

## **Verde Archipelago Timeline Prehistory to CE 2,068**

All times are given in the **Commonwealth Standard dating system**, and the *Verde dating system*.

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### **Ancient Era**

**BCE 12000, AI 12500:** Members of *Homo floresiensis* arrive on the Verde Islands, and spread throughout them quickly populating every island in the Archipelago.

**BCE 8500, AI 9000:** The first modern humans arrive on the Verde Archipelago arriving from what is now Trelein. They arrived first on Isla Rubí at Punto de la Gente Primera. Modern human colonies are initially small, but gradually spread throughout Isla Rubí over the span of a generation, pushing out the local population of *floresiensis* on the main Verde Archipelago, though there would be small populations in the Quartz Islands for millennia after.

**BCE 8300, AI 8800:** First archaeological evidence of agricultural settlements on Isla Rubí. The advent of agriculture results in an explosion in the population, causing conflict and competition between the various villages. First evidence of intraspecies tribal warfare.

**BCE 8100, AI 8600:** Human settlements begin to appear on other islands in the same style as those on Rubí. First evidence of intermediate distance intentional seafaring among the populations of the Archipelago.

**BCE 6000, AI 6500:** Last known *floresiensis* dies in Verde archipelago, archaeological evidence points to the gradual extermination of the species by modern human tribes over the course of a dozen generations after the spread of humans, with final holdouts remaining for quite some time. Early human legends about the “Jungle Ghosts”, a likely reference of possible but unknown *floresiensis* holdouts, spread throughout the Isles through early trade routes.

**BCE 5000, AI 5500:** The first archaeologically verifiable form of writing appears in the Archipelago on Isla Verde. This writing appears to an early, uncorrupted form of the Modern Verde language.

**BCE 4500, AI 5000:** The abundant resources and relatively mild climate of Isla Verde allows the first cities to form on Isla Verde. The first of the cities, Werdo is formed, according to extant records is formed at this point, others begin to form.

**BCE 4000, AI 4500:** The proto-states of Isla Verde begin to make war over territory in an attempt to secure the most farmland in the Isle. The war between these city-states decimate the population of the Isle over a generation. Roughly a third of the population dies within roughly 20 years.

**BCE 3800, AI 3300:** Depopulation causes a collapse within the large cities as agricultural populations shrink past a point where they can sustain the larger cities. Mass starvation occurs in the cities brought about by this agricultural collapse. The first cities are abandoned as the population once again becomes rural. Trade between the Isles (which at that point had become dominated by the cities of Verde) collapses with the fall of the cities. Large scale cities will not return for quite some time.

### **Classical Age**

**BCE 2000, AI 2500:** City-states once again begin to form on Isla Verde, and on other Islands. El Sacramento, the direct predecessor to modern Diteralism and Regio dela Verde is formed on Isla Lapis in the city of now known as El Sacramento. Trade begins to occur once more within the Isles. The beginning of the Classical Age of the Isles.

**BCE 1550, AI 2050:** Some of the more powerful city-states on Isla Verde, Isla Plata, Isla Dorado, and Isla Rubí begin conquering smaller, weaker city states and forming Proto-Kingdoms from their conquest. Unlike more destructive wars of the past battles fought between the older city states, an informal agreement is met to limit the destruction of war to confined battles, rather than unceasing raids.

**BCE 1342, AI 1842:** Alexias Parisus (born as Alexias de Core de Rie) is born in Core de Rie (Corazón del Río) on Isla Verde.

**BCE 1330, AI 1830:** Initial foundation of modern Regio de Verde on Isla Verde within the Proto-Kingdom of Core de Rie. The Stone of El Dorado is (presumably) created, providing a translation of ancient Verdean to middle Verdean, this stone. First evidence of oceanic vessels found on Isla Zafiro. First evidence of long range trading missions to Meridon proper.

**BCE 1319, AI 1819:** Alexias de Core de Rie seizes power within Core de Rie, founding the Parisus dynasty. Over the course of the next 12 years, Alexias Parisus will engage in several wars of conquest to seize control of the other Proto-Kingdoms of Isla Verde.

**BCE 1307, AI 1807:** Alexias Parisus succeeds in unifying Isla Verde, forming the Verde Kingdom, and is coronated, this year at age 35. By royal decree Regio de Verde is made the state religion of the new kingdom.

**BCE 1298, AI 1798:** Alexias Parisus dies at age 44, power passes to his eldest son Andreas. Andreas, does not have the territorial ambitions of his father focusing instead on spreading Regio de Verde. His methods are well noted for being particularly cruel, and including several forms of execution of heretics and apostates. For this he is dubbed as Andreas the Cruel.

**BCE 1277, AI 1777:** Andreas the Cruel dies, likely by poisoning. Power passes to Ruggiero Parisus, the last known Parisus King until the final generations of the first dynasty.

**BCE 1250, AI 1750:** Regio de Verde begins to spread to other Islands in the Archipelago, causing conflict between the followers of El Sacramento and el Regio de Verde. This leads to open warfare between Proto-Kingdoms.

**BCE 1215, AI 1715:** Through the campaigns of the followers of Regio de Verde and with the assistance of the Verde Kingdom (which likely sought greater influence within the Archipelago), the followers of El Sacramento are driven to their sole remaining enclave on Isla Zafiro. The diaspora of El Sacramento to wider Meridon begins. Leading to the spread of El Sacramento (a predecessor to Diteralism) throughout Southern Meridon from where the followers landed.

**BCE 1090, AI 1590:** Andreas III Parisus is born.

**BCE 1070, AI 1570:** Andreas III Parisus becomes king of Verde. Andreas is known to be an extremely expansionist King and begins the creation of an “Ejército Epico” to conquer the rest of world.

Isla Plata is unified under the Santiago family.

**BCE 1065, AI 1565:** Andreas III Parisus launches an attack on the proto-kingdoms of Isla Lapis crushing all resistance within a year.

**BCE 1063, AI 1563:** Verde launches another attack on the city-states of Isla Dorado which falls under his control, at moderate cost to his “Ejército Epico”.

**BCE 1062, AI 1562:** A council is called among the islands not under the sway of the Parisus family. A coalition is formed to defeat the Parisus scourge, and contain it. Leading the Coalition is the Santiago Kingdom.

**BCE 1060, AI 1560:** After a reforging time, after the conquest of Dorado, Parisus launches an attack on Isla Zafiro. This attack is however, met by the coalition forces which join the fight against the invading fleet off the coast of Amaraje de Barco. The Coalition Forces, in spite of pooling their strength were heavily outnumbered. However, in an unforeseen incident, the command ship of King Andreas explodes, sinking instantly, and killing the King. The invasion fleet, losing morale is routed with fully half of the fleet being lost in battle, and most of the fleeing ships caught in a Typhoon and sunk at sea. This incident known as “El Milagro de Arrogancia” or (The Miracle by Hubris) is considered a holy event by followers of Regio de Verde off of Isla Verde. When the invasion fleet limps back to Isla Verde, Andreas IV is named the Boy King of Isla Verde.

**BCE 1015, AI 1515:** Andreas IV dies without any sons but four daughters. This sparks a civil war between the “Agnaticists” and the “Cognaticists” over whether succession should fall to a man from a cadet branch, or one of Andreas’ daughters. The Agnaticists do win the war, however, the man in question who was to be put on the throne, Marsus Parisada dies childless before the end of the war. The Parisus Dynasty is removed from power entirely when a member of the de Bastille family is placed on the throne instead, beginning the Verde Isolationist period where the Kingdom of Isla Verde focuses inwards and steadily declines.

**BCE 1000, AI 1500** Isla Lapis secedes from Isla Verde forming its own Kingdom.

**BCE 986, AI 1486** Isla Zafiro is unified under the Toledo Family

**BCE 972, AI 1472:** Isla Dorado secedes from Isla Verde, first forming its own Kingdom, which collapses into warring city-states soon after leaving Isla Verde.

**BCE 905, AI 1405:** Isla Rubí is unified as a Queendom.

**BCE 885, AI 1385:** The de Bastille Dynasty is overthrown in a palace coup by the Isandra Family.

**BCE 837, AI 1337:** Alejandro II de Bastille attempts to reclaim the throne of Isla Verde from Olivero I Isandra, starting the First Reclamation War.

Isla Lapis attempts to make inroads into the lands on Isla Dorado and is crushed, by a coalition of proto-Kingdoms in Isla Dorado.

**BCE 834, AI 1334:** Alejandro II wins a massive victory over the Isandra Armies when in a daring assault, it takes Core de Rie. The devastated Isandra Army is pushed to the Eastern tip of Isla Verde, where it attempts to rebuild. Alejandro II declares himself the King of Isla Verde, but realizes the army in the East could be a problem if left unhindered, however the coming of the monsoon season means an end to campaigning.

**BCE 833, AI 1333:** Alejandro II marches out of Core de Rie with an army of 10,000, the largest seen in the archipelago since the end of the Parisus Dynasty, on a mission to annihilate the remaining forces of the Isandra family.

The Battle of Montaña de Marten; A small detachment of the Isandra Army, known as “La Vieja Guardia, or Old Guard”, successfully holds off the invading de Bastille Army for seven days before finally being killed to a man by the vastly numerically superior de Bastille Forces, buying time for Isandra to rebuild his army from his Eastern Holdings. This Battle goes down in history as the “El soporte pasado de la Vieja Guardia” or the Last Stand of the Old Guard.

The Battle of Pasada; The Isandra Army, though outnumbered completely annihilates the de Bastille Army, taking massive casualties. Alejandro II escapes, and Olivero I Isandra realizes that the de Bastille King will just return with another army within a year, and that his own forces could not withstand a massive battle. The Isandra makes peace overtures to the de Bastille.

**BCE 832, AI 1332:** A peace treaty is signed between de Bastille and Isandra. Isla Verde is subdivided into Verde Este and Verde Oeste. The peace treaty declares the Western Half of the Island to be for the de Bastilles and the Eastern Half for the Isandras. Core de Rie is declared a neutral city between the two and is renamed Corazón del Río.

**BCE 666, AI 1166:** The Toledo Family, after being ousted from power from Isla Zafiro flees to the Isla Verde, seeking shelter from the de Bastilles. This asylum is granted in exchange for vassalage. The Toledos are given territory in Southern Verde.

### **Warring Isles Period**

**BCE 500, AI 1000:** Beginning of the Warring Isles Period, where all of the Islands engaged in Periodic War with one another causing a breakdown of trade within the Isles.. This period of instability lasts 500 years. Current climatological records indicate that the period was brought about by a shift in climate that resulted in much drier climate causing famine and conflict over remaining arable land. The wars and the famine would contribute to a massive decline in population that would cause regional instability for centuries to come.

**BCE 443, AI 943:** The Santiago Family is ousted from power as the result of a massive rebellion, and goes into exile on Isla Diamante, the smallest of the Seven Isles, which is also the home of the remnants of the Parisus Family.

**BCE 421, AI 943:** The Kingdom in Isla Zafiro collapses into several depopulated city-states.

**BCE 406, AI 906:** Oeste Verde and Este Verde go to war over the fertile farmland near Corazón del Río. The initial conflicts annihilate the existing armies of the two Kingdoms within three or four battles forcing a stalemate. The City-State of Corazón del Río, declares war on both parties to punish the raiding onto their lands.

**BCE 387, AI 887:** The Kingdom of Dorado collapses, the Island of Dorado was hardest hit by the drought, and within years completely depleted the fisheries surrounding their Isle, which was shortly thereafter followed by the rapid depopulation of their human populace. The Isle became more or less completely depopulated as the remaining people, for the most part fled to the still relatively moist Island of Diamante.

**BCE 382, AI 882:** The de Bastilles, in an act of desperation renounce their alliance with the Toledos and invade their lands. The Toledos, vassals of the de Bastilles attempt to recall their armies under de Bastille command but are overrun before they can resist. De Bastille used the resources captured from the Toledos to renew his war effort. The Toledos are executed en masse, ending their dynasty.

**BCE 379, AI 879:** The war between the de Bastilles and the Isandras formally comes to an end with enormous pressure from the City-State of Corazón del Río. The city-state gained territory at the expense the warring Kingdoms, having greater food production than both states combined. The City-State becomes politically dominant on Isla Verde. Though occasional flare ups and periodic raids occur, this state is maintained until the end of the Warring Isles Period.

