

Lords of the Earth

The Rise of the Classical World

145-141 B.C.

Turn 24

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+.

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: 8 C, 15 I, 8 S
Merc Leader: None

Qin Empire

Zichu, Emperor of the Qin

Diplomacy: Huang (F)

Zichu continued to rule in the capital and some began to claim that he would truly be the eternal Emperor as he was vibrant well into his sixth decade. He sent his heir, Zhang, to the courts of Huang with a massive diplomatic contingent whose sole goal was to fully enlist the eternal support of the rich region. They were successful in this as the riches that had come for some time from the economic ties with the Empire helped convince the provincial nobles that they would be fools to not more strongly support the rule of Zichu.

Zichu's rule was one of constant building. He ordered Prince Zheng to travel south of Yan with his force of cavalry, which made the Yan very happy to see such a force depart in peace from their lands, to the city of Kaifeng which was little more than an overgrown fishing villages whose roads were often so muddy that it would bog down the merchants who used the port. There he expanded the docks and had paved roads that would lead from the docks to the merchant quarter and then out of the city making it much more hospitable to traders and the local citizenry. In the provinces Kiangsu and Houma work on the cultivation was completed and well under budget as Zichu had planned to see the work done even if he had to throw twice the man power and wealth then was needed according to his engineering corp. With work in those provinces completed he sent more engineers with legions of workers and supplies to Hwai and Tangchou to begin the cultivation of those regions.

Zichu heard that the Yan had grown concerned at Prince Zheng's presence with so many heavily armed cavalymen and so he had wagons of gold, silk and spices sent to his northern ally to waylay any fears that the Qin intended to once more march with the beat of a million men marching in unison to crush their neighbors. And following the ancient agreement that kept the small kingdom of Nan-Yue safe shipments of gold, silver and spices were sent north to the Qin to placate the mighty northern Empire.

The Kingdom of Yan

Phan Tsien'Po, Lord of the Yan

Diplomacy:

Tsien'Po remained in the capital to rule over the nation. Under his rule the cities of Nusan in Hsuing Nu and Bansin in Bando grew to be true cities and centers of commerce rather than just muddy villages. Bando also saw several hill side forts built to protect the trade routes and guard against raiders from the north. Tsien'Po was glad to see the Qin march south without any conflict between their peoples and even more happy to see chests of gold, silks and spices sent north to his capital as a sign of continued good will by the Qin Empire.

Tsien'Po decided to send his heir, Ji Jin, to Mantrap to try and get the region to unite with the Kingdom of Yan. Ji had done nothing of note to date and Tsien'Po wanted him to prove that he could be a good ruler for the Yan. This turned into a truly disastrous affair for Ji Jin. He thought himself quite the lady's man and shortly upon arriving he saw a comely lady who he quickly attempted to bed. Unfortunately for Ji, he was actually quite bad at being a lady's man. At his father's court though many just opted to ignore his clumsy attempts or went along with it out of fear of upsetting their future queen. The young woman in Mantrap had no clue who he was and saw no reason to ignore or go along with his clumsy attempts, especially as she was newly wed to one of the more powerful nobles in the region. Ji quickly found himself in very hot water when the nobles learned he was trying to thrust himself upon their wives. Ji, being a really bad diplomat, let it be known that as he would soon be King of the Yan the local lords of Mantrap should be honored if he deigned to make time with their wives. This led to the one thing that Ji was apparently very good at. And that was fleeing for his life. Although Ji took some serious injuries, which included damage so severe that he would never again be able to willingly move his left arm, he was able to out run his hunters and escaped back into Yan with the lords of Mantrap declaring that they were no friends of the Yan. Two years after his flight from Mantrap his injuries still pained him. Ji ordered doctors to medicate him and was found dead the next morning. The doctors inspected and found that Ji had taken all of the herbal remedies given even though they had told him that it was enough to last for several weeks if not months. Still Tsien'Po was deeply saddened by the loss of his heir and held the doctors responsible and had them hung for killing his son.

Tsien'Po sent his generals, Lu Chan and Yang Wei, with the grand army to the distant steppes controlled by the Kin clan. They marched with 20,000 horsemen, 20,000 infantry and 2500 engineers for it was well known that Chuluun Bataar was the greatest war leader in the known world. Some wondered at the idea of giving such a huge portion of the army to someone who was out of the eyes of Lord Tsien'Po but he seemed to have no fear that his generals would turn on him. His swift horse raiders had been a problem for all of the surrounding clans and the Yan for over a decade. Chuluun was soon warned of the coming army and marched south with his 7,500 cavalry to find that his scouts were blocked and hampered by the superior forces of the Yan. The battle was met in a dusty foothills just two days march from the border with Yan. The swift moving Kin horseman plowed right into the light horse that Lu Chan had acting as scouts and a net to funnel the Kin into his trap. Chuluun saw the trap but was still not aware of the sheer size of the Yan forces and as the horsemen of the Yan retreated by the onslaught of heavier horses the Kin rapidly pursued. This had been the plan, but the light cavalry broke faster

and suffered greater losses than what Lu Chan had planned and so as incoherent messages swept through the lines he was unable to control his large army well enough and then Kin struck his infantry lines and shattered them before he was ready for the strike. Seeing his forces beginning to crumble Lu Chan led his cavalry on a flanking charge that big deep into the Kin forces. Chuluun, amazed at the numbers he was now seeing fell back into the ravines that crisscrossed the foot hills. Due to the greater numbers of the Yan cavalry he could not pursue the shattered lines of the Yan and was unable to make a clean break for new ground as darkness swept over the land. Unknown to Chuluun, Lu Chan had taken a spear to the guts when he led the charge into the Kin forces and he died that night leaving Yang in charge of the Yan forces

The next day the forces of the Kin realized they had to break free but were effectively blinded by the circling Yan cavalry. He decided that the weak point would be to break the lines of infantry and hope to leave enough wounded or dying behind that he could slip away while the Yan dealt with their own. And so as dawn broke he led his forces on a mad charge at the lines of the Yan. Yang, now in charge of the army, had taken command of the infantry and had his engineers work to make the land a danger to charging horse. He then ordered his cavalry to prepare to charge from the eastern flank when the Kin came for them. With the defenses fully set and thousands of spearmen braced for the charge the Kin found their charge faltered quickly. Before they could separate from the Yan infantry they were flanked by the cavalry which shattered the disciplined Kin forces. In the resulting chaos Chuluun escaped on his steed into the mountains with a few dozen sturdy followers. Yang, who had bravely stood with his men against the fierce charge, was grievously wounded but survived and had a puckered scar across his chest to remind lesser men of how hard he was to kill.

