince the locals to bow before the King of Yan. After several years worth of talks they agreed to send forces to aid the Yan should the need arise.

In 176 BC Ping died in his sleep. The doctors assured Huang that it was natural causes. Huang became the king with little trouble as the nation had been at peace for some time.

Kwanto Empire

Kwanto Ujiro, Daimyo of the Kwanto

Diplomacy: Aichi (+13 YfC)

Ujiro returned to rule his lands while he left many of his followers to crush any sign that the Yamato dynasty might return. His army found little sign of this happening. Since the Kwanto did not pursue further military conquests it seemed that the old allies of the Yamato were willing to let things be for now.

Ujiro focused much of his attention on the region of Aichi. In the years since its conquest he had many workers, including some retired sailors and cavalymen work to make the region fully cultivated for the good of the Empire, for it was an Empire now that it had conquered the lands of its ancient foe. Work was done to calm the people of Aichi in

order to bring them fully into the new Empire for they were among the greatest warriors and leaders that the Yamato had held during their weak dynasty and the Kwanto wished to gain the loyalty of such brave warriors. Work was also done to improve the royal capital so that it was a more fitting seat to rule the new Empire from.

South Asia

Mercs: 10 C, 20 I
Merc Leader: None

Nan-Yue

Lay Tak, King of Nan-Yue

Diplomacy:

A new age came to the lands of Nan-Yue. Trin who suffered from the hereditary disease of the Nguyen dynasty died before his son could come of age. One of his top aides had perished the year before his death and within months of him his second aide died while riding back to the capital. The last general of the NanYue, Lay Tak, quickly returned from his diplomatic mission and claimed the nation as his own in the year 178 BC and ordered the last of the Nguyen family killed. He was charismatic enough and a talented military leader so the armies quickly moved to support him. The next few years became a terrible time for the nation as Tak quickly became a dictator who was feared and hated by the populace. **(No Turn)**

Khemer

Tak Lang

Diplomacy:

Disease swept the nation of Khemer greatly reducing the number of children which grew into adulthood, Lang himself had a son which survived the plague but his wife died shortly after child birth. Prashant of Siam traveled to the capital and married the Princess Ji-Li becoming a prince of the realm after he declared himself Hindu. Much work was done in Siam to convert the populace. With the royal marriage and Prashnats declaration the region peacefully became Hindu. Missionaries were sent to Surin but failed to convert the people. Forts were built in many regions to guard the people as were some farms and city improvements. The king also enlarged the size of the standing army in case the need arose.

Pacific Islands

Mercs: None
Merc Leader: None

Moluccas

Anhuan, Lord of the Great Blue Seas

Diplomacy: Sarawak (EA)

The port city of Anhua grew larger as it quickly provided a link to the rest of the world, and farms were placed in the region of Sabah. Molkuna spent the years trying to convert the rest of the lords and chiefs in the area but he was unable to convince them all to convert the gods of the Ocean yet. In Sarawak Tocklin was busy trying to get the people to ally themselves with the island of Moluccas but they agreed only to new economic alliances. Tocklin died in 177 BC, but by that time he had completed the work needed to ensure the new agreements would last.

The Isle Nation of Samoa & Hawaii

Lil Malama, Defender of Samoa and Hawaii

Diplomacy: None

Malama set about ruling the nation with his son, but in 178 BC he died and his son carried on ruling for him. The islands remained fairly quiet with a few minor projects in Suva which were meant to clean up the city. Lil Malama moved to see that the universities were better funded and that food was stored for lean years.

The Aborigines of Taree

Tafar

Diplomacy: Toowamba (F)

Tafar sent his son and aides to Toowamba where they brought the region fully into the nation before returning home. Work was done to make the capital of Yuri more pleasing to live in. **(Needs a Player)**

India & Central Asia

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Maurya

Ghatokacha, Emporer of Maurya

Diplomacy:

The forces of Maurya grew stronger and prepared for war with the horde. But the Horde had other things to do and so they did not come at the Mauryans and the Mauryans did not see fit to charge out into the steppes after them. Work was started to make Gtsang cultivated and farms were added to the regions of Edrosia and Assam. The cities of Kanauj, Samnath, and Tamaralpiti all grew in size as the Empire prospered.

Missionaries from the Brahmins moved through the people of the Empire as they continued to work to expand the cities.