**BCE 300, AI 800:** Isla Diamante is subsumed by Isla Rubí, with many on Diamante adapting to rule under the Queendom.

**BCE 274, AI 774:** The Houses of Parisus and Santiago join in marriage, and become one family, the Santiago-Parisus.

**BCE 204, AI 704:** Andrea VI Santiago-Parisus seizes power in Isla Rubí, marking the beginning of Santiago-Parisus rule of the Queendom.

**BCE 5, AI 505:** Vanessa Santiago-Parisus, sister of reigning Queen, Isabella III, begins creating an army to take Corazón del Río. The Queen supported her sister in this decision, seeking to spread her influence to Isla Verde, by far the largest and most important Island in the Archipelago.

**BCE 1, AI 501** Vanessa Santiago-Parisus invades Corazón del Río launching a surprise attack against the City-State's fleets. This initial attack allowed her to make a landing and storm the city with great speed. Vanessa's daring move managed to lead to quick control of the city,

crushing the resistance before it could react. This event was known to followers of Regio de Verde as “El Milagro del Genio Táctico”. Vanessa is crowned queen of Corazón del Río, and named Vanessa ‘the Conqueror’ Santiago-Parisus.

### **Three Families Period and Parisan Restoration**

**CE 1, AI 500:** With the Santiago-Parisus conquest the Three Families Period begins for Isla Verde. As the climate shifts back to a wetter state, populations grew quickly as there was once again an abundance of food. The Three Families Period is marked by tensions and warfare among the peoples on Isla Verde while those on other Islands quietly recovered.

Cultural interchange between the Archipelago and the Meridonian mainland began to occur once more with the trade fleets being rebuilt during this period. In particular, trade is steady between the Empire and the Isarlé Kingdoms, trading as one entity.

**CE 27, AI 473:** Vanessa the Conqueror dies, and is succeeded by her Niece Carmilla I Santiago-Parisus, who becomes Queen of both Rubí and Corazón del Río

**CE 86, AI 414:** Oeste and Este Isla Verde went to war to claim the central plain of Isla Verde. Carmilla II protested but did not involve herself with the war, more concerned with maintaining control of a realm that spanned two separate islands.

**CE 95, AI 405:** The Plains War ends inconclusively, after many fighting seasons of back and forth fighting. Carmilla II seizes her chance and takes control of these central plains, to which the weakened armies of both states can do nothing.

**CE 250, AI 250:** The reigning Queen of the twin lands at the time, Andrea VIII declares herself to be the rightful ruler of all of Verde, and of the Isles. This Declaration, though completely discredited by her contemporaries became the basis for policy of the Santiago-Parisus Family going into the Parisan Restoration and the unification of the Empire..

**CE 486, AI 124:** Silvia I Santiago-Parisus began building a massive army to conquer the other Kingdoms on Isla Verde.

**CE 488, AI 12:** Silvia I declares war on Oeste and Este Verde in a bid to destroy both armies with a single war. She however chooses to focus on the West first. In the course of a year the Twin Lands Army marches into Oeste Verde and engages in battle with the Oeste Verdeans three decisive times.

Battle of La Tía; Fought on the Mountain known as La Tía, the Battle of the same name was the first major engagement between Oeste Verde and the Parisan forces. Over the course of a day

the Parisans destroyed the standing army of Oeste Verde, as it tried to attack up a mountain. After La Tía the de Bastille King had to rely on whatever levies could be mustered.

Battle of La Culebra; A desperate attempt by the de Bastille Forces to change the narrative of the War. Though the campaign did succeed in forcing the Parisans on the defense for a short while the professional Parisan Army proved itself superior to the hastily levied forces of Oeste Verde, and crushed them.

Siege of Bastille; The final major engagement of the war between the Oeste Verde and the Parisans, the siege lasted a period of four months before the surrender of the de Bastille Family, which realized that it had no chance of winning and attempted to save themselves. Silvia I agreed to vassalize the de Bastille, instead of putting them all to the sword.

**CE 489, AI 11:** A massive pro-Parisan rebellion takes place in Este Verde. The family Isandra attempts to quell this rebellion, but cannot fight the Parisan Army and pro-Parisan rebels and proceeds to abdicate control to the Parisans in exchange for being spared the culling. With no enemies Silvia I declares herself Queen of Isla Verde is is coronated in the closing month of 489, triggering the Parisus Restoration.

**CE 490, AI 10** Siliva Santiago-Parisus is assassinated by an agnaticist, this agnaticist is publicly executed at the Coronation of Queen Elisa I Santiago-Parisus.

**CE 495, AI 5:** Elisa I began staking claims upon the rest of the Isles, to actually enforce her claim the Queen began building up the army and fleet of Isla Verde.

**CE 496, AI 4:** Elisa I begins the 'crusade' to take the lands of Isla Dorado and Isla Plata. With quick actions, the Verdean Army takes Isla Dorado within the year. Isla Plata was not taken so easily, and continued to hold out for several years. Elisa turns to the smaller islands of the archipelago.

**CE 497, AI 3:** The Verde Queendom attacks the Islands of Lapis and Rubí, taking both over the course of the year.

**CE 498, AI 2:** The Verde Kingdom invades and subdues Isla Zafiro.

**CE 499, AI 1:** After years of holding out, the Kingdom on Isla Plata falls to Verdean Invasion from the combined might of the whole Verdean army.

### **The Early Imperial Period**

**CE 500, AdI 1:** After the seizing of all the islands, Elisa I is coronated the first Empress of the Verdean Empire on the 8th of Mesisa. The Imperial Period begins.

The Council of Core de Rie, of the Priesthood of Regio de Verde, in a political coup to secure the absolute sanction of the Empress declares as one of its ecclesiastical principles, the divine right to rule of the Imperial Crown. Essentially this “Mandate of Heaven” ensures that it is heretical to oppose the sitting ruler of the Empire, though its absolute nature is subverted many times over the centuries.

**CE 527, Ad/ 27:** Elise I dies, leaving a major succession crisis in her wake. While pro-agnatic dissent among the nobles was manageable with just the Verde nobility to contend it was a virtual impossibility to maintain order throughout the seven islands. Pro-Agnatic rebels, seeking to install Diego de Bastille as the new Emperor revolt against the Pro-Enatic Empire. This revolt proves too much for the Empire to put down, however the rebels are likewise unable to stake their claim, the Priestly caste of Regio de Verde mediate things, the de Bastilles would maintain control for a single generation, with the Santiago-Parisus heir taking the title of Imperial Regess, upon the death of the de Bastille Emperor however, the Santiago-Parisus would retake the throne with whichever child was born first of the union of the families (the deal was sealed with marriage of Diego de Bastille and Maria Theresa Santiago-Parisus. This agreement, known as the Verde Compact would be the basis for the First (and Second) Verde Empire’s Absolute Cognatic Succession law.

The newly coronated Emperor Diego I de Bastille Santiago-Parisus pledged to spread the Verde Empire to “El Continente Norte oscura” (The Dark Northern Continent), which had seen the beginnings of feudal government take root. The Verde Empire did have significant trade and cultural ties built up over the previous years, and believed the time to be right seize permanent trading ports in Southern Meridon. On order of Emperor Diego I, the first “colony ships” began construction in Bayo Serpiente on Isla Verde.

**CE 528, Ad/ 28:** By command of Emperor Diego I the Colony Ships built throughout the previous year launch, heading out to establish Trade Cities on the Southern reaches of the Meridonian continent. These vessels set out from Bayo Serpiente on the 50th day of Mesorge (April 15th in the Commonwealther Calendar). A major storm however caught most of the fleet, and destroyed it fewer than a third of the vessels that were sent out made it to Meridonian shores towards the end of Mesjandra (May/June). As a result the colonists found themselves extremely ill prepared to actually start building a trading port. Imperial charter did dictate that they at least try. The first trade town, Nueva Esperanza was established by the end of the year. However famine killed off another third of the people that arrived on Meridonian Shores.

**CE 530, Ad/ 30:** The second expedition from Verde arrives on Meridonian shores, and is much more successful than the original attempt which has at this point become mostly a ghost town with barely a quarter of the original population living there, the rest fleeing into the Southern Treleini tribal lands of Engle, Derby and Southshire, or dying of starvation. This second colony forms the city of El Lúz nel Continente Oscuro or El Lúz for short.

**CE 537, AdI 37:** El Lúz attempts to renegotiate the charter with the Empire. After seven years of booming growth and expansion, it is no longer fair to consider the El Lúz a mere city, and the charter expands the status of El Lúz to full scale colony. El Lúz becomes San Lumen. San Lumen is accepted into the Empire with the same status as other Islands.

**CE 545, AdI 45:** Diego I dies, and is succeeded by his son, Maximilian de Bastille Santiago-Parisus. Maximilian I is coronated that year. He pledges to expand the seafaring lanes of the Empire, and explore the furthest reaches of the world. He orders the construction of a new fleet of ships, built this time, for long range exploration.

Officials of the Regio de Verde order the construction of a massive temple complex within the city of Corazón del Río. The construction began the next year.

**CE 550, AdI 50:** Maximilian's Fleet is completed, the process took an extremely long time, as truly long range sea voyages were considered completely impossible, and so the design of such ships was delayed repeatedly. The Fleet is launched as soon as it is completed. Almost all expeditions fail, being caught in storms, running out of supplies, or falling prey to aggressive sea life, little is known about the specifics only that only a single expedition returned.

**CE 568, AdI 68:** Maximilian I is ousted by the nobility for revealed debauched tendencies. He is replaced by his nephew Maximilian II.

**CE 575, AdI 75:** A peasant revolt occurs on Isla Diamante, but is put down by the Imperial Army, three villages are burned to the ground as a message, and their names expunged from official history.

**CE 590, AdI 90:** El Gran Templo del Corazón del Río reaches completion, much of Isla Verde's priesthood moves here bringing with their records to the Temple's Library.

**CE 593, AdI 93:** The *Pilotogale* (Galerider) returns from its expedition to the far North, though with fewer than 15 of the original 100 members of the original crew surviving. Most of the crew had frozen to death in the extremely harsh winters wherein the ship was stranded, with many others being picked off marauding tribes of people living in the Far North. These reports intrigued the Emperor however the construction of the first fleet near bankrupted the Imperial treasury resulting in an inability to pay for another extremely unlikely venture.

**CE 603, AdI 103:** Maximilian the Second dies, and is replaced by Empress Isabel, who is then ousted in a noble rebellion and replaced by her more pliable sister Andrea. This change represents in the long term, the first transfer of power from a woman to a man, and then (delayed) back to a woman in Imperial history, solidifying the Absolute Cognatic line of succession.

**CE 622, Adl 122:** A peasant revolt sees much of Isla Lapis under the control of a mysterious individual known as Le Luchador. His rebellion is eventually crushed by the Imperial Army after much of the year spent fighting, and his head mounted on a pike outside the Imperial Palace.

**CE 640, Adl 140:** A palace coup almost deposes the reigning Empress, but a last minute defection from one of the courtiers sees the plot exposed. The ringleaders of the coup are executed on orders of the Empress.

**CE 663, Adl 163:** Food riots break out at Puerto Bello, they are put down by the Imperial Army, but the rioters spread out into the countryside forming bandit troops who harass the countryside for years.

**CE 686, Adl 186:** Emperor Maximilian III dies, and is replaced by Empress Elise 'The Fair' de Bastille Santiago-Parisus. She proves to be something of an explorer, backing further colonial settlements in the North.

**CE 692, Adl 192:** A second Imperial Colony is established North of the Wolfbriar Mountains. This colony is called Rosalínea.

**CE 702, Adl 202:** A third colony is established in the North of Meridon. Little is known about this colony except that it was named Boreales del Norte, and that it was completely destroyed sometime between 705 and 716.

**CE 705, Adl 205:** Contact is lost with Boreales del Norte.

**CE 716, Adl 216:** An expedition sent to reestablish contact with Boreales del Norte finds the city partially buried under snow and ice, and completely empty, with the bodies of some of the inhabitants found partially mummified by the cold. This marks the end of the first age of exploration for the Empire.

