***Prelude:***

*222 CE - Empress Alexandra III dies and Alexandreia Eschate is divided amongst her three sons.*

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**Shu - "Sosigenid Dynasty" (Sosigenes I)**

**Generals:**

Demaratus Hephaestion (Guan Yu)

Zopyrion Hephaestion (Zhang Fei)

Leonnatus Admetus (Zhuge Liang)

**Wei - "Zosimid Dynasty" (Zosimus I)**

**Generals:**

Cleitus Alketas (Xiahou Dun)

Polyperchon of Pataliputra (Zhang Liao)

Cleitus Arrhidaeus (Sima Yi)

Lu Bu (forms his own faction later)

**Wu - "Tychonid Dynasty" (Tychon I)**

**Generals:**

Perdiccas Antigonus (Zhou Yu)

Polemon Andromenes (Sun Ce)

Philoxenus of Antiocheia (Taishi Ci) (defects to Polyperchon's side)

Timanthes Sibyrtius (Lu Xun)

**225 CE** - Sosigenes converts to Buddhism, Zosimus sees this as a casus belli to use against him in an effort to reclaim the empire under a state-controlled Helleno-Confucian religion. Zosimus is defeated in battle and forced to retreat.

**226 CE** – Tychon joins Zosimus in the war, and the three Emperors meet at Hu Lao Gate. Sosigenes is defeated and his general Zopyrion Hephaestion is captured by Tychon, whom he executes under orders of his brother Zosimus. Both Zopyrion’s brother Demaratus and Sosigenes vow an oath of vengeance on Tychon and Zosimus.

Zosimus in assassinated while sleeping in his tent by a Buddhist zealot. His son Zosimus II has his coronation in Alexandria Eschate, while Tychon assumes full leadership of the army.

**228 CE** - A mutiny against Tychon led by Cleitus Alketas and Cleitus Arrhidaeus fails and both are executed. Violence breaks out between the Tychonid and Zosimid forces. Polyperchon of Pataliputra retreats, leading most of the Zosimid forces safely into the woods. Tychon prepares to march on Alexandria Eschate.

**229 CE** - Battle at He Fei. Crushing Zosimid victory, largely thanks to the brilliance of a young Han officer named Lu Bu. Tychonid general Timanthes Sibyrtius sacrifices himself so his lord may escape. Tychon canonizes Timanthes as a hero. Lu Bu is brought to Zosimus II, who appoints him captain of his bodyguard unit.

**231 CE** – Sosigenes meets Zosimus II at Mt. Ding Jun. Uncle and nephew become locked in combat and Zosimus II is overpowered, but Lu Bu breaks through the melee to his lord’s side before the death blow comes. Sosigenes escapes the battle, and his troops are narrowly defeated by Zosimus II, who promotes Lu Bu to general in gratitude.

**232 CE** – Zosimus II is ambushed by a band of Galatian mercenaries under hire of Demaratus Hephaestion while travelling and is killed. Lu Bu is captured, but manages to escape by sliding down a rope from the high prison walls of Phormosia (Taiwan) onto a nearby friendly ship. He earns the nickname “Flying General” and his fame spreads. Lu Bu swears vengeance on the entire house and retinue of Sosigenes.

**233 CE –** Polyperchon seizes control of the Zosimid army and attempts to assassinate his potential rival Lu Bu, who discovers the plot, slays the assassins, and hides out at his estate in Lanchos (Lanzhou).

Tychon decides to take advantage of the chaos caused by the end of the Zosimid line and sends his generals Philoxenus of Antiocheia and Polemon Andromenes to meet the armies of Polyperchon at Chincheia (Qingdao) in an attempt to seize one of the most strategic areas of the Orient. Seeing the mobilization, Sosigenes decides to mount an attack on his brother Tychon while his armies are out; with his battle brother Demaratus leading the assault.

