



RENATIO ET GLORIAM: HAPSBURG EAST

ARMY LISTS FOR MATCHED PLAY

PDF

SIMON HALL, SIMON CLARKE & ALASDAIR HARLEY

3. Using the lists

This set of lists allows you to easily collect, organise a collection of miniatures that facilitate the playing of Renatio et Gloriam.

Army building in Renatio et Gloriam can be done in many ways. These lists will allow a player to construct armies in miniature that will allow them to play games against like-minded opponents. One way to play is what we will call **Casual**. These games are fielded at around 100 points and the points are provided in the lists here. It's a case of simply adhering to the minimums and maximums provided multiplying by the points cost.

For those that want more of a challenge we offer a **Matched** play option. Again, the minimums and maximums for each troop type the same however points will provide it by the Renatio et Gloriam Army Builder. Matched play games all typically between 9000 and 11000 points in total. Each year the army builder will be refreshed, and any points adjustments will be made at that point. Using matched play you will always have the most up-to-date evolution of balanced points.

3.C. Navigating Army Lists

1	List ID (Identifier for your army list)
2	Dates (the time-frame from which the army operated)
3	Generals (which types and number are allowed)
4	Home Terrain (Which PBS maps can be selected as defender)
5	Army Traits
6	Min (the minimum number of that troop type the army must have)
7	Max (the maximum number of that troop type the army can have)
8	Where there is a split column this indicated that the troop types are the same, but with different options.
9	Pts (the number of points the TUG costs)

Example troop type

The Royalist Army is allowed a combined total of 9 Formations of Ill-furnished Cavaliers and Cavaliers. This is defined by the combined Max.

However, the first 2 Formations (Min) must be Ill-furnished Cavaliers.

The Cavaliers have a Max of 4, so you take the full 9 the remaining 5 must be Ill-furnished Cavaliers

141	Kingdom of England (Royalists at Edgehill)									
Keynote	Early skirmishes until the first pitched battle of the war at Edgehill.									
2	Date	1642-1642								
3	Generals	Any Instinctive(0-4)								
4	Home Terrain	Cultivated								
5	Army Trait	Chequerboard, Forlorn Hope								
		Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	6	7	8
		Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee			Min	Max	Pts
		Ill-furnished Cavaliers				Linear Horse				
		Formed	Average	-	Sword & Pistol	Spirited Charge, Impetuous		2	9	4
		Loose	Unprotected	-	Pistol				9	
		Cavaliers				Linear Horse				
		Formed	Average	-	Sword & Pistol	Spirited Charge, Impetuous		0	4	5
		Loose	Protected	-	Pistol					

3.D. Troop Sections

Maximum Selection

Troop types can be grouped into a section. The minimums or maximums can be merged into a single group. These provide overarching restrictions on troop selection.

1	In this example the Army Newly Modelled foot has a maximum of 12 Pike & Shot or Foot Regiments .
2	The minimum of 2 must come from any combinations of the top 4 sections . The maximum is split into a different grouping.
3	The last (rightmost) maximum determines the maximum for the whole section

1	Militia Foot Regt			Pike & Shot	2	3
	Formed	Poor	LFP	-		
	Close	Unprotected	Matchlock Musket	-		
	Newly Raised Foot Regt			Pike & Shot		
	Formed	Average	AFP	-		
	Close	Unprotected	Matchlock Musket	-		
	Foot Regt			Pike & Shot		
	Formed	Average	AFP	-		
	Close	Unprotected	Matchlock Musket	-		
	Brigaded muskets			Foot Regt		
	Formed	Average	AFP	-		
	Close	Unprotected	Matchlock Musket	-		
New Model Army Firelocks				Foot Regt	0	1
Formed	Average	AFP	-			
	C/L	Unprotected	Flintlock Musket	-		5

Selection Example

The upgrade to New Model Army Firelocks applies overall maximum but does not have a minimum. So, if you took Firelocks the maximum of other 'foot' would be 11. If you took 2 Brigaded Muskets & 1 New Model Army Firelocks , would be left with 9 to be taken from the top three sections.

Minimum and Maximum expressed as fractions.

Where expressed as fraction this applies to troop types taken from that section and not the overall minimum or maximum from the list.

Example of fractional upgrades

If a list line had a Min - 6 & Max - 12, of which half can be upgraded in some way. By taking 6 you can upgrade 3 (Not 6).

Point cost in Formations and Characteristics.

Characteristics that are listed (implicitly) in a **Formation**, or in a composite characteristic, are costed in the parent **Formation**/characteristic. Do not add the characteristic in the army builder for Matched Play.

Example Formation

In the Formation definitions Cavalry is described as having evade implicitly. As such, the evade cost is built into the Formation cost. You don't need to add Evade to the Cavalry profile in the army builder, otherwise you'll pay twice!

3.E. Reduced Scale Armies

Some lists are constructed at a reduced scale when compared to other Renatio et Gloriam list-sets. This is noted in the Army Traits. Armies indicated as such are much smaller in size, and we have flexed the scale to accommodate these smaller conflicts. The rules between armies remain consistent, meaning you **can** play armies from reduced scale and the regular lists, if you so desire.

4. Generals and Allies

4.A. General Points

	Army Commander			Sub-general			Ally-general		
Type of General	Professional	Instinctive	Tribal	Professional	Instinctive	Tribal	Professional	Instinctive	Tribal
Legendary	14	13	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Talented	10	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	3
Competent	8	7	6	5	4	3	3	2	0
Mediocre	5	4	3	4	2	1	0	-1	-2

4.B. Army Building

There are a few general rules to follow

1. An army must have at least 2 generals, and can have no more than 4.
2. No army may have more than two Generals who are *Talented* or better.
3. An army must have at least the minimum of any TUGs noted in the Min column.
4. An army must not have more than the maximum any TUGs noted in the Max column.
5. Sum the cost of Generals and TUGs, this must not exceed the agreed army point maximum.
6. Where TUGs are allowed *Hasty Defences* they may always be upgraded to *Barricades* (2).

4.C. Allies

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

1. They must be a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4 TUGs.
2. They must take sufficient TUGs to fulfil at least 50% of the minimums in the allied list.
3. Mandatory *Mounted* are only mandatory if you take **any** *Mounted* as part of the Allied command.
4. Mandatory *Foot* are only mandatory if you take **any** *Foot* or *Elephantry* as part of the Allied command.
5. Allied Artillery TUGs are always optional, even if mandatory.
6. After taking compulsories you may take any TUGs, up to the permitted maximum, from the Allied army list to create the remainder of the command.
7. The allied general must have an *organisation structure* specified by the allied army list.
8. The allied general can have any *command capability*, except *Legendary*.
9. Allied commands that share common army traits with the main army benefit in the same way.
10. Allies do not have access to traits from their own list, unless specified in the allies' section of the army list from which they are being chosen.

Hapsburgs facing East

REG list team of Alasdair Harley, Simon Clarke and Wayne Pockock

List No	Title	Dates
63	Kingdom of Hungary (King Vladislaus II & Louis II)	1494 - 1526
64	Voivodeship of Transylvania	1494 - 1570
65	Danubian Principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia)	1494 - 1601
66	Tatar Khanates	1494 - 1599
67	Principality of Moscow (Rurik Dynasty)	1494 - 1547
68	Kalmar Union (John II/Hans & Christian II)	1494 - 1524
69	Kingdom of Poland (Jagiellonian dynasty)	1494 - 1569
70	Dózsa Rebellion	1514 - 1514
71	Teutonic Knights	1519 - 1525
72	Holy Roman Empire - Charles V (Habsburgs In the East)	1520 - 1556
73	Vasa Sweden (Gustav I)	1524 - 1560
74	Cossack Hosts	1540 - 1599
75	Tsardom of Russia	1547 - 1629
76	Holy Roman Empire - Ferdinand I, Maximilian II, Rudolf II & Matthias	1556 - 1619
77	Vasa Sweden (Eric XIV, John III & Sigismund III)	1560 - 1598
78	Oldenburg Denmark & Norway (Frederick II)	1561 - 1570
79	Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania (Union of Lublin)	1569 - 1609
80	Oldenburg Denmark & Norway (The Kalmar War)	1571 - 1613
81	Vasa Sweden (Charles IX & Gustav II Adolf)	1598 - 1621

Cover asset created in Midjourney AI

List Version 2026.1 1st Jan 2026

Points Version 2025.1 - 1st Jan 2025

updated 01/12/2025

Renatio et Gloriam © Simon Hall

63

Kingdom of Hungary (King Vladislaus II & Louis II)

Keynote

From Ottoman invasions and Black Army mutiny to the disaster at the Battle of Mohács

Dates

1494-1526

Generals

Any (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Mountains

Army Trait

Great Men, Fortified Camp, Vital Settlement, Reduced Scale

Training Order	Quality Protection	Shooting Weapon	Charge Melee	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Royal Banderium			Gendarmes	Savage Charge, Impetuous, Personal Bodyguard		0	1	8
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Banderium of the Barons			Gendarmes	Savage Charge, Impetuous			2	8
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Poor Banderium of the Banners & Militia Portalis			Horse	Spirited Charge, Impetuous			6	7
Formed	Superior	CFP	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Armoured	Bow	Expert Swordsmen					
Poor Banderium of the Banners & Militia Portalis			Cavalry	Fire & Charge			8	7
Formed	Superior	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Protected	Bow	Expert Swordsmen					
Bosnian, Serbian & Croatian Knights			Gendarmes	Savage Charge, Impetuous		1	2	8
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
German Mercenary Men at Arms			Gendarmes	Savage Charge			2	5
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Traditional German Men at Arms			Spitz	Front Rank HA, Front Rank SUP, Shove				7
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Protected	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Men at Arms on foot			Melee Foot	Shock			2	8
Formed	Superior	-	Stave or Spear					
Close	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Serbian Gusars			Horse	Shatter, Impetuous	Independent (0)	0	4	3
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
L/O	Unprotected	-	Swordsmen					
Székelly Cavalry			Cavalry	Pathfinder (1)		0		4
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Lacklustre Székelys and other Baltic auxiliaries			Cavalry	Combat Shy		0	12	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Traditional Székely Hussars			Cavalry	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0		4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Traditional Veteran Hussars			Horse	Spirited Charge		0	2	7
Formed	Superior	CFP	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Protected	Bow	Expert Swordsmen					
Székelly Foot			Foot Regt			0	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					