**CE 717, Adl 217:** With the end of exploration and its unifying influences, the Isandra Family begins to agitate for control of the Empire amongst the Nobles. Things come to a head at the end of Mesvacío in Adl 217 when the Isandra Family Officially claims the right of the throne in the Empire, citing the family's control of Corazón de Río in ancient times. This ancient claim works surprisingly well, rallying much of the nobility. The Isandra Family headed by Ruggerio Isandra officially stakes the claim on the 42nd day of Mesvacío. This is of course refused by the reigning Emperor the Boy King Diego II.

**CE 718, Adl 218:** The Emperor is ousted incredibly quickly as the vast majority of the nobles rally behind Ruggiero when he officially makes his claim. Ruggiero I is coronated on the 17th Day of Mesjula, once again ending the rule of the Parisus Family. The Isandra Family, hardcore agnaticists, immediately impose an Agnatic succession system.

**CE 720, Ad/ 220:** Broken by their loss of power to the Isandras, the de Bastille Santiago-Parisus begins to fall apart. The murder of Isabella de Bastille by her cousin Andreas Santiago-Parisus officially ends the union of the families beginning a period known as the kin strife. This period was fueled by the “pure” Isandra family to keep the other noble houses from attempting to take power themselves.

**CE 736, Ad/ 236:** Ruggiero I dies, his successor Andreas XI is the second child, passing over the late Emperor’s older daughter Camilla. Many of the noble houses attempt to revolt against this grave violation of the cognatic tradition. However due to Isandra politicking, and the fueling of the Kin Strife, the revolts are isolated weak, and immediately crushed by the Emperor’s men.

**CE 770, Ad/ 270:** The Temple Tower of Corazón del Río is constructed. Inside is the first ever mechanical clock in Meridon.

**CE 786, Ad/ 286:** A group of nobles attempts to seize the throne of the Empire for themselves and stage attacks upon the Imperial Army. Their attacks are repulsed, and the rebellion slowly crushed by the might of the Imperial Army. The nobles are presumably all executed.

**CE 800, Ad/ 300:** Natural Philosophers create a substance known as Imperial Fire, which proves very effective as a terror weapon and is adopted by the Navy and Army of the Empire, which keeps its manufacture a closely guarded secret.

**CE 825, Ad/ 325:** The Emperor is ousted in a palace coup and is replaced by his Cousin.

**CE 850, Ad/ 350:** Natural Philosophers on Isla Diamante, in an attempt to create an immortality elixir for the Empress accidentally create a thick black powder that burns or explodes with a spark. This is the first known manufacture of gunpowder.

**CE 886, Ad/ 386:** Corazón del Río burns to the ground, with it El Gran Templo, and the Imperial Palace (and most of the Imperial Family). The Emperor, who survives, immediately opts to create a New Imperial Palace far from the ancient city, and begins planning the construction of his new home. Due to the tradition of most important church and historical records being carved in stone whenever possible, much of the knowledge in the library in the Gran Templo is preserved from the fire. The Septons however also seek to locate a new place for their Temple.

Emperor Ruggiero III selects the spot of his new palace, located on the shores of a mountain lake called Lago del Toro, and in the shadow of El Toro, the tallest mountain in Verde. The new site, dubbed Castille undergoes initial construction.

The Priesthood of Regio de Verde choose the site of their new Temple on Isla Diamante, choosing it for being the site of the beginnings of the Empire. The Emperor however blocks it trying to avoid reminding the people of the original Imperial Dynasty.

**CE 900, AdI 400:** A member of the de Bastille Family becomes an extraordinarily prominent member of the church. The Emperor tries to remove the de Bastille, but was powerless to do so, the Church being separate from the state.

The first iteration of the Castille Palace is finished, the first Stone Castle in Meridon, with an already considerable castle town built up around it.

**CE 903, AdI 403:** Ruggiero III dies without heirs. Maria de Bastille, now the head of the Regio de Verde seizes the chance and stakes her claim to the throne. Using religious propaganda to incite the masses and a callback to the Cognatic Line, and promises of better positions to lure in the nobles she builds a powerful coalition to assault the Isandra stronghold in Castille. The Heirless family Isandra fell apart at the sight of the rebels and abdicated its power to de Bastille, before fading into obscurity. Maria I de Bastille was coronated Empress, restoring the de Bastilles to power.

The Septonate is still refused rights to the land in Isla Diamante. Royal Decrees are made stripping the church of almost all of its power, and anti-Imperial priests are removed. This coup orchestrated by Maria allows her control of church and state.

**CE 946, AdI 446:** A major peasant revolt occurs on Isla Verde. The Imperial Army is sent in, armed with Imperial Fire projectors. They burn the majority of the assembled revolters alive, along with torching the surrounding forest.

**CE 987, AdI 487:** The House of dela Corazón is formed in Corazón del Río.

**CE 1020, AdI 520:** The Compass is invented, allowing Verdean ships to sail even farther in the name of progress.

**CE 1050, AdI 550:** The First Dry Docks are constructed at Corazón del Río, allowing ships to be repaired more easily by Verdeans. This results in a massive uptick in the among of seagoing ships sailing under Verdean Flags.

**CE 1066, AdI 566:** A Regio Revolt, backed by the de la Corazón family succeeds in removing the de Bastilles from power, however several members of the de Bastilles evade capture and execution at the hands of the Revolt. Andrea VII de Corazón is crowned Empress. She immediately reverses the edicts of the de Bastille dynasty, and approves a massive land grant to the Church to begin building a second Gran Templo.

**CE 1076, AdI 576:** Septon Pedro Cortez creates a new form of printing that allows people to swap interchangeable blocks of text around to print written works. He publishes the Holy Chronicles and sends a copy to each of the Major Septonates in Verde.

**CE 1086, AdI 586:** The second Gran Templo, El Gran Templo de la Isla Diamante is finished, and the Great Library is reconstituted.

**CE 1088, AdI 588:** Pedro Cortez creates a new machine to better capitalize on his older creation, the Printing Press. This machine revolutionizes Verde, as books can now be mass produced bringing the written word to all.

**CE 1115, AdI 615:** The noble house, de Castille is formed in Castille when a de Castille manages to become a high ranking member of the Imperial Court.

**CE 1120, AdI 620:** Juan Carlos de Castille seizes power from the old and weakening Diego IV in a palace coup and is coronated Emperor that year. Many of the noble houses however revolt against the new Emperor seeking to restore the rightful Emperor to the throne. Juan Carlos I, proves unable to quell the rebellion quickly setting into motion the First Imperial Civil War.

**CE 1121, AdI 621:** The Civil War begins in earnest. Most of the noble houses on Isla Verde declare themselves neutral most of the other noble houses declare for the rebellion.

**21. April, 5 de Mesjandra;** A Major Battle is fought at Bayo Serpiente, a large naval engagement between the coalition force of the Gran Marquis de Isla Zafiro, the Duquesa de Isla Plata, and the Condesa de Bastille, and the forces of the Emperor. The rebel forces manage to gain victory pushing the Imperial Fleet back to Corazón del Río, though new Imperial Fire Projectors in the Imperial Fleet manage to keep the rebels at bay long enough for most of the fleet to escape. Rebel forces land at the mouth of the bay near Salamanca de la Culebra.

**23. April-31. May, 7 de Mesjandra-45 de Mesjandra;** The first rebel campaign into the Imperial Heartland makes great initial headway meeting little resistance as it approaches the old capital at Corazón del Río. The rebels seeking a major political coup, and a chance to seize the fire projectors of the Imperial Fleet want the city as quickly as possible. An initial assault of the city goes disastrously, resulting in the loss of nearly a third of the rebel forces. A siege begins after the failed assault. However a relief force arrives sometime later, routing the besiegers who make a hasty retreat back for Salamanca de la Culebra.

**16. September, 30 de Meseva;** The current leader of the Church dies, Emperor Juan Carlos I takes direct control of the church by appointing himself the new leader. This outrages the Priestly Class which protest this Imperial overreach.

**8. October-14. October, 2 de Mesisa-8 de Mesisa;** The rebel leaders meet with the church leaders to discuss the church's support in the war. A brief meeting results in the declaration of support from the church for the rebel leaders.

**31. December, 52 de Mesvacío;** The Duque de Oeste Verde and the Duquesa de Este Verde, fearing imminent Imperial Invasion declare support for the Emperor. The Gran Duquesa de

Centro Verde remains neutral, though allows Imperial Forces free reign to station themselves anywhere in the center of the island. This placates the Emperor for the time being.

**CE 1122**, *AdI 622*; The Civil War in the Verde Empire enters its second year. This year is a mostly bloodless year, as the factions continue to organize. The Gran Condesa de Isla Rubí, and the Conde de El Sacramento declare for the Rebels. The Condesa de Bastille is removed from power by her superior and replaced with an Imperial Loyalist.

**CE 1123**, *AdI 623*; The Civil War enters its third year with Imperial Forces planning on making a big push to crush the rebellion once and for all. They plan a massive amphibious campaign to crush the individual rebellious island dukedoms in detail. The Reina de Isla Dorado declares for the rebellion. The Gran Duquesa de Centro Verde, under pressure from her peers neighboring her declares for the Imperials.

**17. May**, *31 de Mesjandra*; A massive fleet of Imperial Ships sails from Bayo Serpiente en route to enact the Imperial Plan for the year.

**2. June-1. August**, *49 de Mesjandra-5 Meseva*; Imperial Forces land on Isla Dorado. In a two month campaign, the forces of the the Duquesa de Isla Dorado are slowly beaten back and with the siege of La Tintorería being decided by the Duquesa surrender, the Imperial Forces prepare to move to their next objective. Rebel commanders, intending to use the island as a staging area for their next attack are flabbergasted when the island is taken with such speed. The Emperor begins making plans to make an example of the High Septonate on Isla Diamante.

**CE 1124**, *AdI 324*; Hoping to crush the rebellion with one stroke, by breaking their morale, the Emperor plans to annihilate the Gran Templo on Isla Diamante. His fleet sets out at the start of the campaign season, with battle experience behind them and a massive numerical advantage (relative to the priests) with them.

**10. April-10. May**, *48 de Mesorge-26 de Mesjandra*; The Priesthood of the Gran Templo begin a massive ceremony praying for deliverance from a massive army that sought the destruction of their sacred grounds. This massive ceremony sees massive bonfires, enormous prayer circles, and chanting that can be heard far below the Templo in the towns of Isla Diamante. By the end of the ritual many of the priests have died of exhaustion, and many more from dehydration. As the last chant falls silent, the Priesthood and indeed the world can only watch and await the fate of the Gran Templo as the Imperial Fleet comes close to the island.

**14. May**, *30 de Mesjandra*; Former Emperor Diego IV dies in the Gran Templo. This is viewed as a bad omen by many of the more superstitious members of the Septonate.

**15. May**, *31 de Mesjandra*; The Emperor's fleet arrives off the coast of Isla Diamante, and begins preparations for the invasion of the island. In a freak accident however, one of the fleet's flame projectors explodes sending flaming debris covered in Verde Fire to many of the ships

surrounding. A massive uncontrollable blaze starts within the invasion fleet, sweeping through it and killing most of the invasion forces. This event, immortalized as “El Milagro de la Venganza Divina”, and for the mystics provides an omen that the time is right for the rebels to once again go on the offensive. In practical terms, with much of the Emperor’s armies destroyed, and his fleet at the bottom of the ocean, the Imperial forces are forced on the defensive for the remainder of the war.

**22. July-2. August, 47 de Mestor-6 de Meseva;** The rebel lords, with a break from the Emperor’s invasions hold a conference to decide the killing stroke of the war. It is decided that rebel forces will gather for a single decisive stroke against Castille itself is the preferable course of action in an attempt to eliminate the Emperor directly.

**3. September, 38 de Meseva;** Upon the agreed date rebel forces begin building their combined invasion fleet. The rebel lords begin a great purge of shipwrights to eliminate any reasonable chance of spies leaking the information to the Emperor. Reports are still given to him, but the location of the attack is unknown.

**CE 1125, AdI 625:** The Emperor begins a massive levying program to rebuild his numbers after the destruction of his armies in the previous year. Ships for the invasion fleet gradually get completed, with the last being constructed towards the beginning of the campaign season.

