

EstoniaRP:

Note: This document covers only base information. Each Section is summarized and the Official Wikia and other Official Documents provide further information.

Part I: History and the Land:

Section G1:History of the Land:

Estonia has been a small land that has had a grim history. The land was settled by Estonians at the end of the Ice Age but was taken over by Germans and Danes in a holy war during the 1200s. For many centuries, Estonians were kept at the end of the social hierarchy, forced to be slaves in their own land. The land was exchanged by the Danes, Germans, Polish, Swedish, and Russians for hundreds of years, with the land being a battleground during multiple conflicts such as the Great Northern War. In the middle of the 19th century, a National Awakening occurred where the people of the land united into one culture. During the Spring Russian Revolution, Estonians protested for and got Autonomy for their land. Despite the Fall Russian Revolution, the people of the land remained determined to make their country free. On the 24th of February, 1918, Estonia declared its independence and was quickly occupied by the German Empire. Once The Great War ended, the German army left Estonia and the Estonians fought with the Latvians and the White Russians successfully defeated the Red Army and the Baltic Germans who wanted to maintain their former elite status. Estonia rose into being a wealthy nation during the 1920s and 1930s however Pääts, the leader of Estonia decided to make himself a Dictator in order to prevent the rise of the Vaps moment. While Pääts's authoritarianism was rather mild, Pääts committed treason during the first year of the Second World War, by allowing the Soviet forces to be stationed on Estonian soil. This opened the door for the nation to be taken over by the Soviets, which the Soviets seized the opportunity of in the summer of 1940. The occupation by the Soviets was so horrible that the Nazis were initially cheered as Liberators by the Estonians when they took over the land, thinking that they would regain their independence but this was not to be the case. In 1944, after multiple bloody battles, the controller of the land shifted back to the Soviets. Fearful of the deportations, the assimilation of their culture, and hoping to free their land, thousands of Estonian went to the forests and waged a guerrilla war as the "Forest Brothers". Ultimately after the death of Stalin and the lessening of totalitarianism, the numbers of the Forest Brothers dwindled as people returned to society and got amnesty, or being killed, with the last active brother murdered in 1978. In the late 1980s, with the relaxation of tyranny, the population began a peaceful revolution, also called the "Singing

Revolution”, where the people worked to make the nation free. During the failed Coup of 1991, the Estonian government saw the opportunity to restore the sovereignty of the nation and seized the opportunity as the people were able to peacefully protect Tallinn’s Communications Tower and Toompea Castle. Once Estonia had secured its restoration of independence the nation suffered from high-crime and murder rates, a declining population, having a large population of foreigners, being a poor nation, having Russian troops stationed in the nation, and having to deal with the theft of much of Setomaa and the lands east of the Narva River. One by one the issues were dealt with, and the gaining of membership in the EU created an era of rapid growth known as the Baltic Tiger. The nation became a leader in the technology world, with the creation of e-government. As of the year 2026, Estonia, while having not gotten their stolen territory back, not done integrating the Russian population, and under threat of Russian invasion, is now a wealthy and modern nation, being a member of both the EU and NATO. It’s native culture is booming, the government has become more right wing, signs of a new generation of innovation are emerging, and the companies are growing and gaining international recognition.

Recent History (History from events in Roleplay):

Earlier in the year, there was a very serious spike of violent crime which resulted in the State of Emergency for the Tallinn region and the sending in of the Defense Forces for some time. This short period of fear and terror in Tallinn came to be known as The Trouble Times. Now matters have returned to normality, with prison reform being tested out with the new Prison opened in Tallinn, and the Rail Baltica is nearing completion, following the adjustment of tracks to fit the gauge of rails in Estonia. There are now rumors that an group of elites are sick with the system, and angered with how the Terror of 2025 was able to happen, are considering about forming a party.

Section G2: Nations of the Northern Baltic sub-region:

Republic of Estonia: Estonia is the smallest nation of the sub-region, with it being the smallest in both Population and Size terms. The population is a mere 1.3 million and it has less than 50,000 square kilometres. Out of all of the former Soviet Union federated states, it is the more developed and modern of them all. It considers itself to be a nordic nation, however the idea of it being a nordic nation is not approved by everyone outside its land. It generally has good relations with all of the nations in the sub-region except the Russian Federation, as the Estonians fear that the Russians want to take over their land and destroy their culture. It is a member of both the EU and NATO.