Militia Bowmen				Skirmishers	Combat Shy (-1)	2*	16	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Militia Spearmen				Solid Irregulars	Combat Shy (-1), Hasty Defences (1)	2*	16	5
Formed	Average	-	Stave or Spear					
Close	Protected	-	Stave or Spear					
Peasants				Solid Irregulars	Combat Shy (-1), Hasty Defences (1)	2*	16	2
Tribal	Poor	-	Stave or Spear					
Close	Unprotected	-	Stave or Spear					
Saxon Militia				Foot Regt	0	4	4	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Close	Unprotected	Bow or Arquebus	-					
Newly Recruited Saxon Militia				Foot Regt	0	4	4	3
Formed	Poor	AFP	-					
Close	Unprotected	Bow or Arquebus	-					
Mercenary Spearmen				Melee Foot	Pavise (0), Shock (1)	0	4	6
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
Close	Protected	Bow or Arquebus	Stave or Spear					
Veteran Mercenary Spearmen				Melee Foot	Pavise (0), Shock (1)	0	2	7
Formed	Superior	AFP	Stave or Spear					
Close	Protected	Bow or Arquebus	Stave or Spear					
War Wagons				Battle Wagons	0	6	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
Close	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
War Wagons				Battle Wagons	0	6	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
Close	Protected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
After 1510, replacing <u>all</u> Székely Foot								
Székely Foot				Skirmishers	0	4	4	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Mounted Székely				Dragoons	Pathfinder	0	4	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Lenart Gnoiński's troops in 1526								
Papal State equipped Polish Knights				Gendarmes	Spirited Charge Disciplined (1)	0	1	9
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Papal State equipped Polish Foot				Melee Foot	Shock (1)	0	3	5
Drilled	Average	-	Stave or Spear					
Close	Protected	-	Stave or Spear					

Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	2	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-					
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	2	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-					
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	2	5
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-					
Notes								

Fortified camp is not mandatory and can only be taken if not War Wagons are used.

A Professional command structure can only be used before 1500.

Small Wars, representing the continuous border conflicts throughout the period

Vital Settlement and Reduced Scale are not mandatory, if either is taken then both must.

* Minimums apply only if Vital Settlement and Reduced Scale are taken.

Royal Banderium, Banderium of the Barons, Bosnian, Serbian & Croatian Knights, German Mercenary Men at Arms, Traditional German Men at Arms, Men at Arms on foot or or 1526 Options cannot be used

Allies

Holy Roman Empire - Charles V (Habsburgs In the East)

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

After the death of the absolutist King Matthias Corvinus in 1490, the Hungarian magnates, who did not want another heavy-handed king, procured the accession of the notoriously weak-willed King Vladislaus of Bohemia, who reigned as King Vladislaus II of Hungary from 1490 to 1516. He was known as King Dobře, meaning "all right", for his habit of accepting, without question, every petition and document laid before him. The standing mercenary army (the Black Army) of Matthias Corvinus was dissolved by the aristocracy. The country's Defences sagged as border-guards and castle garrisons went unpaid, fortresses fell into disrepair, and initiatives to increase taxes to reinforce Defences were stifled.

In 1514, the weakened and old King Vladislaus II faced a major peasant rebellion led by György Dózsa, which was ruthlessly crushed by the nobles, led by John Zápolya. After the Dózsa Rebellion, the brutal suppression of the peasants greatly aided the 1526 Turkish invasion as the Hungarians were no longer a politically united people. The resulting degradation of order paved the way for Ottoman pre-eminence.

King Louis II of Hungary married Mary of Habsburg in 1522. The Ottomans saw this Jagiellonian-Habsburg marital alliance as a threat to their power in the Balkans and worked to break it. After Suleiman I came to power in Constantinople in 1520, the High Porte made the Hungarians at least one and possibly two offers of peace. For unclear reasons, Louis refused. Even in peacetime, the Ottomans raided Hungarian lands and conquered small territories (with border castles), but a final battle still offered Louis a glimmer of hope. Accordingly, another Ottoman-Hungarian war ensued, and in June 1526 an Ottoman expedition advanced up the Danube.

In the early 1500s, Vladislav II, Louis II and Croatian nobles repeatedly asked Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I for help. After the first chain of fortresses fell Archduke Ferdinand made a significant effort to help. When Nándorfehérvár was being sieged, he summoned his estates and proposed sending troops to Hungary. In the end, 2,000 German infantry troops were sent. From 1522 to the 1526 defeat at Mohács, field troops from Austria frequently arrived but were not placed into fortresses at the border as regular garrisons yet.

Voivodeship of Transylvania

Keynote

John Zápolya until formation of the Principality of Transylvania

Dates

1494-1570

Generals

Any Instinctive or Tribal (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Mountains

Army Trait

Great Men, Vital Settlement

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics		Option	Min	Max	Pts		
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee								
Boyars and retinue				Horse		Spirited Charge	0	2	7		
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer								
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen								
Household Cavalry				Horse			0	4	4		
Formed	Average	CFP	Charging Lancer								
Loose	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen								
Household Cavalry				Cavalry		Pathfinder (1), Independent (0)	2		4		
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance								
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen								
Traditional Székely Hussars				Cavalry		Pathfinder	Independent (0)	12	4		
Formed	Average	AFP	-								
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen								
Traditional Veteran Hussars				Horse		Spirited Charge	0	4	7		
Formed	Superior	CFP	Charging Lancer								
Loose	Protected	Bow	Expert Swordsmen								
Mercenary Crossbowmen				Skirmishers			0	1	3		
Formed	Average	AFP	-								
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-								
Peasants				Solid Irregulars		Combat Shy (-1), Hasty Defences (1)	0	6	2		
Tribal	Poor	-	Stave or Spear								
Close	Unprotected	-	Stave or Spear								
War Wagons				Battle Wagons			0	2	4		
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear								
Close	Protected	Arquebus	Swordsmen								
Household Infantry				Melee Foot		Front Rank ARM (0)	0	6	4		
Formed	Average	-	Stave or Spear								
Close	Protected	-	Stave or Spear								
Hajdúk or Székely				Skirmishers		Pathfinder (1)	0	4	4		
Formed	Average	AFP	-								
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen								
Archers				Missile Irregulars			2	8	3		
Tribal	Average	AFP	-								
Loose	Unprotected	Bow	-								

Before 1559 only (replacing all Boyars)									
Veteran Nobles				Gendarmes	Savage Charge, Impetuous	0	2		8
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer						
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen						
Serbian Mercenaries				Gendarmes	Savage Charge, Impetuous	0	1		8
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer						
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen						
After 1510, replacing all Hajdúk or Székely									
Hajdúk				Skirmishers		0	6		4
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen						
Mounted Hajdúk or Székely				Dragoons	Pathfinder	0	4		3
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen						
After 1540, replacing all Household Infantry and Archers									
Household Infantry				Foot Regt		0	6		5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear						
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	Stave or Spear						
Arquebusiers				Skirmishers	Combat Shy (-1)	0	6		4
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-						
After 1545 only									
Saxon Militia				Foot Regt		0	2		4
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Close	Unprotected	Bow or Arquebus	-						
Newly Recruited Saxon Militia				Foot Regt		0	2		3
Formed	Poor	AFP	-						
Close	Unprotected	Bow or Arquebus	-						
After 1555 only									
Army of the Court				Horse	Spirited Charge, Personal Bodyguard	1*	1		8
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer						
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen						
Army of the Court				Foot Regt	Shock	0	2		6
Drilled	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear						
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	Stave or Spear						

Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	5
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-					
Notes								

Any foot can take Hasty Defences (1)
Vital Settlement is not mandatory.
If a Vital Settlement is taken, the army also gets the Domiciled trait.
*Minimums apply only if any Army of the Court are used.

Allies

Early 16th Century Ottoman Sultans Army
Early 16th Century Ottoman Provincial Army in the West

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

Vladislaus II made John Zápolya Voivode of Transylvania and Count of the Székelys on 8 November 1510. He moved to Transylvania and took up residence in Kolozsvár in March 1511. The Ottomans began invading the southern frontier of the Kingdom of Hungary in April 1511. John regularly held Diets for the representatives of the "Three Nations of Transylvania". He also headed the judicial assemblies of the Székely people. Vladislaus's brother, Polish king Sigismund I the Old, married John's younger sister, Barbara Zápolya in early 1512, which further increased the influence of the Zápolya family in short term, because Barbara had died in Krakow in 1515. To show off his wealth, John went with Barbara to Poland accompanied by 800 horsemen who wore gilded cloths. John made a raid in Ottoman Bulgaria in summer 1513. After returning to Transylvania, he crushed a revolt in Hermanstadt and forced the townspeople to pay an extraordinary tax.

Tamás Bakócz, Archbishop of Esztergom, declared a crusade against the Ottomans on 9 April 1514. About 40,000 peasants joined the crusade and assembled near Pest, although their lords had tried to retain them before the harvest. John launched a new campaign to Bulgaria in early May. An army of armed serfs also left Pest to invade the Ottoman Empire. During their march, they began plundering the nearby manors of noblemen. Many villagers denied to pay taxes and duties. The king and the archbishop ordered the peasants to disband on 22 May, but they refused to obey. Their bands took control of the southern lowlands along the rivers Danube and Tisza and murdered many nobles. The main army of the peasants, which was under the command of György Dózsa, laid siege to Temesvár (now Timișoara in Romania). Stephen Báthory defended the town. John Zápolya, who had returned from his Ottoman campaign, came to relieve Temesvár. His army routed the peasants on 15 July.

The leaders of the revolt were tortured to death with much cruelty. Dózsa was put on a red-hot iron "throne" with a red-hot iron "crown" on his head and his compatriots were compelled to eat his flesh, before being executed.

Zápolya, Stephen Báthory, Emeric Török and Michael Paksy joined forces to laid siege to Žrnov, the Ottoman fortress near Nándorfehérvá in April 1515. However, Sinan, Bey of Smederovo, defeated their united troops. The defeat weakened Zápolya's position.

