AUTHORISED ARMY LISTS FOR

MORTEM ET GLORIAM

أنها ليست الخصوصة للملوك لقتل الملوك.

It is not the custom of kings to kill kings.

THE CRUSADES

Mortem Et Gloriam — Army Lists

The Crusades

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Creating an army with the Mortem et Gloriam Army Lists

Use the army lists to create your own customised armies using the Mortem et Gloriam Army Builder.

There are few **general rules** to follow:

1. An army must have at least 2 generals and can have no more than 4.
2. You must take at least the minimum of any troops noted and may not go beyond the maximum of any.
3. No army may have more than two generals who are Talented or better.
4. Unless specified otherwise, all elements in a UG must be classified identically. Unless specified otherwise, if an optional characteristic is taken, it must be taken by all the elements in the UG for which that optional characteristic is available.
5. Any UGs can be downgraded by one quality grade and/or by one shooting skill (Skilled to Experienced or Experienced to Unskilled) representing less strong, tired, or understrength troops. If any bases are downgraded all in the UG must be downgraded. So Average-Experienced skirmishers can always be downgraded to Poor-Unskilled.
6. Points are shown for troops with all mandatory characteristics applied. Points have been rounded to the nearest whole number. If quality or shooting skill is downgraded, then the points (including the points for any optional characteristics) will need to be adjusted.
7. An army entirely of Cavalry, Chariots, Camelry or Infantry with the Dismountable characteristic may choose the No Camp option.

Where **allies** are allowed, they must conform to the following rules:

1. An ally must be a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4 UGs.
2. They must take enough UGs to get them to at least 50% of the minimums in the list being used.
3. They can thereafter take any troops up to the maximum to create the rest of the allied contingent.
4. Unless specified in the notes, the general must be the same type as the army commander in their own army's list but cannot be legendary.

Usually this results in 1-3 UGs being compulsory and you having full flexibility on the rest.

Where an **internal ally** is allowed, and no contingent is specified they must conform to the following rules:

1. Each internal ally must be a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4 UGs.
2. The total number of troops taken of each type in the entire army must not exceed the maxima for that troop type.
3. They must take enough UGs to get them to at least 50% of the minimums in the list if there is enough allowance for a UG after the core army itself has taken the minimum. For example: An army has 4-12 cavalry (UG size 4,6) and 18-32 spearmen (UG size 6,8,9) as compulsory troops with 2 internal allies. The core army must take 4 cavalry and at least 18 spearmen. The first ally must take 4 cavalry and at least 9 spearmen. The second ally must take 4 cavalry but cannot take the 9 spearmen as this would exceed the 32 spearmen limit for the army.

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4. If a list requires a proportion of a troop type to be upgraded or regraded, then the army as a whole must comply with this requirement. Internal allies do not have to comply these requirements. For example: ¼ to ¾ of Turcomans must be upgraded from Experienced to Skilled shooting. An internal ally might have all Experienced as long as the army as a whole has ¼ to ¾ Skilled.
5. They can thereafter take any troops up to the maximum to create the rest of the allied contingent.

Usually this results in 1-3 UGs being compulsory and you having full flexibility on the rest.

As a courtesy to your opponent when you deploy your troops, you should describe each UG fully; type, training, quality, protection, melee weaponry, shooting skill and weaponry and characteristics. You should also explain how any unusual troop types in your army function and any special rules including Stakes, Caltrops, Barricades and Obstacles and troop types such as Battle Wagons.

The easiest way to calculate points is to use the downloadable on-line army builder at www.mortem-et-gloriam.co.uk. Use this and all you do is use drop downs for the troop classifications and it does all the work for you. For those who prefer pen and paper, or who want to doodle some approximate designs before loading an army up, we have provided the points values with the lists. If a discrepancy exists in the points values between these lists and the army builder, then the army builder has the correct value.

Friendly and Scenario Games

Feel free to vary the troop classifications for friendly and scenario games. An interesting aspect of scenario games can be to see what the effect is from representing troops in a different manner.

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Historical Introduction

The Crusades were a series of religious wars sanctioned by the Latin Church in the medieval period. The most commonly known are the campaigns in the Eastern Mediterranean aimed at recovering the Holy Land from Islamic rule and this set of lists focusses on these campaigns. The term "Crusades" is however also applied to other church-sanctioned campaigns.

The defeat of the Byzantine Empire at Manzikert in 1071 CE enabled Seljuk Turkmen generals to carve their own principalities out of formerly Byzantine Anatolia. It was to lead the Byzantine Emperor Alexios I Komnenos to request western aid to help repel the Seljuk Turks from Anatolia. Alexios was probably hoping for a small body of mercenary reinforcements he could direct and control. At the Council of Clermont Pope Urban II preached for a crusade. The Pope had previously contacted and obtained support from some nobles. The result was probably not what the Pope expected. Almost immediately Peter the Hermit preached to thousands of mostly poor Christians whom he led out of Europe in what became known as the People's Crusade. This mass of people, most of whom had little or no military experience, advanced into Anatolia to be ambushed and massacred by the Turks.

Meanwhile the First Crusade, led by a group of nobles started to arrive in Byzantium. The initial aim was to capture Nicaea which had been declared the capital of the Sultanate of Rum. This was achieved and followed up by a victory at Dorylaeum. The Crusaders marched on to Antioch which they started to besiege. Lacking the resources to fully invest the city it took eight months until the city was captured through bribery. Days later the Crusaders were themselves besieged. They suffered further losses until a determined attack caused the Turks to withdraw. After months arguing who would have the captured territory the Crusading army eventually set out for Jerusalem. This had been recently taken from the Turks by the Fatimid Egyptians. This initial attack failed but a later attack captured the city. A surprise attack on an Egyptian relief force consolidated the Crusader hold on the territory and the Kingdom of Jerusalem was created.

Prior to capturing Jerusalem another Crusader, Baldwin of Boulogne, had travel to Edessa and succeeded as ruler, adopting the title Count. This region was occupied by Orthodox Christians. Baldwin became King of Jerusalem when his brother Geoffrey of Bouillon died. The County of Edessa passed to his cousin. The Principality of Antioch, the County of Edessa, the Kingdom of Jerusalem and the County of Tripoli were to form the Outremer states that would have a presence in the Middle East for the next two centuries.

The Christian position was tenuous. To the north was the Sultanate of Rum, a Seljuk state that controlled most of Anatolia. Beyond was the Byzantine Empire but the Byzantine Emperors had little sympathy for the Crusaders who had gone back on their original promise of handing over their conquests to the Empire. To the East was the Seljuk empire which fortunately for the Crusaders had weak central authority and consisted of several lesser rulers in Syria and beyond attempting to hold and expand their own positions. To the south the Fatimid empire also lacked political stability. Over the next few decades there was a succession of wars and battles.

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The loss of Edessa to the forces of Zengi, the atabeg of Mosul, in 1144 was to result in the Second Crusade. It launched an unsuccessful attack on Damascus, a failure that was ultimately to have disastrous consequences for the Kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1171 Saladin became the first Ayyubid Sultan of Egypt. He went on to capture Jerusalem and overrun the Kingdom in 1187 and precipitated the Third Crusade. The Third Crusade led to the capture of Cyprus and although it failed to capture Jerusalem, it allowed Richard the Lionheart to agree a treaty with Saladin which granted Muslim control over Jerusalem but allowed unarmed Christians to visit the city. The successes allowed the Crusaders to maintain their presence on the Syrian coast for a further 100 years.

The Fourth Crusade was originally intended to capture Jerusalem but a sequence of events culminated in the Crusaders sacking the city of Constantinople. They set up the Latin Empire and partitioned other Byzantine territories among themselves. The Crusade was one of the more prominent acts in the schism between the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches. Byzantine resistance based in unconquered sections of the empire such as Nicaea, Trebizond, and Epirus ultimately recovered Constantinople in 1261.

The Fifth Crusade (1213 to 1221) was an attempt to reacquire Jerusalem and the Holy Land by conquering the Ayyubid state in Egypt. After occupying the port of Damietta, the Crusaders marched south towards Cairo in July 1221, but were turned back after their dwindling supplies and forced to retreat. A night time attack by Sultan Al-Kamil resulted in a great number of Crusader losses, and eventually in the surrender of the army.

The Sixth Crusade started in 1228 as an attempt to regain Jerusalem. It began seven years after the failure of the Fifth Crusade and involved very little actual fighting. The Egyptian sultan, occupied with the suppression of rebellious forces in Syria, agreed to cede Jerusalem to the Franks, along with a narrow corridor to the coast. The ten-year expiration of the treaty with Al-Kamil caused Pope Gregory IX to call for a new crusade to secure the Holy Lands for Christendom beyond 1239. This initiated the Barons' Crusade, a disorganized affair which wound up with relatively limited support. The Barons' Crusade consisted of two separate crusades: one that took place in Constantinople and the other one in the Holy Land. The Crusaders used diplomacy to successfully play the two warring factions of the Muslim Ayyubid dynasty (in Egypt and Syria) against each other. For a few years, the Barons' Crusade returned the Kingdom of Jerusalem to its largest size since 1187.

The Seventh Crusade was a crusade led by Louis IX of France from 1248 to 1254. His troops were defeated by the Egyptian army led by the Ayyubid Sultan Turanshah supported by the Bahariyya Mamluks. The Mamluks were to seize control of Egypt. Louis IX of France's failure to capture Tunis in the Eighth Crusade led Henry III of England's son Edward to sail to Acre in what is known as the Ninth Crusade. The Ninth Crusade saw several impressive victories for Edward but foreshadowed the imminent collapse of the last remaining crusader strongholds along the Mediterranean coast.

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Maximus Army Lists

Calculating points

Army points are calculated as follows:

Generals - Maximus

Type of general	Army Commander		Sub-general		Ally general	
	Professional	Instinctive	Professional	Instinctive	Professional	Instinctive
Legendary	1600	1400	n/a	n/a	800	700
Talented	1100	900	850	700	650	600
Competent	700	550	600	450	300	250
Mediocre	250	0	400	250	100	50

Camps

Type of camp	Poor	Average	Superior
Unfortified	108	180	252
Fortified	216	360	504
Flexible	180	300	420
Mobile	126	210	294
No camp	378	N/A	N/A

A flexible camp is deployed as a fortified camp when defending and a mobile camp when invading.
No camp deploys a poor mobile camp when defending and no camp at all when invading.

UGs

For each UG multiply the cost shown in the list (adjusting for any optional characteristics) by the number of bases.

Notes

1. Points values for skirmishers in Magna and Pacto are greater than in Maximus as SuGs shoot at full effect with only two ranks.
2. For further details on how points are calculated visit the Mortem et Gloriam website.

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Georgian

1008 to 1412 CE

Historical Notes

The first united Georgian monarchy was formed at the end of the 10th century CE when Curopalate David invaded the Earldom of Kartli-Iberia. Between 1008 and 1010, Bagrat III created a united Georgia in both the east and west. In 1071, the Seljuk army destroyed the united Byzantine-Armenian and Georgian forces in the Battle of Manzikert. Most of Georgia was conquered and devastated by the Seljuks. The struggle against the Seljuk invaders in Georgia was led by King David IV. David created the regular army and peasant militia to be able to resist Seljuk colonization of his country. By the end of 1099 David had stopped paying tribute to the Seljuks and had liberated most of the Georgian lands. Between 1110 and 1118 he forced many of the Turks to withdraw and invited Cuman (Kipchak) warriors to settle. The reign of Queen Tamar 1184 to 1213 represented the peak of Georgia's might. In the 1220s, the South Caucasus and Asia Minor faced the invasion of the Mongols. Despite fierce resistance by Georgian-Armenian forces and their allies, the whole area including most of Georgia, all Armenian lands and Central Anatolia eventually fell to the Mongols. After 1245, the country broke up into competing kingdoms.

Troop Notes

At the start of the period, the Georgians relied on the lance rather than the bow. Later they are depicted emphasising the bow rather than the lance. This may well have been under Seljuk influence. Georgian foot were armed with spear or bow. They carried round shields, and many wore lamellar armour.

Historical Enemies

Bedouin Dynasties 3114; Dailami Dynasties 3116; Kurdish 3118; Seljuk Turk 3122; Great Seljuk Empire 3123; Bagratid Armenian 3321; Nikephorian Byzantine 3323; Later Nikephorian Byzantine 3324; Medieval Alan 3511; Cuman or Kipchak 3521; Khwarazmian 4510; Mongol Conquest 4511; Ilkhanate 4513; Georgian 5101; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; Sultanate of Rum 5114; Mamluk Egyptian 5120; Empire of Trebizond 5208; Turcoman Beyliks 5302; Jalayirid Sultanate 5306; Timurid 5309; Qara Qoyunlu 5311; Early Russian 5701.

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Georgian

Monarchs	
Bagrat III	1008 – 1014 CE
George I	1014 – 1027
Bagrat IV	1027 – 1072
George II	1072 – 1089
David IV	1089 – 1125
Demetrius I	1126 – 1154, 1155 – 1156
David V	1154 – 1155
George III	1155 – 1184
Tamar I (Queen)	1184 – 1213
George IV	1213 – 1223
Rusudan (Queen)	1223 – 1245
David VI	1245 – 1259 then ruler of Western Georgia 1259 – 1293
David VII	1245 – 1259 then ruler of Eastern Georgia 1259 – 1270
Demetrius II	1270 – 1289 (Eastern Georgia)
Vakhtang II	1289 – 1292 (Eastern Georgia)
Constantine I	1293 – 1327 (Western Georgia)
David VIII	1292 – 1302, 1308 – 1311 (Eastern Georgia)
Vakhtang III	1302 – 1308 (Eastern Georgia)
George VI	1311 – 1313 (Eastern Georgia)
Michael I	1327 – 1329 (Western Georgia)
Bagrat I	1329 – 1330 (Western Georgia)
George V	1299 – 1302, 1313 – 1330 (Eastern Georgia), 1330 – 1346 (united)
David IX	1346 – 1360
Bagrat V	1360 – 1387 (united), 1387 – 1392 (Eastern Georgia), 1392 – 1393 (united)
Alexander I	1387 – 1389 (Western Georgia or Imereti)
George I	1389 – 1392 (Western Georgia or Imereti)
George VII	1393 – 1396 (united), 1396 – 1407 (Eastern Georgia)
Constantine II	1396 – 1401 (Western Georgia or Imereti)
Demetrius I	1401 – 1412 (Western Georgia or Imereti)

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Georgian

Battles and Campaigns	
Conquest of Kakheti by Georgians under Bagrat III	1008 – 1010 CE
Siege of Shamkor (Georgian and Armenians conquer Ganja from Shaddadids)	1012
Battle of Shrimni (Byzantines under Basil II defeat Georgian army under George I)	1021
Battle of Svindax (Byzantines under Basil II defeat Georgian army under George I)	1022
Byzantine - Georgian War	1028
Georgians led by Duke Liparit IV and Armenians defeat Shaddadids in Arran	1034
Shaddadids under Abu'l-Aswar defeated by an alliance led by David of Tashir, Kapan and Georgia	1040
Battle of Sasireti (Georgian king Bagrat aided by Rus defeated by rebels under Liparit supported by a Byzantine force)	1042
Battle of Kapetron (Byzantine and Georgian allies defeat Seljuk Turkish army)	1048
Seljuk invasion of Georgia	1064 – 1068
Battle of Isani (Georgians under Bagrat IV defeat Shaddadids under Al-Fadl I)	1068
Battle of Partskhisi (Georgians defeat Seljuk Empire)	between 1073 and 1077
Great Turkish Invasion of Georgia	1080s
Battle of Ertsukhi (Georgians under David IV defeats Seljuk Empire)	1104
Battle of Trialeti (Georgians under David IV defeat Seljuks led by Malik Shah)	1110
Battle of Rakhsi (Georgians under David IV defeat Seljuks)	1118
Georgian campaign against the Alans	1118 – 1119
Battle of Botora (Georgians under David IV defeat Seljuk Turks)	1120
Battle of Digdori (Georgians under David IV defeat Seljuk Empire)	1121
Georgian conquest of Shirvan	1122 – 1123
Shah-Armens Turcomans led by Ibrahim ibn-Suleiman invade and are defeated by Georgians under David IV	1125
War over Ganja between Georgians under Demetrius I and Eldiguzids	1139 – 1143
Battle of Ani (Georgians under Demetrius I defeat Saltukids)	1154
Siege of Ani (Georgians repel an alliance of Shah-Ahmens, Saltukids and Artuqids)	1161
Turcoman invasion of Georgia (Elgiguzids in alliance with Shah-Ahmens, Ahmadilis and Saltukids defeat Georgians)	1163
Siege of Derbent (Georgians and Shirvanese allies defeat Rus, Alan and Kipchak raiders)	1173 or 1174
Battle of Shamkor (Georgians led by David Soslan defeat Eldiguzids)	1195
Battle of Basiani (Georgians defeat Sultanate of Rum and Mengujekids)	1203
Siege of Ganja (Georgians capture city from Seljuk Eldiguzids)	1213
Battle of Khunan (Mongols defeat Georgians under George IV)	1222
Battle of Garni (Khwarazmian forces under Jalal-al-Din defeat Georgian army)	1225

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Georgian

Battles and Campaigns (continued)	
Mongol conquest of Transcaucasia	1236 – 1239 CE
Georgian rebellion against Hulagu	1259 – 1260
Battle of Akhaldaba (Mongols under Hulagu Khan defeat Georgians)	1260
Battle of Elbistan (Mamluks under Baibars defeats Mongols and Georgian vassals)	1277
Second Battle of Homs (Mongols led by Mongke Temur with Armenian and Georgians are defeated by the Mamluks under Sultan Qalawun)	1281
Western Georgians under David VI invade Trebizond seizing eastern provinces	1282
Battle of Wadi al-Khaznadarv (Mongols led by Ghazan Khan with Georgian and Armenian allies defeat Mamluks)	1299
Battle of Gori (Georgians under George V drive marauding Alans out of Gori)	1320
Battle of Qara Darra (Jalayirid army under Hasan Buzurg with Georgian allies defeat Ilkhanate army under Musa)	1336
First Timurid invasion of Georgia	1386
Siege of Tblisi (Georgians under Bagrat V defeated by Timur)	1386
Second Timurid invasion of Georgia	1387
Third Timurid invasion of Georgia	1394
Fourth Timurid invasion of Georgia	1394
Fifth Timurid invasion of Georgia	1399
Battle of Alinja (Georgians defeat Timurids led by Abu Bakr)	1399
Sixth Timurid Invasion of Georgia	1400
Battle at the Sagim River (Timur defeats Georgians under George VII)	1400
Seventh Timurid invasion of Georgia	1401
Siege of Birtvisi (Timur captures the Georgian fortress)	1403
Eighth Timurid invasion of Georgia	1403 – 1404
Battle of Chalagan (Kara Koyunlu defeat Georgians under Constantine I and Shirvan allies under Ibrahim I)	1412

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5101

Georgian

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	Dates	1008 CE to 1412 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive (before 1246 CE, 0-1 from 1246 CE)	Terrain	Standard, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive (from 1246 CE)	Camp	Unfortified or Flexible; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Cavalry comprising front rank Aznauri and rear rank Retainers									
1/2 Aznauri	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	147	Melee Expert (32)	3 9	4,6
1/2 Retainers	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Shoot & Charge	97	Melee Expert (15)	= =	
Replace cavalry from 1122 CE									
Aznauri	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	161	-	 Any	4,6
Retainers	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	87	-	= =	
Note: The minima and maxima are for the aznauri. An equal number of retainers must be taken.									