Russian Federation: Russia is the largest nation of the sub-region by far and has a great border with three out of the four other nations in the sub-region. Its population is located in European Russia and it has a population of around 126 million. Its people and culture are generally regarded as good however their political and economic system has been criticized as being an authoritarian oligarchy. Its relations with its neighbours is rather tense.

Republic of Finland: Finland is the third largest nation of the land, with it having a vast territory and a population of 5.6 million. The Estonians, having close cultural ties, consider the Finns to be brothers. During the 1930s the Estonians had a secret military alliance with them, an alliance that was not public until the 1990s. Like Estonia, it has good relations with its neighbouring nations, except the Russian Federation. It is a member of the EU.

Kingdom of Sweden: Once the leading nation of Northern Europe, it controlled Finland, Estonia, Norway, much of Latvia, along with parts of Germany and Denmark. It is the sole remaining Kingdom of the Sub-region and is the second-largest nation of the area, with it having a population nearing 11 million. It is a Regional power and has relations with other nations that is similar to Estonia. It is a member of the EU.

Republic of Latvia: The baltic nation bordering Estonia, it's the second-smallest nation in the region. For the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.), it has the largest city, Riga. It has similar relations to what Estonia has, though, in the early days of the two nations, they nearly went to war with one another over their borders though the issue was resolved. It has a number of border towns next to Estonia, such as Heinaste, Valka, and Hopa. It is a member of the EU and NATO.

Section G3: Main Locations of Estonia.

Western Estonia: The lowlands and the western archipelago: Western Estonia is a vast land with few hills, plenty of forests, plains, many islands, and few towns. The land is the home of coastal summer houses, spa towns, and the first to fourth-largest islands of the nation. Prior to the Second World War, there was considerable Swedish-Estonian pressure in the region. The prime cities and towns of the region are Pärnu, Kuressaare, Haapsalu, and Kärđla.

Southern Estonia: The land of Seto folk, University, and uplands: Southern Estonia is a vast land with many upland areas, large lakes, plains, and forests. The land is the home of the Võros and Setos folk, two major subcultures in Estonia. Along with the oldest University in the land, Tartu University. The prime cities and towns of the region are Tartu, Viljandi, Valga, Võru, Põlva, Elva, Otepää, Jõgeva, with the towns of Petseri and Irboska under Russian occupation as of this time.

Eastern Estonia: The ghost of the Soviet Union: Eastern Estonia is a relatively small region that contests solely Ida-Viru county with its contesting of coastal and coastal-lake land, run-down cities, and artificial hills. The land since the mass movement of people during the attempted assimilation of the Estonian culture, it has over 90% of its population made of Russian Estonians and is partly home of the Isurid folk. The land is also the home of much of the Estonian Industry. The region suffers from a lack of integration, higher crime, lower incomes, and depopulation. The primary cities and towns of the region are Narva, Narva-Jõesuu, Sillamäe, Jõhvi, Kohtla-Järve, Kiviõli, with Jaanilinn under Russian control as of this time.

Northern Estonia: The home of Metropolitan Estonia: Northern Estonia is a large region that is made of coastal land, a large Urban area, plains, and forests. The land contains the largest city of Estonia and an emerging metropolitan area, the main ports of the nation, the political and economic hubs of the nation. The number of large cities and towns are so many that towns that would be listed in the other sections have to be excluded here. The main cities and towns are Tallinn, Muuga, Viimsi, Haabneema, Laargi, Paldiski, Keila, Rakvere, Tapa, Rapla, Paide, Türi, and so forth.

Regional Cities:

Tallinn: Tallinn is the largest city in the nation, having a population of nearly half a million. It is the political and economic hub of the nation, with many companies and all branches of the national government besides the Judicial branch being located in Tallinn. Its history stretches back to being an Ancient Estonian village before the Crusade in Estonia. It is connected by air, rail, sea, and bus to other nations. Tallinn is really modern, with startups common throughout the city, and it features the largest international community in the republic.