65

Danubian Principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia)

Keynote

House of Bogdan and House of Basarab till the death of Michael the Brave

Dates

1494-1601

Generals

Any Instinctive or Tribal (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Mountains

Army Trait

Great Men, Vital Settlement, Inspiring Leader, Holy League

Training Order	Quality Protection	Shooting Weapon	Charge Melee	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Boyars and retinue				Horse				
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Spirited Charge		0	2	7
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Household Cavalry				Horse				
Formed	Average	CFP	Charging Lancer			0	4	4
Loose	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Household Cavalry				Cavalry				
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance	Pathfinder (1), Independent (0)		2		4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Traditional Székely Hussars				Cavalry				
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder	Independent (0)		12	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Traditional Veteran Hussars				Horse				
Formed	Superior	CFP	Charging Lancer	Spirited Charge		0	4	7
Loose	Protected	Bow	Expert Swordsmen					
Peasants				Solid Irregulars				
Tribal	Poor	-	Stave or Spear	Combat Shy (-1), Hasty Defences (1)		0	10	2
Close	Unprotected	-	Stave or Spear					
Household Infantry				Melee Foot				
Formed	Average	-	Stave or Spear	Front Rank ARM (0)		0	6	4
Close	Protected	-	Stave or Spear					
Hajdúk or Székely				Skirmishers				
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder (1)		0	4	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Archers				Missile Irregulars				
Tribal	Average	AFP	-			2	8	3
Loose	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Before 1559 only replacing Well Equipped Veteran Hussars								
Veteran Nobles				Gendarmes				
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Savage Charge, Impetuous		0	2	8
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					

After 1510, replacing all Haiduks											
Hajdúk				Skirmishers				0	6	6	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-								
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen								
Mounted Hajdúk or Székely				Dragoons		Pathfinder		0	4		3
Formed	Average	AFP	-								
Loose	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen								
After 1540, replacing all Voyniks and Archers											
Household Infantry				Foot Regt				0	6		5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear								
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	Stave or Spear								
Arquebusiers				Skirmishers		Combat Shy (-1)		2	6		4
Formed	Average	AFP	-								
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-								
After 1555 only (Replacing <u>any</u> Boyars and Household Cavalry)											
Curteni				Horse		Spirited Charge, Personal Bodyguard		0	1		8
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer								
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen								
Household Cavalry				Cavalry		Pathfinder (1), Independent (0)		0	4		3
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance								
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Swordsmen								
Amy of Michael the Brave - 1599 and 1600 only. The Battle of Şelimbăr and Battle of Mirăslău											
Polish Hussars				Horse		Spirited Charge Disciplined (1)		0	2		8
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer								
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen								
Cossacks				Cavalry		Pathfinder Independent (0)		0	2		4
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance								
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-								
Serbian Cavalry				Horse		Spirited Charge, Impetuous		0	1		7
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer								
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen								
Guard Infantry				Foot Regt		Shock		0	1		7
Drilled	Superior	AFP	Stave or Spear								
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	Stave or Spear								

				Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	5
Heavy Guns		Battery					
Formed	Average	AFP	-				
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-				
Notes							

Holy League is only permitted in 1594.

Any foot can take Hasty Defences (1)

Vital Settlement and Inspiring Leader are not mandatory.

If a Vital Settlement is taken, the army also gets the Domiciled trait.

Michael the Brave is an Inspiring Leader when taken between 1599 and 1600

Allies

Modavian - Danubian Principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia) - Only Wallachian

Wallachian - Danubian Principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia) - Only Modavian

Principality of Transylvania - only 1599-1600

Tatar Khanates

Early 16th Century Ottoman Provincial Army in the West

Late 16th Century Ottoman Provincial Army in the West - before 1595 only.

Holy League of 1594.

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

After Bogdan came to the throne, he expressed his intent to marry Elisabeth, sister of Polish King Alexander the Jagiellonian. After being twice refused despite offering generous gifts (including territorial concessions), he raided southern Poland, and Alexander accepted his demands—provided that Bogdan be more lenient towards the status of the Roman Catholic Church in Moldavia—in 1506. Alexander's death and Sigismund the Old's ascendancy led to a breaking of the previous agreement, provoking further incursions on each side. In October 1509, Bogdan was severely defeated on the Dniester river; a peace was signed on January 17, 1510, when the ruler finally renounced his pretensions.

In the same year, Moldavia suffered two major Tatar devastations — in 1511, the Tatars even managed to occupy most of the country. The events forced Poland, still recovering from the great invasion of 1506 (see Tatar invasions), to send troops as aid, helping Bogdan regain his lands after a victory in May 1512. In 1514, in order to block the Tatar threat by enlisting the help of a powerful overlord, Bogdan sent chancellor Tăutu to negotiate the terms of Moldavia's submission to the Ottoman Empire (then under the rule of Yavuz Sultan Selim, or Selim I).

Mihai Viteazul (Michael the Brave) gained control of Transylvania in October 1599 after the Battle of Șelimbăr, in which he defeated Andrew Báthory's army. In May 1600 Michael gained control of Moldavia, thus he became the leader of the three principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania. In 1600 he was defeated by Giorgio Basta and lost his Moldavian holdings to the Poles. He returned, assisting Giorgio Basta in the Battle of Guruslău in 1601. Michael's rule did not last long, however; he was assassinated by Walloon mercenaries under the command of Habsburg general Basta in August 1601.

66

Tatar Khanates

Keynote

Crimean & Qasim Tatars; the Nogai Horde and Khanate of Kazan.

Dates

1494-1599

Generals

Any Tribal (0-4)

Home Terrain

Plains

Army Trait

Horse Lords, No Camp

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
Khan's Guard			<i>Cavalry</i>	Spirited Charge, Fire & Charge, Personal Bodyguard		0	1	9
Formed	Exceptional	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Armoured	Bow	Expert Swordsmen				6	
Tatar Nobles			<i>Cavalry</i>	Fire & Charge		1	6	7
Formed	Superior	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Protected	Bow	Expert Swordsmen					
Tatars			<i>Cavalry</i>	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	4	20	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Tatars			<i>Cavalry</i>	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	2	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Swordsmen					
Kazindji Rabble			<i>Cavalry</i>	Combat Shy		2	8	2
Formed	Poor	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Archers			<i>Missile Irregulars</i>			0	6	3
Tribal	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Bow	-					

Notes

For Khanate of Sibir use list in Siberia set.

No Camp is not mandatory, and cannot be taken if any foot are used.

Personal Bodyguard must be in the Army Commander's command (so cannot be taken as part of an allied command)

Allies

Early 16th Century Ottoman Provincial Army in the North (Crimean Khanate only)

Late 16th Century Ottoman Provincial Army in the North (Crimean Khanate only)

Cossack Hosts

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

Formed from the fragmented Golden Horde, these khanates combined steppe cavalry traditions with emerging gunpowder warfare. Their armies, composed largely of light horse archers, emphasized speed, raiding, and encirclement tactics inherited from Mongol predecessors.

The Crimean Khanate, allied with the Ottoman Empire, became a dominant regional power, conducting frequent raids into Poland-Lithuania and Muscovy for slaves and tribute. In contrast, Muscovy waged persistent wars of conquest against the eastern khanates. The Kazan Khanate fell to Ivan IV in 1552, followed by Astrakhan in 1556, marking the expansion of Russian control over the Volga. The Siberian Khanate resisted until 1598, when it too was subdued. These wars marked the end of Tatar independence and the rise of Russia as a major Eurasian power.

67

Principality of Moscow (Rurik Dynasty)

Keynote

Muscovite-Lithuanian Wars

Dates

1494-1547

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Plains

Army Trait

Great Men

Training Order	Quality Protection	Shooting Weapon	Charge Melee	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Dvoriane				Cavalry				
Formed	Superior	AFP	Light Lance	Fire & Charge		1	4	7
L/O	Armoured	Bow	Expert Swordsmen					
Retainers				Cavalry				
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance	Fire & Charge		1	12	4
L/O	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen				12	
Dvoriane & Retainers				Cavalry	Front Rank SUP, Front Rank ARM, Fire & Charge			
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance			0	8	5
L/O	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Cossacks				Cavalry				
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0		4
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-				6	
Tatars				Cavalry				
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	6	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Lithuanian Cavalry				Cavalry				
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance	Pathfinder (1)		0	3	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Cossack Foot				Bande				
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear			0	2	5
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Militia Spearmen				Solid Irregulars				
Formed	Average	-	Stave or Spear			1	6	5
Close	Protected	-	Stave or Spear					
Militia Bowmen				Skirmishers				
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Combat Shy (-1)		1	6	3
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Militia Arquebus				Skirmishers				
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Combat Shy		0	4	3
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					

Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-					
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	5
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-					
Notes								

Any foot can take Hasty Defences (1)

Each 2 TUGs of Dvoriane & Retainers deducts 1 from the max of Dvoriane.

Each TUG of Dvoriane & Retainers deducts 1 from the max of Retainers.

Allies

Tatar Khanates

Principality of Moscow (Rurik Dynasty) (up to 2 other Russian states)

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

In May 1500 Ivan III took advantage of a planned Polish–Hungarian campaign against the Ottoman Empire. While preoccupied with the Ottomans, Poland and Hungary would not assist Lithuania. The pretext was the alleged religious intolerance toward the Orthodox in the Lithuanian court. The Muscovites promptly overran Lithuanian fortresses in Bryansk, Vyazma, Dorogobuzh, Toropets, and Putyvl. Local nobles, particularly the Vorotynskys, often joined the Muscovite cause. Another attack came from the southeast into Kiev Voivodeship, Volhynia, and Podolia. The war continued, just not as successfully for Moscow. As Lithuanian forces arrived in the region, the Muscovite forces had to move slowly. Additionally, the Livonian Order, led by Wolter von Plettenberg, joined the war as a Lithuanian ally

In 1506, Alexander died. Vasili III, who succeeded his father Ivan III in 1505, advanced his bid for the Polish throne, but Polish nobles chose Sigismund I the Old, who was crowned both as King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania. In 1507, Sigismund I sent envoys to Moscow to request the return of the territories acquired by the 1503 truce. At the same time, Khan Meñli I Giray broke off his alliance with Moscow due to its campaign against Kazan. Sigismund I received an yarlıq for the Muscovite territories of Novgorod, Pskov, and Ryazan.

Russia then suffered a series of defeats in the field. In 1512, Grand Hetman of Lithuania, Konstanty Ostrogski, ravaged Severia and defeated a 6,000-strong Russian force. On 8 September 1514, the Russians suffered a major defeat at the Battle of Orsha. Despite their victory, his army was unable to move quickly enough to recapture Smolensk. In 1518, Russian forces were beaten during the siege of Polotsk, when according to legend the Lithuanian forces were inspired by the sight of their patron saint, Saint Casimir. The Russians invaded Lithuania again in 1519, raiding Orsha, Mogilev, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Polotsk.