Frankish mercenaries (from 1121 to 1129 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	118	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Frankish mercenaries (from 1130 to 1144 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	148	Melee Expert (29)	0 6	4,6
Horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 6	4,6
Turcoman mercenaries (from 1122 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 6	4,6
Turcoman skilled mercenaries (from 1122 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	0 6	4,6

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Georgian

Spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	62	Integral Shooters (6), Combat Shy (-22)	16 32	6,8,9
Archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	-	-	65	Combat Shy (-22)	0 16	6,8
Skirmishers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	-	29	Combat Shy (-4)	0 18	6,9
Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	40	-	12 24	6,9
Cumans - only from 1090									
Note: Cumans must be in a separate command(s). A Cuman command cannot contain other troops.									
Cuman nobles	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	161	-	0 6	4,6
Cuman horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 24	4,6
Upgrade Cuman horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	Up to half	4,6

Allies	List
Rus allies (only in 1042 CE)	3517
Shirvan allies - Bedouin Dynasties (from 1121 to 1174 and in 1412 CE)	3114

Changes from last version

Adjusted end date. Added Rus allies.

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Later Fatimid Egyptian
1074 to 1171 CE

Historical Notes

During the late eleventh and twelfth centuries CE the Fatimid caliphate declined rapidly, and in 1171 Saladin seized its territory. He founded the Ayyubid dynasty and incorporated the Fatimid state into the Abbasid Caliphate.

Troop Notes

The Turkish Mamluks were a huge cost on the Fatimid treasury. In 1074 CE Nasir al-Dawla, a major leader, was assassinated. Control of the Turkish Mamluks was lost from this point on. At this time the Dailami were also disbanded. The Fatimids came to rely on significant numbers of Armenians. The 'abid infantry remained the core of the Fatimid army. Some were armed with a heavy lutat mace. The Sariraya were armed with 11 or 12 foot spears.

Historical Enemies

North African Dynasties 3107; Bedouin Dynasties 3114; Seljuk Turk 3122; Great Seljuk Empire 3123; Syrian States 5104; First Crusade 5109; Early Outremer States 5111; Outremer States 5113; Ayyubid Egyptian 5116; Komnenan Byzantine 5201; Almohad 5807; Christian Nubian 5901; Beja 5904; Abyssinian 5906.

Caliphs

The Caliphs had no political power. The country was ruled by Mamluk viziers.

al-Mustansir Billah	1036 – 1094 CE
al-Musta'li	1095 – 1101
al-Amir bi-Ahkam Allah	1101 – 1130
al-Hafiz li-Din Allah	1132 – 1149
Al-Zafir bi-Amr Allah	1149 – 1154
al-Fa'iz bi-Nasr Allah	1154 – 1160
al-Adid li-Din Allah	1160 – 1171

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Later Fatimid Egyptian

Battles and Campaigns	
Siege of Jerusalem (Crusaders capture Jerusalem from the Fatimids)	1099 CE
Battle of Ascalon (Crusaders defeat Fatimid Egyptians)	1099
Battle of Ramla (Jerusalem forces under Baldwin I defeat Fatimids)	1101
Third Battle of Ramla (Kingdom of Jerusalem defeats Fatimid Caliphate with Seljuk allies)	1105
Norwegian Crusade	1107 – 1110
Battle of Ascalon (Crusaders defeat Fatimid Egyptians)	1153
First Crusader invasion of Egypt (Amalric of Jerusalem defeats Egyptians led by Dirgham at Pelusium)	1163
Battle of Bilbeis (Syrians led by Shirkuh defeat Egyptians led by Mulham)	1164
Second Crusader invasion of Egypt	1164
Siege of Bilbeis (Shirkuh repels forces of Amalric but both withdraw from Egypt)	1164
Third Crusader invasion of Egypt	1166 – 1167
Battle of al-Babein (Crusaders led by Amalric I fight an indecisive battle against the Zengids)	1167
Fourth Crusader invasion of Egypt	1168 – 1169
Siege of Damietta (Crusaders and Byzantines capture Damietta from Egyptians)	1169
Battle of the Slaves (Saladin destroys the Fatimid army)	1169

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5102

Later Fatimid Egyptian

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	Dates	1074 CE to 1171 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Professional	Terrain	Standard, Coastal
Internal Allied Generals			Camp	Unfortified or Fortified; Poor or Average

Notes

This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	0 8	4,6
Armenian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	4 12	4,6
Syrian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	Combat Shy (-28)	4 12	4,6
Ghulam lancers	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	-	0 8	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 12	4,6
Turcomans	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 8	4,6
Armenian archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	-	12 18	6,8
Sudanese archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Pavise (8), Combat Shy (-14)	0 24	6,8
Sudanese 'abid al-shira	INFANTRY Drilled Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	77	Integral Shooters (6)	6 30	6,8
Upgrade 'abid al-shira as lutat with maces	INFANTRY Drilled Close	Average Protected	- -	2-H Cut-Crush	-	102	Integral Shooters (6)	 Up to 1/4	*see note

Note: Up to 2 elements in each Abid 'al-shira TuG may be replaced with lutat macemen.

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Later Fatimid Egyptian

Sudanese 'abid Sariraya	INFANTRY	Average	-	Long Spear	-	91	Integral Shooters (6)	0	6,8
	Drilled Close	Protected	-					8	
Muttawwi volunteers	INFANTRY	Average	-	-	Devastating Chargers	39	-	0	6,8
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	-					8	
Sudanese tribesmen	INFANTRY	Average	-	-	Devastating Chargers	60	-	0	6,8,9
	Tribal Loose	Protected	-					9	
Ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY	Poor	-	Short Spear	Shieldwall	44	Integral Shooters (4)	0	6,8,9
	Tribal Close	Protected	-					18	
Upgrade ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY	Average	-	Short Spear	Shieldwall	72	Integral Shooters (6)	0	6,8,9
	Tribal Close	Protected	-					9	
Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Bow					18	

Allies	List
Syrian States allies - Major Syrian States (not Zengid) or Minor Syrian States	5104
Banu Kilab allies - Bedouin Dynasties (only in 1089 CE)	3114
Crusader allies - Outremer States (only in 1167 CE)	5113

Only one external ally may be taken.

Changes from last version

None.

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Early Armenian Cilicia

1080 to 1150 CE

Historical Notes

The Armenians in Cilicia gained their independence following the battle of Manzikert. The principality was founded c. 1080 CE by the Rubenid dynasty, an alleged offshoot of the larger Bagratid family, which at various times had held the thrones of Armenia and Georgia.

Troop Notes

The Armenians relied on bands of paid retainers. Equipment was influenced by the Crusaders. Foot were equipped with spears or bows. Circular shields were carried but some kite-shaped shields seemed to have been adopted from the Crusaders.

Historical Enemies

Seljuk Turk 3122; Great Seljuk Empire 3123; Syrian States 5104; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; First Crusade 5109; Early Outremer States 5111; Post Seljuk Abbasid 5112; Outremer States 5113; Sultanate of Rum 5114; Komnenan Byzantine 5201.

Monarchs

Principality of Cilicia

Ruben I	1080 – 1095 CE
Constantine I	1095 – 1102
Thoros I	1102 – 1129
Leo I	1130 – 1137
Thoros II	1144 - 1169

Battles and Campaigns

Armenians under Constantine capture of Vahka	1090 CE
Battle of Harthan (Armenians under Thoros I defeat Turks under Daphar)	1108
Sultanate of Rum under Malik Shah invades Cilicia but is repelled by Armenians led by Leo	1111
Armenians invade Cilician plain capturing Mamistra, Tarsus, Adana and Sarventikar from Principality of Antioch	1131 – 1133
Armenians and Edessan allies defeat invasion by Principality of Antioch under Raymond I	1136
Byzantines under John conquers Cilicia and asserts authority over Principality of Antioch	1137
Armenians under Thoros II recover Cilicia from Byzantines	1145 – 1151

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5103

Early Armenian Cilicia

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	Dates	1080 CE to 1150 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive	Terrain	Standard, Coastal, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals			Camp	Unfortified or Mobile; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Noble cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	147	Melee Expert (32)	0 8	4,6
Cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	6 18	4,6
Spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	62	Integral Shooters (6), Combat Shy (-22)	16 60	6,8,9
Archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0 24	6,8
Javelinmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	-	29	Combat Shy (-4)	0 18	6,9
Skirmishers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	40	-	6 24	6,9

Allies	List
Seljuk Turk allies - Early Turcoman Beyliks (only in 1128 CE)	5107
Crusader allies - First Crusade (from 1098 to 1099 CE)	5109
Crusader allies - Early Outremer States (from 1100 to 1129 CE)	5111
Crusader allies - Outremer States (from 1130 CE)	5113
Edessan allies - County of Edessa (only in 1136 CE)	5110

Only one external ally may be taken.

Changes from last version

Added Edessan allies.

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Syrian States

1092 to 1177 CE

Historical Notes

The revived Abbasid Caliphate of Baghdad enabled the rulers of various Syrian cities to achieve semi-independence. The most powerful were Damascus and Aleppo. Minor cities included Hama, Homs, Tripoli, and Shaizar. Antioch and Jerusalem were captured during the First Crusade. The smaller cities were captured by Zengi and then ruled by him and his son Nur ed-din from 1128 to 1174 CE. Armies of the Atabegs of Mosul prior to 1128 are covered in the Later Seljuk Empire list. Zengi, took Edessa in 1145 and Nur ed-din took Damascus in 1154. In 1169 Nur ed-Din's Kurdish general Shirkuh took Egypt. Shirkuh was succeeded by his nephew Saladin (Salah ed-Din Yusuf), who ruled Egypt theoretically on Nur ed-Din's behalf until the latter's death in 1174, then took over the whole Zengid territory to create the Ayyubid Sultanate.
Muslim-Frankish alliances include: In 1108, Ridwan of Aleppo with Tancred of Antioch against Jawali Saqawa and Baldwin of Edessa; in 1115, Toghtekin of Damascus, with Roger of Antioch, Pons of Tripoli and Baldwin of Jerusalem against the Seljuq Sultan Mohammed; in 1139, Unur of Damascus with Fulk of Jerusalem against Zengi.

Troop Notes

The core of the state forces were slave-soldiers (ghulams or mamluks). These were supported by Syrian, Armenian, or Kurdish cavalry. Ahdath were city militia. Ghazis were volunteers fighting for religion, mutatawwi for loot.

Historical Enemies

Great Seljuk Empire 3123; Later Fatimid Egyptian 5102; Early Armenian Cilicia 5103; Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; First Crusade 5109; County of Edessa 5110; Early Outremer States 5111; Post Seljuk Abbasid 5112; Outremer States 5113; Sultanate of Rum 5114; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Ayyubid Egyptian 5116; Komnenan Byzantine 5201.

Rulers

Artuqid Dynasty in Aleppo	
Ilghazi	1117 – 1122 CE
Suleiman II	1122 – 1123, 1127 – 1128
Belek Ghazi	1123 – 1124
Husam al-Din Timurtash	1124 – 1125
Zengid Dynasty in Aleppo	
Imad al-Din	1128 – 1146 CE although nominally recognising the Seljuk Sultan as overlord
Nur al-Din	1146 – 1174 also of Damascus from 1154 – 1174
as-Salih Ismail al-Malik	1174 – 1181

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Syrian States

Rulers (continued)

Burid Dynasty in Damascus	
Toghtekin	1104 – 1128 CE
Taj al-Mulak Buri	1128 – 1132
Shams al-Mulk Isma'il	1132 – 1135
Shihan da-Din Mahmud	1135 – 1139
Jamal ad-Din Muhammad	1139 – 1140
Mujir ad-Din Abaq	1140 - 1154

Battles and Campaigns

Battle of Turbessel (Radwan of Aleppo and Tancred defeat Jawali of Mosul and Baldwin II)	1108 CE
Battle of Shaizar (Indecisive battle between Outremer led by Baldwin I of Jerusalem and Seljuk Turks and Syrians)	1111
Battle of al-Sannabra (Seljuks led by Mawdud defeat Kingdom of Jerusalem under Baldwin I)	1113
Battle of Ager Sanguinis (Artuqids of Aleppo defeat Principality of Antioch)	1119
Battle of Hab (Baldwin II defeats Artuqids under Ilghazi)	1119
Battle of Digdori (Georgians under David IV defeat Seljuks led by Ilghazi)	1121
Venetian Crusade (Crusaders capture Tyre from Toghtekin, atabeg of Damascus)	1122 – 1124
Battle of Azaz (Outremer States led by Baldwin II of Jerusalem defeat Seljuk, Atuqid and Burid army led by Aq-Sunqur al-Bursuqi)	1125
Battle of Marj al-Saffar (Outremer army under Baldwin II of Jerusalem defeated by Burids of Damascus)	1126
Crusade of 1129 (Crusaders led by Baldwin II fail to take Damascus under Tāj al-Mulūk Būrī)	1129
Battle of Saruj (Imadaldin Zengi defeats alliance of Turcomans led by Rukn al-Dawla Da'ud and Iladi of Amida)	1130
Battle of Tripoli (Bazwā of Damascus defeats and kills Pons, Count of Tripoli)	1137
Siege of Homs (Zengi ambushes Crusader relief force and castle surrenders)	1137
Siege of Shaizar (Edessan, Byzantine and Antioch forces repelled by Zengi)	1138
Siege of Edessa (Zengids capture Edessa)	1144
Siege of Damascus (Crusaders fail to capture the city from the Burids)	1148
Battle of Inab (Zengid and Burid victory over Raymond of Antioch)	1149
Battle of Aintab (Crusaders under Baldwin III repel attacks of Nur ad-Din to evacuate Latin residents of Edessa)	1150
Zengids under Nur ad-Din invade County of Tripoli capturing the destroying Tortosa	1152
Battle of Lake Huleh (Zengids ambush and defeat Crusaders)	1157
Battle of al-Buqaia (Crusaders defeat Zengids)	1163
Battle of Harim (Outremer, Armenian and Byzantine alliance defeated by Zengids)	1164
Battle of al-Babein (Crusaders led by Amalric I fight an indecisive battle against the Zengids)	1167
Battle of the Horns of Hama (Zengids defeated by Ayyubids under Saladin)	1175
Sieges of Hama and Harenc (Zengids repel Crusaders)	1177

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Syrian States

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	Dates	1092 CE to 1177 CE
Sub-Generals	0-2	Any Professional (Zengids, 0-1 Others)	Terrain	Standard, Coastal, Plains
Internal Allied Generals	1-3	Any (Syrian) or Any Instinctive (up to 2 Turcoman)	Camp	Unfortified or Fortified; Poor or Average

Notes

Any army must be either Damascus or Aleppo, a minor city state or Zengid.
A Turcoman ally can only command Turcomans. Minor states cannot take Turcoman allies.
Allied contingents from this list do not need to take infantry.
This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Only Damascus or Aleppo									
Mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	4 12	4,6
Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 24	4,6
Only Zhengids									
Mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	8 16	4,6
Upgrade Mamluks as elite	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	Melee Expert (32)	0 6	4,6
Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 24	4,6
Only minor states									
Syrian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	Combat Shy (-28)	6 6	4,6

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Syrian States

Turcoman tribesmen (only minor states)	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 6	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman tribesmen (any except minor states)	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	Up to 3/4	4,6
Syrian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	Combat Shy (-28)	0 18	4,6
Upgrade Syrian cavalry as nobles with retainers (only minor states)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	161	-	0 6	4,6
Kurdish or Armenian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 8	4,6
Syrian spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	62	Combat Shy (-22)	6 18	6,8,9
Upgrade Syrian spearmen as mercenaries (not minor states)	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Polearm	Shieldwall	97	-	0 8	6,8
Additional spearmen (minor states only)	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	62	Combat Shy (-22)	0 18	6,8,9
Syrian archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0 8	6,8
Syrian crossbowmen (from 1100 CE)	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0 8	6,8
Muttawwi and ghazi volunteers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	- -	-	Fleet of Foot, Devastating Chargers	46	Melee Expert (10)	0 9	6,8,9

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Syrian States

Ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY	Poor	-	Short Spear	Shieldwall	44	Integral Shooters (4)	0	6,8,9
	Tribal Close	Protected	-					18	
Upgrade ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY	Average	-	Short Spear	Shieldwall	72	Integral Shooters (6)	0	6,8,9
	Tribal Close	Protected	-					9	
Ahdath archers	INFANTRY	Poor	Unskilled	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0	6,8
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	Bow					18	
Javelinmen	INFANTRY	Average	Unskilled	Short Spear	-	40	Shoot & Charge (2)	0	6,8,9
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	Javelin					18	
Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Bow					30	
Skirmishing javelinmen	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	-	29	Combat Shy (-4)	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Javelin					18	
Naffatun	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	30	-	0	6
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Firearm					6	

Allies

	List
Banu Kilab allies - Bedouin Dynasties (only Aleppo in 1094 CE)	3114
Artuqid allies - Early Turcoman Beyliks (only Aleppo in 1105 CE and Damascus in 1119 and 1124 CE)	5107
Principality of Antioch allies - Early Outremer States (only Aleppo in 1108, 1117 and 1118 CE)	5111
Mosul allies - Later Seljuk Empire (only Damascus in 1113 CE and 1125 CE)	5106
Kingdom of Jerusalem allies - Early Outremer States (only Damascus in 1124 CE)	5111
Banu Uqayl allies - Bedouin Dynasties (only Damascus in 1124 CE)	3114
Kingdom of Jerusalem allies - Outremer States (only Damascus 1139 to 1143 CE)	5113
Bedouin allies - Bedouin Dynasties (any minor state)	3114

Damascus can use Kingdom of Jerusalem and Banu Uqayl allies together.