Tartu: Tartu is the second-largest city in Tallinn, with a population nearing 120,000. It is the Judicial and Educational hub of the land, with the oldest, best, and largest University, Tartu University having its main campus in the city. The Supreme Court is also located in the city. It is the unofficial capital of Southern Estonia.

Narva: Narva is the third-largest city in the nation. It is a city in decay, having less than 60,000 compared to its peak at the end of the Soviet Union when 82,000 people lived in the city. It is the industrial hub of Estonia and there are serious efforts to receive the city and the country it is surrounded by. A portion of the city is under Russian occupation as the Russians shifted the border illegally in 1945. It also suffers from a lack of integration with the rest of Estonia as it is 96% made out of Russian Estonians with just 4% being made of Estonians. Before the Second World War, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the city's population was Estonian.

Pärnu: Pärnu is the fourth largest city for the nation. Located in the South-west part of the mainland, It is the Resort city of the land, with it having a grand beach and many Spas and Resorts.

Notable Areas:

Normal Estonian: Setumaa./ In Setu and võru: Setomaa: Setumaa/Setomaa is the strongest cultural area in Estonia, with the culture being a mixture of Estonian and Russian culture. Under the Tartu Peace Treaty, all of Setumaa/Setomaa was a part of Estonia, however 2/3 of the land and the cultural hub of the region, Petseri is under Russian Occupation. Setumaa/Setomaa is located in the South-Eastern part of the nation.

Kohtla-Järve: A shell of its former self, it is the fifth-largest city in Estonia. Just at 31,000 population-wise compared to its peak of 90,000 in 1980. It was developed heavily as a Soviet Industrial city, with a focus on the chemical and oil shade industry, however since the restoration of independence it has seriously declined. The City is divided into 5 districts that are spread out across Central Ida-Viru County.

Valga: The main Border town between the Estonians and the Latvians. The town is home to 13,000 people and is literally next to the Latvian town of Valka, a town half the size of Valga. While the recent and current relations with Latvians have been great, when the two republics were first founded, they nearly went to war over the borders.

Haapsalu: Haapsalu is a western town with 9,000 in Estonia. The town is known for its castle made for the Bishopric of Saare-Lääne (also known as Ösel-Wiek), its spas and a once-grand train station.

Kuressaare: The largest of the island towns, Kuressaare leads the island region of Estonia. The town of 15,000 has one of the best-preserved castles in the nation.

Viljandi: A small city with a population of 17,000, it is the leader of Central Estonia and much of Southern Estonia. The city features the remains of the once-great Livonian Order castle.

Tapa: An important junction town in Estonia. Despite its relatively small population, it has transportation routes such as rail to the North-Eastern Urban region, Tartu, Tallinn and it's suburbs, and more. It also houses the largest ground forces base in Estonia, with it being home to the first Estonian land force Brigade and a multinational NATO battlegroup of battalion strength which is led by the British.

Paldiski: A small suburb of Tallinn with great importance, it features a large port and a growing industrial area. The town is also home to parts of the Estonian Defense Forces and back during the Soviet occupation, featured a large Soviet base.

Maardu: Being one of the largest Suburbs of Tallinn, it features the largest port in the nation, with it growing due to the weakening of the industrial ports in Tallinn.

Part II: Estonian Society:

Section Ü1: Government and Law:

_____ Estonia is a unitary liberal democracy, with the political world moving politically to the right from the traditional, centre-right political establishment that existed from the 90s to the end of 2010s. The Executive, Parliament, and Government are located in Tallinn, while a couple of ministries and the courts have their home in Tartu. The Recent 2025 judicial reforms resulting in the decentralization of the housing of low-level offenders, the updating of the law code and the grave expansion of allowing people to be sentenced without a trial unless an appeal was made. The latter has gone under heavy criticism and cases are being worked on by both national and international lawyers as it has been viewed as a major dystopian move. Another reform in 2024, the Riigikogu was drastically made smaller by getting rid of the 101 seat parliament with a single representative per county. This has also been criticized for reducing the ratio between the citizenry and the representatives, however, praise has been given in that it returns power to the rural parts of the nation. The political world, despite the recent charges, has maintained low levels of corruption. The judicial system operates on a Civil Law system, under the Germanic Law subcategory. Estonia is a member of the UN, EU, and NATO.

