

# Lords of the Earth

## The Rise of the Classical World

**245-241 B.C.**

**Turn 4**

### **ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

#### **Turn Cost- \$5.00**

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

#### **Rule Book:**

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

#### **Heirs:**

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

#### **AUTO-RULE:**

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

#### **Megalithic Constructions:**

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

Example: The Kiel Canal from 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 ( $50 * 1.5 = 75$ ).

#### **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).

## North Asia

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

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Qin Empire**

*Zhaoxiangwang, Prince of the Qin*

Diplomacy:

Zhaoxiangwang turned his troops over to Lu Buwei, his prime minister, and returned to Shensi where he could relax with his family. Before he left, Lu Kang was assassinated by the Qi. He had served the Qin well and was given a general's burial. Though he had been a traitor to the Chu, he had done it so that China would be united and such sacrifices of honor for the greater good were almost noble. When he was home with his wife she gave birth to a son being born in 242 BC, and a daughter in 241 BC. His troops marched triumphantly into Hubei and took Chun Shenjun as an ally of the Qin Empire, even if he was now disgraced in everyone's eyes. Nguyen Tam had orders to investigate Szechwan, but as it reluctantly joined the Qin Empire that was no longer needed. Instead, all of the forces of the Qin moved into Honan and watched for trouble from the Qi and the Yan forces who were still there. But since the Qi were buckled down and the Yan dedicated simply to defending their allies, no attack came and so the years passed calmly.

### **Wei Empire**

*Tien Wang, King of the Wei*

Diplomacy:

The Wei buckled down and hoped that the world would continue to let them quietly move on. Their forts were manned and their leaders prepared to react to any foreign invasion. **(No Turn)**

### **The Kingdom of Yan**

*Phan Duc, Lord of the Yan*

Diplomacy:

Phan Duc was stationed in Hubei where he was ordered to aid the Chu in any way he could. But it soon became evident that the Chu were not as ready to fight as they had been in past years. The Chu king seemed reluctant to talk to Duc about the coming battles. Knowing how the Chu had previously captured the minds of even royalty, Duc prepared his troops. He made it look like he was preping to go fight the Qin forces, and one day set off in that direction. But instead of fighting he turned and evaded the Qin troops as he raced north. He went through the Wei lands, but avoided any forts on his way to Hopei. Once there he stopped. Behind him troops from the Qi and Chu who refused to bow to the Qin had also come. The Qi joined back with the lords and the Chu united with the Yan forces that had tried so hard to aid them.

Phan Wei with the help of his old friend and aide, Kuo Mal, began an in depth search of the nation for any sign of the cult which was rumored to be plaguing their lands. But age had caught up to both of them and their eyes did not see as they once did. Rumors had mostly died down of any cult and although they suspected much they could find no proof of any cult. Wei planned a purge of those he thought might be responsible, but before it happened he died in his sleep. Kuo Mal, who grieved greatly for his lord, died of old age soon after.

### **Qi Empire**

*Nguyen Nam, Qi Emperor*

Diplomacy:

The Qi buckled down to defend what small amount remained of their nation. Behind the ships of the Qi and the Yan they sent assassins and spies to target the Qin forces. Although the spies who were sent to cause a mutiny in the Qin forces failed horribly and were turned in, the assassin got through and killed the hated Lu Kang. He was the first of the traitors and even if he was not the hated son of Nguyen, at least it still removed one traitorous scum from the war.

### **Announcement to the people at their execution:**

*I love my grand-children. I love my country. I love my people. I have been able to love all three in the past. I now find that my son has committed acts against his country and his people. Many of your fathers and husbands went to fight for their country and you. The treachery of my son has made many of their lives forfeit. I will mourn their deaths and sacrifice my grandchildren for the crimes of their father.*

With that the children of the traitorous son were killed and Liu Kang, the second oldest son of Nguyen Nam, became the heir to the throne.

## **Tartars**

*Hwang*

Diplomacy:

Hwang decided that he wanted to do some raiding. Conquering your neighbors was fun and all, but then you had to watch over them and that was such a pain for a barbarian chieftain. Far better for you to just run in and take everything of value and then run out. So Hwang and his men traveled south to Hovsgol over the mountains. A great storm was blowing through at the time and although Hwang tried to take everything he could find, he was not able to find that much. So he turned further south and entered Telman which he raided hard. And this time it paid off as much of the wealth of the land, well what little wealth the steppes had, was stripped and taken by the Tartars who then rode laughing and singing as they went home, drunk on their victory and what they had taken. Hwang's oldest son, Changtai, came of age and took his place besides his father on the tribal council.

## **Kwanto Japan**

*Kwanto Dashai, Daimyo of the Kwanto*

Diplomacy:

Dashai was amazed to find that the Yamato were keeping such a large force on the borders. He ordered more forts placed in Nigata and then sent his spies to cause trouble in Toyama. Word soon arrived that the Yamato had sent troops into Nigata. Kwanto Reju, who led the defenses of Kwanto, had prepared a defense in Kwanto and refused to leave his strong defensive position there. The Yamato forces in Nigata spent several months riding around and looking at the defenses hoping to draw someone out. But the forts there were too strong for them to take on without incredible risk. Meanwhile, a second force had struck up into Kwanto and found the defense in Kwanto were staggering. Forts lined the borders and encircled the capital. They covered so much of the region that no matter where the Yamato struck they were caught by several forts at once. Kwanto also had their entire army ready to fight. While the Yamato sought some crack in the Kwanto defenses, Yoshi ordered the attack and from Kyuden Hoturui and Kyuden Matasu flowed the troops of Kwanto. The Yamato forces were greatly strengthened by the presence of a large number of mercenaries who acted as the vanguard for the force that assaulted the homeland of Kwanto. The Kwanto attack under Reju was fierce as the forces of all the forts pulled to strike with the mobile units against the Yamato. The Yamato were led by Yamato Yoshi himself, who was one of the greatest warriors in all of Nippon. But the forces in Kwanto were too much and soon the mercenaries began to retreat. Seeing his forces falling back because of the sheer weight of the Kwanto assault, Yoshi ordered his troops to retreat. It was orderly and the Kwanto did not have as many cavalry as the Yamato so they were unable to exploit the retreat, but many mercenaries littered the ground with only a scattering of Kwanto and Yamato forces. The Yamato forces in Nigata were about to turn and march into Kwanto when word of the disastrous battle reached them. They quickly retreated to Toyama. Throughout Kwanto the people rejoiced as they once again handily removed the barbaric southerners from their lands.