List Version 2026.1 1st Jan 2026

Points Version 2025.1 - 1st Jan 2025 updated

01 December 2025

© Simon Hall

68

Kalmar Union (John II/Hans & Christian II)

Keynote

Swedish War of Liberation til the union of Denmark–Norway

Dates

1494-1524

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Forest, Waterside

Army Trait

Great Men

Training Order	Quality Protection	Shooting Weapon	Charge Melee	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Hoffanen			Gendarmes		Savage Charge	0	1	9
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Hoffanen			Melee Foot		Shock	0	1	8
Drilled	Superior	-	Stave or Spear					
Close	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Traditional German Men at Arms			Spitz		Front Rank HA, Front Rank SUP, Shove	0	1	7
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Protected	-	Expert Swordsmen					
German Men at Arms			Melee Foot		Front Rank HA, Front Rank SUP, Shock	0	1	6
Formed	Average	-	Stave or Spear					
Close	Protected	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Rostjenste			Horse			1	3	4
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Armoured	-	Swordsmen					
Rendefanen			Horse			0	1	4
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Protected	-	Swordsmen					
Knechte			Horse			0	1	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
Loose	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Musefanen			Horse		Pathfinder	0	1	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Allmoge Militia			Solid Irregulars			0	4	8
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
C/L	Protected	Bow	Stave or Spear					
Danish Enfants Perdus			Bande			0	2	5
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					

Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-						
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			4	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-						
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			5	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-						
Notes									

Allies

Landsknechts - compulsory ally - (1 or 2 contingents) - One ally may use Forlorn Hope Army Trait

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

Sweden was mostly ruled by a series of "protectors of the realm" (riksföreståndare), with the Danish kings attempting to assert control. First of these protectors was Sten Sture, who kept Sweden under his control until 1497 when the Swedish nobility deposed him. A peasant rebellion led Sture to become regent of Sweden again in 1501. After his death, Sweden was ruled by Svante Nilsson (1504–1512) and then Svante's son Sten Sture the Younger (1512–1520). Sten Sture the Younger was killed in the 1520 Battle of Bogesund when the Danish king Christian II invaded Sweden with a large army. Subsequently, Christian II was crowned King of Sweden, and supporters of Sten Sture were executed en masse in the Stockholm Bloodbath.

After the Stockholm Bloodbath, Gustav Vasa (whose father, Erik Johansson, was executed) travelled to Dalarna, where he organised a rebellion against Christian II. Vasa made an alliance with Lübeck and successfully conquered most of Sweden. He was crowned King of Sweden in 1523, effectively ending the Kalmar Union

69

Kingdom of Poland (Jagiellonian dynasty)

Keynote

Polish–Teutonic War up to the Livonian War

Dates

1494-1569

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Plains

Army Trait

Great Men

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
Lancer Banners			<i>Horse</i>	Spirited Charge, Front Rank SUP, Front Rank ARM				
Drilled	Average	CFP	Charging Lancer			2	6	6
Loose	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Feudal Rycerz			<i>Horse</i>	Spirited Charge, Front Rank SUP, Front Rank ARM				
Formed	Average	CFP	Charging Lancer			0	3	6
Loose	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Lithuanian Cavalry			<i>Cavalry</i>	Pathfinder (1)				
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance			0*	4	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Hungarian Hussars			<i>Cavalry</i>	Pathfinder Independent (0)				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	3	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Militia Axemen			<i>Melee Foot</i>					
Formed	Average	-	-			0	3	3
Loose	Unprotected	-	Swordsmen					
Crossbowmen			<i>Skirmishers</i>	Combat Shy				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			1	4	2
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Arquebusiers			<i>Skirmishers</i>	Combat Shy				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	3	3
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Infantry of the lance			<i>Solid Irregulars</i>					
Formed	Average	-	Stave or Spear			0	3	5
Loose	Protected	-	Stave or Spear					
War Wagons			<i>Battle Wagons</i>					
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear			0	4	4
Close	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					

<i>Light Guns</i>				<i>Battery</i>	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-					
<i>Medium Guns</i>				<i>Battery</i>	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-					

Notes

* Lithuanian Cavalry may be lead by a Lithuanian ally General (Instinctive or Tribal). If more than 2 TUGs of Lithuanians are used then a Lithuanian ally general must be taken.

Allies

Danubian Principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia)

Kingdom of Hungary (King Vladislaus II & Louis II)

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

In the Jagiellonian period, Poland developed as a feudal state with a predominantly agricultural economy and an increasingly dominant landed nobility. Grand Duke Alexander of Lithuania was elected King of Poland in 1501, after the death of John Albert. In 1506, he was succeeded by Sigismund I the Old (Zygmunt I Stary) in both Poland and Lithuania as political realities were drawing the two states closer together

In 1519 Polish forces under Grand Crown Hetman Mikołaj Firlej gathered near Koło and in January struck towards Pomesania towards Königsberg, laying siege to Marienwerder (now Kwidzyn) and Preußisch Holland (now Pasłęk). The siege was slow, however, since the Polish forces lacked artillery power. The Polish fleet began a blockade of Teutonic ports. The Knights, in the meantime, took the Warmian city of Braunsberg (now Braniewo). The Polish army received artillery reinforcements in April and took Marienwerder and Preußisch Holland that month, but failed to retake Braunsberg.

Teutonic forces were on defence, waiting for reinforcements from Germany, which arrived in the summer of 1520. In July, the Teutonic army started an offensive, attacking Masovia, Warmia, and Łomża territories, laying siege to Lidzbark Warmiński. In August, another group of German reinforcements attacked Greater Poland, taking Międzyrzecz. The Germans took Wałcz, Chojnice, Starogard Gdański, and Tczew and started a siege of Gdańsk, but they retreated when faced with Polish reinforcements and plagued by financial troubles (German reinforcements, mostly mercenaries, refused to fight until paid).

At that point, the Ottoman Empire invaded Hungary, and the new Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, demanded that the Teutonic Knights and Poles stop their hostilities and aid the defence of Europe against the infidels. Both sides, tired with the war, agreed to an armistice on 5 April 1521 in the Compromise of Thorn.

70

Dózsa Rebellion

Keynote

Peasant revolt in Hungary

Dates

1514-1514

Generals

Any Instinctive or Tribal (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Mountains

Army Trait

Great Men, Vital Settlement

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts		
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee							
Traditional Veteran Hussars				Horse		Spirited Charge	1	4	7	
Formed	Superior	CFP	Charging Lancer							
Loose	Protected	Bow	Expert Swordsmen							
Hajdúk or Székely				Skirmishers		Pathfinder (1)		8	4	
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen							
Traditional Székely Hussars				Cavalry		Pathfinder		Independent (0)	8	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen							
Desperate Peasants				Melee Irregulars		Combat Shy (-1), Hasty Defences (1)	2	6	3	
Tribal	Average	-	Stave or Spear							
Loose	Unprotected	-	-							
Peasants				Solid Irregulars		Combat Shy (-1), Hasty Defences (1)			2	2
Tribal	Poor	-	Stave or Spear							
Close	Unprotected	-	Stave or Spear							
Peasants with Arquebus				Missile Irregulars		Combat Shy (0), Hasty Defences (1)	0	3	3	
Tribal	Poor	AFP	-							
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-							
Peasants with other missile weapons				Missile Irregulars		Combat Shy (0), Hasty Defences (1)	2	6	2	
Tribal	Poor	AFP	-							
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-							
War Wagons				Battle Wagons			0	4	4	
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear							
Close	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen							

				Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	5
Heavy Guns		Battery					
Formed	Average	AFP	-				
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-				
Notes							

Vital Settlement is not mandatory.

If a Vital Settlement is taken, the army also gets the Domiciled trait.

Allies

Landsknechts

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

The Dózsa Rebellion, (1514), unsuccessful peasant revolt in Hungary, led by nobleman György Dózsa, that resulted in a reduction of the peasants' social and economic position.

During the reign of King Vladislas II, royal power declined in favour of the magnates, who used their power to curtail the peasants' freedom. When the cardinal Tamás Bakócz called for volunteers to go on a Crusade against the Turks (April 16, 1514), about 100,000 discontented peasants joined the army. Dózsa, after having won a reputation for valour in the Turkish wars, was appointed leader. Although the Crusade was suspended on May 23, the peasants, without food or clothing, began to voice grievances against landlords and refused to disperse or reap the fields at harvest-time. The army announced its intention to overthrow the nobility and end oppression of the lower classes.

The rebellious peasants then attacked their landlords, burning hundreds of manor houses and castles and murdering thousands of nobles. They captured the fortresses of Arad, Lippa, and Világos, threatened Buda, and laid siege to Temesvár. But at Temesvár they were defeated by János Zápolya, voivode (governor) of Transylvania and future king of Hungary (reigned 1526–40). Dózsa and his chief lieutenants were captured, and on July 20 Dózsa was executed. By October 1514 the remnants of the rebel army had been crushed, and the Diet of 1514 condemned the entire peasant class to "real and perpetual servitude" and bound it permanently to the soil. It also increased the number of days the peasants had to work for their lords, imposed heavy taxes on them, and ordered them to pay for the damage caused by the rebellion.

List Version 2026.1 1st Jan 2026

Points Version 2025.1 - 1st Jan 2025

updated

01 December 2025

© Simon Hall

Teutonic Knights

Keynote

Polish–Teutonic War

Dates

1519-1525

Generals

Any Professional (0-4)

Home Terrain

Mountains, Forest

Army Trait

Great Men, Fort, Domiciled

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
Order Banners			Gendarmes	Savage Charge, Disciplined				
Drilled	Exceptional	-	Charging Lancer			1	2	11
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Traditional German Men at Arms			Spitz	Front Rank HA, Front Rank SUP, Shove				
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer			1	4	7
Loose	Protected	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Turcoples			Cavalry	Independent (0)				
Drilled	Average	HFP	Light Lance					4
L/O	Unprotected	Javelins	-			0	2	
Well-provisioned Turcoples			Cavalry	Independent (0)				
Drilled	Average	HFP	Light Lance					5
L/O	Protected	Javelins	-					
Mounted Crossbowmen			Horse	Combat Shy Pathfinder (1)				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	2	2
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Tatars			Cavalry	Pathfinder Independent (0)				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	2	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Mounted Arquebusiers			Horse	Combat Shy Pathfinder (1)				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	2	2
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Brother or Mercenary Crossbowmen			Skirmishers					
Drilled	Average	AFP	-			1	3	4
C/L	Protected	Bow	-					
Brother or Mercenary Halberdiers			Melee Foot					
Drilled	Average	-	Stave or Spear			1	2	5
Close	Protected	-	Stave or Spear					
Mercenary and Subject Spearmen			Solid Irregulars	Combat Shy (-1)				
Tribal	Average	-	Stave or Spear			0	4	5
Close	Protected	-	Stave or Spear				6	
Ill-furnished Mercenary and Subject Spearmen			Solid Irregulars	Combat Shy (-1)				
Tribal	Average	-	Stave or Spear			0	6	4
Close	Unprotected	-	Stave or Spear					
Crossbowmen			Skirmishers	Combat Shy				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	6	2
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Arquebusiers			Skirmishers	Combat Shy				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	2	3
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Mercenary Pikemen			Keil	Front Rank SUP, Shove	Front Rank ARM (0)			
Formed	Average	-	-			0	1	10
Close	Protected	-	-					

<i>Light Guns</i>				<i>Battery</i>	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-					
<i>Medium Guns</i>				<i>Battery</i>	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-					
<i>Notes</i>								

Fort and Domiciled are not mandatory. If one is taken the other must also take the other.