With the forces of the Kin scattered and Chuluun disappeared the region quickly bowed to the Yan. Yang, who now commanded the army, took several months to heal before he gave a speech in the halls that once housed Chuluun and declared that the lands were now the property of the Lord of the Yan.

The Empire of Japan

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

Diplomacy: Aichi (T), Shikok (), Yamato (+10 YfC)

Kwanto Dai ordered that the region of Yamaguchi be cleared so more farms could be made to feed his empire. Although a great deal was done to fix up the region, there was much to do when the work stopped due to the arrival of the winter of 141 BC. The work in the region did lead to growth in some of the larger villages as food had to be imported and trade bloomed. This led to the port of Nagato growing to be a true city in the south. To help feed the people throughout the Empire many large vessels were built in Akido and set to fish the various seas. Work also continued on the road that would link the trade centers of Aichi and Yamato, but it went slowly as they were cutting their way through the thick mountains to make the journey.

Dai sent out representatives to go and speak to the people who still harbored a grudge over the war that created the Empire of Japan. In Aichi, Kwanto Ujuro II worked to get the people to move beyond the death and destruction of the past. Although they still only agreed to send small tributes they did so without the need for armed forces to ensure their continued cooperation. In Yamato, the skilled courtier Kwanto Kano found that he was able to only do a small amount in the way of getting people in the region to forget that once they ruled half of the islands. But he was a patient man and knew in time that he would convince them to accept the rule of Kwanto Dai and his descendants. Toshihiza, an aide to Kwanto Dai was sent south to the lands of the Shikok clan where he spoke at length with the men of the clan and convinced them to nominally join the people of the Empire. They were proud and refused to send tribute until the Kwanto clan showed themselves as worthy leaders but Toshihiza was still happy with his progress.

South Asia

Mercs: 12 C, 15 I

Merc Leader: None

The Empire Nan-Yue

Emperor Tak Lay II, Emperor of the South

Diplomacy: Lingtung (EA)

Tak Lay sent chests of gold, silver and spices north to the Qin to ensure their continued good will. He ordered Hon Chau to go north to Lingtung, a vital region at the heart of their postal road chain, and asked him to encourage the region to take a stronger stance with the Empire of Nan-Yue while the rest of his aides remained with Tak in Nanling and worked to administer the empire. Hon traveled swiftly to the northern province and forged dozens of strong economic ties with the regions merchants and nobles, many of which expressed hopes that the postal roads would one day be expanded to the larger roads that they had heard of in the lands of the Qin.

The population of the empire continued to grow as the small village of Amoy in Kwangtung grew large enough to take the great trading cogs used by merchants. To support the growing populace Annam had acres of land put to use growing more rice paddies.

Khmer

Prashant II, Emperor of Khmer

Diplomacy: None

Prashant II relaxed and looked over his nation. His heir, Prashant III, came of age and was named as the successor to the kingdom. The hills of Cochin saw many farms, roads and fisheries built to improve the wealth of the region. This led to a growth of trade in the capital of Angkor Wat which led to much faster growth. This growth meant that the walls of the capital had to be torn down to make room for the people coming to live in the thriving capital.

Java

Rongo, King of the Seas

Diplomacy: None

Rongo ruled over his nation and oversaw the cultivation of Pajajaran. This was done with remarkable ease thanks to the city's populace and the trade that flowed into the region. Many of the hills had already been cleared and roads trekked deep into the islands

interior of the island which made it easier to complete the cultivation. His son, Rongojol, came of age and was declared the heir of the small island nation. Investments in the government also led to Rongo finding another young and heavily charismatic leader that he was able to find space for in the growing government.

Pacific Islands

Mercs: None
Merc Leader: 2XW,3CT,5XI

Moluccas

Antuak II, Lord of the Great Blue Seas

Diplomacy: Leyte (FA), Ponape (F)

Antuak II spent many years ruling his lands. His wife died in childbirth in 145 BC giving birth to a son who lived. Antuak was young so he remarried and his second wife died during childbirth in 141 BC while giving birth to another son who also survived the dark night. Under Antuak's rule a strong keep was built not far from the city of Dula and eighty vessels were added to the navies of the Moluccas. Twenty were cogs that were sent to trade with distant kingdoms while the rest were light war galleys to guard the islands and raid Antuak's foes.

Antuak sent Prince Oom Tem Ulat to explore the Arafura Sea which he managed to do. But as he was about to turn back a dark spirit struck him causing a terrible illness. Oom died within a week and the crew returned to Dula with news of his death.

Ona and Ong were sent to the island of Ponape where Ona was to strength the union between the two islands with Ong's assistance. Ona brought along a vast fleet of newly constructed war galleys to show the island the strength of their alliance and provided gifts to the local leaders. This led to a full union between the two nations. Koh traveled to Leyte where he found a strong ally in the region who was willing to bring his spears and ships to fight at the call of Antuak if the need arose.

The Aborigines of Taree

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

Diplomacy: None

Jafah looked over his realm and was pleased. His conquest of the northern shore lines and shown the people where the true power on the coast fell. His son came of age and was a great warrior as well showing the call of blood between the two men. Though he and his men focused on ruling the empire rather than forcing out his borders he was content in the knowledge that his was the most massive empire in all the known lands.

(Needs a Player)

India & Central Asia

Mercs: None
Merc Leader: 10C, 15I

Maurya

Rama, Emporer of Maurya

Diplomacy: Nepal (EA)

Jagnath ruled along side his son until 144 BC when he passed on. Rama took command of the army with little fanfare as the mighty Mauryans had long foreseen his rule and he was well known as a charismatic man and a mighty warrior. He sent Jamash to Nepal where he found a new wife for Rama and sent her to the capital where she married the Emperor and quickly gave birth to a baby son. There was much celebration in the land as Rama was not a young man and to date he had not had any heirs.

Rama followed Jagnath's plans and continued to expand the road network. Under Rama's watch roads were built to link the capital with the distant capital of the Indian Alliance. More roads were pushed through the mountains between Sikkim and Nepal and in the west between Anhivarta and Gujerat. Time would be needed for these roads to be finished but the manpower and resources were all in place to see the work completed. As the great works continued throughout the lands the capital of Paltiputra grew larger as did the ports of Dhara and Banawasi. In the region of Nasik the port of Ashokat grew large enough to be considered a major port along the Malabar sea. Huge tracks of land in Afghanistan and Und in the northwest to feed the growing populations in those regions and to have trade goods to send to the Bactrians. Ships were also built to aid in the internal trade that ran along the great rivers on the subcontinent and along the coasts.

Rama had one of his trusted aids take a large shipment of gold to Edrosia to await a delegate from Rowzi who would come to claim it for the distant nation.