Once the battles were over Kwanto Dashai returned to Kwanto and congratulated Reju on a brilliant victory. He also spent time with his wife since he had spent so much time away trying to protect his nation. This time together brought a baby boy in 241 BC.

## **Yamato Japan**

*Yamato Yoshi, Daimyo of the Yamato*

Diplomacy:

Yoshi returned somewhat bloodied and cursing the Kwanto. In a matter of a few years the Kwanto had built up so many forts that all of the forces the Yamato could pool might not be enough to matter. Rumors of trouble in Toyama reached him. Several spies were caught and there was rumors that a very important person from Kwanto had traveled to Toyama to help stir up trouble but found the region was far too strongly tied to the Yamato to listen to his pleas. This man was not found and the spies were beheaded and their heads were sent north to show the Kwanto what the Yamato thought of their spies. When Yoshi returned he also found that his wife had given birth to a baby boy in 245 BC, shortly after he marched into Kwanto.

## **South Asia**

**Mercs: 10 C, 20 I**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **~~Chu Empire~~**

*Chun Shenjun, Emperor of the South*

Diplomacy:

The Chu were desperate and looking for some way out. Though Shenjun ordered his guards to stop any spies from the Qin from reaching his leaders, they failed. Shenjun, who had commanded the troops of the Chu since the traitorous Lu Kang and turned on them was the one targeted by the Qin provocators. They came and whispered promises of death and dishonor. Of his people being destroyed and held as prisoners by the Qin. They whispered that the only way to save his own people was to join the Qin. Accept them as the Lords of China and let the people of China finally be one. For so long he had fought, and it seemed for naught. At first he wanted to rip the lying lips off their face, but he was so tired of the death and destruction that had befallen his country. Finally, reluctantly, he agreed and plans to turn over the

empire. He was supposed to keep the Yan army there, but Phan Duc saw something was wrong and managed to escape. After the Shenjun turned over his kingdom to the Qin many more troops deserted and made their way up to the Qi and Yan.

The regions of Ghandge, Gunzhou, Hunan, Jiangze and Kianchou all revolted. The rest joined the Qin, if somewhat reluctantly.

### **Nan-Yue**

*Nguyen Tein, King of Nan-Yue*

Diplomacy:

Nan-Yue was quiet through the years. Money was put into the government working to find new and able advisors for the king. One such was found and he was brought in to help the king and his heir in handling the nation. Tein continued to take a very strong part in the running of his nation.

### **Khemer**

*Tak Lai*

Diplomacy: Phan Rang (F), Cochin (F)

Lai order the city of Oc Eo founded in Phan Rang. His son, Tzung, led a diplomatic mission to Phan Rang. The mission was a great success and the region was soon fully aligned with their northern neighbors. Tzung then returned home to Khemer where he spent a few months with his wife who produced a beautiful baby boy as the winter rolled slowly over Khemer in 241 BC. Kosal, who had been entrusted with a large contingent of cavalry traveled to Cochin where he attempted to gain a stronger allegiance from the region. He also had great success and the region joined fully with Khemer. The years passed quickly as word of a new religion that was spreading through their northern neighbors reached them, but little was known about this new faith.

## **Pacific Islands**

**Merces: None**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Moluccas**

*Huyana, Lord of the Great Blue Seas*

Starts with: Molucca (HM), Dula (F)

The fierce raiders of Moluccas banded together under the warrior Huyana and began preying upon the neighboring islands for food and other resources. Many who could fled the area over the Great Blue Sea. Huyana operates out of the small fishing port of Dula on Molucca island.

### **Hawaii**

Toduha, The Great Explorer and Lord of Hawaii

Starts with: Hawaii (HM), Honalulu (F)

When the raiders of Molucca struck at their neighboring islands, many fled. Toduha gathered many of these together and set out over the Great Blue seas hoping for a promises land. At first they fled in blind panic. As the grew further away Toduha searched out the currents to learn some of them and eventually found the island of Hawaii where he and his people migrated too. The local Hawaiians did not wish them there, but there were to many for the Hawaiians to remove so they settled in together. The refugees settled where they landed and formed the city of Honalulu.

## **India & Central Asia**

**Merces: None**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Maurya**

*Ashoka, Emporer of Maurya*

Diplomacy Sahis (F), Chitor (EA)

Ashoka continued to cultivate the lands of India. Over the years Sind, Sahis, and Vatsa were all cultivated. Many new farms were added made in Rajput to feed the growing empire. Ashoka then turned and went once moer on the road with his aids to try and tie his nation together more strongly. In Sahis he had great luck as the region fully united with the Empire. The people there greatly appreciated the work that Maurya had already done to make the region more habitable for the people. In Chitor the people were more reluctant to join fully with Maurya. They happily made economic arrangements, but Ashoka's change from a fierce warrior to a more peaceful man was seen as strange and so they did not wish to bind themselves to strongly to the people.

Bahagada, who ruled the Empire for his father, continued to fill the palace with children. In late 244 BC he had a son, another son followed in early 242 BC, and lastly a daughter was born to him in 241 BC just as winter settled on the land.

Ashoka still carried the belief of Buddha with him and spoke of it as he traveled. The people in his lands did not often listen to him and those that did found it difficult to remain in the strongly Hindu areas of India. With the Greeks to the west, the buddhist began moving slowly east, filiting into the unclaimed regions and spreading their beliefs of peace to the pagans of the area.

### **The Indian Alliance**

*Torugah II, Lord of Pandya*

Diplomacy:

Things in the Indian Alliance ran smoothly. With Maurya looking north, the people of the area were content. In 241 BC Torugah the II came of age and was made heir. Shortly after his father died when he was riding to check on some farms. A tiger attacked his party and since he was in the front he was the first to go down before the horrible beast. Torugah II became king without question as his siblings were all young and the nation was content with the rule of his family.

