



No More Gauling
Around: The Gallic
Wars

&MUN XII

Note from the In-Room Director

Hello delegates,

Welcome to Williamsburg and to &MUN XII! My name is Morgan Birkenstock, and I am your in-room director for *No More Gauling Around: The Gallic Wars*. I am a senior at William & Mary, originally from Arlington, Virginia, with a double major in Classical Studies and Government and a minor in Chemistry. Outside of school, you can likely find me in William & Mary's student-run radio station, at the Colonial Williamsburg farmer's market, or driving down the parkway blasting music (ask me about my many specifically-tailored playlists for parkway drives!).

I first got involved with Model UN in 7th grade, competing throughout middle and high school, and eventually joining the International Relations Club at William & Mary at the start of my freshman year. At William & Mary, I have served as Chief of Staff on the WMHSMUN XXXV Secretariat, as Director-General on the WMHSMUN XXXVI Secretariat, and most recently as the Secretary-General of WMHSMUN XXXVII. From this breadth of experience, I have found that Model UN has the ability to convey invaluable lessons, from leadership and teamwork skills to addressing conflict while working under pressure. I hope you all will draw the same lessons this year at &MUN.

Now, on to our committee! The Gallic Wars mark the beginning of a period of massive expansion for the Roman Republic. These military campaigns were led between 58 and 50 BC by arguably the most famous Roman of all time, Julius Caesar himself. You all will serve as representatives from the various Gallic states, responding as the Romans encroach on your territory. Some of you will be starkly opposed to the possibility of Roman rule, willing to face death rather than sacrificing your autonomy and identity. Others will be more open to the idea, coming from nations involved in pre-established alliances with Rome. It will be up to this body of Gauls, Germani, and Britons to determine a path forward in the face of Roman imperialist threats.

As a Classical Studies major, I am particularly excited to see how this committee unfolds—if you have any questions at all, please feel free to reach out. I'm looking forward to working with you all this April, and I wish you the best of luck at &MUN XII!

Best,
Morgan Birkenstock (she/her)
mebirkenstock@wm.edu



Note from the Crisis Director

Hello all!

I am Noah Lansing, a senior at William and Mary, and I will be your crisis director for the *No More Gauling Around: The Gallic Wars* committee! I study economics and government at William and Mary, and I hope that I can integrate both of these fields into the committee. I first joined the International Relations Club in 2020 after enjoying Model UN throughout high school. I took a brief hiatus from 2022 to 2023 to study abroad at Hertford College at the University of Oxford. This is my first college committee since I came back, and I am very excited to be here for you all!

History has always been an important topic for me. I think about the Roman Empire daily, making it quite pertinent for the committee. I previously served as the crisis director for the Bronze Age Collapse in &MUN X and had a blast. I hope to continue my passions for this session as well.

You will all take various roles in the Gallic resistance to Roman domination. The Romans pose an existential threat to all of your livelihoods. It is imperative to work together to address the issue. As with other crisis committees, you will all have to respond to pressing crisis updates and personal directives. The fate of millions of Gauls are in your hands.

If you have any questions, feel free to email me at nblansing@wm.edu. I will make sure to help you all to the best of my abilities. Good luck!

Best,

Noah Lansing (he/him)

nblansing@wm.edu



Background

Committee Structure

No More Gauling Around: The Gallic Wars will run as a standard crisis committee. The actions you take individually in the back room will affect the front room, and vice versa.

As for the content in committee: the predominant historical account of the Gallic Wars are Caesar's *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (in English, *Commentaries on the Gallic War*), though delegates are advised to approach Caesar's accounts with some caution. Modern classicists and historians have revisited this work with a layer of skepticism. For example, his battle toll numbers are almost certainly exaggerated and his narrative is inconsistent in places.

Furthermore, it is important for all committee members to note that this was an incredibly violent campaign on behalf of the Romans. Some have referred to these battles in no light terms as the "Gallic Holocaust". The dais expects delegates to uphold the values of &MUN at all times, including in delegate arcs and speeches. There are several aspects of these wars which, while historically accurate, will not be tolerated in committee. This includes slavery, violent killing and torture, gender-based violence, xenophobia, and the like. Additionally, Celtic cultures developed in ancient times, and some practices may be viewed as uncivilized from the modern perspective. However, the dais expects that they will still be treated with appropriate respect and understanding by the committee.