Changes from last version

Extended end date.

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Eastern Seljuk Turk

1092 to 1181 CE

Historical Notes

After the death of Malik Shah I in 1092 CE the control of the Seljuk Sultanate over their Eastern territories was limited. The most powerful ruler in the East was Ahmad Sanjar who ruled from 1097 to 1157. Sanjar's power, marked by conflict with the Kara-Khitai and Khwarazmians, ended in 1153 when Turkish Ghuzz nomads from beyond the Amu Darya pillaged the city of Merv.

Troop Notes

The Seljuk army in the east tended to use more horse archers following the Khurasanian tradition.

Historical Enemies

Karakhanid Khanate 3119; Ghaznavid 3120; Cuman or Kipchak 3521; Türgesh 4411; Qara Khitan 4508; Ghurid 4709; Later Seljuk Empire 5106.

Battles and Campaigns

Seljuk forces of Berkyaruq led by Bori-Bars ibn Alp-Arslan defeated by rebel forces under Arghun Arslan)	1095 CE
Battle of Termez (Seljuks under Ahmad Sanjar defeat Kara-Khanids)	1102
Seljuks under Ahmad Sanjar defeat Ghurids under Izz al-Din Husayn)	1107
Battle of Ghazni (Seljuk forces under Ahmad Sanjar defeat Ghaznavids under Arslan-Shah)	1117
Battle of Saveh (Seljuk forces of Ahmad Sanjar defeat forces loyal to Mahmud II)	1119
Battle of Qatwan (Khitan army under Yelu Dashi defeat a Seljuk army under Ahmad Sanjar)	1141
Seljuks under Ahmad Sanjar defeat Ghurids under Ala al-Din Husain	1152
Rebellion of Oghuz against the Seljuks	1153
Seljuk army under Mu'ayyid al-Din Ai-Aba defeated by Khwarazmi army under Tekish	1174

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Eastern Seljuk Turk

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	Dates	1092 CE to 1181 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Professional (0-1 from 1157 CE)	Terrain	Standard, Plains, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals	0-3	Any Professional (Seljuk) or Instinctive (Turcoman)	Camp	Unfortified; Poor or Average

Notes

A Turcoman ally can only command Turcomans. A Turcoman ally general must be used if more than 24 Turcomans are taken.
This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Elephants (before 1157 CE)	ELEPHANTS Tribal Loose	Average Protected	- -	-	Shove	230	-	0 3	2,3
Ghilman	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	0 12	4,6
Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	12 48	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	Up to 3/4	4,6
Agulani (before 1157 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Close	Superior ArmHrs/F Armoured	- -	-	Melee Expert	176	-	0 4	4
Persian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	-	-	115	-	0 12	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 12	4,6
Dailami mercenaries (before 1157 CE)	INFANTRY Drilled Flexible	Average Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	85	Melee Expert (16)	0 18	6,8
Skirmishing horse archers	CAVALRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	57	Cantabrian (16), Combat Shy (-4)	0 12	4,6
Javelinmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0 18	6,9

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Eastern Seljuk Turk

Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	32	-	0 18	6,9
Skirmishing crossbowmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	Combat Shy	37	-	0 9	6,9

Allies

	List
Kara-Khanid Khanate allies (before 1128 CE)	3119
Ghaznavid allies (from 1117 to 1141 CE)	3120
Ghurid allies (from 1117 to 1157 CE)	4709

Only one external ally may be taken.

Changes from last version

None.

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Later Seljuk Empire

1092 to 1194 CE

Historical Notes

The Later Seljuk Empire disintegrated into a series of competing dynasts and emirs. From 1105 to 1118 CE it was nominally ruled by Muhammad I and 1118 to 1131 by Mahmud II. Mahmud II was eventually succeeded by Masud who reigned until 1152. During this period the capital was moved to Hamadan. These Sultans controlled much of modern Iran, Iraq and parts of Syria. After the death of Ahmed Sanjar, the governors known as Atabegs were effectively independent in Kerman (southern Iran), Fars (southern Iran), Hamadan (Iraq and Azerbaijan), Damascus (Syria), Mosul (Iraq) and Eastern Anatolia. Georgia expanded from the north. The Armenian kingdom of Cilicia expanded. The Abbasid caliphs reasserted their authority. For a brief period from 1191, Togrul III was the Sultan of all Seljuk except for Anatolia. In 1194, however, Togrul was defeated by the Khwarazmid Empire and the Seljuk Empire finally collapsed.

Troop Notes

The Seljuk army did not change significantly during this period. The crossbow was introduced during the 12th century.

Historical Enemies

Bedouin Dynasties 3114; Cuman or Kipchak 3521; Khwarazmian 4510; Ghurid 4709; Georgian 5101; Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Eatly Turcoman Beyliks 5107; First Crusade 5109; County of Edessa 5110; Early Outremer States 5111; Post Seljuk Abbasid 5112; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Ayyubid Egyptian 5116; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118.

Sultans

Mahmud I	1092 – 1094 CE
Berkyaruq	1094 – 1105
Malik-Shah II	1105
Muhammad I Tapar	1104 – 1118
Mahmud II	1118 – 1131
Dawud	1131 – 1132
Tughril II	1132 – 1134
Ghiyath ad-Din Mas'ud	1134 – 1152
Malik-Shah III	1152 – 1153
Muhammad II ibn Mahmud	1153 – 1159
Suleiman-Shah	1159 – 1160
Arslan-Shah	1160 – 1176
Toghrul III	1176 – 1194

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Later Seljuk Empire

Battles and Campaigns	
Battle of Hamadan (Forces of Berkaruq defeats forces of Mahmud II)	1093 CE
Seljuk forces of Berkyaruq led by Bori-Bars ibn Alp-Arslan defeated by rebel forces under Arghun Arslan)	1095
Siege of Antioch (Crusaders capture Antioch)	1098
Rebellion of Muhammad I Tapar	1099 – 1104
Battle of Harran (Seljuk Empire defeats Principality of Antioch and County of Edessa)	1104
Battle of Ertsukhi (Georgians under David IV defeats Seljuk Empire)	1104
Battle of Artah (Principality of Antioch defeats Seljuk Turks)	1105
Battle for Sari (Seljuk army led by Amir Chavli defeated by Bavandids under Shahriyar IV)	1106
Siege of Shahdiz (Seljuks under Muhammad I Tapar capture stronghold from Nizari Ismailis)	1107
Battle of Khabur River (Seljuks under Muhammad I Tapar defeat Rum forces under Kilij Arslan I)	1107
Seljuk forces led by Ahmad defeat Mazyadids under Sayf al-dawla Sadaqa ibn Mansur	1108
Battle of Turbessel (Radwan of Aleppo and Tancred defeat Jawali of Mosul and Baldwin II)	1108
Battle of Trialeti (Georgians under David IV defeat Seljuks led by Malik Shah)	1110
Battle of Shaizar (Indecisive battle between Outremer led by Baldwin I of Jerusalem and Seljuk Turks and Syrians)	1111
Battle of al-Sannabra (Seljuks led by Mawdud defeat Kingdom of Jerusalem under Baldwin I)	1113
Battle of Sarmin (Principality of Antioch and County of Edessa defeat Seljuks)	1115
Battle of Rakhsi (Georgians under David IV defeat Seljuks)	1118
Battle of Saveh (Seljuk forces of Ahmad Sanjar defeat forces loyal to Mahmud II)	1119
Battle of Botora (Georgians under David IV deefeat Seljuk Turks)	1120
Battle of Digdori (Georgians under David IV defeat Seljuks led by Ilghazi)	1121
Siege of Tbilisi (Georgians capture Tbilisi from Emirate of Tbilisi)	1121 – 1122
Battle of Azaz (Outremer States led by Baldwin II of Jerusalem defeat Seljuk, Atuqid and Burid army led by Aq-Sunqur al-Bursuqi)	1125
Rebellion of Toghrul defeat by forces loyal to Ghiyath ad-Din Mas'ud	1133
Battle of Hamadan (Seljuk army under Mas'ud defeats caliphal army under al-Mustarshid)	1135
Siege of Baghdad (Seljuks under Mas'ud capture city from caliphal army of al-Rashid)	1136
Caliphal forces defeat rebellious Seljuk generals marching on Baghdad	1148 – 1149
Battle of Jibal (Seljuks under Muhammad II defeat Abbasids under al-Muqtafi)	1155
Siege of Baghdad (Abbasids repel Seljuk attempt to capture Baghdad)	1157
Nur ad-Din with Danishmend allies attacks Seljuks under Kilij Arslan II	1159
Battle of Hamadan (Seljuks under Toghrul III obtain pyrrhic victory over Abbasid army under Al-Nasir)	1188
Battle of Marw al-Rudh (Ghurids under Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad defeat Seljuks under Sultan Shah)	1190
Battle of Qazvin (Seljuks under Toghrul III defeats forces led by Qutlugh Inanch and Amir Amiran Umar)	1192
Seljuks under Toghrul III defeat forces of Qutlug Innach and allied Khwarazmi	1194
Battle of Rey (Khwarazmi army under Tekish defeats Seljuk sultan Toghrul III)	1194

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Later Seljuk Empire

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	Dates	1092 CE to 1194 CE
Sub-Generals	0-1	Any Professional	Terrain	Standard, Plains
Internal Allied Generals	0-3	Any Professional (Seljuk) or Instinctive (Turcoman)	Camp	Unfortified; Poor or Average

Notes

A Turcoman ally can only command Turcomans. A Turcoman ally general must be used if more than 24 Turcomans are taken.
This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Ghilman	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	0 12	4,6
Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	12 48	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	Up to 3/4	4,6
Syrian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	-	0 12	4,6
Kurdish cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Agulani (before 1128 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Close	Superior ArmHrs/F Armoured	- -	-	Melee Expert	176	-	0 6	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 12	4,6
Dailami mercenaries (before 1128 CE)	INFANTRY Drilled Flexible	Average Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	85	Melee Expert (16)	0 8	6,8
Ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Poor Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	44	Integral Shooters (4)	0 27	6,8,9
Upgrade ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	72	Integral Shooters (6)	0 9	6,8,9

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Later Seljuk Empire

Skirmishing horse archers	CAVALRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	57	Cantabrian (16), Combat Shy (-4)	0 12	4,6
Skirmishing javelinmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0 18	6,9
Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	32	-	0 18	6,9
Skirmishing crossbowmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	Combat Shy	37	-	0 9	6,9

Allies

	List
Bedouin allies - Bedouin Dynasties (before 1128 CE)	3114
Shaizar allies - Syrian States, minor states option (only from 1111 to 1115 CE)	5104
Damascus allies - Syrian States, Damascus option (only in 1113 CE)	5104
Khwarazmian allies (only in 1194 CE)	4510

Bedouin allies may be used with either Shaizar or Damascus allies, otherwise only one external ally may be taken.

Changes from last version

Added Khwarazmian allies.

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Early Turcoman Beyliks
1092 to 1277 CE

Historical Notes

This list covers the Turkish states that appeared after Anatolia was overrun following the defeat of the Byzantines at Manzikert and the collapse of the Great Seljuk Empire. This includes the Danishmends 1092-1178 CE, Mengujekid 1092-1277, Saltukid 1103-1202, Seljuqs 1092-1140, Artuqids 1102-1223 and Shah-Armens 1110–1207.

Troop Notes

The armies of the Beyliks consisted mainly of Turkish horse archers.

Historical Enemies

Georgian 5101; Early Armenian Cilicia 5103; Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; Peoples Crusade 5108; First Crusade 5109; County of Edessa 5110; Early Outremer States 5111; Sultanate of Rum 5114; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Ayyubid Egyptian 5116; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118; Komnenan Byzantine 5201; Nicaean Byzantine 5206; Empire of Trebizond 5208; Late Imperial Byzantine 5211; Despotate of the Morea 5212.

Rulers

Seljuk Sultanate of Rum

Kilij Arslan I	1092 – 1107
Malik Shah	1110 – 1116
Mesud	1116 – 1156

Danishmends

Danishmend Gazi	1075 – 1085 CE
Gazi Gümüshtigin	1085 – 1104
Emir Gazi	1104 – 1134
Melik Mehmed Gazi	1134 – 1142
Melik Zünnun	1142 – 1143, 1172 – 1174
Yağıbasan	1143 – 1164
Melik Mücahid Gazi	1164 – 1166
Melik İbrahim	1166
Melik Ismail	1166 - 1172

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Early Turcoman Beyliks

Rulers (continued)

Artuqids

Mardin rulers		Hasankeyf rulers		Harput rulers	
Sökmen	1101 – 1104 CE	Sökmen	1101 – 1104 CE		
Ilghazi	1107 – 1122	Ibrahim	1104 – 1109		
Timurtash	1122 – 1154	Rukn al-Dawla Dāʾūd	1109 – 1144		
Alpï I	1154 – 1176	Kara Arslan	1144 – 1174		
Ilghazi II	1176 – 1184	Nūr al-Dīn Muḥammad	1174 – 1185		
Yülük Arslan	1184 – 1203	Sökmen II	1185 – 1201	Imad ud-din Abu Bakr	1185 – 1204 CE
Artuk Arslan	1203 – 1239	Nāṣir al-Dīn Maḥmūd	1201 – 1222	Ibrahim ibn Abu Bakr	1203 – 1223
Al-Sa'id Najm al-Din Ghazi I	1239 – 1260	Rukn al-Dīn Mawdūd	1222 - 1232	Ahmad Khidr	1223 - 1234
Al-Muzaffar Fakhr al-Din Kara Arslan	1260 - 1292	Conquered by the Ayyubids		Artuq Shah	1234
(as vassal of the Ilkhanate)				Conquered by Sultanate of Rum	

Saltukids

Ali	1102 – 1124 CE
Muzaffer Gazi	1124 – 1132
Izzeddin Saltuk II	1132 – 1168
Nasiruddin Muhammed	1168 – 1191
Melike Mama Hatun (queen)	1191 – 1200
Aladdin Muhammed	1200 – 1202

Menjugekids

Mengüjek Gazi	1072 – 1118 CE
Ishak	1118 - 1142

Erzincan rulers		Divriği rulers	
Davudşah	1142 – 1162	Süleyman	1142 – 1162
Süleymanşah	1151 – 1162	Şahinşah	1162 – 1198
Fahrettin Behramşah	1162 – 1225	Süleyman II	1198 – 1227
Alaeddin Davudşah II	1225 – 1228	Ahmetşah	1127 - 1251
		Melik Salih	1251 - 1277

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Early Turcoman Beyliks

Battles and Campaigns	
Siege of Xerigordos (People's Crusade defeated by Seljuk Turks led by Elchanes)	1096 CE
Battle of Civetot (People's Crusade defeated by Sultanate of Rum under Kilij Arslan I)	1096
Siege of Nicaea (Crusaders and Byzantines defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1097
Battle of Dorylaeum (Crusaders defeat forces of Sultanate of Rum and Danishmendids)	1097
Battle of Melitene (Danishmends ambush crusaders led by Bohemond I who is captured)	1100
Battle of Mersivan (Crusaders defeated by Sultanate of Rum and Danishmend forces)	1101
Battle of Heraclea (Crusaders defeated by Sultanate of Rum and Danishmend forces)	1101
Second Battle of Ramla (Fatimids defeat Crusaders)	1102
Battle of Harran (Seljuks and Artuqids defeats Principality of Antioch and County of Edessa)	1104
Battle of Khabur River (Seljuks under Muhammad I Tapar defeat Rum forces under Kilij Arslan I)	1107
Battle of Harthan (Armenians under Thoros I defeat Turks under Daphar)	1108
Sultanate of Rum under Malik Shah invades Cilicia but is repelled by Armenians led by Leo	1111
Battle of Philomelion (Byzantines defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1116
Byzantines take Laodicea and Sozopolis from Sultanate of Rum	1119 – 1120
Battle of Azaz (Outremer States led by Baldwin II of Jerusalem defeat Seljuk, Atuqid and Burid army led by Aq-Sunqur al-Bursuqi)	1125
Shah-Armens Turcomans led by Ibrahim ibn-Suleiman invade and are defeated by Georgians under David IV	1125
Battle of River Jihan (Danishmends under Ghazi defeat Principality of Antioch under Bohemond II)	1130
Battle of Saruj (Imadaldin Zengi defeats alliance of Turcomans led by Rukn al-Dawla Da'ud and Iladi of Amida)	1130
Byzantine campaigns against Danishmends	1130 – 1135
Battle of Amida (Alliance of Timurtash and Imadaladin Zengi defeat Rukn al-Dawla Da'ud)	1134
Byzantine campaigns against Anatolian Turks	1139 – 1140
War over Ganja between Georgians under Demetrius I and Eldiguzids	1139 – 1143
Saif al-Din Ghazi of Mosul defeats Timurtask	1148 or 1149
Battle of Ani (Georgians under Demetrius I defeat Saltukids)	1154
Nur ad-Din with Danishmend allies attacks Seljuks under Kilij Arslan II	1159
Siege of Ani (Georgians repel an alliance of Shah-Ahmens, Saltukids and Artuqids)	1161
Turcoman invasion of Georgia (Elgiguzids in alliance with Shah-Ahmens, Ahmadilis and Saltukids defeat Georgians)	1163
Battle of Shamkor (Georgians led by David Soslan defeat Eldiguzids)	1195
Battle of Basiani (Georgians defeat Sultanate of Rum and Mengujekids)	1203
Siege of Ganja (Georgians capture city from Seljuk Eldiguzids)	1213
Battle of Yassıçemen (Sultanate of Rum, Ayyubid and Artuqids under Artuq Arslan defeat the Khwarazmian army of Jalal al-Din with Seljuk rebels)	1230