**234 CE –** The Battle of Chincheia goes on for days, and is one of the bloodiest in Eastern history. Near the end of the battle, Tychonid forces were nearing victory, when suddenly Philoxenus took his sword and ran Polemon through with it. He said “I’m sorry, friend, but every man has his price.” The rest of the soldiers under Philoxenus’ command join forces with Polyperchon’s forces and vanquish the remaining Tychonid forces. Polyperchon enlists Philoxenus as a turncoat general. Perdiccas Antigonus emaciates himself in anguish, vowing to personally force the life from the eyes of Philoxenus and Polyperchon.

Simultaneously, the Battle of Fan Castle commences against Tychon. Perdiccas, being the strategic intelligence behind Tychon’s forces, set a number of traps on the battlefield, a few of which Demaratus and his men fell for, but the rest of which were not enough. Demaratus himself led the charge, reportedly taking up to 7 arrows and still pressing forward. When he and his men finally battered down the gates, they were surprised to see not an army waiting to meet them but three massive angry rhinoceroi running rampant. Much of the army was destroyed trying to slay the beasts, and Demaratus was wounded. After the rhinos were killed, the Tychonid army came out of hiding in the houses near the gate and routed the remaining forces. Tychon personally approached the captive Demaratus and held a sword to his neck. “You say you want revenge for your battle brother’s death,” he said, “and I will give you a chance.” Tychon kept him as a prisoner until he was back to decent health, then summoned for him on the dueling arena. He handed Demaratus a sword and told him that this was his chance for both revenge and freedom. If he could slay Tychon in combat, he would be allowed to return to his lord with his life – and Tychon’s head as proof of his victory. The two fought, and Demaratus was struck down. Before Tychon has a chance to finish him, Demaratus wheels around and produces a dagger with which he stabs Tychon in the gut. Tychon winces in immense pain but finishes the motion and brings the point of his blade to the ground beneath the heart of Demaratus. He then collapses as medics rush to his aid.

**236 CE** – Knowing of Sosigenes recent crippling defeat at Fan Castle, Polyperchon decides to turn his attention toward Tychon and sends Philoxenus to meet the army of Perdiccas for battle at Shi Ting. Philoxenus leads a successful first charge, but is surprised by an army under the Lu family standard approaching from the rear, headed by Lu Bu himself. Philoxenus is utterly vanquished by the two-frontal attack, and barely escapes with his life. Fearing retribution from Perdiccas and punishment for his failure, he flees west towards Central Asia, never to be heard from in the Eschate again. The famous meeting between Perdiccas and Lu Bu takes place.

**238 CE –** Fearing Sosigenes’ ties with Buddhist Epanderia as well as the sudden return of Lu Bu and his quasi-alliance with Tychon’s general Perdiccas, Polyperchon calls for help from the Satraps of Iaponia and Samanos. A massive Helleno-Korean-Japanese army attacks Sosigenes at Xingshi. The result is a crushing defeat for Sosigenes. In an act of self-sacrifice, Leonnatus uses engineering and machinery to bring down the mountain on top of the escape route, effectively securing Sosigenes’ retreat. Sosigenes mourns the loss of his wisest general.

**239 CE –** Sosigenes frantically requests the aid from Epanderia. Polyperchon turns his attention to the growing armies of Tychon, and leads an assault on the fort at Dongxing. The result is a victory for Tychon, although he lost his arm to an opponent and earned the nickname “Tychon Hekatonkheiros”, for the loss of one hand, he would fight with the strength of a hundred. Polyperchon retreats back to his fortress in Alexandria Eschate.

**241 CE –** Epander VII sends the Perfect Blade of Enlightenment, a mighty Buddhist holy order, to aid in Sosigenes’ fight against the Helleno-Confucian warlords of the Eschate.

Infighting begins in the Northern Alliance, as it has come to be called. While the satraps of Iaponia and Samanos owe fealty to the crown of Alexandria Eschate, that title is in question and both satraps attempt to revolt against Polyperchon.