## **The Middle East**

**Mercs: None**

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Bactria**

*Sophacles*

Diplomacy: Balkh (EA), Hazarat (NE)

Sophacles took a page from many of his neighbors and began actively ruling his nation. This of course led to private time with his wife which in turn led to a son being born in 243 BC and another in 241 BC. Unfortunately, there were complications after the birth of his second son and his wife soon passed on. Sophacles aide, Metastophales, traveled to Balkh and then Hazarat to convince them that they should more strongly unite with his empire. This led to Balkh agreeing to many new economic benefits and trade arrangements which would aid everyone. Hazarat did not want to be any more aligned with Bactria then they already were and at times became very belligerent with Metastophales. In the end they did not change their standing with the nation.

### **Seleucid Kingdom**

*Antiochos II Theos*

Diplomacy: Jordan (F), Persia (A)

Antiochos continued to take a strong hand in ruling his empire. His oldest son, Antiochus III, came of age and was made heir of the nation. Ruling such a large nation was stressful work so Antiochus spent a great deal of time with his wife. This led to a daughter in 244 BC, and another daughter in 243 BC. Sadly, his wife died shortly after her second daughter was born. Antiochus, who missed the soft touch of a woman after a hard day of ruling an empire quickly remarried. This new soft touch led to twin daughters being born in 241 BC. Under Antiochus' rule trade greatly increased as many new ships were built. Farms were opened in Antioch and Mesopotamia, and the region of Abadan was altered to be more suitable for the people who lived there. Antiochus was surprised to hear that the Spears did not take the money that was being sent to pay them to come and guard Mesopotamia. Instead they turned and headed towards Abadan, but were stopped in Ahvaz for some years. A second force of the Spears also entered the Seleucid lands and moved to Abandan where they set up a new fort on the outskirts of Alexandrettos.

In the province of Jordan, Antigoni continued his diplomatic work. There he had a great deal of success and the province was soon fully united with the Seleucid kingdom. In Persia, Diaclisus also worked on gaining a stronger commitment from the people who lived there. Although he had a good deal of success in this and managed to gain a strong ally in Persia, the province was not yet ready to fully align itself with the Seleucid Kingdom.

## **Africa**

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

**Merc Leader: M815 Hashamail**

**South African Cav Count: No Horses Yet**

### **Ptolemaic Kingdom**

*Ptolemy II*

Diplomacy: Tripolitania (A)

Ptolemy II, who continued to rule his lands, sent orders and money for Crestus to pay the Spears once more and then attack the next province south. Luckily, he also placed Crestus in charge should the mercenaries leave for some reason. Who knew what a mercenary would do? The orders were used though as Hedonis turned and marched east saying something about Abadan instead of moving with the Ptolemaic forces. Crestus was slightly annoyed that the mercs would leave even though he held a crate of gold for them, but at least the mercenaries did not try and take the gold before leaving. Turning south with the forces of the Ptolemaic Kingdom, Crestus led his troops into Asir. The

Ptolemaic forces had 13,000 infantry, 4,500 cavalry and 3,000 heavy cavalry. They were met by some 6,000 nomadic horsemen from the area. The leader of the horsemen was a skilled warrior who had fought off many raids and bore the scars of a veteran who had faced the hard life and come out forged for battle. His troops were badly outnumbered and at first he attempted to strike lightning quick at the flanks of the invading force, but the Ptolemaic army had more than a thousand more cavalry than the defending tribesmen and they moved quickly to cut them off in a low valley near the north eastern portion of the province. The infantry, enraged at the affront moved quickly into the valley. The nomads of Asir realized that they were trapped. Turning towards the infantry who had become disordered in their movement to the valley, the Asirian riders charged into the ranks of the infantry. The Ptolemaic were taken back by the fierce attack and at first they fell back, but sheer numbers pushed the front lines forward, and the horsemen came sweeping into the back of the Asirian force. Crestus watched the battle trying his best to manage the battle as the skilled leader of the Asirians almost broke through his lines. But in the end the Ptolemaic were too numerous and the charge was halted. The losses to both sides were higher than had been expected, but through sheer numbers the Asirians fell and the province was declared pacified by Crestus.

As the kingdom was spread with an iron fist, so too did they use a soft glove. Ptolemy III spent the years in Tripolitania where he met with the local lords and tried to convince them that their proper place was besides the Ptolemaic Kingdom. Ptolemy III was quite persuasive in this, although his actions were still plagued by different customs and languages, and he managed to convince the leaders of Tripolitania to ally themselves strongly with the Ptolemaic Kingdom.

Huge amounts of money and labor were put into building a canal that would link the Nile and the Red Sea. Almost all of the necessary resources had been found and put towards the massive project that would be a great boon to the Ptolemaic Kingdom and to all who would be allowed access to the Canal. Only time was required to remove the massive amounts of sand, dirt and rock that blocked the two waterways.

## **Meroe**

*Amunhotep, Chief of Meroe*

Diplomacy: Adulis (F)

Amunhotep decided that he had spent far too much time away from his capital. So in 245 BC he returned to Soba. In Soba he began working to improve the workings of his nation. Too long had the clerks and bureaucrats worked without his eye on them. So he took a strong hand in the ruling of his nation. He also spent many nights visiting his wife, who he had not seen in some time. This led to the birth of his first son in 244 BC and a second son in 242 BC. Sadly, his wife died in 241 BC from natural causes. For a week all in Meroe dressed in mourning garb to show the loss of the queen.

While Amunhotep was busy in Soba, Imhotep was busy in Adulis. There he saw to the founding of Port Sudan on the Red Sea and spent many hours talking to the local chiefs about their place in the empire of Meroe. Imhotep was a skilled diplomat and after many years working with the people they came to terms with each other and Adulis fully joined with Meroe in all things.

## **Carthage**

*Hamilcar Barca*

Diplomacy: Syracuse (F), Valencia (A), Andalusia (FA), Algeria (A)

Hannibal continued to rule the lands of Carthage while his father and their advisors toured the lands and tightened the bonds that the people had with Carthage. When Hannibal's son, Hannibal II, came of age he was named a prince and began to learn from his father what was expected of a Prince of Carthage. Sadly, two years after his ascension to Prince of Carthage he died. He had been touring the farms of Tunisia to see if they were doing well and a snake bit him. They were far from where help could easily be reached and by the time they reached a local woman who was adept at handling such problems the poison was already too deeply in his system. Hannibal's oldest daughter, Dohna, married Syracos of Syracuse to make him a prince of the realm and help bring forth ever tighter bonds with the city of Syracuse. Hannibal, who grieved deeply for the loss of his son, continued to spend a great deal of time with his wife. This led to twin boys being born in 244 BC, a daughter in 243 BC, and another son in 241 BC.

