

TROJAN WAR: THE FINALE

A JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE

CINCYMUNC III

CHAired BY

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COCHAired BY

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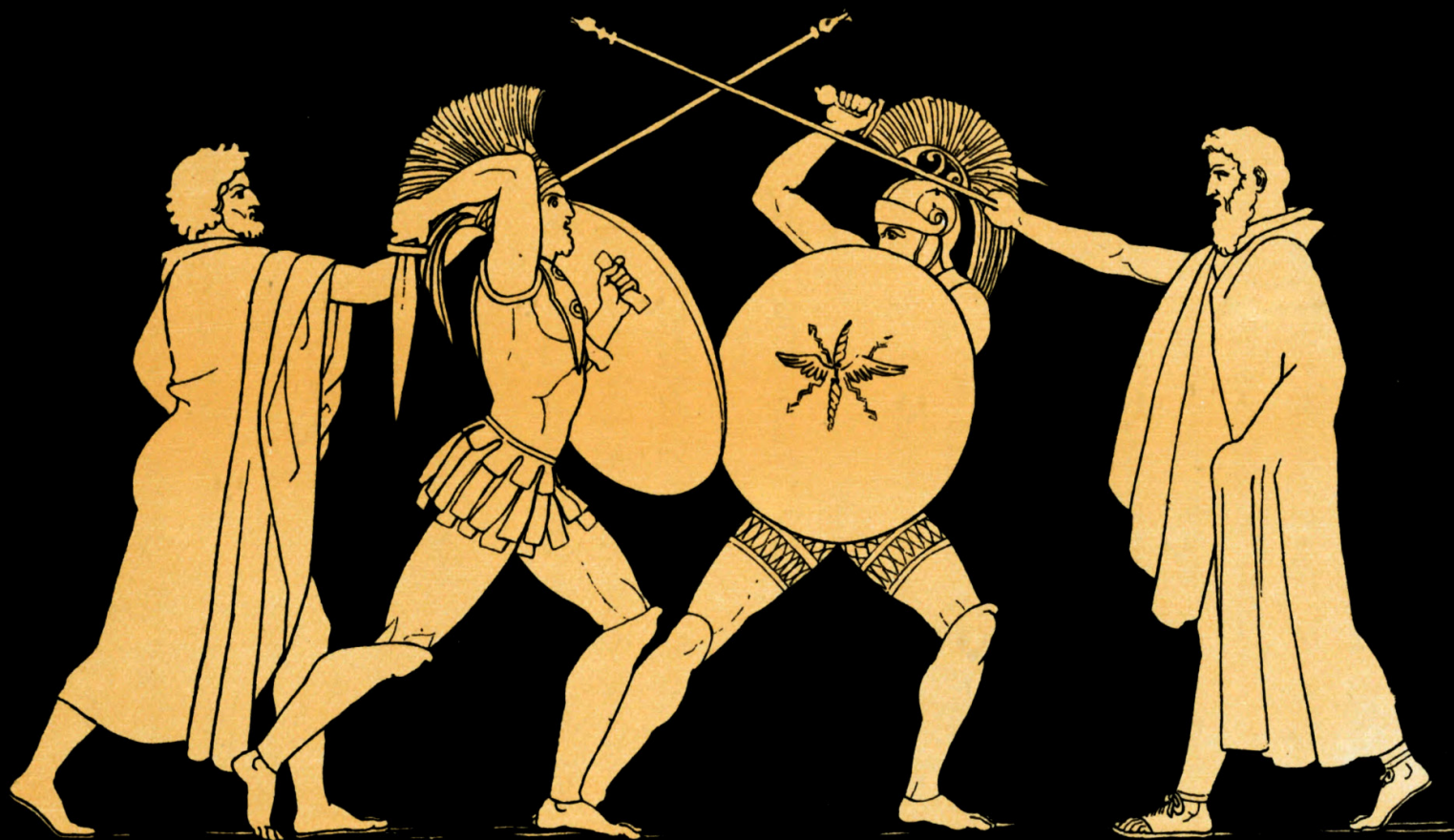


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CODE OF CONDUCT

Our goal at CINCYMUNC III is to cultivate an educational environment that aligns with our mission. It is essential for all participants, including delegates, head delegates, faculty, delegation leaders, guests, secretariat, staff, and board members, to maintain professionalism in their speech, actions, and appearance throughout the conference. The following guidelines are provided to establish clear expectations.

If any disrespectful behaviors arise during committee sessions, attendees are encouraged to address the issue directly with each other or involve their faculty advisor or head delegate. Instances of repeated undiplomatic behavior can be brought to the attention of organizers by faculty advisors or head delegates through Information Services. Larger concerns, such as issues related to sexual harassment or discrimination, should be referred to conference organizers. Cases involving sexual violence must be reported to conference organizers at a minimum. Organizers can be contacted either through volunteer staff in committee or directly through Information Services.