The following can garrison a Fort -

- Brother or Mercenary Crossbowmen
- Brother or Mercenary Halberdiers

When garrisoning a fort, a TUG may take the Regimental Gun characteristic. This characteristic is lost if the TUG leaves the Fort.

Allies

None

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

After the Second Peace of Thorn (1466), the Teutonic Order was under Polish suzerainty. In the late 1490s, the Order developed the idea of electing only an Imperial Prince as future Grand Master, who as subject to the Emperor could resist having to pay homage to Kings of Poland. The Order was present not only in Prussia but throughout the Empire, and it was also subordinate to the Holy Roman Emperor, who had objected since 1501 to Duke Frederick of Saxony, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order and Reichsfürst, offering tribute to the Polish king.

Frederick died in December 1510, and Albert of Hohenzollern was chosen as his successor early in 1511 in the hope that his relationship to his maternal uncle, Sigismund I the Old, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland, would facilitate a settlement of the disputes over eastern Prussia. The new Grand Master, aware of his duties to the empire and to the papacy, refused to submit to the crown of Poland. As war over the Order's existence appeared inevitable, Albert made strenuous efforts to secure allies and carried on protracted negotiations with Emperor Maximilian I.

In the meantime, however, the Order had been looking for other allies. In 1512, Muscovy invaded the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which was in personal union with Poland. The Order was supposed to help the Duchy, but it refused, angering Sigismund I. In 1517, the Teutonic Order signed an alliance with Vasili III of Muscovy. Albert now felt he held the upper hand and demanded from the Polish king the return of Royal Prussia and Warmia territories, as well as a large remuneration for "Polish occupation" of those territories. In response, first the diet of Prussia (Landtag or sejmik), and then, in December 1519, the Polish General Sejm, declared that a state of war existed between the Polish Kingdom and the Order. Lithuania refused to aid Poland, however, as it was focused on the Muscovite threat.

Holy Roman Empire - Charles V (Habsburgs In the East)

Keynote

Habsburg–Ottoman wars in Hungary.

Dates

1520-1556

Generals

Any Professional or Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Waterside, Cultivated, Mountains

Army Trait

Great Men, Holy League

Training Order	Quality Protection	Shooting Weapon	Charge Melee	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Imperial Gendarmes			Gendarmes					
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Savage Charge		0	3	8
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen				6	
Traditional German Men at Arms			Spitz	Front Rank HA, Front Rank SUP, Shove		1	6	7
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Protected	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Jinetes			Cavalry					
Formed	Average	HFP	Light Lance	Pathfinder		0		5
L/O	Protected	Javelins	Swordsmen				1	
Celadas			Horse					
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer			0	6	4
L/O	Protected	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Traditional Székely Hussars			Cavalry					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	6	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Crabats or Croatian Hussars			Cavalry					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	2	4
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Pistol					
Militia Spearmen			Solid Irregulars					
Formed	Average	-	Stave or Spear			0	4	5
Close	Protected	-	Stave or Spear					
Spanish Arquebusiers			Skirmishers					
Drilled	Average	HFP	-	Disciplined		0	2	5
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Grenzer/Croats			Skirmishers					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder		0	2	5
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Mounted Arquebusiers			Horse					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Combat Shy	Pathfinder (1)	0	2	2
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-				2	
Mounted Crossbowmen			Horse					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Combat Shy	Pathfinder (1)	0	1	2
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Before 1535								
Colunela			Colunela					
Drilled	Average	HFP	-	Shock, Disciplined	Manga (0)	0	4	9
Close	Protected	Arquebus	Expert Swordsmen					

1535 and after										
Spanish Tercio				Tercio		Shock	Manga (1)	0	2	16
Drilled	Superior	AFP	-							
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-							
Detached Manga				Bande		Disciplined		0	1	8
Drilled	Average	HFP	Stave or Spear							
C/L/O	Protected	Arquebus	Expert Swordsmen							
1550 and after - Replacing <u>all</u> Traditional German Men at Arms										
Imperial Gendarmes				Horse		Shatter		0	3	7
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer							
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen							
Light Guns				Battery			Hasty Defences (1)	1	2	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-							
Medium Guns				Battery			Hasty Defences (1)	1	2	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-							
Heavy Guns				Battery			Hasty Defences (1)	1	2	5
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-							
Notes										

Holy League is only permitted in 1535.

Any foot can take Hasty Defences (1)

Allies

Landsknechts - compulsory ally - (1 or 2 contingents) - One ally may use Forlorn Hope Army Trait

Swabian League

Schmalkaldic League

Holy League of 1535

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

"sent a wave of terror over Europe." The Muslim advance in Central Europe was halted at the Siege of Vienna in 1529, followed by a counter-attack of Charles V across the Danube river. However, by 1541, central and southern Hungary fell under Turkish control.

Suleiman won the contest for mastery of the Mediterranean, in spite of Christian victories such as the conquest of Tunis in 1535. The regular Ottoman fleet came to dominate the Eastern Mediterranean after its victories at Preveza in 1538 and Djerba in 1560 (shortly after Charles's death), which severely decimated the Spanish marine arm. At the same time, the Muslim Barbary corsairs, acting under the general authority and supervision of the sultan, regularly devastated the Spanish and Italian coasts and crippled Spanish trade. The advance of the Ottomans in the Mediterranean and central Europe chipped at the foundations of Habsburg power and diminished Imperial prestige.

In 1536 Francis I allied France with Suleiman against Charles. While Francis was persuaded to sign a peace treaty in 1538, he again allied himself with the Ottomans in 1542 in a Franco-Ottoman alliance. In 1543 Charles allied himself with Henry VIII and forced Francis to sign the Truce of Crépy-en-Laonnois. Later, in 1547, Charles signed a humiliating treaty with the Ottomans to gain himself some respite from the huge expenses of their war.

Charles V made overtures to the Safavid Empire to open a second front against the Ottomans, in an attempt at creating a Habsburg-Persian alliance. Contacts were positive, but rendered difficult by enormous distances. In effect, however, the Safavids did enter in conflict with the Ottoman Empire in the Ottoman-Safavid War, forcing it to split its military resources.

73

Vasa Sweden (Gustav I)

Keynote

Russo-Swedish Wars, Dano-Swedish War & Livonian War.

Dates

1524-1560

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Waterside

Army Trait

Great Men

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
Riddare			Gendarmes		Savage Charge	0	1	8
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Riddare			Melee Foot		Shock	0	1	8
Formed	Superior	-	Stave or Spear					
Close	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Fraelse			Horse		Spirited Charge	0	2	5
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Armoured	-	Swordsmen					
Fraelse			Melee Foot		Shock	0	2	5
Formed	Average	-	Stave or Spear					
Close	Armoured	-	Swordsmen					
Smaasvenner			Horse			0	2	4
Formed	Average	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Protected	-	Swordsmen					
Skyttar			Horse			0	2	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-					
Mounted Arquebusiers			Horse		Combat Shy Pathfinder (1)	0	2	2
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Allmoge Militia			Solid Irregulars			2	10	8
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
C/L	Protected	Bow	Stave or Spear					
Arquebusiers			Skirmishers		Combat Shy	0	3	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Guerillas			Skirmishers		Pathfinder Independent (1), Hasty Defences (1)	0	2	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					

Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-						
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)				
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-						
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			5	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-						
Notes									

Allies

None

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

The Stockholm Bloodbath was a consequence of conflict between Swedish pro-unionists (in favour of the Kalmar Union, then dominated by Denmark) and anti-unionists, and also between the anti-unionists and the Danish aristocracy, which in other aspects was opposed to King Christian. The anti-unionist party was headed by Sten Sture the Younger, and the pro-unionist party by the Archbishop Gustavus Trolle. King Christian, who had already taken measures to isolate Sweden politically, intervened to help Archbishop Trolle, who was under siege in his fortress at Stäket. However, he was defeated by Sture and his peasant soldiers at Vedila, and forced to return to Denmark. A second attempt to bring Sweden back under his control in 1518 was also countered by Sture's victory at Brännkyrka. Eventually, a third attempt made in 1520 with a large army of French, German and Scottish mercenaries proved successful. Sture was mortally wounded at the Battle of Bogesund in 1520. The Danish army was approaching Uppsala, where the members of the Swedish Riksdag of the Estates had already assembled. The senators agreed to render homage to Christian, on condition that he give a full amnesty for past actions and a guarantee that Sweden should be ruled according to Swedish laws and customs. Sture's widow, Lady Kristina, was still resisting in Stockholm with support from the peasants of central Sweden, and defeated the Danes at Balundsås on 19 March. Eventually, her forces were defeated at the Battle of Uppsala.

The Russo-Swedish War of 1554–1557, arose out of border skirmishes. It ended when the parties agreed on a truce in the Treaty of Novgorod (1557). In 1554 the Pechenga Monastery was raided by the Swedes. In response, Russia mounted an organised attack with up to 20,000 soldiers in March 1555. With an initial force of 1,000 men, Finland could not stand against the invading troops, but reinforcements of 3,700 infantrymen and 250 cavalrymen soon arrived from Sweden. The Finnish nobility had also been engaged in the war by contributing with its cavalry.

In early 1556, Russia launched a new attack, now with an army of almost 20,000 men. The attack was aimed at the town of Viborg, and the Swedish troops were unlikely to withstand an army of such a size. However, after a few days of pillaging in the area around Viborg, the Russian forces retreated.

In 1561, Swedish forces arrived and the noble corporations of Harrien–Wierland and Jerwen (Järva) yielded to Sweden to form the Duchy of Estonia. Reval (Tallinn), similarly, accepted Swedish rule. This helped to precipitate the Northern Seven Years' War.

74

Cossack Hosts

Keynote

Don, Terek & Zaporozhian Sich.