In Syracuse, Hamilcar gave his granddaughter to Syracos in order to make him a prince of the realm and to tie Syracuse and Carthage forever together. This worked and Syracuse began to fully support Carthage. He then began traveling through the realm and gathering troops from different areas to return to Carthage. Carthage, which had continued to prosper as more and more areas turned fully towards it for leadership, had grown even larger. Methusela traveled from Granada to Andalusia where he began talks with the local lords. They were a stubborn people, but Methusela was old and wise and he conveyed much to them even though their customs were different and they had to use translators to communicate. By 241 BC the men of Andalusia had agreed to send men to aid Carthage if ever the city needed it. Harkarin traveled to Valencia where he worked to get the people to aid Carthage more than just granting them a few economic favors. Although his work was not as successful as he could wish, there was definite headway being made in the region. Harthor traveled to the coast of Africa and spoke to the men of Algeria. They were known as fierce cavalrymen and he worked to persuade them that there was great benefit in uniting with Carthage. The men of Algeria did not know much of the sea, preferring to stay on the land, so the idea of working with the seafaring Cartaginians appealed to them. But they were reluctant to give up their freedom. So they agreed to a strong alliance, but

did not totally fall into line with Carthage.

## West Africa

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

### The Desert Raiders of Kanem Bornu

*Yukunah*

Diplomacy:

Yukunah decided that it was time to take a serious hand in his government. He and his aid, Yusudai, both worked hard to keep the government straight since their government was small. Yukunah also went and spent a great deal of time with his wife. This led to a daughter in 244 BC, another daughter in 243 BC, and a son in 242 BC. Overall, things around Lake Tchad were quiet as life moved slowly along.

### The Kingdom of Ife

*Iyena, Chief of the Ife*

Diplomacy: Togo (EA)

Iyena was growing older, and so he decided that he was no longer in shape to go and raid his neighbors. Instead he spent several years looking after his small nation and ensuring that things ran smoothly. In 241 BC he traveled to Yoruba to gather troops and then returned to Ife and drilled them to form an elite army in his nation. His time on the world was growing smaller and he wanted to ensure that his descendants would be properly protected.

While Iyena was busy in Ife, his son traveled to Togo. Ulani was a powerful speaker and a skilled diplomat. In Togo he worked to soothe the people who had grown angry at his father's raiding and showed them the wealth that was growing in Ife. He then worked on several deals with the locals that would be beneficial to both groups.

## Eastern Europe

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

### Suzdal

*Yagar son of Molugar*

Diplomacy:

Yagar watched over his lands and made sure that all his people played nicely. Things were quite and the wealth of his conquered lands slowly trickled to him which made him quite happy. **(NO TURN)**

### Parthia

*Arsaces I*

Diplomacy: Kauyavia (+2 YFC)

Arsaces was considered a very religious man by his fellow Parthians. He had led them from the captivity under the Seleucid Kingdom to this verdant area where they could crush the uncouth barbarians who did not know of the great Persians who had ruled so vast an empire for so long. But now that they were here Arsaces found himself surrounded by the barbaric culture of these people and he demanded that only the worship of the true Gods of his people would be acceptable in his kingdom. 4,000 new cavalry was formed to go with the already mighty force that the Parthians had. They then set out to Kauyavia where Arastice awaited with his troops. Arsaces took command of all the forces in the area and then set about forcing the worship of false gods out of the area. By sword and fire he planned to burn out what he considered vile practices. The people of Kauyavia were of course unwilling to part so easily with the gods they had worshipped for as long as their villages had been there. In a sneak attack at night the local troops attacked Arsaces and his forces. Arsaces had expected some reprisal for his actions and had sent spies to cause dissent in the opposers ranks. When the attack happened it was at first devastating to the Parthians, but soon the tide turned as the Parthians counterattacked. The Parthians vastly outnumbered the warriors of Kauyavia and the warriors of Kauyavia were turning on themselves at the same time. Arsaces used this moment to brutally assault their lines and destroyed those who most strongly opposed his rule. With that the rest of the region quickly fell in line, although they did so unwillingly. He left a small force in the region and moved on. In Lausatia he met similar resistance, but instead of launching an assault on Arsaces and his forces, they fell back to their wooded fort which they built when word of Arsaces actions came to them. The battle was fierce since Arsaces only had cavalry to send at the walls, but his men fought for their gods who they held passionately to themselves while the barbaric people held much less fervor in their gods. The resulting battle was quick, and Arsaces had yet another victory, but he suffered some losses. Lastly, he went to Meissen and again assaulted the people to get them to leave their false gods behind. By this time Arsaces had learned much of how the people in this area would react. When they fled to the hills on foot to reach a strong defensive position, he launched his cavalry after them. Before most of the Meissen troops could reach the safety of the walls he had reached them. His assault was fierce and his opponents fell swiftly before him. The leader of the Meissen was a

holy man of the area and Arsaces led a charge right into where he was. The man, known as Gregor, turned and charged to Arsaces where the two fought against each other. Arsaces was the greater warrior though and soon had Gregor backing up and searching for some way to save himself. As he did so he tripped and Arsaces took that moment to slay his foe. With Gregor fell the gods of Meissen.

Once Arsaces had assured that his gods were worshipped in all of his lands he returned to Kauyavia and garrisoned his troops for the winter. He then set about trying to make amends to the people of Kauyavia. He gave them a large amount of gifts to help ease their pain and spent a great deal of time with Arastice speaking to their leaders. It did some good, but they were still most unhappy with his actions. He then took himself aside with his wife and enjoyed a brief time away from the constant fight to ensure the survival of his people. This led to the birth of his first son, Urud. Sadly, as his wife gave birth to his son she was hurt internally and died. The child survived. Arsaces grieved for the loss of his dear wife and waited out the winter with his troops.