CINCYMUNC III retains the right to exclude violators from further participation and/or impose restrictions on future registration for any participant or school that fails to uphold their responsibility to the conference's expectations.

GENERAL CONDUCT POLICIES

Delegates are required to adhere to all rules, regulations, and policies applicable to the venue hosting CINCYMUNC III throughout the entirety of the conference.

Delegates are expected to maintain a noise level that is not disruptive while inside the conference venue.

Harassment or disruption of other participants is strictly prohibited.

Conference identification (delegate name tags) must be visibly worn at all times during the conference.

The use of tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and vapes, is prohibited within the conference venue.

The use or possession of illegal substances, including marijuana products or paraphernalia, is strictly forbidden for all delegates.

Consumption or possession of alcohol in public spaces, including those within the conference venue, is strictly prohibited, regardless of the delegate's age. Alcohol consumption or possession among under-age delegates is strictly prohibited in all situations.

Delegates are expected to be punctual and present at all committee sessions. In the event of anticipated lateness or absence, delegates are required to inform their chair and/or crisis manager in advance.

Delegates are expected to demonstrate respect for all ethnic and national cultures, as well as religious affiliations. Additionally, they must adhere to any committee-specific content expectations outlined in their Background Guide.

Delegates will act in accordance with federal laws and regulations at all times and comply with the local laws and regulations of the city where CINCYMUNC III is hosted.

Delegates are obligated to follow the instructions of CINCYMUNC III staff members, venue staff and security, as well as law enforcement personnel, and respect their roles in enforcing the policies outlined in this Code of Conduct.

ZERO-TOLERANCE DISCRIMINATION POLICY

CINCYMUNC III maintains a strict zero tolerance policy towards any form of sexual misconduct, encompassing sexual harassment and assault. Additionally, the conference enforces a zero tolerance policy against harassment or discrimination based on race, color, sex, gender, gender identity, sexual identity, national origin, religion, age, or disability. This policy extends to inappropriate :

- Content in notes exchanged or documents produced during committee sessions,
- Conversations occurring throughout the CINCYMUNC III event, and
- Behavior at the designated venue or during any conference-sponsored activities.

Delegates who encounter any discrimination or experience sexual misconduct are encouraged to promptly report the incident to a member of the CINCYMUNC II Secretariat or through an anonymous reporting form, which will be provided during the conference. All reported cases will be immediately investigated by the Executives and may result in disqualification from awards and/or removal from the conference.

SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY

Delegates should not use Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Tiktok, or any other kind of social media during committee sessions. Outside of committee sessions, delegates should practice appropriate behavior on these sites and apps. Inappropriate posts or bullying via social media related to CINCYMUNC III will not be tolerated.

DRESS CODE POLICY

CINCYMUNC III requests that delegates wear standard Western Business Attire while the committee is in session. Western Business Attire includes appropriate dress shirts and pants worn with jackets and ties, appropriate dress blouses worn with skirts or slacks, and business formal dresses.

CODE OF CONDUCT VIOLATIONS POLICY

Participants should be aware that if they are found in violation of any of the above policies, the Executives may impose these or any other sanctions at their sole and final discretion:

- Notification of the participant's head delegate and/or faculty advisor
- Suspension from the remainder of committee session
- Disqualification of the delegate or delegation from individual and/or delegation awards
- Other actions deemed fit by the Executives, including notification of and/or security, law enforcement or other relevant authorities.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR : ACHEA

DEAR DELEGATES,

WELCOME TO THE ANCIENT WORLD!

I'm delighted to be your Chair for the Achaean side of the Trojan War JCC! My name is Serene Tarabishi, I am a third year double major in Arabic and Law & Society with a minor in French and a certificate in Middle Eastern Studies. I have been an active member of the university's Model UN Club since the beginning of my sophomore year, and currently serve as Treasurer. Prior to university, I participated in MUN throughout high school, and I can certainly testify to just how different high school MUN can be from college MUN. Besides my role in the UC MUN, I am a Cincinnatus Scholar, a Portman Fellow within the School for Public and International Affairs, and I am currently pursuing research in the field of International Law. In my free time, I like to bake, draw, paint, learn languages, and play with my cat.

All that to say, this committee's subject matter is not directly related to my academic pursuits, but I am still extremely excited to have had the opportunity to learn a bit more about the Trojan War, and to learn even more from you, dear delegates! In the past year on the university MUN circuit, I learned that I am definitively a crisis delegate, and I find great joy in the art of building crisis arcs and storytelling throughout conferences. I believe that participating in new committees is a great way to get a crash course in a new subject, and I hope that you all learn something new while in the process of researching.