Lastly, throughout the course of committee, the dais reserves the right to either stick to historical precedent or to switch things up. For this reason, we encourage all delegates to be creative and inventive in arcs! You will find the most success by being flexible and innovative.

If you have any questions about any of these points, please feel free to reach out to the dais via email.

Background History

By the 1st century BC, Rome found itself in a critical place to expand its grasp on the Mediterranean. The Roman Republic became the preeminent European power in the centuries since its inception in 509 BC, slowly but surely conquering the Italian, Iberian, and Balkan peninsulas by the end of the 2nd century BC. By the end of the Third Punic War, Rome was the undisputed power of Europe (Cartwright). Roman generals then turned their attention to the Gauls in modern day France and Switzerland. For Rome, this was as much a battle for territory as it was a battle for culture. Contemporary Romans feared the Gauls, believing them to be uncivilized and barbaric. For the Gallic tribes, though, this war represented several deeper themes.

Obviously, the Gauls, Germani, and Britons fought first and foremost to retain their autonomy in the face of Roman imperialization. Many tribes had engaged with Rome previously, mostly in trade deals or common alliances. Yet when Julius Caesar found himself in control of both Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul accompanied by four legions of

soldiers, he couldn't resist the opportunity to plunder these territories in order to get the Republic out of debt. However, he had no reason to engage—until the Helvetii attempted to cross into Roman territory in Transalpine Gaul. Caesar denied their request and the Helvetii ultimately turned to the north instead, avoiding Roman land, but Caesar had found his reason to move into Gaul (in his Commentaries, he claims that the Helvetii were dangerous and prone to rebellion). In 58 BC, Caesar made his first violent expedition into Gaul.

The Roman legions moved against the Helvetii with brutal force—the Helvetii attempted to negotiate, but Caesar refused to meet them on their terms. When the Romans had to pull back to resupply their troops, the Helvetii took the crucial move to pick up new allies among the Gallic tribes, particularly the Boii and the Tulingi. Yet when the Romans returned for further battle, easy work was made in defeating the Gallic allies and Caesar began a campaign against the Germanic Suebi tribe. The Suebi, like the Gauls, were one of Rome's most feared adversaries (for reasons again related to their supposed barbarity); thus, when Caesar defeated them the same year he defeated the Helvetii, Boii, and Tulingi, Rome set itself on a path to conquer the whole of Gaul.

In 57 BC, several other Gallic tribes (the Nervii and the Belgae) ambushed the Romans along the Sambre River, catching them off-guard during camp setup. This tactical error by Caesar left the Romans vulnerable, but despite these initial setbacks, the Romans repulsed and subdued the Germanic tribes. Further confrontations by the Romans were staged in the following years against the Veneti in northwestern Gaul, ending yet again with a victorious Caesar and more Roman expansion. At this point it appeared there was no stopping Caesar and his legions. Having won a five year extension of his governorship, Caesar's Gallic conquests continued strong.

In 55 BC, Caesar set out to cross the Rhine and the British Channel. He sought to subdue the Usipetes and Tencteri, yet these Gallic tribes (unlike Caesar's previous adversaries) overcame the Romans with a surprising victory. In retaliation, Caesar struck an unarmed Gallic village, viciously slaughtering all its occupants (including women, children, and the elderly). This attack was so cruel that many of Caesar's contemporaries wanted to put him on trial for his war crimes. However, the population of Rome supported his actions as he continued to confront and put down the Gauls, which many Romans deeply feared. Having reached the northern coast of Gaul, Caesar brought two legions across the British Channel into Britain. The legions were met with great resistance from the local Britons. The Romans and the Britons clashed with an eventual Roman victory, but Caesar had a very tenuous hold on the newly won territory. Thus, the Roman forces returned to mainland Europe for the winter before returning for another, larger-scale invasion in the spring and summer.

Geography and Culture



There were numerous Gallic tribes throughout the regions of what is now the countries of France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany. Without much contact to the rest of the world, the Celts have had a sustained period of development without foreign interference. That is not to say that Gaul was completely undeveloped. Starting in the 4th century BC, the Gallic tribes began to become much more consolidated into coherent tribes and distinct identities soon took hold. In his original manuscripts, Caesar identified three major ethnic groups within Gaul: the Celts, the Belgae, and the Aquitani.