The Holy Brahmins

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

Diplomacy: None

The Brahmins were strong supporters of urban lifestyles where they could be close to a large number of followers. They sought to build up the cities of Kayal, Vanchi, Agra, Rewa, Paltiputra, and Dhara. Only Vanchi failed to listen to their calls and that was because the Indian Alliance had already taken the matter in hand. Gold was shipped to the followers in Rowzi and in Bactria and a bishop was sent to aid the Bactrians.

Mohatma sent two of his aides in different directions. They all had very long lists of sites to build but unfortunately all of the resources were directed to other endeavors leaving nothing to build more buildings with. But it did give the leaders of the church a good chance to move and speak to the locals in the different nations under their sway.

The Indian Alliance

Torugah IV, Lord of Pandya

Diplomacy: None

Torugah III ordered roads to link the major cities and increased the size of the Uraiyyor and Vanchi. He also had improvements made to the capital and Uraiyyor. **(Needs a Player)**

The Middle East

Merces: None

Merc Leader: None

Tartars

Jagun

Diplomacy: None

The Tartars had chosen their path. Turning they marched west into Bactrian lands. The Tartars planned a vicious raid all through the Bactrian lands but the tribes they had collected had brought many families along and the Khan was more than a little upset over how it slowed his fast cavalry and infantry forces. Changhatai led his forces through Badakshan into Transoxania where he led to fast raids into Uzbek and Tadzik. In Uzbek the raiders took much of the wealth in the region. In Tadzik the people hid much of the wealth so little was damaged. While returning to Transoxania, Changtai died. Several of his men had started a brawl and he arrived to break up the fighting just as a knife was pulled. The fool that had accidentally stabbed the Khan was drawn and quartered but unfortunately the wound killed the old man who led the forces.

Changhatai II, a good fighter who had been heir to the horde for many years, quickly took command. He then led the men to raid Transozania where a fair amount of wealth was taken. He then took his forces and left Bactria lands. He moved up into Gurgan where he led raids into Bactria. Unfortunately for the horde the soldiers of Bactria had been preparing a staunch defense of their homeland and they easily fended off the raid although little damage was done to either side. Before the Bactrians could martial their forces to give chase the Tartars left the nation again and this time struck a small blow to Turkman before riding into Khwarzim. While they struck at the region disaster struck and Changhatai II fell to a peasant with a pitchfork who came up on him while he was preparing to have his way with the others in a farm house.

With both of its great leaders dead the Horde moved quickly north to decide what to do. The raid on Khwarzim had provided no benefit and the Bactrians had shown to be disciplined in the raid on Bactria. When they reached the steppes of Tahrain Jagun declared himself Khan. He was the closest friend of Changhatai II and so he felt it was his right as the ranking member of the Tartars. Unfortunately, Jagun was not as charismatic as some other leaders of the Tartar horde had been and he quickly upset his allies who turned on him. The main Tartar force generally supported him and he crushed the alliance of those who were against him without to great a loss to his own forces but it weakened

the horde much more than the might Changhatai could have guessed when he first marched into Bactrian lands.

Bactria

Sophacles II

Diplomacy: Singanakh (NT), Ferghana (NT), Tadzik (NT), Uzbek (NT)

Bactria was rocked by the raids of the Tartars but her defenders stayed strong and soon the raiders were gone (See Tartars for more)

Sophacles II moved north to speak to the lords of Singanakh and arranged a small treaty with them although no tribute would be sent to Bactria. Still it gave him a claim on the rich lands to the north of his homeland. His son looked after things in the capital and saw to the defense of the kingdom. His wife also gave birth to a daughter in 167 BC after the raids had passed by. One of the feudal lords marched north to try and help with the invaders but he arrived much too late to actually do any fighting. The other feudal lord failed to arrive which upset Demetrius, the heir. Although he had succeeded in defending Bactria he knew it was likely more to do with luck than skill as the numbers against him were vast and only his soldiers' intimate knowledge of the field of battle had kept them in front of the fierce host. Forts were built to help in future defenses.

Sophacles also had several regions reduced in the level of loyalty expected to ease the strain of his large country upon his government.

