



Invasions

Volume 1 - 350-650 AD

Rule Book

A game by Philippe Thibaut



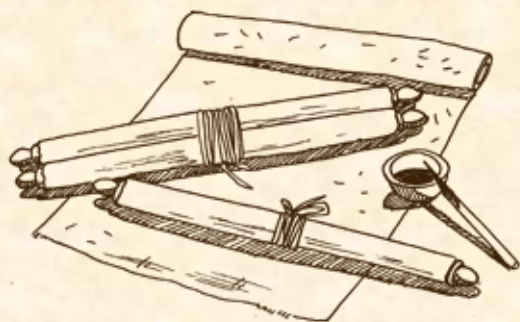
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INVASIONS – VOLUME 1 – 350-650 AD

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Foreword


The Invasions series simulates 600 years of European, Middle-Eastern and North African history, from approximately 350 to 950 AD. The series is presented as **two** games: Invasions, Volume 1, covering the early period (up to 600 AD more or less, before the Arabs) and Invasions, Volume 2, covering the later period (from the Arabs till the Normans). During this era, known as the Dark Ages, many different peoples invaded the European continent, each hoping to colonize territory or conquer a realm, frequently replacing other already established peoples.

But the new conquerors would rarely maintain their new powers for long as other, newer peoples would invade them in turn. The game ends around the time the historic great migrations ended.

In GI, each player controls many different peoples. Each of them strives to carve out a realm in the best possible location—historical objectives assigned by the rules. Some will prevail and found strong kingdoms or prosperous empires, while others will vanish into the void of history.

To help ease you into the game, the rules are divided into two parts: the main rules here that explain the principal gameplay mechanisms, and special rules for some peoples that are presented in their respective **nation cards** and **player aids**†.

I OVERVIEW OF PLAY

- *Invasions* (Volumes I & II) simulates the **350 to 925 AD** time period, during which various barbarian and civilized peoples were active in Europe and the Middle East.
- Each player has a set of assigned peoples known hereafter as **Nations**. Nations score **victory points (VPs)**,  for their player, mostly through the control of geographical objectives.
- Most nations start off as **Barbarians** that invade the map, forcing their way in through sheer force of numbers.
- As they settle down in conquered territory, they eventually become **Civilized**, first as **Kingdoms** and eventually, if large enough, as **Empires**. Nothing is eternal, so Empires eventually collapse and the cycle continues.
- Each nation has an individual **Nation Card**. Each card lists the special rules that apply to that nation: its victory objectives, scheduled reinforcements, leaders, etc.
- A **Time Table** indicates, turn by turn, the nations entering play, Barbarian reinforcements, and named leaders.

† Text in **dark red** refers to game components other than this booklet.

II COMPONENTS

Rule Book ×1



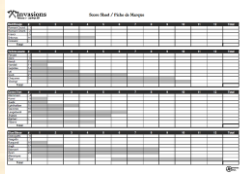
Appendices Book ×1



Player Aids ×12



Score Pad ×40



Nation Cards ×33



Special D6 Battle Dice ×20



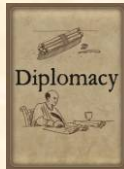
D10 Event Dice ×2



Administration ×18



Cards ×108
Diplomacy ×18



Event ×72



Information Markers ×216 (Age, Treasury, Tribute, Calamity, etc.)



Counters ×540 in 4 Player Colours



Large 56×84 cm mounted mapboard of the Ancient World (→ Map key, p. 4).



III GAME CONCEPTS

A. Die Rolls

- Special white and black **battle dice** are used to resolve battles (→ XX.B).
 - Note:** The optional advanced combat rules (→ XXI) use two normal six-sided dice, **2D6**, instead (not supplied with the game).
- A ten-sided die, **D10**, is used for everything else (sieges, revolts, etc.).
- When the rules call for a **D2 check**, roll a **D10**. The check is passed if the roll is even (✓), it is failed if odd (✗).

Rounding!
In this game, all rounding is up.
A negative value is rounded towards zero.

B. Military Units

- There are two types of Military Units: **Standard & Elite**.
- Each of these can be further distinguished as **Heavy**.
- Some nations have special units (Elephants, Horse-Archers, Frankish Infantry, etc.) that usually combine some of these traits.
- Units may be available on, or from, a certain turn—for example, the unit counter turn icon shown here indicates this unit becomes available on turn 3.
- Mercenaries** are units of a nation that are under the control of another (→ XXVII.B, XXVIII.C, XXIX.D).

Standard Units have only a front side. Infantry, cavalry, and archers are the most commonplace standard units.

- Infantry** (✗): This is the basic unit.
- Archers** (↔): Archers of both sides shoot during each battle's opening **archery round** (→ XX.D), and fight normally afterwards.
- Cavalry** (↗): May gain a **Tactical Advantage** during battle (→ XX.C).
- Horse Archers** (↗): Mostly used by nomads, these are archers *and* cavalry.
- Limites** (singular **Limes**): Unmovable fortified units that stop invasions at a border (→ XVIII.I).
- Fleets** (⚓): Used for naval warfare or transportation (→ XXV).

Elite Units (white diamond icon on the front side of their counter): These include legions, noble cavalry, and guards.

- Elite units can only be used by **Civilized nations** (Kingdoms or Empires), barring exceptions.
- Elite units present in a **Barbarian** nation's force pool are treated as standard units, ignoring the elite white diamond icon, until the nation becomes Civilized.
- Elite units have **two sides**. When an elite unit is hit, it is **flipped** to its reverse side, which displays a **red diamond** icon to indicate it is a hit/damaged elite unit and is now treated as a standard unit (infantry or fleet), no matter what it was previously. Elite amphibious (⚓), mountaineer (⚓), and francisque-wielding (↗) units maintain those attributes while damaged, as indicated by the icons on their flip side.
- Imperial **Guards** (two white diamond icons): count as two elite units but are still damaged by a single hit. (*Custos, Custodes* in Latin) The **Palatine cavalry** is made up of mounted imperial Guards.

Heavy Units (⚔) can be standard or elite.

- When a side has the **Heavy Advantage** in battle, their opponent suffers a penalty to its battle dice.
- Noble Cavalry** (↗): These are heavy elite cavalry for Kingdoms.

Amphibious Units (⚓) ignore the river penalty during combat (→ XX.F) and the sea risk die roll during amphibious landings (→ XXV.E).

Mountaineer Units (⚓) count double during a mountains ambush archery round (→ XX.D).

A Roman legion (left) is an elite heavy infantry unit.

The Barbarian cavalry on the right is a heavy unit; it becomes elite when the Visigoths found a Kingdom.



C. Leaders

There are two types of Leaders: **Intrinsic & Named**. Neither can be purchased—they are in play when the **Time Table** calls for them.

Intrinsic national leaders represent unremarkable leaders; they are unnamed and without any turn indication (i.e. available without special turn constraints).

- The initially Barbarian nations each have a **Rex** (Latin for King), which is only in play when there is no named leader.
- The initial Kingdoms and Empires have military leaders (bearing a general's star) with a relevant title such as *Caesar* or *Satrap*. They are in play alongside their King or Emperor.

Named leaders are historic emperors, kings, or generals that are in play for up to two turns. The game includes a few fictitious, alternate-history leaders, such as Majorianus II, Claudius III, and Antoninus. There are a few instances where a nation has two kings, emperors, or generals in play during the same turn.

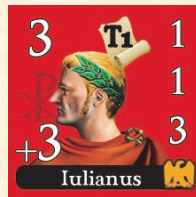
Although not units themselves, Leaders have a number of **attributes** that affect play:

→ **Top Center:**

- The turn(s) during which the leader is in play. Intrinsic leaders do not have this attribute.

→ **Left, top to bottom:**

- Combat Bonus:** Number of re-rolls available during battle (→ XX.E), siege (→ XXIV.C), and revolt subdual (→ XVI.F). Bonus for interception and flight (→ XIX), and sometimes for transition to Kingdom (→ VII).
- Stacking Bonus:** Number of extra units that can stack with the leader (→ XVII.B).



→ **Right, top to bottom:**

- Administrative Bonus:** Administration card draw bonus (→ XIII.C).
- Diplomatic Bonus:** Diplomatic card draw bonus (→ XXX.A).
- Campaign Value:** Number of times a leader can go on campaign during his nation's activation (→ XXII).

→ **Bottom:**

- Name, followed by an icon showing whether the leader is a general (★), a (Barbarian or Civilized) king (crown), or an emperor (throne).
- Some leaders have a Mountains icon (⚓) that indicates the leader cannot be ambushed in mountain terrain.

D. Barbarian Hordes

- Each Barbarian nation has a single special unit, the **horde**.
- It behaves as a sort of "mobile capital" for the Barbarian nation. When the Barbarian nation transitions to a Kingdom (→ VII), the horde is flipped to its reverse side, which depicts the capital.
- Barbarians control an Area (→ XII.C) if they are the sole Barbarian nation to have their horde there. Kingdom or Empire control of an Area supercedes Barbarian control.
- A horde stands separate from other units, and does not stack with anything else, not even a Leader or an allied horde. It never counts against the stacking limit (→ XVII).
- Barbarian reinforcements (→ IX) are placed in the same province as the horde.
- If the nation is raiding (→ XI.C), the target province must be within two provinces of the horde.
- A horde counts as a unit in defense only. It flees or retreats normally (→ XIX). It cannot be eliminated in battle, only submitted (→ XXIX.B).
- A horde moves like an infantry unit only during an **invasion** (→ XVIII.H).
- Otherwise, a horde can only move by **migration** (→ XVIII.G).



MAP KEY

Clear		Mountain	
Steppe		Forest	
Marsh		Desert	
Ridge		River	
Sea		Strait	
Land Border		Sea Border	
(pink highlight for Areas)			
City		City (fortified)	
City Site		Harbor	
Granary		Caravan	
		Commerce Monopoly	




AREA KEYS

	Barbarian
	Civilized


E. The Map

- The map is divided into different land **provinces** and sea **zones**.
- Each province has a name, an **income value**, and a **terrain type** (background colour).
- Provinces may contain extra information such as **city sites**, **cities** (some of which are **ports**), **granaries** (🌾), or **caravan** sites (🐪).
- Provinces may be separated by a **river** or **ridge**, or connected to other provinces over a **strait**. Some are insular (*Gothlandia*, *Balearica*, *Creta*, etc.).
- Sea zones have a name and, in some cases, a **commerce** value.
- Provinces are grouped into **Areas** such as *Arabia*, *Hispania*, or *Balticum*.
- Areas have a **name**, a **status** (Barbarian or Civilized), a **Kingdom income value**, and, for Civilized areas, an **Empire income value**.

F. Cities

- Control of a province goes hand in hand with control of any **city** therein.
- A **city site** is a spot on the map where a new city may be built as a result of an event or of the foundation of a Kingdom. They also serve to indicate the results of raids (→ XI). 
- Cities can be **fortified** (→ XXIII) or non-fortified.  
- For a province to be conquered, its city (if any) must also be **besieged** successfully (→ XXIV).
- Cities generate income (→ XIV.B) and can be looted after a successful siege (→ XXIV.D). Raids (→ XI.F) loot empty city sites (this represents the raiders pillaging the province's countryside).
- Cities grow in size as a result of an event card or by absorbing a Barbarian horde transitioning to a young Kingdom.
- Cities with a **port** have their coast on the sea zone where the 🚢 appears and are **coastal cities**.

G. Capitals

- Each Civilized nation has a **Capital** marker (*Capitolium*), the nation's capital. 
- A capital generates bonus income.
- It is always fortified (its walls cannot be dismantled).
- It is easier to intercept enemies entering a capital's province.
- Its province is immune to revolt.
- Its Area is immune to the *Heresy calamity* but not the *Heresy event* (→ XXXI.C).
- Looting a capital generates extra Gold (👑).
- If a nation's capital is conquered, it loses all of its allies, clients, and vassals. It may also lose any or all of its federates. A Kingdom whose capital is conquered submits (→ XXIX.C).
- A capital is redeployed on the turn following its conquest. Its bonus income is not collected on that turn.

H. Treasury Track

- Each nation places its **Treasury** (*Thesaurum*) marker here to track accumulated income. This includes Barbarian nations.
- This marker's position (spaces 0 to 20) indicates how much 🏆 (Gold) the nation owns. It is moved up for gains (income) and down for expenses (purchases and other costs).
- If the Treasury exceeds 20 accumulated 🏆, flip the marker to its **"+20"** side. If it drops below 21, flip it back.
- The only allowed transfers of 🏆 between nations are those specified by the rules (tribute, mercenaries, diplomacy, etc.).

IV SEQUENCE OF PLAY

Invasions is played over a number of **Turns** as determined by the chosen Scenario. Each turn is broken down into four **phases** that are further broken down into **steps** and **sub-steps**. Players will **activate** their individual nations during some of these steps.

Nation Activations begin with Barbarian nations, in order of decreasing age (breaking ties in order of increasing initiative on their *Nation Cards*), then similarly with Kingdom nations, and finally Empire nations. Exceptions are noted.

TURN SEQUENCE

1. Time Phase

- Status of Nations** (VI)
 - Barbarian nations age (VI.D) – In **Age Track** sequence.
 - Kingdoms and then Empires age (VI.E) – as above.
 - Heresies age (VI.F)
- Reinforcements** (IX) – In Nation Activations order (see Military Phase, below) †.
- Events** (X)
 - Event Cards (X.B) – In player order (Romans > Huns > Persians > Goths).
 - Raids (X.C) – In **Time Table** sequence.
 - Caravans (X.D) ‡ – Simultaneous.
- Diplomacy** (XXX) – Civilized nations, in order of *increasing* age, starting with Kingdoms and then Empires.

2. Administration Phase (Kingdoms and Empires only) (XIII)

- In Nation Activations order †
- Administration Cards** (XIII.C)
 - Income** (XIV) (Barbarians: XIV.I Recovery from Pillage) †
 - Purchases** (XV) †
 - Revolts Subdual** (XVI.F)

3. Military Phase

- Nation Activations** – Barbarian nations first, then Kingdoms, and finally Empires. In order of decreasing age, breaking ties in order of increasing *Nation Card* initiative.
 - Unit Stacks
 - Movement (XVIII, XIX, XXV) – One **stack** at a time, in player's choice of sequence.
 - Combat (XX) – In player's choice of sequence.
 - Campaigns (XXII) – In player's choice of **leader** sequence
 - Movement
 - Combat
- End of Diplomacy**

4. Scoring Phase (V) – Every 3rd Turn

Some nations may also score during their activation.

† May be done simultaneously if order does not matter.

‡ On turn 1, Caravans (1.C.c) and Administration (2) are skipped.




V SETUP, SCORING, WINNING


A. Setting up

- The scenario used (in the basic game, the only one is **350 AD Scenario I**) indicates the nations in play. For each one:
 - Place its Capital or Horde counter in the indicated province.
 - Deploy the listed units in the provinces, areas, or sea zones indicated, setting aside the remaining units to form the nation's pool.
 - Place its Treasury marker on the **Treasury Track** at the indicated amount.
 - Place its Age marker on the **Age Track's** 1 space unless indicated otherwise.
 - If a client nation, place the indicated Tribute marker.
- Place a fortification marker on each fortified city as printed on the map (or as specified by the scenario, if different).
- Deploy Heresy and other Calamity markers as indicated, if any.
- Shuffle the Administration, Diplomacy, and Event cards separately and put each deck face-down within reach.
- Finally, put the **Turn marker** on space 1 of the **Turn Track** and begin play with **Time Phase step C, Events**.

B. Scoring Victory Points

- Nations score **victory points (VPs)** for their player, mostly through the (direct or indirect) control of geographical objectives (provinces and areas). Vassalage (→ XXIX) affects this score.
- VPs for province and area control (→ XII) are scored at the end of turns 3, 6, 9 and the game's last turn (11 or 12) as indicated by the VP Icon  on the **Turn Track**. (Check individual Scenarios for any changes.)
- Some nations may score VPs for other reasons (→ **Nation Cards**).
- Other sources of VPs are raids (→ XI), diplomatic marriages (→ XXX.D), conversion to Catholicism (→ XXXI.B), and Foedus (→ XXVIII.E).

C. Winning the Game

- The player with the most **victory points** at the end of the game wins (adding together the VPs of all nations under their control). 
- The game ends on turn 11 if Islam is created, on turn 12 otherwise (→ **Time Table**).
- If players are tied in Victory Points, score the turn a second time. If still tied, the tie is broken by player number order:
Romans > Huns > Persians > Goths

VI STATUS OF NATIONS

A. Overview

- A nation's status is one of Barbarian, Kingdom, or Empire.
- Kingdom and Empire are **Civilized**.
- When each nation enters plays, it places its Age Marker (*Aevum*) on one of the two **Age Tracks**. Each turn, a nation's marker may move forward on its track. 
- One **Age Track** is for Barbarian nations; the other is for Civilized nations.
- The Barbarian track has 7 spaces.
- The Civilized track has 12 spaces grouped into three **sections**:
 - **Young**: spaces 1 to 4
 - **Mature**: spaces 5 to 8
 - **Old**: spaces 9 to 12
- Each new **Barbarian nation** enters play on space 1 of the Barbarian **Age Track**. New **Civilized nations** enter play on space 1 of the Civilized **Age Track**.

B. Inactive Nations

- There are a number of *inactive* nations in the game, some Barbarian (e.g. Aestii, Sklaves), some Kingdoms (e.g. Euskalduns, Armenians).
- They do not attack, they do not age, they do not track Treasuries.
- They do not earn VPs for their controlling player by themselves, having no **Nation Card**. Once they are turned into a client (→ XXVII), federate (→ XXVIII), or vassal (→ XXIX), they earn VPs for their patron, federator, or suzerain as usual.
- Their controlling player is merely in charge of their reactive movement (fleeing from combat → XIX.B), battle (as defenders), and reinforcements (→ XXVII.C).




C. Raider Nations

- There are also a number of *raider nations* in the game, all Barbarians (e.g. Berbers, Vikings).
- Their units are held off-map, appearing only long enough to raid (→ XI) a rural Civilized province during the Time Phase's Events step as directed by the **Time Table**, earning VPs and loot in the process.
- After a particularly successful raid, their units may settle down in their target province. The raider nation then becomes inactive.
- Some raider nations are destined to become normal active nations later on (e.g. Angles, Saxons). Only these get to track Treasuries (from the outset) and age (once established on the map).

D. Barbarian Nations Age

- A Barbarian nation may never be older than space 7 or younger than space 1 on the Barbarian **Age Track**.
- A **Barbarian** nation automatically ages **one space** during the Time Phase's Status of Nations step, unless its age is already at 7.
- A Barbarian nation may transition to a **Kingdom** (→ VII) **voluntarily** starting at age 3. It may suffer a **forced** transition starting at age 5.
- A Barbarian nation that ages from the last space for any reason immediately checks for transition to a **Kingdom**.

E. Civilized Nations Age

- A Civilized nation may never be older than space 12 or younger than space 1 on the Civilized **Age Track**.
- A **Kingdom** or **Empire** nation automatically ages **one space** during the Time Phase's Status of Nations step.
- A **Kingdom** or **Empire** may also age depending on the Administration card played later during that turn (by -1 to +2 spaces), because of certain calamities or events, or if it goes bankrupt (→ XIV.J).
- A Kingdom may transition to an Empire (→ VIII) when it reaches or exceeds a certain size.
- An eligible Kingdom is checked for transition to Empire every time its age marker advances. If it advances multiple spaces in one go, check only once.
- Civilized nations can also be *In Decline*, hastening their transition to the next stage (empire or collapse). The *In Decline* marker (*Declinatio*) has two sides: single (-5 ) and doubled (-10 ). 
- If a Civilized nation attempts to **age** from space 12 for any reason, **increase** its level of *Decline* instead.
- If a nation **rejuvenates** for any reason while *In Decline*, its Age remains unchanged. Instead, **decrease** its level of *Decline*.
- To **decrease** the level of *Decline*, **flip** a double level *In Decline* marker to its single level side or **remove** a single level one.
- To **increase** the level of *Decline* (because of Age, Bankruptcy, Calamity, or Event), **add** a single level *In Decline* marker if there is none or **flip** a single level one to its double level side.

- If instructed to increase the level of *Decline* and an *In Decline* marker is already on its **doubled** side, the marker is unchanged. Instead, a Kingdom immediately checks for transition to Empire whereas an Empire applies the marker's expense to its Treasury—possibly triggering bankruptcy.

F. Heresies Age

- All heresies in play age:
 - First, remove all **Heresy –** markers.
 - Second, flip all **Heresy +** markers to their **Heresy –** side.

G. Nations Activation Order

- **Barbarian nations** activate first during the Military Phase, followed by **Kingdoms** and then by **Empires**.
- Within the same status type, the **oldest** nation activates first.
- If age and status are equal, use the initiative number listed on the **Nation Cards** (**lower** number activates first).

H. Barbarians

- Barbarians are quick to play as there is no administration, no purchase or maintenance of units, and no provincial or city income.
- They are immune to revolts and to heresies (as long as they remain Pagans or Arians).
- Barbarians can gain 🍷 through tribute or pillage (→ XIV.C). Their leaders may conquer non-fortified cities by sheer terror (→ XXIV.B).
- On the turn they appear, Barbarians usually benefit from an **Invasion** (→ XVIII.H), which boosts them significantly.
- Barbarians have different kinds of units; however, their **elite** units are considered as standard (i.e. single-sided, ignoring the white diamond) until they transition to Kingdom.
- Barbarians receive reinforcements each turn according to the **Time Table**. Each turn they either receive a named leader or replace a lost intrinsic one. They also have a horde, separate from their other units, which cannot be eliminated, only submitted (→ XXIX.B).
- After a few turns, each Barbarian nation will eventually become Civilized and found a Kingdom. It is advisable to find a suitable location, preferably in a Civilized Area (i.e. regions with cities that are located within the Roman Empire at the beginning).

I. Nomads

- The **Nomad** (🏹) is a special type of Barbarian. Most originate in Central Asia. Alans, Avars, Hephthalites, Huns, Khazars, and Kushans are Nomads.
- **Nomads** can choose their reinforcements without constraints.
- They are the only nations (except for the Ostrogoths on turn 1) that can enter Scythia.
- They may cross a strait normally but may never use naval transport (→ XXV.D). This restriction does not apply to **mercenaries** lent to other nations (→ XXVII.B, XXVIII.C, XXIX.D) nor to **auxiliaries** (→ XV.B).
- They have a battle advantage in Steppe terrain (→ XX.G) but are at a disadvantage when besieging (→ XXIV.C).
- They may more easily submit other Barbarian nations in Barbarian Areas and pick the units recovered by their new vassal in the process (→ XXIX.B).
- They have control over their vassal-supplied mercenaries (→ XXIX.D) but their vassals are more likely to rebel (→ XXIX.G).