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5107

Early Turcoman Beyliks

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	**Dates**	1092 CE to 1277 CE
Sub-Generals	0-2	Any Instinctive	**Terrain**	Standard, Plains
Internal Allied Generals	0-2	Any Instinctive (up to 1 Turcoman)	**Camp**	Unfortified; Poor or Average

Notes

Artuqids may be taken only from 1102 to 1245 CE.
A Turcoman ally can only command Turcomans. A Turcoman ally general must be used if more than 24 Turcomans are taken.
An internal ally can be from another Beylik except for Artuqids who may only take Turcoman internal allies.
This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base PTS	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Nobles	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	125	-	0 12	4,6
Upgrade nobles as Mamluks (Seljuq, Danishmends or Artuqids only)	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	0 6	4,6
Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	12 48	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	 Up to 3/4	4,6
Arab cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 6	4,6
Armenian mercenary cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Byzantine cavalry (except Artuqids)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 4	4
Spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	72	-	0 16	6,8

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Early Turcoman Beyliks

Archers	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0	6,8
	Formed Loose	Unprotected	Bow					8	
Crossbowmen (except Artuqids)	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0	6
	Formed Loose	Protected	Crossbow					6	
Skirmishing horse archers	CAVALRY	Average	Experienced	-	-	57	Cantabrian (16), Combat Shy (-4)	0	4,6
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Bow					12	
Javelinmen	INFANTRY	Poor	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Javelin					18	
Skirmishing archers (except Artuqids)	INFANTRY	Poor	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	32	-	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Bow					18	
Skirmishing crossbowmen	INFANTRY	Poor	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	37	-	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Crossbow					9	
Naffatun	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	30	-	0	6
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Firearm					6	

Allies	List
Bedouin allies - Bedouin Dynasties (Artuqids only)	3114
Aleppo allies - Syrian States, Aleppo option (only in 1101 CE if Seljuk)	5104

Changes from last version

None.

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Peoples Crusade

1096 CE

Historical Notes

The People's Crusade was the prelude to the First Crusade and lasted roughly six months from April to October 1096 CE. It is also known as the Peasants' Crusade, Paupers' Crusade or the Popular Crusade as it was not part of the official Catholic Church-organised expeditions that came later. Led primarily by Peter the Hermit with forces of Walter Sans Avoir, the army was destroyed by the Seljuk forces of Kilij Arslan at Civetot, northwestern Anatolia.

Troop Notes

The majority of Peter's army was a band of illiterate peasants. The long tradition for pilgrimages to Jerusalem ensured that the location and distance of the city were known to many. While the majority were unskilled in fighting, there were some well-trained minor knights leading them, such as Walter Sans-Avoir, who were experienced in warfare.

Historical Enemies

Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107.

Battles and Campaigns

Siege of Xerigordos (People's Crusade defeated by Seljuk Turks led by Elchanes)	1096 CE
Battle of Civetot (People's Crusade defeated by Sultanate of Rum under Kilij Arslan I)	1096

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5108

Peoples Crusade

Army Commander	1	Competent or Mediocre Instinctive	**Dates**	1096 CE to 1096 CE
Sub-Generals	1	Competent or Mediocre Instinctive	**Terrain**	Standard, Coastal, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals	1-2	Any Instinctive	**Camp**	Unfortified or Mobile; Poor

Army Characteristic

This army must always be the invader (unless fighting another that must invade!). Roll the dice to choose invader/defender as normal as a strategic intercept is still possible.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
French knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	166	Melee Expert (32)	0 6	4,6
Note: The French knights must be in an ally command that doesn't contain any fanatical pilgrims.									
Italian and German crusaders	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	118	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Pilgrims	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Poor Unprotected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	24	-	32 180	8,10,12
Upgrade pilgrims	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Unskilled Javelin	Short Spear	-	40	-	0 32	6,8
Fanatical pilgrims	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Poor Unprotected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers, Fanatic	39	-	0 32	8
Note: Fanatic pilgrims do not require a general present to claim the Fanatic characteristic. This must be pointed out to your opponent when they are deployed.									
Javelinmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0 24	6,9
Slingers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Sling	-	Combat Shy	27	-	0 12	6,9

Changes from last version

None.

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First Crusade

1096 to 1099 CE

Historical Notes

The First Crusade (1095 to 1099 CE) was the first attempt to capture the Holy Land, called on by Pope Urban II in 1095. The response to the call was much greater than even the Pope expected. The crusade was led by some of the most powerful nobles of France. The four main crusader armies left Europe around the appointed time in August 1096. They gathered outside the city walls of Constantinople between November 1096 and April 1097; Hugh of Vermandois arrived first, followed by Godfrey of Bouillon, Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse, and Bohemond of Taranto.

The Crusader armies crossed over into Asia Minor during the first half of 1097. They were joined by the remnants of the People's Crusade led by Peter the Hermit. The first objective of their campaign was Nicaea, the capital of the Sultanate of Rum. Kilij Arslan was away campaigning against the Danishmends and rushed back to attack the Crusaders but was driven back by the unexpectedly large crusader force. The city surrendered on 18 June 1097 and was handed over to the Byzantines as previously agreed. At the end of June, the crusaders marched on through Anatolia. They marched in two groups, the Normans in the lead and ahead of the French. Kilij Arslan surrounded the Normans at Dorylaeum but the French arrived sooner than expected and the Turks fled. The crusaders' march through Anatolia was thereafter unopposed but due to the heat and inadequate supplies, discipline broke down, looting was widespread, and many Crusaders and horses died of thirst.

The Crusader army marched on to Antioch, which lay about halfway between Constantinople and Jerusalem. The siege of Antioch was to last 8 months between October 1097 and June 1098. The crusaders were reinforced with supplies and armies in March 1098 and the city fell to bribery. A few days later the Crusaders were themselves besieged by the Turkish army of Kerbogha of Mosul. On 28 June 1098 the Crusaders defeated the Muslims after the Fatimid section deserted the Turkish contingent. The leaders argued amongst themselves, so the Crusade was delayed for the rest of the year. Finally, at the beginning of 1099, the march restarted, leaving Bohemond behind as the first Prince of Antioch. Proceeding down the Mediterranean coast, the crusaders encountered little resistance, as local rulers preferred to make peace with them and furnish them with supplies rather than fight. Jerusalem, which had been recaptured from the Seljuqs by the Fatimids only the year before, was reached on 7 June 1099. They resolved to take the city by assault as they could not blockade the city and had little in the way of supplies. An initial assault on 13 June failed but may have been intended to test the defences. The final assault began on 13 July and was completed on 15 July when the defenders abandoned the city. A massacre of many Muslims and Jews followed. A Fatimid army approached the city but was surprised by an army led by Godfrey of Bouillon.

The Kingdom of Jerusalem was formed and when Godfrey died in July 1100, he was succeeded by his brother, Baldwin of Edessa who was the first King of Jerusalem.

Troop Notes

The First Crusade was most likely one of the largest gathering of lords and knights of any army from the west. Despite attempts to forbid certain groups to crusade (including women, monks and the sick), most who took up the call were not knights, but peasants who were not wealthy and had little in the way of fighting skills.

Historical Enemies

Later Fatimid Egyptian 5102; Early Armenian Cilicia 5103; Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107.

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First Crusade

Battles and Campaigns	
Siege of Nicaea (Crusaders and Byzantines defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1097 CE
Battle of Dorylaeum (Crusaders defeat forces of Sultanate of Rum and Danishmendids)	1097
Siege of Antioch (Crusaders capture Antioch)	1098
Siege of Jerusalem (Crusaders capture Jerusalem from the Fatimids)	1099
Battle of Ascalon (Crusaders defeat Fatimid Egyptians)	1099

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5109

First Crusade

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	**Dates**	1096 CE to 1099 CE
Sub-Generals	0-1	Any Instinctive (0-2 in 1098 or 1099 CE)	**Terrain**	Standard, Coastal, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive or 1 Professional (Byzantine)	**Camp**	Fortified or Mobile; Poor or Average

Army Characteristic

This army must always be the invader (unless fighting another that must invade!). Roll the dice to choose invader/defender as normal as a strategic intercept is still possible.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Except in 1098 CE									
Crusader lords and knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	166	Melee Expert (32), Dismountable (7)	4 24	4,6
Sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	118	Melee Expert (23)	0 8	4,6
Regrade sergeants as up to half of Crusader lords TuG	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	131	Melee Expert (32), Dismountable (7)	Any	

Note: A TuG with Crusader knights may have half the TuG as sergeants. A TuG can consist entirely of sergeants.
Knights and sergeants dismount as the same quality, Formed Close, Protected, Short Spear, Shield Cover.

Only in 1098 CE - due to loss of horses									
Crusader lords and knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	166	Melee Expert (32)	0 6	4,6
Crusaders without horses	INFANTRY Formed Close	Superior Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shield Cover	108	Shieldwall (14)	4 18	4,6
Poorer knights and sergeants without horses	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shield Cover	77	Shieldwall (10)	0 8	4,6

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Crusader spearmen	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shield Cover	77	Shieldwall (10)	16 32	6,8
Spearmen brought by the Count of Flanders	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	86	Shield Cover (5)	0 8	6,8
Archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0 12	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	59	Combat Shy (-14)	0 18	6,8
Upgrade crossbowmen with armour	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	 Up to 2/3	6,8
Pilgrims	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Poor Unprotected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	24	-	0 36	8,10,12
Regrade pilgrims as fanatics	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Poor Unprotected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers, Fanatic	39	-	 Up to 1/3	4
Note: Pilgrim fanatics do not need to be led by a general to count the Fanatic characteristic. This must be pointed out to your opponent as they are deployed.									
Skirmishers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0 12	6,9
Byzantine ally (only before 1098 CE)									
Byzantine marines	INFANTRY Drilled Loose	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	72	-	0 4	4
Byzantine tourkopouloi	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	100	-	0 6	4,6
Byzantine archers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	44	Combat Shy (-4)	0 12	6,9

Changes from last version

None.

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County of Edessa

1097 to 1144 CE

Historical Notes

In 1098 CE, Baldwin of Boulogne left the main Crusading army. He went to Edessa, where he convinced its lord, Thoros, to adopt him as son and heir. Thoros may have been assassinated or abdicated but in March 1098 Baldwin succeeded Thoros as ruler, taking the title of Count. In 1100 Baldwin became King of Jerusalem and the title passed to his cousin, Baldwin of Bourgq. The Frankish lords formed a good rapport with their Armenian subjects, and there were frequent intermarriages. In 1104 Baldwin was taken prisoner at the Battle of Harran. Tancred (Bohemond's cousin) became regent until Baldwin was ransomed in 1108. In 1110 all the lands east of the Euphrates were lost to Mawdud of Mosul. Baldwin II became King of Jerusalem in 1118 and Edessa was given to Joscelin of Courtenay. In 1121 Joscelin was taken prisoner and in 1122 Baldwin was captured when he tried to rescue him. Both were released in 1123. In 1131 Joscelin was succeeded by his son Joscelin II. The growing power of Zengi who had united Aleppo and Mosul threatened the County the fall of Edessa in 1144 was the first major setback for Outremer and provoked the Second Crusade. Edessa was briefly taken in 1146 but lost again in the same year. The second Crusade focused on the capture of Antioch.

Troop Notes

The core of the army was still Frankish but the County relied more on its Armenian subjects than neighbouring states.

Historical Enemies

Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; Outremer States 5113; Komnenan Byzantine 5201.

Rulers

Baldwin I	1098 – 1100 CE
Baldwin II	1100 – 1118
Joscelin I	1118 – 1131
Joscelin II	1131 - 1144

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County of Edessa

Battle and Campaigns	
Battle of Harran (Seljuk Empire defeats Principality of Antioch and County of Edessa)	1104 CE
Battle of Turbessel (Radwan of Aleppo and Tancred defeat Jawali of Mosul and Baldwin II)	1108
Battle of Shaizar (Indecisive battle between Outremer led by Baldwin I of Jerusalem and Seljuk Turks and Syrians)	1111
Siege of Edessa (Baldwin II repels Seljuk forces under Aqsunqur al-Bursuqi of Mosul)	1114
Battle of Sarmin (Principality of Antioch and County of Edessa defeat Seljuks)	1115
Battle of Azaz (Outremer States led by Baldwin II of Jerusalem defeat Seljuk, Atuqid and Burid army led by Aq-Sunqur al-Bursuqi)	1125
Crusade of 1129 (Crusaders led by Baldwin II fail to take Damascus under Tāj al-Mulūk Būrī)	1129
Armenians and Edessan allies defeat invasion by Principality of Antioch under Raymond I	1136
Siege of Shaizar (Edessan, Byzantine and Antioch forces repelled by Zengi)	1138
Siege of Edessa (Zengids capture Edessa)	1144

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County of Edessa

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	Dates	1097 CE to 1144 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive	Terrain	Standard, Plains, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals			Camp	Unfortified or Flexible; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants before 1130 CE									
Frankish knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	166	Melee Expert (32)	2 3	4,6
Sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	131	Melee Expert (32)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									
Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants from 1130 CE									
Outremer knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	148	Melee Expert (29)	2 3	4,6
Outremer sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	93	Melee Expert (23)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Separate sergeants and Armenian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	4 16	4,6
Regrade separate sergeants as tourkopouloi	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	100	-	0 6	4,6
Foot sergeants	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shield Cover	77	Shieldwall (10)	6 24	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	59	Combat Shy (-14)	0 12	6,8
Spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	62	Integral Shooters (6), Combat Shy (-22)	0 36	6,8,9

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County of Edessa

Archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0 24	6,8
Javelinmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	-	29	Combat Shy (-4)	0 18	6,9
Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0 18	6,9

Allies

	List
Armenian Cilician allies - Early Armenian Cilicia (only in 1108 and 1111 CE)	5103
Mosul allies - Later Seljuk Empire (only in 1108 CE)	5106
Artuqid allies - Early Turcoman Beylkis (only in 1144 CE)	5107
Principality of Antioch allies - Early Outremer States (only in 1111 CE)	5111

Armenian and Antioch allies may be used together, otherwise only one external ally may be taken.

Changes from last version

None.

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Early Outremer States
1100 to 1129 CE

Historical Notes

This list covers the Kingdom of Jerusalem, the Principality of Antioch and the County of Tripoli.
Jerusalem was captured by the First Crusade. The number of Latin inhabitants increased as the minor crusade of 1101 brought reinforcements. Acre was captured in 1104 CE, Beirut in 1110 and Sidon in 1111. Baldwin successfully defended the kingdom against the Fatimids from the south and from Damascus and Mosul to the north. Baldwin died without heir in 1118 and after the kingdom was rejected by his brother Eustace, passed to his cousin, Baldwin who had previously succeeded him in Edessa. Baldwin II's reign saw the establishment of the military orders. Tyre was captured in 1124 with support from the Venetians. He died in 1131.
Antioch was captured during the First Crusade and held by Bohemond and his Italian Normans. Following Bohemond's capture in 1100 his nephew Tancred became regent. Tancred succeeded Bohemond in 1111 but died in 1112. Although Bohemond had sworn to return Antioch to the Byzantines upon his death Tancred refused. Bohemond II succeeded under the regency of Tancred's nephew, Roger of Salerno, but he was killed in 1119 and Antioch became a vassal state of Jerusalem. Bohemond II ruled for four years from 1126 until succeeded by his four-year old daughter Constance.
The County of Tripoli was created after the region was captured by Crusaders in 1109. Bertrand of Toulouse was created the first Count of Tripoli as a vassal of King Baldwin of Jerusalem.

Troop Notes

The army was mainly Frankish but started incorporating native Syrian elements. The Pope granted protection to the Templars in 1128 CE.

Historical Enemies

Later Fatimid Egyptian 5102; Early Armenian Cilicia 5103; Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; Komnenan Byzantine 5201.