## **Pontus**

*Ariobarzanes*

Diplomacy: Moldavia (F), Dobruja (A)

Ariobarzanes and most of his allies stayed home. Pontus was a peaceful place surrounding the calm Black Sea. It was also vast and so Ariobarzanes felt that he was needed to take an active hand in controlling all aspects of his lands. His trusted ally, Heracus, was the only really active person in Pontus. He continued to tour the lands of Pontus. He first went to Dobruja where he spoke to the leaders and found one leader in particular who highly supported Pontus and became a staunch ally working to see that the region went along with much of what Pontus sought to do. He then continued along the coast to Moldavia where he found that the people there were quite content with the rule of Pontus. With the Hellenic Alliance, the people of Moldavia did not have to worry about attack from the Greek city-states any longer. Peace had continued on for sometime and it looked like it would continue here. The only thing to upset the tranquility was the death of the leader of Phrygia. The region was content though and so the new leader just sent word that he would continue with the old agreements as long as Ariobarzanes continued to follow the path he had set for himself.

## **Antigonid Kingdom of Macedonia**

*Antigonus II Gonatas*

Diplomacy: Bulgaria (+5 YFC), Ludgorie (+1 YFC)

Macedonia continued to struggle through financial instability as many moneylenders closed their shops, but Antigonus did not let this hinder him. He sent the funds north to Ludgorie to finish the city that he had started years before. He also looked south to the Hellenic States to find himself a bride. In April of 245 BC, Neomenia was sent to marry Antigonus in Thessaloniki. Antigonus made a great deal of the wedding, providing such entertainment as the plays of Sophocles, Creten bull-riders, great displays of Macedonian horsemanship and a full reenactment of the Battle of Guagemela. He then consummated the marriage, although no child came of the brief union.

Once his night in bed was over, Antigonus greeted a large force of Spear Mercenaries and ordered his men and the Spears to march. They moved into Bulgaria where several thousand heavy infantry were placed under Antigonus' aide, Phillip, who was watching over the region. He then continued on and moved into the barbarian controlled region of Bosnia. He had 8,500 regular infantry and 500 light infantry from the Spears, and an additional 8,000 heavy infantry and 5,000 cavalry from Macedonia. The region of Bosnia put for a mere 5,000 infantry who quickly fell back to a mountainous fort. Antigonus, realizing his very real advantage over the Bosnians, was in no hurry to crush them. Instead he slowly moved towards the fort taking the region as he went. By the time he arrived at the fort the barbarians were tired of waiting inside the walls and when the battle unfolded they quickly charged out into the highly skilled ranks of the Spears and the Macedonians. The battle was fierce and many Greeks littered the field when the fighting was over, but Antigonus had succeeded in deftly defeating his foes.

While Antigonus was busy conquering Bosnia, Phillip worked to make the Bulgarians comfortable with the Macedonian rule. He had some small success in this area. In Ludgorie, Thydorian was working on the same thing, but the Ludgorians were notoriously stubborn and less was accomplished. It also hurt that in 243 BC Thydorian grew ill and had trouble convincing the people of how powerful Macedonia was when their representative was sickly. By early 242 BC Thydorian moved on to the underworld.

## **The Hellenic Alliance**

*Ariatis of Athens*

Diplomacy: Lydia (+10% YFC), Serbia (+5% YFC)

Ariatis left Lydia and traveled north to the boarders of Thessaly to see his daughter properly wed to Antigonus of Macedonia. While in Thessaly he ordered that the led be put to the plow and that the hills be made more habitable by men. Workers immediately set to work on making his will happen. When that was finished he continued north to Serbia where he began to try and soften the people to becoming a province beholden to the Greeks. He wisely stationed another 2000 men in the region to be added to the Hellenic soldiers there and the men of the Spears who still assisted in holding the land. Amphion was brought from Morea to command the garrison and he soon grew to fear that even with the added men the region might still chose to rebel. It was mountainous and the people had little love for the Greek



gods or customs. Ariatis had some small luck though and the region stayed peaceful.

While Ariatis tended to Serbia, Dyphonous and Hystophales led a delegation to replace Ariatis in Lydia. Together they made great headway and the region grew more accustomed to the idea of being part of the Alliance. It did help that the people of Lydia were Ionian Greeks and thus were already believers in the Greek Church and spoke the language. It was a small matter of reminding them of what Alexander had done to pay back the Persians a century before, and how the Greeks had fought the Persians even before Alexander to save the Ionians. It was still hard for the proud men of Lydia to bear their conquest, but time heals many wounds.

### **The Spears of the Isle**

*Tiberius, Lord of the Spears*

Diplomacy:

Tiberius continued to aid the Hellenic Alliance with holding down the region of Serbia. The people there were a fierce group, but so far had not tried to rebel against the Greeks who now occupied their lands. He also had troops delivered to Macedonia to aid them in their plans to acquire new lands since Alexander's empire had shattered. Once his troops had been distributed to the highest bidders, he decided that it was time to recruit more troops to the banners of the Spears. Instead of going to the lands of his allies, who had granted him permission to find new troops in their lands, he began in the old Greek colonies in the Black Sea. He traveled with Ophion, who commanded the navy of the Spears. In Pechneg he found his greatest success. The people had heard of him and one of the local lords decided that it would greatly increase his reputation if he defeated the lord of the Spears in a fight. Tiberius soon found the man attacking him. In the short but brutal fight that ensued Tiberius made short work of the local lord. The men of Pechneg were amazed at his skill and soon they flocked to his banners. When the last of the men signed up Tiberius traveled north to Altzuko where he again moved with Ophion to gain new troops. This time he had less success as the men of Pechneg and Altzuko had not always gotten along and less were willing to join with his armies because of that. Traveling up the river he then went to Kiev. In Kiev he had the worst luck yet as the people were not followers of the Greek ways or language and wanted little to do with him. Only a few light infantry were willing to join with him to act as scouts. He then continued to Polotsk where he stopped to visit his allies there.

While Tiberius and Ophion moved around the Black Sea to gather troops, Lychathius set out from Tabaristan and moved south towards Abadan. There he was ordered to meet with Hedonis and set up a base of operations for the Spears in western Asia. While traveling Ahvaz it grew much warmer than he was used to. Not realizing the danger, he soon grew faint and fell from his horse. The fall broke his neck. The troops stopped there and began discussing what to do. This took a great deal of time before a young officer from Antioch who had been with the Spears for some years took charge. He sent word back to Isle Fort asking for directions and held the troops in Ahvaz. Hedonis, not knowing why Lychathius was late, started work on setting up a fort for the Spears by Alexandretos in Abadan. His work went smoothly with the backing of the Seleucid Kingdom, and soon there was a thriving fort in Abadan.