J. Kingdoms

- Most Civilized nations are **Kingdoms**.
- Kingdoms always activate after Barbarians.
- A Kingdom has a **capital** (on the flip side of the Barbarian horde counter), and must be **administered** every turn (purchases replace reinforcements).
- A Kingdom receives **income** each turn to run its administration.
- A Kingdom must pay for **maintenance** of its units (1 🍷 per unit).
- A Kingdom must play an **Administration card** each turn. This has various effects such as the administrative cost for the Kingdom (for the current turn), the calamities suffered, and additional aging.
- An Administration card could also prevent the Kingdom from having the use of its leader for a turn (i.e. the leader could be forbidden from moving actively, although present on the map).
- A Kingdom must **purchase** its units and suffer the effects of any **calamities** received.

K. Empires

- Finally, there are **Empires**.
- Empires always activate after Kingdoms.
- An Empire is played more or less like a Kingdom except for its administration, which is a bit more delicate.
- An Empire has military superiority over Barbarian nations. It also benefits from an Imperial Capital bringing in more income.
- An Empire collects less 🍷 than a Kingdom, but on the other hand it pays **no maintenance**.
- At the start of the game, Rome and Byzantium are united and represent the Roman Empire. They will split into separate entities on turn 3 (395 AD).
- The Hun nomads may transition directly to an Empire—or they could collapse instead.
- The Persians may become an Empire if they expand into the East.
- An Empire can **collapse** (→ XIV.K) if it reaches **age 9** or older and suffers **bankruptcy** (→ XIV.J).




VII TRANSITION TO KINGDOM


A. Overview

- Sooner or later, a Barbarian nation will become **Civilized** and make a transition to Kingdom.
- This transition can either be voluntary or forced, according to the situation.
- The Huns may not transition voluntarily to Kingdom. When Attila dies, they either disappear entirely or immediately become an Empire (→ **Huns: E Player Aid**).


B. Voluntary Transition

- Once a Barbarian nation reaches **age 3**, its player may announce the transition to Kingdom **at the start** of a turn, in the Time Phase's Status of Nations step. 
- No die roll check is required, only the announcement.




C. Forced Transition

- Once a Barbarian nation reaches **age 5**, its player must make a die roll check for transition to Kingdom unless a voluntary transition has been announced. 
- This die roll check is made **at the start** of the turn, in the Time Phase's Status of Nations step.

→ Die Roll Check for Transition to Kingdom

- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - **-1** for every 10  in the nation's Treasury
 - **+2** if the nation's horde is in a Barbarian Area
- Result **> nation's age**: The transition fails and the nation remains Barbarian for this turn.
- Result **≤ nation's age**: The nation *immediately* becomes a Kingdom.

D. The Young Kingdom

- The nation's Age marker is set on space **1** of the Civilized **Age Track**.
- The young Kingdom immediately receives a bonus of **20**  for its Treasury.
 - On the Status of Nations step of the next turn, it receives another bonus of **10** —unless it becomes an Empire on that turn, a rare occurrence. There are no  bonuses on the following turns.
- If there is an empty city site in a province it controls (→ XII.B), found a **Level 1** city there. Otherwise grow a Level 1 city into a Level 2 or, if there is no other choice, grow a Level 2 into a Level 3. If all controlled city sites are already level 3, too bad—the growth is lost.
- The horde is then flipped to its **capital** side. It is assigned **permanently** to an existing city anywhere within the controlled provinces. The city could be the newly-founded one.
- If the young Kingdom has no city at all, the horde counter remains unflipped until a city site or city comes under its control, at which time the city growth and capital founding described above occurs. The Kingdom will have no capital until then, although its horde counter will be treated as a capital in all other respects (immunity to revolt and the *Heresy* calamity, etc.).
- The Kingdom may remain Pagan or become Arian or Christian (→ XXXI).
- The nation is now civilized and thus no longer receives free units from the **Time Table** as reinforcements.

VIII TRANSITION TO EMPIRE

A. Overview

- A Kingdom may become an Empire once it reaches a certain **size**. Its age is irrelevant.




B. Forced Transition

- Once a Kingdom controls at least **3 Areas** (counting Barbarian Areas as $\frac{1}{2}$ Areas—do **not** round up), it must make a die roll check for transition to Empire during the Time Phase's Status of Nations step.
- **Exception**: Do not make a die roll check on the turn the Kingdom is created, even if it satisfies the Area count condition.

→ Die Roll Check for Transition to Empire

- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - **+1** for a leader with a combat bonus ≥ 2
 - **+1** if *In Decline* (single side)
 - **+2** if *In Decline* (doubled side)
 - **+2** for each Civilized Area controlled beyond the first three
 - **+1** for each Barbarian Area controlled
 - **+3** if Roma or Constantinopolis are controlled
 - **+1** for each client → **Persian Player Aid: B**
- Result **< 8**: The transition fails and the nation remains a Kingdom.
- Result **≥ 8**: The nation *immediately* becomes an Empire.

C. The Young Empire

- The nation's Age marker is flipped (to its eagle side) and reset to space **1** of the Civilized **Age Track** (exception: → **Persians Player Aid: B**). Any *In Decline* marker present is removed (even if flipped to its doubled side).
- The young Empire immediately receives a bonus of **20**  for its Treasury.
 - On the Status of Nations step of the next turn, it receives another bonus of **10** . There are no  bonuses on the following turns.

IX REINFORCEMENTS

A. Overview

- During the Time Phase's Reinforcements step, nations receive units (at no cost) and leaders according to instructions on the **Time Table** or on their **Nation Card**.

B. Displacements

- When the **Time Table** calls for a new nation to arrive in an occupied province, the occupiers must evacuate immediately.
- The displaced units must move towards adjacent **empty or friendly** provinces, if possible in the direction of their horde or capital. Stacking limits must be respected.
 - If displacement is not possible for **some** (but not all) of the displaced units (because of stacking limits), they are removed from play.
 - If displacement is not possible for **any** unit because they are surrounded, the displaced nation must pick its strongest neighbour (by total number of units) and seek refuge in one of its provinces (removing from play any excess units). It immediately submits to its new suzerain, who must evacuate in turn as usual (→ XXIX).
 - If displaced from an island, naval transport by friendly fleets allows falling back across a sea zone (→ XXV.D). Otherwise the displaced units are removed from play.
- A horde in the arrival province is displaced. A capital is removed and can be founded again just as if the nation were transitioning to Kingdom (→ VII.D). The nation's Age and Treasury do not change.
- Displacements may not be intercepted nor trigger flight (→ XIX).

C. Named and Intrinsic Leaders

- Intrinsic leaders, as individuals, last only one turn. As one dies (of natural causes), a new one arises. To reflect this, intrinsic leaders are freely redeployed to any of the nation's provinces during Reinforcements.
- A new named leader may appear as a reinforcement.
- It may be placed in any of its nation's provinces.
 - The intrinsic leader can never be in play at the same time as a named leader. It is moved to the **Turn Track** from whence it comes as a reinforcement on the **next turn**.
 - **Note:** The military leader of an **Empire** (e.g. Rome's *Caesar*) is always allowed even if a named leader is present.
- Named leaders that appeared on the previous turn are removed during Reinforcements unless the **Time Table** calls for a second turn.

D. Barbarian Units

- Each Barbarian nation receives reinforcements as indicated on the **Time Table** unless it is a vassal (→ XXIX.F).
- These reinforcements are always placed in the same province as the one holding the **horde** (next to it). **Stacking limits are ignored at this point**, unlike Civilized nations—they will be checked later, during the Military Phase.
- If the **Time Table** no longer shows any reinforcements, a Barbarian nation will receive by default **one unit** as reinforcement each turn.
- If the **Time Table** calls for an unavailable unit type, substitute an infantry with as few attributes as possible.
- When the **Time Table** merely specifies a number of "units", at least **half** of those must be **infantries** (if available in the counter pool). The **types** of the rest are freely chosen by the player.
- **Within a type**, the player draws half at random from the available pool and picks the rest.
- **Nomads** 🐾 choose *each* of their reinforcements—no random draws.
- No units can ever be purchased using a Barbarian nation's Treasury.



E. Kingdoms and Empires

- Civilized nations rarely if ever receive scheduled unit reinforcements; they instead purchase new units (or repair damaged ones) during the Administration Phase's Purchases step. Some exceptions exist, and are indicated on the **Player Aids** and **Nation Cards**.
- **Inactive** independent minor Kingdoms each receive one unit as reinforcement if eligible (→ XXVII.C).

F. Federates and Vassals

- If a federate mercenary (→ XXVIII.C) is eliminated, a new one is lent to the federator (deployed on the map) during the federator's Reinforcements.
- If a **nomadic** suzerain's vassal mercenary (→ XXIX.D) is eliminated, a new one is drafted by the suzerain during its Reinforcements. This is the only case where an eliminated vassal mercenary must be replaced.

G. Disappearing Nations

- If a nation has disappeared (has no units of its own on the map), during its Reinforcements **one** of its units controlled by another nation as an auxiliary ('B' unit → XV.B) or mercenary (→ XXVII.B, XXVIII.C, XXIX.D) is removed from **each** such nation (their choice).



X EVENTS

A. Overview


- In this step of the Time Phase, there are three sub-steps: event cards are drawn (some of which trigger immediate events), raids are carried out by some Barbarians, and the income from caravans is determined.

B. Event Cards

- In player number order, each player draws **one event card** (regardless of how many nations they control).
- Some of the pillage markers obtained as a result of raids and sieges double as event "cards".
- Event cards are either **public** (18 cards) or **private** (54 cards).
- A **public** event card has a **red-coloured back** while **private** event cards have a brown-coloured one. Public events must be played immediately when drawn, while private events are kept by the player and used later.
- An event card's target is not necessarily a nation, stack, or unit controlled by the card player. For instance, an event can meddle with the outcome of a battle that does not involve any of the card player's nations.
- An event may not target an **inactive nation** (independent minor Kingdoms, Slavic Barbarians, settled raiders) except in battle.
- Played event cards are put in the event discard pile. The **Pool** public event is the only time the discards are shuffled back into the event deck.



C. Raids

- Some Barbarians called **raiders** stage Raids, as listed on the **Time Table**. 
- Each of these nations has a pool of at least **2 units** to raid with.
- They do not have initiative numbers on their **Nation Cards** as they do not get to act during the Military Phase.
- The raiding process is explained in detail in the next section (→ XI).

D. Caravans

- Aegyptus, Rhagae, Siraces, and Tripolitania are the Caravan provinces.
- A Caravan province normally provides an income of 1 (in addition to the province's own income) to its **Civilized** controlling nation.
- Each turn, an **exceptional caravan** is randomly determined using a **D10** roll on the Caravan Table shown below (and also on the map). The designated province receives an income of 5 instead of 1.
 - 1–2 Aegyptus 3–7 Rhagae 8–9 Siraces 0 Tripolitania
- The *Caravan* event card increases the caravan incomes to 10 for the exceptional caravan and 5 for the others.
- A **Barbarian** nation that controls a Caravan province gets to loot it if it passes a **D2** check. Draw a pillage marker.
 - If the Caravan is exceptional, looting it is automatically successful.
 - If the *Caravan* event is in force, the Barbarian nation draws two pillage markers instead of one.
 - See XXIV.D to resolve event and calamity pillage markers.



XI RAIDS

A. Overview

- Raids aim to loot a province instead of conquering it.
- **Raider nations** raid during the Time Phase's Events step, Raids sub-step, when called for by the **Time Table**.
- Other **Barbarian nations** can choose to raid during their military activation.



B. Raider Nations

- The raid issues from the province indicated on their **Nation Card**. When the card specifies an Area, the raiders come from a province of the player's choice within that Area.
- **Two units** conduct each raid. If the nation has a pool of more than 2 units (e.g. the Picts), the raiding units are picked at random.
- Raider nations have no units on the map until they settle down (→ XI.G); their raider units can be understood as coming from the wilderness of their starting location.
- Raider nations do **not** activate during the Military Phase. Some raider nations become normal active nations as indicated by the **Time Table**.

C. Barbarian Nations

- A Barbarian nation may raid during its activation, unless it is under Foedus (→ XXVIII) or vassalage (→ XXIX).
- **Two units** must be assigned to the Raid (if possible). The raid issues from the province where their horde is located, even though the designated units may be located elsewhere.
- When raiding, the **only other action** the nation may perform is to move its units between its controlled provinces, **before** the raid.

D. Raid Process

- The raid targets a single province, which must be a Civilized enemy province with an **empty** city site (yellow square on the map). Place the Raid marker (*Incurio*) on the target province until the raid is resolved.
- The target province must either be adjacent to the raiders' starting location, or there may be a single intervening province (this is called 'raiding in depth').
- A province with a *Limes* or fortified city **cannot** be crossed.
- Raiders that pass through a **garrisoned** province to reach their target suffer a penalty.
- Amphibious raiders (⚓) can cross one sea zone to reach their target province. If Civilized fleets are in the crossed sea zone, the raiders suffer a penalty.
- Raids may not be intercepted (→ XIX.A).

E. Raid Outcome

- Roll a **D10**, with the following modifiers:
 - -1 per **Civilized unit** present in the target province and in any province or sea zone passed through when raiding in depth
 - +1 previous raid placed the Raid - marker
 - +2 previous raid placed the Raid + marker

→ Result

- [≤4] **failure** One raiding unit is lost **permanently**
 - [5–6] **Raid -** Gain 1 and 1 VP, place the **Raid -** marker
 - [7–10] **Raid +** Draw a pillage marker, gain 3 VP, place the **Raid +** marker
 - [11–12] **Raid +** As [7–10] above and the **raiding unit(s)** remain in the target province
- A Raid marker that isn't renewed is removed from the map.
 - A Raid + eliminates any *Limes* present.

F. Pillage Marker

- A pillage marker (→ XXIV.D) is drawn randomly and resolved.
- As long as a pillage marker remains face-down on the city site, its province cannot be raided again.
- At the end of the Administration Phase's Income step of each Civilized nation, up to two pillage markers are removed from each controlled Area. Thus, looted provinces may recover more slowly than looted cities do.

G. Settled Raiders



- Raiders that have elected to settle (remain in place after a raid) must resolve an immediate battle (→ XX) if there are enemy units in the province.
- A raider nation that has settled down becomes inactive (→ VI.B). It may become active again if indicated by the **Time Table**.

Example: Angles that raid on turn 3 could settle down and become inactive. This means they would not raid on turn 4. On turn 5, their invasion would make them active again.



XII PROVINCE & AREA CONTROL

A. Overview

- Provinces are grouped into **Areas** (e.g. *Italia*, *Hispania*, *Graecia*, etc.). On the map (→ III.E), island provinces indicate the Area to which they belong.
- A **Barbarian Area** is indicated by an axe icon  before its name on the map. A **Civilized Area** is indicated by a Greek column icon .
- Control of provinces and Areas yields victory points (VPs) and determines most of the income of Kingdoms and Empires.
- A nation controls the provinces and Areas controlled by its vassals (→ XXIX.E). A federator controls the Foedus provinces of its federates (→ XXVIII.D), but not any other provinces these may control by themselves (a province garrisoned by federator and federate units is deemed controlled by the federator). Control may be shared between allies (→ XXVI).

B. Control of a Province

- A nation **controls** a province where it has a sufficient number of unopposed units.
 - A **single unit** is enough to secure control of a **Civilized** province.
 - The threshold for control of a **Barbarian** province is higher: a Barbarian nation will need **two units** or **a unit and its horde**, while a Civilized nation will need **three units** (some of which may be a federate's).
- A nation controls any **empty** provinces in **Areas** it controls. Thus, Area control, as long as it is maintained, obviates the need for a military presence in each of the Area's provinces.
- In order to conquer an enemy province, any **city** in the province must also be successfully besieged once the enemy army has fled or retreated. If the city holds, the attacker must evacuate the province at the end of the combat step (or at the end of a leader's campaign → XXII), leaving the province empty and therefore uncontrolled (unless the Area is controlled).

C. Control of an Area

- Barbarians, Kingdoms and Empires may simultaneously claim control of an Area: the Empire claim overrides the Kingdom claim which overrides the Barbarian claim.
- Allies** combine their holdings to determine Area control. Each ally shares in the Area's control.
- Barbarians** control an Area (Barbarian or Civilized) if the only hordes present are theirs, their allies', or their vassals'.
- Barbarians control a **Civilized** Area if they control the majority of its **provinces**.
- Kingdoms** control an Area if they control the majority of its provinces.
- Empires** control an Area if they control the majority of its **cities**. Note that an Empire cannot control an Area that is devoid of cities. An Empire has **total control** of an Area if it owns **all** of the Area's cities and there are no hostile provinces within the Area.

→ Area Control Effects

- Each **empty** province inside the Area is automatically **controlled**.
- For an empire, control of an Area generates income. Total control improves this income.

D. Friendliness, Neutrality, and Hostility

- Friendliness, neutrality, and hostility are distinct from control and play a role during the Military Phase.
- Friendly** nations can stack together. **Neutral** nations allow free passage through their territory but won't stack together. Only **hostile** nations may attack each other.
- Nations are mutually **friendly** if they are allies (→ XXVI) or if one is a federate (→ XXVIII) of the other or of an ally. Federates of a nation and its allies are also mutually friendly.
- Nations are mutually **neutral** if one is a client (→ XXVII) or vassal (→ XXIX) of the other or of one of its allies. Vassals and clients of a nation and its allies are also mutually neutral.
- Within a Barbarian Area**, unallied Barbarian nations and their vassals are mutually **neutral** by default. When one activates, the others may declare they are **hostile**. This lasts for the entire turn.
- All other nations are mutually **hostile**.
- A **city** is friendly if its province is friendly.
- A **province** is friendly to a nation's units:
 - if it is **controlled** by the nation or a friendly nation; or
 - if it is **occupied without opposition** by the nation or a friendly nation—control is not required (as in the case of a province in an uncontrolled Barbarian Area).
- A province is neutral to a nation's units if it is controlled by a neutral nation or occupied without opposition by a neutral nation.
- All other provinces are hostile. This includes provinces with unresolved battles or sieges.
- Exception:** Provinces in revolt (→ XVI), although still controlled by their nation, are hostile to their units.





Nations in the green zone are mutually friendly; those in the yellow zone are mutually neutral and are also neutral to those in the green zone.

XIII ADMINISTRATION

(Skip on Turn 1: Administration has already been completed).

A. Barbarians

- The **only** administration that Barbarian nations accomplish is the *Recovery from Pillage* of the Income step (→ XIV.I).
- A Barbarian nation collects **no income**.
- However, Barbarians may raid provinces, loot cities, or receive tribute from another nation. 
- These activities provide  (that can later be used when the Barbarian nation becomes a Kingdom).

B. Kingdoms and Empires

- Only the **Civilized** nations (Kingdoms and Empires) need administration.
- During the Administration Phase's Administration Cards step, each Civilized nation draws a number of Administration Cards, and then plays for and plays **one**.

C. Administration Cards (18)

- There are three Administration card types: **Passive** (7 cards), **Military** (7 cards), and **Reform** (4 cards).

→ Administrative Cost

- Each card has a cost indicated on its back. There is a price for Kingdoms (👑) and a price for Empires (👑👑).
- The cost is unrelated to the size or age of the Kingdom or Empire.



→ Named Leaders

- Some of the named leaders have an **administration bonus** on their counter (top right) that allows the nation to initially draw more cards.

→ Minimum of Two Types

- If necessary, a nation draws additional cards until it has a choice between at least **two types** of cards.

D. Administration Procedure

- In **nation activations order**, skipping Barbarian nations:
 - The nation draws **two Administration cards** plus as many as their leader's **administration bonus**, all face-down.
 - If the cards are all of the same type, the nation draws additional cards until a second type is drawn.
 - The nation chooses one **set** of cards (Passive, Military, or Reform). If the nation can't afford either type, the cheaper must be chosen. This triggers bankruptcy (→ XIV.J) at the end of the Income step.
 - The nation pays the chosen card type cost (or empties its Treasury in case of bankruptcy).
 - If the chosen set includes more than one card, the nation examines their faces and chooses **one**.
 - The nation resolves the card, applying its effects immediately.
 - All cards drawn are shuffled back into the deck for the next nation (thus two nations could draw the same card).

Example 1: At the start of the turn, the Visigoths founded a Kingdom in Hispania. Therefore they must now administrate it. The controlling player draws two Administration cards: one Passive & one Military. They decide to keep the Military (costing 10 🍊). They then reveal the chosen card's face and apply its effects (according to the Kingdom's current age). Both cards are then shuffled back into the deck.

Example 2: Byzantium draws 2 Passive cards (of the same type). More cards must now be drawn, one at a time, until a second type comes up. The third card is Military. The controlling player now has 3 cards of two different types (two Passive and one Military). They decide to keep the 2 Passive ones (costing 10 🍊). The player may now look at the faces of the cards and choose the more favorable of the two to keep. They then apply its effects, and shuffle all 3 cards back into the deck.

Example 3: The Ostrogoths have founded a Kingdom in Italia. They have a named leader, Flavius Theodericus, with an administration bonus of 2. Therefore the player draws 4 cards (2 base draw + 2 bonus draw for the leader). The draw yields one Passive, two Military and one Reform. The player chooses the Reform card, pays its 20 🍊 cost, looks at its face, and applies its effects. Then all 4 cards are shuffled back into the deck.

E. Resolving Administration Cards

- Each administration card has a certain number of icons on its front:

→ Duration

- Some cards may last more than one turn. The duration is indicated next to an **hourglass** icon. (None use this symbol in *Invasions Vol. 1*)



→ Gold

- Some cards provide or cost **Gold**. The amount indicated beside the 🍊 is added or removed from the Treasury.



→ Calamity

- A Civilized nation may receive one of 12 **calamities**, mostly harmful! (→ [Calamities Player Aid](#))



→ Leaders

- If the card shows the leader head with a '✓' for 'Yes', then the nation's leaders may act normally during the turn.
- If the card shows the leader head with a 'x' for 'No', the leader(s) (emperor or king plus any **unnamed** extra leader) must remain **inactive** in the capital during the turn. **Named non-ruler leaders** (such as Roman generals) are always active.
- Important:** An inactive leader may still intercept or flee during other nations' activations (→ XIX).



XIV INCOME

A. Treasury Limits

- A nation's minimum Treasury is 0 🍊. The maximum Treasury *after purchases* is 40 🍊. All stored 🍊 in excess of 40 is **lost!**

B. Cities

- City income is based on city level: **level 1** → 1 🍊, **level 2** → 2 🍊, **level 3** → 3 🍊
- A looted city brings only a half gold piece (½ 🍊), whatever its level.

→ Capitals







- The capital generates an extra 5 🍊 for a Kingdom, 10 🍊 for an Empire.
- The bonus income is not collected the turn a capital is redeployed after being conquered (→ XIV.I).