As your chair, I'm looking for you all to be as creative as possible in building your crisis arcs while incorporating them into your front room. I also want you to bring your own personal spin on a tale that is perhaps one of the most retold and reimagined in history, as you all are very aware of. Your chairs and I will be looking for engaged delegates who bring their characters to life in debate, and who can write cohesive, compelling, and complimentary arcs that can bring as many plot twists and turns into committee as possible. That said, we also want you to keep the original objective in mind—finding an end to this war. As much as we're excited to see how much chaos you can cook up throughout the span of the conference, we also want to see you work with other delegates, across both committees, to find real solutions to the questions brought up by the background guide, and the topics addressed in it.

Please do not hesitate to reach out if you have any questions about the committee logistics (especially if this is your first JCC) or your own character arcs. I'd be happy to answer your questions.

YOUR OVERWORKED AND YET, EXCITED CHAIR,

Serene Tarabishi
tarabise@mail.uc.edu

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR: TROY

Hello everyone,

My name is Luc Balson, and I am currently a 4th-year student studying Political Science, Economics, and Accounting at UC. I joined UC Model UN as a freshman and have been an active member of the travel team ever since. Outside of Model UN, I am a Portman Fellow at the Portman Center, studied abroad at the University of Cambridge, and am actively applying to law schools. Additionally, I play way too many video games (especially Destiny 2).

This committee will be my first opportunity to serve as a chair in a high school conference. However, I have extensive experience chairing our internal competitions and Crisis Directing at our previous conference. Last spring, when we were deciding what crisis committees to offer, Serene (the other chair) and I had the crazy idea to host a JCC focused on the Trojan War. The rich mythology, complex characters, and intricate political alliances of the Trojan War presented an incredible opportunity for a dynamic, engaging, and challenging crisis.

We're thrilled to see how you, as delegates, navigate the timeless conflict between the Greeks and Trojans while shaping the course of history—or rewriting it entirely. Delegates will be strongly encouraged to incorporate teamwork and collaboration into every aspect of the committee and to propose unique solutions, approaching conflicts from all possible perspectives.

I am ecstatic to see all the fantastic work you will engage in during this committee. If you need any assistance along the way or have any questions whatsoever about the committee, UCMUN, or anything in between, please reach out to me during the committee or beforehand at Balsonlj@mail.uc.edu

Luc Balson

LETTER FROM THE CRISIS DIRECTOR

Spenser Hore is a 4th year studying Biological Sciences with a Minor in Anthropology and Certificate in Deaf Studies. Spenser served as the UC 's Head Delegate for two years before leaving the club for his final year of college. He was on the team for three years and won two Best Delegate awards amongst a few Verbal Commendations. He looks forward to returning to the Crisis Director role for you all and how you navigate this tumultuous journey.

Spencer Hore

COMMITTEE LOGISTICS

Welcome to the Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) – Trojan War: The Finale. A JCC represents the pinnacle of Model UN - delegates having to consider front room and backroom, while also simultaneously considering how their position in their respective sub-committees affects the crisis at hand. Remember that when passing private or public directives, this will affect both your sub-committee and, depending on the actions taken, the other sub-committee of the JCC. While delegates are assigned to either the Achaean side or the Trojan side, delegates should be prepared to collaborate with any delegate in either sub-committee.

The purpose of this JCC is to simulate the events leading up to the final year of the Trojan War, and see how delegates respond - will history repeat itself with the defeat of the Trojan forces, will peace be found, or will something else happen entirely? Each sub-committee - the Achaean side and the Trojan side - have similar delegates. Committees include famous warriors, philosophers, members of the Greek Pantheon, politicians, merchants, and average soldiers and citizens. Delegates are encouraged to cooperate with delegates from both sides to accomplish their (and their committee's) goals. There are many complexities with regard to a JCC, all of which cannot be contained within this explanation - if any delegate has questions regarding any aspect of the JCC, feel free to reach out to your respective chair/crisis director. However, here are some pointers and things to think about as you craft your crisis arc and progress through committee:

JCCs have combined backrooms (separate staff, however). Besides communicating with delegates directly, also keep in mind that anything you send to your backroom is fair game for the other one too. Be aware of how the other committee may react to your efforts should they make the crisis updates.

Keep your alliances balanced. Sometimes, you may need to move with your sub-committee; sometimes, you may need to act on your own and work with delegates in both sub-committees.

Remember that you are not necessarily being judged against the delegates in other sub-committees, only your own. Keep in mind that these are two separate committees with shared elements (not one big committee).