Seleucid Kingdom

Cauis

Diplomacy: None

A host of regions were cultivated. Isauria, Cilicia, Edessa, Zagros and Bandar all were put under the plow. Everything else remained quiet. (**No Turn**)

The Ophilian Church

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

Diplomacy: Isauria (CH), Persia(AB), Media(AB), Ahvaz(CA), Abadan(NE), Carhae(NE), Jordan(CA)

Missionaries continued to move north though they moved away from Pontus as the nation had shown itself to not be a friend of the Church to date. Only one region was converted in the following years and some wondered if the fanaticism that followed the Prophet was beginning to die down.

Missionaries were sent to found a church in Isauria and were successful. Polybos planned a long trip with his aides Xylon and Xenias. They began in Persia where they easily formed an abbey before traveling to Media where a second abbey was constructed. They then traveled to Abadan where Polybos hoped to see a cathedral built but he grew sick during the work and died before they could complete it. Though Xylon took over and tried his best they were unable to get the cathedral built. Continuing with the plan they traveled to Carhae but were unable to complete the building of a Monastery in the region. Their luck did change some in Jordan when they managed to gain another Abbey but the shock of success was too much for Xylon and he died shortly after the edifice was completed.

Africa

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

Merc Leader: None

Ptolemaic Kingdom

Ptolemeos Atrides

Diplomacy: Petra (F)

The port city of Salalah was built in the region of Zafar. The region of Aden was cultivated after a great deal of labor and a postal road was started between the regions of Mansura and Sinai. Missionaries and an aide from Atrides were sent to the region of Yemen. The missionaries had little luck with the common people but the aide managed to convert about a fourth of the nobles. In Petra, Asperiedes managed to gain the full allegiance of the region which was a boon to the kingdom.

The Spears of Ares

Paulus, Lord of the Spears

Diplomacy: Luxor (EA)

Paulus turned to rule his lands to stop them from falling apart around him. He also saw to moving some of the trade on the Nile to Thebes rather than Corinth. His aides were sent to Luxor to try and strengthen the economic ties between the two. This was successful. (**Needs a Player**)

Carthage

Dargen II

Diplomacy: None

Things were very quiet in Carthage. A new city appeared along the coasts of Gefara. There was some confusion over troops but in the end everyone was happy. Dargen II came to the throne with little fan fare as life simply continued on as normal for the people of the nation. A daughter was born in 178 BC and a son in 176 BC.

West Africa

Mercs: None
Merc Leader: None

The Desert Raiders of Kanem Bornu

Matzu, Lion of the Shifting Sands

Diplomacy:

Matzu was growing old and desired to make sure that his people would prosper. The great lands were to the west so gathering up his many troops he surged into battle like his ancestors of old. So the old man left the lands in the hands of his son and took his mighty cavalry and rode hard to the west. In Kanuri he met the first challenge to his expansion, but it was little to the great warrior who was more vital in his 60's than many men were in their youth. His mighty cavalry swept through the region demanding tribute before turning further west into Kurfei where he began to conquer the region. In the final months of putting the region to the sword a second force arrived in the lands just as he completed his conquest.

The Kingdom of Ife had sent 6,500 light infantry, 7000 regular infantry, and 3000 elite infantry of various levels of armaments. They were surprised to see 28,000 cavalry and some 3000 infantry already holding the region. Ife's army was poorly led as the heir was sent but not allowed to lead. He was most upset with the arrangement and to make matters worse he was very charismatic so many of the troops sided with him. Trebuni was fairly charismatic in his own right and tried to hold the troops together in one cohesive unit but the troops were very scattered in their loyalties and the vast force arrayed against them did not help matters. The forces of Ife managed to make a good stand to see if they could break the cavalry charge that was bound to come but it was for naught and the forces crushed many of the warriors of Ife in the opening charge. Realizing there was nothing to do Trebuni began ordering a retreat but this was hampered by the schism in his own ranks and with no cavalry many of his forces were ran down before they could get through the border.

Matzu managed to retain most of his troops, and so turning he went through Gorouol, Sudan and Songhai conquering all in his path. In the Sudan he stopped to colonize the region with refugees from Meroe. This was done again in Songhai converting the region and city to Hinduism. This brought the regions fully into the power of Kanem Bornu. **(Needs a Player)**

The Kingdom of Ife

Alim, Chief of the Ife

Diplomacy:

Alim was amazed when he heard of the devastating losses to the men of Kanem Bornu. In past events the two had tried to gain the loyalty of Hausa and when Ife had won the men of Kanem Bornu had accepted it. Apparently this was no longer the case. With about a third of his troops lost he was even more troubled to here that Trebuni died in 176 BC while trying to ensure that the army held together.