The Holy Brahmins

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

Diplomacy: Afghanistan (CH), Bactria (CH), Balkh (CH), Bokhara (CH), Transoxania (CH), Turkman (CH)

The city of Sammarkhand in Kara-Khitan was blessed by the holy visage of devas began appearing during the spring of 143 BC. The images of the "shining ones" was a call to the Brahmins who sent many representatives north. This led to improvements in the roads into northern Bactria as the holy city, now known as Maracada, grew in importance. Churches began springing up between the Indian peninsula and northern Bactria where the Holy City was located.

(Needs a Player)

The Indian Alliance

Torugah V, Lord of Pandya

Diplomacy: None

Torugah V ruled with his heir while he sent his aides to Pegu where they met with a small amount of success in converting the local leadership. To aid in this they sent thousands of workers and chests of gold to both Pegu and Thaton in order to help cultivate both regions. The influx of workers and wealth to the area led to the growth of the cities of Rangoon in Pegu, Tavoy in Thaton and Rongat Bay in the Andaman Islands.

(Needs a Player)

The Middle East

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: 12 I, 5 S

Tartars

Jagundun

Diplomacy:

Jagun passed away in the year 144 BC. His son already held the strongest army in the lands and quickly moved to consolidate his control by taking over the massive forces once led by his father. Many members of court noted Ophilian priests moving among the populace, but Jagundun did not seem to care what the Greeks were doing as long as his people remained strong and loyal. Jagundun's rule saw a widening of the streets and some improvements to the capital's docks to make the lives of his people better.

(Needs a Player)

Bactria

Demetrius II, King of the East

Diplomacy: None

Demetrius continued to work on settling the lands. His workers continued to cultivate the lands of Otarsh and Bokhara and he settled some retired veterans in Otarsh as well which led to both lands becoming fully cultivated. He ruled over his vast nation to hold the provinces together and in the year 143 BC his wife gave birth to a new princess.

(Needs a Player)

Seleucid Kingdom

Antiochus IV

Diplomacy: Cappadoica (NT), Pamphyla (NT), Vaspurakan (NT)

Antiochus was very busy ruling his nation, administering to the merchants, and seeing to the vast defenses of his nation. His wife, Athanasia, gave birth to a daughter and a small son over the years as well. Meanwhile, Antiochus IV ordered fortresses along the coast in the satraps of Abadan, Aleppo, Bandar, Cilicia, Fars, Isauria, Jordan and Mand. He also ordered that in the satraps of Carhae, Hahmar, Mesopotamia, Mosul, and Syria fortresses be built in strategic locations. All of the fortresses were expanded to have walls expanded and defenses improved until the weakest would have made all but the strongest fortress in any other nation look like a paltry hill side fort. To aid these stationary defenses the massive stables of Ctesiphon were expanded as thousands of new heavy horsemen were trained. Orders had also been sent to the docks of Antioch to greatly expand the grand navy of Seleucia, but the ships were not built as several clerks fouled up the payments and instead spent the resources improving the roads and waterworks of the city of Antioch. They were summarily beheaded to a howling mob for the affront of depriving Antiochus IV of his desired navy, although strangely the people in the city continued the projects to improve their surroundings instead of building the great ships. Antiochus spent most of his coffers on troops and defenses but he also finished the cultivation of Kuwait.

Antiochus ordered his trusted relative, Polydeces, to lead an expedition of most of the leaders of Seleucia and to quickly pass through the courts in the satraps of Pamphyla, Cappadocia and then Vaspurakan. He sought loose connections and did not even ask for tribute from these regions. Polydeces was used to the life in court and with the help of those sent to court these regions he managed to get them all to agree to join with Seleucia without the need of sending tribute to Ctesiphon at this time. Unfortunately, Polydeces was not a young man and the satraps he visited were rough areas. So as he was closing the final deal in Vaspurakan he suffered a fit of shaking. His aides completed the signing of the treaty as he was confined to his bed, which in a few weeks time would turn out to be his death bed.

The Ophilian Temple

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

Diplomacy: Polotsk (CH)

Paphilius looked to the north to spread the reach of the Will of the Zeus to the ends of the earth. He sent men to make the Tartars question their strange eastern spirits and sent even more men north to convince the land of Suzdal to follow the church. Though a pesky member of the Greco-Roman church tried to interfere his men convinced the Suzdal people to follow his faith and as the people of Suzdal were very relaxed when it came to religion there was no issue when the majority of the region turned to follow the Will of Zeus. To show the benefits of their faith he sent a great deal of money to the followers in Polotsk where a church was started. To go with the church the region was greatly enhanced which led many to look with wonder on those blessed by the Ophilian Temple.

(Needs a Player)

Africa

Mercs: 15 I, 5 S, 10 W

Merc Leader: None

Ptolemaic Kingdom

Ptolemeos Aias

Diplomacy: None

Little happened along the Nile as the cycle passed. Antilokhos, heir to the Throne, had a daughter and then son brought into the world by his wife. The large surpluses of the lands were sold to raise funds to pay for scholars and wise women to learn about the world and pass their knowledge on to others. The rest of the treasures of the Nile were stored for future use.

(No Turn)

The Spears of Ares

Persepolies, Lord of the Spears

Diplomacy: Atbara (NE)

Menacius set to ruling his nation while he sent his heir off to speak to the men of Atbara with an honor guard of cavalry. Persepolies was not the most diplomatic of men as he had come from a line of warriors, but he managed to keep his frustrations in check. Due to the drastic differences between the religious preferences of the nation versus the region he was unable to make any headway. Menacius had left his aide, Tiberius, in Atbara to work on converting the region, but he had died before Persepolies even made it into the area which prevented Persepolies from having a chance to make a difference in the relations between the region and the capital.

He returned home early as word of his father falling ill reached him and he raced home as fast as his cavalry's mounts could move. He arrived shortly after the death of his father and took over without any issues. He looked into what his father had been working on and saw that large amounts of work had gone into cultivating the region of Axum.

Carthage

Dargen Barca

Diplomacy: Gefara (F)

The sea called to Hamilcar as he was approaching the end of his 9th decade. He turned over most of his troops to his heir Dargen, and traveled to distant Gefara as he had heard of the regions beauty and wished to strengthen the ties with the men of the area. After he had successfully united the region fully with Carthage he turned to sail to the distant Canary Islands. Sadly, a few weeks before he was to land on the islands he woke feverish and passed on. Word reached Carthage as his vessels rushed to return the body to the capital for internment. Shortly after hearing of Hamilcar's death Prince Panthe also passed on to the next world. The nation mourned the loss of the ancient and wise leader who had never expected to be king but fate spun her web as she would. Dargen took over as king by marrying Tyrphaena of Pontus who had just arrived to marry the king. He called for several days of celebration with a small period of mourning at the end of each day for Hamilcar and Panthe. The marriage brought joy to the nation who had suffered a loss of two loved leaders, and their matrimony led to a birth of a young daughter. To help clear the air after the deaths of loved leaders, Dargen also married off several of his cousins and sisters to local lords. Nobles in the land asked that Dargen declare his relative, Elissar, as his heir. Dargen at first balked at the request, but when his wife gave birth to a daughter instead of a son he gave in and declared Elissar his heir.