## **Western Europe**

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

**Merc Leader: None**

### **Rome**

*Cornelius Scipio*

Diplomacy: Romagna (F), Apulia ()

In the heavens above, Jupiter grew restless and in the resulting storms the people of Rome grew restless. They had never been a people of the sea and with the raging storms threatening to destroy any ships that left port, only the most ambitious of merchants would dare to go out. Cornelius used this point to declare the gods were against moving across the sea at Carthage and instead the legions of Rome marched north along the solid mountains.

Cornelius marched his troops north through Romagna, the work on the fields to make it cultivated barely slowing as the industrious Romans turned to watch their legions march on. 12,500 heavy infantry and 12,500 regular infantry marched into Verona and quickly set to taking the region down. They were met by 4500 infantry of various types, 3000 light cavalry which acted to screen the forces and spy on the movements of the Roman Legions. When the massive size of the Roman army became known, the people fell back to a fort near the coastline. The Romans quickly moved on the fort seeking to destroy any chance the enemy had of holding off Rome's march of conquest. The men of Verona were unskilled barbarians who had only contempt for their southern neighbors. The leader of the men of Verona grew lax because of this. Rome quickly surrounded the fort and launched its assault. The commander was asleep when the attack went off and by the time he was roused the Romans were already storming the walls. They attacked right before dawn from the east when the sun shimmering off of the stormy seas and the light mist would hide them. The battle was short and somewhat of a disappointment for the Romans who easily destroyed the defenders. By the time the sun had risen fully over the fort the noise of battle was over. In disgust of how easily the Veronans fell, Cornelius commanded his troops to enslave the whole region. His troops immediately began to go from village to village taking all the men, woman and children as slaves. The people rose up against Cornelius. This time the commander was wary of the Romans, and in that proved his undoing as the Romans managed to corner him while he was busy trying to avoid a direct confrontation with the considerably larger and better equipped Romans. This time the Veronians put up more of a

struggle, but not much more than before.

Once the Romans had completed rounding up their slaves they turned and marched them into Lombardy. Some refugees had fled before the army and Lombardy was already armed and ready to face the Roman juggernaut. The Lombardians also employed a small force of cavalry and thus they knew that the Romans were immensely larger than them. But the men of the region were determined to go down fighting. They met the Romans on an open plain a days march from the once rich province of Verona. There the battle was fierce as the Lombardians fought to the end. The veteran troops of the Romans were far more skilled and disciplined and all too soon the heavy infantry of the Romans broke the lines of the Lombardians. The battle, although not as decisive as those in Verona, was obviously won by the superior numbers and strength of the Romans. And as winter fell in 241 BC Rome held Lombardy.

While Cornelius traveled north to lead the Legions to war, Titus and Tiberius traveled to Romagna where they continued the diplomatic work of the Roman Republic. Together they worked well and soon the province was fully aligned with Rome. When the Legions passed through the region on its way to Verona this was felt as the people cried out in joy. In the south, Gnaeus and Mnaeus worked together in Apulia and that province also came in line with the Roman Republic. Word of the glorious battles to the north adding more incentive for joining Rome.

### **Massalia**

*Eclesities*

Diplomacy: Aquitaine (16% GRP), Limousin (T), Auvergne (NT)

When word of Rome marching north came many people began moving away, hoping to avoid the wars that would follow. Many moved west into Massalia and came to live in Burdigalos in Gascony as it was as far as they could get easily. The city quickly expanded in size as it made room for the sudden influx of people. Work was started on Provence to cultivate it so that more farms could be built to feed the people of Massalia. Massalia also signed the treaty with the Parisii Gauls.

Eclesities traveled to the province of Aquitaine with his troops and worked to convert the locals to the beliefs of the Greek lords. The lords of the land were stubborn at first, but in the end Eclesities did have some success in converting the people. While Eclesities was in Aquitaine working to convert the people, Theodesus traveled to Limousin, which was a region granted to Massalia by the treaty with the Gauls. There he spoke to the people at length and managed to gain tribute for Massalia. He had a great deal of troops and the people of the region did not wish to fight with Massalia so they conceded some tribute instead. In Auvergne, Ulysi spoke to the people. He explained that Massalia sought only friendship with them, and the people took him literally and agreed to only the softest of concessions which meant no tribute would be sent to Massalia from Auvergne. In 241 BC, the lord of Aquitaine died and left control of the province to his grandson, as his son had died in a border dispute. The grandson immediately swore to keep the oaths of his grandfather.

### **Bohemian Empire of Westphalia**

*Ulgar, son of Hulgard*

Diplomacy: Saxony (T), Lorraine (NE)

Ulgar took up his troops and marched into Saxony. There he set up to guard the region while his trusted lieutenant, Garthor, spoke to the people and explained that the Bohemians desired to aid them against the barbaric Parthians. Rumors came of people being forced by the sword to follow strange gods of distant lands instead of the Old Gods who had long been held in high esteem by the locals. This gave a great amount of strength to Garthor's words and the people soon turned to the Bohemians for aid, promising tribute if Ulgar would protect them. Ulgar agreed and stayed until the snow began to fall in 241 BC.

While Ulgar watched over the Saxons, Garthor turned and traveled back to Lorraine where he gave them more gifts and spent a winter with them trying to gain a stronger alliance. But the people of Lorraine were not ready to heed his words and so they grew no closer to the Bohemians. Garthor then returned to Westphalia to report to Ulgar.

### **Franconia**

*Mylguard, son of Rythorn*

Diplomacy: Thuringia (NT)

Mylguard traveled north to the region of Thuringia. Only a decade or so before he had been forced to flee the region, but now he traveled with a large number of troops. Many in Thuringia thought he was there to raid and pillage as the Parthians had so recently done. They were surprised then when Mylguard offered to guard their lands if the people would accept his offer of protection. The people were wary of such an offer and Mylguard had a temper which made his diplomatic efforts strained, but the force that was there helped considerably and so the people agreed to some small concessions towards Franconia in order to gain protection from the insane marauders of the east. In Franconia things continued to go smoothly, although rumors of Rome's march on Verona and Lombardy startled some of the locals. Trade ships set sail to the many growing empires that had started trade with Saarbrücken.