Further, the dais finds it necessary to explain exactly when the committee begins and offer suggestions on how delegates should approach preparations. Firstly, the committee begins in 1186 and ends in 1184, and anything before that date can be assumed to have already taken place. Additionally, while delegates are encouraged to research actions taken before and after 1186, delegates are encouraged to express their creativity and not directly follow what their character did in previous retellings of the story. While reading about them may inform you about their interests, passions, desires, and underlying connections, use them to craft a unique storyline that you believe could make the committee interesting. You, the delegates, are truly the ones in control of the fate of this committee, and we trust that you will bring interesting ideas, fun debates, and interesting twists to make CINCYMUNC an awesome weekend.

In acknowledgment of the complex history of the Trojan War, we will be choosing to follow the primary timeline of events as derived from Homer's narratives, but we will allow delegates to use information and events from other historical retellings of the war to influence their character arcs and directives. The

caveats to this, of course, are that we will not be allowing major events or storylines that directly contradict the history as described in this background guide to take place, simply because it would cause too much confusion and inconsistency, unless delegates can provide sufficient arguments or evidence as to why we should allow them to pursue this specific path. For example, if a major character is described in our background guide as having been killed in battle by 1186, they cannot simply come back to life because a different retelling has their death recorded at a later date. If a delegate wants to bring that character into their arc, they instead will have to provide a detailed account of how that character secretly managed to survive their supposed death (without public knowledge), and precisely why their survival is so integral to the delegate's arc.

We are looking to see creative new ideas, compelling plotlines, and detailed back stories to drive the actions of each delegate's character arc, and we are excited to see what you all will come up with. If you have any questions on the logistics of the committee or your arc, please don't hesitate to contact your

Crisis Director, Spencer , by email: ADD SPENCER EMAIL

BACKGROUND

DEAR DELEGATES, WELCOME TO HADES.

It has been approximately nine years since the reprobate Paris of Troy ran off with Helen in 1195, wife of the Spartan king Menelaus, and it has been nine years since you've known any semblance of peace. The war between the Achaeans (led by Menelaus) and the Trojans (led by Paris) shows no signs of ending anytime soon, and the siege of Troy over the past eight years has begun to wear on the nerves of everyone involved. Soldiers, kings, and gods alike have become restless, desperate to exact justice for the lives already taken in this bloody war, and even more desperate to see a fitting and dramatic end to this angst-filled conflict. On the side of the Achaeans, Menelaus must maintain his troops' morale, especially given that many of the men present are only oath-bound to be there, and they are growing unhappier by the day. The heroes Odysseus and Achilles are also fighting on the side of the Achaeans, and while their combined brains and brawn have won their side many a victory, their momentum is often hampered by interference from the gods or their own personal drama. On the side of the Trojans, an almost decade-long siege has worn at the patience of the citizenry and the soldiers, and Paris' popularity is nosediving. Paris's brother Hector has taken up military command, but he is trapped on all sides and up against the ridiculously powerful Achaean heroes. And at the center of it all, Helen, the beautiful—if not mysterious—woman who supposedly sparked this conflict remains seemingly ambivalent to her situation and quite secretive and closed-off. Whatever could she be thinking?

Up in Olympus, the members of the Greek Pantheon are waging their own war, as different gods fight a proxy war against each other in Troy. While many gods have promised to remain uninvolved, the Olympians are not particularly known to stay true to their oaths, and many have been secretly pulling and cuttings strings to either satisfy their own amusement or push forward their hidden agendas.

As members of the Achaean side of the conflict, delegates are expected to work towards fulfilling (or appearing to fulfill) the agenda of their leader Menelaus. They must recapture Helen of Troy and return her to her husband and secure victory against the Trojans. Many of the members of the Achaean side are forced to participate in this war, as they swore oaths that they would defend the marriage of Helen and her chosen husband, Menelaus, at the cost of their lives. This does not, however, make most of these men any more excited to be a part of this conflict. Everyone has loved ones to go back home to, and it has been far too long for them in these desolate war camps. Delegates will channel the roles of their assigned characters, whether they may be warriors or average citizens to fulfill their characters' goals, and the chairs would like to see delegates working together through both Joint Personal Directives, and Committee Directives to advance their agendas. Delegates, help us see an end to this brutal war, and even more importantly, win glory and honor for whichever side you are loyal to. History, the gods, and the Fates, are watching. Good luck.