A huge fishing fleet was built in Al-Karas to bring food to the capital. Farms were also started in Yoruba to help feed the Empire and keep the people happy.

South Africa

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

Mauryan Raj of Rowzi

Sri Gupta II, Emperor of the Southern Lands

Diplomacy:

Sri continued his path of destruction by moving against the tribes of the Chilwa. There he met stiff opposition even though his army was much stronger and larger. But through sheer size they defeated the local forces although his losses were larger than he thought he would face. In anger he demanded the people be enslaved, not a big surprise to his men but he did it angrily none the less. This time when the people rose up under the same leader that had bloodied the Raj forces he was ready for his tricks and his army crushed the local forces easily. With his new slaves in tow he moved on to Malawi. There he wasted little time in trouncing the opposing forces and enslaving the women and children. The pathetic attempts to defend themselves did little to aid them although they did manage to do a small amount to damage to the forces from the south.

With his new slaves in tow Sri moved to go and cultivate the region of Zimbabwe which had just received a number of colonists that had fled from Meroe and were finally being settled. They were very happy to see the slaves

arrive in chains to begin work on the region. Other workers were busy in Kariba which had the cultivation completed in 176 BC.

Sreena, the heir, was left in Rowzi to rule the empire that was being built upon the backs of the African slaves. During this time he had a daughter in 179 BC, a son in 177 BC and another son in 176 BC.

The Nguni Alliance

Hyutha, Defender of the Cape

Diplomacy:

A small port village in Cape grew large enough to handle trade and the capital received some basic improvements. **(Needs a Player)**

Eastern Europe

Mercs: 5 I

Merc Leader: None

Suzdal

Yammar, son of Grodur

Diplomacy: Muscovy (+9 YfC), Polotsk (C)

Work was continued to try and get the region of Muscovy to accept the rule of Suzdal. The city in it continued to expand but although there were enough people to make it into an acceptable city they lacked the resources to do so. A postal road was started in Suzdal to get to Muscovy. Zhiroslav was sent to distribute some men and to go speak to the lords of Polotsk. They agreed to a slight claim upon them by their powerful neighbors but little else was offered. They worshiped strange gods to the south, which seemed even more peculiar to the men of Suzdal because the gods did not seem to care for the people of Polotsk.

Yammar announced that Drozd, his first and only son, was now of age and would be his heir. Tvorimir, who was Yammar's brother, was called upon to become a prince of the kingdom.

Cojuvia

Xerxes

Diplomacy: Pomerania (NE), Danzig (EA)

Urud was concerned over the safety of his nation so he had the region of Lausatia fortified and built forces to man the defenses. He then had many ships constructed in New Bachustan. As he grew older he was upset by the fact that he and his people had not adapted as well as he could hope in these new lands so he declared that from hence forth his nation would be known as Cojuvia. Many felt this was odd but they went along with it although some grew very discontented at his ease in tossing away what they saw as their great heritage. In 178 BC Urud died and Xerxes took the throne. Few argued the matter even though Xerxes was off in the provinces as he held the armies under his control.

Xerxes spent his years in Pomerania and Danzig. He spent only about half of a year in Pomerania and nothing came from his talks. In Danzig he spent far more time and managed to make some strong economic deals with the people there. Missionaries were sent to Prussia where they convinced about half of the peasantry to convert to the gods of the East. Some wondered why Urud sent them to Prussia when regions in his nation were not yet following the eastern traditions, but they did as he bade them to.

In the cities a major population explosion occurred leading to the increase in the size of almost every city. Only the small port of New Bachustan did not see growth.

Pontus

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

Diplomacy:

Missionaries were sent into Galatia and the populace converted back to following the Olympic Church. This upset some in the community that were tired of constantly changing back and forth between the churches but no one chose to revolt in the region. Leaders were sent to Psidia and Lazica to try and convert the people there as well but only a small amount of the nobles in Psidia converted back to the Olympic Primacy and no one seemed too interested in converting in Lazica. Diplomacy continued with the city of Ephesus,

Antigonid Kingdom of Macedonia

Argeia, King of Macedonia

Diplomacy: Sparta (A) in Morea (F)

Argeia sent many missionaries to Wallachia but the people there didn't seem to be interested in changing faiths. Bulgaria was cultivated, but unfortunately many farms that were intended to be built in the region were unable to be built because the workers were busy cultivating the region. Troops were given permanent places in Bulgaria which helped fortify the region.