**15. April, 2 de Mesjandra;** The various invasion fleets begin to launch from the rebel held lands. Though 2 de Mesjandra was the agreed upon date, there are delays for many of the lords, causing a staggered release.

**2. May, 17 de Mestor;** Rebel troops begin landing in the North of Isla Verde, beginning the campaign to take Castille. The Emperor, believing the campaign was to first seize Corazón del Río has little presence in the area. He upon realizing his mistake begins pulling troops back into Castille. Rebel forces meeting minimal resistance moving toward the capital.

**19. August-12. December, 22 de Meseva-34 de Mesvacío;** The Siege of Castille occurs, the Imperial Forces for the most part gathered within the city and its environs have little in the way of reserves and cannot count on help. Meanwhile the rebel forces grow regularly with reinforcements arriving as the ships drop them off. The Emperor at this point having gone insane refuses any surrender, and Imperial Forces manage to hold off assaults, for a time. However on the 12th day of Mesvacío, a final assault into the city forces Imperial Forces out of the city. Holding only the keep, and desperately outnumbered, the Emperor’s soldiers assassinate him and surrender to the rebel forces.

**CE 1126, AdI 626:** Diego IV’s son is offered the chance to take up the throne, but refuses, stating his own advancing age. The throne is then given to man’s young Daughter who is crowned Maria Theresa I. The new Empress restores the divisions between the Church and the State. Additionally she plans a major expansion of the Imperial Palace at Castille.

**CE 1146, AdI 646:** The expansion of the Imperial Palace is completed adding an additional two walls of defense, a further distant outer wall for the castle town, and an additional lower curtain to outer defenses of the keep. This project though expensive, proved itself a great unifier and did much to heal the divide caused by the civil war.

**CE 1166, AdI 666:** A massive peasant revolt, backed up by disgruntled nobles sweeps through the Archipelago. They are put down hard by a modernized Imperial Army equipped fairly heavily with gunpowder weaponry.

**CE 1214, AdI 714:** Alejandro III, a notorious spendthrift becomes the Emperor of Verde. He immediately draws up plans for a massive expansion for the Imperial Palace at Castille, as well as other similarly grandiose public works projects throughout the Empire. He believes this emphasis on construction will allow him a form of immortality through stone. In reality the policies of the this Emperor bankrupt the Empire, leaving it financially starved for centuries.

**CE 1244, AdI 744:** Alejandro III dies, having nearly bankrupted the Empire. His successor, Alejandro IV is only a young boy when he becomes Emperor making him massive target for enemies from within and without.

**CE 1246, AdI 746:** San Lumen is overrun by an ascendant Treleini Kingdom. Emperor Alejandro IV attempts to call for a counter invasion to liberate it but without money in the treasury, he cannot commission a fleet, nor pay for a military campaign. San Lumen is lost to the Empire. Seeing the weakness of the Empire, Isla Plata declares its independence from the Empire, while the Emperor can do nothing but watch.

**CE 1250, AdI 750:** Isla Dorado declares independence from the Empire, the Dorado king, Miguel de Castille Andrade, declares himself the legitimate ruler of the entire Empire.

**CE 1256, AdI 756:** Alejandro IV is assassinated by his own Palace Guard. The Palace Guard declare Miguel to be the ruler of the Verde Empire. Miguel is crowned Emperor Miguel I of Verde. Most of the nobility falls in line, though some declare their independence in response. Namely the King of Plata, the Duchess of Zafiro and several counts on Verde and Dorado secede from the Empire.

**CE 1257, AdI 757:** Emperor Miguel manages to seize control of many rebellious counties on Isla Verde, focusing on creating a clear pathway from Castille to Corazón del Río through which his armies can march to beat back the rebellions.

**CE 1260, AdI 760:** The last rebel stronghold on Isla Verde falls to Imperial Forces at the conclusion of the campaigning season. Rebel counts who survive the campaign secret away to the cooler Southern mountain range to wage an underground campaign against Emperor Miguel, fomenting a peasant revolt

**CE 1261, AdI 761:** The Imperial Army routs and eliminates rebellions on Isla Dorado, showing no mercy the nobles are ruthlessly hunted down and executed before they can fade into the background. Loyal nobles are put into their places.

**CE 1265, AdI 765:** The peasant revolts on Isla Verde are put down finally, the nobles who fomented it are executed and their heads prominently displayed on the gates of Castille as a warning to any who would rebel against the authority of the Emperor. The treasury is however exhausted as a result of years of constant campaigning. Though the Emperor wishes to retake Isla Plata he can do no more for the time being than to order a limited blockade of the island.

**CE 1286, AdI 786:** Miguel I dies in bed. His eldest son, is coronated as Emperor Carlos III. Though the Imperial Treasury is for the first time in the century, running in the black, there is an enormous debt that the crown still holds to its nobility. Carlos III imposes crushing taxation on the freemen, more or less ending their existence.

A massive agricultural blight afflicts the crop yields of the Isles. Mass starvation occurs.

**CE 1290, AdI 790:** The right to rule of Carlos is questioned as peasant rebellions ripple through the Empire. With massive food shortages, the Emperor is hard pressed to keep the populace down. He enacts a bloody purge throughout the Isles, impaling becomes the common form of execution, and the bloodied and impaled corpses of thousands line the roads to Castille. Carlos is dubbed Carlos the Impaler.

### **The High Imperial Period**

**CE 1300, AdI 800:** Forces from the budding Valden nation, in an attempt to assist their own failing agricultural output seize control of Rosalínea. The Empire is unable to resist. The occupiers rename the city and its associated province Roslinburg.

The Emperor is ousted in a Palace coup, the last shred of legitimacy gone with the loss of Rosalínea. The head of the conspiracy Isabella Santiago is crowned Empress.

**CE 1315, AdI 815:** A group of nobles, dissatisfied with the reign of Empress Isabella voice their concerns. The Empress refuses to hear of it, stating that those who were dissatisfied with her rule were more than welcome to leave the Empire's mainland. She even offers to fund an expedition to settle if required. Several nobles take her up on her offer, forming an expeditionary company. They arrive on an island closer to Meridon and found Puerto Libertad.

**CE 1330, AdI 830:** Puerto Libertad grows exponentially as the nobles set up a much looser colonial government than what can be found elsewhere in the Verdean Empire. The relatively lax trade rules attract hundreds of free merchants to the island bringing their vast wealth with

them. Virtually overnight, the colony triples in size, and several new settlements are founded as the island quickly becomes one of the wealthiest lands in Meridon.

**CE 1360, AdI 860:** The rapid explosion of the island economy created by Verdean expatriates attracts the attention of the Empress who quickly takes action to claim the island. The Davidos Decree, signed by her, claims the island for the Verdean Empire as the Dominion of Davidos. Davidosians are understandably upset by this and demand an audience with the Empress. Shortly thereafter an audience is made, and the Davidos Charter signed. The Davidos Charter promised to allow Davidosians to run their day to day affairs alone, but mandates a tribute from their trading profits. While many of the merchants are displeased, the nobles accept this arrangement.

**CE 1390, AdI 890:** A volcanic eruption devastates Davidos. Thousands die in the chaos as the pyroclastic flow sweeps the island burning most everything on it. Almost overnight the wealth of Davidos evaporates in a cloud of ash. What remains are survivors and the scorched ruins of a once wealthy colony. People begin to leave the island in droves to return to Verde, but the remaining ships are incapable of meeting demand, trapping tens of thousands of people on the island.

**CE 1410, AdI 910:** The population of Davidos since the eruption has declined dramatically, down to just a couple thousand people remain on the island. They plea to the Emperor for assistance restoring some sense of life back into Davidos. The Emperor does agree to send aid in the form of money and a large amount of debtors who had been held in prison up to that point. Thousands flood back into Davidos, though unlike the wealthy merchants before, this is an underclass of beggars and debtors.

**CE 1415, AdI 1415:** The economy of Davidos recovers somewhat in the five years since the arrival of the debtors. However a new issue arises. Given the relative poverty of the new wave of immigrants, there is little wealth to go around, and agricultural projects, in spite of the rich soil prove to be unsuccessful given Davidos' lack of water. Bread riots break out in Puerto Libertad with hundreds dying in the confusion. The Imperial Army is sent in to quell the rioting, and is largely successful restoring order to Davidos.

**CE 1420, AdI 920:** Empress Isabella Carla is crowned Empress, promising a new Great Age of exploration to unite the fractious nation, as well as a restoration of the Archipelago Hegemony. She backs the first part of this claim by using a political coup to regain control of the Plata Kingdom. Isabella Carla then commissions the construction of a new fleet of exploration ships with far greater capability than anything produced yet.

**CE 1422, AdI 922:** The Imperial Treasury runs out of funds to continue constructing the long range exploration ships, however the Empress sells off many of her estates to continue paying for the fleet.

**CE 1423, AdI 923:** As completion of the exploration fleet draws near, the Empress plans for a circumnavigation of the globe. For this extremely ambitious project, she hires the well known merchantman Cristóbal del Sacramento, and renowned captain Vasco Pascal to lead the expedition. The two leaders begin finding other explorers, sailors, diplomats, and merchants to fill their ranks.

**CE 1425, AdI 925:** A fleet of one hundred ships is completed, and with del Sacramento and Pascal at the head launches from Corazón del Río, to sail to the ends of the Earth.

**CE 1437, AdI 937:** Three ships are seen returning to the Bayo Serpiente, *La Isabella Carla*, *El Sancti Miraglo*, and *La Esperanza*. These are the only survivors from the expedition, with most of the other ships sunk, or abandoned by a dwindling crew. Vasco Pascal is the sole survivor of the original captains. However, the expedition was a success, and the holds of *La Esperanza* filled with exotic treasures. Surviving sailors tell of many strange lands, and stranger creatures (Some of which ate the ships). One of the less substantiated reports is of an "Angelic Island", which was spoken of as behind a veil of mist, guarded and guarded by protective spirits. The report also spoke of the sense of peace one found when on the Isle, as if it were the blessed afterlife itself. In spite of the danger, the wanderlust, and desire to see the exotic lands spurs on many privately funded ventures to explore the world more fully. Isabella Carla sanctions this by royal decree, granting titles of nobility to any who can bring news (and artifacts, especially precious ones) of a new land.

Immigration to Davidos dries up as prospective settlers instead traveling to unknown reaches. Crushing poverty once again strikes Davidos. Small shipping raids begin as those Davidosians who have boats look to the wealth of others to make a living for themselves.

**CE 1442, AdI 942:** A well known navigator, Alejandro Castillo, beseeches the Empress for funds for his own exploration mission. His objective is to map out and explore the great continent to the east, which had up to that point gone largely untouched by Verdeans. The Empress, accepts Castillo's proposal to a limited degree. Castillo is provided with three ships *La Elisa*, *Le Dragón*, and *El Castille*, and given a year to sort out his crew before setting out.

**CE 1443, AdI 943:** The Castillo expedition sets out for the eastern continent. Castillo brings along in addition to sailors, a cartographer and a number of natural philosophers, experts on in many fields from plants and minerals to cunning linguists, lest the expedition encounter any civilized persons.

**CE 1445, AdI 945:** The Castillo expedition returns largely successfully. The explorers mention a large population of primitive natives, a broad range of previously undiscovered plants and animals, most notably cotton, and tobacco, which prove to be quite popular among the Imperial court. Of greater interest to the Empress is the presence of a massive amount of iron on this continent, a metal which the Verdeans relied on their lost colonies, and foreign trade to acquire. A colonial expedition is organized almost immediately to set out next year.

**CE 1446, AdI 946:** Verdean colonists establish the settlement of Alvarado on the eastern continent. The colony makes first contact with the local tribes of natives, the proto-Vershinans, whom they initially treat well, given their precarious situation. The settlement commences farming and mining the surrounding areas for iron. The settlement grows into a proper Verdean town over the course of the year, eventually sending the first shipment of iron back to Verde at year's end.

**CE 1450, AdI 950:** With the success of Alvarado, the Empress commissions two additional settlement expeditions are shipped to the eastern continent. The found settlements at Corvalla and [Insert Huitzan Capital Here].

**CE 1456:** The Empress issues the settlement decree, allowing for open settlement on the eastern continent, so long as the settlements swear loyalty to the imperial crown and claim the land for the Verdean Empire. The eastern continent is also officially named, Especia, by the Empress in this decree. Almost overnight dozens of settlements spring up throughout Especia. Many more will be founded in the following years.