Celtica is the largest and most powerful tribe in Gaul. Located in the Gallic heartland, the Celts have established themselves in various smaller tribes and chiefdoms. The major Celtic tribes included, but are not limited to, the Volcae, Helvii, Turones, Nervii, the Suessiones, the Veneti, the Venelli, and the Aulerci tribes. The priestly druid class largely dominates Celtic social life, as they still maintained a relative position of power. The Celts were also the wealthiest of the ethnic groups. Modern archeology seems to suggest that there were a series of fairly large settlements and widespread metalsmithing, including the use of gold coins.

Aquitania is the smallest of the three major Gallic ethnic groups Caesar identifies. Located to the south west of Gaul, they are not as unified as the other two groups. There are around 30 tribes in total, with the most significant tribe being the Aquitani. Other minor tribes included the Sotiates and the Ausci. While not necessarily Aquitani themselves, the Iacetani and the Vascones have some association due to the fact that they are the only tribes not conquered by Rome in the Iberian peninsula.

Belgica is the home to the powerful tribe of the Belgae. Situated between the Rhine and the Seine rivers, the Belgae do not have as easy access to international trade with the rest of Europe. The major tribes include the Ambiani, Atrebat, Bellovaci, Suessiones, and the Viromandui. Caesar first targeted the Belgae in 57 BC, and has already sent incursions into their territory. Due to a combination of their remote nature and experience fighting the Romans, the Belgae are some of the bravest warriors in all of Gaul.

Narbonensis is on the frontier of the Roman Republic. The area became a Roman province named Gallia Transalpina in 121 BC, becoming the first Roman province established beyond the Alps mountain range. The original intent of the territory was to simply act as a buffer state between Rome and the rest of Gaul. There is fairly consistent support for the Romans due to the fact that they still maintain some level of autonomy and Caesar granting many of the residents Roman citizenship.

Gaul is not the only group that is currently threatened by the Roman Republic. To Gaul's east is Germania. The Belgae can trace their lineage back as descendants from the region. Unlike the other regions of Gaul, there is little unity between the Germanic peoples that live within Germania. As such, there may be considerable problems with relying on Germanic support for the campaign. Caesar wishes to continue his conquests of Germania after his conquest of Gaul is complete.

Britannia remains out of the loop with other powers. As an island, the tribes do not have as much experience fighting for their own survival as there was no need. The Belgae were the only Celtic tribe to have regular contact with Britannia, as they culturally assimilated the people living there. Caesar sent a Roman contingent to Britannia in 55 BC and installed the Roman-aligned King Mandubracius to the throne. Cassivellaunus, the King of the Catuvellauni, would go on to kill the puppet king and cause the Romans to respond by invading Britannia a second time in 54 BC.



The Romans currently dominate the Italian peninsula without any major great power threats. To their south lay Carthage, completely destroyed during the Third Punic War. The remaining parts of North Africa remain under Roman domination or influence. Rome's north is separated from the rest of Europe by the Alps, creating a virtually impenetrable border. To Rome's east are greater provinces in the Balkans and Rome's holdings in Asia Minor after the conquest of the Kingdom of Pontus in 63 BC. To the west of Rome and the

south of Gaul, the Romans have already conquered most of Iberia. Fortunately, the Pyrenees mountain range creates a bottleneck between Roman Hispania and Gaul. Due to the geographical aspects of Rome, it seems that the most likely invasion route would be from the south east of Gaul into the rest of Gaul.

Current Situation

The Gauls are not the first people to face the wrath of the expansionist Romans. The birth of the Roman Republic in 509 BC was soon followed by the conquests of the surrounding area. Rome gradually expanded, but not without any setbacks. In 390 BC, the Gauls of northern Italy managed to sack Rome. Despite this setback, the Romans quickly rebounded. The last time Roman hegemony was ever challenged was during the Pyrrhic War between 280 BC and 275 BC. Despite facing some initial setbacks, the Romans yet again were able to counterattack and secure the security of the southern peninsula. By the end of the Roman-Etruscan Wars in 264 BC, Rome was the undisputed power of the Italian peninsula. Without rest, the Romans would further instigate the First Punic War in 264 BC and expand their power throughout all of the Mediterranean, controlling the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. The conclusion of the Second Punic War in 202 BC further cemented the fact that Rome was perhaps the most powerful country that the region has ever seen.