Rulers

Kingdom of Jerusalem	
Godfrey of Bouillon	1099 – 1100 CE
Baldwin I	1100 – 1118
Baldwin II	1118 – 1131
Principality of Antioch	
Bohemond I	1098 – 1111 CE
Bohemond II (Tancred as regent 1111 – 1112, Roger of Salerno 1112 – 1119 Baldwin II 1119 - 1123)	1111 – 1130

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Early Outremer States

Rulers (continued)

County of Tripoli	
Raymond IV of Toulouse	1102 – 1105 CE
Alfonso	1105 – 1109
Bertrand of Toulouse	1109 – 1112
Pons	1112 - 1137

Battles and Campaigns

Battle of Turbessel (Radwan of Aleppo and Tancred defeat Jawali of Mosul and Baldwin II)	1108 CE
Battle of Shaizar (Indecisive battle between Outremer led by Baldwin I of Jerusalem and Seljuk Turks and Syrians)	1111
Battle of al-Sannabra (Seljuks led by Mawdud defeat Kingdom of Jerusalem under Baldwin I)	1113
Battle of Sarmin (Principality of Antioch and County of Edessa defeat Seljuks)	1115
Battle of Ager Sanguinis (Artuqids of Aleppo defeat Principality of Antioch)	1119
Battle of Hab (Baldwin II defeats Artuqids under Ilghazi)	1119
Venetian Crusade (Crusaders capture Tyre from Toghtekin, atabeg of Damascus)	1122 – 1124
Battle of Azaz (Outremer States led by Baldwin II of Jerusalem defeat Seljuk, Atuqid and Burid army led by Aq-Sunqur al-Bursuqi)	1125
Battle of Marj al-Saffar (Outremer army under Baldwin II of Jerusalem defeated by Burids of Damascus)	1126
Crusade of 1129 (Crusaders led by Baldwin II fail to take Damascus under Tāj al-Mulūk Būrī)	1129

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5111

Early Outremer States

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	Dates	1100 CE to 1129 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive	Terrain	Standard, Coastal, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals	0-1	Any Instinctive (Sigurd's crusade from 1107 to 1110 CE)	Camp	Unfortified or Flexible; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Feudal and crusader knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	166	Melee Expert (32)	2 8	4,6
Sergeants and turcopoles	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	131	Melee Expert (32)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Separate sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	118	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Regrade separate sergeants as tourkopouloi	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	100	-	All or none	4,6
Spearmen	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shield Cover	77	Shieldwall (10)	16 32	6,8
Archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0 12	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	59	Combat Shy (-14)	6 24	6,8
Upgrade crossbowmen with armour	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	Up to 3/4	6,8
Maronite or Syrian archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0 12	6,8

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Early Outremer States

Only from 1107 to 1110 CE - Norwegian ally command									
Note: Norwegian troops are only compulsory if a Norwegian allied contingent is taken.									
Norwegian lendermen and bondi	INFANTRY	Average	-	Short Spear	Integral Shooters	73	-	12	6
	Formed Loose	Protected	-					12	

Pilgrims	INFANTRY	Poor	-	-	Devastating Chargers	24	-	0	8,10,12
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	-					24	
Regrade pilgrims as fanatics	INFANTRY	Poor	-	-	Devastating Chargers, Fanatic	39	-		4
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	-					Up to 1/3	
Note: Fanatic pilgrims do not require a general present to claim the Fanatic characteristic. This must be pointed out to your opponent when they are deployed.									
Skirmishers	INFANTRY	Poor	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Javelin					12	

Allies	List
Banu Mazyad and/or Banu Uqayl allies - Bedouin Dynasties (only in 1124 CE; 2 contingents may be taken)	3114
Armenian Cilician allies - Early Armenian Cilicia (only in 1110 or 1125 CE)	5103
Aleppo allies - Syrian States (only in 1108, 1117 and 1118 CE)	5104
County of Edessa allies (only in 1115 CE)	5110
Other than in 1124 CE only one ally (including Norwegians) may be taken.	

Changes from last version

None.

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Post Seljuk Abbasid

1120 to 1259 CE

Historical Notes

This list covers the caliphal armies of Baghdad in the period following the collapse of the Great Seljuq Empire until the Mongol conquest.

Troop Notes

The caliphal armies were generally of poor quality and often relied on militia infantry.

Historical Enemies

Ilkhanate 4513; Early Armenian Cilicia 5103; Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Outremer States 5113.

Caliphs

al-Mustarshid	1118 – 1135 CE
al-Rashid Billah	1135 – 1136
al-Muqtafi	1136 – 1160
al-Mustanjid	1160 – 1170
al-Mustadi	1170 – 1180
al-Nasir	1180 – 1225
al-Zahir bi-Amr Allah	1225 – 1226
al-Mustansir I	1226 – 1242
al-Musta'sim	1242 – 1258

Battles and Campaigns

Battle of Hamadan (Seljuk army under Mas'ud defeats caliphal army under al-Mustarshid)	1135 CE
Siege of Baghdad (Seljuks under Mas'ud capture city from caliphal army of al-Rashid)	1136
Caliphal forces defeat rebellious Seljuk generals marching on Baghdad	1148 – 1149
Battle of Jibal (Seljuks under Muhammad II defeat Abbasids under al-Muqtafi)	1155
Siege of Baghdad (Abbasids repel Seljuk attempt to capture Baghdad)	1157
Battle of Hamadan (Seljuks under Toghrul III obtain pyrrhic victory over Abbasid army under Al-Nasir)	1188
Siege of Baghdad (captured and sacked by the Mongols)	1258

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5112

Post Seljuk Abbasid

Army Commander	1	Any	Dates	1120 CE to 1259 CE
Sub-Generals	0-1	Any	Terrain	Standard, Plains
Internal Allied Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive (Up to 1 Turcoman, 1 Bedouin)	Camp	Unfortified or Fortified; Poor or Average

Notes

This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Baghdad cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	Combat Shy (-28)	6 18	4,6
Upgrade Baghdad cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	161	-	0 6	4,6
Mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	0 6	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 12	4,6
Kurdish cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 12	4,6
Turcomans	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 18	4,6
Note: If more than 1 UG of Turocman are used, then a Turcoman allied general must command all and only Turcomans.									
Baghdad infantry	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Poor Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	38	Shieldwall (6)	24 64	6,8,9
Upgrade infantry	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	72	-	0 32	6,8,9
Further upgrade infantry	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	82	-	 Up to half	6,8,9
Archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0 12	6,8

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Post Seljuk Abbasid

Ghazi and other volunteers	INFANTRY	Average	-	-	Fleet of Foot, Devastating Chargers	46	Melee Expert (10)	0	6,8,9
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	-					18	
Ayyarun	INFANTRY	Poor	-	-	-	20	Combat Shy (-9)	0	8,9,10
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	-					10	

Bedouin contingent

Note: Bedouin cavalry are only mandatory if a Bedouin contingent is taken.

Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY	Average	-	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	8	4,6
	Formed Flexible	Unprotected	-					18	
Armoured cavalry	CAVALRY	Average	-	Long Spear	-	115	Combat Shy (-28)	0	4,6
	Formed Loose	Protected	-					6	
Skimishing archers	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Bow					18	
Skimishing javelinmen	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	-	29	Combat Shy (-4)	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Javelin					12	

Allies

	List
Syrian Atabeg allies - Syrian States (to 1174 CE)	5104
Seljuk Atabeg allies - Later Seljuk Empire (to 1194 CE)	5106

Only one external ally may be taken.

Changes from last version

None.

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Outremer States

1130 to 1187 CE

Historical Notes

In 1131 CE Baldwin II died. He was succeeded by his eldest daughter Melisende and her husband Fulk V of Anjou. He was not popular and in 1132 Antioch, Tripoli and Edessa all asserted their independence. He defeated Tripoli and married Melisdende's niece to his relative Raymond of Poitiers. The Kingdom now faced the growing threat of the atabeg Zengi of Mosul who took control of Aleppo and had his sights set on Damascus. Fulk died in 1143 and Zengi invaded and conquered Edessa in 1144. The fall of Edessa shocked Europe and led to the Second Crusade arriving in 1148. The crusading kings Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany agreed to attack Damascus. The subsequent siege was a failure and the French and German armies returned home.

Melisende ruled as regent long after Baldwin III came of age. Baldwin III was crowned as sole ruler in 1153 but had to seize the south of the Kingdom from his mother and her supporters. The threat from Egypt was removed due to weak caliphs and the capture of the fortress at Ascalon and a tribute imposed.

Baldwin III had died in 1162 and the kingdom passed to his brother Amalric. Zengi's successor Nur ad-Din was now the major threat to the Kingdom. An alliance was agreed with the Byzantine Empire. This prevented Nur ad-Din seizing Antioch, but Nur-ad-Din's general Shirkuh was able to seize Egypt. He died in 1169 to be succeeded by Saladin. Amalric and Nur ad-Din both died in 1174. Baldwin IV reached his majority in 1176 but as a leper could not have children. Succession issues dominated the kingdom. Baldwin however proved a good military leader and defeated Saladin in 1177. In 1183 Saladin was finally able to gain control of Aleppo. The Kingdom had to introduce a general tax to recruit enough troops to meet the new threat.

On July 4 1187, Saladin destroyed the army of the kingdom at the Battle of Hattin. The entire kingdom was overrun in a few months. The fall of Jerusalem led to the Third Crusade launched in 1189.

Troop Notes

The kingdom of Jerusalem relied on the military orders and the mercenaries they hired to supplement the kingdom's own resources. During the 12th century the armour used by knights increased but armies were largely unchanged.

Historical Enemies

Later Fatimid Egyptian 5102; Early Armenian Cilicia 5103; Syrian States 5104; County of Edessa 5110; Post Seljuk Abbasid 5112; Outremer States 5113; Sultanate of Rum 5114; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Ayyubid Egyptian 5116; Komnenan Byzantine 5201.

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Outremer States

Monarchs

Kingdom of Jerusalem	
Fulk and Melisende	1131 – 1143 CE
Baldwin III (with Melisende as regent until 1153)	1143 - 1163
Amalric	1163 – 1174
Baldwin IV	1174 – 1185
Baldwin V	1185 – 1186
Sibylla (queen)	1186 - 1190
Principality of Antioch	
Constance (with Baldwin II, Fulk, Raymond of Poitiers and Baldwin III as regents)	1130 – 1163 CE
Bohemond III	1163 - 1201
County of Tripoli	
Pons	1112 – 1137 CE
Raymond II	1137 – 1152
Raymond III	1152 – 1187
Raymond IV	1187 - 1189

Battles and Campaigns

Battle of River Jihan (Danishmends under Ghazi defeat Principality of Antioch under Bohemond II)	1130 CE
Armenians invade Cilician plain capturing Mamistra, Tarsus, Adana and Sarventikar from Principality of Antioch	1131 – 1133
Hugh II, Count of Jaffa, rebels against Fulk, King of Jerusalem	1134
Armenians and Edessan allies defeat invasion by Principality of Antioch under Raymond I	1136
Battle of Tripoli (Bazwā of Damascus defeats and kills Pons, Count of Tripoli)	1137
Siege of Homs (Zengi ambushes Crusader relief force and castle surrenders)	1137
Siege of Shaizar (Edessan, Byzantine and Antioch forces repelled by Zengi)	1138
Second Crusade (Muslims defeat crusaders led by Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany)	1147 – 1150
Battle of Constantinople (Byzantines defeat Germans in the Second Crusade)	1147
Battle of Dorylaeum (Sultanate of Rum defeat German crusaders under Conrad III)	1147
Battle of Ephesus (French crusaders defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1147
Battle of the Meander (French crusaders defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1147
Battle of Mount Cadmus (Rum under Mesud I defeat French crusaders under Louis VII)	1147
Siege of Damascus (Crusaders fail to capture the city from the Burids)	1148

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Outremer States

Battles and Campaigns (continued)	
Battle of Inab (Zengid and Burid victory over Raymond of Antioch)	1149 CE
Battle of Aintab (Crusaders under Baldwin III repel attacks of Nur ad-Din to evacuate Latin residents of Edessa)	1150
Baldwin II defeats forces of Melisende to seize rule of Jerusalem	1152
Zengids under Nur ad-Din invade County of Tripoli capturing the destroying Tortosa	1152
Battle of Ascalon (Crusaders defeat Fatimid Egyptians)	1153
Rum forces under Mesud I defeated by Armenians under Thoros II and Knights Templar	1154
Battle of Alexendretta (Armenians under Thoros II driven back by Raynald, Prince of Antioch)	1155
Raid on Cyprus (Armenians under Thoros II and Franks under Raynald pillage the island)	1156
Battle of Lake Huleh (Zengids ambush and defeat Crusaders)	1157
Battle of al-Buqaia (Crusaders defeat Zengids)	1163
Battle of Harim (Outremer, Armenian and Byzantine alliance defeated by Zengids)	1164
First Crusader invasion of Egypt (Amalric of Jerusaleme defeats Fatimids led by Dirgham at Pelusium)	1163
Second Crusader invasion of Egypt	1164
Siege of Bilbeis (Shirkuh repels forces of Amalric but both withdraw from Egypt)	1164
Third Crusader invasion of Egypt	1166 – 1167
Battle of al-Babein (Crusaders led by Amalric I fight an indecisive battle against the Zengids)	1167
Fourth Crusader invasion of Egypt	1168 – 1169
Siege of Damietta (Crusaders and Byzantines capture Damietta from Egyptians)	1168 – 1169
Battle of Myriokephalon (Sultanate of Rum defeats Byzantines and allies under Manuel I)	1176
Battle of Montgisard (Kingdom of Jerusalem defeats Ayyubids under Saladin)	1177
Sieges of Hama and Harenc (Zengids repel Crusaders)	1177
Battle of Marj Ayyun (Ayyubids under Saladin defeat Kingdom of Jerusalem under Baldwin IV)	1179
Battle of Jacob's Ford (Ayyubids under Saladin defeat Kingdom of Jerusalem)	1179
Battle of Belvoir Castle (Indecisive battle between Ayyubid Egyptians and Kingdom of Jerusalem)	1182
Battle of Al-Fule (Indecisive battle between Ayyubid Egyptians and Kingdom of Jerusalem led by Guy of Lusignan)	1183
Battle of Cresson (Ayyubids under Al-Afdal defeat Crusaders)	1187
Battle of Hattin (Ayyubids under Saladin destroy a Crusader army)	1187
Siege of Jerusalem (Saladin captures Jerusalem)	1187
Siege of Tyre (Crusaders led by Conrad of Montferrat repel Ayyubids under Saladin)	1187 – 1188

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Outremer States

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	Dates	1130 CE to 1187 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive or (if Military Order) Professional	Terrain	Standard, Coastal, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals			Camp	Unfortified or Flexible; Poor or Average

Notes

The army may have a single Military Order commander who must be Professional. Military Order troops must be commanded by the Military Order commander. A Military Order commander can command other troops.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Feudal and crusader knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	148	Melee Expert (29)	2 8	4,6
Upgrade knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	207	Melee Expert (40)	0 2	4
Sergeants and turcopoles	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	93	Melee Expert (23)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Separate sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	118	Melee Expert (23)	0 4	4
Spearmen	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shield Cover	77	Shieldwall (10)	16 32	6,8
Archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0 12	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	59	Combat Shy (-14)	6 24	6,8
Upgrade crossbowmen with armour	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	 Up to 3/4	6,8

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Outremer States

Maronite or Syrian archers	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0	6,8
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	Bow					16	
Arriere-ban	INFANTRY	Poor	Unskilled	Short Spear	-	25	-	0	8,9,10
	Tribal Loose	Unprotected	Javelin					24	
Skirmishers	INFANTRY	Poor	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Javelin					12	
Military Orders									
Mixed Tugs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Military order knights	CAVALRY	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	224	Melee Expert (40)	0	4,6
	Drilled Loose	-/Fully Armoured	-					4	
Military order sergeants and turcopoles	CAVALRY	Superior	-	-	Devastating Chargers	145	Melee Expert (32)	=	
	Drilled Loose	Protected	-					=	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Military order brother knights	CAVALRY	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers, Melee Expert	265	Fanatic (105)	0	4
	Drilled Loose	-/Fully Armoured	-					4	
Military order turcopoles	CAVALRY	Average	Experienced	Short Spear	-	107	-	0	4,6
	Drilled Flexible	Unprotected	Bow					6	

Allies	**List**
Armenian Cilician allies - Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia (only in 1157 and 1164 CE)	5115
Imperial German allies - Early Imperial German (only 2nd Crusade in 1148 CE)	5605
French allies - Feudal French (only 2nd Crusade in 1148 CE)	5501
Fatimid allies - Later Fatimid Egyptian (only in 1167 CE)	5102
Byzantine allies - Komnenan Byzantine (only in 1169 and 1177 CE)	5201
Only one external ally may be taken.	

Changes from last version

None.

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Sultanate of Rum

1140 to 1276 CE

Historical Notes

The Sultanate of Rum started to secede from the Great Seljuk Empire as early as 1077 CE. Rum reflects the Arabic name of Anatolia. The Seljuk sultans bore the brunt of the Crusades, and eventually succumbed to the Mongol invasion in 1243. From this point they became vassals of the Ilkhanid Mongols.

Troop Notes

The Sultanate of Rum was influenced by the Byzantine territories they conquered and from fighting the Crusaders.
The allied Syrian State was ruled by al-Ashraf, an Ayyubid who ruled Damascus, the Jazira and Khilat.

Historical Enemies

Cuman or Kipchak 3521; Mongol Conquest 4511; Ilkhanate 4513; Georgian 5101; Early Armenian Cilicia 5103; Syrian States 5104; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; Outremer States 5113; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Ayyubid Egyptian 5116; Later Crusader 5117; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118; Komnenan Byzantine 5201; Lusignan Cypriot 5204; Latin Empire 5205; Nicaean Byzantine 5206; Empire of Trebizond 5208; Early Russian 5701.