**CE 1462, AdI 962:** Isabella Carla dies, in spite of the massive expenditures she accrued early in her reign, the massive influx of treasure coming in from sailing expeditions leaves the Imperial Treasury much better off than the start of her reign. Her rule kicked off what is known as the Second Period of Exploration.

**CE 1466, AdI 966:** Verdean colonists in the settlement of Corvalla capture some of the natives to use as labor for their cotton plantations. This practice spreads throughout the settlements as Verdean colonists encounter the need to increase the size of their labor pools. The local Regio Septons offer criticism of the actions of the colonists but are quickly silenced by the secular authorities.

**CE 1473, AdI 973:** In order to better organize the growing of tobacco and indigo, Alvarado colony sets up a series of large plots of land, selling the deeds to these lands to influential merchants and nobles in the colonies. These plots of land are to be relatively self-contained micro settlements for the purposes of agriculture. Dubbed *Haciendas*, the practice spreads throughout Especia.

**CE 1480, AdI 980:** In order to better manage a burgeoning series of city-states, the Emperor declares the disparate settlements in Especia to be the dominion of Especia. The unified cities are placed under the control of an Imperial Governor, Bolivar Alleña, who largely allows the practices of the colony to continue as they had before, just with a centralized bureaucracy. Alleña makes Alvarado his capital.

**CE 1486, AdI 986:** Septons arrive as missionaries for Regio de Verde to Especia. Though their reception is mixed, they generally prove to be appalled by the conditions that the native

Especians are living in. Hugo Villa writes a formal letter to Governor Alleña beseeching him to work to improve the condition of the native Especians, declaring their enslavement to be anti-Verdean. The governor ignores the letter.

**CE 1491, AdI 991:** A circle of missionary Septons, spearheaded by Villa lodge a formal protest of Alleña's rulership of Especia, particularly the horrific treatment of Native Especians. Once again the governor ignores the plea. In secret the Septons agree that a peaceful solution will not end the enslavement of the Especians, and they begin to smuggle weapons into Especia from Davidos.

**CE 1492, AdI 992:** A number of Haciendas are attacked by native Especians armed with foreign weapons, which had been given them in secret by the circle of Septons. They kill the Hacienda owners, and raze the buildings. In response the governor deploys his flotilla of Imperial Navy ships to bombard the rebels, thousands die in the ensuing violence throughout Especia. The bombardment tactics prove effective as attacks begin to cease for the time being.

**CE 1500, AdI 1000:** Diteralist Missionaries from Trelein arrive on Isla Zafiro and set up a small temple to convert the locals to the diteralist faith.

The Emperor withdraws Imperial armed forces from Davidos, the situation, no longer feasible to control with limited resources is unwilling to invest further in the impoverished communities on Davidos. Plans are drawn up for the total withdrawal of the Empire from Davidos in the coming years.

**CE 1502, AdI 1002:** After the rape and murder of several native Especians, the Septonate of Especia lodges another protest, once again their pleas are ignored. Another uprising occurs, this time with Septons participating more actively. Though the Septons, and those directly under their charge remain nonviolent, the remaining native Especians once again engage in rioting and killing their Verdean overlords. The Rebellion spreads even to the cities. Governor Alleña is killed in the ensuing violence. The Emperor sends a large contingent of the Imperial Navy to Especia, firing on rebels violent and nonviolent alike killing thousands, including a dozen Septons.

**CE 1503, AdI 1003:** After the Especian Massacre, the Septonate on Isla Diamante is furious at the killing of its own members. They lodge a formal protest against the Emperor, threatening to revoke the Mandate of Heaven. The Emperor does acquiesce to the Septon's demands, to outlaw slavery. He does however issue a decree giving funds to any wishing to settle in Especia. In spite of the end of slavery, the working conditions of native Especians change little.

**CE 1515, AdI 1015:** The massive influx of Verdean migrants into Especia displaces the natives who are forced from the coasts into the interior of the continent. There are relatively few natives left, who are working for Verdean colonists in horrifying conditions, still slaves in fact, if not in law. A number of nativized Verdeans and mixed race colonists oppose the continued

mistreatment of Native Especians, and make their opinions known. Several, most notably a well educated mixed man by the name of Salvador Iglesia de Alvarado are banished to the interior of the continent.

**CE 1517, AdI 1017:** A group of rebels led by de Alvarado begin making attacks on isolated military outposts in Especia. They primarily operate near Corvalla, striking at night so as to avoid the reprisals of the Imperial Navy. The attacks draw the ire of the Emperor who sends a significant detachment of the Imperial Army to Especia to put down the rebellion. A price of one hundred thousand Lyra is put on the head of de Alvarado. However attempts to capture the leader of the rebellion, or even to contain the rebels fail.

**CE 1526, AdI 1026:** The de Alvarado rebels are eventually caught and a trap and slaughtered including the leader. The deviser of the trap is awarded several Imperial distinguishments by the Emperor and a large plot of land in Especia. Rebellious activity is temporarily quelled.

**CE 1528, AdI 1028:** The Dominion of Davidos is officially granted independence from the Verdean Empire. The status of the island as a haven for pirates is driven exponentially up as thousands of ship-owning bandits flock to the island for its absence of law and order. As a result piracy in the Southern portion of mainland Meridon skyrockets overnight.

**CE 1531, AdI 1031:** When Marco Andrade Santiago, the son of the reigning Emperor dies in an expedition to find a legendary "Angelic Island", the Emperor stops sanctioning exploration missions, ending the Period of Exploration. The loss of his son caused the Emperor, Andreas XVII to end the policy of exploration that had been at the forefront of the Imperial decree for decades.

Emperor Andreas XVII ends the settlement decrees for Esepacia causing a significant dropoff to settlers of the continent. Verdean colonists begin to worry the loss of Verdean in migration will embolden the Native Especians.

**CE 1532, AdI 1032:** With the announcement that there will be no more mass migration from Verde, and on the anniversary of the death of de Especia, the Especian rebels begin making attacks against the Verdean colonists in Esepacia. The Imperial Army intervenes, but suffers fairly significant losses suppressing a constant guerilla campaign against the Especian colony and the living conditions of Native Especians.

**CE 1537, AdI 1037:** After five years of intense fighting against Native Especian rebels, the Imperial Army commander on Especia announces that he can no longer defend the countryside of the colony and will only be protecting key infrastructure and the cities. This creates a mass panic among the rural immigrants who then swarm the cities for safety from the Native Especians. A few of the Haciendas fortify their settlements in order to create outposts of safety.

**CE 1538, AdI 1038:** A conglomeration of the wealthier Haciendas hire Isarléan mercenaries to assist them in dealing with Native Especian attacks. The influx of mercenaries, armed to the teeth with the latest military technology proves overwhelming to the somewhat poorly equipped natives. Order is somewhat restored to some of the rural interior of Especia, though constant fighting between the Especians and the mercenaries will go on for a decade.

**CE 1542, AdI 1042:** Verdean Missionary, Pablo Coruna del Verde publishes *El Caso del Libertad*, an early religiopolitical treatise on the inherent rights of all human beings. Namely del Verde openly criticizes slavery, and states in the treatise of the right of all humans to life and liberty. This work becomes an important work both in the Septeviate and in circles of Verdean intellectuals, and lays the groundwork for later creation of the Liberation Doctrine.

**CE 1552, AdI 1051:** Diteralist missionaries attempt to set up another mission on the sacred Isla Diamante. Emperor Andreas XVII cannot abide this defilation of sacred ground and ejects the missionaries from the Isle. Further he makes a decree banning all further foreign contact from the Isles, segregating the Treleini missionaries on Zafiro. This Policy is enforced by the guns of the Imperial Navy, heralding in the Isolationist Period. Andreas XVII is dubbed Andreas the Preserver.

With the sealing off of the Verdean Empire, the mercenary contracts of the Haciendas are immediately rendered null and void. Though a relative peace had been established at that point, the disappearance of the colonial armed force, results in a renewed spree of violence. The Hacienda owners call for assistance in putting down the rebels, however the Emperor has little interest in spending lives investing in the colony. The Native Especians formally voice their demands in the *La Declaración delos Derechos Especianos*, written by noteworthy Verdean-Especian thinker, Alberto Luis Caracas. In the declaration the Especians demand better living conditions and de jure equality with Verdean colonists.

With the pleas of the Especians, the Septons, and a number of his own courtiers, Emperor Andreas reforms the Especian Charter. Changes include provisions demanding the fair pay, fair treatment, and education of Native Especians, as well as a certain measure of legalistic equality. The reforms are hailed by Verdean moderates, Regio Septons, and to a lesser extent Native Especians, and urban colonists. The Hacienda owners, though outraged, are in no position to argue.

**CE 1553, AdI 1053:** Tens of thousands of Verdeans flee secretly from the Empire to Davidos in the year after the Emperor orders the sealing off of the country. They bring with them light, fast moving ships with cannon, those that had been best equipped to flee the islands. These ships prove perfect for high seas piracy and are put into action almost immediately against hapless ships in South Meridon. These pirates kick off the Golden Age of Piracy in Meridon as their actions leave the navies of Meridon almost helpless to stop them.

**CE 1566, AdI 1066:** Andreas the Preserver by royal decree outlaws the practice of Diteralism on most the Verdean islands. Those found in possession of Diteralist holy symbols, books, or other paraphernalia, as well as those found to be publically worshiping the Diteralist deities are exiled to Isla Zafiro which is granted a measure of de jure autonomy as a penal colony.

**CE 1568, AdI 1068:** Andreas the Preserver dies, and is succeeded by Emperor Carlos VIII. As the fourth in line of succession for much of his life, he is ill prepared to deal with the mounting pressure in Especia.

**CE 1572, AdI 1072:** A native government movement, founded by several well educated Native Especians takes root in Especia. This movement speaks up for the rights of the Native Especians and demands the placement of Especians into the colonial government. At first the movement is small, but it rapidly gains headway by year's end, forcing the Emperor to outlaw the organization, and to ban the assembly in public of Especian citizens.

**CE 1574, AdI 1074:** The Especian native government movement grows more powerful in the underground, as their propaganda permeates throughout the colony. Several of the haciendas see themselves short for work as Native Especians leave their jobs. The economic pressure becomes significant. The Empire is hard pressed to deal with the situation. However, no action is taken until the following year.

**CE 1575, AdI 1075:** The Emperor allows for Native Especians and Half-Especians to be placed in modest governmental positions throughout the Especian colony. This is done in an effort to stem the pressures of the Native government movement. High level governorships and command positions in the Colonial Army are kept in pure Verdean hands however, to ensure that the army could not be turned against the Empire.

**CE 1583, AdI 1086:** Emperor Carlos IX dies and is succeeded by his relatively young son Marco who is something of a reformer. Upon his coronation he promises a greater role for the commons in Verde, and greater role for Especian Natives in Especia.

**CE 1586, AdI 1086:** Especian Nativists use the promises of the Emperor to push for even greater reform in the colony. Several Especian governmental officials write to the Emperor beseeching him to loosen up restrictions for Native Especians in the Especian government. Publically the Emperor refuses however, groundwork is laid out for a major reform of the Verdean governmental system later in the year.

Emperor Marco issues the Commons Proclamation, in it are provisions for the liberalization of the social order. Commons are allowed high ranking positions in the Imperial Army (however, the top generalships and admiralties are still reserved for the nobility), as well as allowing commons to become magisters of the court, though only the wealthy could afford the positions. Of note was a clause allowing Native Especians and Half-Especians to own land and similarly to climb the social ladder.

### **Late Imperial Period**

**CE 1600**, *AdI 1100*: A great number of merchant men, dissatisfied with the lack of trade between the islands attempt to defect to Meridon proper, they are backed up by some of the lesser nobility. Their attempt to escape is intercepted by the Imperial Navy which utterly obliterates the ships, and executing any survivors.

**CE 1605**, *AdI 1105*: A mercantilist backlash against the isolationist policies of the Verdean Empire results in Emperor Marco formally reconsidering the isolationist policy. Pro-Isolationist factions within the Imperial court formally protest the action, however the Emperor swears that he will soon begin a repeal of the proclamation. He dies under mysterious circumstances soon after this announcement and is replaced by Empress Andrea who is more aligned with the isolationists.