One advantage that the Gallic tribes currently possess is that the Roman political climate is, to put it mildly, a complete mess. As a consequence of the Cimbrian War, many towns and cities within Italy did not have full Roman citizenship. As such, the Social War (91 BC - 87 BC) soon erupted. Much of the peninsula was soon in turmoil, eventually leading to many non-Romans receiving citizenship. This mass enfranchisement then led to Sulla's Civil War, where Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix was made dictator after a successful coup in 83 BC. Little did anyone know, but the Republic was facing the beginning of the end. The Roman Senate was soon in gridlock, harming the basic functioning of the government. As such, three men formed a secret alliance in an attempt to subvert Roman politics in 60 BC: Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey), Marcus Licinius Crassus, and Gaius Julius Caesar. While the First Triumvirate maintains the pretense of stability, it should be known that any disruptions to the balance of power may fundamentally and irrevocably damage Roman society to the point of yet another civil war.

The Gauls are not a new enemy to Rome. In 220 BC, during the events of the Second Punic War, Rome annexed Cisalpine Gaul (modern-day northern Italy). During this occupation, the Romans would engage in mass Celtic expulsions of the territory. The Cimbrian War, fought between 113 and 101 BC, was another considerable engagement between Roman and Celtic and Germanic tribes. Despite some initial victories, the Romans were ultimately victorious and decimated most of the tribes. Direct war with the Romans first came in 58 BC, when the Helvetii of modern-day Switzerland began migrating throughout the region. The Helvetii wished to cross Transalpine Gaul, which Caesar was governor of. At first, he entertained the transit, but then changed his mind and attacked the Helvetii. Caesar was now dedicated to the destruction of Gaul.

The subsequent Battle of Bibracte in 58 BC would prove to be one of the first major engagements. The Romans were able to defeat a larger Gallic force, although the only records of the battle that survive primarily come from Caesar himself. Caesar then betrayed the Suebi tribe in 59 BC, who used to be a "friend and ally of the Roman people." Another

battle, the Battle of Vosges in 58 BC, was fought between Caesar and the Suebi leader Ariovistus after negotiations between the two leaders broke down. Further concern within Gaul spread, and Caesar moved his army to the Belgae. After another brief siege, Caesar defeated the Belgae and continued on his march. In 57 BC, Caesar had his narrowest victory during the Battle of the Sabis, where he defeated a large contingent of Nervii tribesmen and forced them to lodge his troops in northern Gaul.

The Romans had to contend with the Veneti tribe in 56 BC. Unlike other tribes, the Veneti were expert sailors and harassed Roman positions from the sea. Despite superior technology and experience working with open sea combat, the Romans were capable of defeating the Veneti at the Battle of Morbihan. The rest of Brittany and the Normandy region soon followed. Despite his successes, Caesar needed a decisive victory in order to gain further prestige back in Rome (especially compared to Pompey and Crassus). To do this, Caesar decided to do two things never done by any Roman: cross the Rhine River and cross the English Channel. To cross the Rhine, Caesar waged a brutal lightning war against the civilian population of the Suebi in 55 BC. In a show of bravado, he built a bridge over the river in a matter of 10 days only to then burn it down again. The Britain excursion was less successful than Caesar anticipated. The Britons were able to mount a defense and intimidate the small Roman force to leave the island. Caesar has vowed to make his return.

It is currently 54 BC. Caesar has made preliminary preparations to invade Britain once again, this time with a large enough army to at the very least extract tribute from the Britons. Fighting with the Romans resumed, when Ambiorix, King of the Belgae, obliterated a large Roman contingent via deception. While Ambiorix did have some help with local Gallic forces, such as Cativolcus, there was little widespread support for the revolt. Others throughout Gaul, such as Vercingetorix, see promise in attempting to unite all of Gaul to prevent further Roman conquests.