Dates

1540-1599

Generals

Any Instinctive or Tribal (0-4)

Home Terrain

Plains

Army Trait

Fortified Camp, Great Men, Holy League

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
Cossacks			Cavalry					
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	4	20	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	-				20	
Cossacks			Cavalry					
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	4	20	4
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Veteran Cossacks			Cavalry					
Formed	Superior	AFP	Light Lance		Independent (1), Pathfinder (1)	0	4	5
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Pistol					
Veteran Cossacks			Cavalry					
Formed	Superior	AFP	Light Lance		Independent (1), Pathfinder (1)	0	4	5
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Pistol					
Well-equipped Veteran Cossacks			Cavalry					
Formed	Superior	AFP	Light Lance		Independent (1), Pathfinder (1)	0	2	6
L/O	Protected	Mounted Shot	Pistol					
Well-equipped Veteran Cossacks			Cavalry					
Formed	Superior	AFP	Light Lance		Independent (1), Pathfinder (1)	0	2	6
L/O	Protected	Bow	Pistol					
Tatars			Cavalry					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	6	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Cossack Foot			Bande					
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear			0	8	5
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Peasants			Melee Irregulars	Spirited Charge, Impetuous				
Tribal	Poor	-	-			0	8	2
Loose	Unprotected	-	-					
Desperate Peasants			Melee Irregulars					
Tribal	Average	-	Stave or Spear		Combat Shy (-1), Hasty Defences (1)	0	8	3
Loose	Unprotected	-	-					
Peasants			Solid Irregulars					
Tribal	Poor	-	Stave or Spear		Combat Shy (-1), Hasty Defences (1)	0	6	2
Close	Unprotected	-	Stave or Spear					
War Wagons			Battle Wagons					
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear			0	6	4
Close	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					

Zaporozhian only, replacing all Cossack infantry								
Cossack Foot				Bande	Gulyay-gorod (1), Regimental Guns (1)	0	8	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-					
Notes								

Holy League is only permitted in 1594.

Any foot can take Hasty Defences (1). TUGs can have Gulyay-gorod or Hasty defence, but not both.

Gulyay-gorod and War Wagons cannot be used together.

Regimental Guns can only be taken if Gulyay-gorod is also taken. If a TUG leaves its Gulyay-gorod then its Regimental Gun is lost also.

Allies

Tatar Khanates

Holy League of 1594

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

The first records relating to the Cossack villages: the "stanitsa", date back to 1549. In the year 1552 Don Cossacks under the command of Ataman Susar Fedorov joined the Army of Ivan the Terrible during the Siege of Kazan in 1552. On 2 June 1556 the Cossack regiment of Ataman Lyapun Filimonov, together with the Army of Muscovites comprising strelets, conquered and annexed the Astrakhan Khanate.

During the reign of Ivan the Terrible (Ivan IV), the ataman Yermak Timofeyevich went on an expedition to conquer Siberia. After defeating Khan Kuchum in the fall of 1582 and occupying Isker, the capital of the Siberian Khanate, Yermak sent a force of Cossacks down the Irtysh in the winter of 1583. The detachment, led by Bogdan Bryazga (according to other sources, the Cossack chieftain Nikita Pan) passed through the lands of the Konda-Pelym Voguls and reached the walls of the town of Samarovo. Surprised by the Cossack attack, the Ostyaks surrendered. In fall 1585, shortly after Yermak's death, Cossacks led by voevoda (army commander) Ivan Mansurov founded the first Russian fortified town in Siberia, Obskoy, at the mouth of the Irtysh river on the right bank of the Ob river. The Mansi and Khanty lands thus became part of the Russian state, finally secured by the founding of the cities of Pelym and Berezov in 1592 and Surgut in 1594. As a result of Yermak's expedition, Russia was able to annex Siberia.

75

Tsardom of Russia

Keynote

Fall of the Rurik dynasty til the ascension of the Romanovs.

Dates

1547-1629

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Plains

Army Trait

Great Men

Training Order	Quality Protection	Shooting Weapon	Charge Melee	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Dvoriane				Cavalry	Fire & Charge	1	4	7
Formed	Superior	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Armoured	Bow	Expert Swordsmen					
Retainers				Cavalry	Fire & Charge	2	12	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Dvoriane & Retainers				Cavalry	Front Rank SUP, Front Rank ARM, Fire & Charge	0	8	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Cossacks				Cavalry	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Tatars				Cavalry	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Cossack Foot				Bande		0	2	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Streltsy				Foot Regt	Gulyay-gorod (1), Regimental Guns (1)	2	8	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	Stave or Spear					
Moscow Regiments				Foot Regt	Gulyay-gorod (1), Regimental Guns (1)	0	2	6
Formed	Superior	AFP	Stave or Spear					
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	Stave or Spear					
After 1610 only								
German Pike & Shot				Large Pike & Shot		0	2	7
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					

Light Guns				Battery	Gulyay-gorod (1), Hasty Defences (1)	1	2	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-					
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	1	2	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-					
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	1	2	5
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-					
Notes								

Any foot can take Hasty Defences (1). TUGs can have Gulyay-gorod or Hasty defence, but not both
Regimental Guns can only be taken if Gulyay-gorod is also taken. If a TUG leaves its Gulyay-gorod then its Regimental Gun is lost also.

Each 2 TUGs of Dvoriane & Retainers deducts 1 from the max of Dvoriane.

Each TUG of Dvoriane & Retainers deducts 1 from the max of Retainers.

Allies

Qasim Khanate (Tatar Khanates)

Vasa Sweden (Charles IX & Gustav II Adolf) - De la Gardie war (1609-1611 only)

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

In 1547, the Grand Duchy of Moscow officially became known as the Tsardom of Russia, with Ivan IV crowned as Tsar and "Ruler of all Rus'". The tsar sought to gather the ethnically Ruthenian lands of the former Kievan Rus', engaging with other powers around the Baltic Sea in the Livonian War. During the reign of Sigismund II Augustus in Poland and Lithuania, Tsar Ivan IV invaded Livonia, first in 1558 when the Livonian Knights sought an alliance with Poland and Lithuania; the Poles and Lithuanians were able to defend only southern Livonia. Lithuania and Poland were initially allied with Denmark and fought against the Tsardom of Russia allied with Sweden; after several years the coalitions changed and Poland–Lithuania allied themselves with Sweden against Russia and Denmark. Eventually, the 1570 ceasefire divided Livonia between the participants, with Lithuania controlling Riga and Russians expanding access to the Baltic Sea by taking hold of Narva.

The Lithuanians felt increasingly pressured by the Tsar; further, Lithuanian lesser nobility pressured the Grand Duke and magnates for gaining the same rights as Polish nobility (szlachta), i.e. the Golden Freedoms. Eventually, in 1569, after Sigismund II Augustus transferred significant territories of the Grand Duchy to Poland and after months of hard negotiations, Lithuanians partially accepted Polish demands and entered in alliance with the Union of Lublin, forming the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. In the next phase of the conflict, in 1577, Ivan IV took advantage of the Commonwealth's internal strife, and, during the reign of Stefan Batory in Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, invaded Livonia, quickly taking almost the entire territory. That war would last from 1577 to 1582.

Stefan Batory replied with a series of three offensives against Russia, trying to cut off Livonia from the main Russian territories. During his first offensive in 1579 with 22,000 men, he retook Polatsk, Polish–Lithuanian troops also devastated Smolensk region, and Severia up to Starodoub. During the second, in 1580, with 29,000-strong army Stefan Batory took Velizh, Usvyat, Velikiye Luki. In 1581 the Lithuanians burnt down Staraya Russa, with a 100,000-strong army Stefan Batory started the Siege of Pskov but failed to take the fortress. The prolonged and inconclusive siege led to negotiations, which with the aid of papal legate Antonio Possevino ended in the peace of Jam Zapolski in which the Tsar renounced his claims to Livonia and Polotsk but conceded no core Russian territories. The peace lasted for a quarter of a century, until the Commonwealth forces invaded Russia in 1605.

Keynote

The Holy Roman Empire's "Little War in Hungary" to the "Long Turkish War"

Dates

1556-1619

Generals

Any Professional or Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Waterside, Cultivated, Mountains

Army Trait

Great Men, Holy League

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
Imperial Gendarmes			Horse					
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Shatter		1	3	7
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Reiters			Caracole					
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol				6	6
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-					
Veteran Reiters			Caracole					
Formed	Superior	AFP	Pistol			0	2	9
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-					
Traditional Székely Hussars			Cavalry					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	6	4
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen				6	
Crabats or Croatian Hussars			Cavalry					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	2	4
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Pistol					
Mounted Arquebusiers			Horse					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Combat Shy	Pathfinder (1)	0	2	2
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Landsknechte			Later Keil					
Drilled	Average	AFP	-	Front Rank SUP, Shock			6	12
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-					
Imperial Tercio			Tercio					
Drilled	Average	AFP	-	Shock	Manga (1)	1*	6	13
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-				6	
Spanish Tercio			Tercio					
Drilled	Superior	AFP	-	Shock	Manga (1)		2	16
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-					
Detached Manga			Bande					
Drilled	Average	HFP	Stave or Spear	Disciplined		0	1	8
C/L/O	Protected	Arquebus	Expert Swordsmen					
Spanish Arquebusiers			Skirmishers					
Drilled	Average	HFP	-	Disciplined		0	2	5
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Grenzer/Croats			Skirmishers					
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder		0	2	5
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					

Army of Giorgio Basta (1591-1606) in Carpathia (Silesian Horse replacing <u>all</u> Imperial Gendarmes)								
Silesian Horse				Linear Horse	Spirited Charge	1	2	8
Formed	Superior	-	Sword & Pistol					
Loose	Armoured	-	Pistol					
Provincial German Militia				Foot Regt		2	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Provincial Hungarian Infantry				Skirmishers		0	2	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Imperial reforms starting 1612 (replacing <u>any</u> Imperial Gendarmes)								
Cuirassiers				Solid Horse	Shock			7
Formed	Superior	-	Pistol					
Loose	Armoured	-	Pistol					
Ill-furnished Cuirassiers				Solid Horse	Shock	0	2	6
Formed	Superior	-	Pistol					
Loose	Protected	-	Pistol					
Depleted Cuirassiers				Solid Horse	Shock			5
Formed	Average	-	Pistol					
Loose	Armoured	-	Pistol					
Imperial reforms starting 1612 (replacing <u>all</u> Reiters or Veteran Reiters)								
Well-equipped Reiters				Horse	Shove			5
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol					
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	Pistol					
Reiters				Horse				4
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol					
Loose	Protected	Mounted Shot	Pistol					
Best Harquebusiers				Horse	Pathfinder (1)	0	4	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Protected	Mounted Shot	-					
Harquebusiers				Horse	Pathfinder (1)			3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Poorly Trained Harquebusiers on nags				Horse	Pathfinder (0)			2
Formed	Poor	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Imperial reforms starting 1612 (replacing <u>all</u> Imperial Tercio)								
Imperial Foot				Large Pike & Shot		0	6	8
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-					
Ill-furnished Imperial Foot				Large Pike & Shot				8
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-					

Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	1	2	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-					
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-					
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			5
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-					
Notes								

Holy League is only permitted in 1594.