Over the years before Dargen became king he continued the work of Hamilcar. He took his hand at trying to maneuver trade around while also looking into improving the nation. Walls were built around the cities of Kerkouane, Cirta, Tartessus, Hammon, Tophet, Jamildin, Tanit, Djemaa, Tingi, and Dimmidi. A new port city named Akrotiri was built on the island of the Kyklades and a wall was placed around it as well. Work was done to improve the city of Carthage and to increase the trade resources coming out of Marrakesh. A vast number of new war galleys as built in Carthage while engineers and heavy infantry were also trained outside the city walls.

In the hills outside of Carthage the temple of Jebel Bu Kornein, The Two Horned Hill, grew larger and became one of the grandest chapels in the world as Dargen fully embraced the worship of Bhaal. The temple was an amazing structure with which inspired people in the faith of Bhaal. He sent missionaries out to convert the lingering followers of the Greek and Roman gods and was successful in ending the open worship of these distant deities. He then ordered several massive holidays that were required for the people to follow. His hope was that these would also increase the desire that his people sought out Bhaal and his priests. But this turned out to be poorly managed and the people lost some of the fervor they had for Bhaal.

West Africa

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: 10 C, 10 XI

The Empire of Kanem Bornu

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

Diplomacy: Takrur (+5 YfC)

Both Jahzeel and his heir, Ugandal, were married. Jahzeel had a marriage arranged by his aide Atawai who was on a diplomatic mission to Takrur so he married her late in 141 BC. She arrived in the capital with word that Atawai had died in his sleep shortly before he was to send her to the capital and her father had kept his word and sent her along anyway. Ugandal married a local girl whose father was powerful. She gave him a son in 143 BC and a daughter in 142 BC. Jahzeel and Ugandal ruled the empire together. Jahzeel sent his other trusted friend, Ujanon, to Songhai where he converted some of the local leaders to the Hindu faith. He was unable to convert as many as he had hoped though as he died in 143 BC to an attack by a wild animal while traveling between villages.

The region of Songhai saw many improvements as a great deal of resources and workers were sent to build farms, clear out paths through the wilderness and to build fisheries along the might river. A royal road was also started between the capital and the trade center in Daza.

The Kingdom of Ife

Arogos II, Chief of the Ife

Diplomacy: Bubi (C), Gurma (NE)

Arogos II ordered his aide, Mboko, to load up several new ships that were constructed and take thousands of people and resources to the small island of Bubi to build a city that would be known as Bali. He did this and dropped of the people who set to making a small port in a sheltered cove on the island. Mboko then traveled west to the unknown waters known as the Gambian Sea which he spent several years charting.

While Mboko was off on his mission Arogos traveled to Gurma where he hoped to find a brave and strong ally. But he was an impatient man and so he cut off talks before he found a suitable ally. In his anger at failing to find a new trusted friend he took the grand army of Ife and marched north to slave raid Borogou, Mossi, and Burkina. Although he led a daring raid into the regions known for stubborn and fierce warriors he easily succeeded in taking everyone he could find. Unfortunately, there was not much in the way of slaves to be had and so he came out with only a few hundred slaves after attacking all three regions. He ordered a fortress built in Akan and added extra walls to help secure it. He also worked to increase the wealth of Kwarafara and Kafin. Ships were made to defend Al-Karas as well.

South Africa

Mercs: 3 XI, 2 I

Merc Leader: None

South African Cav Count: No Horses Yet

Mauryan Raj of Rowzi

Sree Gupta IV, Emperor of the Southern Lands

Diplomacy: None

Sri Gupta III ruled over his lands and looked to make them as strong as possible. Work on making the nation dependent on growing crops and trading them rather than trading in slaves was completed with little fanfare. Men and women were sent to the regions of Lozi and Zambezi to populate the new lands he had picked out to supplement the growing power of the Raj. He sent his aide Praveen Swamo off to Erdosia where he picked up a massive shipment of gold and gems. Praveen managed to smuggle the shipment back to Rowzi without losing any of the valuable items. Work was done in Lozi to cultivate the region now that it was more densely populated and irrigation wells were put into Barotse which led to an increased growth in the food produced in the region which provided vital jobs for the growing populace.

Sri Gupta grew ill in 142 BC and passed on before he could see his son and heir come of age. Luckily for the nation, Sree Sreenav, a trusted aide to Sri Gupta had remained in the capital and held it for Sri's son. Sree Gupta IV came of age in 141 BC and promptly took over the military. The nation was strongly tied to the lines of birth and people were relieved when Sree Gupta IV had taken over as rightful leader of the Raj.

The Nguni Alliance

Hyutha, Defender of the Cape

Diplomacy: None

Hyutha continued to rule over his lands even as his great-grandson was born. Work was done to improve the small port of Lencho as well.

(Needs a Player)

Eastern Europe

Mercs: 5 C, 5 I

Merc Leader: None

Suzdal

Yammar II, son of Drozd

Diplomacy: Lithuania (NT), Courland (T), Prussia (NT) Atelzuko (UN)

Yammar decided a change in direction was needed and cried out for his people to reach the Baltic Sea. Yammar II himself led the way by going to the Prussians and convincing them to nominally join his banner. His aides traveled to Courland and Lithuania as well and both managed to gain some nominal control of the regions they were in. To make room in the government Atelzuko was released to their own devices. Muscovy was cultivated making passage from the capital to the distant lands easier and although some work was done in Kirivitch much remained before it would also be cultivated.

(Needs a Player)

Cojuvia

Xerxes II

Diplomacy: None

Xerxes II continued to rule his lands with the aid of his trusted lieutenant. The capital city of Arsacia grew larger as wealth gathered in the capital.

(Needs a Player)

Pontus

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

Diplomacy: Taman () Mordavia (UN)

Mithridates V ruled over the lands of Pontus with his heir, Pharnaces. Mithridates sent Nelleus and Pelegius off to the distant shores of Taman to speak to the locals about uniting with the Rule of the Black Seas. While they traveled Mithridates took a stronger hand in trade. He released the men of Moldavia from their oaths which mean trade with Suzdal returned to sea trade and he shifted the trade with Rome to the city of Quinnei which made it faster for his merchants to reach the Romans and return with their goods and gold. As trade through the Aegean Sea into the Black Sea grew so did the small harbor of Byzantium which soon grew to be a full sized port capable of docking the large trading cogs that sailed through the Mediterranean.