C. Barbarian Nations






- Barbarian nations accumulate 🍊 in their Treasury by receiving tribute as a federate (→ XXVIII.E) or suzerain (→ XXIX.E), as a result of most Diplomacy cards (→ XXX), or by hiring out as mercenaries (→ [Huns: D Player Aid](#)). But above all, they get 🍊 as a result of **pillage** (→ X.D, XI.F, XXIV.D, XXIX.B).
- They do not get to spend any of it. **Exception:** if they become a vassal, the tribute they pay comes out of their Treasury (→ XXIX.F).

D. Kingdoms

- A Kingdom's **gross income** is as follows: cities + provinces + capital + commerce + caravans + tributes.
- Cities: All controlled cities (including the capital) in provinces **not in revolt**.
- Provinces: All controlled provinces **not in revolt**.
- The income of a province is printed on the map in **red** (e.g. 2  from *Chaldea*, 1  from *Susiana*, and only ½  from *Hyrcania*).
- The big **Dark Red Dot** with a crown icon next to an Area's name indicates the total income of **all** of its provinces (e.g. *Gallia Meridionalis* 12 , *Asia* 8 ). **This does not include cities!**
- Kingdom Capital: +5 




E. Empires

- An Empire's **gross income** is as follows: cities + Areas + capital + commerce + caravans + tributes.
- Cities: All controlled cities (including the capital) in provinces **not in revolt**.
- Areas: Each controlled Area earns 1 ; total control earns an additional 1 .
- The **Black Square** with an eagle icon next to a Civilized Area's name indicates the total control income: 2  plus all of the cities (e.g. *Graecia* is worth 2 + 7 (3 cities) = 9 ).
- Imperial Capital: +10 



F. Other Income

→ Commerce (Civilized nations only)

- Gain 1  income per sea zone where the nation controls at least one coastal city not in revolt.
- If a nation controls all of the coastal cities of a sea zone and none are in revolt, it gains the **Monopoly Value** of that sea zone as an *additional* income.








Note: At the beginning of the game, although Rome and Byzantium jointly control all cities coastal to M. Adriaticum and M. Siculum, neither gains the monopoly bonus because they are administered separately.

→ Caravans






- Income from caravans is gained earlier, during the Caravans sub-step of the Time Phase (→ X.D).

→ Tributes


- Gain 1  per vassal (even if the vassal has no ).
- Gain up to 2  from each client.
- Pay 1  to the suzerain.
- Pay 3  to each federate.
- If unable to pay, the nation is bankrupt (→ XIV.J) and its federates may breach their Foedera (→ XXVIII.G).




G. Revolts, Heresies, and Decline

- Provinces in revolt bring **no income** (to the owning Kingdom).
- Cities in provinces in revolt bring **no income**.
- Provinces in revolt each **add 1**  to expenses, 3  if flipped to their **Revolt + side**.
- Each Area under heresy **adds 1**  to expenses. In a Kingdom's case, this is true only if it straddles two Areas, only one of which is under heresy—if both Areas are heretical, there is no added expense.
- A single *In Decline* marker **adds 5**  to expenses, while a doubled one adds 10 .
- If unable to pay its expenses, the nation is bankrupt (→ XIV.J).

H. Net Income

- A **Kingdom** must pay 1  **maintenance** for each of its units. A leader costs nothing.
- **Empires** pay no maintenance.
- The Gross Income minus the maintenance cost and other expenses is the **Net Income** (rounded up if necessary) that will be added to the Treasury. This may sometimes be a negative value (*for instance, when there are too many units*).

I. Recovery from Pillage

- Once income has been collected, remove any face-down pillage markers from **all** of the nation's cities. Redeploy a conquered **capital**.
- In each controlled Area, remove up to **2 face-down pillage markers** from empty city sites. This is never done more than once per Area within a single turn. 
- Recovery from pillage is the only administration that Barbarian nations execute.

J. Bankruptcy

- A Civilized nation suffers bankruptcy if it couldn't afford any of the administration cards drawn during the preceding **Administration Cards** step, or if it can't pay all of its expenses.
- When a Civilized nation goes bankrupt, it suffers 3 penalties:
 - It ages by **2 spaces**.
 - It increases its *Decline* level.
 - It draws one Administration Card and applies the indicated **calamity** (if any).
- In addition (only if bankrupted by expenses):
 - If the nation is a **Kingdom**, it loses all units it cannot pay for or half of its current units, whichever is less.
- If triggered more than once during a turn, bankruptcy's effects are applied just once.

K. Collapse

- If an Empire of age ≥ 9 suffers **bankruptcy**, a collapse die roll check occurs immediately. Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - +? each age above 9 (+1 age 10, +2 age 11, +3 age 12)
 - +1 if *In Decline* (single side)
 - +2 if *In Decline* (doubled side)
 - +1 per calamity suffered this turn
 - +2 if the capital was conquered on the previous turn
 - -1 per Area controlled other than the capital's Area
- Result < 9 : The Empire stands.
- Result ≥ 9 : The Empire collapses and ceases to exist.
 - All of its units are removed from play. So are its leaders and its Capital, Age, and Treasury markers.
 - Roman **auxiliary** units of Barbarian origin ('B') are exchanged for infantries of their respective nations, as much as their remaining pools allow.
 - **Mercenaries** are returned to their nations' horde or capital provinces.
 - Vassals and federates regain their freedom (though Foedera may be transferred → **Romans: K and Byzantines: G Player Aids**).







XV PURCHASES

A. Barbarians

- No units can ever be purchased using a Barbarian nation's Treasury.

B. Civilized Nations

- Civilized nations buy units with their .
- Purchased reinforcements are placed freely within the provinces controlled as long as stacking limits are respected.
- The purchase prices are greater for Empires than for Kingdoms (→ **Romans, Byzantines, Huns, Persians, or Goths Player Aids**).
- A heavy  unit is slightly more expensive.
- The elite units  (heavy or not) are the most expensive ones.
- When all unit counters are in play, a nation can no longer buy units. At best it can save unspent  in its Treasury.
- Empires may restore (unflip) up to two of their elite units at **half** of their purchase cost each turn during Purchases.
- The **Romans** (Rome and Byzantium) have recruitment limitations for their national units: one per turn for turns 1–7, two per turn for turns 8+. However, they can freely recruit Barbarian **auxiliaries** ('B') once those are available in their force pools. (See **turn value on counter**.)
 - They also obtain **mercenaries** from diplomacy (→ XXX.H), their federates (→ XXVIII.C), clients (→ XXVII.B), and vassals (→ XXIX.D).
- If *In Decline*, Rome and Byzantium must make a **D2** check after the Purchases step; if it is failed, a *Usurper* calamity occurs (→ **Calamities Player Aid**).



C. Units with a Date

- Some units are not available before a specific turn or before some particular conditions are met (→ **Time Table**).

Example: The Roman auxiliary shown above is only available from Turn 3 onwards.

XVI REVOLTS

A. Overview

- Revolts occur as a result of a calamity or an event.
- Barbarians are immune to Revolts as long as they remain Pagans or Arians.

B. Designate a Chooser

- One player (possibly the affected player!) is selected at random to choose the province in revolt. Roll a **D10**: [1–3] Roman; [4–6] Persian; [7–8] Goth; [9–0] Hun

C. Designate an Area (Empires only)

- When a revolt occurs in an **Empire** (Roman or otherwise), the Civilized Area to which the revolting province belongs is randomly designated using the table for the map half where the Empire's capital is located (this table also appears on the **Calamities Player Aid**):






- Western Map:**
 - [1] Gallia M. [2] Illyria [3–4] Britannia
 - [5] Gallia S. [6] Italia [7–8] Africa [9–0] Hispania
- Eastern Map:**
 - [1] Moesia [2] Asia [3] Cappadocia [4] Graecia
 - [5–6] Aegyptus [7–8] Oriens [9] Mesopotamia [0] Persis
- Roller if the Empire controls no province in the rolled Area.

D. Select the Province in Revolt




- A province with the **capital** or with a **leader** can't be selected.
- The presence of military units is irrelevant.
- The chooser places a **Revolt** – marker (*Rebellio*) in the revolting province or flips an existing **Revolt** – marker to its **Revolt +** side.



E. Effects of Revolts



- A province in revolt becomes **hostile** although still “controlled” by its owning nation.
- The owner loses the income from the provinces in revolt as well as that from the cities therein. A city in revolt is not eligible for commerce (→ XIV.F).
- The owner's expenses are further increased by **1** or **3**  for each province in revolt (**1**  for Revolt –, **3**  for Revolt +).
- If a revolting province is conquered by another nation, it remains in revolt. The new owner may attempt to subdue it on its next Administration Phase.
- Revolts have no effect on caravans.

F. Subduing a Revolt

- Most revolts occur during the Administration Phase as a result of a calamity. Since the Revolts Subdual step occurs at the end of that phase, an attempt to subdue the revolt can be made on the same turn only if the nation already has a military presence. Otherwise, units will need to be sent in during the Military Phase in preparation for the next turn's revolt subdual attempt.
- Revolt subdual is not mandatory.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - +1 per unit present in the province (whatever the type)
 - 1 if the Area is under heresy (or if the capital's Area is under heresy and the revolting province is of the same religion but not heretical)
 - 1 if the national religion is different from the Area's
- A leader provides as many **re-rolls** as its combat bonus.
- City walls are ignored; there is no siege or combat here.
- Result < **9**: The revolt continues and the nation loses **one unit** of its choice from among those present.
 - If the nation had just one unit, the leader is **eliminated** if he fails a **D2** check.
- Result ≥ **9**: The revolt is subdued and the province reverts to being controlled. Remove the Revolt marker.

Example: In 375 AD, Rome suffers two revolts. The D10 roll to designate the player who places the revolt is 2 → it's the Roman player! The Area roll is 8 → Africa (a heretical Area). The Roman player chooses to place a Revolt – marker in the African province of Tripolitania. Rome loses 1  from its income (losing total control of the Area) while its expenses increase by 1 . With the heresy, the total expense is now 2 .

For the second revolt, it's the Persian player (D10 roll of 4) who will choose the province. The Area roll is a 5 → it's Gallia Septentrionalis. The Persian player cannot choose Treveria (as the leader Caesar is there), so they select Neustria (Parisius). Rome loses 1 + 1 (total control + city) = 2  from its income and adds 1  to its expenses.

In total, Rome loses 3  from its income and adds 3  to its expenses.

During the Military Phase of the turn, Rome moves its African garrison to Tripolitania and Caesar's army to Neustria in an attempt to crush both revolts in the Administration Phase of next turn.



XVII STACKING

Sea zone stacking limits are treated separately (→ XXV.A).

A. Overview



- There is a stacking limit in each province.
- Only units of the active nation (including mercenaries under its control) and its federates and allies are taken into account (no matter who the opponent is and what units they have in case of battle).
- During movement, an unlimited number of units may cross a neutral or friendly province (→ XII.D).
- Stacking is checked:
 - When Barbarian reinforcements displace another nation (→ IX.B).
 - When placing Civilized purchases (→ XV.B).
 - During Passage in Force (→ XVIII.F).
 - Each time a nation has **completed** a Unit Stacks Movement sub-step, before beginning the Combat sub-step. Twice during an invasion (→ XVIII.H).
 - After each Movement sub-step of a leader campaign (→ XXII).
 - When an interception confrontation occurs, before combat (→ XIX.A).
 - After fleeing (→ XIX.B).
 - After retreating (→ XX.L).
 - During Foedus redeployment (→ XXVIII.B).
 - During mercenary redeployment (→ XXVII.B, XXVIII.C, XXIX.D).

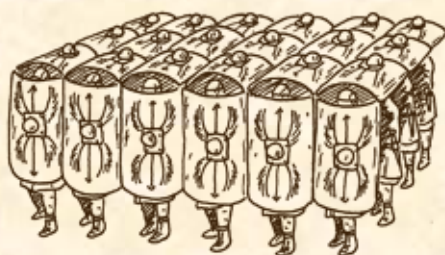
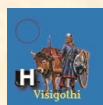
B. Stacking Limits

- The limit is **4 units** in all terrain except mountain, where it is **3 units**.
- The presence of a **leader** gives a bonus (bottom left value **+X**).
- During an **invasion**, the invading nation receives a **+1** stacking bonus for all of its stacks during its entire activation (including any campaigns).

Example: A Barbarian leader with a stacking value of +2 may have 6 units (4 for terrain +2 for leader) in most provinces or 5 units in mountains (3 for terrain +2 for leader). During an invasion, these limits would increase to 7 and 6, respectively.

C. Special Cases

- A province is allowed to have a single **Limes** counter. Set it up independently, alone, beside the province's unit stack (if any). It never counts against the stacking limit.
- A **Horde** is never stacked. Set it up independently, alone, clearly visible next to a Barbarian stack (if any). It never counts against the stacking limit.
- The same applies for any city (fortified or not)  or a pillage .
- A **leader** is placed on top of a stack of units. It never counts against the stacking limit.



XVIII MOVEMENT

This section concerns the movement of land units. Sea movement is treated separately (→ XXV).

A. Overview

- A player can move as many units of the active nation as they want during each of their nation's movement sub-steps (all, some, or none).
- Nations move their units **one stack at a time** and the composition of a stack can change during movement (→ XVIII.D). Moving one stack at a time is important for resolving interception attempts, overruns, naval transport, etc.
- A stack may move only if all of its units have **movement allowance** remaining (→ XVIII.B), and can be moved using only part of this allowance at a time—in other words, a stack's movement may be interrupted to move other stacks before resuming.
- A stack moves from a province to an adjacent province with a common border or over a strait. It may not skip intermediary provinces during the move.
- A stack may also use sea movement (naval transport or amphibious landing) to cross up to **two** sea zones adjacent to both its starting and ending provinces.
- Exception: A stack including nomadic Barbarians may not use sea movement.
- The vassal of a nomadic suzerain must remain in the same Area as its suzerain's horde or in an adjacent Area.
- Rivers, ridges, and other terrain have no effect on movement except for straits (→ XVIII.J). Rivers and ridges affect interception and flight, however (→ XIX).
- During movement there are no stacking limits. Once a movement sub-step is completed, stacking must be checked, regardless of whether the provinces of arrival are friendly or not.

B. Movement Allowance

- Each land unit has a movement allowance—a set number of provinces it can move—measured in paces, that is renewed in full at the beginning of each Movement sub-step.

For example, units of an invading nation (→ XVIII.H) get their movement allowances twice—at the beginning of each of the invasion's two Unit Stacks sub-steps. The units get their movement allowances again at the beginning of each leader campaign.

- Unexpended movement allowance cannot be kept from one movement step to the next nor transferred from one unit to another.
- Units are split into two types for movement allowance:
 - Infantry: 3 paces. Cavalry: 4 paces.
- A Barbarian Horde has its own specific movement allowance that is depicted on its counter.
- A **Leader** increases the movement allowances above by **+1 pace**, but only if the units move with the leader for their entire movement.
- During leader **campaigns**, units may move only to join the leader or under his direction (→ XXII.B).
- *Limites* never move, they are fixed in place.

C. End of Movement

- Units must stop when they enter a province that contains units of a **hostile nation**, even if controlled by the same player.
- Exceptions:
 - Within a Barbarian Area, other Barbarian units do not stop a Barbarian nation's stacks.
 - Overrun (→ XVIII.E) merely slows down a stack.
 - Passage in force (→ XVIII.F) stops a number of units in order to allow later stacks to go through unimpeded.

D. Dropping Off and Picking Up

- A stack may drop off units and continue moving. It may also pick up units along the way. Units that leave a stack may move later, units that join a stack may have moved before: the only limitation is the individual units' movement allowances.
- Units that do not move with a leader for their entire movement do not benefit from his movement allowance bonus.

Example: Roman emperor Iulianus starts from Osroene with a stack of 4 fresh units (3 cavalry and 1 infantry). He first moves into Amida, friendly territory. The Roman player then moves a stack of 2 cavalry and 1 infantry from Coele Syria to join him in Amida. The emperor's stack, now 7 strong, resumes moving into Euphrates, overrunning the lone Satrapes defending it. That's 3 paces spent by each unit so far: the 1 infantry originally from Coele Syria can no longer move. The remaining units move one last time into Babylonia (the infantry from Osroene can because it spent its entire movement with the emperor).

E. Overrun

- If a moving stack has **6 units** (or more) versus a single enemy unit that did not successfully flee (→ XIX.B), it can overrun it.
- The overrun unit is eliminated without combat.
- An Overrun costs a moving stack an extra **1 pace** (in addition to the regular 1 to move into a province). A stack can't overrun if it only has 1 pace left.
- Exceptions: Roman *Limites*, fortified cities, and straits cannot be overrun.

Example: Roman emperor Iulianus enters Mesopotamia with a mixed stack of 7 units (cavalry and infantry). He first moves into Adiabene (costing 1 pace) where 1 Persian unit is located. The Persians refuse to react (no interception nor flight). The Roman player announces an Overrun (costing another pace) and eliminates the Persian unit. Iulianus continues into Akkad (costing a third pace) where there is another Persian unit, which also does not react. The Romans announce a second overrun, spending a fourth pace. Although his cavalry could still move one last province, Iulianus wisely stops now, as his infantry can no longer continue (the cavalry movement allowance is $4 + 1$ [leader] = 5 paces; while the infantry movement allowance is $3 + 1$ [leader] = 4 paces).

F. Passage in Force

- This is a special movement that allows stacks to cross an **enemy province** without stopping there once other units have forced the passage for them.
- If **twice as many** units are moved into the attacked province as there are defenders there, the defending units are neutralized.
 - The units used for the passage in force are subject to the stacking limits, cannot move any further, and will participate in a battle against the defending units in the following combat sub-step.
 - Other units can freely cross the province, but it remains hostile.
- A large enemy presence will prevent passage in force if the friendly stacking limit is insufficient.
- Exceptions: Roman *Limites*, fortified cities, and straits do not allow passage in force.

Example: The Visigoths have 1 unit in Aquitania. The Frankish player moves 2 units into this province to create a passage in force. Other Frankish units may now freely move through Aquitania without stopping. If the Visigoths had 3 units in Aquitania, the Frankish player would have needed to move 6 units there to establish passage in force, which would only be possible with a leader because of the stacking limit (4 for terrain + 2 for leader).

G. Migration of a Horde

- Except during an invasion, a horde can move only by **migration**. It flees or retreats normally.
 - During an **invasion**, a horde can move freely like an infantry.
- To **migrate**, the horde moves together with all of the nation's units and **without attacking**, during the Unit Stacks Movement sub-step.
- A Barbarian horde cannot stack with anything else, which prevents it from moving during a leader campaign (→ XXII).
- A horde's migration cannot be intercepted.


H. Invasions

- The **Time Table** indicates the turns when Barbarian nations **invade**.
- An invading Barbarian nation is especially active and dangerous.

→ Invasion

- When invading, the Barbarian nation plays its Unit Stacks sub-step **twice in a row** during its activation: 1st movement + combat followed by 2nd movement + combat.
- While invading, the Barbarian nation benefits from a stacking bonus of **+1 unit** everywhere. This is cumulative with any leader bonus. Stacking is checked after each of the two movement sub-steps, however.
- After the invasion Unit Stacks sub-step, a Barbarian leader carries out his campaigns still benefitting from this stacking bonus.

I. The Roman *Limites*

- **Limites** (fortifications and walls, singular **Limes**) protected the borders of the Roman Empire until 500 AD (**turn 7**, inclusive). 
- The Roman Empire (Western and Eastern) has various **Limes** counters set up in its border provinces at the game's outset.
- A **Limes** has a blocking effect. All invaders must stop when they cross into a border province where a **Limes** is located. No passage in force, overrun, or raid in depth is possible.
- The **Limes** counter is set up in a separate stack, clearly visible, next to any Roman stack present. It does not count against the stacking limit, but there can only be one per province.
- It counts as a unit for the Romans in defense if supporting units are present. It can be assigned a hit.
- If the **Limes** is unsupported, there is no battle. It is immediately destroyed, inflicting a hit on the enemy (→ XX.H) if a **D2** check is passed.
- If the Romans succeed in intercepting (→ XIX.A) inside a province garrisoned only by a **Limes**, the **Limes** is destroyed and makes the **D2** check as above *before* the arrival of the intercepting stack.
- If the Roman player loses and then recaptures border provinces that previously had **Limites**, they may rebuild them at no cost (during the Purchases step).
- On the Purchases step of turn 8, **all Limites are removed from play** and become local units (flip the counters): These units follow special rules (→ **Romans: P** and **Byzantines: R Player Aids**).



J. Straits

- A two-way arrow on the map linking two provinces over a sea indicates a strait.
- Provinces linked by a strait are considered **adjacent** to each other.
- A land force may cross a Strait. No fleet is necessary.
- To move through a Strait, the stack must **start its move** in the province on one side of the strait and then move to the other side. This uses up all of the stack's units' paces (**exception**: → Byzantines: P Player Aid).
- A strait prevents overruns or passage in force. A strait may also be blockaded (→ XXV.F). On the other hand, an interception or flight can cross a strait without needing to limit its movement to the crossing (→ XIX.A)—unless blockaded.



K. Special Cases

- The following Barbarian areas and provinces are **forbidden**, except for some units.
 - Scythia Area: Only open to Nomadic Barbarians and, on Turn 1 only, to the Ostrogoths. (→ Goths: D Player Aid)
 - Arabia Deserta province: Only open to Arab raiders.
 - Mauretania Area: Only open to Berber raiders and Mauritians.

XIX OPPONENT'S REACTION

A. Interception

- When a nation enters an enemy-controlled province, the province's controller (the **opponent**) may react, announcing an immediate interception. **The interception process also appears on the map.**
- Interception movement and combat occur **out-of-sequence**, as part of the active stack's movement. Interception may not be intercepted.
- The opponent may react with one leader-less stack and with multiple stacks with leaders.
- The opponent must designate all the stacks that are reacting before resolving any of the interception attempts. The reacting stacks may leave units behind.
- Units that are under attack by the active nation cannot intercept.
- A **land** connection must exist from the location of each intercepting stack to the interception province through empty, neutral, or friendly provinces (→ XII.D). Passage through an unblockaded strait is allowed (→ XXV.F).
- The maximum land distance is **3 paces**, regardless of the movement allowances of the intercepting stacks.

Example: A stack in Thracia could intercept as far south as Achaia; as far west as Illyricum, Dalmatia, Savus, or Tisia; as far north as Dacia or Hypanis; as far east as Pontus, Melitene, or Cilicia.

- To resolve each stack's interception attempt, roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - **+?** **Combat** bonus of the leader present, if any
 - **+3** if the target province contains the opponent's capital
 - **+2** if the opponent is an Empire
 - **-1** if the land distance is 3 paces
 - **-2** for each ridge or strait crossed
 - **-2** if crossing the Bosphorus (→ Byzantines: P Player Aid)
- Result ≥ 6 : The interception succeeds.

→ Consequences of Failure

- The intercepting stack remains in its starting province.
- It can no longer attempt to intercept the active stack (i.e. in provinces further along its movement path). However, it can attempt to intercept *other* stacks later in the turn.