**CE 1608**, *AdI 1108*: The first attacks of Davidosian pirates south of the equator occurs on internal shipping of the Verdean Empire as three ships from Don Marco de Ramirez's Banda Negra attack the Verdean galleon *El Serpiente*, and loot its cargo hold before sinking it off the coast of Isla Zafiro. The Empress Andrea declares that any piracy in Verdean territorial waters will be met with deadly force, and she orders the construction of new ships for the Verdean Imperial navy.

**CE 1616**, *AdI 1116*: A geological expedition to Especia finds that much of the easily accessible iron ore having been mined out in the two centuries of intensive mining of the Especan continent. The believe that the Especian colony will be economically unviable in two decades time. The report neglected to mention the production of cash crops, which was still booming at the time, but did indeed cause a good deal of panic amongst the Verdean nobility and mercantile class. Plans are drawn up for the Verdean withdrawal from Especia.

**CE 1620**, *AdI 1120*: Empress Andrea announces that Especians and Half-Verdeans will be allowed any position in the Especian colony. This move is done to ensure the stability of governance when more power is transferred to Especia.

**CE 1624**, *AdI 1124*: The Empire of Especia is formed as a Protectorate of the Verdean Empire, with a Half-Especian Emperor Wang Hugo being coronated the same year. As the colony had theoretically become more expensive to run than the profit it was making, it became clear to the Empress it was time to grant it de facto independence. The legal status of Especia was somewhat grey as the Empress had to balance the demands of the mercantilists who wanted international trade and the prestigists who wanted to keep the Empire intact in the name of pride. The de facto independence allowed the mercantilists to remain happy, while the de jure protectorate status avoided the ire of the prestigists. Especia had to pay a small tithe to the Verdean Empire but was largely independent of the Verdean crown. A decent number of Verdeans flee the Especian Empire to return home, but most remain in Especia.

**CE 1630, AdI 1130:** Dozens of new pirate attacks occur in the Northern reaches of the Verdean Empire, as Davidosian Pirates seek to expand their hold on the Verdean Sea. The Imperial Navy responds swiftly and brutally, sending out fleets to patrol the northern waters, not only chasing away pirates but hunting their ships down and exterminating the pirates in their hideouts.

Marco de Ramirez is captured by Verdean Imperial authorities. He is sentenced to death without trial. His execution occurs the following day when he is thrown into a pit with rabid dogs and torn limb from limb in view of many Imperial officials. His head is retrieved and mounted on a pike outside the gates of Castille as a warning to all pirates.

**CE 1638, AdI 1138:** Empress Andrea is assassinated by pirates in her bed. A small faction of pro-mercantilists backs the pirates as a means of abolishing Verdean isolation. However, the isolationists immediately proceed to counter the coup installing their own figurehead as Emperor. This Emperor immediately executes the ringleaders of the factions and removes the rest from power, breaking the back of the mercantilist movement.

**CE 1646, AdI 1146:** A major initiative by the Imperial college of sciences is begun to improve the strength and durability of steel, as well as to recycle old unused iron. This initiative is intended to reduce the amount of iron the Empire needs, and therefore reduce its dependence on Especian trade. The program sees some success.

**CE 1648, AdI 1148:** Verdean Pirate Captain Reinaldo Esparza makes a name for himself as Negro Reinaldo as he raids with relative impunity close to Isla Verde. His tactics allow him quick escape before the Imperial Navy can arrive. He is very quickly branded a traitor by the Verdean Emperor who places an enormous bounty on Reinaldo's head.

**CE 1656, AdI 1156:** Reinaldo is captured by Teniente Alejandro Gonzalez, off the coast of Isla Plata, at the Battle of Punto Caballo Blanco. His ship, *La Fea Bailarina* is waylaid by an entire squadron of Imperial Naval vessels and obliterated in an immense crossfire. Reinaldo himself manages to escape the ship with a small crew, but is captured. He is executed by the Imperial Navy and his remains sent to his fleet as a message. His fleet breaks up as a result.

**CE 1662, AdI 1162:** A massive agricultural blight afflicts the Isles, wiping out nearly 80% of the crop yield for the year. Paired with a decline in the local fish stocks, mass starvation ensues. Great sacrifice by the Emperor, and the loss of his youngest children rallies enough sympathy to keep him in power.

**CE 1663, AdI 1163:** The agricultural blight continues to affect the Isles, and many believe it to be the end of days. The priesthood on Diamante begin a massive ritual come mid-growing season to invoke the favor of the gods, and bring an answer to the problem. The ritual kills as many as one third of the participants as they die of exhausting, made worse by starvation. Three weeks

after its completion however, a massive migration from parts unknown, of a new species of whale to the locale of the Isles brings with it a massive new food source to the Isles, as some whales wash up on shore, leaving food for hundreds. This event is dubbed as “El Milagro de Ballenas”, and saves the Isles from another harsh winter. The early beginnings of the whaling industry appear in the Isles as enterprising ship captains attempt hunt down more whales for food.

**CE 1672, AdI 1172:** Pirates stop raiding the Verdean islands, discovering a more effective way of profiting in the region. As the Empire begins to feel the desire for outside trade, the Pirates of Meridon prove more than happy to oblige. A massive black market springs up almost overnight as pirates raid Meridonian ships and smuggle the goods to Verdeans at a massive profit. Efforts to crack down on this trade are largely weak as their is little desire to attack “Verdean” (generally Davidosian pirates flying Verdean flags) traders.

**CE 1680, AdI 1180:** A palace coup replaces the standing Emperor, who had grown too complacent with the pirates. His replacement is rhetorical hardliner, vowing to destroy the pirate menace to Verde. This foreshadows another buildup in the Imperial Navy.

**CE 1682, AdI 1182:** A massive earthquake rocks the Verdean Archipelago destroying several small towns throughout the archipelago. More significant is the following tsunami which decimates the coastlines of the archipelago. Without any trade providing income or raw materials, the people are hard pressed to rebuild. The black market proves to be extraordinarily effective at providing the resources needed for rebuilding. The Emperor is hard pressed to deal with the crisis without his own raw materials and lets the issue drop for the time being.

**CE 1694, AdI 1194:** The infamous pirate Barbarosa is killed by Verdean Imperial naval forces. As the kingpin of the smuggling operations into Verde he grew incredibly powerful. During the rebuilding period after the prior quake his actions were barely tolerated. However, since reconstruction was mostly complete action was swiftly taken against him, his ship was intercepted and captured, and Barbarosa was killed in the boarding action. His fleet breaks up after the death of its leader. The killing of Barbarosa marks the beginning of the Pirate War.

**CE 1702, AdI 1202:** Agricultural conditions on the Isles begin to improve as farmers finally breed a new crops, immune to the blights that had been afflicting them. The hunting of whales slows down, allowing their population to recover from the near extinction they had faced over forty years of being hunted.

**CE 1717, AdI 1217:** Population rates on the Isles explode. As farmers incorporate newly bred crops into their agricultural system, and generally more efficiently utilize their land food outputs skyrocket. Corazón del Río and Castille become the first two cities in Meridon to have more than a million permanent inhabitants.

**CE 1725, AdI 1225:** A cartel of power hungry nobles backed up by the merchant class push for the reopening of the Isles to the outside. They seek to oust the reigning Emperor Carlos IX and install a pro-opening ruler on the throne. In a diplomatic coup, the Emperor sways much of this faction with the promise of a limited opening to the outside to trade, and executes the hardliners. Emperor Carlos then imposes a series of crushing reforms on the nobility breaking their powers, and more or less installing the Imperial crown as the sole political power on the Isles, being rivaled only by the power of the church. This event, known as the Absolutist Revolution, and sparks a massive change in the dynamics of the Empire as the disempowered nobility must turn to other avenues to secure authority once again. This event starts a period known as the Carlosian Era, or the Rule of Three Carlos Emperors, wherein three Emperors, named Carlos would rule in a contiguous line, with absolute power until the fall of the Empire at the end of the era. The Carlosian Era is considered the last Golden Age of the Empire as the trade fleets of the highly prosperous Empire sail once more bringing Verde culture influence around the world and bringing great wealth back to the Empire.

**CE 1726, AdI 1226:** As Verdean ships return to international waters, they are set upon by pirates. Poorly equipped to deal with the situation, Verdean trading ships soon suffer massive losses in the face of piracy. Most notable of the pirates is Don Hernan Braulio of the Black Fleet, an international pirate fleet that had proven to be by far the greatest of the pirate fleets, and the last of the major piracy organizations in Meridon.

**CE 1728, AdI 1228:** Don Braulio is killed at the battle of San Mesa, off the coast of Davidos. His actions proved to be a major thorn in the side for the Verdean Empire, and an entire Fleet is dispatched to deal with him. San Mesa proves to be a messy fight as dozens of ships clash with little sense for proper formations, and many sink. Braulio's ship is singled out and dealt massive damage from the largest ships in the fleet, setting off his ship's magazine and causing the ship to explode. Braulio's death marks the end of the Golden Age of Piracy, which had been on a slow decline, which was accelerated by Verdean anti-piracy operations.

**CE 1730, AdI 1230:** At this point most of the trade restrictions placed upon the Verdean Empire by Andreas the Preserver had been removed. However, cultural isolation continues in full. Carlos IX does however remove the restrictions on diternalists, allowing them to leave Isla Zafiro for the first time in decades.

**CE 1742, AdI 1242:** Emperor Carlos IX dies, and his son, Carlos X takes power. Among his first acts the is complete breaking down of the remaining barriers imposed by Andreas the Preserver, officially ending the 200 years of isolation on the Isles.

**CE 1756, AdI 1256:** Emperor Carlos orders the start of construction of another expansion to the Imperial Palace at Castille, intended to bring the modern, open, and less fortified styles from the palaces in Meridon proper at the time period to the Isle, and to enhance the prestige of the Crown.

**CE 1762, AdI 1262:** The first major factory is constructed on Isla Plata. A textile mill, it is powered by a series of water wheels. The technology of this mill is copied and begins the first wave of industrialization in Meridon and Especia.

**CE 1768, AdI 1268:** The expansion to the Imperial Palace is completed, and unveiled to the world to much fanfare. The palace serves as a symbol of other modernizations to come as Carlos X plans to tear away the last vestiges of the old order away. This begins a period known as the Verde Enlightenment.

**CE 1772, AdI 1272:** Emperor Carlos X dies, leaving the Empire to his young son Carlos XI. Carlos XI is a somewhat more introverted ruler than his father and grandfather, but uses his name to appear a much stronger ruler. He instead focuses on more philosophical matters, attempting to isolate himself away from the troubles of the world.

**CE 1774, AdI 1274:** After a century and a half of de facto independence, Emperor Carlos XI grants the Empire of Especia de jure independence. He renounces the Protectorate status of Especia instead proclaiming that Especia and Verde are “Sister Empires” standing together in league against the pernicious influence of the barbaric Valden and their ilk in the North.

**CE 1780, 1280:** An inventor, Alejandro Ortega, discovers a previously unknown property of the whales that inhabit the Verde Sea. The blubber of the whales, when distilled, made for an extremely potent liquid fuel. He invents several machines that can utilize this property, which sparked further interest in “oil driven devices”.

**CE 1785, AdI 1285:** Alejandro Ortega invents his greatest work, the fabrication engine, which is of course powered by whale oil. The whaling industry booms as enterprising ship captains attempt to capitalize on the massive need for oil. Ortega sets up his own whaling company La Ortega Compañía por Fábrica y Envía (or La Ortega Compañía), to profit from his own discoveries. Ortega rapidly utilizes his influence to form a monopoly on the whaling industry by years end, allowing him free reign over the industry of the Verde Islands.

A new organization, La Hermandad por Libertad, Igualdad, y Unidad, is formed in Corazón del Río. This organization, very much of the enlightenment, questions the absolute rule of the Emperor, and seeks greater equality between the ancient nobility and the new bourgeoisie forming out of the mercantile class. Alejandro Ortega is a foundational member of this organization.