On the diplomatic front Nelleus and Pelegius managed to gain a strong economic tie with the region of Taman. Bishop Iason traveled around the country and brought regional garrisons back to the capital to train under the eyes of Mithradates. He then took the Princess Trypheana to Ephesus where the barbaric Carthaginians were to pick her up. The idea of the sweet lass being given to the barbaric worshipers of Bhaal was too much for the poor Bishop and he passed away several months before the Carthaginians arrived in Ephesus, but the princess went with them anyway and married the Carthaginian.

The wealth of Pontus led to improvements in many regions. Work continued in Phrygia to cultivate the region, but there was still much work to be done as the cycle finished. The regions of Thrace and Galatia saw small roads link the villages and farmland cleared to increase the produce and livestock that the people had. Ships were constructed and given berths in Porta Negra where they could dock in between taking goods between the various coastal cities and towns of Pontus. Workers were also gathered and sent to aid the Olympic Primacy in Troy as devotion to the church was very strong in Pontus and when the church called many gathered to answer their needs.

Antigonid Kingdom of Macedonia

Dykios, Tyrant of Macedonia

Diplomacy:

Dykios seethed that Cimon Balacrus had revolted against him, but the idea of fighting over the worthless mountains of Epirus while he was still facing political issues in Macedonia seemed like a waste of time. So he agreed to peace for several chests of silver and trade between the two regions quickly picked up. The trade might not produce the same gold as the region would, but it was considerably less costly than attacking a fortified mountainous region.

The city of Thessaloniki grew larger as the Tyrant made it his home and reinforced the city's dominance in the political arena.

(Needs a Player)

The Democracy of Achillus

First Speaker Cimon Balacrus

Diplomacy: None

First Speaker Cimon made peace with the Tyrant Dykios out of necessity. This allowed more trade to flow into the nation and with it he sent several chests of silver so that the hated Tyrant could claim some level of victory without the need of a bloody conquest. The First Speaker ruled the small trading nation and worked to ensure that his rocky lands would provide for his troops and people.

The city of Achillus grew larger as those fleeing the rise of a Tyrant came to the free city which could barely feed all of the people, but with the sudden swell of trade that came with sitting at the heart of the Mediterranean the people were able to buy what staples they needed to survive.

(Needs a Player)

The Olympic Primacy

Eutropius, Voice of Zues and Speaker of the Gods

Diplomacy: Alexandria (NE), Rodos (MN), Trebizond (CH) in Pontus (NE), Crimea (NE), Polovotsky (NE), Lyssium (MN), Massalia (AB), Kyklades (NE)

Eutropius sent his followers far and wide while he ruled over the church. He ordered that the large city of Troy be cleaned and made better for the people. Many religious icons were also displayed as the city benefited from the largesse of the Olympian Primacy. He started by sending Horace to build a Cathedral in Alexandria and then a Monastery in the city of Rodos on the island of Rhodes. The people of the Ptolemaic kingdom had little concern for the gods of their ancestors and so Horace was unable to get the necessary support in the short time he spent in Alexandria to have the cathedral built. In Rodos the people were much more fervent in their faith and he was able to get the monastery built on the outskirts of the city.

Eutropius sent loyal Mineus around the Black Sea. But although he traveled through the regions of Pontus, Crimea and Polovotsky he was only able to find a place to start a church in the metropolitan city of Trebizond. His short time in each of the other areas and his rather annoying habit of prattling on about the minutia of the church meant that he found no support in the less urban areas he visited.

Eutropius was happy to hear that Euripides had more luck in finding sturdy followers in the distant western lands. A monastery was formed in the Roman port of Lyssium and in the port of Massalia an abbey was created for the loyal followers of the city. Euripides then traveled back east to the Kyklades where the Barbaric Carthaginians held sway in much of the land. Here he was unable to find a location to build a church as many of the people on the island were unsure about building up a church to the Greek gods when they might have to answer to the clerics of Bhaal at some future date.

Meanwhile, Thraxes was sent north to speak to Tvorda to talk to the lords of Suzdal, but he quickly found himself outnumbered by foul Ophilian missionaries and so he was unable to get many to listen to him speak. Thraxes died returning to Attica in shame at having been outspoken by a bunch of foul Ophillians.

Western Europe

Mercs: 10 I, 5 S
Merc Leader: None

Roman Empire

Agrippa

Diplomacy: Democracy of Achillus (NE)

Scipio died before the winter broke in 145 BC. Agrippa was proclaimed Emperor and fiddled with the merchants. Agrippa's wife gave birth to two more daughters and a son over the years. When his oldest son, Scipio II, came of age Agrippa declared him the heir to the throne. Agrippa continued to build up his military as thousands of new horsemen were trained so that the forces of Rome would be mobile. Word of battle in the north meant that Rome must be quickly ready to mobilize its forces.

Agrippa sent Nero Minus to the city of Achillus to see if the small democracy would willingly join with the Empire. Although they showed interest in a treaty where Rome would be their Patron, they were unwilling to fully unite with Rome and so no treaties were signed.

Rome continued to grow and build. The Province of Tyrol in the north was cultivated. This made trade through the northern mountains easier which led to the blossoming of the trade city Arunium in Carinthia as trade with the northern Provinces and Ilyria grew. The port of Quinnei started to grow but had not expanded enough to pass the original defenses as the trade cycle ended in 141 BC. In Apulia new fields were planted by retired men of the legions who were settled in the province upon their retirements.

Massalia

Horace

Diplomacy: None

Horace looked to defense as fortresses were built along the coast of Languedoc and in the north of Lyonnais. In the west work began clearing the lands of Gascony. This was greatly aided by how much had already been cleared around the city of Burdigalos but there was still a great deal that needed to be done.

Horace and his allies were alarmed when word came of raids to the north and they moved quickly with the national troops to help defend the borders. During the defense Horace swallowed his pride and allowed the Bishop Augustus to lead the forces of Massalia which numbered 10,000 infantry and 3,500 nobles on horses.