One major advantage that the Gauls have over the Romans is knowledge of the terrain. Having lived in the regions throughout their lives, the Gallic tribes are more than capable of using local resources and technology in their fight for survival. Another factor that Gallic forces can use is the fact that the Romans have considerably longer supply lines. Britain in particular holds a key advantage in being able to defend against the Romans by engaging in a Fabian strategy. Cassivellaunus, king of the Catuvellauni, has led a formidable cavalry force that was able to harass the Romans for an extended period of time, despite not having as much fighting experience as other rulers.

Questions to Consider

1. What is the best method to address the Roman invasion?
2. How should the Gallic tribes respond to an inevitable Roman invasion? Should there be attempted negotiations or should there be a widespread revolt?
3. How can the Gallic tribes engage in asymmetrical warfare?
4. Who, if anyone, should lead the revolt against the Romans?

Additional Resources

1. Wikipedia article on the Gallic Wars-
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallic_Wars
2. Encyclopedia Britannica article on Gaul-
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Gaul-ancient-region-Europe>
3. Historia Civilis has a series of great introductory videos on the Gallic Wars- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3b3HMoE_3qI&list=PL_qs2TTIUXM9_9Y0ruTHzZJzye2Es_q2DQ&index=1

Vercingetorix, King of the Arverni

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vercingetorix>

Vercingetorix is the leader of the revolt against Roman domination of Gaul. Born to Celtillus the Arvernian as a member of the Arverni nobility, Vercingetorix came to power in 54 BC after the Arverni tribe officially proclaimed him as chieftain. Vercingetorix made quick work establishing alliances of other Gallic tribes to defend against the encroaching Romans. Many of the Gallic tribes look to Vercingetorix as a leader, although there remains some controversy over how he conducts the war. To fight Caesar, Vercingetorix was forced to use brutal scorched earth tactics to deprive the Romans of any and all resources that they may find useful. As the de facto King of the Gauls, Vercingetorix has a duty to fight to the end for the freedom of his people.

Ambiorix, King of the Belgae and Co-Prince of the Eburones

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambiorix>

Ambiorix is the leader of the Belgic tribe, located in modern-day Belgium. He and Cativolcus joined a revolt against the Romans in 54 BC after years of abuse from Roman forces. Ambiorix is a master at guerilla warfare and deception. Ambiorix has the most experience fighting the Romans. He can be considered a successor to Ariovistus, a previous ruler of the area that also fought against the Romans. Ambiorix has some connections to Germanic rulers, allowing him to present some form of a united front against Roman tyranny.

Cativolcus, Co-Prince of the Eburones

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cativolcus>

Cativolcus is an elderly Eburones ruler. Cativolcus is the co-ruler of the Eburones, along with Ambiorix. Unlike the other Gauls, Cativolcus takes Roman threats at their word. Despite this, Cativolcus still has a considerable amount of military training. Despite his old age, Cativolcus still has considerable knowledge and skills to challenge anyone in one-on-one combat.

Indutiomarus, Aristocrat of the Treveri

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indutiomarus>

Indutiomarus is one of the main leaders of the Treveri tribe. Indutiomarus' hatred of the Romans is personal. Indutiomarus recently submitted to Caesar when he was en route to Britain due to the fact that many of his troops abandoned him. Caesar installed his son-in-law of Cingetorix as the leader of the Treveri. When Caesar began harassing other Gallic forces, Indutiomarus rallied fresh troops and began a new campaign against the Romans. Indutiomarus has a cordial relation with Ambiorix, as Indutiomarus began his revolt around the same time as Ambiorix.

Cingetorix, King of the Treveri

Wikipedia article: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cingetorix_\(Gaul\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cingetorix_(Gaul))

Cingetorix is the Roman recognized King of the Treveri. He took control of the tribe from his father-in-law, Indutiomarus, after the Romans installed him as ruler. As such, unlike other members of the Gauls, Cingetorix has a somewhat positive view of the Romans. However, there is still a great deal of internal upset about his legitimacy (or to others, his lack thereof). Cingetorix must simultaneously prove his fealty to the Romans and maintain the image of a Gallic ruler.