→ Consequences of Success

- The intercepting stack joins a defending stack in the target province or moves there if the province was undefended.
- If the **stacking limit** of the target province would be exceeded by the intercepting stacks, units in excess **must** be left behind.
- Units may **not** be dropped off along the way.

→ Interception Confrontation

- Once all interception attempts are resolved, a confrontation occurs between the intercepted (attacker) and intercepting (defender) stacks—unless the target province remained empty.
- If the *intercepted* stack exceeds the target province's stacking limit, the units in excess (chosen by their owner) do not participate in the confrontation but share the fate of the rest of their stack.
- The intercepted stack can overrun or use passage in force if applicable. Otherwise an immediate **battle** is resolved (→ XX).
- If the intercepted stack loses, it must **retreat** and its movement ends. Otherwise, it resumes its movement.

Example: In 375 AD, the Visigoths invade the Roman Empire in ungarrisoned Moesia Inferior. The Roman player reacts with attempted interceptions using a leader-less stack in neighbouring Thracia and a six-unit strong stack in Cappadocia with Emperor Valens.

The first stack is checked: the D10 roll is a 3, +2 for Empire = 5, so it's a failure. The second stack is then checked: the roll is 9, +1 for leader, +2 for Empire, -2 for strait, -2 for the Bosphorus, and -1 for land distance of 3 paces = 7. This interception is a success!

The second Roman stack moves to Moesia Inferior, but must leave one unit behind in Cappadocia to respect the stacking limit of the interception province: 3 for mountain terrain +2 for leader = 5 units.

B. Flight

- When a nation enters an enemy-controlled province, the province's controller (the **opponent**) may react, announcing an immediate flight. **The flight process also appears on the map.**
- Flight occurs **out-of-sequence**, as part of the active stack's movement. Flight may not use naval transport (→ XXV.D) nor be intercepted.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - **+?** **Combat** bonus of fleeing stack's leader, if present
 - **+3** the starting province has a fortified city
 - **+3** the opponent has twice as many units as the attacker
 - **-1** the opponent has less cavalry than the attacker
 - **-2** if flight must start by crossing a river, ridge, or strait
- Result ≥ 9 : The flight attempt succeeds.

→ Consequences of Failure

- The opponent's stack remains in the attacked province and a passage in force, overrun, or battle takes place normally.

→ Consequences of Success

- The opponent flees up to 3 paces through empty, neutral, or friendly provinces (→ XII.D) and across unblockaded straits (→ XXV.F), regardless of the movement allowances of the fleeing units.
 - A hostile province may be entered if **overrun** (→ XVIII.E).
- A fleeing stack may leave some units behind. If a leader is present, his combat bonus applies whether or not he flees himself.
- Units may be dropped off along the way.
- The destination provinces must be **friendly** or else **empty and rural**.
- **Stacking limits** apply in the destination and drop-off provinces.
- A fled stack may nevertheless intercept other stacks that move later in the turn.
- Once the opponent's flight is complete, the active player stack resumes its movement.

Battle Sequence

1. Tactical Advantages
2. Archery Round
3. Melee Round
4. Victory Determination
5. Leader Elimination
6. Recovery
7. Retreat

A. Overview

- After movement, combat takes place in every province that has units of 2 unfriendly nations, even if they belong to the same player.
- Combat can also occur during movement as part of **interception** (→ XIX.A).
- The active nation is the **Attacker** and the other is the **Defender**.
- Each battle is resolved in turn, in attacker's choice of sequence, until all are completed.
- A battle consists of an **archery round** followed if necessary by a **single melee round**.
- Combat uses custom battle dice.
- A leader allows a number of re-rolls during the melee round of the battle.
- A leader may die if his stack is completely eliminated.
- Some battle losses may be **recovered** after the battle's completion.
- The loser **retreats** if not completely eliminated.
- Event cards may also affect combat.

B. Battle Dice

- There are two types of Battle dice: white and black. Their faces may be blank or show 1 or 2 swords, either white or red. Each sword rolled will count for 1 hit, although red swords only count in certain terrain types.



White die

- 3 blanks
- 1 white sword
- 1 red sword
- 1 white+red swords




Black Die

- 2 blanks
- 1 white sword
- 1 red sword
- 1 white+red swords
- 1 two white swords


C. Tactical Advantages

- There are two Tactical Advantages: **cavalry** and **heavy**.
- They are checked before archery round and again before the melee round.



→ Cavalry Advantage

- A side with 2 cavalry units more than its opponent or with 1 cavalry unit facing none gains the cavalry advantage. 



→ Heavy Advantage

- A side with 2 heavy units more than its opponent or with 1 heavy unit facing none gains the heavy advantage. 

D. Archery Round

- The **archer** units (including Frankish infantry) of both sides, if present, engage in an exchange of fire before the start of the melee round. 
- Results of both sides are simultaneous unless it's an ambush.
- Dice pools. Each side gets **1 white die** for each:
 - 2 archers (e.g. 3 archers = 2 dice).
 - 4 Frankish infantry () (e.g. 1–4 Frankish infantry = 1 die).
- Dice losses and trades:
 - A side **loses 1 die** if its opponent has the **heavy** advantage.
 - If in clear, steppe, or desert, each side can **trade 1 white die for a black one** for every 2 horse archers it has (e.g. 1–2 horse archers = 1 trade).
- A side may have no dice during this round.
- Surviving archer units battle normally during the ensuing melee round.
- If hits are inflicted, the cavalry and heavy advantages may change, so they should be redetermined before the melee round.
- The battle ends prematurely if one or both sides are completely eliminated. Proceed directly to J: Leader Elimination.

→ Mountains Ambush

- If the battle takes place in mountain terrain, the Defender can set up an **ambush archery round**.
- Exception: No ambush can take place if the attacking leader has a Mountains icon (): **Alaricus, Belisarius, Feargus, Baianus** in *Invasions Vol. 1*.
- The ambush is automatic if the attacker crossed a ridge or a river to enter the mountainous province. Otherwise, it happens only if a **D2** check is passed. If failed, the archery round is normal (if there is one).
- In a mountains ambush archery round:
 - Mountaineer units (bearing a mountains icon () count double.
 - For each 4 other non-Frankish **infantry** units, the ambushing side gets **1 white die**.
 - The attacker fires back with their **surviving** units only.

E. Leaders' Re-Rolls

- Each **leader** has a combat bonus of 0 to 3 (top left).
- This is the number of **re-rolls** this leader may call for.
- Each melee round (*not* during the archery round), after both players have rolled their dice, each player may declare that one or more of the dice (**theirs** or **their opponent's**) must be re-rolled. The Attacker declares first.
- Each re-roll allows the player to designate a die and re-roll it. The new result stands (but may be re-rolled again).
- A player is never forced to use all of their re-rolls.
- **OPTION**: A leader with a combat bonus of at least 2 may forfeit a re-roll (no more than once) to add a black die to his side's dice pool (see below) or to remove a black die (if any) from the opponent's dice pool. This must be announced *before* the start of the melee round once the dice pools have been prepared. The Attacker declares first.



- **Mixed tactical situations:** In XX.F and XX.G below, the cases marked † indicate that for a die to be added or removed, **all** of the units involved must comply.

Example: For the attacker to lose the 'Strait' die, all of the attacking units must have crossed the strait.

- **Mixed stacks:** The cases marked ‡ indicate that for a modifier to apply, it is enough that **one** of the units involved satisfy the condition (on both sides if pertinent).

Example: In a fight between Civilized and Barbarian units in a Barbarian province, attacking Barbarians enjoy an additional die if there is one Barbarian unit in the attacking stack and one Civilized unit in the defending stack—even if Kingdom units (vassals) make up the rest of the attacking stack or if Barbarian units (federates or vassals) make up the rest of the Civilized stack.

F. Dice Pools

- Each unit (except Hordes and *Limites*) engaged in a battle initially provides **1 white die**.
- Terrain and other factors affect the number of white dice as follows:

→ Attacker's Dice removed (cumulative)

- -1 Marsh
- -1 Crossing a strait, river, or ridge † (except if intercepted)
- -1 Forest (if the Defender is a non-Nomad Barbarian ‡)

- Amphibious land units (⚓) ignore the river penalty.
- The river, strait, or ridge die loss for the Attacker does not apply during an interception, even if the Defender had forces in place before adding intercepting units.

→ Attacker's Dice added

- +1 Barbarian attacker in a Barbarian province vs. Civilized ‡

→ Defender's Dice added (cumulative)

- +1 Fortified city
- +1 *Limes*
- +1 One or more Hordes (e.g. allied Barbarians)

- Neither side may ever be reduced to less than 1 die.
- Event Cards may provide or remove dice in some cases.

G. Dice Trades

- A white die can be traded for a black die in **each** of the following cases:
 - ✓ Have 2+ elites (**2 trades** for Rome or Byzantium with 4+ elites)
 - ✓ Cavalry advantage
 - ✓ Empire vs. Barbarians †
 - ✓ Nomads in steppe †
 - ✓ Fortified city (Empire only)
- Reminder: A Barbarian nation cannot use its elite units as elite. The ⚔ icon is ignored and the units are considered 'standard'. Barbarians must become civilized to gain their units' elite benefits.
- A black die **must** be traded for a white die in the following case:
 - x Opponent has the heavy advantage
- If there is no black die to trade for a white one, the opponent's heavy advantage is disregarded.
- Event Cards may provide die trades in some cases. These occur last unless the card specifies otherwise.

H. Melee Round

- Once the number of dice and their colours are set, the melee round can be resolved.
- The results (hits) of both sides are simultaneous.
- Both players roll their dice. By convention, the Attacker rolls first.
- Each **sword** rolled is a **hit** on the opponent's units.
- **Red swords** inflict hits only in clear, steppe, or desert.

→ Hits

- Each player **decides and chooses** their own losses: i.e. each selects which of their units are damaged or eliminated by the hits.
- A hit **eliminates** a standard unit or **damages** an elite unit (flip the unit, turning it into a standard infantry or fleet unit).
- When a stack contains both national (including auxiliaries) and foreign units (mercenaries), the **first** unit **eliminated** must be a **national** one.
- A Barbarian **horde** can only be hit **last**; this does not eliminate the horde but instead causes its nation to submit to its victor (→ XXIX.B).

I. Victory Determination

- Victory is determined as follows:
 - If a nation **eliminates all** enemy units, it is the victor.
 - Otherwise, the nation with the **fewer units eliminated** is the victor.
 - Otherwise (if tied), the defending nation is the victor if its **fortified city or horde** is present.
 - Otherwise (if no fortified city or horde), the nation's **leader with the better combat bonus** is the victor.
 - Otherwise (if tied), the **defender** is the victor.
- The loser must retreat.

J. Leader Elimination

- When a stack is completely eliminated (before the subsequent recovery), its leader is **eliminated** if a **D2** check is failed.
- A surviving lone leader retreats to the nearest friendly province, regardless of distance and of intervening hostile provinces.
- When an Empire is *In Decline*, each time a leader gains a **victory** (attacking or defending), roll a **D10** check: on **8+**, the leader is *assassinated* (eliminated).
- An eliminated intrinsic leader comes back as a reinforcement next turn.

K. Recovery

- Once victory has been determined (and leaders eliminated if applicable), each side recovers **2 eliminated units** of their choice.
- An eliminated **elite** unit is recovered damaged, i.e. flipped.
- Small Battles: If one of the two sides had **only 2 units at the start of the battle**, each side recovers only **1 eliminated unit**. If one of the two sides had **only 1 unit at the start of the battle**, neither side recovers any units.
- Nomad Barbarians: When a nomad Barbarian nation submits another Barbarian nation in a Barbarian Area, they choose the units that their new vassal recovers (→ XXIX.B).
- Civilized Nations: Once losses have been recovered (even if no units were recovered), each Civilized nation involved may restore **1 elite unit** by flipping it to its front side.
- Naval Battles: **All** damaged elite fleets are flipped back to their front side.

L. Retreat

- Retreats cannot use naval transport (→ XXV.D) nor be intercepted.
- The loser's units must retreat up to **3 paces** through empty, neutral, or friendly provinces (→ XII.D) and across unblockaded straits (→ XXV.F), regardless of their movement allowances.
 - A hostile province may be entered if overrun (→ XVIII.E) or, in the Attacker's case, if passage in force is in place (→ XVIII.F).
- A retreating stack may split and drop off units.
- The destination provinces must be **friendly** or else **empty and rural**.
- The stacking limit must be respected in the destination province(s).
- The Attacker must retreat in the direction of the provinces it came from when it entered the battle's province.
- The Defender may **never** retreat towards or through a province the Attacker came from.
- Retreating stacks may move into provinces where a battle is yet to be resolved involving friendly stacks.
 - Set them aside in these provinces. They are ignored for those battles; however, if a battle results in a defeat for the friendly units or the retreating units can't stop there for some other reason such as exceeding stacking limits after the battle, they will be forced to resume their retreat.
- When retreating, a Barbarian stack may cross any province in a Barbarian Area, whether it is occupied or not.
- A *Limes* may not retreat.
- If no retreat is possible, the units are **eliminated**.

Example 1 – First Battle of Assyria

Three Persian archers, two of which are horse archers, are in a battle against a Roman force which includes 2 archers (one mounted, the other not). During the archery round, the Persians have 2 dice (3 archers rounded up) while the Romans have 1 (2 archers). Additionally, the Persians may trade one of their two white dice for a black one because they have 2 horse archers and the battle is in clear terrain.








If the Romans had the heavy advantage (two more heavy units than the Persians), the Persians' 2 dice would be reduced to only 1, which would then be traded for a black die thanks to their 2 horse archers in clear terrain. Because the horse archer trade up occurs after the heavy advantage die loss during an archery round, there is no way for the heavy advantage of one side to make the other side lose a black die, although it can prevent the trade up by removing a lone white die.

Example 2 – Ambush in Armenia Minor

A stack of Persians in Pontus enters Armenia Minor, defended by a stack of 2 Armenian mountaineer archers and 3 other infantry units (2 of which are also Armenian). Because the Persians crossed a ridge, the Armenian ambush succeeds automatically. The Armenian defender gets 4 white dice: 2 for the 2 Armenian archers (which count as 4, being mountaineers), 1 for the 2 Armenian mountaineer infantries (also counting as 4), and 1 for the remaining foreign unit (¼ die, rounded up to 1 white die).

Example 3 – Battle for Nisibis

In 350 AD, Roman Emperor Iulianus fights a battle in the province of Assyria against the Sassanid Persian Sapor II, in front of the fortified city of Nisibis, recently captured by the Persians. No rivers were crossed, no interception took place, and the terrain is clear.

- Romans (7 units): 5 Legions (2 Roman, 3 Byzantine) , 1 Guard , 1 Palatine cavalry 
- Persians (6 units): 1 Clibanarii cavalry , 1 heavy cavalry , 3 horse archers , 1 elite infantry 

a) Tactical Advantages

The Romans have the heavy advantage (7 against 2).
The Persians have the cavalry advantage (5 against 1).



b) Archery Round

The Romans have no archers. The Persians' 3 horse archers provide 2 white dice, one of which is then lost because of the Roman heavy advantage, while the other is traded for a black one thanks to the horse archers in clear terrain (the other trade has no die to apply to). Bad luck, the die roll provides only 1 sword (1 hit), which the Romans assign to one of their legions (elite, thus flipped).

c) Dice Pools

The Romans have 7 units, so 7 white dice.
The Persians have 6 units and the fortified city, so 6+1 = 7 white dice.

d) Dice Trades

The Romans have 8 elites remaining (bonus +2) = 2 trades
The Persians have 2 elites (bonus +1) = 1 trade; and the cavalry advantage (+1), so 2 trades in total. The fortified city does not give a trade as Persia is still a Kingdom.

The Romans trade 2 of their 7 white dice for black.

The Persians trade 2 of their 7 white dice for black. Then, the Persians trade a black die back for a white one because of the Roman heavy advantage.

→ Romans: 5 white dice, 2 black dice

→ Persians: 6 white dice, 1 black die

e) Melee Round

Leaders: Iulianus has 3 re-rolls and Sapor II has 2.



The Romans roll a total of 5 swords (including a red one, which counts because the battle is in clear terrain).



The Persians roll a total of only 3 swords (including a red one).

The Persians do not like this and call for two re-rolls, one for the Romans (choosing a Roman white die with 1 sword) and one for themselves (their own black die). They have now used all of their re-rolls...

The Roman re-roll is slightly worse this time, with a blank for a new total of 4 swords. Meanwhile the Persians do not improve either, still with just 3 swords.

Now the Romans call for a re-roll for themselves for their other black die. This gains them a sword, so they are back to a total of 5 swords.

Romans: → inflict 5 hits.

Persians: → inflict 3 hits.

The Romans flip an intact legion then eliminate it (2 hits), and eliminate the legion already hit during the archery round.

The Persians flip their Clibanarii cavalry then eliminate it (2 hits), do the same with their elite infantry unit (2 hits), and finally eliminate one horse archer.

f) Victory Determination

The Romans win (2 units lost vs. 3 for the Persians).

g) Recovery

The Romans recover two losses, bringing the two eliminated legions back into play (recovered flipped).

The Persians recover two losses: their elite infantry and their Clibanarii cavalry (both of which are recovered flipped).

Both players are civilized, so they each can flip back one elite unit. The Persians flip back their Clibanarii cavalry and the Romans flip back one of their legions.

h) Retreat

The Persians decide to retreat as far as Akkad (3 provinces away from the battle).

i) Siege of Nisibis (fortified city) (→ XXIV)

Dice modifiers: -2 (walls value) +1 (civilized besieger) = -1

The Romans do not assault, rolling just 4 dice (1 base + 3 for Iulianus's combat value): 6, 9, 3, 7 → victory! Nisibis surrenders and Assyria becomes Roman again.

Example 4 – Battle of Argentoratum

In 350 AD, the Alemanni invade Gallia Septentrionalis and cross the Rhine into the province of Lotharingia (no city has been founded yet on the Argentoratum site). The Limes stops their movement but is destroyed. A die is rolled, the result is odd, so the Limes does not inflict a hit on the invader.

A Western Roman army (led by Emperor Gratianus) intercepts the Alemanni, which means the Rhine crossing has no effect (the Alemanni had enough time to cross the river before the Romans arrived).



The Alemanni horde cannot attack so the player places it in the rear.

- Alemanni (7 units): 6 infantries and 1 archer (the horde doesn't count)
- Romans (6 units): 1 elite cavalry, 2 legions, 2 auxiliary infantries, 1 infantry (the flip side of the Palatine cavalry)

a) Tactical Advantages

The Alemanni have no advantage.

The Romans have the heavy (2 against 0) and cavalry advantages (1 against 0).

b) Archery Round

The Alemanni have an archer, which would give 1 die, but the heavy advantage of the Romans removes it. The Romans have no archers, so there is no archery fire from either side.

c) Dice Pools

The Alemanni have 7 units, so 7 white dice.

The Romans have 6 units, so 6 white dice.

d) Dice Trades

The Roman heavy advantage would normally force the Alemanni to trade a black die for a white one, but they have none, so nothing happens.

Because the Romans are an Empire facing Barbarians, they trade 1 of their 6 white dice for a black one. A Roman stack entirely made up of auxiliaries would not have had this advantage. The cavalry advantage gives the Romans a second trade.

→ Alemanni: 7 white dice

→ Romans: 4 white dice, 2 black dice

e) Melee Round

Leaders: Gratianus and the intrinsic Alemanni leader (rex) each have 1 re-roll.



The Alemanni roll only 5 swords, including 2 red ones.



The Romans roll well and gain 6 swords, 2 of which are red.

The Alemanni call for their opponent to re-roll the black die with 2 swords. The blank that comes up reduces the Roman sword total to 4.



The Romans are unhappy with this and call for a re-roll for themselves for the same black die. They roll 2 swords again. Their total is back to 6 swords.



Both players have exhausted their re-rolls.

As the battle is in forest, the red swords are ignored.

Alemanni: 5 swords (2 red) → inflict 3 hits.

Romans: 6 swords (1 red) → inflict 5 hits.

The Romans lose two auxiliary infantries and flip one legion.

The Alemanni lose five infantry.

f) Victory Determination

The Romans win (2 units lost vs. 5 for the Alemanni).

g) Recovery

The Alemanni recover two infantry units.

The Romans recover two auxiliary infantry units.

The Romans, being a civilized nation, flip back their damaged Palatine cavalry, bringing it to full strength. The damaged legion remains so.

h) Retreat

The Alemanni retreat back across the Rhine and wait for better times in the forests of Germania.

Emperor Gratianus, as a recent victor over the invaders, is now ready to help his uncle Valens in the East. Or not...

Example 5 – Battle of Adrianopolis

In 375 AD, King Fritigernus of the Visigoths invades the Roman Empire. His force is 7 strong (stacking 4 + leader 2 + invasion 1), including an Ostrogoth-lent noble cavalry (→ Goths Player Aid: A), and headed for Chalcidica. He crosses the Danube, overruns a lone unit in Moesia Inferior, and reaches Dardania before the Eastern Romans intercept him with an army under the command of Emperor Valens. The Western Roman Empire tries to intercept as well, but is too far away and fails. A big battle will now begin.



The Romans intercepted in mountain terrain, but since they did not cross a ridge or river, a Visigoth ambush is not automatic. The Visigoth die roll check is odd, so no ambush occurs.

Because Dardania's mountain terrain has a base stacking limit of 3, one of the Visigoth units will have to wait out the battle. The infantry is chosen.


- Romans (5 units): 1 Palatine cavalry     , 1 auxiliary horse archer , 1 Guard   , 1 legion  , 1 auxiliary infantry 
- Visigoths (6 units): 4 heavy cavalry    , 1 Ostrogoth noble cavalry  , 1 archer 

a) Tactical Advantages

The Visigoths have the cavalry and heavy advantages.

b) Archery Round

The Roman horse archer provides a white die, which is lost because of the Visigoth heavy advantage.

The Visigoth archer gets lucky and rolls a white sword. A red sword would have been ignored since the terrain is mountain. 

The Romans eliminate their auxiliary infantry.

c) Dice Pools





The Romans have 4 units remaining, so 4 white dice.







The Visigoths have 6 units, so 6 white dice.

d) Dice Trades

The Romans have 4+ elite units: 2 trades. As an Empire facing Barbarians, they would normally get a third trade, but this is voided by the Visigoth heavy advantage.

The Visigoths get a trade from their cavalry advantage.

→ Romans: 2 white dice, 2 black dice    

→ Visigoths: 5 white dice, 1 black die      

e) Melee Round



Leaders: Fritigernus has 2 re-rolls, Valens has 1.







The Romans roll 5 swords—none are red.



The Visigoths roll 7 swords—plus a red one which is ignored because of the terrain.

The Romans call for the Visigoths to re-roll their black die, but the Visigoths get lucky and roll another double-sword. The Romans no longer have any re-rolls.  → 

The Visigoths then call for the Romans to re-roll one of their white dice and the black die with 2 swords.