Any foot can take Hasty Defences (1)

Between 1576 and 1612 no more than 2 TUGs may be Superior. TUGs who are Superior can be taken if downgraded to Average.

* not compulsory for armies in Carpathia

Allies

Principality of Transylvania (before 1606 only)

Danubian Principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia) (before 1606 only)

Cossack Hosts (before 1606 only)

Holy League of 1594

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

Ferdinand was unable to keep the Ottomans out of Hungary. In 1554, Ferdinand sent Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq to Constantinople to discuss a border treaty with Suleiman, but he could achieve nothing. In 1556 the Diet returned John II Sigismund to the eastern Hungarian throne, where he remained until 1570. De Busbecq returned to Constantinople in 1556, and succeeded on his second try.

Maximilian would gather a large army and march to fight the Ottomans, but neither the Habsburgs nor the Ottomans would achieve much of anything from this conflict. The Ottomans would besiege and conquer Szigetvár in 1566, but their sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent, would die of old age during the siege. With neither side winning a decisive engagement, Maximilian's ambassadors Antun Vrančić and Christoph Teuffenbach would meet with the Ottoman Grand Vizier Sokollu Mehmed Pasha in Adrianople to negotiate a truce in 1568. The terms of the Treaty of Adrianople required the Emperor to recognise Ottoman suzerainty over Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia.

Rudolf II's conflict with the Ottoman Empire was the cause of his undoing. Unwilling to compromise with the Turks, and stubbornly determined that he could unify all of Christendom with a new Crusade, he started a long and indecisive war with the Turks in 1593. This war lasted till 1606, and was known as the "Long Turkish War".

By 1604, his Hungarian subjects were exhausted by the war and revolted, led by Stephen Bocskai (Bocskai uprising). In 1605, Rudolf was forced by his other family members to cede control of Hungarian affairs to his younger brother Archduke Matthias. By 1606, Matthias had forged a difficult peace with the Hungarian rebels (Peace of Vienna) and the Turks (Peace of Zsitvatorok).

77

Vasa Sweden (Eric XIV, John III & Sigismund III)

Keynote

Livonian War & Northern Seven Years' War

Dates

1560-1598

Generals

Any Instinctive or Tribal (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Waterside

Army Trait

Great Men, Forlorn Hope

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
King's "Blanka Rytarna" and Hovfana			Horse	Spirited Charge		0	1	8
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Svarta Rytarna			Solid Horse	Shock		0	2	7
Formed	Superior	-	Pistol					
Loose	Armoured	-	Pistol					
Landsryttare			Caracole			2	8	3
Formed	Poor	AFP	Pistol					
Loose	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Mounted Jäger			Horse	Dismountable Pathfinder (1)		0	1	4
Formed	Superior	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Swordsmen	Dismountable Pathfinder (1)		0	1	5
Mounted Jäger			Skirmishers					
Formed	Superior	AFP	-	Dismountable Pathfinder (1)		0	1	5
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Dragoons			Dragoons	Pathfinder		0	2	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Provincial Landsregements			Solid Irregulars	Integral Pike	Stakes (0)	2	6	7
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
Loose	Unprotected	Arquebus	Stave or Spear					
King's Own Regiment			Later Keil	Shock		0	1	14
Drilled	Superior	AFP	-					
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-					
King's Own Regiment Förlorade hopar			Bande			0	1*	7
Drilled	Superior	AFP	Stave or Spear					
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
2nd Regiment			Later Keil	Shock, Front Rank SUP		0	1	10
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
2nd Regiment Förlorade hopar			Bande			0	1**	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Arquebusiers Regiment			Foot Regt			0	2	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Ship's Regiment			Foot Regt			0	2	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
C/L	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					

Mercenary troops								
Skottetoget Mercenaries				Later Keil	Front Rank SUP	0	1	9
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	-					
Skottetoget Mercenary Horse				Horse	Pathfinder	0	1	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Swordsmen					
Continental Mercenary Reiters				Caracole		0	2	6
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol					
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-					
Continental Mercenary Reiters				Caracole		0	2	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol					
Loose	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-					
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-					
Notes								

* Can only be taken if King's Own Regiment is also taken

** Can only be taken if 2nd Regiment is also taken

Forlorn Hope can only be used by Förlorade hopar, however all such TUGs can make this move.

If any Mercenary troops are used they must be commanded by a Mercenary Ally General (0-2 Instinctive. No better than Competant). Mercenary Allied commands can only command Mercenary troops. The loyalty of many mercenaries was dubious at best, treasonous at worst.

Allies

Commonwealth of Poland–Lithuania (Union of Lublin) - Only in 1598 (Battle of Stångebro)

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

Eric XIV tried to expand his influence in the Baltic region and in Estonia, beginning the process that resulted in Sweden becoming a great power in the 17th century. This expansionism resulted in a clash with his cousin, Frederick II of Denmark-Norway. Most of Eric XIV's reign was then dominated by the Livonian War and the Scandinavian Seven Years' War against Denmark-Norway (1563–70), during which he successfully repelled most Danish-Norwegian attempts at conquest, but was unable to keep his own acquisitions.

John III initiated peace talks with Denmark-Norway and Lübeck to end the Scandinavian Seven Years' War, but rejected the resulting Treaties of Roskilde (1568) where his envoys had accepted far-reaching Danish demands. After two more years of fighting, this war was concluded without many Swedish concessions in the Treaty of Stettin (1570). During the following years he successfully fought Russia in the Livonian War, concluded by the Treaty of Plussa in 1583, a war that meant a Swedish reconquest of Narva. As a whole his foreign policy was affected by his connection to Poland of which country his son Sigismund III Vasa was made king in 1587.

Sigismund was the son of King John III of Sweden and his first wife, Catherine Jagiellon, daughter of King Sigismund I of Poland. Elected monarch of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1587, he sought to unify Poland and Sweden under one Catholic kingdom, and when he succeeded his deceased father in 1592 the Polish–Swedish union was created. Opposition in Protestant Sweden caused a war against Sigismund headed by Sigismund's uncle Charles IX, who deposed him in 1599.

78

Oldenburg Denmark & Norway (Frederick II)

Keynote

Northern Seven Years' War

Dates

1561-1570

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Forest, Waterside

Army Trait

Inspiring Leader, Forlorn Hope

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
Hoffanen				Gendarmes				
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Savage Charge		0	1	9
Loose	Heavily Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Rostjenste				Caracole				
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol			1	6	6
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-					
Ill-furnished Rostjenste				Caracole				
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol					5
Loose	Protected	Mounted Shot	-					
Veteran Reiters				Caracole				
Formed	Superior	AFP	Pistol			1	3	9
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-				3	
Best Dutch Lancers				Horse				
Formed	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Shatter		0	1	7
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Musefanen				Horse				
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder		0	2	3
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Danish Foot				Solid Irregulars				
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear			0	4	7
Close	Protected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Danish Enfants Perdus				Bande				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	4	5
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen				4	
Danish Veteran Enfants Perdus				Bande				
Formed	Superior	AFP	-				1	6
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Landsknechte				Later Keil				
Drilled	Average	AFP	-	Front Rank SUP, Shock		1*	4	12
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-				4	
Veteran Landsknechts				Later Keil				
Drilled	Superior	AFP	-	Shock		0	2	14
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-					

Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3				
Formed	Average	AFP	-									
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-									
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			0	1	4		
Formed	Average	AFP	-									
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-									
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)					0	1	5
Formed	Average	AFP	-									
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-									
Notes												

* Minimums apply only if any Landsknechts are used.

If any Landsknechts are used they must be commanded by a Landsknecht Ally General (0-2 Instinctive).

Landsknechts Allied commands can only command Landsknechts. The loyalty of many mercenaries was dubious at best, treasonous at worst.

Forlorn Hope can only be used by Enfants Perdus, however all such TUGs can make this move.

Allies

Holy Roman Empire - Charles V (Habsburgs In Northern Europe)

Kingdom of Poland (Jagiellonian dynasty)

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

In 1559, King Frederick II of Denmark ordered his ageing field-commander Johan Rantzau to avenge the humiliating Danish defeat against the small peasant republic of Ditmarsh, which was defeated in a matter of a few weeks and brought under the Danish-Norwegian crown. During the next year, the Danish expansion continued with the possession of the Baltic Sea island of Ösel.

On 13 August 1563, war was declared by emissaries from Denmark and Lübeck in Stockholm. The same month, Danish king Frederik II attacked Älvsborg. At the beginning of the war the Danes advanced from Halland with a 25,000-strong army of professional mercenaries and captured Sweden's gateway to the west

The Danish mercenary army was superior to the Swedish peasant army, but the professional army would not fight until their pay was current. Because only a fraction of the army would march, Denmark had to give up the plan to take the fortress of Kalmar and settle for an attack on Stockholm instead. In August 1564, Eric attacked Blekinge and his army occupied it cruelly (most infamously during the Ronneby Bloodbath), though the Danish later reclaimed this.

Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania (Union of Lublin)

Keynote

The Livonian War and Polish-Swedish union

Dates

1569-1609

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Plains

Army Trait

Great Men

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
Polish Hussars			Horse	Spirited Charge	Disciplined (1)	2	7	8
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Veteran Polish Hussars			Horse	Spirited Charge	Disciplined (1)	0	1	9
Drilled	Exceptional	-	Charging Lancer					
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
Elearzy			Cavalry		Spirited Charge (1), Independent (1)	0	1	6
Drilled	Superior	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Expert Swordsmen					
Polish Kozacy			Cavalry	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Pistol					
Petyhortsy			Horse	Spirited Charge		0	2	4
Formed	Average	CFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Registered Cossacks			Cavalry	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	0	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Pistol					
Tatars			Cavalry	Pathfinder	Independent (0)	1	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Noble Levy			Horse	Combat Shy			3	2
Tribal	Poor	LFP	Light Lance					
Loose	Protected	Mounted Shot	Swordsmen					
Wallachian Cavalry			Cavalry		Pathfinder (1)	0	2	3
Tribal	Average	AFP	Light Lance					
L/O	Unprotected	Bow	Swordsmen					
Continental Mercenary Reiters			Caracole			0	2	6
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol					
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-					
Mounted Arquebusiers			Horse	Combat Shy	Pathfinder (1)	0	1	2
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
Cossack Foot			Bande			0	4	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
Hajdúk			Skirmishers			0	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	-					
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
War Wagons			Battle Wagons			0	4	4
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear					
Close	Protected	Bow	Swordsmen					

				Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3
Light Guns			Battery				
Formed	Average	AFP	-				
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	4
Medium Guns			Battery				
Formed	Average	AFP	-				
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-	Notes			

Any foot can take Hasty Defences (1)

Elearzy are volunteers from the Hussars who scout ahead; at least 3 (Veteran) Polish Hussars TUGs must be fielded in order to take the Elearzy TUG.

