**Book 1:**

1. **Prologue**
   1. **Chapter 1: The Promise** 1916. Kris Keidann is a soldier in the 2nd Riga Rifleman and he disappears in battle trying to deliver a letter containing orders. A few weeks later his older brother Markus gets a weekend leave to visit his uncle’s home (since his’ is in the occupied territories) and his dying mother, to whom he promises to bring bag Kris.
2. **Act I**
   1. **Chapter 2: Breezehome** Set around 1904 and 1905, it tells the story of the Keidann family and the Latvians in Aizpute since pre-history, including the family’s history of faithfully serving their german lords, which rendered them the positions of stewards in the local village. It also tells the estabilishment of the Baptist church, the arrival of the Andermann family and the beginning of the 1905 revolution. Markus and Anna Anderman, the daughter of Pastor Anderman, slowly develop a friendship and relationship that reaches it peak during a child’s theatre presentation of Noah’s Arc.
   2. **Chapter 3: The Lonely Oak** Still in 1905, the workers at the german manor decide to go on strike. Markuss’ father, the steward, allows them to – knowing that he must do their work himself. He makes Markuss help him, which strains their relation. Mr. Anderman also receives an invitation to be a pastor in Riga. One which would be great for him but would mean he’d have to leave his work in Aizpute behind and both kids fear being separated. The social agitation in the city makes the church call a meeting and tensions rise as the members decided whether or not cancel the Christmas there. The following day, Markuss disappears and Mr. Keidann takes Kris to help him. They find a Russian soldier bleeding in the street and realize that the city has exploded in violence. Mr. Keidann rushes to take the soldier to a local hospital and tells Kris to wait him. However, before he can come back Kris is found by the Cossack forces and questioned by the commander to where to find the church and the pastor. Kris then runs to the pastors’ house to tell him. He also finds Markuss and Anna but before they can leave they are found by the soldiers and Markuss receives a scar when he stands up to them. He is spared more physical punishment when a soldier intervienes and the soldiers leave. Mr. Keidann returns with Mme. Ponfrey and she takes the kids home, where they pass the following days watching as the city burn from afar.
   3. **Chapter 4: Call to Arms** It’s late 1913 and Markuss is still working with his father. He is a much wiser person now although he feels stuck in the rural life. On the eve of his 19th birthday he receives a letter from the Russian Army calling him for conscription. He expresses his wishes to join the army, remembering the soldier who was good to him and also inspired by his ancestors, altought his father dislikes the idea of him leaving, specially because it will mean the reduction of the few young men in the village and with no clear responsible to take care of the manorhouse. In his birthday day, apparently his father forgot and they just go to work normally. After a few hours of hard work Markuss finally expresses his discontempt, prompting his father to tell him he had a surprise prepared in the way of a small class in hunting. There they discuss whether or not his father will allow Kris to leave to follow his dream of studying music in the Riga conservatoire. After a heart-to-heart his parents not only decide to allow him such as take him to Jelgava personally. Markuss tries the officer training school, even thought the recruiter tells him it will probably be hard to be accepted. However, in Jelgava, his mother has a very troublesome cough problem and has to be taken to the doctor. After they arrive home Markuss brings his brother aside to tell him and say that their parents need the money and he should start working as well.
   4. **Chapter 5: Men no More** Late 1913 to Early 1914 Markuss boards the train towards the training camp and meets Wilks, a distant and cold future collegue in the camp. There, Markuss discovers that not only is very classicist, but also that the soldiers are constantly dehumanized. He stands up for Wilks when other soldiers discover he is half-jewish and mock him, altought he receives no thanks from Wilks.
   5. **Chapter 6: City of the Giant** Early 1913. Kris arrives in Riga and fails at life (yeah, I need to think on a better description).
   6. **Chapter 7: The Shelling of Liepaja** Summer 1914.It is the final months of training. Markuss almost gives up but is prompted by Wilks to not play the game by “their rules”. This inspires Markuss not only to end the final challenge but defeat Wilks. However, he gives up his position in the army and accepts being placed in the Territorial Guard. After the training ends Wilks and Markuss say goodbye, with Wilks saying he is not sure they will see eachother again (this is important for the epilogue of book 3). Markuss goes takes a day off with his cousin in the navy while Wilks stays. At home, Markuss discovers his parents not only let Kris study, as they gave half of his inheritance to do so by his mother’s asking and his fathers permission. Markuss is enraged but has to accept the decision. He decides to not spend the rest of the leave with his parents and to go to Liepaja. However, when he arrives, he sees the German Navy bombing the city and war is declared.
   7. **Chapter 8: Paris of the North** Summer 1914. After almost 6 months in Riga, Kris continues to fail in life and goes to various stages of revolt and grief. He also continuously oscilates between suicidal thoughts and drinking his problems away. He is also found by pastor Anderman. They receive the news that the german navy bombed Liepaja.
3. **Act II:**
   1. **Flash/Chapter 9: The Burning Church:** The events that happened in 1905 that led to the burning of the Baptist church in Aizpute.
   2. **Chapter 10: In the Tombs of Kings:**
4. **Act III:**
   1. **Flash/**
5. **Act IV:**
   1. **Flash/**
6. **Epilogue:**
   1. Markuss helps the socialist revolutionaries capture the commanders of the army and plans to release Wilks from prison. Meanwhile, Pastor Anderman is left to die in Siberia when the criminals are set loose.