The Romans fail with their black die, getting a blank, while their white die re-roll produces two swords, one of them red (ignored because of the mountain terrain). Their total is now 3 swords.  →   → 

Visigoths: 7 swords → 7 hits.

Romans: 3 swords → 3 hits.

The Visigoths lose their archer and two heavy cavalries.

The Romans flip and eliminate their legion (2 hits) and their palatine cavalry (2 hits), eliminate their horse archer (1 hit), and finally flip and eliminate their last unit, the Guard (2 hits).

f) Victory Determination

The Visigoths win as their enemy's entire force was eliminated.

g) Leader Elimination

The Eastern Roman army was destroyed in battle and therefore Valens, its leader, must survive a die roll check to avoid his own elimination. The die is odd: Valens is killed.

Special: Emperor Theodosius is immediately gained as a reinforcement on a Western Roman stack (→ Romans: D Player Aid). The Roman player chooses to deploy him to the soon-to-be-recovered Dardanian stack.

h) Recovery

The Romans recover two units, their Guard and their Palatine cavalry (both recovered flipped).

The Visigoths choose to recover a heavy cavalry and their archer. The infantry that waited out the battle rejoins the stack, and King Fritigernus's movement can now resume.

The Romans, a civilized nation, restore their Guard unit back to full strength.

i) Retreat

The Eastern Roman army is now only two units strong and retreats to Constantinopolis under the leadership of Theodosius.

XXI ADVANCED COMBAT

Battle Sequence

1. Tactical Advantages
2. Archery Round
3. 1st Melee Round
4. 2nd Melee Round
5. Victory Determination
6. Leader Elimination
7. Recovery
8. Retreat


A. Overview

- Advanced Combat is like normal combat with two exceptions:
 - The **archery round** is followed by at most **two melee rounds**.
 - It uses **2D6 rolls** and a similar but different set of modifiers.

B. Tactical Advantages

- The two Advantages, **cavalry** and **heavy**, are the same.
- They are checked before each round (archery and melee) of battle.

C. Archery Round

- The archery round occurs as in basic combat, including the possibility of a mountains ambush and the mountaineer advantage.
- Each side that has firing capability rolls **2D6** and applies the following modifiers:
 - **+1** per archer unit (+1½ per horse archer unit in clear, steppe, or desert)
 - **+½** per Frankish infantry unit (using francisque axes )
 - **+½** per other unit (mountain ambusher only)
 - **-2** if the opponent has the heavy advantage
- The resulting roll is looked up on the **Firing Combat Table**:
 - **≤7** miss
 - **8** 1 hit in clear, desert, or steppe
 - **9–11** 1 hit
 - **12+** 2 hits
- If hits are inflicted, the cavalry and heavy advantages may have changed. This may also be important in an ambush since the ambushee fires back **after** taking their hits.
- The battle ends prematurely if one or both sides are completely eliminated. Proceed directly to Leader Elimination (H).

D. Leaders' Re-Rolls

- Leader's re-rolls work the same way as in normal combat.
- **OPTION:** A leader with a combat bonus of at least 2 may forfeit a re-roll (no more than once per melee round) to gain a **±2** tactical modifier for either side. This must be announced *before* any dice have been rolled. The Attacker declares first.

E. Modifiers

- There are a number of modifiers that are applied to the **2D6** thrown by either side during each melee round. They replace the dice pools and dice trades of normal combat.
- † Mixed tactical situations: For a modifier marked † in XXI.E to apply, **all** of the units involved must satisfy the condition.
- ‡ Stacks of mixed origins: For a modifier marked ‡ to apply, it is enough that **one** of the units involved satisfy the condition (on both sides if pertinent).

→ Attacker

- -1 Marsh
- -1 Crossing a strait † (except if intercepted)
- -1 Crossing a river or ridge †, 1st round only (except if intercepted)
- -1 Forest (if the Defender is a non-Nomad Barbarian ‡)
- +1 Barbarian attacker in a Barbarian province vs. Civilized ‡
- Amphibious land units (⚓) ignore the river penalty.
- The **river**, **strait**, and **ridge** penalties do not apply when the Attacker is intercepted, even if the Defender had forces in place before adding the intercepting units.

→ Defender

- +1 Fortified city (+2 if empire)
- +1 Attacker is crossing a strait †
- Note that crossing a **strait** both causes the Attacker to suffer a -1 penalty **and** the defender to gain a +1 bonus.

→ Tactical Situation

- +1 Have 2+ elites (+2 for Rome or Byzantium with 4+ elites)
- +1 Cavalry advantage
- -1 Opponent has the heavy advantage
- +1 Empire vs. Barbarians ‡
- +1 Nomads in steppe ‡
- ±? Event card

F. Melee Rounds

- The two melee rounds now take place, one after the other.
 - The battle ends prematurely if one or both sides are completely eliminated on the first melee round. Proceed directly to Leader Elimination (H).
 - Otherwise, after the first melee round the defender and then the attacker may declare a **voluntary retreat**, conceding victory to the other side. Proceed directly to Recovery (I).
- The melee round results (hits) of both sides are simultaneous.
- Each side rolls **2D6** and applies all applicable modifiers.
- The adjusted roll is looked up on the **Battle Combat Table**, the **number of units** in the rolling side's stack specifying the column:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
2-	0	0	0	½	½	1	1
3	0	0	½	½	1	1½	1½
4	0	½	½	1	1½	1½	2
5	0	½	1	1	1½	2	2
6	0	1	1	1½	2	2	2½
7	1	1	1½	1½	2	2½	2½
8	1	1	1½	2	2½	2½	3
9	1	1½	2	2	2½	3	3½
10	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4
11	1	1½	2½	2½	3	3½	4
12+	1	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½

Note: ½ rounds up only in clear, desert, or steppe

- The rounded result is the number of **hits** inflicted on the opponent.
- One or more **Barbarian hordes** count as a single unit in defense (and thus shifts the column used in the Battle Combat Table at most once). Hordes cannot be eliminated, only submitted (→ XXIX.B).
- A **Limes** counts as a unit for the Romans in defense (and thus shifts the column used in the Battle Combat Table). It cannot retreat (it is destroyed instead).

→ Hits

- Hit assignment works the same way as in normal combat.

G. Victory Determination

- Victory determination works the same way as in normal combat.

H. Leader Elimination

- Leader elimination works the same way as in normal combat.

I. Recovery

- Recovery works the same way as in normal combat.

J. Retreat

- Retreat works the same way as in normal combat.

Example 1 (Advanced Combat) – Battle for Nisibis

In 350 AD, Roman Emperor Iulianus fights a battle in the province of Assyria against the Sassanid Persian Shapur II, in front of the fortified city of Nisibis, recently captured by the Persians. No rivers were crossed, no interception took place, and the terrain is clear.

- **Romans (7 units):** 5 Legions (2 Roman, 3 Byzantine) 1 Guard 1 Palatine cavalry
- **Persians (6 units):** 1 Clibanarii cavalry 1 heavy cavalry 3 horse archers 1 elite infantry

a) *Tactical advantages*

The Romans have 9 elites (bonus +2) = +2; and the heavy advantage. The Persians have the cavalry advantage (+1), 2 elites (+1) and the fortified city (+1) → +3 -1 (Roman heavy advantage) = +2.

b) *Archery Round*

The Romans have no archers. The Persian archers fire → 2D6 = 3+5 (horse archers) -2 (heavy) = 6 → nothing.

c) *1st Melee Round*

Leaders: Iulianus has 3 re-rolls and Shapur II has 2.

The Romans roll 2D6 and get 11+2 = 13. The Persians roll 6+2 = 8. The Persians do not like it and ask for two re-rolls, one for the Romans and one for themselves (using all of their re-rolls).

Romans re-roll 2D6, getting 6+2 = 8. Persians re-roll 5+2 = 7. The Persians must keep this roll (which is worse than the first time), but the Romans ask for a re-roll for themselves. They get 6+2 = 8. They still do not like it and ask for another re-roll, this time getting 8+2 = 10. They decide to keep the roll, saving their third and last re-roll for the second round.

Romans: 7 units, 10 → 4 hits.

Persians: 6 units, 7 → 2½ hits, rounded to 3 hits (clear terrain).

→ The Romans flip three legions to their damaged side.

→ The Persians flip their Clibanarii cavalry, flip and then remove the elite infantry, and eliminate one horse archer.

d) *2nd Melee Round*

The tactical situation has changed for the Persians as they lost their 2 elites (now on their "standard" flip sides) → their bonus goes down to +1 (fortified city) +1 (cavalry advantage) -1 (Roman heavy advantage) = +1.

The Romans roll 2D6 and obtain 4+2 = 6. The Persians roll 8+1 = 9. The Romans ask for their last re-roll for themselves, and get 6+2 = 8.

Romans: 7 units, 2D6 = 6+2 = 8 → 3 hits.

Persians: 4 units, 2D6 = 8+1 = 9 → 2 hits.

→ The Romans remove two of their already hit legions to satisfy the 2 hits.

→ The Persians remove their remaining 2 horse archers and their already hit Clibanarii cavalry.

e) *Victory Determination*

The Romans win (2 units lost vs. 5 for the Persians).

f) *Recovery*

The Persians recover two losses: their elite infantry and Clibanarii cavalry (both of them on their flip sides).

The Romans recover two losses, placing their eliminated legions back into play on their flip side.

As both players are Civilized, they can flip one hit elite unit back to its front side, which the Persians do for their Clibanarii cavalry, and the Romans for one of their legions.

g) Retreat

The Persians decide to retreat as far as Akkad (3 provinces away from the battle).

h) Siege of Nisibis (fortified city) (→ XXIV)

Dice modifiers: -2 (walls) +1 (civilized besieger) = -1

The Romans do not assault and roll 4 dice (1 base + 3 for Iulianus's combat bonus): 6, 9, 3, 7 → victory! Nisibis surrenders and Assyria becomes Roman again.

Example 2 (Advanced Combat) – Battle of Argentoratum

In 350 AD, the Alemanni invade Gallia Septentrionalis and cross the Rhine into the province of Lotharingia. The Limes stops their movement but is destroyed. A die is rolled, the result is odd, so the Limes does not inflict a hit on the invader.

A Western Roman army (led by Emperor Gratianus) intercepts the Alemanni, which means the Rhine crossing has no effect (the Alemanni had enough time to cross the river before the Romans arrived).

- Alemanni (7 units): 6 infantry, 1 archer
- Romans (6 units): 1 elite cavalry, 2 legions, 2 auxiliary infantry, 1 infantry (the flip side of the Palatine cavalry)

a) Tactical advantages

The Alemanni have no advantage.

The Romans have an elite bonus (+1), the advantage of Empire over Barbarians (+1), and the heavy and cavalry (+1) advantages = +3. The heavy advantage decreases the Alemanni's modifier to -1.

b) Archery Round

The Alemanni have an archer, but the heavy advantage of the Romans removes it. The Romans have no archers, so there is no archery fire from either side.

c) 1st Melee Round

Leaders: Gratianus and the intrinsic Alemanni leader (rex) each have 1 re-roll.

The Romans roll 2D6 and get 7+3 = 10, while the Alemanni obtain 7-1 = 6. The Alemanni ask their opponent to re-roll their dice, and this time the 2D6 shows 2+3 = 5. The Romans are appalled and ask for a re-roll for themselves, getting 9+3 = 12. Nobody has any re-rolls in store now.

Alemanni: 7 units, 2D6 = 7-1 = 6 → 2½ hits, truncated to 2 hits (forest terrain).

Romans: 6 units, 2D6 = 9+3 = 12 → 4 hits.

→ The Alemanni lose four infantry.

→ The Romans flip two legions.

d) 2nd Melee Round

The tactical situation has changed, as the Romans no longer have the elite or heavy advantages, so the Alemanni no longer suffer the -1 heavy penalty.

Alemanni: 3 units, 2D6 = 8 → 1½ hit, truncated to 1 hit.

Romans: 6 units, 2D6 = 7+2 = 9 → 3 hits.

→ The Alemanni are totally destroyed and lose their last three units.

→ The Romans lose one of their auxiliary infantry.

e) Victory Determination

The Romans win (1 unit lost vs. 7 for the Alemanni).

f) Recovery

The Romans recover one auxiliary infantry (although entitled to recover two, they only lost one).

The Alemanni recover two units (infantry).

The Romans, being the sole Civilized nation, can flip their damaged Palatine cavalry back to its front side. It is up to full strength again. The two legions remain flipped.

g) Retreat

The Alemanni Barbarians go back across the Rhine and wait for better times in the forests of Germania.

Emperor Gratianus, recent victor of the invaders, is nevertheless now ready to help his uncle Valens in the East. Or not...

Designer Note: For the sake of the example, the Roman player flipped their two legions on round 1 and thus lost the heavy advantage and the elite bonus for the second round. A clever player would have instead eliminated the two auxiliaries to retain both, knowing that those two losses would be recovered post-battle.

Example 3 (Advanced Combat) – Battle of Adrianopolis

In 375 AD, King Fritigernus of the Visigoths invades the Roman Empire. His force is 7 strong (stacking 4 + leader 2 + invasion 1), including an Ostrogoth-lent noble cavalry (→ **Goths Player Aid: A**), and headed for Chalcidica. He crosses the Danube, overruns a lone Roman unit in Moesia Inferior, and reaches Dardania before the Eastern Romans intercept him with an army under the command of Emperor Valens. The Western Roman Empire tries to intercept as well, but is too far away and fails. A big battle will now begin.

The Romans intercepted in mountain terrain, but since they did not cross a ridge or river, a Visigoth ambush is not automatic. The Visigoth die roll check is odd, so no ambush occurs.

Because Dardania's mountain terrain has a base stacking limit of 3, one of the Visigoth units will have to wait out the battle. The infantry is chosen.

- Visigoths (6 units): 4 heavy cavalry, 1 Ostrogoth noble cavalry, 1 archer
- Romans (5 units): 1 Palatine cavalry, 1 auxiliary horse archer, 1 Guard, 1 legion, 1 auxiliary infantry

a) Tactical advantages

The Visigoths have the cavalry (+1) and heavy advantages.

The Romans have 4+ elite units (+2) and the advantage of Empire over Barbarians (+1), but suffer from the Visigoth heavy advantage (-1) = +2.

b) Archery Round

The Visigoth archer fires and rolls 11+1 (archer) = 12 → 2 hits.

The Roman horse archer fires and rolls 5+1 (archer) = 6 → nothing.

Valens has a re-roll, but the Roman player elects to keep it for later.

→ The Romans flip and remove their legion.

c) 1st Melee Round

Leaders: Fritigernus has 2 re-rolls, Valens has 1.

The Romans' 2D6 gives 7+2 = 9, while the Visigoths obtain 8+1 = 9. The Romans ask for the Visigoths to re-roll, which they do, and get 11+1 = 12! The Romans no longer have re-rolls, to their eternal regret.

Visigoths: 6 units, 2D6 = 11+1 = 12 → 4 hits.

Romans: 4 units, 2D6 = 7+2 = 9 → 2 hits.

→ The Visigoths lose their archer and one heavy cavalry.

→ The Romans flip their Guard and Palatine cavalry, and remove both auxiliaries.

d) 2nd Melee Round

The tactical situation has changed again, as the Romans have lost their elite bonus (all of their elites are flipped), reducing their modifier to zero (+1 for Empire vs. Barbarian, -1 for Visigoth heavy advantage).

The Romans roll 2D6 and obtain 8, while the Visigoths obtain 3+1 = 4. The Visigoths use their first re-roll for themselves and this time they get 10+1 = 11. As they are pleased with the dice, they decide not to use their remaining re-roll.

Visigoths: 4 units, 2D6 = 10+1 = 11 → 2½ hits, truncated to 2 (mountain).

Romans: 2 units, 2D6 = 8 → 1 hit.

→ The Visigoths lose one more heavy cavalry.

→ The Romans lose both of their remaining units.

e) Victory Determination

The Visigoths win as their enemy is eliminated.

f) Leader Elimination

The Eastern Roman army was destroyed in the battle, and thus its leader must be checked: the die is 3, odd → D2 failed, Valens is killed (→ XX.J).

Special: Emperor Theodosius is immediately received as a reinforcement on a Western Roman stack (→ **Romans: D Player Aid**). The Roman player chooses to put him on the vanquished stack.

g) Recovery

The Romans recover their Guard and Palatine cavalry (both on their flip side).

The Visigoths choose to recover one heavy cavalry and their archer. The infantry that waited out the battle rejoins the stack, and King Fritigernus's movement can now resume, the Roman interception being completed.

The Romans are the only Civilized nation and put their Guard unit back to full strength (front side).

h) Retreat

The Eastern Roman army is now only two units strong and retreats to Constantinopolis under Theodosius's leadership.



XXII MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

A. Overview

- Once a nation has concluded its Unit Stacks sub-step, its leaders may continue play by going on campaign during the Campaigns sub-step.
- Leaders** have a **Campaign** value ranging from **0** to **3** indicated on their counters (lower right). This is the number of campaigns he can go on.
- If a nation has many leaders, they are activated in any order desired. The campaigns of different leaders may not be interleaved.
- At the start of each of his campaigns, a **leader** and his stack may be **redeployed anywhere** within connected friendly territory, at no cost.
- A Barbarian nation can **never** move its horde during a campaign as it cannot be stacked with a leader.

B. Movement Allowances

- A leader may collect or drop off units as desired during his campaign movement, as long as movement allowances and stacking limits are observed.
- Units from nearby provinces can move into a province with a leader to join his stack and move with him, as long as each unit never exceeds its own movement allowance.
- No other unit may move during a leader's campaign.
- Basically, a campaign allows a leader, who has already moved and battled in his nation's Units Stacks sub-step, to move and battle with the same units again (and potentially again, and again) as long as the latter remain with him.



XXIII FORTIFIED CITIES

A. Overview


- Fortified cities show a wall icon around them on the map.
- All **capitals** (present or future) are fortified.



B. Benefits of a Fortified City

- It **prevents** all passages in force (→ XVIII.F), overruns (→ XVIII.E), and raids in depth (→ XI.D).
- It is immune to the Barbarian terror effect (→ XXIV.B).
- Civilized nations**: If a battle takes place in the fortified city's province, the **Defender** gets an additional die, upgraded if empire. Advanced combat: **+1** (+2 if empire) to their **2D6** in both rounds of that battle (→ XXI.E).
- A fortified city inflicts a **siege** penalty (→ XXIV.C) on any besieger, usually **-2**.
 - Exceptions**: Roma's fortifications inflict only **-1**. Ctesiphon, Ravenna, and Constantinopolis inflict **-3** (this increases to **-4** for Constantinopolis after the Theodosian Walls are built).

C. Fortifying a City

- Fortifying a City costs **15**  during the Administration Phase's Purchases step.

D. Non-fortified Cities Special Rules

- A Barbarian nation may easily conquer non-fortified cities thanks to its leader's Barbarian terror effect (→ XXIV.B).

→ Turns 4 and 5 (425–450 AD)

- During these **two turns**, non-fortified cities inflict a special siege penalty of **-1** when besieged (→ Time Table). This represents the special defensive effort that was undertaken during that period of frequent invasions.




XXIV SIEGES


A. Overview

- If a stack finds itself in an empty enemy province with a **city** (including once any enemy units have fled, have been overrun, or have been defeated), the attacker must either move out, retreat, or lay a siege.
- A siege is necessary even if the city is non-fortified.
- If the attacker cannot take the city, they must raise the siege and retreat (→ XX.L).
- If the siege is successful, the city is taken and may be looted.
- The siege resolution process also appears on the map.

B. Barbarian Terror







- When a Barbarian leader moves, a wake of terror precedes him and may inspire a **non-fortified** city to surrender without a fight. 
- The **non-fortified** city **surrenders** if a **D2** check is passed, otherwise it **resists**.
- If the city resists, the Barbarian leader's stack must either move out, retreat, or lay siege as usual.
- If the city surrenders and the Barbarian leader wants to loot it, he must stop his movement.

C. Siege Resolution

- The leader's combat bonus provides a number of **re-rolls** during siege resolution.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - +1 Assault ordered: Besieger takes 2 hits to receive bonus
 - +1 Civilized besieger
 - 1 Nomadic besieger (until the end of turn 9)
 - +1 Besieged is *In Decline* (single side; +2 if doubled)
 - ? Wall value (**fortified city**) -2 to -4 (-1 for Roma)
 - 1 Non-fortified city (turns 4 and 5)
 - 1 **Coastal city**  with a city-friendly naval stack off-shore (voided if an assault is ordered)
- Result < 7: The siege fails. The besieger must retreat.
- Result ≥ 7: The city falls and is taken. If it was a **capital**, remove the marker: it will be redeployed on the following turn. The city may be looted at the conqueror's option.
- Leader's campaign:** A siege may be maintained (after failing a first time) by leaving **one unit** in the besieged city's province; this leaves the leader free to act elsewhere for the rest of his campaign. A siege die roll check will be made during each subsequent campaign of that leader this activation, even if he is not present (no re-rolls, however). If unsuccessful by the end of his campaigns, the besiegers retreat normally.



D. Looting a City




- When a city is looted, the pillaging nation receives a booty of 2  and draws as many **pillage markers** as the city level.
- Looting a Kingdom's capital generates an extra 5 ; looting an Empire's capital generates an extra 10 .
- Pillage markers provide from 1 to 3  (the average is slightly less than 2 .
- Some markers have secondary **event** effects, shown as an event number on a scroll. If the event is public (red scroll, i.e. #26: *Famine*, #32: *Heresy*, #51: *Revolt*, #56: *Scarcity*), it is resolved immediately and then put back in the reserve.
- If it is "private" (brown scroll, e.g. #23: *Dice*, #48: *Reaction*, etc.), the pillaging player keeps the marker to play it later, as if it were an event card (→ **Events Player Aid**).
- Two markers have a secondary Usurper **calamity** effect (*Usurpator*). If the drawing nation is Barbarian, it is ignored. If it is Civilized, it occurs automatically if *In Decline*, otherwise it occurs only on a roll of 0 on a **D10** (→ **Calamities Player Aid**).
- Once the pillage markers have been resolved, put a single *new* one, drawn without looking at its face value, face-down on the city. The city cannot be looted again until the marker is removed (at the end of its nation's next Income step → XIV.1).
- A looted city brings only ½  in income to its new controller in the next Administration Phase, whatever its actual level.



Example: On turn 2, the Visigoths invade Graecia and reach Athenae, a non-fortified city. Checking the Barbarian terror effect, they roll a die, but the result is odd, meaning no effect... Athenae resists and the Visigoths decide to lay siege in order to capture the city.

The Visigoth leader Fritigernus decides not to assault, as he wants to preserve his army. He suffers a penalty of -1 to his D10 because there is a Roman fleet in the Mare Aegeum, adjacent to the harbor of Athenae—supplying the city.

To succeed, a 7+ is needed. Fritigernus has a combat bonus of 2, giving him 2 re-rolls. He rolls 3 D10 and gets 3, 9, and 1, adjusted to 2, 8, and 0. The second die is ≥7 → the city falls!