HISTORY

The Trojan War, a pivotal event in ancient Greek mythology, is a legendary conflict between the city of Troy and the Achaean (Greek) forces. It is believed to have taken place in the late Bronze Age, around the 12th or 13th century BCE. The war is primarily known through works of ancient literature, most notably Homer's epic poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey, and further accounts from Virgil, Sophocles, Euripides, Ovid, and the "Epic Cycles" have come together with Homer's work to paint a multi-faceted and multi-layered tale. While the historical accuracy of these accounts is debated, they provide a rich tapestry of heroism, tragedy, and the complex interplay of human emotions and divine interventions.

ORIGINS OF THE WAR

THE GOLDEN APPLE AND THE JUDGEMENT OF PARIS

The origins of the Trojan War can be traced back to a divine dispute. At the wedding feast of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess Eris, who was not invited, threw a golden apple inscribed with "To the fairest" among the goddesses. Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite all claimed the apple, leading to a contest to determine the fairest. Paris, the prince of Troy, was chosen to judge the contest. Each goddess offered him a bribe: Hera promised power, Athena promised wisdom and skill in war, and Aphrodite promised the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen of Sparta. Paris awarded the apple to Aphrodite, setting the stage for the conflict.

THE ABDUCTION OF HELEN

Helen, the wife of Menelaus, the king of Sparta, was renowned for her beauty. With Aphrodite's assistance, Paris traveled to Sparta and seduced Helen, who then eloped with him to Troy. Enraged by the abduction of his wife, Menelaus called upon the other Greek kings to honor their oaths and assist him in retrieving Helen, leading to the assembly of a vast Achaean fleet and army. Prior to the marriage of Helen and Menelaus, many other suitors courted Helen and sought her hand in marriage, however, to settle any potential future disputes, Helen's father (not her biological father btw, that was Zeus!), the Spartan King Tyndareus (at the suggestion of Odysseus) forced all the suitors to swear an oath to protect the winner's marriage against any outside interference, preventing them from automatically trying to kill whoever is chosen as Helen's husband after her marriage. Thus, many Greek kings and famous leaders who courted Helen have now been dragged into Menelaus's quest to return his wife (and burn Troy for good measure).

THE GREEK FORCES

Under the command of Agamemnon, the king of Mycenae and brother of Menelaus, the Greek forces set sail for Troy. The expedition included many legendary heroes, such as Achilles, Odysseus, Ajax, and Nestor. The Greek army laid siege to Troy, resulting in a protracted and grueling conflict that has lasted for 8 years as of 1186.

EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR

The Greek forces, under the command of Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, sailed to Troy with a coalition of Greek city-states. The early years of the war were marked by several key events and conflicts within the Achaean forces.

Landing at Aulis and Sacrifice of Iphigenia: The Greek fleet initially assembled at Aulis but was unable to sail due to unfavorable winds. The seer Calchas revealed that the goddess Artemis was angry and demanded the sacrifice of Agamemnon's daughter, Iphigenia. Agamemnon reluctantly agreed, and the sacrifice appeased Artemis, allowing the fleet to set sail.

Initial Skirmishes: Upon landing at the shores of Troy, the Greeks faced immediate resistance from the Trojans. Initial skirmishes and raids on the surrounding areas marked the beginning of the long siege. The Greeks established a fortified camp and began blockading the city.

Alliances and Reinforcements: Both sides sought alliances to bolster their forces. The Trojans were aided by allies from nearby regions, including the Lycian king Sarpedon and the Ethiopian king Memnon. The Greeks, on the other hand, relied on the strength and unity of their coalition, which included renowned warriors such as Achilles, Odysseus, Ajax, and the Amazons.

INTERNAL CONFLICTS AMONG THE GREEKS

The Achaean forces were plagued by internal conflicts and rivalries, which often threatened their unity and effectiveness.

Agamemnon and Achilles: The most significant conflict was between Agamemnon and Achilles. Agamemnon's decision to take Achilles' captive, Briseis, led to a bitter quarrel. Achilles withdrew from the battle in anger, causing a severe blow to the Greek war effort. His absence led to numerous Greek defeats and demoralization.

Leadership Disputes: Agamemnon's leadership was often questioned by other Greek leaders. Odysseus, known for his cunning, and Diomedes, a formidable warrior, sometimes challenged Agamemnon's decisions. These disputes were usually resolved through counsel and mediation, but they highlighted the fragile nature of the Greek alliance.

Mysian Campaign and the Wound of Telephus: Early in the war, the Greeks mistakenly landed in Mysia, ruled by King Telephus. In the ensuing battle, Telephus was wounded by Achilles. Later, an oracle revealed that only the one who wounded Telephus could heal him. This led to a temporary truce and an unusual alliance, as Achilles healed Telephus, who then guided the Greeks to Troy.