Section Ü2: Culture:

The Estonians are humble patriotic folks, though, since the middle of the 2010s, the culture has become more nationalistic. The culture stems from the Finno-Ugric cultural group, and the Primary culture of Estonia is North Estonian, with the Seto culture being the most distinct of the Estonian sub-cultures. The Russian Community that was largely imported by the Soviets during the occupation lasting from the Second World War to the Singing Revolution is the most religious-cultural group in Estonia and has struggled to integrate into Estonian Society, with some still speaking solely Russian and suffering from having less wealth than the other cultural groups in the nation. Estonians, while generally not religious, do lend into their Pagan past, and have much stronger and active ties with their Traditional culture than in the West. This is shown with Bonfires, Berry and Mushroom picking, singing,

folk dance, kiiking, drinking, and being in a hot Sauna Naked (It must be noted that Sauna culture for disproves of sexual activity and is meant to be family and community-friendly instead), are all extremely common traditional activities in Estonia that haven't been abandoned by the youth. Estonians physically trend to be tall, fit, folks with blonde hair and have blue eyes.

Some Estonian Male Names:	Some Estonian Female Names:
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Arno	Lembit	Aada	Lilia
Carl	Meinhard	Daisi	Maarika
Edgar	Paavo	Eiliki	Maia
Henrik	Riivp	Gerli	Pia
Jaagup	Siim	Naldi	Riina
Kalev	Vello	Kaileen	Sirli

Some Estonian surnames:

Arro	Mets
Ivask	Ott
Hirv	Parts
Jalakas	Pitka
Koit	Roosileht
Laas	Saar

Section Ü3: Economy:

Estonia is a highly developed nation who's shining Industry is the Tech Start-ups. From the beginning of the Millenium to the middle of the 2010s, it was alive with the creation of E-Government, E-Estonia, Skype, Transferwise, Cyber Security, and a great number of other creations from startups. For about a decade, the innovation slowed down however there are signs that a Scientific and Technology Renaissance is beginning. The headquarters of most major companies and startups are located in Tallinn. The amount of

Heavy Industry other than the Oil Shale plants is limited, and the Service industry employees the most people in Estonia. Due to agricultural advances, the nation now has more than enough food to be self-sufficient, with some food being sold abroad. A recent movement has begun, with a push for the nation to be self-sufficient for many more heavy industries like green vehicles, weapons, Electronics, machinery, and other sorts of heavy manufacturing. The moment is still in its infancy however experts believe that this moment will mature.

Section Ü4: Military:

Estonians, knowing that any war on Estonian soil will be fought for survival, have been developing its Military and paramilitary units for war. Under the Estonian Constitution, mandatory conscription is legal. The Estonian Defense Forces, while small, are able to quickly create a force of nearly a hundred thousand by calling up reservists. The ground forces which receive the most funding and have the most soldiers, are located mainly in the eastern half of the nation and to a lesser extent, Tallinn. The navy and air force suffers from undevelopment due to the Estonians not having the budget to have an advanced army, however in recent years the two have started to receive more funding. Because of the 2007 mass cyber attack, the Estonian government has focused more on cyber security than many other nations. The National Militia, the Defense League, with over 25,000 members, has been trained to perform a wide scale guerilla war against any attacking force. The Defense Force, while having fought in few conventional wars have performed many training, anti-terrorism actions, and peacekeeping abroad.

Section Ü5: Cuisine:

Estonians tend to have a simple diet. They normally eat fish, pork, bread, potatoes, berries and mushrooms. Estonians will usually drink kivi (a non-alcoholic beer like drinks), beer, milk, and wine. Estonian courses will normally be rye bread, sausages with potato salad, fish, bread with food inside, soup that sometimes has sour cream in it, blood sausages, and more.

Section Ü6: Regional Cultures in Estonia:

Northern Estonian: The primary subculture is Northern Estonian. The dialect is now used everywhere except South-East Estonia. For the sake of saving time and space, the reader is advised to read Section Ü2, as the bulk of it covers the normal Estonian culture.