The Visigoths loot Athenae (a level 2 city) and receive 2  + 2 pillage markers. These bring an extra 3 , for a total loot of 5 . A single face-down pillage marker is put on Athenae to indicate its looted status.

E. Dismantling the Walls

- When a fortified city is captured, the conqueror may decide to tear down its walls.
- If so decided, the fortification marker on the city is flipped to its non-fortified side (it can be removed if the city printed on the map matches this new state of affairs).
- Fortifications can be rebuilt during the Purchases step of a later turn.
- Exception:** A capital always remains fortified.



XXV SEA MOVEMENT & WARFARE

A. Fleets

- Fleets are always in **sea zones**.
- Each fleet may move up to **4 sea zones** per activation, but can never be more than 2 sea zones away from a coastal city controlled by their nation.
- Fleets must be combined into naval stacks consisting of a maximum of **2 fleet** units. A nation may have **2 naval stacks in the same sea zone** only if it brings in a third fleet (e.g. Byzantium may place 4 fleets in *Mare Aegeum*, in two naval stacks of 2 fleets each).
- A naval stack may drop off fleets and continue moving. It may also pick up fleets along the way.
- Any number of nations may coexist in the same sea zone: naval battles are not automatic.
- Naval stacks may not flee.



B. Naval Interception

- When a naval stack of the active nation is in the same sea zone as an enemy one, either one may attempt naval interception in order to trigger a naval battle. The inactive nation declares first. Intercepting fleets do not move.
- If the interceptor controls all the sea zone's coastal cities, the naval interception succeeds automatically. Otherwise, a **D2** check must be passed.
- During a nation's Military phase activation, each naval stack (of any nation) can declare an interception attempt or be the target of one just once.
 - Exception:** A naval stack that executes a second naval transport may be intercepted a second time, possibly by the same stack.

C. Naval Battle

- A naval interception is required to trigger a naval battle. Interception and the ensuing battle occur **out-of-sequence**, as part of the active naval stack's movement.
- A naval battle is between a single naval stack on either side, even if a second stack is present.
- A naval battle is resolved as a land battle, except that there is no archery round.
- No combat modifiers apply, unless mandated by an event or special rule (→ **Nation Cards**).
 - In the **Mediterranean and Pontus Euxinus**, if one side controls all of the coastal cities of the sea zone where the battle takes place, it gains **2 re-rolls**.
 - **Rome, Byzantium**: Their elite fleets may take two hits—the first hit flips them.
- A naval battle is won by the side that eliminates the other one or, barring that, inflicts more hits. A draw is possible. Neither side may retreat.
- A leader can be assigned to a naval stack in order to give it additional rerolls; he is **eliminated** if his entire stack is lost.
- A naval battle can be refused; the refusing side is then deemed to have lost. If the active naval stack refuses battle, its movement ends. If the inactive naval stack refuses battle, the controlling player transfers 1 **VP** to their opponent.



D. Naval Transport

- A nation's land units may cross up to 2 sea zones by transport on a naval stack.
- Transport can only be made **between friendly coastal provinces** (a land stack can never end its move in a sea zone).
- A friendly naval stack must be present in each intervening sea zone.
- A fleet can carry up to **3 land units** (and 1 leader) during a transport. The leader's stacking bonus does **not** apply.
- A naval stack may make a maximum of **2** transports during its nation's activation.
- The transport consumes **1** pace per sea zone for the land units and **1** pace for each naval stack used.
- A land stack may move before and after naval transport.
- A land stack may make only one naval transport per nation activation or campaign.
- A **Nomad** Barbarian nation may never use naval transport. This restriction does not apply when they are **mercenaries** (→ XXVII.B, XXVIII.C, XXIX.D) or **auxiliaries** (→ XV.B).

Example: A cavalry stack with a leader (movement allowance of 5) could move from Arvernia to friendly Septimania (1 pace), then cross Sinus Gallicus and Mare Mauretanicum (each of these sea zones holding a friendly fleet) to land in friendly Utica (2 land paces; each fleet consumes 1 pace). The stack would then have two paces left but could not use naval transport a second time.

- The player must declare each naval transport to allow enemy fleets to attempt a **naval interception** (→ XXV.B) in the sea zones involved.
- If the interception succeeds and the active player refuses battle, the transport is cancelled.
- If they do not refuse battle but their naval stack is diminished or eliminated, transported units are lost accordingly. For example, a naval stack transporting 5 units is intercepted and loses one of its two fleets: two units (5 minus 3) are lost with the sunk fleet.

E. Amphibious Landing

- This is the action of moving by sea from a friendly coastal province into an **enemy or empty coastal province**.
- The land and naval stack movement allowances are expended whether the landing succeeds or fails.
- An amphibious landing is a naval transport to which is added a **sea risk die roll check**, resolved **before** any interception attempts.
 - **Exception**: There is no sea risk die roll when a Barbarian nation invades *Britannia* or if its units have the amphibious (⚓) attribute (e.g. the Vikings).
- There is just one roll regardless of the number of sea zones crossed or of the number of land units and naval stacks involved.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - **-2** unless the nation controls a city on the same coast as the target province and coastal to the last sea zone crossed
 - **+1** if landing on a Mediterranean or Pontus Euxinus coast (Romans and Byzantines only)
 - **±?** *Storm* or *Expert Navigation* event
- Result **< 5**: The landing fails.
- Result **≥ 5**: The landing succeeds, subject to naval interception.

Example: An amphibious landing is launched by the Romans across Mare Mauretanicum from Cartaginensis into Caesarea. The city of Saldae is enemy-held. The D10 suffers a -1 (-2+1) unless Hippo Regius has become a city (an unbuilt port city site does not count) and is friendly. The target province (Caesarea) and Tingis are on different coasts (S. Gaditanus for Tingis). Several sea zones have just one coast (e.g. Pontus Euxinus).

- Once the landing has "succeeded", an opponent could declare a naval interception and thus possibly prevent some or all of the units from landing.

Example: The army from Carthago Nova consists of 3 legions and 2 auxiliaries under Stilicho (stacking bonus +2). If the Roman naval stack in M. Mauretanicum is reduced to a single fleet by enemy naval interception, only 3 of the units will land in Caesarea.

F. Blockade of Strait

- A naval stack may blockade the passage of a strait, in order to prevent enemy land stacks from crossing there. The blockade will stand even if a naval stack friendly to the land stack is also present in the same sea.
- To free the passage, the hindered nation (or its ally) must eliminate the blockading stack, or a friendly nation (i.e. a federate or an ally's federate) must do so earlier in the turn.

XXVI ALLIANCES

A. Overview

- An alliance allows two nations to join forces in order to achieve common objectives. It differs from Foedus (→ XXVIII) and vassalage (→ XXIX) in that the two nations are nominally equal partners. In *Invasions*, it occurs as a result of the *Alliance* diplomacy card (→ XXX.B) or of the *Alliance* or *Barbarian Coalition* Events.

B. Mechanics


- Neither nation involved may already be a federate, a client, or a vassal.
 - **Goths**: The "alliance" of the Visigoths and Ostrogoths (→ **Goths: A Player Aid**) is merely a perpetual mercenary-exchange treaty. It does not prevent either nation from concluding an alliance.

- While the alliance holds, the two nations activate together, on the later of the two nations' activations.
- The two nations and their federates are mutually friendly (→ XII.D). The two nations' clients and vassals are mutually neutral.
- The alliance expires if either party is federated, made into a client, or submitted.
- Control of provinces is shared when the controlling stack includes units of both nations. Consequent income and VPs are equally split.
- When the alliance expires or is broken, stacks in shared provinces must split apart, with one side retreating.
 - The numerically inferior force retreats.
 - In case of a tie, make a **D2** check: if passed, the younger nation retreats; if failed, the older one.

XXVII CLIENTELE

- Armenia, Colchis, Iberia, and Mauretania are independent Minor Kingdoms at the beginning of the game. Other Minor Kingdoms may appear as the game progresses, such as the Gallo-Romans, successors to the Western Roman Empire in *Gallia*.

A. Client States

- Independent Minor Kingdoms (IMKs), whether inactive or not, can become **clients** of an active Kingdom or Empire, their **patron**. In exchange for paying a tribute (usually **2** ) and lending a mercenary, the client retains its independence and is assured of the patron's neutrality. Markers (*Clients*) are provided as reminders.
- Clients are neutral with respect to their patron, its allies, and dependents (vassals, federates, and other clients) of both (→ XII.D).
- The patron receives half the **VP** for all the territory of a client, as if it shared control with an ally.
- Details of each IMK are given in the player aids (→ **Romans: R–T** and **Byzantines: S–U Player Aids**).
- Inactive IMKs never attack and have no Treasury or Age markers. Active ones (the Britons, Gallo-Romans, and Cappadocians) operate as normal player-controlled nations.
- If the IMK's capital (if it has one) is conquered by a Civilized nation, it "submits" not as a vassal, but as a client. A Barbarian conqueror submits the Kingdom normally, as a vassal.



B. The Client Mercenary

- IMKs always lend **1 mercenary**, chosen at random, to their patron—but only as long as they are at full strength (→ XXVII.C).
- The patron nation redeploys it to any province it controls, at the beginning of its Military Phase activation. Stacking limits apply.
- At the end of its patron's Military Phase activation, the mercenary is redeployed to its Kingdom (if it hasn't been eliminated).
- The mercenary is treated by the patron as one of its own for stacking, movement, and combat purposes for the duration of its Military Phase activation.
- Should it become important to distinguish the mercenary from the client's other units (*for instance, if the mercenary ends up alone*), turn its counter 180 degrees.

C. Recovery

- If an **inactive** independent minor Kingdom suffers losses, it rebuilds during the Reinforcements step (activating as the oldest Kingdom if it matters). If its capital was looted, the face-down pillage marker is removed at the end of the subsequent income step and its capital redeployed. Otherwise it recovers its units randomly, one per turn. Once at full strength, it restores (unflips) one random elite unit per turn if it has any.

D. Release from Clientele


- A client is released from its clientele if its patron's capital is conquered.



XXVIII FOEDUS

Designer's note: A *Foedus* is a contract between an Empire (or Kingdom) and a Barbarian nation. By this unequal agreement, the Barbarian nation (hereafter the "federate") recognizes itself as a "subject" of the Empire. This subjection is mostly a diplomatic fiction, the *Foedus* best considered as a form of non-aggression pact.

A. Overview

- A *Foedus* is a voluntary agreement concluded between an **Empire** (the federator) and a **Barbarian nation** (the federate). 
- An Empire can **offer only 1 Foedus per turn**. To acquire more federates, it must use *Foedus* diplomacy cards. A **Kingdom** may only acquire a Barbarian federate with that diplomacy card.
- Within a given turn, the offer must be made no later than the beginning of the Military Phase activation of the would-be federate.
 - For the *Foedus* to be offered, the Empire must control **2 Civilized provinces**, adjacent to each other, within the same Area, one of which is adjacent to one of the Barbarian nation's provinces.
- If accepted, the *Foedus* takes effect when the Barbarian nation activates, but only if the conditions mentioned above still hold.

B. Establishing the Foedus

- The federator cedes as *Foedus* to the Barbarian federate **2 Civilized provinces** (adjacent to each other, within the same Area, one of which is adjacent to one of the Barbarian nation's provinces).
- The horde of the federate is **immediately** redeployed to one of the two provinces of the *Foedus*. So are as many of its units as the stacking limits of the provinces allow, ignoring any federator units.
- The federator must then evacuate (retreat) its units in excess of the stacking limits (if any) from the *Foedus* provinces. It may also evacuate any or all of the units not in excess. The federator can redeploy the evacuated units to any or all of the provinces vacated by the federate.

C. The Federate Mercenary

- The federate chooses **1 unit** to lend to its federator. This **mercenary** is immediately redeployed to either the Caesar (Romans and Byzantines only), the Emperor (for another Empire), the King (leader, for a Kingdom), or the capital. If stacking limits prevent all of these, it is redeployed to a province of the federator's choice.
- Unlike a client mercenary (→ XXVII.B), a federate mercenary is redeployed just once.
- If the mercenary is eliminated, the federate lends a new one on the next turn's Reinforcements step, redeployed as before.
- The mercenary is treated by the federator as one of its own for stacking, movement, and combat purposes.
- Should it become important to distinguish the mercenary from the federate's other units (*for instance, if the mercenary ends up alone*), turn its counter 180 degrees.

D. The Federator

- Each turn, starting with the one during which the Foedus takes effect and for as long as the Foedus lasts, the federator pays a tribute of **3** 🍷 to its federate.
- The federate's units and horde are considered to be the federator's units for control and stacking purposes.
- A Kingdom federator gets the province income (which the federate can't collect anyway) for the federate-controlled Foedus provinces only.
- An Empire federator controls the federate-controlled Foedus provinces (only). Area control is resolved accordingly.
- Either type of federator also gets the **VP** for those provinces.
- The federator is allowed to move and station units freely within the federate provinces, as much as stacking limits allow.
- It may not voluntarily denounce the Foedus.

E. The Federate (Barbarian)

- Federates are friendly with respect to their federator, its allies, and the federates of both (→ XII.D). They are neutral with respect to the vassals and clients of both.
- The federate continues to receive reinforcements as dictated by the **Time Table**.
- It must maintain control of its Foedus provinces.
- It must keep its horde within its Foedus provinces.
- It is not allowed to found a Kingdom (the transition die roll check is cancelled).
- It may not submit other nations.
- It earns **3 VP** for its Foedus provinces each turn (even if it loses one of them).

F. Multiple Foedus (Foedera)

- An Empire (or Kingdom) can, if it so wishes, offer another Foedus to a Barbarian nation that is already its federate.
- This implies ceding a further two provinces to the federate, and increases the tribute paid to the federate accordingly.
- The federate scores an additional **3 VP** per turn as a consequence.
- In return, the federate must now lend an additional mercenary to its federator.

G. Breach of Foedus

- The Foedus lasts from turn to turn. Only the federate is allowed to attempt to breach it.
- The federate may breach the Foedus on the turn immediately following its establishment, on its Military Phase activation.
- It may breach the Foedus on a later turn's Military Phase activation by passing a **D2** check.
- It may also breach the Foedus:
 - if a **Usurper** takes power within the Empire (this decision must be announced immediately); or
 - if its federator's capital is conquered or if the federator is eliminated, goes bankrupt, or is submitted by another nation (this can only happen to a Kingdom); or
 - by playing a *Betrayal* or *Renaissance* event.

→ Breach Effects

- When the federate breaches the Foedus, it takes control of its Foedus provinces (including their cities).
- Any co-located federator units may either **stay** (and fight, as defenders), or be **evacuated** (retreated) immediately.
- The former federate recovers control of all units lent to its federator. They are immediately redeployed to the horde's province (temporarily ignoring stacking limits if need be).



XXIX SUBMISSION (VASSALAGE)

A. Overview

- A nation (Barbarian, Kingdom, or Empire) may vanquish another nation and force it to **submit**—unless that nation is an Empire. Empires never submit.
- A submitted nation becomes the **vassal** of its **suzerain** and pays a tribute to them each turn. Markers (*Ambactus*) can be used as reminders.
- Submission is done by force. A nation cannot submit voluntarily: it must be attacked and defeated. Exception: → IX.B
- If a vassal is forced into submission by another nation, it changes suzerains.

B. Submitting Barbarians

- In order to capture a **horde** and submit it, a nation must eliminate **all Barbarian units** accompanying it.
 - If at least one Barbarian unit survives and retreats, the horde retreats with it instead of submitting.
 - **Reminder:** A horde counts as 1 unit when defending in a battle, but cannot be eliminated, only captured.
- If the defeated nation had any Treasury, it **reduces its Treasury** to half of what it was, the remainder going to its new suzerain.
- **Nomad Barbarians** 🐎 may more easily submit non-nomadic Barbarian nations, but only if the attack takes place **in a Barbarian Area**. The target horde then cannot retreat if defeated, so the Nomads need only **win the battle** to submit it.
 - When **Nomad Barbarians** submit a horde, they draw a random event card from the losing nation's hand (include event markers in the hand).
 - **Battle Recovery exception:** Nomad Barbarians get to choose the unit(s) recovered by their new vassal when they submit a non-nomadic horde in a Barbarian area (→ XX.K).
- **Submission to a defender:** This happens if a horde accompanies an attacking stack (during an invasion) and the stack loses so badly that the horde must be assigned a hit (or the attacking stack is wiped out against Nomads in a Barbarian Area).
- When a horde submits, the suzerain must immediately evacuate (retreat from) the horde's province and any other provinces where the suzerain had battles awaiting resolution against the vassal.

C. Submitting a Kingdom

- The Kingdom must be reduced to no more than **3 provinces** and its **capital** must be conquered (and optionally looted).
- If the Kingdom has no capital (e.g. the Euskaldun Kingdom → **Romans: T Player Aid**), a Kingdom leader (if any) and its stack must be entirely eliminated instead. In that case, a Pillage marker can be drawn (resolving any public event this may trigger), representing the kinglet's Treasure.
- When a Kingdom submits, the suzerain must immediately evacuate (retreat from) the vassal's capital province (if any) and any other provinces where the suzerain had battles awaiting resolution against the vassal.

D. The Vassal Mercenary

- The vassal immediately lends **1 unit** of its choice from among its surviving units to its suzerain as a **mercenary**.
 - If the suzerain is Barbarian, the unit is redeployed to its horde.
 - Otherwise it is redeployed to the suzerain's capital province.
 - If stacking limits prevent this, it is redeployed to a province of the suzerain's choice.
- This is a one-time obligation; once the mercenary is eliminated, the vassal does **not** have to lend a replacement (unlike a client or federate).
- The mercenary is treated by the suzerain as one of its own for stacking, movement, and combat purposes.
- Should it become important to distinguish the mercenary from the vassal's other units (*for instance, if the mercenary ends up alone*), turn its counter 180 degrees.

→ Nomadic Suzerain

- The vassal lends a unit of the **nomadic suzerain's** choice as a mercenary. Further, when the mercenary is eliminated, the nomadic suzerain receives a **new one** (still of its choice) from its vassal during Reinforcements, redeployed as before.

E. The Suzerain

- Upon winning the submission battle, the suzerain receives half the vassal's Treasury (if a Barbarian nation) or has the opportunity of looting its capital (if a Kingdom).
- The suzerain (even a Barbarian one) receives a **tribute** of **1** 🍪 from its vassal during the income step of every turn. This 🍪 is gained even if the vassal is broke.
- The suzerain receives **VP** for all of a vassal's territory as if it were controlled by its own units.

F. The Vassal

- Vassals are neutral with respect to their suzerain, its allies, and the dependents (federates, clients, and other vassals) of both (→ XII.D).
- A Barbarian vassal receives no more than **1 unit** as reinforcement each turn, regardless of what the **Time Table** indicates.
- The vassal of a nomadic suzerain must remain in the same Area as its suzerain's horde or in an adjacent Area.
- A vassal is free to increase its territory by the usual means.
- A vassal may not submit other nations nor get federates.
- The vassal receives only half of its normal **VP**.
- The vassal pays its tribute to its suzerain from its Treasury if it has one.
- A Kingdom vassal collects its income normally.

G. Return to Freedom



- The vassal may return to freedom in the following cases:
 - The suzerain is itself submitted or federated by another nation.
 - The suzerain is eliminated.
 - The suzerain's capital is conquered.
 - The vassal plays a *Betrayal* or *Renaissance* event.

→ Nomadic Suzerain


- A nomadic suzerain's vassal can attempt a rebellion **each turn**, starting with the turn after its submission. This is announced at the start of its Military Phase activation.
- The rebellion succeeds if a **D2** check is passed.
- If the rebellion succeeds, the vassal mercenary is not redeployed to its horde: it remains under the suzerain's control until its elimination.
- If it fails, the vassal loses **5 VP** and **1 unit** of its choice.






A. Overview

- Diplomacy is limited in *Invasions*. All diplomatic agreements between nations are conducted by means of diplomacy cards, except for the Foedus granted by Empires (→ XXVIII).
- The Diplomacy deck consists of 18 cards. Players draw diplomacy cards during the Time Phase's Diplomacy step.
- Cards are drawn in order from youngest nation to oldest. If there are not enough cards, then any subsequent draws for the older nations are lost.
- **Barbarian nations** do not draw diplomacy cards. No Diplomacy is allowed or playable against or in favour of an **invading** Barbarian nation.
- Each **Kingdom** draws **as many cards as** its leader's diplomatic bonus: if it is zero, then it gets no cards.
- Each **Empire** draws **1 diplomacy card + as many cards as** its leader's diplomatic bonus (0 to 2 extra).
- Players should be careful of keeping their nations' diplomacy cards separate from each other.
- Diplomacy cards (except *Mercenary*, *Graft*, and *Nothing*) can be played no later than the **beginning** of the Military Phase **activation** of the **earlier** of the two nations involved (the card-playing one and the target one).
- Upon reaching the Military Phase's End of Diplomacy step, **any unused diplomacy cards are discarded**. Each discarding nation receives **1**  in compensation. The discards are then shuffled back into the diplomacy card deck.
- A card that requires a  payment cannot be played if the money is not available in the card-playing nation's Treasury.



B. Alliance (*Unio*) (3 cards)

- The card-playing nation offers a **one-turn alliance** (→ XXVI) to the target nation, which cannot be a federate or vassal. 
- If the target nation is controlled by another player, they decide whether to accept or to decline the offer.
- If controlled by the same player as the card-playing nation, the alliance is accepted only if a **D2** check is passed.
- When the two nations' Military Phase activation ends, so does the alliance.
- If the target nation is an **independent minor Kingdom**, the alliance is accepted only if a **D2** check is passed.
 - The independent minor Kingdom becomes a **client** of the card-playing nation—usually on a permanent basis (→ **Romans: R-T and Byzantines: S-U Player Aids**).
 - If the independent minor Kingdom pays a tribute, the card should be played at the beginning of the Administration Phase in order for the tribute to be received on the same turn.
- **Alternatively**, the card can be used to **break** an existing alliance (or clientele relationship) between two target nations, one of which could be the card-playing nation. The target alliance or clientele is broken if a **D2** check is passed.



C. Treaty (*Pactum*) (1 card)

- The **Treaty** card forces the target nation to accept a **one-turn non-aggression** pact with the card-playing nation. 
- The card-playing nation pays **5**  to the target nation.
- The **card-playing nation** chooses a **province** of the target nation, subject to these conditions:
 - It cannot be the target nation's capital or contain its horde.
 - It cannot be a granary province ().
 - It must be adjacent to the card-playing nation or an island adjacent to a sea zone in which the card-playing nation has a naval stack.
- The chosen province is evacuated by the target nation (its units retreat). If it has no other choice, it can temporarily overstack. The card-playing nation then redeploys at least one of its units to the province.
- Once both parties have completed their military activations, the pact expires.