The Role of the Gods: The Greek camp was also influenced by the constant meddling of the gods. Hera and Athena supported the Greeks, while Apollo and Aphrodite favored the Trojans. Divine interventions often exacerbated human conflicts, as gods took sides and manipulated events to favor their chosen heroes.

KEY EVENTS AND BATTLES

The Wrath of Achilles: A major turning point in the war was the quarrel between Achilles, the greatest Greek warrior, and Agamemnon. Agamemnon's appropriation of Achilles' captive, Briseis, led to Achilles withdrawing from the battle, significantly weakening the Greek forces.

The Death of Patroclus: Achilles' close friend, Patroclus, donned Achilles' armor and entered the battle to inspire the Greeks. He was killed by Hector, the Trojan prince and greatest warrior. Patroclus' death prompted Achilles to rejoin the fight, driven by vengeance.

The Duel Between Achilles and Hector: Achilles' return marked a turning point. He engaged Hector in a duel outside the walls of Troy, ultimately killing him and desecrating his body. This loss was a significant blow to the Trojans.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

How should the leaders of Achaeans promote unity and cooperation amongst their forces, as so many inch closer and closer to mutiny? How can you ration or work to gain new resources in order to ensure the survival of your forces?

What roles should the gods play in this war? Should you try to limit their influence and interference, or harness it? Should you gain their favor or remain neutral?

Should you invest more effort into diplomatic efforts with the Trojans, or should you focus on finding the best tactical plans to defeat them? Should you try to burn Troy to ashes, or conquer their city to grow your own territory?

CHARACTER DOSSIER

THE ACHAEANS

ACHILLES

Achilles is perhaps the greatest warrior of the Achaeans, as well as being the leader of the Myrmidons. He is proud, temperamental, and driven by personal honor. He was born of a mortal father and the sea-nymph Thetis, and he was dipped in the River Styx as a child, making him nearly invulnerable except for his heel. Initially, Achilles' participation in the war was driven by glory and honor. However, after a falling out with Agamemnon over the slave girl Briseis, he withdraws from battle. His later motivations are then driven primarily by personal vengeance following the death of his closest companion and lover, Patroclus.

Achilles may push for strategies that allow him to showcase his strength and achieve lasting fame. He could also be a source of tension due to his distrust of Agamemnon and desire for independence.

ODYSSEUS – KING OF ITHACA

Odysseus is known for his wit and intelligence. He was initially reluctant to join the war, pretending to be mad to avoid service. However, once committed, he proved invaluable in devising strategies for the Achaeans. Odysseus is motivated by a combination of duty and a desire to return home to his wife, Penelope, and his kingdom.

Odysseus will likely advocate for innovative strategies, diplomacy where possible, and efforts to end the war swiftly. He may also be willing to manipulate other characters to achieve his objectives.

MENELAUS – KING OF SPARTA

Menelaus was married to Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world, so when Paris of Troy abducted her, Menelaus called upon the Greek leaders to help him retrieve her, leading to the Trojan War. Menelaus is driven by a desire to reclaim his wife and restore his honor. He is also motivated by revenge against Paris and the Trojans for the insult and humiliation they caused him.

Menelaus will likely push for a continued and aggressive war effort against Troy. He will be less concerned with diplomacy and more focused on defeating the Trojans and reclaiming Helen.

PATROCLUS

Patroclus was raised alongside Achilles and became his closest companion; thus, he fights out of loyalty to Achilles and a sense of duty to the Greek cause. His concern for the suffering of the Greeks during Achilles' absence from battle motivates him to don Achilles' armor and fight in his place. Patroclus may act as a mediator between Achilles and the other Greek leaders, advocating for Achilles' return to the battlefield. He may also push for strategies that protect the Greek forces and minimize bloodshed.

AJAX

Ajax is a famous Greek warrior, second only to Achilles, and he is known for his immense size and strength. He is a key figure in the Greek army, often leading the charge and defending the Greek ships from Trojan attacks. He is motivated by a desire for glory and recognition as a great warrior.

Ajax will likely advocate for aggressive military action and direct confrontation with the Trojans. He may

be less interested in diplomacy and more focused on proving his worth in battle.

AGAMEMNON: COMMANDER OF THE GREEK ARMY AT TROY, KING OF MYCENAE

Agamemnon is the brother of Menelaus and the most powerful Greek king. He led the Greek coalition to Troy, but his leadership has often been challenged by other Greek leaders, especially Achilles. Agamemnon is driven by a desire for power, glory, and control. He sees the war as an opportunity to expand his influence and secure his legacy as a great leader. Agamemnon will likely push for strategies that consolidate his power and ensure Greek dominance. He may be resistant to compromise and will seek to assert his authority over other Greek leaders.