Diplomats were sent to Morea and Sparta to speak to the people in the area. They had a great deal of success and a strong alliance was formed with the leading citizen of Sparta and the region of Morea because fully united with the kingdom of Macedonia.

The Olympic Primacy

Eutropius, Voice of Zeus and Speaker of the Gods

Diplomacy: Rome (AB), Nova Fokia(AB), Limousin (CH)

Missionaries were sent to Psidia and Phrygia. The ones in Phrygia were successful while the ones in Psidia had little affect. Eutropius returned to Athens to rule the nation while two of his aides traveled to Nova Fokia and then Limousin making an abbey and then a church. In Rome another aide spent the years working to make an Abbey. Final payment was sent to the Leonese as agreed upon in the peace treaty. **(Needs a Player)**

Western Europe

Mercs: 5 HI, 10 I, 5 S

Merc Leader: None

Roman Empire

Scipio

Diplomacy: Provence (+4 YfC)

Rome began continued to rebuild what was lost in the war and to work to make it easier to defend the distant provinces. To do this the regions of Switzerland and Apulia were put to the plow. A great road was also begun which would link the regions of Lombardy and Switzerland and would allow the legions to move quickly to defend the far borders. As a sign of their friendship, Rome sent more aid to the Gauls to show their thanks in being a stalwart ally of the Roman Empire.

Scipio remained in the Roman capital where his wife gave birth to a host of daughters. Three daughters were born between 179 BC and 196 BC. Tiberius was busy in the region of Provence where he was attempting to settle the region down and make it a powerful force for the Empire, but he died in 178 BC and only a small amount of progress was made before he moved on to live with the Gods. Leaders were sent to Tyrol and Carinthia to convert the nobles in the region and both regions saw a fair amount of conversion, but the majority still followed the old gods in these areas.

Massalia

Andreas

Diplomacy: Limousin (F), Auvergne (F)

Andreas had the refugees settled back into Limousin and Auvergne bringing the regions fully back into the nation. The region of Langudoc was fully cultivated and the city of Nova Fokia had its walls reinforced against any future incursions. In Aquitaine several of Andreas' aides were busy trying to convert the nobles in the area. They had a bit of success but the majority of the region still favored the old gods.

Bohemian Empire of Westphalia

Aldabert the Black

Diplomacy:

The capital was increased in size with the walls moved out to match. The king continued to watch over his lands in case of retaliation. Reaffirmation was sent to Rome to confirm their treaty if Rome was willing. **(Needs a Player)**

Franconia

Freibott, son of Hans

Diplomacy: None

Freibott had work done to cultivate Franconia. He watched his borders and worked to improve his lands. **(Needs a Player)**

The Gauls

Daric, High Chief of the Gauls

Diplomacy: None

Daric ordered that the cultivation of Burgundy be completed and the work in Nivernais was put underway. New farms were opened in Ile De France. Thanks was sent to Rome for the gift they had sent in the previous years and an offer to continue the current treaty was tendered to them. **(Needs a Player)**

Breton

Thaco, King of the Bretons and Pendragon of the Isles

Diplomacy: Strathclyde (EA)

Thaco sent the only diplomatic person at court off to the north to speak to the region of Strathclyde. The people in the region agreed to economic trade agreements with Sussex that would be a great boon to both people. Work

continued to cultivate Northumbria and farms were opened in Sussex. **(Needs a Player)**

The Ilyrian League

Philotas

Diplomacy: Slovenia (NE)

New farms were started in Slovakia. Philotas continued to rule his nation and tried to order various diplomatic overtures be done but this was not too successful. Slovenia believed in the strange Celtic gods and didn't care to get closer to Ilyria because of it. Other orders were crossed and leaders were not told where to go which made it hard to expand the wealth of the nation, but work was done to try and streamline the commands of the king in the future.

Leon

Gargoris, Chief of Leon

Diplomacy: Salamanca (F)

Gargoris traveled to Salamanca where he spoke to his ally in the region and gained the full loyalty of the region. His men were busy running around and gathering up the troops from around the nation. A village port was expanded in the region of Asturias to handle large barges and trade vessels so the city of Santander was open to trade and fishing fleets. A great deal of work was also performed in the city of Segovia to try and clean it up for the populace.