Sultans

Mesud I	1116 – 1156 CE
Kilij Arslan II	1156 – 1192
Kaykhusraw I	1192 – 1196, 1205 – 1211
Suleiman II	1196 – 1204
Kilij Arslan III	1204 – 1205
Kaykaus I	1211 – 1220
Kayqubad I	1220 – 1237
Kaykhusraw II	1237 – 1246
Kaykaus II	1246 – 1262
Kilij Arslan IV	1246 – 1254, 1257 – 1266
Kayqubad II	1246 – 1254
Kaykhusraw III	1266 – 1284

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Sultanate of Rum

Battles and Campaigns	
Byzantine expedition to Iconium (Sultanate of Rum under Mesud I repel Byzantines)	1146 CE
Second Crusade (Muslims defeat crusaders led by Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany)	1147 – 1150
Battle of Dorylaeum (Sultanate of Rum defeat German crusaders under Conrad III)	1147
Battle of Ephesus (French crusaders defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1147
Battle of the Meander (French crusaders defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1147
Battle of Mount Cadmus (Rum under Mesud I defeat French crusaders under Louis VII)	1147
Rum forces under Mesud I defeated by Armenians under Thoros II and Knights Templar	1154
Battle of Myriokephalon (Sultanate of Rum defeats Byzantines and allies under Manuel I)	1176
Battle of Hyelion and Leimocheir (Byzantines defeat Sultanate of Rum army)	1177
Third Crusade (Crusader victories leading to Treaty of Jaffa)	1189 – 1192
Battle of Philomelion (Crusaders led by Frederick VI, Duke of Swabia defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1190
Battle of Iconium (Crusader army led by Frederick I defeats Sultanate of Rum)	1190
War of Antiochene Succession	1201 – 1219
Battle of Basiani (Georgians defeat Sultanate of Rum and Mengujekids)	1203
Siege of Antalaya (Sultanate of Rum captures city from Empire of Nicaea)	1207
Battle of Antioch on the Meander (Nicaean Empire defeats Sultanate of Rum under Kaykhusraw I)	1211
Siege of Sinope (Sultanate of Rum captures Sinope from the Empire of Trebizond)	1214
Battle of Aleppo (Rum under Kaykaus I defeated by al-Ashraf)	1216 or 1218
Battle of Sudak (Sultanate of Rum defeats Cuman and Rus army)	1221
Siege of Trebizond (Sultanate of Rum fails to captire Trebizond under Andronikos I Gidos)	1222 – 1223
Rum forces under Kayqubad I invade Clilia	1225
Battle of Yassıçemen (Sultanate of Rum and Ayyubid victory over the Khwarazmian army of Jalal al-Din with Seljuk rebels)	1230
Seljuks under Kayqubad I defeat allied Ayyubid forces	1234
Mongol conquest of the Sultanate of Rum	1243
Battle of Köse Dağ (Mongol victory over the Sultanate of Rum)	1243
Rum invasion of Cilicia	1245
Capture of Sinope (Empire of Trebizond takes city from Sultanate of Rum)	1254
Mongols defeat Sultanate of Rum under Kaykaus II	1256
Siege of Sinope (Sultanate of Rum captures Sinope from the Empire of Trebizond)	1265

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5114

Sultanate of Rum

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	**Dates**	1140 CE to 1276 CE
Sub-Generals	0-2	Any Professional (0-1 from 1246 CE)	**Terrain**	Standard, Plains
Internal Allied Generals	0-2	Any Professional (Khwarazmiyya) or any Instinctive (Turcoman)	**Camp**	Unfortified; Poor or Average

Notes

A Turcoman ally can only command Turcomans. A Turcoman ally general must be used if more than 24 Turcomans are taken.
This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base PTS	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Nobles	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	125	-	0 12	4,6
Upgrade Nobles as Mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	 Any	4,6
Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	12 48	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	 Up to 3/4	4,6
Arab cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 6	4,6
Frankish mercenaries (until 1245 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	148	Melee Expert (29)	0 6	4,6
Armenian mercenary cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Byzantine cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 4	4
Spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	72	-	0 16	6,8

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Sultanate of Rum

Archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0 8	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0 6	6
Skirmishing horse archers	CAVALRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	57	Cantabrian (16), Combat Shy (-4)	0 12	4,6
Javelinmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0 18	6,9
Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	32	-	0 18	6,9
Skirmishing crossbowmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	Combat Shy	37	-	0 9	6,9
Naffatun	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Firearm	-	Combat Shy	30	-	0 6	6
Khwarazmiyya Contingent (from 1232 to 1234 CE)									
Note: A Khwarazmiyya contingent must be commanded by its own allied general and cannot contain more than 4 TuGs.									
Lancers	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Charging Lancer	Shoot & Charge	192	-	4 6	4,6
Kurdish cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Kankali or other horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	6 18	4,6
Best horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	0 6	4,6

Allies	List
Danishmend allies - Early Turcoman Beyliks	5107
Ayyubid Syrian State allies (only in 1230 CE)	5118
Only one external ally may be taken.	

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Sultanate of Rum

Changes from last version

Date restriction on Frankish mercenaries.

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Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia

1151 to 1375 CE

Historical Notes

The Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia proved a strong ally of the European Crusaders. In 1198 CE Levon the Magnificent of the Rubenid dynasty became the first king. In 1226 the crown was passed to the Hethumids. As the Mongols approached Syria, Hethun sought to create an alliance against common foes, most notably the Mamluks. Despite paying tributes to the Mamluks, the city of Tarsus was taken in 1275. In 1281 a truce was forced on Armenia. A further truce with harsher terms was imposed in 1285. Despite these, the Mamluks again invaded in 1292 and Hrmokia was sacked. The Mamluks continued to attack the kingdom. In 1342, Guy de Lusignan was anointed as King Constantine II. The new rulers tried to impose their Catholicism which was resisted by many Armenians. Amidst failed Armenian pleas for help from Europe, the fall of Sis to the Mamluks in 1374 and the fortress of Gaban in 1375, where King Levon V, his daughter Marie, and her husband Shahan had taken refuge, put an end to the kingdom.

Troop Notes

Some Armenians adopted Frankish armour. Many Armenian fortresses were manned by Crusaders including the Military Orders.

Historical Enemies

Mongol Conquest 4511; Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; Outremer States 5113; Sultanate of Rum 5114; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118; Mamluk Egyptian 5120; Mamluk Syrian Garrison 5121; Komnenan Byzantine 5201; Lusignan Cypriot 5204; Early Ottoman Turkish 5213; Turcoman Beyliks 5302; Jalayirid Sultanate 5306; Timurid 5309.

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Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia

Rulers	
Principality of Cilicia	
Thoros II	1144 – 1169 CE
Ruben II	1169 – 1170
Mieh	1170 – 1175
Ruben III	1175 – 1187
Kingdom of Cilicia	
Leo I (crowned king in 1198 or 1199)	1187 – 1219 CE
Isabella (queen regnant)	1219 – 1252
Philip	1222 – 1225
Hethum I	1225 – 1270
Leo II	1270 – 1289
Hethum II	1289 – 1293, 1295 – 1296, 1299 – 1303
Thoros III	1293 – 1298
Sempad	1296 – 1298
Constantine I	1298 – 1299
Leo III	1303 – 1307
Oshin	1307 – 1320
Leo IV	1320 – 1341
Constantine II	1342 – 1344
Constantine III	1344 – 1362
Constantine IV	1362 – 1373
Leo V	1373 - 1375

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Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia

Battles and Campaigns	
Battle of Mamistra (Armenians under Thoros II defeat Byzantines led by Andronicus Komnenus)	1152 CE
Rum forces under Mesud I defeated by Armenians under Thoros II and Knights Templar	1154
Battle of Alexendretta (Armenians under Thoros II driven back by Raynald, Prince of Antioch)	1155
Raid on Cyprus (Armenians under Thoros II and Franks under Raynald pillage the island)	1156
Battle of Harim (Outremer, Armenian and Byzantine alliance defeated by Zengids)	1164
War of Antiochene Succession	1201 – 1219
Battle of Amq (Cilicians under Leo II defeat Ayyubids under az-Zahir)	1205
Battle of Tarsus (Claimant Raymond-Roupen defeated by Constantine of Barbaron on behalf of Isabella)	1222
Rum forces under Kayqubad I invade Clilia	1225
Rum invasion of Cilicia	1245
Mongols invasion, of Ayyubid Syria, with allied Franks and Armenian Cilicians	1260
Siege of Aleppo (Mongols under Hulagu Khan with Crusaders and Armenians defeat Ayyubids)	1260
Battle of Mari (Mamluks under Baibars defeat Armenians)	1266
Second Mamluk invasion of Cilicia	1275 – 1276
Second Battle of Sarvandikar (Mamluks under Baybars invade Cilicia but are defeated)	1276
Turcomans of Marash invade Cilicia and are repelled	1276
Mamluks led by Qalawun and Baysari raid Cilicia	1279
Second Battle of Homs (Mongols led by Mongke Temur with Armenian and Georgians are defeated by the Mamluks under Sultan Qalawun)	1281
Karamanids under Güneri attack Armenian Tarsus	1287
Siege of Rumkale (Mamluks take fortress from Armenians)	1292
Battle of Wadi al-Khaznadarv (Mongols led by Ghazan Khan with Georgian and Armenian allies defeat Mamluks)	1299
Mamluk raid on Cilicia	1301
Battle of Marj al-Saffar (Mamluk forces defeat the Ilkhanate and Armenian allies)	1303
Battle of Bagras (Armenians defeat a Mamluk raiding force)	1305
Karamanids under Mahmut attack Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia	1307
Siege of Malatya (Mamluks led by Tankiz capture Malatya from the Armenians)	1315
Egyptian invasion of Cilicia	1320
Egyptian invasion of Cilicia forcing Armenians to surrender territory	1337
Karamanids under Ibrahim I invade Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia	1343
Dulkadirid incursions into Armenian Cilicia	1345
Egyptians capture Ajazzo from Armenians	1347
Karamanids under Musa capture territory from Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia	1356
Egyptians capture Tarsus and Adana from Armenians	1359
Siege of Sis (Mamluk conquest of Cilicia from Armenians)	1375

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Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	Dates	1151 CE to 1375 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Instinctive	Terrain	Standard, Coastal, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals			Camp	Unfortified or Flexible; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Noble cavalry and followers	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	166	-	6 12	4,6
Cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 12	4,6
Upgrade cavalry as Armenian knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	-	132	Melee Expert (29)	0 6	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 12	4,6
Imitation Mongols (from 1260 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	100	-	0 6	4,6
Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Frankish knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	148	Melee Expert (29)	0 3	4,6
Sergeants supporting knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	93	Melee Expert (23)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	62	Integral Shooters (6), Combat Shy (-22)	16 60	6,8,9
Archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0 16	6,8

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Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia

Frankish mercenary spearmen	INFANTRY	Average	-	Short Spear	Shield Cover	77	Shieldwall (10)	0	6,8
	Formed Close	Protected	-					8	
Frankish mercenary crossbowmen	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0	6,8
	Formed Loose	Protected	Crossbow					8	
Javelinmen	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	-	29	Combat Shy (-4)	0	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Javelin					18	
Skirmishers	INFANTRY	Average	Experienced	-	Combat Shy	40	-	6	6,9
	Skirmisher	Unprotected	Bow					24	

Allies

	List
Zengid allies - Syrian States, Zengid option (only from 1170 to 1174 CE)	5104
Crusader allies - Outremer States (before 1188 CE)	5113
Crusader allies - Later Crusader (from 1188 to 1263 CE)	5117
Seljuk Turk allies - Sultanate of Rum (from 1220 to 1246 CE)	5114
Ilkhanid Mongol allies - Ilkhanate (from 1260 CE)	4513
Cypriot allies - Lusignan Cypriot (from 1300 CE)	5204

Only one ally may be taken.

Changes from last version

None.

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Ayyubid Egyptian
1171 to 1250 CE

Historical Notes

Salah ad-Din (Saladin) was the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty after abolishing the Fatimid Caliphate. In the following years, he led forays against the Crusaders in Palestine, commissioned the successful conquest of Yemen, and staved off pro-Fatimid rebellions in Upper Egypt. After the death of Nar ad-Din in 1174 CE he conquered Syria, capturing Aleppo in 1182. Ultimately, he failed to take the Zengid stronghold of Mosul. In 1187 he defeated the Crusaders at the Battle of Hattin and captured Palestine. He died in 1193.After the death of Saladin in 1193, his sons contested control of the sultanate, but Saladin's brother al-Adil became the paramount Ayyubid sultan in 1200, and all the later Ayyubid sultans of Egypt were his descendants. In the 1230s, the emirs of Syria attempted to assert their independence from Egypt and the Ayyubid realm remained divided until Sultan as-Salih Ayyub restored its unity by conquering most of Syria, except Aleppo, by 1247. In 1250 the Mamluk generals who had defeated a Crusader invasion of the Nile Delta ended Ayyubid power in Egypt.

Troop Notes

Sultan's Mamluks could include Saladins Salabiyya or elite Tawashi. Toassin were elite white mamluks. Halqa were non-mamluk elite cavalry. Some cavalry are described as "mudajjaj" - referring possibly to heavy armour.
The penultimate Ayyubid sultan of Egypt, al-Salih Ayyub significantly expanded the number of mamluks in the army.
Qaraghulams were probably Berbers and negroes armed with lance, progressively replaced by Kurds. Infantry were now used only in a supporting role. The Sudanese archers were new regiments raised by Saladin to replace those he had massacred in 1169 CE.

Historical Enemies

Bedouin Dynasties 3114; Later Fatimid Egyptian 5102; Syrian States 5104; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; Outremer States 5113; Sultanate of Rum 5114; Later Crusader 5117; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118; Seventh Crusade 5119; Komnenan Byzantine 5201; Norman Sicilian 5603; Christian Nubian 5901; Beja 5904.

Rulers

Saladin	1174 – 1193 CE
Al-Aziz Uthman	1193 – 1198
Al-Mansur Nasir al-Din Muhammad	1198 – 1200
Al-Adil I	1200 – 1218
Al-Kamil	1218 – 1238
Al-Adil II	1238 – 1240
As-Salih Ayyub	1240 – 1249
Al-Muazzam Turanshah	1249 - 1250

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Ayyubid Egyptian

Battles and Campaigns	
Battle of the Slaves (Saladin destroys Fatimid army)	1169 CE
Makurians raid Aswan	1172
Nubian invasion of Egypt (repelled by Ayyubids led by Turan-Shah)	1173
Rebellion of Banu Kanz defeated by Ayyubids led by al-Adil	1174
Siege of Alexandria (Ayyubids under Saladin defeat Normans led by Tancred of Lecce)	1174
Battle of the Horns of Hama (Zengids defeated by Ayyubids under Saladin)	1175
Battle of Montgisard (Kingdom of Jerusalem defeats Ayyubids under Saladin)	1177
Battle of Marj Ayyun (Ayyubids under Saladin defeat Kingdom of Jerusalem under Baldwin IV)	1179
Battle of Jacob's Ford (Ayyubids under Saladin defeat Kingdom of Jerusalem)	1179
Battle of Belvoir Castle (Indecisive battle between Ayyubid Egyptians and Kingdom of Jerusalem)	1182
Battle of Al-Fule (Indecisive battle between Ayyubid Egyptians and Kingdom of Jerusalem led by Guy of Lusignan)	1183
Battle of Cresson (Ayyubids under Al-Afdal defeat Crusaders)	1187
Battle of Hattin (Ayyubids under Saladin destroy a Crusader army)	1187
Siege of Jerusalem (Saladin captures Jerusalem)	1187
Siege of Tyre (Crusaders led by Conrad of Montferrat repel Ayyubids under Saladin)	1187 – 1188
Third Crusade (Crusader victories leading to Treaty of Jaffa)	1189 – 1192
Battle of Acre (Crusaders defeat Ayyubids under Saladin)	1189
Siege of Acre (Crusaders retain Acre from Ayyubids under Saladin)	1189 – 1191
Battle of Arsuf (Crusaders led by Richard I defeat Ayyubids under Saladin)	1191
Battle of Jaffa (Crusaders led by Richard I defeat Ayyubids under Saladin)	1192
al-Aziz invades Damascus but is driven back to Egypt by Al-Afdal	1195
Siege of Damascus (Al-Adil repels siege by az-Sahar and al-Afdal)	1199
Battle of Bilbeis (Al-Adid defeats Egyptians led by al-Afdal)	1200
Fifth Crusade (Ayyubid victory)	1217 – 1221
Siege of Damietta (As part of the Fifth Crusade, Damietta is captured from the Ayyubids)	1218 – 1219
Battle of Mansurah (Ayyubids under Al-Kamil defeat Crusaders)	1221
Sixth Crusade (Crusaders regain Jerusalem)	1227 – 1229
Siege of Damascus (Egyptians under al-Kamil capture Damascus from al-Nasir Dawud)	1229
Seljuks under Kayqubad I defeat allied Ayyubid forces under al-Kamil	1234
Battle of Jerusalem (Egyptian army under As-Salih Ayyub defeated by forces of An-Nasir)	1241
Battle of Forbie (Egptians with Khwarazmian mercenaries defeat Crusaders with Damascene, Homs and Kerak allies)	1244
Seventh Crusade (Muslim victory)	1248 – 1254
Battle of Fariskur (Egyptians under Al-Muazzam Turanshah defeat Crusaders)	1250

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5116

Ayyubid Egyptian

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	**Dates**	1171 CE to 1250 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Professional	**Terrain**	Standard, Coastal
Internal Allied Generals	0-1	Any Professional (Khwarazmiyya)	**Camp**	Unfortified; Poor or Average

Notes

This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Sultan's mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Skilled Bow	Short Spear	-	210	Melee Expert (32)	0 6	4,6
Asadiyya, Tawashi and other provincial mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	4 12	4,6
Additional mamluks (from 1240 CE)	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	135	-	4 12	4,6
Qaraghulams	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	-	4 12	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 8	4,6
Kurdish cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	4 18	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	 Up to 3/4	4,6
Spearmen	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	82	-	0 18	6,8,9
Sudanese archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	0 16	6,8

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Ayyubid Egyptian

Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0 8	6,8
Muttawwi and Ghazi volunteers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	- -	-	Fleet of Foot, Devastating Chargers	46	Melee Expert (10)	0 18	6,8,9
Ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Poor Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	44	Integral Shooters (4)	0 9	6,8,9
Skirmishers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0 18	6,9
Skirmishing crossbowmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	Combat Shy	45	-	0 9	6,9
Slingers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Sling	-	Combat Shy	35	-	0 9	6,9
Naffatun	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Firearm	-	Combat Shy	30	-	0 6	6
Khwarazmiyya Contingent (Only in 1244 or 1245 CE)									
Note: A Khwarazmiyya contingent must be commanded by its own allied general and cannot contain more than 4 TuGs.									
Lancers	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Charging Lancer	Shoot & Charge	192	-	4 6	4,6
Kurdish cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Kankali or other horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	6 18	4,6
Best horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	0 6	4,6

Allies	**List**
Ayyubid Syrian States allies - Cannot be taken with a Khwarazmiyya contingent.	5118

Changes from last version

None.