HERA

Hera, the queen of the gods and wife of Zeus, was one of the staunchest supporters of the Achaeans. Her animosity toward the Trojans stemmed from the Judgment of Paris, where Paris chose Aphrodite over her as the fairest. Hera's influence was pivotal in rallying divine support for the Greek cause.

ATHENA

Athena, the goddess of wisdom and warfare, also supported the Achaeans. Like Hera, she was slighted by Paris' judgment and sought to aid the Greeks in battle. Athena often provided strategic advice and directly intervened in combat to protect her favored heroes, such as Achilles and Odysseus.

POSEIDON

Poseidon, the god of the sea, harbored a grudge against the Trojans due to past conflicts. He lent his support to the Achaeans, particularly during naval engagements and battles near the shore. Poseidon's interventions were crucial in maintaining the Greeks' control over the sea routes and their supply lines.

HEPHAESTUS

Hephaestus, the god of fire and blacksmiths, sided with the Achaeans, primarily due to his marital ties with Aphrodite, who supported the Trojans. Hephaestus crafted magnificent armor for Achilles, which

HERMES

Hermes, the messenger god, plays a neutral role in the war, aiding both sides as needed. Known for his cunning and diplomacy, he acts as a mediator and guide. His involvement is quick and strategic, favoring cleverness over brute force.

ANASTASIOS – GREEK MEDIC AND PRIEST (SON OF APOLLO)

As the son of Apollo, Anastasios has a unique connection to the divine. He serves as both a medic and priest, tending to the wounded and offering prayers and sacrifices to the gods. His divine heritage grants him an aura of authority, and his medical knowledge is unparalleled. He seeks to balance the spiritual and physical well-being of the Greek forces, ensuring that both their bodies and souls are cared for. He is also motivated by a desire to honor his father, Apollo.

Anastasios will likely advocate for strategies that minimize unnecessary bloodshed and protect the lives of Greek soldiers. He may also push for religious rituals and ceremonies to maintain divine favor and boost morale.

CHADUS – COURT MUSICIAN AND PRIMARY ENTERTAINER

Chadus is the most talented musician and entertainer in the Greek camp. His music and stories provide much-needed relief from the grim realities of war. He is well-liked by the soldiers, who appreciate his ability to lift their spirits and remind them of home. Chadus is motivated by his love for music and his

desire to bring joy to others, even in the darkest of times. He understands the importance of morale in a long and grueling campaign and sees his role as essential to keeping the Greek forces motivated.

OTUS – WARRIOR FROM THE CITY OF ATHENS

Otus is a warrior from Athens, known for his tactical acumen and bravery in battle. He represents the city-state in the Greek coalition, bringing with him the famed Athenian prowess in warfare and strategy. He is deeply committed to the Athenian ideals of democracy and excellence. Otus is motivated by a desire to bring honor to Athens and prove the superiority of Athenian tactics and ideals. He is also driven by loyalty to his city and the Greek cause as a whole.

AGATHOCLES – PHILOSOPHER AND ADVISER TO AGAMEMNON

Agathocles is a philosopher who has earned a place as one of Agamemnon's closest advisers. He is known for his deep thinking and ability to analyze situations from multiple perspectives. His advice is often sought in matters of strategy and diplomacy. Agathocles seeks to apply philosophical principles to the war, aiming for strategies that are both effective and ethically sound. He is also committed to supporting Agamemnon's leadership and ensuring the success of the Greek forces.

NIKOS – FARMER

Nikos is a humble farmer living in the rural outskirts of Troy. Having worked the land all his life, he is well-versed in the rhythms of agriculture, the changing seasons, and the persistence of nature. In his free time, Nikos also supplements his routine with independent study, gaining knowledge from philosophers and scholars in the city center. His knowledge and experiences with the land have given him an understanding of strategy that goes beyond farming—he sees parallels between tending to crops and surviving in a war-torn society, and is currently composing a commentary on the Trojan War.

THE TROJANS

PARIS –PRINCE OF TROY

Paris, the youngest son of King Priam, is arguably the most controversial figure in the Trojan War. He is most famous for his judgment in the contest of the goddesses, which led to the infamous (and maybe idiotic) abduction of Helen, which sparked the war. Though he is a prince, Paris does not share the martial prowess of his older brothers, especially Hector. Instead, he is known for his beauty, charm, and impetuous nature. While this previously made him very popular amongst the Trojan citizenry, his inability to take up arms and defeat the Trojans has angered many, and many are calling for him to step down or be removed entirely (violently, probably).