Allies

None

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

With the Union of Lublin, a unified Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth (Rzeczpospolita) was created in 1569, stretching from the Baltic Sea and the Carpathian mountains to present-day Belarus and western and central Ukraine (which earlier had been Kievan Rus' principalities). Within the new federation some degree of formal separation of Poland and Lithuania was retained (distinct state offices, armies, treasuries and judicial systems), but the union became a multinational entity with a common monarch, parliament, monetary system and foreign-military policy, in which only the nobility enjoyed full citizenship rights. Moreover, the nobility's uppermost stratum was about to assume the dominant role in the Commonwealth, as magnate factions were acquiring the ability to manipulate and control the rest of szlachta to their clique's private advantage. This trend, facilitated further by the liberal settlement and land acquisition consequences of the union, became apparent around the time of the 1572 death of Sigismund Augustus, the last monarch of the Jagiellonian dynasty.

In the 16th century the Grand Duchy of Lithuania became increasingly interested in extending its territorial rule to Livonia, especially to gain control of Baltic seaports, such as Riga, and for other economic benefits. Livonia was by the 1550s largely Lutheran, traditionally ruled by the Brothers of the Sword knightly order. This put Poland and Lithuania on a collision course with Moscow and other regional powers, which had also attempted expansion in that area.

After the death of John III of Sweden, his son Sigismund became heir to the throne of Sweden. Sigismund at that time was already King of Poland (since 1587). In 1598, the Sejm gave Sigismund the go-ahead to wage a military campaign against his opponents in Sweden; however, it refused to give him significant support. Sigismund's army was composed mostly of mercenaries (Germans and Hungarians), supported by a relatively small Polish force (although with some artillery).

80

Oldenburg Denmark & Norway (The Kalmar War)

Keynote

The last time Denmark-Norway successfully defended its dominium maris baltici against Sweden

Dates

1571-1613

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Forest, Waterside

Army Trait

Great Men, Forlorn Hope

Training	Quality	Shooting	Charge	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts
Order	Protection	Weapon	Melee					
<i>Hoffanen</i>				<i>Horse</i>				
Drilled	Superior	-	Charging Lancer	Spirited Charge		0	1	8
Loose	Armoured	-	Expert Swordsmen					
<i>Rostjenste</i>				<i>Caracole</i>				
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol			1	6	6
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-					
<i>Ill-furnished Rostjenste</i>				<i>Caracole</i>				
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol			2	6	5
Loose	Protected	Mounted Shot	-					
<i>Continental Mercenary Reiters</i>				<i>Caracole</i>				
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol			2	6	6
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-					
<i>Musefanen</i>				<i>Horse</i>				
Formed	Average	AFP	-	Pathfinder		0	2	3
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-					
<i>Danish Foot</i>				<i>Solid Irregulars</i>				
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear			0	8	7
Close	Protected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
<i>Ill-furnished Danish Foot</i>				<i>Solid Irregulars</i>				
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear			7		
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
<i>Danish Enfants Perdus</i>				<i>Bande</i>				
Formed	Average	AFP	-			0	2	5
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen				2	
<i>Danish Veteran Enfants Perdus</i>				<i>Bande</i>				
Formed	Superior	AFP	-			0	1	6
C/L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					
<i>Before 1610 only</i>								
<i>Landsknechte</i>				<i>Later Keil</i>				
Drilled	Average	AFP	-	Front Rank SUP, Shock		1*	4	12
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-				4	
<i>Veteran Landsknechts</i>				<i>Later Keil</i>				
Drilled	Superior	AFP	-	Shock		0	2	14
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-					
<i>Battle of Kringen - 1612 only</i>								
<i>Gudbrandsdal Militia</i>				<i>Solid Irregulars</i>				
Formed	Average	CFP	Stave or Spear	Impetuous	Front Rank SUP (1), Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	7
C/L	Protected	Arquebus	Swordsmen					

Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-						
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			4	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-						
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			5	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-						
Notes									

1610 and after, more Ill-furnished Danish Foot must be taken than Danish Foot

* Minimums apply only if any Landsknechts are used.

If any Landsknechts are used they must be commanded by a Landsknecht Ally General (0-2 Instinctive).

Landsknechts Allied commands can only command Landsknechts. The loyalty of many mercenaries was dubious at best, treasonous at worst.

Forlorn Hope can only be used by Enfants Perdus, however all such TUGs can make this move.

Allies

Tsardom of Russia

Commonwealth of Poland–Lithuania (Union of Lublin) - 1611 only

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

The Danish-Norwegian side planned to attack Sweden on three fronts; from Kristianopel towards Kalmar, from Halmstad towards Jönköping, and from the Norwegian side towards the fortress of Älvsborg and thereafter further into Västergötland.

A force of 6,000 Danish troops laid siege to the city of Kalmar, ultimately taking it. Norwegian forces, although stationed on the border, were instructed not to enter Sweden. On 26 June a Swedish force carried out the Storming of Kristianopel.

In the summer of 1611, Swedish forces under Baltzar Bäck were ordered to invade Norwegian Jämtland. They did so, and armed Swedish peasants marched into Härjedalen. Both Jämtland and Härjedalen were conquered without much fight. However, Bäck's lack of ability, or will, to stop excesses against the population meant that the locals eventually rose up against the Swedish occupants. In the end, the Swedish troops could not handle the situation and were forced to leave Jämtland/Härjedalen in autumn 1612

81

Vasa Sweden (Charles IX & Gustav II Adolf)

Keynote

Ingrian, Kalmar & Polish-Swedish War; up to the Swedish Empire and the Thirty Years War

Dates

1598-1621

Generals

Any Instinctive (0-4)

Home Terrain

Cultivated, Forest, Waterside

Army Trait

Chequerboard

Training Order	Quality Protection	Shooting Weapon	Charge Melee	Characteristics	Option	Min	Max	Pts		
Finnish and Swedish Horse				Linear Horse		Savage Charge	0	2	5	
Formed	Average	-	Sword & Pistol							
Loose	Protected	-	Pistol							
Reiters				Caracole		1	2	6		
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol							
Loose	Armoured	Mounted Shot	-							
Ill-furnished Reiters				Caracole			5			
Formed	Average	AFP	Pistol							
Loose	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-							
Landsryttare				Caracole			5	3		
Formed	Poor	AFP	Pistol							
Loose	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	-							
Mounted Jäger				Horse		0	1	4		
Formed	Superior	AFP	-							
L/O	Unprotected	Mounted Shot	Swordsmen							
Mounted Jäger				Skirmishers			5			
Formed	Superior	AFP	-							
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen							
Dragoons				Dragoons			Pathfinder	0	2	3
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
Loose	Unprotected	Arquebus	-							
Hakeskyttar				Foot Regt		Stakes (0)	2	6	4	
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	-							
1600 and after (Replacing <u>any</u> Hakeskyttar)										
Provincial Landsregements				Large Pike & Shot		0	6	7		
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	-							
Before 1610										
Skottetoget Mercenaries				Later Keil		Front Rank SUP	0	2	9	
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
Close	Unprotected	Arquebus	-							
1604 and after										
Continental Mercenaries				Large Pike & Shot		0	4	8		
Formed	Average	AFP	-							
Close	Protected	Arquebus	-							
Between 1611-12 only										
Guerillas				Skirmishers		Pathfinder	Independent (1), Hasty Defences (1)	0	2	5
Formed	Average	AFP	Stave or Spear							
L/O	Unprotected	Arquebus	Swordsmen							

Light Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)	0	1	3	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Light Gun	-						
Medium Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			4	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Medium Gun	-						
Heavy Guns				Battery	Hasty Defences (1)			5	
Formed	Average	AFP	-						
Loose	Unprotected	Heavy Gun	-						
Notes									

Skottetoget Mercenaries and Continental Mercenaries cannot be fielded together.

Allies

None

Historical Introduction (Wikipedia - CC-BY-SA)

In July 1611 a Swedish expeditionary corps under Jacob De la Gardie captured Novgorod. The Novgorodians asked the Swedish king to install one of his sons (Carl Filip or Gustavus Adolphus) as their monarch. In 1613, the Swedish troops advanced towards Tikhvin and laid siege to the city but were repelled. The Russian counteroffensive failed to regain Novgorod, however. The Russian tsar refused to commit his troops to battle, and the war lumbered on until 1614 when the Swedes captured Gdov.

The following year, they laid siege to Pskov but Russian Generals Morozov and Buturlin held their own until 27 February 1617 when the Treaty of Stolbovo stripped Russia of its access to the Baltic Sea and awarded to Sweden the province of Ingria with the townships of Ivangorod, Jama, Koporye, and Noteborg. Novgorod and Gdov were to be restored to Russia.

As a result of the war, Russia was denied access to the Baltic sea for about a century, despite its persistent efforts to reverse the situation

The Kalmar War (1611–1613) was a war between Denmark–Norway and Sweden. Though Denmark–Norway soon gained the upper hand, it was unable to defeat Sweden entirely. The Kalmar War was the last time Denmark–Norway successfully defended its dominium maris baltici against Sweden, and it also marked the increasing influence of the two countries on Baltic politics.

In early 1612, Denmark–Norway attacked and eventually conquered two fortresses on the border between the fighting countries, Älvsborg and Gullberg, both in present-day Gothenburg. This was a major setback for Sweden, as the country now lacked access to the sea in the west. Having achieved this success, and aiming to end the war as soon as possible, the Danish command ordered an attack deep into Sweden, towards the capital of Stockholm. However, this proved to be a failure. Scorched earth methods and guerrilla warfare from the Swedish side made this a very difficult task and many of the mercenaries in the Danish army deserted since they did not receive their pay. Thus, the Danish army could never mount a serious attack on the capital itself