Southern Estonian: A subculture covering South-Eastern Estonia, parts of Eastern Latvia (The Lutsi and Leivu former enclaves), occupied Eastern Setu/Setomaa, and Kraasna the sub-culture and dialect have basically merged into the primary Culture. Setomaa/Setomaa is the primary stronghold of Sub-Southern Estonian cultures, with Võro

being a weaker but surviving subculture. One should take note that since the restoration of Independence, there have been efforts to preserve Southern Estonian.

Võro: Having its home primarily located in Võrumaa and much of Põlvamaa, it is between the dead Lutsi, Leivu, Kraasna subcultures and the well off Setu/Seto Culture. The language and subculture receive protection from the state through the Võro Institute, a Võro news company, and more. Besides the different dialect from mainstream Estonian, Võro enjoy smoking Sauna over the types of Sauna in other regions of the nation, a different traditional cuisine, and festivals for their own culture called Uma Pido.

Seto: The most Distinct sub-culture in Estonia, the Seto culture is a mixture of Estonian, Võro, and Russian. Located in the Eastern part of Võrumaa and the South-Eastern occupied parts of Estonia and having Pertseri as its largest town, the small region is very unique. Having a regional-tongue so different from mainstream Estonian, it is hard to be understood by Estonians in other parts of Estonia. They commonly practice a hybrid between the old Paganism and the Russian Orthodox Church. This is shown when they have their festivals, performing old pagan traditions. Once a year, they hold a festival where they claim independence, vote on their God-King, and host a parade. It also holds a number of traditions that the Võro folk have.

Isurid: A nearly dead sub-culture traditionally located in a land going from Estonia Ingerimaa, a land occupied by the Russian Federation, through Saint Petersburg and into the Karelian Isthmus. They are close to Karelian Culture and only pockets making in total a couple of hundred remains.

Section Ü7: Estonian Languages and its regional native dialects:

[EE] Eesti Keel / [ENG] Estonian Language:

Alevik	Small Town. [Not a Village*]
Eesti	Estonia.
Ei	No.
Emal	Mum.
Halb	Bad.
Hea	Good.
Head Aega	Good bye [Literally: Good time]

Laul	Song.
Lennujaam	Airport.
Linn	City/Town.
Isa	Father.
Ilm	Weather.
Ilus	Beautiful.
Ja [or] Jah	Yes or And.
Jaam	Station.
Kole	Ugly.
Kool	School.
Keel	Language.
Keskus	Centre [Often used for malls, towns and city centres.]
Maa	Land.

Maja	House.
Maakond	County.
Meri	Sea.
Mets	Forest.
Pank	Bank.
Peaminister	Prime Minister
Pidu	Party.
Pilt	Photo.
Politsei	Police.
Pood	Store.
Raudtee	Railway.
Riik [Osariik]	State/Nation. [Federated State]
Sadam	Port.

Saun	Sauna.
Tee	Road.
Tere	Hello.
Turg	Market.
Vald	Parish.
Vend	Brother.

[V] Võro kill [Eng] Võro Language:

Allõv	Small Town. [Not a Village*]
Eesti	Estonia.
Ei	No.
Imä	Mum.
Halv	Bad.
Hää	Good.
Hääd aigo	Good bye [Literally: Good time]
Laul	Song.
Linnujaam	Airport.
Liin	City/Town.
Esä	Father.
Ilm	Weather.
Illos	Beautiful.
Ja [or] Jah	Yes or And.
Jaam	Station.
Jälle	Ugly.
küül'	School.
Kiil	Language.

Keskus	Centre [Often used for malls, towns and city centres.]
Maa	Land.

Maja	House.
Maakund	County.
Meri	Sea.
Mõts	Forest.
Pank	Bank.
Pääministri	Prime Minister
Pido	Party.
Pilt	Photo.
Pólitsei	Police.
Puut	Store.
Raudtj	Railway.
Riik [Osariik]	State/Nation. [Federated State]
Satam	Port.
Sann	Sauna.
Tj	Road.
Tereq	Hello.
Turg	Market.
Vald	Parish.
Veli	Brother.