Northern Europe

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Virumaa

Valdek Eestigard II

Diplomacy: None

Valdek retired in 176 BC when he decided his realm was safe and that he was growing old enough to allow his son to become king. Valdek II named his own son, Valdek III, to be the heir. Things in the kingdom remained pretty quiet and the people seemed content. A great deal of resources were invested into the government and it grew to make it easier for the lords of Virumaa to control the small nation.

The Danes

Thoradin II, Son of Thoradin

Diplomacy: Kopparborg (FA), Hordaland (C)

Thoradin II continued to thrive and strengthen his nation. New ships and fortifications were built less war in the south resume and spill up to his borders. Many wondered if he would outlive his grandchildren as his heir, Thoradin IV was not as strong as his grandfather even though many years separated the two men. Thoradin expected money from the Parthians but no such funds arrived which annoyed the old warrior greatly. He strongly believed that if a deal was made it should be followed through.

Thoradin the II took and aide and went to slave raid the regions of Orkney, Shetlands and the Highlands. The people there were not able to stop his forces but they were also very scattered out and the regions were much poorer then Thoradin might have hoped for. Because of this he only managed to gain a few hundred slaves from any given region. But hey, that was a few hundred more then what he used to have. While he was away men were sent to speak to the clans of Kopparborg and Hordaland. In Kopparborg promises of troops were made to the Danes. In Hordaland they seemed much less interested in the Danes and only a small claim was allowed to unite the two peoples.

North America

Anasazi

Ahapita, Chief of the Anasazi

Diplomacy: None

Farms were spread through the regions of Serrano and Patwin. Ahapita continued to rule and his heir, which no one even could name, finally was shown off as he came of age. Ahapitas trusted aide died and another man moved to fill his shoes although not much was going on for him to do.

Atakapa

Juiapta, Chief of Atakapa

Diplomacy: Yamasee (NT)

Juaiapta died leaving his so Juiapta the throne. Juaiapta sent his some to Yamasee with their aides and allies to make friends with the locals while he ruled. This was moderately successful even though the Yamasee refused to send tribute.

The region of Choctaw was badly raided by a migrating tribe. Many farms were burned. **(Needs a Player)**

Moundbuilders

Asophat, Lord of the Mounds

Diplomacy:

Ailapatoh and his heir spent the years ruling together. Asophat was learning to rule which was good because his father died at the age of 79 in 176 BC leaving Asophat to claim the throne. Asophat spent some fun time with his wife but unfortunately she seemed to only be able to give him daughters as three were born over the years. Under Asophat a road was built linking Kashinapo and Shawnee. This was meant to make it easier for people to come and see the great Lacrosse games.

This years Great Lacrosse games had a sad feel about them as the death of Ailapatoh came only a month before the games began. Asophat decided the games would be a great time to be crowned and so in 176 BC he was crowned at the beginning of the games showing that he was the head of the church and the state. The games this year were considered blessed by this event and as a strong team from the Choctaw tribe won it was hoped that the Moundbuilders and the Atakapans would continue to be great friends for why else would the gods select one of the Atakapans to win right after the new Lord of the Mounds had been crowned?

Central & South America

Maya

Huncame

Diplomacy: Huave (FA)

Huncame ordered a great road cut through the jungles of the Yucatec to the city of Palenque on the coasts of Chontal. His men were experts in the jungle and this was handled in short order. Huncame also decided to start sponsoring a small village called Zhijhatenejo in the region of Nahuatal. Work was also done to clean up and improve the city of Coban in Totonac.

Huncame also set to defending and ruling over his nation. During the year 179 BC his wife gave birth to another son. In 176 BC he named his oldest son, Chibinis, to be the heir and his brother Mokito to be a prince of the nation. His aides traveled to the region of Huave. There they both spent several years talking to the natives and found an ally willing to send troops should the Mayans call upon them. Ixtab died in 176 BC but his death did little to hamper the plans made between the two peoples.

United Tribes of Peru

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

Diplomacy: None

Sinchi kept things pretty much the same in his lands. Workers were sent to construct the roads that would link the tribes together. Work was completed between the tribes of Ataura and Chavin, but more workers were required to complete the road that would link Chavin to the Incan province. Also more work was done in Lomas to make the roads clean and to handle the trash and sewage from one of the largest cities in the nation.

Sinchi and all of his aides focused on running the state. He had a daughter late in 178 BC and a son only ten months later in 177 BC.