**CE 1786, AdI 1289:** With the dissolution of the old Capisarian Empire into two separate states, many immigrants flood the Northernmost Isles of the Verde Archipelago. Treleini persons begin to spread Diteralism thought throughout the Isles. Some radical republicans from Isarlé join La Hermandad, and assist the order in spreading their propaganda.

**CE 1790, AdI 1290:** An archipelago slightly to the South of the main Verde chain, Los Cuarzos is colonized by the Verde Empire. Though it had supported a very small population of *Homo floresiensis*, it had not been settled by modern humans. Ancient myths of abhuman monsters living in the forests had kept explorers away for many centuries. The expeditions of the 1500s had revealed the existence of such people, but a dearth of exploitable resources resulted in little interest in the islands, and the closure of the Isles resulted in the end of expeditions. With the reopening, people once again took interests in the islands. An expedition under to establish penal colonies far from the bustling cities of the Verde Islands colonizes the Quartz Islands, enslaving the *floresiensis* population. By the end of the Empire there will be no more *floresiensis*, as the few surviving members will be killed off through the brutal practices of the Empire towards their less than human brethren. Though some of the colonists are rumored to have bred with them. Current DNA evidence does not support this theory.

**CE 1795, AdI 1295:** Alejandro Ortega, completely in control of the Isle's economy becomes the Imperial Governor of Isla Rubí, though he refuses the noble title that would normally come along with it.

**CE 1799, AdI 1299:** A massive drought sweeps the Islands, destroying the crop of the year. Whaling and fishing become even more important, as the population tries to feed itself. Regardless, the population had grown beyond the agricultural system's ability to support in bad years. Mass starvation sweeps the cities of the Isles and farmers hoard what they have, and prices of fish and whale meat skyrocket.

The whale population, sorely depleted by the intensified hunt move deeper into the oceans. Successful whaling missions are cut by a third, and will be cut by a third the next year. Ortega profits immensely with his control of the industry, as he engages in blatant profiteering.

A plague brought by rats from a trade ship of a far off region sweeps throughout the heartland of the Empire, infecting most of the islands by mid Mesjula, of the following year. Only Isla Rubí, which seals itself off from the rest of the Empire is spared.

**CE 1800, AdI 1300:** The Empire begins the year wracked by several crises. With plague and famine sweeping the Isles, the Emperor appears to be unable to do anything to stop the suffering of his people.

**1. March, 4. de Mesorge:** The Emperor goes into isolation within the palace, ostensibly to go into deep prayer, or study over solutions to the mounting problems of his people, but in reality, he had been infected with the plague and was trying to hide this fact.

**10. March, 14 de Mesorge:** The populace, ravaged by famine and plague, and rapidly losing faith in their secular government, turn to the church for answers. Answers as to why they suffer, and solutions for their problems. The church is hard pressed to find answers and convenes the Council of Diamante to find a divine solution to the problem.

**15. April, 1 de Mesjandra:** At the end of the second Verde month, La Hermandad calls for its own council. The council lasts only one day once all notaries are gathered, and declares a major shift in the politic of the order. La Hermandad issues the Declaration of the Rights of the Commons, the most radical work it had yet produced, clearly indicating a clear Republican sentiment, and the installation of a liberal republic, much like that of Isarlé.

**17. April, 3 de Mesjandra:** Emperor Carlos XI dies of the plague. His young daughter Elisa III is coronated in the Imperial Palace, mostly empty of patrons, two days later. As Elisa is only a child, Saez Pascal, chief of staff of the Imperial Army is made Lord Regent of the Empire.

**29. April, 15 de Mesjandra:** The Lord Regent declares meetings of more than three persons in public, to be illegal. La Hermandad to be considered a criminal organization, and its members radical extremists who are to be executed. Martial Law is instituted as the army steps into the streets to eliminate La Hermandad.

**1. May, 17 de Mesjandra:** Alejandro Ortega, a member of La Hermandad declares Isla Rubí to be an independent nation until the abdication of Empress Elisa, and the installation of a Republic for the Isles. This marks the beginning of the Verde Revolution.

**15. May, 31 de Mesjandra:** The Council of Diamante makes public its conclusions. To shuffle blame for the plague and the drought as far away from themselves as possible, and to curry favor with the increasingly powerful revolutionary movement, the Council declares an end to the Mandate of Heaven. With the Divine Right of the Imperial Crown now nonexistent, the people begin to take up arms against the Empire.

**10. July, 35 de Mestor:** The Lord Regent's forces crack down brutally on a group of protestors and revolutionaries outside Castille. Many hundreds are killed by day's end by the Army, and many more are to be captured for execution later. This event, known as the "Castille Massacre" triggers a huge wave of Anti-Imperial sentiment

**20. July, 45 de Mestor:** The survivors of the original crackdown in Castille are executed in the public square by Imperial troops.

**3. August-21. August, 7-25 de Meseva:** Massive rebellions throughout the outer isles result in the fall of their loyal Imperial governors. Isla Verde is essentially the only Pro-Imperial held island left. The Imperial Navy patrols the waters around Isla Verde intensely to try and prevent the joining of rebel forces.

**8. September, 43 de Meseva:** The Imperial Army in Corazón del Río is overrun when attempting to defend the local governor's Palace. The Imperial Governor is killed and a rebel leader is placed in charge of the city.

**15. September, 50 de Meseva:** Mass rioting breaks out in Castille once news of the fall of Corazón del Río reaches the city. Imperial Army troops crack down on the riots, restoring order temporarily to the streets of Castille.

**20. September, 3 de Mesisa:** Another massive riot takes place in Castille, dwindling numbers of Imperial soldiers, many of whom fell ill in the last riot, makes control of the city proper basically impossible. The remaining royalist forces retreat to the relative safety of the Imperial Palace.

**23. September, 6 de Mesisa:** Under the leadership of skilled manufactory engineers, and armed with weapons captured in the retreat of the Imperial Army, the rebels storm the Imperial Palace after utilizing specialized charges to blast through the gate. The Lord Regent is found and executed, the Empress is imprisoned.

**25. September, 8 de Mesisa:** Under pressure from Hermandad leaders, Empress Elisa abdicates the throne and declares the end of the Imperial Monarchy. The Empire, which had lasted for 1,300 years, falls unceremoniously.

**24. December, 46 de Mesvacío:** The leading members of La Hermandad convene in the Imperial Palace at Castille to decide the shape of the new government, and more urgently how to efficiently solve the agricultural crisis and the plague. Though the revolution had succeeded nearly a third of Verde's preplague population had died, from disease, from starvation, and from violence. The new order is ruling over a mass grave.

### **The Verde Republic**

**CE 1801, DI 1:** The Charter of The Verde Republic is adopted creating a Liberal Democracy nominally in control of all the islands in the Archipelago. A unicameral national assembly is formed out of Hermandad notaries, and Alejandro Ortega is appointed president of the assembly by a narrow margin.

Los Cuarzos, after the announcement of the Republic take the opportunity to formally secede from the Verde state. The Quartz Islands are relatively unaffected but the Plague, and are too strong for the sorely weakened Verde forces to recapture quickly. The Verde national assembly negotiates diplomatic relations with the Los Cuarzos Confederacy.

The transitional government of Verde announces the end of the "Sister Empires" status that Verde has held with the Especian Empire. The claim that the era of Empires is over and that a new era of freely associating states had come. They do declare that they are willing to share an association with the Especians, claiming that instead of Sister Empires Especia and Verde are "Associated States" bound together by a common tongue.

**CE 1803, DI 3:** The Plague finally passes, having killed nearly a third of the population of the Verde Islands.

**CE 1805, DI 5:** For the first time in five years, the agricultural output of the Verde Republic is great enough to sustain the populace of the Isles. The reason being that population decline caused by the plague finally surpassed the agricultural decline caused by the drought, and also that the Republic had spend a great deal of effort maximizing agricultural output at the expense of almost every other economic activity.

**CE 1806, DI 6:** The first elections in Verde history take place. The election is marred by intense disagreement between a faction of La Hermandad that seeks the total equality of all citizens in the Republic, and another faction that believe the revolution sought only to break down the barriers the Empire imposed by blood. Through political tricks the “Libertine” faction of La Hermandad wins the election by a wide margin. Alejandro Ortega is appointed president once more by the national assembly. The “Egalitarianist” faction of La Hermandad breaks away and forms La Partido por Igualdad, or the Equality Party.

**CE 1807, DI 7:** A massive factory explosion occurs in Lasandra, on Isla Rubí. The explosion occurs when improperly constructed storage tanks shatter on the factory floor, spreading whale’s oil to a spark heavy environment. Several workers in La Compañía’s factories refuse to go to work, demanding safer working conditions. Ortega sends Republican Army troops to put down walkouts at most of his factories. Hundreds die in the ensuing violence.

**CE 1808, DI 8:** Alejandro Ortega dies. There is no precedent for the death of a leader that does not have a clearly established line of succession. After a tense session in the legislature, the national assembly appoints a competent placeholder to Ortega’s offices.

La Compañía is in chaos with the death of its founder, and splinters into several different companies. As Ortega died childless, there are no proper heirs to his vast fortune, and these new companies seize his assets as they can take them. This prompts change in inheritance law, which allows for the creation of last wills.

**CE 1810, DI 10:** The national assembly building is burned down in a fire, along with much of the city of Castille. Only the old Palace District emerges intact. The National Assembly relocates to the Old Imperial Palace. Plans are put in place to expand it once more to accommodate the national assembly.

**CE 1812, DI 12:** In the second national elections since the revolution, there is another close margin. Since the death of Alejandro Ortega, La Hermandad has been lacking a strong capable leader to take his place fully. They must compromise with El Partido por Igualdad, and they install a moderate President, Terésa del Mar.

**CE 1815, DI 15:** The drought officially ends after almost twenty years. Agricultural output soars. This triggers something of a baby boom in the Republic.

**CE 1818, DI 18:** For the first time since the Revolution, La Hermandad is ousted from power with El Partido por Igualdad being installed as the new leading power in the Republic. Isabella Said Pascal is appointed president by the national assembly.

**CE 1819, DI 19:** The Equality Party passes an enormous number of reforms targeted at the whaling industry and the manufacturing industry. Industry leaders complain such reforms will hurt business, workers however cheer the new reforms as they see their working conditions improving and their wages rising.

**CE 1820, DI 20:** La Hermandad is officially ended as a political force. The organization is split factionally into two political parties. A radicalized pro-business faction forms El Partido por Libertad, or “The Liberty Party”. A radicalized revolutionary party, seeking to defend the revolution, at expense of all else formed the El Partido por Unidad or “The Unity Party”. The remaining moderates in La Hermandad form El Partido por Dignidad or “The Dignity Party”. All three parties take with them a fairly well developed propaganda network.

**CE 1821, DI 21:** The businesses formed out of the Ortega Company begin a massive firing program. They cite the reforms of the Equality Party. In actuality they are likely lead by Liberty Party members, or payed off by the party to stir up anti-Egalitarian sentiment and weaken the Equality Party. The Republic is drawn into a massive economic recession.

**CE 1824, DI 24:** The Equality Party suffers a massive defeat in the elections. Liberty Party propaganda paired with the recession turns much of the professional class against them. The Liberty Party takes power appointing Jean-Baptiste d'Isarlé, a Verde born Isarléan to the office of the President.

**CE 1825, DI 25:** By mid year, the vast majority of the Equality Party reforms are repealed to the protest of the Equality Party and the Dignity Party. Business begin hiring again. The economic recession ends. Rousing popular support for the Liberty Party.

**CE 1828, DI 28:** The whale population has shrunk to the point where whaling missions are very often coming home empty. This drives the price of oil through the roof, and causes another major recession. The Liberty Party is unable to do anything about the growing oil crisis, causing much anti-Liberty Party sentiment among common workers.

**CE 1829, DI 29:** The plot hatched by the Liberty Party to seize control of the country is uncovered. A wave of anti-libertine sentiment washes across the Republic. The Liberty Party goes into a steep decline in popularity.

**CE 1830, DI 30:** A coalition of the Equality Party and the Dignity Party oust the Liberty Party from power. Terésa del Mar is appointed President.

**CE 1832, DI 32:** An enterprising young inventor, Martina López de Elanza, builds the first Verdean factory steam engine that does not rely on Whale Oil to power itself. This new steam engine relies on a black mineral known as coal, which can be found in abundance on Isla Verde. Her invention sparks a wave of conversion away from whale oil based factories to coal driven factories.