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Later Crusader

1188 to 1291 CE

Historical Notes

This list covers the 3rd Crusade (1189 to 1192 CE) and 5th Crusade (1213 to 1221) , but not the 4th Crusade. It covers the 7th Crusade when based in Acre. The 6th Crusade (1228) involved very little fighting but enabled the Kingdom of Jerusalem to gain some control over areas of the Holy Land. It also covers the Kingdom of Acre (sometimes called the Second Kingdom of Jerusalem) that was re-established after the Third Crusade and lasted until the city was destroyed in 1291, the Principality of Antioch until 1268 and the County of Tripoli until 1289.

The Third Crusade was largely successful in capturing the important cities of Acre and Jaffa, and reversing most of Saladin's conquests, but it failed to capture Jerusalem, the emotional and spiritual motivation of the Crusade. The Fifth Crusade was an attempt to reacquire Jerusalem by conquering the Ayyubid state in Egypt. It occupied the port of Damietta but failed to take Cairo due to dwindling supplies. A night-time attack by Sultan Al-Kamil resulted in a great number of crusader losses, and eventually in the surrender of the army. After Louis surrendered Damietta to Egypt in May 1250, he made an alliance with the Mamluks and established a new base at Acre. He returned to France in 1254, but a French garrison remained until the fall of Acre in 1291.

Troop Notes

Richard the Lionheart introduced the idea of mixing crossbowmen and spearmen. It may have been copied by later commanders.

The tent pegs used by Richard at Jaffa in 1192 CE could be represented by a special rough going terrain selection that is treated as good going for close order infantry.

Historical Enemies

Sultanate of Rum 5114; Ayyubid Egyptian 5116; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118; Mamluk Egyptian 5120; Komnenan Byzantine 5201; Lusignan Cypriot 5204.

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Later Crusader

Monarchs

Kingdom of Acre	
Sibyalla (with Guy of Lusignan)	1186 – 1190 CE
Isabella I (with Conrad I)	1192
Isabella I (with Henry II)	1192 – 1197
Isabella I (with Aimery II)	1198 – 1205
Maria	1205 – 1210
Maria (with John I)	1210 – 1212
Isabella II	1212 – 1225
Frederick (with Isabella II)	1225 – 1228
Conrad II	1228 – 1254
Conrad III	1254 – 1268
Hugh	1268 – 1284
John II	1285
Henry II	1285 - 1291
Principality of Antioch	
Bohemond III (also Count of Tripoli from 1187)	1163 – 1201 CE
Bohemond IV (also Count of Tripoli)	1201 – 1216, 1219 – 1233
Bohemond V (also Count of Tripoli)	1233 - 1252
Bohemond VI (also Count of Tripoli)	1251 - 1268
Bohemond VI (as Count of Tripoli)	1268 - 1275
Bohemond VII (as Count of Tripoli)	1275 – 1287
Lucia (Countess of Tripoli)	1287 - 1289

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Later Crusader

Battles and Campaigns	
Third Crusade (Crusader victories leading to Treaty of Jaffa)	1189 – 1192 CE
Battle of Acre (Crusaders defeat Ayyubids under Saladin)	1189
Siege of Acre (Crusaders retain Acre from Ayyubids under Saladin)	1189 – 1191
Battle of Philomelion (Crusaders led by Frederick VI, Duke of Swabia defeat Sultanate of Rum)	1190
Battle of Iconium (Crusader army led by Frederick I defeats Sultanate of Rum)	1190
Battle of Arsuf (Crusaders led by Richard I defeat Ayyubids under Saladin)	1191
Battle of Jaffa (Crusaders led by Richard I defeat Ayyubids under Saladin)	1192
War of Antiochene Succession	1201 – 1219
Siege of Constantinople (Crusaders supporting Alexios IV Angelos capture Constantinople from Alexios III)	1203
Crusaders led by Henry of Flanders defeat Byzantines under Alexios V capturing the Panagia Nikopoios	1204
Sack of Constantinople (Crusaders sack Constantinople after capturing it from Alexios V)	1204
Ayyubids led by al-Mansur invade County of Tripoli defeating Hospitaller forces	1203
Crusader raid defeats Ayyubids led by al-Mansur	1204
Siege of Homs (Crusader siege repelled by Ayyubids led by Mujadid Shirkuh II and az-Zahir)	1207
Fifth Crusade (Ayyubid victory)	1217 – 1221
Siege of Damietta (As part of the Fifth Crusade, Damietta is captured from the Ayyubids)	1218 – 1219
Battle of Mansurah (Ayyubids under Al-Kamil defeat Crusaders)	1221
Sixth Crusade (Crusaders regain Jerusalem)	1227 – 1229
War of the Lombards	1228 – 1243
Battle of Agridi (Cypriots loyal to Henry I defeat Lombards loyal to Frederick II as Regent of Jerusalem)	1232
Battle of Forbie (Egyptians with Khwarazmian mercenaries defeat Crusaders with Damascene, Homs and Kerak allies)	1244
Mongols invasion, of Ayyubid Syria, with allied Franks and Armenian Cilicians	1260
Siege of Aleppo (Mongols under Hulagu Khan with Crusaders and Armenians defeat Ayyubids)	1260
Siege of Arsuf (Mamluks capture Arsuf from the Knights Hospitaller)	1265
Siege of Antioch (Mamluks under Baiburs annex the Principality of Antioch)	1268
Siege of Krak des Chevaliers (Mamluks capture fortress from the Knights Hospitaller)	1271
Siege of Tripoli (Crusaders repel Mamluks under Baibars)	1271
Conquest of County of Tripoli by Mamluks under Qalawun	1285 – 1289
Fall of Tripoli (to the Mamluks)	1289
Siege of Acre (Mamluks capture the last Crusader city in the Levant)	1291

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5117

Later Crusader

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	Dates	1188 CE to 1291 CE
Sub-Generals	1-3	Any Instinctive or up to 2 (if Military Order) Professional	Terrain	Standard, Coastal, Mountains
Internal Allied Generals			Camp	Unfortified or Flexible; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Outremer and crusader knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	148	Melee Expert (29)	2 6	4,6
Sergeants and turcopoles	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	93	Melee Expert (23)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									
Only in 3rd Crusade (1189 to 1192) and 5th Crusade (1213 to 1221) - Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Crusader knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	207	Melee Expert (40)	0 4	4,6
Crusader sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	131	Melee Expert (32)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Separate sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	118	Melee Expert (23)	0 4	4
Spearmen	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shield Cover	77	Shieldwall (10)	12 32	6,8
Archers	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	54	Combat Shy (-14)	6 12	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	59	Combat Shy (-14)	6 24	6,8
Upgrade crossbowmen with armour	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	 Up to 3/4	6,8

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Later Crusader

Replace Crossbowmen with mixed TuGs, 1/2 spearmen, 1/2 Crossbowmnen (from 1191 CE)									
Note: If mixed TuGs of Spearmen and Crossbowmen are taken, then the minimum and maximum number of spearmen is reduced by half the number of bases in the mixed TuGs.									
Spearmen with crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	Short Spear	Shield Cover	97	-	All or none	6,8
Rear rank crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)		

Maronite or Syrian archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0 16	6,8
Arriere-ban or Egyptian infantry	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Poor Unprotected	Unskilled Javelin	Short Spear	-	25	-	0 24	8,9,10
Skirmishers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Poor Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0 12	6,9
Military Orders (up to two contingents)									
Note: Sub-generals can be military order (Templar or Hospitaller). They can command other troops as well as their own military order contingent. If no military order general is used, only a minimum sized single TuG of military order troops can be taken. The maximums listed in the military order contingents apply to each contingent.									
Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Military order knights	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	224	Melee Expert (40)	0 4	4,6
Military order sergeants and turcopoles	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	145	Melee Expert (32)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Military order brother knights	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers, Melee Expert	265	Fanatic (105)	0 4	4
Military order turcopoles	CAVALRY Drilled Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	107	-	0 6	4,6

Allies	List
Ayyubid Syrian States allies (only in 1203 and from 1244 to 1245 and 1252 to 1253 CE)	5118

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Changes from last version

None.

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Ayyubid Syrian States
1193 to 1285 CE

Historical Notes

After the death of Saladin, the provincial Ayyubid dynasties retained control in Syria until absorbed by the Mamluks. They received religious support from the Abbasid Caliphate until it was destroyed by the Mongols in 1258 CE.

Troop Notes

The Syrians continued the same styles of fighting that had existed since before Ayyubid times.

Historical Enemies

Ilkhanate 4513; Later Seljuk Empire 5106; Early Turcoman Beyliks 5107; Sultanate of Rum 5114; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Ayyubid Egyptian 5116; Later Crusader 5117; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118; Mamluk Egyptian 5120; Mamluk Syrian Garrison 5121.

Rulers

Sultans of Damascus

Al-Afdal	1193 – 1196
Al-Adil I	1196 – 1218
Al-Mu'azzam Isa	1218 – 1227
An-Nasir Dawud	1227 – 1229
As-Salih Ismail	1237 – 1238, 1239 – 1245
Al-Kamil	1238
Al-Adil Sayf al-Din Abu Bakr II	1238 – 1239
As-Salih Ayyub	1239, 1245 – 1249
Al-Muazzam Turanshah	1249 – 1250
An-Nasir Yusuf	1250 – 1260

Emirs of Aleppo

Az-Zahir Ghazi	1193 – 1216 CE
Al-Aziz Muhammad	1216 – 1236
An-Nasir Yusuf	1236 – 1260

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Ayyubid Syrian States

Rulers (continued)

Emirs of Baalbek	
Bahram Shah	1182 – 1230 CE
Al-Ashraf Musa	1230 – 1237
As-Salih Ismail	1237 – 1246
Sa'd al-Din al-Humaidi	1246 – 1249
Al-Muazzam Turanshah	1249 – 1250
An-Nasir Yusuf	1250 - 1260
Emirs of Hama	
Al-Mansur I	1191 – 1221 CE
Al-Nasir Kilij Arslan	1221 – 1229
Al-Muzzafar II Mahmud	1229 – 1244
An-Mansur II Muhammad (Mongol vassal from 1260)	1244 - 1284
Al-Muzaffar III Mahmud	1284 - 1299
Emirs of Homs	
Al-Mujahid Shirkuh	1186 – 1240 CE
Al-Mansur Ibrahim	1240 – 1246
Al-Ashraf Musa (from 1248 – 1260 at Tell Bashir)	1246 – 1248, 1260 - 1263
An-Nasir Yusuf	1250 – 1260

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Ayyubid Syrian States

Battles and Campaigns	
al-Aziz invades Damascus but is driven back to Egypt by Al-Afdal	1195 CE
Siege of Damascus (Al-Adil repels siege by az-Sahar and al-Afdal)	1199
Battle of Bilbeis (Al-Adid defeats Egyptians led by al-Afdal)	1200
War of Antiochene Succession	1201 – 1219
Ayyubids led by al-Mansur invade County of Tripoli defeating Hospitaller forces	1203
Crusader raid defeats Ayyubids led by al-Mansur	1204
Battle of Amq (Cilicians under Leo II defeat Ayyubids under az-Zahir)	1206
Siege of Homs (Crusader siege repelled by Ayyubids led by Mujadid Shirkuh II and az-Zahir)	1207
Battle of Aleppo (Rum under Kaykaus I defeated by al-Ashraf)	1216 or 1218
Siege of Damascus (Egyptians under al-Kamil capture Damascus from al-Nasir Dawud)	1229
Battle of Yassıçemen (Sultanate of Rum and Ayyubid victory over the Khwarazmian army of Jalal al-Din with Seljuk rebels)	1230
Siege of Baalbek (as-Salih Ismail takes Baalbek from Bahramshah after a 10 month siege)	1230
Battle of Jerusalem (Egyptian army under As-Salih Ayyub defeated by forces of An-Nasir)	1241
Battle of Forbie (Egyptians with Khwarazmian mercenaries defeat Crusaders with Damascene, Homs and Kerak allies)	1244
Battle of al-Kura (Mamluks led by Faris ad-Din Aktai defeat Ayyubid forces attempting to take Egypt)	1251
Mongols invasion, of Ayyubid Syria, with allied Franks and Armenian Cilicians	1260
Siege of Aleppo (Mongols under Hulagu Khan with Crusaders and Armenians defeat Ayyubids)	1260
Mongol invasion of Syria capturing Aleppo but retreating when Baibars approached	1271

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Ayyubid Syrian States

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	**Dates**	1193 CE to 1285 CE
Sub-Generals	0-1	Any Professional	**Terrain**	Standard, Coastal, Plains
Internal Allied Generals	0-3	Any Professional (Syrian, Khwarazmiyya) or any Instinctive (1 Turcoman)	**Camp**	Unfortified or Fortified; Poor or Average

Notes

A Turcoman ally can only command Turcomans.
This army may use Feigned Flight.

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base PTS	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Guard mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	Melee Expert (32)	0 6	4,6
Mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	175	-	4 12	4,6
Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 12	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman tribesmen	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	 Up to 2/3	4,6
Syrian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	Combat Shy (-28)	0 12	4,6
Kurdish or Armenian cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 8	4,6
Syrian spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	62	Combat Shy (-22)	6 18	6,8,9
Upgrade Syrian spearmen as mercenaries	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	82	-	0 8	6,8

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Ayyubid Syrian States

Syrian archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0 8	6,8
Syrian crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0 8	6,8
Muttawwi and Ghazi volunteers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	- -	-	Fleet of Foot, Devastating Chargers	46	Melee Expert (10)	0 18	6,8,9
Ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Poor Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	44	Integral Shooters (4)	0 18	6,8,9
Upgrade ahdath spearmen	INFANTRY Tribal Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	72	Integral Shooters (6)	0 9	6,8,9
Ahdath archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Poor Unprotected	Unskilled Bow	-	Combat Shy	17	-	0 18	6,8
Javelinmen	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Unskilled Javelin	Short Spear	-	40	Shoot & Charge (2)	0 18	6,8,9
Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0 30	6,9
Skirmishing javelinmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	-	29	Combat Shy (-4)	0 18	6,9
Naffatun	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Firearm	-	Combat Shy	30	-	0 6	6
Khwarazmiyya Contingent (Only in Damascus in 1246 CE)									
Note: A Khwarazmiyya contingent must be commanded by its own allied general and cannot contain more than 4 TuGs.									
Lancers	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	Experienced Bow	Charging Lancer	Shoot & Charge	192	-	4 6	4,6
Kurdish cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Charging Lancer	-	105	Melee Expert (23)	0 6	4,6
Kankali or other horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	6 18	4,6
Best horse archers	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	0 6	4,6

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Ayyubid Syrian States

Allies	List
Armenian Cilician allies - Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia	5115
Later Crusader allies	5117
Sultanate of Rum allies (only from 1208 to 1209 and in 1240 CE)	5114

Only one external ally may be taken. Allies cannot be taken if a Khawarazmiyya contingent is taken.

Changes from last version

None.

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Seventh Crusade

1249 to 1250 CE

Historical Notes

The Seventh Crusade was a crusade led by Louis IX of France from 1248 to 1254. This list covers the operations in Egypt. Damietta, a port on the Nile, was taken in June 1249 with little resistance. Louis however did not consider the Nile flooding and the fleet and army was grounded for six months. In November Louis marched towards Cairo. A force led by Robert of Artois alongside the Templars and an English contingent were defeated at the Battle of Al Mansurah. Louis was defeated by the Mamluk Baibars but attempted to besiege Mansourah. In the end it was the Crusaders who starved rather than the Egyptians. Louis tried to return to Damietta but was captured at the Battle of Fariskur where his army was annihilated. Louis fell ill with dysentery but was cured. He was ransomed and agreed to surrender Damietta. Louis made an alliance with the Mamluks, rivals of the Sultan of Damascus, and left for Acre.

Troop Notes

Louis raised 3,000 knights and 5,000 crossbowmen in a 15,000 strong army. This included English, Achaian, Syrian Frankish, Hospitaller and Templar knights.

Historical Enemies

Mamluk Egyptian 5120.

Battles and Campaigns

Seventh Crusade (Muslim victory)	1248 – 1254 CE
Battle of Fariskur (Egyptians under Al-Muazzam Turanshah defeat Crusaders)	1250

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Seventh Crusade

Army Commander	1	Any Instinctive	Dates	1249 CE to 1250 CE
Sub-Generals	0-2	Any Instinctive or up to 1 (if Military Order) Professional	Terrain	Standard, Coastal
Internal Allied Generals	0-1	Any Instinctive	Camp	Unfortified or Fortified; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Mixed TuG comprising 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Best knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	207	Melee Expert (40)	4 9	4,6
Best sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Superior Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	131	Melee Expert (32)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									
Mixed TuG comprising 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Knights	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	-	132	Melee Expert (29)	0 4	4,6
Sergeants	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	-	-	80	Melee Expert (23)	= =	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Spearmen	INFANTRY Formed Close	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	Shieldwall	82	-	0 24	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0 16	6,8
Note: Spearmen and crossbowmen cannot be mixed.									
Mercenary crossbowmen	INFANTRY Drilled Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	85	Combat Shy (-22)	8 24	6,8
Archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0 8	4,6

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Skirmishing javelinmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Javelin	-	-	29	-	0 9	6,9
Skirmishing archers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0 9	6,9
Skirmishing crossbowmen	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Crossbow	-	Combat Shy	45	-	0 9	6,9
Military Order Contingent									
Note: A military order commander can command other troops as well as their own military order contingent. If no military order general is used, only a minimum sized single TuG of military order troops can be taken.									
Mixed TuGs of 1/2 knights and 1/2 sergeants									
Military order knights	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers	224	Melee Expert (40)	0 4	4,6
Military order sergeants and turcopoles	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	- -	-	Devastating Chargers	145	Melee Expert (32)	0 4	
Note: Minima and maxima apply to knights. An equal number of sergeants must be taken.									