D. Marriage (*Matrimonium*) (2 cards)

- The **Marriage** card forces the target nation to hold a royal wedding with one of your princesses. 
- The card-playing nation pays **2**  to the target nation (as dowry).
- The target nation gains **2 VP** if it does not attack the card-playing nation during its next activation. The two nations remain hostile.
- The target nation lends **one mercenary** of its choice to the card-playing nation for **its next activation**. The card-playing nation redeploys the unit to a province it controls (→ XXX.H for restrictions on whom the unit will fight).
- At the end of the card-playing nation's activation, the mercenary—if it has survived—is redeployed by its target nation to a province under its control.



E. Tribute (*Tributus*) (2 cards)

- The **Tribute** card forces the target nation to accept a **one-turn non-aggression** pact with the card-playing nation. 
- The card-playing nation pays **10**  to the target nation.
- The two nations become mutually neutral.
- Once both parties have completed their military activations, the pact expires.

F. Foedus (2 cards)

- The **Foedus** card forces a Barbarian nation to accept a Foedus with the card-playing nation, becoming its **federate**. 
- For the prerequisites and consequences of Foedus, → XXVIII.
- This card is the only way an Empire can acquire more than one federate per turn, and is also the only way a Kingdom can acquire a federate at all.

G. Graft (3 cards)

- The **Graft** card lifts a siege. 
- The card-playing nation pays **1**  to the besieging nation.
- The card-playing nation need not be the one besieged (the card could be used to lift the siege of a third nation's city).

H. Mercenary (4 cards)

- The **Mercenary** card forces a Barbarian nation to lend **1 mercenary** to the card-playing nation for the latter's **next activation**.
- The target nation's horde must be adjacent or within one of the Areas controlled by the card-playing nation.
- The card-playing nation pays **3** to the target nation.
- The card-playing nation redeploys the unit to a province it controls.
- The mercenary will not fight against its own nation. Should such a battle be set up, it will desert and switch sides at the start of the battle (i.e. go to the opposing side). Neither can it be counted when resolving an overrun or passage in force against its own nation.
- Mercenaries from the same nation *will* fight each other, as long as they do it at the behest of nations other than their own.



I. Nothing (1 card)

- The *Nihil* ("Nothing") card is a decoy and has no effect at all.



XXXI RELIGION

A. Religion and Civilization

- At the start of the game, there are five **religions**: Catholicism (☩), Monophysitism (Ⲛ), Arianism (Ⲁ), Mazdaism (𐬰), and Paganism (☪). Christianity is synonymous with Catholicism.
 - Historically, Monophysitism and Arianism are Christian heresies. In *Invasions*, they are treated as full-fledged religions.
- Both of the Roman Empires (Rome and Byzantium), the Britons, the Armenians, the Colchidians, and the Mauritanians are **Christians** (Catholics).
- The *Oriens* and *Aegyptus* Areas are **Monophysites**.
- The Persians and Iberians are **Mazdaists**.
- The Goths (Ostrogoths and Visigoths) are **Arians**.
- All Barbarians other than the Goths are **Pagans**.

B. Conversion to Catholicism

- A non-Catholic Barbarian nation (Pagan or Arian) can decide to convert to Catholicism at the start of its Administration Phase, before Administration cards are resolved.
- At that moment or at the same instant of a later turn, the controlling player receives a **one-time VP bonus** equivalent to the total income value of all the non-heretical Catholic provinces it currently controls, provided that VP bonus is listed on the **nation's card** (e.g. the Alemanni or Angles but not the Alans or Avars).
- When this happens, the player controlling Roma (even once razed) also receives half of that VP bonus. This represents the role of the Pope.

C. Heresies

- Heresies happen as a result of an event or of a calamity and affect an entire Area.
- Pagans and Arian Barbarians are immune to them.
- A capital's Area is immune to the *Heresy calamity* but not the *Heresy event*.
- Heresies have an aggravating effect on the *Intolerance* and *Usurper* calamities, and make revolts harder to subdue.
- They last **2 turns**. A **Heresy +** (*Haeresis*) marker is placed on the affected Area when it breaks out. At the Heresies age sub-step of the next Time phase, the marker is flipped to its **Heresy –** side then, on the turn after that, it is removed (→ VI.F).
- An Area is simultaneously of the religions of each nation present in it. Care must therefore be taken to choose and place the Heresy markers such that the affected religion is clearly identified. To help with this, the Heresy markers are religion colour-coded: yellow for Mazdaist heresies, white for Monophysite heresies, and black for other heresies (Arius, Donatius, and Pelagius).
- The *Oriens* and *Aegyptus* Areas are under a permanent heresy, Monophysitism. This is so well-entrenched that it is treated as a separate religion by the game. A Monophysite Area that suffers heresy can be understood as being agitated by zealous proselytes.
- The Visigoths and Ostrogoths (collectively, the Goths) are Arians, a second Christian heresy that is also treated as a separate religion by the game. They are immune to the *Heresy* event and calamity (like Pagans) but only as long as they remain Barbarians.
- Heresy is a relative thing: Once a capital becomes heretical (with respect to other nations of the same religion), its orthodox provinces become heretical in its eyes. If a capital is in a heretical Area and its provinces in another Area are also heretical, then there is religious harmony between them. This explains the phrasing of the rules concerning the expense incurred by heresy (→ XIV.G) and the die modifier to revolt subdual (→ XVI.F).



XXXII DRAMATIS PERSONAE

A. Germanic Nations

Alemanni	Alamanni
Angles (later Anglo-Saxons)	Angli (Anglosaxones)
Bavarians	Baiovarii
Burgundians	Burgundi
Franks	Franci
Gepids	Gepidae
Goths (Ostro- and Visi-) (𐌺)	Gothi (Ostro-, Visi-)
Herules	Heruli
Jutes	Iuti
Lombards	Langobardi
Saxons (later Anglo-Saxons)	Saxones (Anglosaxones)
Suebi	Suebi
Vandals	Vandali

B. Nomadic Barbarians

Alans	Alani
Avars	Avari
Hephthalites	Ephthalitae
Huns	Hunni
Khazars	Chazari
Kushans	Cossani

C. Raiders

Arabs	Arabes
Blemmyes	Blemmyes
Hibernians (a.k.a. Irish)	Hiberni
Picts	Picti
Vikings	Viccingi

D. Romans and Successors (𐌹)

Africano-Romans (<i>ex-Limites</i>)	Africani (Africano-Romani)
Brito-Romans (<i>ex-Limites</i>)	Britani (Brito-Romani)
Byzantines (a.k.a. Eastern Romans)	Orientali (Romani Orientalis)
Cappadocians (𐌹) IMK ¹	Cappadocii
Gallo-Romans (<i>ex-Limites</i>)	Galli (Gallo-Romani)
Hispano-Romans (<i>ex-Limites</i>)	Hispani (Hispano-Romani)
Romans (Western, Eastern)	Romani (Occidentalis, Orientalis)

E. Slavic Nations

Aestii	Aestii
Sklaves	Sclaveni
Venedae	Venedae

F. Other Nations

Armenians (𐌹) IMK	Armenii
Berbers	Barbari
Britons (𐌹) IMK	Brittones
Colchidians (𐌹) IMK	Colchi
Ghassanids (𐌹) IMK	Ghassanides
Göktürks (𐌹)	Turcae
Guptas (𐌹)	Guptae
Iberians (𐌹) IMK	Hiberi
Kidarites	Kidarae
Lakhmids (𐌹) IMK	Lakhmides
Mauritanians (𐌹) IMK	Mauritanii (Mauri)
Persians (𐌹)	Persae
Scots	Scoti
Sogdians IMK	Sogdianae

¹ IMK : Independent Minor Kingdom

XXXIII GAZETTEER

Names in red are from the *Into the East* map extension.

A. Sea Zones

Name	Monopoly Value	Name	Monopoly Value
Mare Adriaticum	1	Oceanus Atlanticus	0
Mare Aegeum	3	Oceanus Britannicus	1
Mare Aralis	0	Oceanus Caledonicus	0
Mare Caspium	0	Oceanus Germanicus	0
Mare Mauretanicum	1	Oceanus Hibernicus	0
Mare Nostrum Orientalis	3	Oceanus Indianicus	3
Mare Rubrum	1	Oceanus Occidentalis	0
Mare Siculum	2	Pontus Euxinus	2
Mare Suebicum	0	Propontis	0
Mare Tyrrhenum	2	Sinus Botnicus	0
		Sinus Gaditanus	1
		Sinus Gallicus	1
		Sinus Persicus	3

B. Barbarian Areas

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ ARABIA Area Income 2 (2½)					
Arabia Deserta	Desert	0	Bassora	0	⚓ S. Persicus
Hijaz	Desert	1	Iatrippa	0	⚓ M. Rubrum
Lachmidaria	Desert	0			
Litus Arabicus	Desert	0			
Mazania	Desert	½	Mazun	0	⚓ O. Indianicus
Nabatene	Desert	½			
Palmyrene	Desert	½			

→ ASIA CENTRALIS Off-map transit box

→ BALTICUM

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ BALTICUM Area Income 3					
Albarussia	Forest	½	Milniska	0	
Estia	Forest	½			
Lethigallia	Forest	1	Riga	0	⚓ S. Botnicus
Novogardia	Forest	½	Nemogardas	0	⚓ S. Botnicus, 
Tueria	Forest	½			

→ BARBARUM

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ BARBARUM Area Income 4					
Galicia	Forest	½	Cracovia	0	
Gothia	Forest	½			
Lituania	Forest	½			
Polonia	Forest	½			
Pomerania	Marsh	0			
Prussia	Forest	½			
Pripet	Marsh	0			
Silesia	Forest	½			
Teutonia	Forest	½			
Velete	Forest	½			

→ CALEDONIA HIBERNIA

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ CALEDONIA HIBERNIA Area Income 3					
Caledonia	Mountain	½	Scone	0	⚓ O. Germanicus
Conacia	Forest	½			
Dal Riata	Mountain	½			
Gallovidia	Mountain	½			
Lagenia	Forest	½	Eblana	0	⚓ O. Hibernicus
Momonía	Marsh	0			
Ultonia	Forest	½			

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ CAUCASUS					
Area Income 7					
Armenia	Mountain	2	Artaxata	1F	
Armenia Minor	Mountain	1			
Azeria	Clear	1			
Colchis	Forest	1	Phasis	0	↕ Pontus Euxinus
Iberia	Mountain	1	Ganzac	1F	
Lacyzia	Mountain	1			

→ DANUBIUS					
Area Income 4					
Bohemia	Forest	½	Praga	0	
Carpathia	Mountain	½			
Dacia	Forest	½			
Hunnia	Steppe	½	Buda	0	
Hypanis	Steppe	½			
Moravia	Forest	½			
Tisia	Steppe	½			
Valachia	Steppe	½			


→ GERMANIA					
Area Income 4					
Agri Decumates	Forest	½			
Albis	Forest	½			
Bavaria	Forest	½	Monacum	0	
Franconia	Forest	½	Vadum Francorum	0	
Frisia	Marsh	0			
Holsatia	Marsh	0			
Oderus	Forest	½	Berolinum	0	
Rhenus	Forest	½			
Saxonia	Forest	½			
Thuringia	Forest	½			

→ MAURETANIA					
Area Income 2					
Anti Atlas	Mountain	½			
Atlas	Mountain	½			
Aures	Mountain	½			
Blemmyes	Desert	0			
Libya	Desert	½			
Sahara	Desert	0			
Toaregia	Desert	0			




→ OXIA					
Area Income 3					
Amyrgia	Steppe	0			
Chorasmia	Desert	0			
Massagetæ	Steppe	½			
Tarim	Steppe	1	Tashkent	0	
Sogdiana	Clear	1	Marakanda	1	
Transoxania	Steppe	½			



→ SARMATIA					
Area Income 5					
Abascia	Steppe	½	Tanais	0	↕ Pontus Euxinus
Bosporus	Mountain	1	Heraclea	1F	↕ Pontus Euxinus
Danapris	Clear	1	Kiovia	0	
Donetus	Steppe	½			
Pereaslavia	Steppe	½			
Scythica	Steppe	½			
Ucraina	Steppe	1			

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ SCANDINAVIA					
Area Income 3					
Finlandia	Forest	½			
Gothlandia	Forest	½			
Iutia	Marsh	0			
Norvegia	Mountain	½	Kaupang	0	↕ O. Germanicus
Scania	Forest	½			
Selandia	Marsh	½	Hedeby	0	↕ M. Suebicum
Sueonia	Forest	½	Birka	0	↕ M. Suebicum

→ SCYTHIA					
Area Income 2					
Alania	Steppe	½			
Bolgar	Steppe	½			
Sarkil	Steppe	½	Itil	0	
Siraces	Steppe	0			
Terecia	Desert	0			
Volga	Steppe	½			

C. Civilized Areas

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ AEGYPTUS					
Area Income: Kingdom 12, Empire 9					
Aegyptus	Clear	3	Memphis	2	
Arcadia	Steppe	½			
Cyrenaica	Steppe	½	Cyrene	1	↕ M. Siculum
Delta	Clear	3	Pelusium	0	↕ M. Nostrum Orientalis, 
Nilus	Clear	3	Alexandria	3	↕ M. Nostrum Orientalis, 
Sinai	Desert	0			
Thebais	Clear	2	Thebae	1	

→ AFRICA					
Area Income: Kingdom 9, Empire 6					
Africa	Clear	3	Carthago	3	↕ M. Siculum, 
Caesarea	Mountain	½			
Mauritania	Mountain	½			
Numidia	Mountain	1			
Saldæ	Clear	1	Saldæ	1	↕ M. Mauretanicum
Tingitania	Clear	½	Tingis	0	↕ S. Gaditanus
Tripolitania	Steppe	½	Leptis Magna	0	↕ M. Siculum, 
Utica	Clear	2	Hippo Regius	0	↕ M. Mauretanicum

→ ASIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 8, Empire 7					
Bythina	Clear	1	Nicae	1	
Cyprus	Clear	1	Salamis	0	↕ M. Nostrum Orientalis
Lycia	Mountain	1			
Lydia	Clear	3	Ephesos	2	↕ M. Aegeum
Mysia	Clear	2	Pergamon	2	

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ BRITANNIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 11, Empire 4					
Bernicia	Clear	½	Din Guarie	0	
Cambria	Mountain	1			
Camulodunum	Clear	2	Londinium	1	⚓ O. Britannicus
Cantium	Clear	1	Venta	0	
Corinium Dobunorum	Forest	1	Viroconium	0	
Cumbria	Clear	1			
Dumnonia	Mountain	½			
Durnovaria	Clear	1	Isca	0	
Flavia Caesariensis	Clear	1	Eboracum	1	
Lindum	Clear	1			
Maxima Caesariensis	Clear	1			

→ CAPPADOCIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 6, Empire 6					
Anatolia	Steppe	½	Iconium	1	
Cappadocia	Steppe	1			
Cilicia	Mountain	2	Tarsus	1	⚓ M. Nostrum Orientalis
Paphlagonia	Mountain	1			
Pontus	Mountain	1	Trapezus	1F	⚓ Pontus Euxinus
Melitene	Mountain	½	Melitene	1F	

→ GALLIA MERIDIONALIS					
Area Income: Kingdom 12, Empire 7					
Alpes	Mountain	½			
Aquitania	Clear	2	Burdigala	0	⚓ O. Atlanticus, 🌿
Arvernia	Mountain	½			
Garumnus	Clear	1	Tolosa	1	
Helvetia	Mountain	½			
Liger	Forest	1	Avaricum	1	
Provincia	Mountain	1	Arelate	1	⚓ S. Gallicus
Rhodanus	Clear	2	Lugdunum	1	
Septimania	Clear	1	Narbo	1	
Vasconia	Clear	1			
Vendeum	Marsh	½			
Vienna	Clear	1			

→ GALLIA SEPTENTRIONALIS					
Area Income: Kingdom 11, Empire 5					
Armoricum	Clear	½	Darioritum	0	⚓ O. Atlanticus
Austrasia	Forest	1	Aquae Granni	0	
Belgae	Clear	1			
Burgundia	Clear	1	Divio	0	
Flandria	Marsh	½			
Lotharingia	Forest	1	Argentoratum	0	
Neustria	Clear	2	Parisius	1	🌿
Lugdunus	Forest	½	Rotomagus	0	⚓ O. Britannicus
Saliens	Clear	1	Tornacum	0	
Sequana	Clear	1	Remorum	0	
Treveria	Forest	1	Treverum	2F	
Venetum	Clear	½			

→ GRAECIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 9, Empire 9					
Achaia	Mountain	2	Athenae	2	⚓ M. Aegeum
Macedonia	Clear	2	Thessalonika	2	⚓ M. Aegeum
Creta	Mountain	1	Kydonia	0	⚓ M. Aegeum
Cyclades †	Clear	1			
Thessalia	Mountain	1			
Thracia	Clear	2	Constantinopolis	3F	⚓ Propontis, 🌿

→ HISPANIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 13, Empire 5					
Asturica	Clear	½	Abula	0	
Baetica	Mountain	1	Illiberis	0	
Balearica †	Clear	½			
Cantabria	Mountain	½			
Carpetania	Clear	1	Toletum	1	
Cartaginensis	Clear	1	Carthago Nova	1	⚓ M. Mauretanicum
Castulum	Steppe	½			
Celtiberia	Mountain	½	Caesaraugusta	0	
Cuneus	Clear	½			
Emeritensis	Steppe	½			
Gallaecia	Mountain	½	Bracara	0	
Hispalensis	Clear	2	Hispalis	1	🌿
Lusitania	Mountain	½	Scalabis	0	
Osca	Clear	1			
Piranaei	Mountain	½			
Saguntum	Mountain	½			
Salmantica	Mountain	½			
Tarraconensis	Clear	1	Barcino	0	⚓ S. Gallicus

→ ILLYRIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 6, Empire 5					
Carnuntum	Forest	1	Aquincum	1F	
Dalmatia	Mountain	1			
Illyricum	Mountain	1	Salonae	1	⚓ M. Adriaticum
Istria	Mountain	1			
Noricum	Mountain	½	Virunum	0	
Pannonia	Steppe	1	Sirmium	1F	
Rhaetia	Mountain	½	Castra Regina	0	

→ INDIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 7, Empire 6					
Gandaria	Mountain	1	Taxila	1	
Indus	Clear	2	Demetrias	1	⚓ O. Indianicus, 🌿, 🐪
Paradene	Clear	1			
Panjab	Clear	2	Sagala	2F	
Sattagydia	Clear	1	Pattala	0	
Thar	Desert	0			

→ INDIA MERIDIONALIS Off-map Kingdom & Empire Bonus

India Meridionalis n/a 2

→ INDIA SEPTENTRIONALIS Off-map Kingdom & Empire Bonus

India Sept. n/a 2

† For game purposes, these two provinces have no internal waters (sea zones).

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ ITALIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 12, Empire 12					
Apulia	Clear	½	Brundisium	0	⚓ M. Siculum
Beneventum	Mountain	1			
Campania	Clear	1	Neapolis	1	⚓ M. Tyrrheneum
Cisalpina	Clear	2	Mediolanum	2	🐉
Corsica	Mountain	½			
Latium	Clear	1	Roma	3F	
Liguria	Mountain	½			
Sardinia	Clear	½			
Sicilia	Mountain	1	Syracusae	1	⚓ M. Siculum
Spoletum	Clear	1	Ancona	0	⚓ M. Adriaticum
Taurinorum	Clear	1	Pavia	0	
Tuscia	Clear	1	Pisae	0	⚓ M. Tyrrheneum
Umbria	Marsh	½	Ravenna	2F	⚓ M. Adriaticum
Venetia	Clear	½	Aquilea	1	

→ MESOPOTAMIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 12, Empire 9					
Adiabene	Steppe	1	Arbela	1	
Akkad	Steppe	2	Hatra	0	
Artemita	Clear	1	Dastgerd	1	
Assyria	Steppe	2	Nisibis	1F	
Atropatene	Mountain	1			
Babylonia	Steppe	2	Perisabor	1F	
Chaldea	Clear	2	Ctesiphon	3F	🐉
Euphrates	Steppe	1	Dura Europos	0	

→ MOESIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 6, Empire 4					
Epirus	Mountain	1	Dyrrachium	1	⚓ M. Adriaticum
Dardania	Mountain	1			
Moesia Inferior	Mountain	1	Triaditsa	0	
Moesia Superior	Clear	1	Singidunum	1F	
Naissus	Mountain	1			
Savus	Steppe	½			
Tyras	Marsh	½			

→ ORIENS					
Area Income: Kingdom 8, Empire 8					
Amida	Steppe	½	Dara	1F	
Coele Syria	Steppe	1	Beroia	0	
Osroene	Steppe	½	Edessa	1F	
Palestina	Clear	2	Hierosolyma	1	
Phoenicia	Clear	2	Antiocheia	2	⚓ M. Nostrum Orientalis
Syria	Clear	2	Damascus	1	

→ PARTHIA					
Area Income: Kingdom 4, Empire 3					
Arachosia	Mountain	½			
Areia	Mountain	½	Aria	0	
Bactriana	Clear	1	Bactra	1	
Kushania‡	Steppe	0			
Margiana	Clear	1	Merv	0	
Parthia Sept.	Mountain	1	Tus	0	

‡ On the main map, this province belongs to no Area.

Name	Terrain	Income	City	Level	Notes
→ PERSIA ORIENTALIS					
Area Income: Kingdom 5, Empire 3					
Carmania	Mountain	1	Hormuz	0	⚓ S. Persicus
Drangiana	Mountain	1			
Gedrosia	Mountain	½			
Persia	Mountain	2	Pasargadae	1	
Sagartia	Steppe	½			
→ PERSIS					
Area Income: Kingdom 9, Empire 5					
Cadusia	Mountain	½			
Elymais	Mountain	2	Persepolis	1	
Hyrkania	Mountain	½	Rei	0	
Media	Mountain	2	Ecbatana	1	
Phraaspa	Mountain	1			
[Rhagae	Mountain	1	Qom	0	🐪🐪†]
Susiana	Clear	1	Susa	1	
Zagros	Mountain	1			

→ PERSIS Off-map Kingdom & Empire Bonus (removed by *Into the East*)

Persia Orientalis n/a 2

D. Rivers

Name	Drains
Albis	Germania
Baetis	Hispania
Bagradas	Africa
Cyrus	Caucasus, Persis
Danapris	Barbarum, Sarmatia
Danuvius	Germania, Illyria, Danubius, Moesia
Donetus	Sarmatia, Scythia
Durius	Hispania
Dvina	Balticum
Euphrates	Cappadocia, Oriens, Arabia, Mesopotamia
Garumna	Gallia Meridionalis
Halys	Cappadocia
Hypanis	Danubius, Sarmatia
Iaxartes	Oxia
Iberus	Hispania
Indus	India, Persia Orientalis
Liger	Gallia Meridionalis, Gallia Septentrionalis
Marisus	Graecia
Manus	Germania
Mosella	Gallia Septentrionalis
Nemunus	Balticum, Barbarum
Nilus	Aegyptus
Oderus	Barbarum, Germania
Oxus	Oxia, Parthia
Padus	Italia
Pathissus	Danubius
Rha	Scythia
Rhenus	Gallia Meridionalis, Germania, Gallia Septentrionalis
Rhodanus	Gallia Meridionalis
Senora	Gallia Septentrionalis
Sabrina	Britannia
Strymon	Moesia, Graecia
Tagus	Hispania
Tamesa	Britannia
Tesis	Britannia
Tigris	Persis, Mesopotamia
Vistula	Barbarum


† This caravan is removed by *Into the East*.