(Needs a Player)

Bohemian Empire of Westphalia

Beau the Defender

Diplomacy: None

Tomar settled down to instruct his heir, Beau, on how to be a good ruler. Shortly before Beau was to come of age word started coming of troops massing on the borders outside of Saxony. At first Tomar, who was more of an accountant than a warrior, could not believe that the Danes would invade from the north after almost one hundred years of peace between the two nations. But as another month passed and word continued to come of troops moving into Saxony Tomar opted to react with amazing alacrity. And so Beau came of age as he followed his father to war. They traveled with 5000 cavalry, 10,500 infantry, 5,000 light scouts and , 1000 armor plated lords of the land. Tomar came upon the the Danish forces at Isgard Peak where one of his ancestors had placed a fort to watch the passes north into Holstein. Tomar decided to lead the battle even though he was not skilled in war and his son had come of age. So he led his men to battle and through the luck of catching the Danes by surprise and through sheer weight of numbers his men crushed the attacking fore. The battle looked like it would easily be won when the leader of the Danes, Crown Prince Mikael, fought his way to where Tomar was trying to avoid getting blood upon his cloak and quickly cut him down. With the loss of their King the Bohemians faltered and Mikael and his remaining men melted into the hills. Beau took over and led the defense of the region and used the forts scattered throughout as cornerstones to his defense. Over the next few months his men ground down the remaining Danes until they fled back across the border. Word of the death of Tomar the Beautiful had spread across the land, but his son quickly became known as Beau the Defender after he successfully repelled the invasion.

While the war was being fought, Victor sailed south and successfully explored the Gulf of Hercules. Work was ordered to clear the hills of Westphalia, but more men were needed to finish the project.

Franconia

Wilhelm, son of Freibott

Diplomacy: None

Wilhelm's rule saw the lands of Swabia and Alsace become fully cultivated. Some funds were diverted to making farmlands in Austria and to cultivate Bochnia as well. The Fortress in Franconia was upgraded as well to aid in the possible defense of the kingdom. Wilhelm's son, Thad, was named as the heir to the kingdom.

(Needs a Player)

The Gauls

Donaham II, High Chief of the Gauls

Diplomacy: Brittany (F), Ponthieu (EA)

Donaham decided that expanding his kingdom further was a good idea and so he sent the warrior Ultan south to fight the effeminate Massalians. Ultan marched with 24,500 foot soldiers, 1,500 scouts, 3,500 scout riders and 10,000 mounted nobles. They moved south to Burgundy where they first raided into the surprisingly poor region of Lyonnais. Although a new fortress with mighty walls was spotted in the region there were no defenders so the long process of moving the army began. Shortly after the conquest of Lyonnais was under way an army of 10,000 phalanx warriors with 3,500 horse showed up to confront the Gaulic warriors. Ultan expected an easy victory and

thus came his downfall. For the great warrior priest August was present and he led the Massalian forces with vigorous calls to the distant deities of the Greeks. Ultan was amazed when the Phalanx managed to break his warriors lines and he was forced to fall back. Luckily, due to his greater number of horseman he was able to screen his retreat and the losses were minimized. After gathering his forces again he launched a blistering attack on the Massalian forces. With the full force of the Gauls hammering into the already thinned lines of the Massalians the battle was quick. Horace and Augustus managed to take a few thousand followers at most and hide away in the fortress as the horsemen of the Gauls cut down the men unable to make it to the walls fast enough. Ultan paused to gather his forces before moving in force against the fortress. His first attack was thwarted but he had sent little more than a feint against the forces in the keep, and even that group managed to slay or maul most of the remaining defenders. So in 142 BC the Gauls again stormed the keep and this time they killed almost all who were inside. The leaders of the Massalian forces managed to escape down a tunnel, but before the last of the Massalians were killed Ultan found out that Horace had suffered a grievous wound in the assault. Ultan tore the fortress down and celebrated his victory.

With Lyonnais safely held by the Gauls a large number of infantry was left to hold the region while the rest of the army raided south. Little was gained by the raid into Languedoc, but it was discovered that the region did not seem to have many defenders. Ultan moved his remaining forces south and claimed all of the region of Languedoc outside of another fort that was placed along the border and the walled city of Nova Fokia. Winter fell in 141 BC before he was able to move against either of the fortified bastions.

While war raged to the south Donaham expanded his own retinue by 5,000 heavily armored warriors and 4,000 shield and sword warriors. He sent his personal cavalry off to go and fight with Ultan to increase the chances of victory in the south. His bride gave birth to two more sons to help ensure the family line. He sent his aides off to the regions of Brittany and Ponthieu. He sent Prince Curann to Brittany where he fully united the region with the throne of the Gauls. Word of victory in the south led to many bannermen swearing to follow the orders of Donaham II. In Ponthieu, Garareet was not as skilled at his diplomacy. He went finding a new bride for Prince Abeillo, but the old man died before he could consummate the marriage. In the end Garareet managed to get stronger economic ties, but the warriors of Ponthieu remained loyal to the region rather than to the throne.

Breton

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

Diplomacy: None

Conan ordered a massive road built between the major port of Camulodun and Lundyn so that trade could more readily be brought to the capital. Work was also done to make the fertile mountains of Strathclyde into a cultivated region which would help to feed the growing island population.

(Needs a Player)

The Ilyrian League

Draco

Diplomacy: None

Philotas sent Draco off to the distant province of Bakony to gather the phalanxes that had been left to watch against barbarian raiders and he ordered him to spend some time there to learn the importance of being a military commander. These orders meant little though as shortly after he reached Bakony word came that Philotas had died in Epidamnus. Draco rushed back to the capital with his troops fearing a possible usurper might try and take his throne. This turned out to not be the case as the people calmly waited for their king to arrive from the hinterlands.

The years were hard on the remainder of the Ilyrian League's leadership as both naval commanders died. One to a sickness while at sea and the other to a duel over a woman. Draco replaced both men with young warriors who had grown up with him and whose judgment he trusted implicitly.

As the leadership turned over old projects were finished. The road linking Epidamnus to the center of the province of Slovenia was completed. Missionaries traveled with the road crews to convert the barbarians living in the province of Slovenia, but they were not succesful at finding new followers. Word also came that the barbaric Carthaginians had built a city named Akrotiri on the Kyklades islands. Many wondered why Philotas had agreed to share the island with the strange men to the south.

Leon

Primo II, Chief of Leon

Diplomacy: None

Primo ruled over his nation with the help of Count Benedicto. Benedicto was also placed in charge of the Crown Prince Anjel who was coming of age in 145 BC. While his heir was being taught about the various processes of government, Primo interfered in mercantile affairs and made his fishing fleet turn towards internal trade to bring new items to the various cities and villages along the coast. He also had many new ships built to help handle this trade. Once he had completed dealing with the merchants. He ordered workers and funds to be placed towards the cultivation of Leon and Portugal. He had heard how many of his neighbors had been working to cultivate their lands and improve their agriculture. Primo gave many speeches about how soon the rolling hills of his kingdom would provide vast amounts of food and so the fishing fleets would not be needed.