**243 CE –** The united Buddhist army navigates up the length of the Yellow River straight through the heartland of Tychon’s realm. Destruction and pillaging are rampant, and after a long and painful battle, Tychon surrenders at Zangazos (Zhengzhou). Sosigenes castrates Tychon with his own sword and force-feeds him his genitals, after which he melts down Tychon's blade and makes him drink the molten metal, saying "The very blade that killed Zopyrion shall kill you as well." Sosigenes then gives to every soldier and officer present the option to convert and join his army or leave, and the Tychonid Dynasty comes to an end. Perdiccas, refusing conversion, decides to find Lu Bu and attempt to form a coalition.

**245 CE** – The civil war of the Northern Alliance comes to an end, and all rebel commanders are executed. Polyperchon forms a new state stretching from Alexandria Eschate to Samanos and Manchuria, as well as the islands of Iaponia. He calls himself Guanjun Basileus of Polypercheia, and implements a series of reforms that strengthened imperial authority in Polypercheia.

**248 CE** – Sosigenes turns his attention to Polyperchon. Against the counsel of his best strategists, who see bad portents of the future, he begins marching on He Fei Castle. When the siege mounts, the united Buddhist force nearly triples that of Polyperchon.

Perdiccas finds Lu Bu at his estate at Lanchos and proposes they form a coalition to have a hand in the outcome of the civil war. Lu Bu, convinced that the two of them would be powerful enough to intercede in the attack on Polyperchon, agrees to the proposition, and the two of them form a bond of battle-brotherhood.

**249 CE –** The siege on He Fei ends, resulting in a victory for the Buddhist coalition. Polyperchon, amidst the chaos caused by the melee, managed to escape through a system of catacombs beneath the castle and retreat to his final hidey-hole at Alexandria Eschate.

Lu Bu has a dream in which Megas Alexandros is leading an unstoppable army west across Central Asia to conquer the world. Lu Bu is riding behind him, and asks him how far they are going. Alexandros turns around and Lu Bu is surprised to see his own face looking back at him. Alexandros laughs and says “Until there is nothing left to conquer!” Upon awakening, Lu Bu takes the dream as an omen of his own conquests, and begins preparations for an assault on Alexandria Eschate.

**250 CE** – Lu Bu and Perdiccas lead a force against the capital city of Alexandria Eschate, and the Battle of the Warlords commences. The battle is a stalemate, with fewer casualties taken on Lu Bu and Perdiccas' side.

A few months later, another siege is mounted on Alexandria Eschate by the forces of Sosigenes. With the combined forces of Lu Bu and Perdiccas coming from the west and the forces of Sosigenes from the south, Polyperchon is surrounded. As the Buddhist army enters the city, Lu Bu leads a flank attack from behind them, while Perdiccas finds an alternative solution into the city; small, waterproof vessels designed to stay submerged under the surface while transporting units of soldiers going up the river. When Perdiccas enters the city, the majority of his army rushes to meet the invading Buddhist army while he and a small unit of elite soldiers make their way to the royal palace. Polyperchon has sealed himself inside, but in a stroke of engineering and strategic genius, Perdiccas manages to dig a system of canals underneath the palace and fill them with flammable oil. He burns the palace – and all those inside – to the ground, while Sosigenes is simultaneously defeated in personal combat with Lu Bu.

**251 CE –** Sosigenes is permitted to live by Lu Bu and Perdiccas, and all three sign the Treaty of the Yellow River. Sosigenes is allowed to rule the southwestern lands of the Eschate, and the northern lands of Polypercheia (renamed Hekatonkheira, in honor of the fallen Tychon) would be given to Perdiccas. Lu Bu and his dynasty would rule the central part of China from the capital of Alexandria Eschate. For the first time since the Seleukid invasion, most of China would be ruled by the local people. This treaty marks the end of the Three Kingdoms Era in the Eschate.