XXXIV GLOSSARY

Activation – Within the Military phase of each turn, each nation is activated once during the Nations Activation step.

Advantage – A combat bonus enjoyed by one side or the other. This can be strategic (straits, rivers, and ridges; forest, marsh, or steppe terrain type) or tactical (having a greater number of cavalry and/or heavy units than the adversary).

Alliance – Occurs as a result of a diplomacy card or an Event. The allied nations activate together, on the older nation's activation. The income and VPs of shared provinces are split equally between them. They treat each other's territory as friendly for movement and retreat. They stack and battle as one nation.

Amphibious () – An attribute of units that ignore river penalties during combat and sea risk die rolls during amphibious landings.

Archer ( or ) – Shoots first at the start of a battle (archery round), fighting normally afterwards.

Area – A geographical grouping of provinces. An Area is either Barbarian or Civilized.

Auxiliary – A Roman unit recruited from a Barbarian nation, as opposed to a mercenary. Auxiliaries belong to one of the Alamans, Alans, Burgundians, Gepids, Goths, Herules, Huns, Mauritanians, or Vandals.


Barbarian(s) – The initial status of a nation. Barbarian nations eventually become Kingdoms (exception: The Huns may become an Empire directly).

Border – A separation between land provinces or sea zones, shown dashed on the map. Some land borders run along rivers or ridges, giving a strategic advantage to the defenders.

Campaign – A series of movement-and-combat activations of a stack led by a Leader with a greater-than-zero campaign attribute.

Capital – The city designated as the seat of a Civilized nation's government. It generates bonus income. Losing one's capital to another nation has dire consequences.

Cataphractae (singular *Cataphracta*) – Elite heavy horse archers of the late Byzantine empire (turn 8 onward).

Cavalry () – May gain a tactical advantage.

City – Urban settlements, sources of income for Civilized nations. An Empire's control hinges on its cities. Some cities are fortified.



Civilized nation – A Kingdom or Empire.



Clibanarii – Persian elite heavy cavalry. The Latin word first designated the pike-and-bow-wielding armoured crew of heavy chariots, used against elephants.


Client – An independent minor Kingdom (IMK) that has a patron. Client states usually pay a tribute to their patron and lend it a mercenary. They are otherwise neutral, often inactive.

Collapse – The ultimate fate of Empires.

Control – Provinces and Areas may be controlled, which determines in large part whether they are friendly or not at any moment during the Military phase. The nation in control gets the income and VPs.


Custodes (Latin for 'Guards', singular *Custos*) – A double-elite ( ) heavy infantry unit (Imperial Guards).

Elite Unit () – A tougher unit, capable of absorbing two hits before being eliminated. A damaged elite unit () is treated as a normal one until it is restored to full capability. Used almost exclusively by Civilized nations.

Empire () – The ultimate status of a nation. Empires eventually collapse.


Federate – (*Foederatus* in Latin) A nation that has concluded a *Foedus* with its federator.

Federator – A nation that has concluded a *Foedus* with its federate.

Fleet () – The naval equivalent of a land unit. Fleets remain in sea zones and can engage in sea combat, including strait interdiction and amphibious landing interception. They can also perform naval transport.



Foedus (Latin for "contract"—also meaning "abasing, submissive"—, plural *foedera*, Latin pronunciation "foe-ay-dooos", plural "foe-ay-day-rah", English pronunciation "fee-duss", plural "fee-duh-rah") – A contract between an Empire or Kingdom (the federator) and a Barbarian nation in which the latter (the federate) recognizes itself as a "subject" of its federator. The federate holds provinces for its federator and lends it a mercenary, receiving tribute in compensation.

Friendly – Allies and their federates are mutually friendly. A province is friendly (to a nation's units) if it is controlled by the active nation (or a friendly nation) or if it is occupied by the active nation (or by a friendly nation) without opposition (i.e. there are no neutral or enemy units in the province). Provinces with unresolved battles or sieges remain hostile. A city is friendly if controlled or if it has been successfully besieged.

Heavy Unit () – May gain a tactical advantage.

Heresy – A doctrine held by a member of a religion at variance with established religious beliefs, especially dissension from Roman Catholic dogma. In *Invasions*, heresies are the "same religion" but cause internal disputes.

Horde – A sort of "mobile capital" specific to Barbarian nations.


Horse Archer ( or ) – A unit that is both cavalry and an archer. Used by nomads mostly.

Hostile – A nation that is neither friendly nor neutral is hostile. A province is hostile (to a nation's units) if it is controlled by a hostile nation (except if empty) or if there is an unresolved battle or siege. A city is hostile unless controlled.


Imperial Guards – See *Custodes*.





Inactive Nation – A nation which does not activate during a turn (e.g. the Armenians, Sardes, or Sklaves). They have units on the map but do not attack, age, or track Treasuries. They do not earn VPs for their controlling player by themselves, but may earn VPs for their patron, federator, or suzerain.

Independent Minor Kingdom (IMK) – A minor Kingdom, often inactive (e.g. the Armenians, Iberians, and Mauritanians). It is usually the client of an Empire or a Kingdom, paying tribute and lending a mercenary to its patron.

Infantry () – This is the basic land unit of almost all nations.

Invasion – The sudden apparition of a Barbarian nation into the game's world. During its invasion, the nation activates twice and benefits from a few additional bonuses.

Kingdom () – The intermediate status of a nation. Kingdoms eventually become Empires.

Leader – The ultimate authority of a nation or of its army. Besides historic (named) leaders, there are intrinsic (unnamed) 'default' ones. Barbarian intrinsic leaders are known as *Rex* (). Kingdom leaders also bear a , while empire leaders are marked . Empires may have army leaders () in addition to their emperor.

Limes (Latin for "limit", plural *limites*, Latin pronunciation "lee-mess", plural "lee-mee-tess", English pronunciation "lie-meez", plural "limit-ease") – an unmovable fortified unit that stops invasions at a border.

Mercenary – A unit belonging to one nation but fighting under another's control, either for payment (a tribute gained by its nation) or as a form of payment. A mercenary is either a client unit lent to its patron, a federate unit lent to its federator, or a vassal unit lent to its suzerain.

Mountaineers (⚔) – A unit that gains an advantage in mountain terrain: they count double during the archery round of a mountains ambush. Mountaineer leaders cannot be ambushed.

Nation – Each of the various peoples assigned to players for the game. Game play is mostly performed nation by nation.

Neutral – Vassals and clients of a nation are neutral with respect to each other and their suzerain or patron or the latter's allies and their vassals and clients. A province is neutral (to a nation's units) if it is empty or controlled by a neutral nation.

Noble Cavalry – A Kingdom's heavy elite cavalry.

Nomad – A special kind of Barbarian.

Palatine cavalry – A double-elite (♠♠) heavy cavalry unit.

Patron – A nation that has one or more clients.

Phase – Each turn is broken down into four phases (Time, Administration, Military, Scoring), completed sequentially, which themselves consist of a sequence of steps.

Province – The smallest geographical land subdivision, as opposed to a sea zone. Land units are deployed to provinces. Provinces without a built city are said to be **rural**.

Raiders – Units that pillage a Civilized rural province in order to gain plunder.

Religion – In *Invasions*, there are five religions: Catholicism (✝), Monophysitism (✝), Arianism (✝), Mazdaism (♁), and Paganism (☉). Religions give rise to heresies and can make subduing a revolt harder.

Satrapes – Persian garrison infantries, which cannot operate outside of the *Mesopotamia*, *Persis*, and *Persia Orientalis* Areas.

Sea, Sea Zone – The smallest geographical water subdivision, as opposed to a province. Fleets are deployed to sea zones.

Stack – A grouping of co-located units, limited in size by the province's terrain. During the Military Phase's Nation Activations step, stacks are moved one at a time and later conduct battles.

Status, Nation Status – One of Barbarian, Kingdom, or Empire. As a result of aging and size, status can transition from one to the next.

Step – A subdivision of a phase. Each step must be completed before the turn moves on to the next one. Some steps are broken down into sub-steps.

Submission – A nation can be submitted by violence, becoming the vassal of its suzerain.

Suzerain – A nation that has submitted another, its vassal.

Themata (singular *Thema*) – Byzantine mobile combat units that replace *Limites* on turn 8 (525 AD). The word actually designates the military and administrative divisions of the middle Byzantine Empire; the units would be their garrisons.

Tribute – A payment in Gold made by one nation to another, either in return for a mercenary or as an obligation (of a client or vassal to its patron or suzerain).

Turn – The game is played in 11 or 12 turns in the basic scenario.

Unit, Military Unit – There are standard and elite units. They can be led by leaders and serve to conduct battles and establish control.

Vassal – A nation that has submitted to its suzerain.

Zone – See Sea Zone.



XXXV CREDITS

Game Design – Philippe Thibaut

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Playtesting – Philippe Thibaut & many, many fellow players and friends

Production – Philippe Thibaut

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Philippe Thibaut

August 2019



Invasions

Volume 1 - 350-650 AD

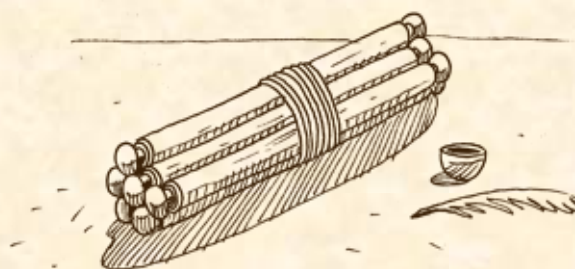
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- Detailed Sequence of Play
- **Nation Activation order:** Begin with Barbarian nations, in order of decreasing age (breaking ties in order of increasing initiative on the **Nation Cards**), then similarly with Kingdom nations, and finally Empire nations.

1. Time Phase

A. Status of Nations (VI)

- Barbarian nations age – In **Age Track** sequence. Voluntary or forced transitions to Kingdom may occur.
- Kingdoms and then Empires age – As above. Kingdoms may transition to Empire.
- Heresies age.

B. Reinforcements (IX) – In Nation Activation order †.

Displacements may occur. • Barbarian vassals' reinforcements are limited. • Intrinsic leaders are redeployed unless replaced by named leaders (except Empires). • Previous turn's named leaders are removed unless long-lived. • Eliminated federate and nomad vassal mercenaries are replaced. • One auxiliary or mercenary of each disappeared nation is removed from each controller. • Inactive independent minor Kingdoms (IMKs) rebuild or restore one unit.

C. Events (X)

- Event Cards – One per player (Romans > Huns > Persians > Goths). Public events are resolved immediately.
- Raids – In **Time Table** sequence.
- Caravans ‡ – Simultaneous. Roll for exceptional caravan. Receive 1 🍀 per controlled caravan (5 🍀 for the exceptional caravan). Barbarian controllers may loot their caravans.

D. Diplomacy (XXX) – Civilized nations, in order of *increasing* age, starting with Kingdoms then Empires. Draw as many cards as the leader's diplomatic bonus (+ 1 for Empires). • Diplomacy cards (except *Mercenary*, *Graft*, and *Nothing*) can be played no later than the beginning of the Military Phase activation of the earlier of the two nations involved.

2. Administration Phase (Kingdoms and Empires only) (XIII) ‡

A. Administration Cards (XIII.C) – In Nation Activations order, Civilized nations only. Draw [2 + leader's administration bonus] cards, face-down. If they're all of the same type, draw until there are two types. Choose one type set and pay for it (Bankruptcy may be triggered). Examine the cards, then play **one**. Reshuffle for the next nation.

B. Income (XIV) – In Nation Activations order †. Cities earn 1 🍀 per level, a fixed ½ 🍀 if looted. **Kingdoms:** revenue of controlled provinces and their cities unless in revolt, 5 🍀 for the capital. **Empires:** 1 🍀 per controlled Area (2 🍀 if total control), revenue of controlled cities not in revolt, 10 🍀 for the capital. **Commerce:** Add 1 🍀 per sea zone with a controlled coastal city not in revolt (add Monopoly Value if controlling all coastal cities and none are in revolt). **Tributes:** Gain 1 🍀 per vassal, up to 2 🍀 from each client.

Expenses: Pay 1 🍀 to the suzerain, 3 🍀 to each federate, 1 🍀 per province in revolt (3 🍀 if Revolt +), and 1 🍀 per Area under heresy. Pay 5 🍀 if *In Decline* (10 🍀 if *In Decline* +). **Kingdoms:** Pay 1 🍀 maintenance for each unit.

Recovery (Barbarians too): Remove any pillage markers from *all* of the nation's cities. Redeploy a conquered capital. Remove, in each controlled Area, up to 2 pillage markers from empty city sites (*never more than once per Area*).

Bankruptcy: Age the nation by 2 spaces. Increase its *Decline* level. Draw 1 Administration Card and apply the indicated calamity.

Kingdoms: Lose all unpaid units or half of the units, whichever is less. **Empires:** Check for collapse.

C. Purchases (XV) – In Nation Activations order †. **Empires** may restore (unflip) up to 2 elite units at *half* purchase cost. Discard Treasury over 40 🍀. If *In Decline*, Rome and Byzantium must check for a *Usurper* calamity.

D. Revolts Subdual (XVI.F) – In Nation Activations order.

3. Military Phase

A. Nation Activations – In Nation Activations order.

A Barbarian nation may choose to raid instead of a normal activation.

To migrate, a horde must move together with all of the nation's units. No combat is allowed.

- Unit Stacks (twice during invasion)
 - Movement (XVIII, XIX, XXV) – One **stack** at a time, in player's choice of sequence. Whenever a hostile province or sea zone is entered, the enemy may react (flee, or intercept with multiple stacks—only one of which may be leader-less). • Overrun if 6:1. • Passage in force if 2:1. • Strait crossing consumes all movement, may be blockaded. • Naval transport. • Amphibious landing. • Cities must be successfully besieged to complete province conquest. • Barbarian leader terror vs. non-fortified cities.
 - Combat (XX) – In player's choice of sequence. • Mountain ambush. • Retreat. • Sieges. • Loot conquered cities.
- Campaigns (XXII) – In player's choice of **leader** sequence
 - Movement
 - Combat

B. End of Diplomacy – Discard unused Diplomacy cards (gain 1 🍀 for each discard).

4. Scoring Phase (V) – As per **Turn Track** (every 3rd Turn)

Some nations may also score during their activation. **Patrons:** half VPs for their clients' territory. **Federators:** VPs for their Foedus territory.

Federates: VPs for their other territory. **Suzerains:** VPs for their vassals' territory. **Vassals:** half VPs.

† May be done simultaneously if order does not matter.

‡ On turn 1, Caravans (1.C.c) and Administration (2) are skipped.

D2 checks (✓ pass, ✗ fail)

- Time Phase, Events step, Caravans sub-step
 - ✓ A **Barbarian** nation that controls a Caravan province loots it.
- Time Phase, Diplomacy step
 - ✓ When used to a) force an alliance with a target nation controlled by the same player as the card-playing nation, b) force the clientele of an independent minor Kingdom, or c) break an existing alliance or clientele, the **Alliance** card succeeds.
- Administration Phase, Purchases step (Rome and Byzantium)
 - ✗ If *In Decline*, suffer a *Usurper* Calamity.
- Administration Phase, Revolts Subdual step
 - ✗ When a single-unit stack is eliminated (by failing the subdual), its leader is **eliminated**.
- Military Phase, Nation Activation step (start of)
 - ✓ A federate may denounce its Foedus (except on the turn immediately following its establishment).
 - ✓ A nomadic suzerain's vassal may rebel. ✗ Lose 5 VP and a unit.
- Military Phase, Nation Activation step, Unit Stacks
 - ✓ (Movement) If the opponent does not control all coastal cities of the sea zone, a **naval interception** succeeds.
 - ✓ (Combat) An unsupported *Limes* eliminated after blocking an enemy stack inflicts a hit on the enemy.
 - ✓ (Combat) Against an attacker who did not cross a ridge or river, a mountains ambush succeeds.
 - ✗ (Combat) When a land stack is completely eliminated (before the subsequent recovery), its leader is **eliminated**.
 - ✓ (Combat) When a Barbarian leader besieges a **non-fortified** city, it **surrenders**.
 - ✓ (Could also occur during Time Phase, Diplomacy step) When an alliance expires or is broken (by Foedus or submission), in shared provinces where numerically equal stacks are present, the younger nation retreats. ✗ : the older one.

Forced Transition to Kingdom (VII.C)

Time Phase, Status of Nations step

- Barbarian nation of **age 5+** which has declined a voluntary transition.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - 1 for every 10 🍷 in the nation's Treasury
 - +2 if the nation's horde is in a Barbarian Area
- Result \leq **nation's age**: the nation *immediately* becomes a Kingdom.

Forced Transition to Empire (VIII.B)

Time Phase, Status of Nations step

- Kingdom controlling **3+ Areas** (Barbarian Areas = $\frac{1}{2}$ —no rounding)
- Exception: No check on the turn the Kingdom is created.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - +1 for a leader with a combat bonus ≥ 2
 - +1 if *In Decline* (single side; +2 for doubled side)
 - +2 for each Civilized Area controlled beyond the first three
 - +1 for each Barbarian Area controlled
 - +3 if Roma or Constantinopolis are controlled
 - +1 for each client → **Persian Player Aid: B**
- Result ≥ 8 : the nation *immediately* becomes an Empire.

Random Player Selection for Revolt Placement (XVI.B)

Time Phase, Events step or

- Administration Phase, Administration Cards step (calamity)
- Roll a **D10**:
- [1–3] Roman; [4–6] Persian; [7–8] Goth; [9–0] Hun

Random Civilized Area Selection (Empire only) (XVI.C)

- Roll a **D10**:

Western Map (D2 ✓):	[1] Gallia M.	[2] Illyria	[3-4] Britannia
	[5] Gallia S.	[6] Italia	[7-8] Africa
	[9-0] Hispania		
Eastern Map (D2 X):	[1] Moesia	[2] Asia	[3] Cappadocia
	[4] Graecia	[5-6] Aegyptus	[7-8] Oriens
	[9] Mesopotamia	[0] Persis	

Raid Outcome (XI.E)

Time Phase, Events step, Raids sub-step

- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - 1 per **Civilized unit** present in the target province and in any province or sea zone passed through when raiding in depth
 - +1 previous raid is Raid -; +2 if previous raid is Raid +

→ Result

[≤4]	Failure	One raiding unit is lost permanently
[5–6]	Raid –	Gain 1 🍷 and 1 VP, place a Raid – marker
[7–10]	Raid +	Draw a pillage marker, gain 3 VP, place a Raid + marker
[11–12]	Raid +	As [7–10] above and the raiding unit(s) remain in the target province

- The Raid marker lasts just one turn.
- A Raid + eliminates any *Limes* present.

Exceptional Caravan (X.D)

Time Phase, Events step, Caravans sub-step

- Roll a **D10**:
- [1–2] Aegyptus [3–7] Rhagae [8–9] Siraces [0] Tripolitania

Empire Collapse (XIV.K)

Administration Phase, Income step

- Empire of age ≥ 9 which suffers **bankruptcy**.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - +? each age above 9 (+1 age 10, +2 age 11, +3 age 12)
 - +1 if *In Decline* (single side; +2 if doubled side)
 - +1 per calamity suffered this turn
 - +2 if the capital was conquered on the previous turn
 - 1 per Area controlled other than the capital's Area
- Result ≥ 9 : the Empire collapses and ceases to exist.

Revolt Subdual (XVI.F)

Administration Phase, Revolts Subdual step

- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - +1 per controlled unit present (whatever the type)
 - 1 if the Area is under heresy (or if the capital's Area is under heresy and the revolting province is of the same religion)
 - 1 national religion is different from the Area's
- A leader provides as many **re-rolls** as its combat bonus.
- City walls are ignored.
- Result ≥ 9 : The revolt is subdued.
- Result < 9 : The revolt continues and the nation loses **1 unit** of its choice from among those present.

Land Interception Resolution (XIX.A)

Military Phase, Nation Activations step, Unit Stacks Movement

- Opponent reaction, one leader-less stack and multiple led stacks.
- A **land** connection through non-hostile territory must exist, **maximum distance 3 provinces**.
- A stack that is under attack by the active nation cannot intercept.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - +? **Combat** bonus of the leader present, if any
 - +3 if the target province contains the opponent's capital
 - +2 if the opponent is an Empire
 - 1 if the land distance is 3 provinces
 - 2 for each ridge or strait crossed
 - 2 if crossing the Bosphorus (→ **Byzantines: P Player Aid**)
- Result ≥ 6 : the interception succeeds.

Flight Resolution (XIX.B)

Military Phase, Nation Activations step, Unit Stacks Movement

- Opponent reaction. Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - +? **Combat** bonus of fleeing stack's leader, if present
 - +3 the starting province has a fortified city
 - +3 the opponent has twice as many units
 - 1 the opponent has less cavalry
 - 2 if flight must start by crossing a river, ridge, or strait
- Result ≥ 9 : the flight succeeds.

Amphibious Landing Sea Risk Resolution (XXV.E)

Military Phase, Nation Activations step, Unit Stacks Movement

- Stack moving from a friendly coastal province into an **enemy or empty coastal province**. Resolve before naval interception.
- Roll a **D10** with the following modifiers:
 - 2 unless the nation controls a city on the same coast as the target province and coastal to the last sea zone crossed
 - +1 if landing on a Mediterranean or Pontus Euxinus coast (Romans and Byzantines only)
 - ±? *Storm or Expert Navigation* event
- Result ≥ 5 : the landing succeeds, subject to naval intercept.

Siege Resolution (XXIV.C)

Military Phase, Nation Activations step, Unit Stacks Combat

- Roll a **D10**, **re-roll** per the leader's combat bonus. Modifiers:
 - +1 assault ordered: Besieger takes 2 hits to receive bonus
 - +1 Civilized besieger, or besieged is *In Decline* (+2 if double)
 - 1 Nomadic besieger (until turn 9) /
 - ? wall value (**fortified city**) -2 to -4 (-1 for Roma)
 - 1 non-fortified city (turns 4 and 5)
 - 1 **coastal city** ⚓ with a city-friendly naval stack off-shore (voided if an assault is ordered)
- Result ≥ 7 : the siege succeeds.

Leader Assassination (XX.J)

Military Phase, Nation Activations step, Unit Stacks Combat

- Empire *In Decline*, leader gains a **victory** (attacking or defending).
- On a **D10** roll of **8+**, the leader is *assassinated* (eliminated).