PRIAM –KING OF TROY

Priam is the aging, noble ruler of Troy. Father to the beloved Hector and the infamous Paris, Priam is a figure of wisdom and sorrow, burdened by the weight of leadership in a city on the brink of collapse. Despite his advanced years, Priam is a decisive leader who understands the importance of diplomacy, strategy, and maintaining morale within his people. He is a man who values honor and family above all else and seeks to protect Troy at any cost, even if it means sacrificing his own blood. While he bemoans the loss of his previous trade and personal relationships with Greek leaders and considers his son an imbecile, he's still determined to end this war and protect his city.

ANDROMACHE – WIFE OF HECTOR

Andromache is Hector's distraught widow and still an influential noblewoman of Troy. Though she has no military training, she is deeply involved in the war, both as a symbol of Trojan endurance and as a

strategist in her own right. While her husband was alive, it was rumored that she was the brains behind his brawn, and a legendary strategist. Andromache is primarily concerned with the future of her son, Astyanax, and the preservation of Troy's legacy. She is a wise and pragmatic woman, often seeking to influence events through her understanding of the emotional and social fabric of Troy.

APHRODITE

Aphrodite, the goddess of love, is fiercely protective of Paris and the Trojans, seeing them as her chosen champions after the Judgment of Paris. Her interventions are driven by both loyalty and vanity, ensuring her influence remains strong. Beneath her beauty lies a cunning nature, and she won't hesitate to use it to maintain her status among the gods.

APOLLO

Apollo, god of the sun and prophecy, is a steadfast supporter of the Trojans, particularly Hector. He lends his power to the battlefield, aware of Troy's fate but determined to challenge it. His calm demeanor hides a deep-seated enmity toward the Greeks, fueled by their disrespect for his sacred spaces.

ARTEMIS

Artemis, goddess of the hunt, sides with the Trojans out of rivalry with Hera and Athena. She detests the Greeks, especially for the sacrificial killing of Iphigenia. Her involvement is subtle, but her presence as the wild and untamed force of nature is a constant threat.

ARES

Ares, the god of war, thrives in the chaos of battle, supporting the Trojans purely for the love of bloodshed. Unlike Athena, who values strategy, Ares revels in brute force and destruction. His unpredictability makes him both a dangerous ally and a fearsome enemy.

ZEUS

Zeus, king of the gods, tries to maintain a balance in the war, despite pressure from both sides. His interventions are calculated, aiming to let the war play out according to fate while managing the competing interests of gods and mortals. Though neutral, his actions are decisive, ensuring no side gains overwhelming power.

SCAMANDER

Scamander, the river god of Troy, fiercely protects his land and people, especially against Achilles, who defiles his waters with Trojan blood. His power lies in his connection to the natural world, representing its resistance to the war's devastation. Though not as powerful as the Olympians, his knowledge of the land makes him a formidable force.

LETO

Leto, mother of Apollo and Artemis, supports the Trojans out of loyalty to her children. Though not directly involved in the war, her influence is felt through them. She embodies the protective nature of motherhood and the divine bonds that influence mortal affairs.

ERIS

Eris, the goddess of discord, is the catalyst for the Trojan War, delighting in the chaos it has unleashed. She has no loyalty to either side, instead thriving on the destruction and strife she causes. Her presence is a constant reminder of the unpredictable forces that drive conflict.

EOS

Eos, goddess of the dawn, remains neutral in the war but is deeply affected by the loss of her son Memnon, who fights for the Trojans. She symbolizes the daily renewal of life and the passage of time, witnessing the war's toll on both sides. Her sorrow reflects the personal costs of the conflict

THETIS

Thetis, the sea nymph and mother of Achilles, is deeply invested in the war due to her son's fate. She frequently intervenes to protect him, despite knowing his destiny is tied to the conflict. Her love for Achilles is matched by her sorrow, embodying the tragedy of war.

DIONE

Dione, mother of Aphrodite, represents the nurturing and protective aspects of motherhood. Though not a prominent figure in the war, she tends to Aphrodite when wounded, showing the deep care and concern of an ancient goddess. Dione reminds us of the older, more primal powers at play.

HYPNOS

Hypnos, the god of sleep, subtly influences the war by using his powers over sleep and dreams. Neutral in the conflict, he assists both sides as needed, favoring those who offer him the best advantages or offerings. His role highlights the delicate balance between wakefulness and rest in a time of war.

UMPHROS, WARLORD AND FARMER

Umphros is a legendary warlord whose name strikes fear into the hearts of both Trojans and Achaeans alike. A towering figure with a physique that combines the strength of a bull and the agility of a lion, Umphros commands respect through both sheer power and unparalleled strategic acumen. His dual life as a formidable warrior and a skilled farmer has endowed him with an almost divine connection to the land; his fields are known to flourish even in the midst of siege and strife, a testament to his extraordinary influence over nature.