Commius, King of the Atrebates

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commius>

Commius is the king of the Belgic nation of the Atrebates. In 57 BC, Commius was actually an ally of Caesar. He was sent to Britain in an attempt to convince them not to resist the oncoming Roman army. When he landed, he was captured but later freed when the Romans began their conquest of Britain. Commius continued to assist Caesar until the island was under his control. Despite his open willingness to work with the Romans, he still secretly resents them and is a more than capable leader since he is still revered by his tribe. Unlike other rulers, he hates taxes and is seen as a relatively lax spender on public goods.

Ariovistus, Chief of the Suebi

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariovistus>

Ariovistus is the ruler of the Suebi, a tribe in modern-day Germany and the Czech Republic. Ariovistus is a master at diplomacy, having contacts in both Germania and throughout all of Gaul. He is even willing to forgive past rivalries if that means that he can defend his homeland against the Romans. Ariovistus has previously met Julius Caesar himself and got along somewhat well, but soon fell out of favor when the two realized their goals were antagonistic. Ariovistus has the greatest amount of legitimacy in the eyes of the Germanic peoples, as he did not have to rely on Rome to be seen as King.

Cassivellaunus, King of the Catuvellauni

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cassivellaunus>

Cassivellaunus is a British military leader and a leader of the Catuvellauni (north of the River Thames). The British were able to defend against the Romans, but by 54 BC the Romans came back to Britain in Caesar's second invasion. Cassivellaunus is recovering from conflict with other British tribes in the region, most notably by defeating the king of the Trinovantes, who was arguably the most powerful person in Britain. Cassivellaunus is a competent commander and is still capable of engaging with the Romans. Controversially, he is willing to engage in scorched earth policies to deprive the Romans of supplies.

Acco, Chief of the Senones

Wikipedia article: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acco_\(Senones\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acco_(Senones))

Acco is a Gallic nationalist and the leader of the Senones, located near the modern-day city of Sens. The Senones are largely loyal to Acco and can command them in battle against any Roman threat. Acco despises Julius Caesar and everything that he stands for. Acco has good relations with Ambiorix, and has worked with the king in previous endeavors to fight against the Romans.

Conconnetodumnus, Co-Leader of Carnutes

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnutes>

Conconnetodumnus, along with Cotuatus, lead the Carnutes tribe in present-day Seine in northern Gaul. Unlike other Gallic tribes, the Carnutes are far more centralized. The area was under a puppet king for a brief period of time, but Conconnetodumnus and Cotuatus overthrew the client king and installed themselves as their rulers. Conconnetodumnus is behind the tribe's internal affairs, such as the minting of coins or overseeing trade. The area is slightly wealthier than the surrounding Gallic towns and regions.

Cotuatus, Co-Leader of Carnutes

Cotuatus, along with Conconnetodumnus, are the co-rulers of the Carnutes tribe. Unlike other Gallic tribes, the Carnutes are far more centralized. The area was under a puppet king for a brief period of time, but Conconnetodumnus and Cotuatus overthrew the client king and installed themselves as their rulers. Carnutes is behind the military affairs of the tribe and has experience with engaging in pitched battles against the romans. Due to the fact that the Carnutes are wealthier than other Gallic tribes, he is more capable to give his soldiers better armor and gear.

Litaviccus, Aeduan magistrate

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Litaviccus>

Litaviccus is one of the military heads of the Aedui (also called the Haedui) tribe, located in modern-day Burgundy. Litaviccus was instrumental in shifting the allegiance of the tribe away from Caesar and towards the general Gallic revolt. The tribe is still recovering from Convictolitavis' tenure, which attempted to sell out the tribe to Caesar. Litaviccus is an excellent orator and has the complete loyalty of his 10,000 troops.

Diviciacus, Druid of the Aedui

Wikipedia article: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diviciacus_\(Aedui\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diviciacus_(Aedui))

Diviciacus serves as the chief priest of the Aedui. Diviciacus is also the brother to Dumnorix. Diviciacus is staunchly pro-Roman, seeing them as too strong of a force to oppose. As the main religious figure of the Aedui, he shapes and conducts religious ceremonies. The Aedui populace has yet to become anti-religious, but are growing increasingly tired of Diviciacus' antics of trying to get the tribe to work with the Romans.