### **Parisii Gauls**

*Veroclot, Chief of the Parisii Gauls*

Diplomacy: Burgundy (EA), Maine (C), Normandy (C), Pontieu (NT)

Veroclot once more sent missives to Massalia to work on the treaty. This time Massalia signed the treaty and Veroclot immediately set to work on bringing the parts of the treaty together. A major portion of the treaty included how to divide the sphere of influence between the two nations. Once this was set Veroclot immediately traveled to the regions of Maine, Normandy and Pontieu to speak to the people there and convince them of his good will towards their future and show them the benefits of joining with the Parisii Gauls. Maine and Normandy were somewhat more reluctant than Pontieu to join with the Gauls, but since Veroclot did not even want them to send tribute they accepted his claims. After all the power of the Parisii were much to great for Maine or Normandy to bulk at so little a request. Pontieu saw more of the benefits of joining with the Parisii and so took a stronger oath to Veroclot even though they still did not have to send tribute.

Casitalo joined Pierete in Burgundy and spoke at great length with the local lords about the benefits of becoming more strongly attached to the Parisii Gauls. Burgundy actually voiced an interest in joining fully with the Parisii, but they declined the offer and stayed with only economic gains for both groups.

## **Breton**

*Thrane, Son of Rhyum*

Diplomacy: Northumbria (A)

Thrane, being the business like man that he was continued to rule his nation. He knew everything that happened in his lands and wanted it to stay that way. Improvements were made to his nation and more funds were put into study of the world. The number of grandchildren he had was growing quickly and he wanted to provide for their minds as well as their bodies. His son remained with him in the palace and worked on filling the halls with little ones. Late in 245 BC he had another son, in 244 BC this was followed by a daughter, and in 242 BC he had a new son born to him. Sadly, in the mid months of 241 BC his wife passed on from the world and no more little ones came to Graynor. Graynor's oldest son, Conan, was elevated to the rank of Prince of the realm.

In Northumbria, Thrane's loyal aide continued his work. Arias made a diplomatically important marriage for the daughter of Thrane named Arienh. The lord their became a strong ally of Sussex with the marriage of the daughter to him. Thrane's second loyal aid, Uthor of Angelia, who had long stood and guarded the realm passed on to the halls of the gods. A cousin was picked by the Lords of Angelia to represent them and took charge of the troops of Angelia.

As the winter ended in 241 BC Thrane grew sick. Calling Graynor and Conan into his room he charged them as he had been charged by his father and his father's father before him. The realm of Breton was growing strong and only through a strong leader would this continue and the people prosper. Within the month Graynor passed into the Halls of the Gods. The lands that now formed Breton mourned his passing, and all bowed and took their vows to Graynor. Many of them were familiar with Graynor before he had settled down with the women to expand his family and they trusted his leadership would match or even surpass that of his father.

## **The Ilyrian League**

*Torgus*

Diplomacy: Croatia (F)

The storms that raged along the coasts of Italy affected the coast of Ilyria as well, but in a different way. The people of Ilyria were fishermen and sailors and as the storms drove them to shore they found themselves spending far more time in their homes and taverns cavorting with the women of the lands. Through the time of turbulent storms the rise in the birthrate was large and the population of Ilyria swelled under it. Even with the swelling storms, Ilyria continued to open and expand it's trade network.

Torgus ordered Phylacles and Archidamus to speak with the Croatians. Together they spent years speaking to the lords of the province through translators and they had great success. News of the aggression of the Greeks to the south had reached the Croatians, and although many voiced the opinion that any outsider was not needed and much less wanted. But others said that by joining with the Ilyrians they would avoid being attacked. With this argument they gained the trust of the people. Early in 241 BC, Phylacles took his wife off on a small trip away from the others to celebrate the agreements formed with Croatia. While on the trip his wife grew pregnant and gave birth to a baby boy.

## **Leon**

*Gurandor, Chief of Leon*

Diplomacy: Galacia (FA), Old Castille (A), Salamanca (NT)

Gurandor traveled to Galacia and spoke to the people there. He found a beautiful woman who was related to one of the more powerful chieftains in the area and he married her. The Chieftain swore that he and his men would come if Leon called. Gurandor then took his wife home with him. When he arrived there he declared his only son, Aureliano, heir to the lands of Leon.

Gundar's trusted advisor, Baltazar, continued his talks in Old Castille for four more years, gaining an even stronger alliance with Hernando and the other men of the province. He then journeyed south to the region of Salamanca where he began talks with the people there. But he managed to only get a few words of loyalty and little or no real promises of aid. But the way was paved for future diplomatic actions. Such talks would be necessary if Leon was to unite the Iberian tribes under their banner. With Carthage's hold on the eastern coast growing time was of the essence in uniting the people of the peninsula. But for now peace reigned on the peninsula.

## Northern Europe

**Merces: None**  
**Merc Leader: None**

### Estonia

*Viktor Eestigard*

Diplomacy: Latvia (NT)

In the northern reaches of the Baltic peace and prosperity had found a home. The lands of Estonia were frigid, but the people flourished and culture grew. Many of the local lords donated heavily and without Viktor even requesting it and technology in the small nation jumped ahead. Many scholars from distant lands who heard of the favor that Estonia showed towards learning flocked to the lands. Although they found them backwards compared to where they had come from, they also found them eager to learn and thus many new things were shown to the people of the Baltic Sea.

Viktor decided that it was time to collect the colonists on the aisle of Saaremaa. He decided that since he could not complete the colony and see it viable that it was better to save those he had sent then to leave them for the fates to handle. Taking his warships he went and collected as many of the colonists as he could. Turning back he dropped them off in Valdek. Some had little desire to go with him and hid in the mountains, but most journeyed back with him. He then traveled to Latvia where he began talks with the people there. He brought his family with him to the talks. The people of Latvia were mildly interested in what he had to say. Rumors of how Estonia flourished had trickled down to them, but there was a strong dissatisfaction with Viktor's apparent disregard for the old ways. In the end some small words of unity were said, but no tribute or aid would come from Latvia, at least not yet. During the years there Viktor spent some time with his wife, but little came of it other than a comforting touch when the talks were at the most tense moments. Viktor's oldest son came of age late in 241 BC and he was named the heir to the Estonian throne.