Dublin

William of Dublin

Diplomacy: None

William ruled over his nation. He gave his son, Seamus, 2500 more men at arms and sent him to Ulster to oversee the completion of the road to Cork. Seamus relieved 2000 men at arms of their duty and settled them along the roads with the new lands that were opening up. He then returned home and went to work making children. His wife, Brigid, gave Seamus two daughters and a strapping son over the next few years.

Meanwhile, William raised some engineers to work on the defenses of Dublin, and had a hill fort built in Ulster to guard the road between Cork and Dublin. William also ordered others to pave the small roads of Cork to make it easier on the merchants trading with the small island nation. While work continued on the Isle William ordered his trusted aide Michael to sail north where he successfully charted the waters of the North Sea.

Northern Europe

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: 10 XI, 5 XW

Virumaa

Valdek Eestigard IV

Diplomacy: None

Valdek Eestigard II ruled over his lands as he had for many decades. He passed on in 142 BC as his grandchildren began their training as warriors of the north. Before he died he sent several of his commanders off to Nevanlinna where they stood watch guarding the valuable northern port. Valdek IV was blessed with another child from his wife. In 154 BC she gave birth to a healthy lass whose eyes shone like crystal. Valdek IV was entranced by his new daughter and so he took a defensive stance with the intent to guard his new jewel from any raiders or armies that would dare to assault the kingdom.

In Nevanlinna, a new light ship was constructed and sent to fish the waters along the shores near the city. In Reval work was done to clean up the squalor that came with such a large city. This improved the smell and made the people of the city much happier.

The Danes

Thoradin V, Son of Thoradin

Diplomacy: Skane (EA), Turku (F)

Thoradin V sent his heir south to the region of Saxony to take it for the throne. Some thought it odd that he was looking so far from the sea. Prince Mikael and the captain of his guard, Eric, traveled to gather the troops from Thoradin and then marched south to invade Saxony. Although, Mikael and Eric were both skilled warriors they found themselves vastly outnumbered. At the battle of Isgard Peak Mikael led his force to try and take down one of the forts that guarded a major supply pass to the north and safety. But as he prepared for the assault the hill side fort word came that many of his scouts had gone missing. Mikael had journeyed with 5500 light scouts and 8000 men armed with shields and hand weapons thinking that the region would be lightly protected. He ordered his men to position themselves to prepare for possible attack from light raiders. Within a day though the worst that could happen did as a sea of Bohemian warriors came flooding over foothills. Mikael and Eric were both better strategists than the foolish Bohemians, but they fought in such numbers there was little the two warriors could do as their men were smashed against the rocky mountain side. Mikael managed to take a few of his stoutest warriors and fought his way to Tomar the Beautiful, king of the Bohemians. With a few swift blows he slew the man which caused a panic in the Bohemians. This allowed the Danes to break off into the mountains and ravines to regroup.

Once they had regrouped they found that even in victory they had lost more than a third of their number. Eric argued that they should leave with the troops that they had but Mikael considered it a victory and thought that as long as they avoided direct combat in a place where the full numbers of the Bohemians were able to be brought to bare then the Danes could still take the hills. And so for the next several months the Danes attempted to hit and run and whittle down the Bohemians. But with the strategic forts already in place the Bohemians were able to hold their own against the much fewer Danes and by 143 BC Mikael was forced to concede that his strategy had led to little more than a stalemate which was quickly grinding his forces down to nothing. And so with his remaining troops, who had been hardened by the fight, Mikael returned to Pomern to Denmark to let the King know what had occurred to their forces.

While the war was fought in the south Thoradin grew tired of Haladar of Skane and told him to return to his homeland and not return. This strained relations between the region and Havn, but strong economic ties are hard to break and soon tensions were reduced as gold flowed. A group led by the diplomat Sejner went to the icy lands of Turku and convinced them to fully unite with the throne of Havn which was some good news after the disastrous battles in Saxony. The region of Denmark also saw a great deal of work as the forests were thinned and roads made so that the farms could flourish in the region.

North America

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Aleuts

Jano Bearslayer

Diplomacy: Chemakum (F), Kwakiutl (A), Kalapuya (C)

Jano decided to expand his lands to the south to come closer to their trade partners, the Anasazi. He ordered the hunter Yaun to travel south with supplies and some people to the region of Kalapuya to colonize the region. It was a hard time for the men and women sent south as the land was large and untamed, but they began to settle in and worked to hold onto the land until more settlers and supplies could be sent to fully claim the region.

Jano then sent the hunter Kanook to the lands of the Chemakum tribe. There he spoke at length with the chieftains. They thought he was a wise man and decided that if Jano Bearslayer could inspire such loyalty from a man who spoke with a calm and sure logic then they too would fully bind themselves to the Bearslayer family. Soon all of the spears and skiffs of the region were bound to the will of Jano. In Kwakiutl the hunter Lalpi was also working to convince the locals that they were best served by fully uniting with the clan of the Bearslayer. He met with slightly more resistance as the tribe of Kwakiutl was much further from the main Aleutian tribe. But as the last

deep cold of the cycle came upon the land Lalpi was able to find a strong chieftain who spoke for many of the villages and would agree to throw in his lot with Jano Bearslayer.

Anasazi

Lonalitia, Chief of the Anasazi

Diplomacy: Yurok (NT)

The cities of Pueblo, Anasazi and Guteria grew larger under Lonalitia's rule. Diplomats were sent off to the region of Yurok where they convinced the natives that it would be wise to at least nominally be attached to the power of the Anasazi people.

(Needs a Player)

Atakapa

Juiapta, Chief of Atakapa

Diplomacy:

In Choctaw, the small village of Ponchatoula grew from being a small village to a full fledged city as trade flourished. Several hundred spear men and hunters were relieved of duty and moved into this growing settlement to find work to support themselves and their families. The cities of Opelousa and Peachtree also benefited from the increased trade as roads were widened and paving stones laid out to make it easier for merchants to cart in their trade stuff.

Juiapta continued to rule in the capital while his heir, Winter Wolf, traveled to the lands of the Creek tribe. There he met with their ally Opui and arranged for the respected ally to marry his sister Starlight and took Opui's sister as his bride. Winter Wolf's new bride was renowned for her beauty and charm and had been pursued by many suitors before he came to marry her. The two marriages led to a full union between the two tribes, but since there was no immediate jobs for Opui to work on he took his new bride and removed himself from politics wishing his new brother in law the blessing of the spirits.

The proud hunter Askuwhteau led his ships and men to the north and explored the Chesapeake Bay. He was ordered to not cause any trouble with the distant tribes of the Iroquois. This turned out to not be an issue as no war skiffs were seen in the bay.