Dumnorix, Chieftain of the Aedui

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dumnorix>

Dumnorix is the political leader of the Aedui tribe. He is also the brother of Diviciacus. While there are some members of the tribe that still look up to Convictolitavis, the previous pro-Roman leader of the Aedui, Dumnorix is still seen as the far more legitimate leader of the tribe. As the chieftain, he is in charge of the political operations, such as running the government and the local economy.

Divico, Chief of the Helvetian tribe of the Tigurini

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divico>

Divico is an elderly ruler of the Helvetian tribe of the Tigurini, located around present-day Switzerland. He previously led a Gallic army to invade the Roman Republic in 109 BC and personally killed the Consul, Lucius Cassius Longinus. Despite his transgression against the Romans happening so long ago in the past, Divico is still largely despised by the Romans due to a desire to have revenge.

Diviciacus, Chief of the Suessiones

Wikipedia article: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diviciacus_\(Suessiones\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diviciacus_(Suessiones))

Diviciacus is the ruler of the Suessiones, located in modern-day Belgium. He is not to be confused with the Druid of the Aedui of the same name. Diviciacus is on the periphery of Caesar's conquests and is therefore not as concerned about the encroaching Romans. He has some connections with the inhabitants of Britain, and has some influence over their internal politics.

Galba, King of the Suessiones

Wikipedia article: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galba_\(Suessiones\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galba_(Suessiones))

Galba is one of the larger rulers of the Belgic tribes in modern-day Belgium. Galba demands martial excellence from his men, yet is still known as a just and intelligent ruler of the tribe. Galba often engages in military action on his own and can hold himself in combat. Galba also has expert knowledge on goldsmithing and metal crafting, and hopes to use that in the upcoming campaigns.

Luclerius, Chief of the Cadurci

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luclerius>

Luclerius acts as the leader of the Cadurci, located in the modern French department of Lot in southern France. Luclerius is a brave warrior, and is known for personally leading his troops into battle despite insurmountable odds. Luclerius is a master of guerilla warfare and is more than capable of operating behind enemy lines. Luclerius has consistently held anti-Roman beliefs, seeing them as a mere annoyance in his plans of continental conquest.

Sedullos, Vergobret of the Lemovices

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sedullos>

Sedullos serves as the Vergobret (formal title of chieftain) of the Lemovices tribe, located in the modern French region of Limousin. Sedullos is a staunch supporter of Vercingetorix and is in command of 10,000 expertly-trained and loyal troops. As the ruler of the Lemovices, Sedullos oversees the tribe's resource extraction, including gold, tin, and iron

Teutomatus, King of the Nitiobriges

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitiobrogos>

Teutomatus is the leader of the Nitiobriges tribe near the modern-day French town of Agen. Teutomatus serves primarily as a cavalry commander, unique to Gallic forces as many of the tribes do not have access to horses. Teutomatus also fully supports Vercingetorix in his campaigns to defend Gaul from Roman domination, seeing him as the only hope of preventing further conquest.

Vercassivellaunus, Commander of the Arverni

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vercassivellaunos>

Vercassivellaunus is one of the field commanders of the Arverni tribe and Vercingetorix's cousin. As such, Vercassivellaunus has as much of a burning hatred for the Romans as Vercingetorix does. Vercassivellaunus is more concerned with logistical challenges, such as the supply and maintenance of troops. Vercassivellaunus is also technologically savvy, and is more than willing of using Roman designs and technologies to suit the war effort.

Viridovix, Chief of Unelli

Wikipedia article: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viridovix>

Viridovix leads the Unelli tribe, located in modern-day Normandy. Viridovix commands the closest thing that can be described as a navy for the Gallic alliances. While it is nowhere near the might of the Roman navy, the small sailing vessels are capable of reaching Roman Hispania and contacting potential allies in the north of the Iberian Peninsula.

Eporedorix, Chief of the Aeduans

Wikipedia: <https://la.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eporedorix> (translate from Latin)

Eporedorix is the leader of the Aeduans, a gallic tribe in the middle of Gaul. Eporedorix used to collaborate with Caesar as an informant, but once the war began in earnest, switched sides to supporting the Gauls. Eporedorix is now a close confidant of Vercingetorix and wishes to secure a future for all Gauls.

Works Cited

https://www.worldhistory.org/Third_Punic_War/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallic_Wars