### The Danes

*Hfalgard, son of Beorgard*

Diplomacy: Skane (A), Halland (NT)

Hfalgard looked over his realm and smiled. Never before had a Lord of the Northern Sea grown as mighty as he had. His empire continued to swell, why he must hold sway over countless warriors and women. This of course drove the mighty chieftain to count his people. He was driven to do it and spent much of the next four years working towards that goal. When he was done it was the summer of 240 BC and he had impressed himself with the great worth of his lands. Late in 240 BC, Hfalgard's oldest grandchild came of age. He immediately named him a Prince of the Realm and began to give him small jobs to prepare him for taking on the tasks of his father's fathers.

Across the sea Hfalgard's son, Thoradin, traveled to Skane and spoke at length in the great halls of the local Chieftains. They were impressed by him and by 241 BC, they were among those who were counted in Hfalgard's labours. In 243 BC Thoradin's wife grew sick. Though the people of Skane did everything they could for her she soon passed away of a withering disease. Hfalgard, who did not care who his whelp was with, sent a new bride from among the families of the Danish chieftains. When Thoradin finished his work in Skane in the opening months of 240 BC he took his new bride off to consummate their marriage fully. She quickly grew bigger with child and by November of 240 BC she gave birth to her first child which was a daughter.

The intrepid Cort was once more sent to the land of Halland. The people there remembered him fondly and greeted him as he arrived. A few youths did find it humorous to greet him with a few sharp jabs from a pointy stick, this action quickly being stopped by the elders. The chieftains of Halland had spoken at length when Cort had left them to travel to Smalland. When he arrived they quickly began discussing the benefits for both people in joining together. Talks went great and it looked like the two would be greatly tied together, but Cort had received orders which stated that he was not to agree to more than a few simple words of binding between the people. Hfalgard, although a wise king, only wanted so many heads to count at once and so he ordered Cort to take it slowly. This annoyed the Halland Chieftains, after all was it not the Danes that came to them under flags of peace to speak of unity? But in the end they accepted their new level of friendship with the Danes and Cort managed to survive another few years among them.

## North America

### Anasazi

*Lonalitia, Chief of the Anasazi*

Diplomacy:

Corn grows.....(No Turn)

### Atakapa

*Athypata, Chief of Atakapa*

Diplomacy: Chitimacha (FA)

Athypata began the year 245 BC by counting his people. If trade along the great rivers was to flourish then it was

important to know how many mouths he must feed and what could be sent up the winding waters to the Moundbuilders in the north. Once he had completed that he turned and went south to the land of Chitimacha where he met with the chief of the province and proposed a union of the two lands. The Chief gave his daughter to the young lord of Atakapa and promised that should Atakapa require it, Chitimacha would send its spears to battle. With this union settled and the accords agreed to in sacred oath to the mighty Spirits, Athypata returned to his lands. The fishing port of Opelousa had flourished over the years and was now one of the largest ports in all of the known lands. Athypata took his bride to his chambers where he consummated the marriage and by the end of 240 BC the cries of a small baby boy could be heard drifting from his chambers.

### **Moundbuilders**

*Hotaphali, Lord of the Mounds*

Diplomacy: Wenro (F),

Hotaphali began the year 245 BC by traveling to the region of Michigamea where he spent some time looking for the perfect spot to place his new fort. Fort Loogootee was placed where the Ohio River, the Middle Snake River and the Great Snake River met. It was positioned on a hill overlooking the place where the great waters met and gave life to the region. From there his troops could ensure that the trade which was so important to the Moundbuilders could flourish and since this was so vital to Hotaphali he placed many of his personal troops to watch over the great waters and guard the homes of his people. He then traveled back through Chillicothe on his way to gather his daughter Phalia and travel to Wenro. There he gave her to the local Chieftain, Hyutha, who had proven himself a worthy ally of Hotaphali. Hotaphali then stayed with them for several years, continuing to strengthen the ties of Wenro to Chillicothe. In the end the region was fully united with the Moundbuilders.

While Hotaphali traveled to see his daughter married, his most trusted advisor was sent south to claim the lands of Kaskinapo. He was more than slightly surprised to find the region inhabited by a group of nomads who had moved into the area. He placed his claim on it, but for now the people saw little reason to accept his claims. He then traveled east to the lands of the Shawnee. There he continued to speak to them of the reasons they should join fully with the Moundbuilders. There he met with a great deal more success as the region was fully united with the Moundbuilders.

In Chillicothe, Ailapatoh ruled the lands under the name of his father. Part of that was to once more run the great Lacrosse games. Many tribes sent their best players to try at the sacred games. This time the men of the Moundbuilders managed to prevail and return the treasured title of Lacrosse World Champions to the rightful place of Chillicothe.

## **Central & South America**

### **Maya**

*Tiahuacan*

Diplomacy:

The jungles of Central America were really really thick. In fact they got so thick that Tiahuacan and his allies kept getting lost. This resulted in very little getting done in the area. (**No Turn**)

### **Chavin**

*Mapoea*

Diplomacy: Inca (FA), Nazca (A)

Mapoea looked out over the pleasant waves of the great blue vastness and decided that as the head of Chavin he deserved a break. So he ordered his Shamans on their way and sat down to contemplate great thoughts. Some wondered idly why he did not do more, but with the peace in the south what was there to do? Some blamed his inactivity on the death of his oldest son, Manco, who he had just declared as his heir. The death was sudden as Manco was bitten by a poisonous snake deep in the jungles of Chavin and died before a Shaman could be brought to save him. His younger brother, Macario, became the heir to the empire instead of him.

Shaman Hoyea found himself in Nazca with the aids of the Chief who were sent to help him. He also brought new seed and farming implements which helped build many new farms on the fertile mountains of the Incan people. This only did so much for him though and the people agreed to come running with their spears under their great leader if there was ever a need. Hoyea thought little of these arrangements though because who could attack the mighty Chavin? But it was something and so he went with what he could gain.

Meanwhile, Shaman Alberto spent his time in Nazca. The people there were reluctant to do much with their northern neighbors, but never before had they seen such a smooth talker as the Shaman Alberto. In no time at all the people of Nazca found themselves firm allies of Chavin and they were not even sure that they liked them. Well, in politics what could you do. Alberto was masterful in his comments and everyone left happy.