Moundbuilders

Hatsoa, Lord of the Mounds

Diplomacy: None

Hatsoa ruled over his lands and invested heavily in various portions of his government and military. He also sent generous endowments to the shamans who were studying the world around them to learn about the world and to find ways of identifying the needs of the spirits. Things remained quiet through his rule and the people were pleased with his leadership.

(Needs a Player)

Iroquois Confederation

Chief White Crow

Diplomacy: Delaware (A). Mohawk (F)

Chief White Crow sent a delegation to both Delaware and Mohawk. In Mohawk he had his heir form a true union between the two tribes. In Delaware his aide was able to get the region to agree to a much stronger alliance. He focused on improving both cities with the remaining funds from the confederations treasury.

(Needs a Player)

Central & South America

Mercs: None

Merc Leader: None

Maya

Huncame

Diplomacy: None

Peace reigned throughout the lands. Huncame ruled with the help of his heir, Chibinias, and the princes Tohil and Celote. With the royal family under the watchful eye of the ancient Huncame things remained calm in the land. Huncame ordered a massive road built through the dense jungles of the Yucatec into the similarly dense jungles of the Quiche tribes. Thousands of workers were gathered to do this but the people were so used to working in the dense and sweltering jungles that the work was completed before all of the men could even be brought to bear.

To help feed the massive work crews that were building lands throughout the Mayan kingdom Huncame gave vast chests of gold to the shamans and alchemists of his lands to study and gain new knowledge to help with growing food. He also ordered several farms and fisheries built in the regions of Totonac and Zapotec that used the newest innovations in food production to make better use of the rich lands occupied by the Mayans.

Arawak Seahold

Lokono, Regent for the Supreme Chief of the Shinning Sea

Diplomacy: Carib (UN)

Over the five years massive swarms of locust flooded the islands eating many of the crops that the people depended upon. Many wailed to their gods as their livelihood was destroyed by the ravenous swarms.

Nyule declared himself the Supreme Chief of the Shinning Sea. To show his might he gave his vassal lord in Ciguayo several new vessels and commanded him to sell to the south along the coast and learn the waters so that the boats of the Arawak Seahold might freely sail where ever the waters would take them. Chieftain Juracan of Ciguayo sailed south and found out the various tricks of the Orionoco

Sea, but the Suriname Sea still held some mystery when he decided it was time to turn around and return to see his wife and children.

While Juracan sailed off to the south, Nyule ordered his trusted aid Lokono to go to the islands known as Carib and gain the people as allies. Lokono did as he was asked and prepared to spend many years there. But in 142 BC word came to Lokono that Nyule had passed on to the next world. He was forced to break of negotiations at a very crucial moment to rush back and see to the throne. This left many things undone in the diplomatic overture and so the people of the Carib remained apart from the Arawak Seahold.

Lokono arrived home and quickly claimed the navy and spear men of the Seahold. He liked Kururu, the young son of Nyule, and he remained loyal to the old king so he declared himself regent and promised to turn over the military and throne to Kururu when he came of age.

Kothoga

Klah

Diplomacy: Erepecu (NT)

Klah sent his aid Nkah off to the jungles of the Erepecu tribe to speak to them of uniting with the Kothoga who were masters of the jungle. Nkah even arranged for a marriage between Klah and one of the local chieftain's daughters. This led to a loose union, although no tribute was forth coming. Nkah was unable to ever tell Klah about his success though as he died before his time to return to Ika arrived.

Many ships were built in Ika, but Klah's vision was greater than the city could hope to fulfill and only half of the vessels were created in the time that Klah had given them. Many of the regions hunters were also armed became an honor guard for Klah.

Patasho

Umati

Diplomacy: None

Things remained very peaceful in the serene lands of the Patasho tribe. Many investments were made in the arts and towards the military as rumors of fierce tribes off in the deep Amazon made many of the tribesmen worry of possible raids. But as the years passed little sign of such attacks were noted.

(Needs a Player)

The Empire of Peru

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

Diplomacy: None

Things remained peaceful along the beautiful coast where the Empire rested. Micani declared his oldest son his heir and raised his second oldest to be a Prince of the Realm. As little happened over several years the royal coffers grew full with the riches of Peru.

(NO TURN)

Grand Mapuche

Pillan

Diplomacy: None

Pillan ruled over his lands with a soft hand allowing his people to enjoy the fact that they lived in a veritable paradise. He spent most of the nations wealth on the arts and education. Coming from such a verdant land he did not have to toil in the same way as a king from a distant and cold region and this showed as little hard work was done in the region.

(Needs a Player)

Pacifica

Merces: None

Merc Leader: None

The Isle Nation of Samoa & Hawaii

Hiapo, Conqueror-King of Samoa and Hawaii

Diplomacy: Bismark (C), Bora Bora (UN)

Hiapo grew nervous and decided to protect his holdings. Small forts were built on the islands of Fiji, Samoa and Tonga to protect his people and wealth. The cities on those islands saw fortifications built to protect them from attack and several companies of spear men were formed in the capital to defend it while Hiapo was off between the different islands. On the island of Tonga sugar cane and pineapples were harvested and several major plantations were formed along side huge fisheries to help feed the people and provide them with the sweet joys of the islands.

Hiapo sailed to Bora Bora where he gathered his spear men on the island and then announced that he was leaving the people of the island to their own devices. This surprised some of the people who did not really trust Hiapo, but he sailed off with his men and for the next few years no sign of the Samoan forces were seen. He took some of his spear men and dropped them off on the luscious shores of Tekutea. He then turned over a great many ships to Prince Maholi. He ordered Prince Maholi to travel to the far west and take settlers and troops along with Hiapo's trusted advisor Kulapo to the island of Bismark. There Prince Maholi left the people and spear men on the island and returned to Samoa. Kulapo remained on the island to see that a port was built and to ensure that the people and spears remained loyal to the court in Pago Pago.

When Prince Maholi returned to Pago Pago he declared his mission successful and Hiapo declared him the heir. Prince Maholi's wife was blessed with two children over the next few years, but both ended up being daughters. Seeing his heir having issues with bringing a son into the world led Hiapo to marry Princess Hanolea when she came of age. She quickly gave birth to a young son which led many in the court to wonder what Hiapo would do now that he had named a kinsman as his heir while his wife began harping at him about making

his new son the heir to the island kingdom.

Hiapo did his best to avoid the situation by focusing on the return of Au'Kai who had taken several ships further east to explore the waterways that their people had once traveled along but had long since forgotten. He was pleased to learn that Au'Kai had successfully charted the Coral Sea, the Reef Sea and the Ulladula Sea.