Military order brother knights	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior -/Fully Armoured	- -	Charging Lancer	Devastating Chargers, Melee Expert	265	Fanatic (105)	0 4	4
Military order turcopoles	CAVALRY Drilled Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	107	-	0 6	4,6

Changes from last version

None.

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Mamluk Egyptian
1250 to 1500 CE

Historical Notes

Mamluk control of Egypt arose in 1250 CE when a group of Mamluks assassinated the lazy Ayyubid sultan Turanshah. This led to factional power struggles amongst the Mamluks. Meanwhile in 1258 the Mongols sacked Baghdad and proceeded westwards capturing Aleppo and Damascus. A threatened invasion of Egypt was averted when the Mongol leader Hulagu left to claim the Mongol throne. The Mamluks under Qutuz advanced into Palestine and defeated the Mongols at the Battle of Ain Jalut in September 1260. On his return to Cairo Qutuz was assassinated and the Bahri Mamluk Sultanate was established by Baybars.

Baybars initiated an aggressive policy of attacking and destroying Crusader fortresses. He also extended Mamluk control south into the Nubian kingdom of Makuria. He died in 1277. In 1280 the Mamluks defeated an Ilkhanid army at Homs which confirmed the Mamluk dominance of Syria. In 1291 the Mamluks captured Acre, the last Crusader fortress in Palestine, allowing the Mamluks to rule all of Syria. A further Ilkhanid invasion was defeated in 1303. Another invasion was defeated in 1313 and then a peace treaty agreed in 1322. After 1341 the Mamluks entered a period of political instability. A planned invasion of Armenia, the main Christian state, was abandoned after an invasion of Alexandria by Peter I of Cyprus.

The 15th century saw the Mamluks compete with the rising Ottoman Empire for influence in Anatolia. In 1501 conflict broke out between Egypt and the Safavid dynasty in Persia. In 1516 the Ottomans invaded, the Egyptian cavalry proving no match for the Ottoman artillery and janissaries. In 1517 Ottoman Selim I captured Cairo and Egypt became a vassal of the Ottomans.

Troop Notes

The failure of the Ilkhanids to defeat the Mamluks may have been in part due to dry conditions in Syria and Palestine. A Mongol warrior on campaign needed six or seven ponies to meet his logistical needs. A Mamluk warrior had one horse. Each horse requires a lot of water each day. It is clear however that the Mamluks were capable of meeting and defeating Mongol armies. Infantry were second rate troops and largely used for sieges and usually took a defensive stance in battles.

At the end of Mamluk rule there is an account of 600 sets of horse armour issued to the sultan's elite made of steel and coloured velvet.

Historical Enemies

Ilkhanate 4513; Georgian 5101; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Later Crusader 5117; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118; Seventh Crusade 5119; Mamluk Egyptian 5120; Mamluk Syrian Garrisons 5121; Lusignan Cypriot 5204; Order of St John 5214; Genoese in Cyprus 5217; Turcoman Beyliks 5302; Jalayirid Sultanate 5306; Timurid 5309; Ottoman Turkish 5310; Qara Qoyunlu 5311; Aq Qoyunlu 5312; Christian Nubian 5901; Beja 5904.

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Mamluk Egyptian

Sultans

Izz ad-Din Aybak	1250 – 1257 CE
Nur ad-Din Ali	1257 – 1259
Sayf ad-Din Qutuz	1259 – 1260
Rukn ad-Din Baybars	1260 – 1277
Nasir ad-Din Barakah	1277 – 1279
Badr ad-Din Salamish	1279
Sayf ad-Din Qalawun	1279 – 1290
Salah ad-Din Khalil	1290 – 1293
Nasir ad-Din Muhammad	1293 – 1294, 1299 – 1309, 1310 – 1341
Zayn ad-Din Kitbugha	1294 – 1296
Husam ad-Din Lajin	1296 – 1299
Rukn ad-Din Baybars al-Jashnakir	1309 – 1310
Sayf ad-Din Abu Bakr	1341
Ala'a ad-Din Kujuk	1341 – 1342
Shihab ad-Din Ahmad	1342
Imad ad-Din Abu'l Fida Isma'il	1342 – 1345
Sayf ad-Din Sha'ban	1345 – 1346
Sayf ad-Din Hajji	1346 – 1347
Badr ad-Din Hasan	1347 – 1351
Salah ad-Din Salih	1351 – 1354
Badr ad-Din Hasan	1354 – 1361
Salah ad-Din Muhammad	1361 – 1363
Zayn ad-Din Sha'ban	1363 – 1377
Ala'a ad-Din Ali	1377 – 1381
Salah ad-Din Hajji	1381 – 1382
Sayf ad-Din Barquq	1382 – 1389, 1390 - 1399
Salah ad-Din Hajji	1389 – 1390
Nasir ad-Din Faraj	1399 – 1405, 1405 – 1412
Izz ad-Din Abd al-Aziz	1405
Al-Musta'in Billah	1412
Shaykh al-Mahmudi	1412 – 1421
Ahmad	1421
Sayf ad-Din Tatar	1421
An-Nasir ad-Din Muhammad	1421 – 1422
Sayf ad-Din Barsbay	1422 – 1438
Jamal ad-Din Abu al-Mahasin Yusuf	1438
Sayf ad-Din Jaqmaq	1438 – 1453
Fakhr ad-Din Uthman	1453
Sayf ad-Din Inal	1453 – 1461
Shihab ad-Din Ahmad	1461
Sayf ad-Din Khushqadam	1461 – 1467
Sayf ad-Din Bilbay	1467
Timurbugha	1467 – 1468
Sayf ad-Din Qa'itbay	1468 – 1496
Muhammad	1496 – 1498
Abu Sa'id Qansuh	1498 – 1500

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Mamluk Egyptian

Battles and Campaigns	
Battle of al-Kura (Mamluks led by Faris ad-Din Aktai defeat Ayyubid forces attempting to take Egypt)	1251 CE
Rebellion of Hisn al-Din Thalab (defeated by Aktai)	1253
Battle of Ain Jalut (Mamluk victory over the Mongols)	1260
Siege of Arsuf (Mamluks capture Arsuf from the Knights Hospitaller)	1265
Mamluks raid Makuria	1265
Battle of Mari (Mamluks under Baibars defeat Armenians)	1266
Siege of Antioch (Mamluks under Baiburs annex the Principality of Antioch)	1268
Mongol invasion of Syria capturing Aleppo but retreating when Baibars approached	1271
Siege of Krak des Chevaliers (Mamluks capture fortress from the Knights Hospitaller)	1271
Siege of Tripoli (Crusaders repel Mamluks under Baibars)	1271
Mamluks under Baibars raid Cyprus	1271
Nubians under David attack Aidhab	1272
Second Mamluk invasion of Cilicia	1275 – 1276
Second Battle of Sarvandikar (Mamluks under Baybars invade Cilicia but are defeated)	1276
Battle of Dongola (Mamluks under Baibars defeat Kingdom of Makuria under David)	1276
Battle of Elbistan (Mamluks under Baibars defeats Mongols and Georgian vassals)	1277
Mamluks led by Qalawun and Baysari raid Cilicia	1279
Rebellion of Sunqur al-Ashqar defeated by Qalawun	1280
Second Mongol invasion of Syria	1280 – 1281
Second Battle of Homs (Mongols led by Mongke Temur with Armenian and Georgians are defeated by the Mamluks under Sultan Qalawun)	1281
Conquest of County of Tripoli by Mamluks under Qalawun	1285 – 1289
Fourth Battle of Dongola (Mamluks second conquest of Makuria)	1287
Fall of Tripoli (to the Mamluks)	1289
Siege of Acre (Mamluks capture the last Crusader city in the Levant)	1291
Siege of Rumkale (Mamluks take fortress from Armenians)	1292
Mamluk-Ilkhanid War	1299 – 1303
Battle of Wadi al-Khaznadarv (Mongols led by Ghazan Khan with Georgian and Armenian allies defeat Mamluks)	1299
Battle of Marj al-Saffar (Mamluk forces defeat the Ilkhanate and Armenian allies)	1303

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Mamluk Egyptian

Battles and Campaigns (continued)	
Mamluk raid on Cilicia	1301 CE
Battle of Bagras (Armenians defeat a Mamluk raiding force)	1305
Mongol invasion of Syria (repelled after failing to capture Rahbat by siege)	1312
Siege of Malatya (Mamluks led by Tankiz capture Malatya from the Armenians)	1315
Egyptian invasion of Cilicia	1320
Egyptian invasion of Cilicia forcing Armenians to surrender territory	1337
Egyptians capture Ajazzo from Armenians	1347
Egyptians capture Tarsus and Adana from Armenians	1359
Alexandrian Crusade (Cypriots sack Alexandria leaving after three days)	1365
Siege of Sis (Mamluk conquest of Cilicia from Armenians)	1375
Revolt of Mintash and Yalbogha al-Nasiri	1389
Battle of Baalbek (Syrian Emirs defeat Sultanate forces under An-Nasir Faraj)	1412
Siege of Damascus (Rebel Emir Nauroz defeated by Sultanate forces of Al-Mu'ayyad)	1414
War between Kara Koyunlu and Mamluks over Cilicia	1418
Mamluk campaigns in Cyprus	1424 – 1426
Battle of Khirokitia (Mamluk victory over Cypriots led by Janus)	1426
Mamluk campaign against Aq Qoyunlu	1432
Mamluk campaign defeating Karamanids	1457 – 1458
Mamluks assist James II to capture Cyprus from Queen Charlotte	1460
Battle of Turnadağ (Dulkadirids under Shah Suwar defeat Syrian Mamluks led by Berdi Beg)	1467
Battle of Ceyhan (Mamluks led by Uzbek defeat Dulkadirids under Shah Suwar)	1469
Dulkadirids under Shah Suwar inflict heavy casualties on retreating Mamluks led by Uzbek	1469
Mamluks led by Yashbak defeat insurrection of Dulkadirids under Shah Suwar	1471
Battle of Urfa (Mamluks led by Yashbak defeated by Aq Qoyunlu)	1480
Ottoman-Mamluk War	1485 – 1491
Battle of Adana (Mamluks defeat Ottomans)	1486
Battle of Aga-Cayiri (Mamluks defeat Ottomans)	1488

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Mamluk Egyptian

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	Dates	1250 CE to 1500 CE
Sub-Generals	0-3	Any Professional	Terrain	Standard, Coastal
Internal Allied Generals			Camp	Unfortified or Mobile; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Royal mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Superior Protected	Skilled Bow	Short Spear	-	210	Melee Expert (32)	0 12	4,6
Upgrade royal mamluks (from 1260 CE)	CAVALRY Drilled Close	Superior ArmHrs/ Protected	Skilled Bow	Short Spear	-	209	Shoot & Charge (16), Melee Expert (35)	0 6	4,6
Amirs' mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	135	-	8 24	4,6
Upgrade mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Average Protected	Skilled Bow	Short Spear	-	170	-	Up to 3/4	4,6
Al Halqa (before 1316 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	125	-	0 12	4,6
Al Ashir cavalry (before 1316 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	-	0 6	4,6
Al Halqa (from 1316 to 1341 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Poor Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	89	-	0 12	4,6
Al Ashir cavalry (from 1316 to 1341 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Poor Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	69	-	0 6	4,6
Al Halqa (from 1342 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Poor Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	89	-	0 6	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 18	4,6

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Mamluk Egyptian

Turcoman mercenaries	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 12	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman mercenaries	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	 Up to 2/3	4,6
Hillmen	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	57	-	0 9	6,8,9
Al Ashir archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0 18	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0 6	6
Muttawwi and Ghazi volunteers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	- -	-	Fleet of Foot, Devastating Chargers	46	Melee Expert (10)	0 9	6,8,9
Skirmishers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0 18	6,9
Naffatun	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Firearm	-	Combat Shy	30	-	0 6	6
Replace Naffatun with Handgunners (from 1490 CE)	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Protected	Experienced Firearm	-	-	40	Combat Shy (-5)	 All	6
Light guns (from 1340 CE)	LT ARTILLERY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Guns	-	Combat Shy	68	Barricades (40)	0 2	2

Allies	List
Ayyubid Syrian States allies	5118

Changes from last version

None.

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Mamluk Syrian Garrison

1260 to 1500 CE

Historical Notes

Following the Battle of Ayn Jalut in 1260 CE the Mamluks quickly took over much of Syria as the Mongols retreated. To secure their new empire the Mamluks established garrisons at the major cities such as Damascus and Aleppo. Unlike the Ayyubid garrisons these could be quite large; for example, at one time the garrison of Damascus numbered 3000 mamluks and 12000 halqua and other free troops. The garrisons contained a much higher proportion of halqua than did the main army in Egypt as large numbers of Mongol deserters and Turcomen were enrolled in the halqua and posted outside Egypt rather than becoming part of the Egyptian army. In 1280 CE a rebel alliance of the armies of Damascus, Hama and Aleppo briefly challenged the sultan, until the armies of Hama and Aleppo deserted that of Damascus in battle.

Troop Notes

The halqua were recruited from those of non-slave background and included the sons of mamluks as these were not allowed to become mamluks themselves. On multiple occasions large numbers of Oirat Mongols deserted the Ilkhanate to the Mamluk sultanate and were enrolled in the army. Whilst a few were made mamluks most were posted to the halqua outside Egypt and formed a major part of the garrisons. There is no indication that there were in anyway different from other members of the halqua and quickly lost their Mongol identity.

Historical Enemies

Ilkhanate 4513; Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 5115; Ayyubid Syrian States 5118; Mamluk Egyptian 5120; Lusignan Cypriot 5204; Turcoman Beyliks 5302; Jalayirid Sultanate 5306; Timurid 5309; Ottoman Turkish 5310.

Battles and Campaigns

Rebellion of Sunqur al-Ashqar defeated by Qalawun	1280 CE
Syrian Mamluks with Turcoman allies defeat Dulkadirids	1348
Syrian Mamluks led by Yalbugha invade Eretnid and Dulkadirid territory capturing Ankara Castle	1361 – 1362
Crusaders under Peter I raid Tripoli and Syrian coast	1366 – 1367
Battle of Ayas (Dulkadirid and Ramadanid attack on Mamluk emir of Aleppo)	1379
Mamluks under Yalbugha recapture Sis from Ramadanids but are ambushed on the way back to Aleppo	1384
Battle of Göksun (Dulkadirids under Shaban Suli defeat Syrian Mamluks)	1386
Revolt of Mintash and Yalbogha al-Nasiri	1389
Battle of Aleppo (Timur defeats Mamluks and sacks Aleppo)	1400
Siege of Damascus (Timur defeats the Mamluk Sultanate)	1400
Battle of Baalbek (Syrian Emirs defeat Sultanate forces under An-Nasir Faraj)	1412
Siege of Damascus (Rebel Emir Nauroz defeated by Sultanate forces of Al-Mu'ayyad)	1414
Battle of Turnadağ (Dulkadirids under Shah Suwar defeat Syrian Mamluks led by Berdi Beg)	1467

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Mamluk Syrian Garrison

Army Commander	1	Any Professional	Dates	1260 CE to 1500 CE
Sub-Generals	0-2	Any Professional	Terrain	Standard, Plains
Internal Allied Generals		0-1 Any Instinctive (Bedouin) or, in 1280 CE only, 0-2 Any Professional (Mamluk)	Camp	Unfortified or Mobile; Poor or Average

Name	Type Training and Formation	Quality Protection	Shooting Skill Weaponry	Melee Weaponry	Mandatory Characteristics	Base pts	Optional Characteristics	Min Max	UG Size
Amirs' mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	135	-	6 16	4,6
Upgrade mamluks	CAVALRY Drilled Loose	Average Protected	Skilled Bow	Short Spear	-	170	-	 Up to 3/4	4,6
Al Halqa (before 1316 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	125	-	12 24	4,6
Al Ashir cavalry (before 1316 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	115	-	0 12	4,6
Al Halqa (from 1316 to 1341 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Poor Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	89	-	12 24	4,6
Al Ashir cavalry (from 1316 to 1341 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Poor Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	69	-	0 12	4,6
Al Halqa (from 1342 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Poor Protected	Experienced Bow	Short Spear	-	89	-	4 12	4,6
Al Ashir cavalry (from 1342 CE)	CAVALRY Formed Loose	Poor Protected	- -	Long Spear	-	69	-	0 6	4,6
Bedouin cavalry	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	- -	Long Spear	-	82	Combat Shy (-18)	0 24	4,6

Note: If a Bedouin ally general is used they must command all and only Bedouin cavalry.

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Mamluk Syrian Garrison

Turcoman mercenaries	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	94	-	0 12	4,6
Upgrade Turcoman mercenaries	CAVALRY Formed Flexible	Average Unprotected	Skilled Bow	-	-	129	-	 Up to 1/2	4,6
Hillmen	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Protected	- -	Short Spear	-	57	-	0 12	6,8,9
Al Ashir archers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	-	48	Combat Shy (-14)	0 18	6,8
Crossbowmen	INFANTRY Formed Loose	Average Protected	Experienced Crossbow	-	-	80	Combat Shy (-22)	0 6	6
Muttawwi and Ghazi volunteers	INFANTRY Tribal Loose	Average Unprotected	- -	-	Fleet of Foot, Devastating Chargers	46	Melee Expert (10)	0 9	6,8,9
Skirmishers	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Bow	-	Combat Shy	40	-	0 18	6,9
Naffatun	INFANTRY Skirmisher	Average Unprotected	Experienced Firearm	-	Combat Shy	30	-	0 6	6

Allies	List
Turcoman allies - Turcoman Beyliks (only in 1348 CE)	5302

Changes from last version

Added Turcoman allies.

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