**CE 1834, DI 34:** The oil crisis ends, and the economy begins to pick up once more. de Elanza is a very wealthy woman for her invention. Whale populations begin to rebound.

**CE 1836, DI 36:** The Dignity-Equality coalition wins the election handily, keeping Terésa del Mar in power.

**CE 1837, DI 37:** Martina López de Elanza invents a smaller steam engine, which she fits into a railcar. This Railcar is first tested by racing a horse over a short distance. The horse wins, but only by a slight margin as it tires out close to the end of the race. There is interest in these new railcars as fast, efficient long distance transport.

**CE 1838, DI 38:** The first transport rail line is established, running from Castille to Corazón del Río.

**CE 1842, DI 42:** Dignity-Equality wins the election of 1842, though by a narrower margin as the wrath of populace towards the Liberty Party cools down some after nearly twenty years. The Liberty Party is less radical than it had been before.

**CE 1843, DI 43:** Rail networks spread through Isla Verde, though they have not reached the same popularity on other islands in Verde. Railcars are brought to Meridon proper in a whirlwind tour of the coastal cities of Meridon, sparking interest in them throughout the continent.

**CE 1846, DI 46:** A massive specie withdrawal by de Elanza empties a bank's vaults. A credit crisis envelops the Verde Republic, as this empty bank vault leads to a massive withdrawal of gold from the banks. Banks rapidly run out of specie and become very quickly unable to provide further credit. This causes another massive recession.

**CE 1848, DI 48:** The Liberty Party and the Equality Party bicker endlessly during the election campaign about the cause of the recession of 1846, becoming ever more radical in their rhetoric. The "moderate" Unity Party capitalizes on this weakness and declares itself to be the party of Law and Order. It wins a majority of seats in the national assembly. Maximilian Pedro de Robles is appointed president of the Republic.

**CE 1849, DI 49:** In the name of restoring order, leading members of the Equality Party, Dignity Party, and Liberty Party are rounded up and executed at the orders of de Robles.

Public meetings are banned, the Press is seized by the Unity Party, and “Counterrevolutionary” press releases are burned by Unity Party officials.

The Unity Party reforms itself into the Directorate, and bans the existence of political parties. Any members of political parties, or those trying to form them are declared counterrevolutionaries. Such persons are declared to be committing a capital offense.

**CE 1850, DI 50:** The Directorate, under the rule of de Robles begins a series of policies known as The Purge. The Purge is remembered as a particularly dark period of Verde history.

**3. January, 3 de Mesjula:** de Elanza is blamed for the causing the political infighting by the Directorate. She is cast as a counterrevolutionary and a bounty is placed on her head. However several persons hide her and she manages to evade capture. Fleeing to Isarlé until the Imperial coup installs Carlos XII.

**7. February, 37 de Mesjula:** A group of protesters march on Castille. They are met by the Republican Army. Though their intentions are mostly peaceful, they are gunned down by the soldiers.

**9. February, 39 de Mesjula:** Public protest is decreed a counterrevolutionary activity, and a capital offense by the Directorate.

**14. March-14. April, 21-52 de Mesorge:** Massive protests are staged throughout the Isles at the behest of the Regio de Verde priesthood. They decry the policies of the Directorate as horrifically repressive, and encourage their practitioners to overthrow the Directorate without violence. These revolts are put down brutally by the Army, and any captured members are publicly executed.

**20. April, 6 de Mesjandra:** Regio de Verde is declared a counterrevolutionary religion and its practice is made a capital offense. The new state religion of the Republic is declared to be “El Culto del Persona Perfecto”, or the Cult of the Perfect Person. This “Perfect Person” is said to be the prime example of a true republic citizen, though is clearly modelled on de Robles. The people are outraged by this decision when they hear of it.

**15. July, 40 de Mestor:** A faction of the Directorate tired of the excesses of the leading members stage form a faction within the Directorate. This faction led by Pierre Gaultier, another Verde born Isarléan, and Joseph Pennington, a Verde born Treleini stage a walkout from the Directorate. They are promptly arrested.

**17. July, 42 de Mestor:** The ringleaders of the Directorate rebellion are found guilty of Counterrevolutionary activity, are purged from the Directorate’s roster, and are to be executed the following day.

**18. July, 43 de Mestor:** The ringleaders are executed in a horrific fashion, making public the consequences of betrayal of the Directorate. However in actuality this action turns most of the remaining Directorate members against de Robles. Their comrades had been purged for a small grievance. They believed that if de Robles wasn't dealt with soon they would all be "purged".

**21. July, 46 de Mestor:** A number of key Directorate leaders gather up sufficient support from the local army troops and march on de Robles. He is found and arrested by the Directorate.

**19. August, 23 de Meseva:** Maximilian Pedro de Robles is purged from the Directorate is executed and removed from the Directorate's roster. The Purge ends, however it had created a huge wave of anti-Republican sentiment, a wave that the Directorate can no longer quell.

**26. September, 9 de Mesisa:** Carlos Parisa, a low-ranking officer in the Republican Guard, who had spent many months gathering support from the Army, uses his influence in the Guard, and his supposed connection to the Ancient Parisus family to stage a march on the national assembly. He ousts the Directorate in one fell swoop and declares himself to be the Emperor of Verde. He has the popular support of the people of Castille, and what remains of the local Regio Priesthood. He is coronated as Emperor Carlos XII to some fanfare that evening. The Second Verde Empire is born.

### **The Restoration of Empire and the Carlosian War**

Main Article: [The Carlosian War](#)

**CE 1851, DI 51:** Emperor Carlos XII begins an ambitious military buildup program, promising to the people that the Second Empire would restore the glory days of the First Empire, by recovering all of the lost colonies of the Old Empire. The implication is war with almost the entire Meridonian Continent. First however comes a state imposed industrial revolution. Emperor Carlos funds the construction of hundreds of new armament manufactories and the industrialization of the agricultural sector.

The Emperor reaffirms the status of "Sister Empires" with the Especians seeking to ameliorate the relations between the two nations. The purposes of this are twofold. Firstly the Carlos finds himself short on allies, and secondly that in preparing for the coming reclamation war, he wishes to avoid adding another front to an already daunting military struggle.

**CE 1852, DI 52:** A massive bumper crop generated by the much more efficient growth of food results in a baby boom as millions of children are born this year. Factory outputs nearly double this year as the new armaments industry gets rolling.

Emperor Carlos proposes a new model army, at least among the non-volunteer elements. Instead of relying on solely professional forces, or an outdated levying system by township, the Emperor proposes a new idea, a national conscription pool. This new system would pull workers out of the fields or factories only in small groups from each locality, rather than draining

individual localities dry. This new idea Conscription is popular among the business interests of the Empire.

**CE 1853, DI 53:** The first round of conscription among fit men of appropriate age is passed out at the beginning of the year. These conscripted soldiers are to be assembled outside Castille for their initial training. Their term is to last a year, under the condition that they may be called up again at any time that they remain fit. At the end of the year, many conscripts, accustomed to the military lifestyle decide to become professional soldiers.

**CE 1854, DI 54:** A massive naval buildup program is begun, utilizing the latest shipbuilding trends in Verde and Isarlé. Among these trends is the tendency towards steam powered ships over sail driving ships. Much of the new fleet will be steam powered. Rumors abound of a massive new ship being constructed at the shipyards of Bayo Serpiente. Any serious investigation into the matter is ruthlessly suppressed by the Emperor.

**CE 1855, DI 55:** The first vessels of the new model navy are launched this year. Many older ships are retired, being deemed obsolete. Among them many of the heavy 80 gun ships leftover from the days of the first Empire.

**CE 1856, DI 56:** Rumors of a massive ship are gratified when a Super Battleship of the Line, *El Corazón del Río*, is made Emperor Carlos' personal flagship. This massive screw propelled Steamship, had a compliment of nearly 900 men, and possessed nearly 150 guns, and was the largest steam powered warship in Meridon at the time of her construction.

**CE 1858, DI 58:** Martina López de Elanza draws up plans for an even more powerful warship design. She dubs the idea "El Bestio Ferro" or the Iron Beast. The plans call for a ship bedecked in iron that would make it nearly impervious to conventional cannon fire. de Elanza's plans called for a ship that would be corkscrew propelled, and would carry nearly 70 cannon. The Emperor purchases the plans from the inventor for several million Oros, enough for de Elanza to retire extremely comfortably.

**CE 1859, DI 59:** This year in Verde history is mostly remembered for the invasion of Los Cuarzos. Though the construction of the new Ironclad Warships would commence in secret on Isla Rubí.

**10. January, 10 de Mesjula:** Emperor Carlos XII calls for a reactivation of 100,000 previous conscripts in addition to his standing force of nearly 250,000. The muster is to occur in three month's time.

**15. January, 15 de Mesjula:** Construction begins, in secret, of five Ironclad ships at San Isabella de las Montañas in Isla Rubí. Shipwrights are expected to live at the shipyards, and any risk of a leak is punished with the execution of any involved.

**10. April, 48 de Mesorge:** Most of those called into service have mustered at the Castille training fields. The process of refresher training and embarking begins. Though many will not now it, spies in Los Cuarzos are beginning work on a plan to fabricate a case for war with the Southern Islands to provide a convenient excuse for the Empire to invade without much foreign intervention. Battle plans are drawn up as an attempt to test the new tactics developed by the General Staff of the Empire in a prelude to later operations against larger states.

**15. May, 31 de Mesjandra:** JMS *Esperanza* is blown up off the Coast near the city of Matanzas in Los Cuarzos. The Verde Empire uses this “unjust attack” as a case for war, declaring war on Los Cuarzos.

**22. May, 38 de Mesjandra:** A fleet of 57 ships and 75,000 men makes landfall at Tobago, the Westernmost Island of Los Cuarzos. Inexperienced conscripts are the first to be thrown into the fray against the scattered militias and Cuarzo Army units, though they perform horribly the overwhelming numerical superiority of Imperial forces crushes the Confederate presence on the island within a week.

**30. May, 47 de Mesjandra:** Baja Cuarzo, is invaded. The Confederate Army is present in force here. This is according to the expectations of the Imperial generals. Their plans called for a major battle after the first island as the Confederates attempted to blunt the ferocity of the Imperial Attack.

**31. May-1. June, 48 de Mesjandra-49 de Mesjandra:** At the battle of Empress Isabella Carla’s Mountain, a huge Imperial Force of 125,000 soldiers clashed with a 62,000 man Confederate Force. The battle is inconclusive, as the Confederate Army successfully fought a fighting withdrawal from the plains and into the mountains where they could better control the flow of battle on the following day. From prepared positions in the mountains they managed to inflict heavy losses on the invading Imperials. Imperial forces do win the day however when they bring up two dozen artillery batteries and blast the Confederates from the mountain. The survivors surrender at dusk.

**6. June, 2 de Mestor:** Imperial Forces land outside of Matanzas, preparing to take the city. The bulk of the Confederate Army meets the Imperials at the Battle of Matanzas. New fire and maneuver tactics are utilized by advancing Imperials allowing them to keep fighting on the attack. Combined with a far greater number of cavalry and artillery and there is little chance the Confederates have. They withdraw to the city proper as a last ditch, though “ungentlemanly” means of defending the entire Quartz Confederacy.

**7. June, 3 de Mestor:** The Imperial Army assaults Matanzas. Though the Confederates have an impressive fortification system for the city, Imperials simply flow through gaps in the forts, while heavy artillery batteries blow the forts to smithereens. The Confederate fort system falls by dusk, and it seems there is nothing to be done to stop the Imperial Army. The few survivors of

the Confederate Army join up with recently activated militias and plan for the defense of the city itself.

**8. June-14. June, 4 de Mestor-10 de Mestor:** Imperial troops assault Matanzas proper, as the Confederate and Imperial Navies clash in Matanzas Bay. Confederate forces make use of the defensive value of buildings to its fullest extent, bitterly fighting for several days against the Imperial Army. On the 7th of Mestor, the Imperial Navy wins a crushing victory in the Verde sea, utterly destroying the Confederate Navy. The guns of the Imperial Navy are brought to bear on the city itself. Many neighborhoods are utterly obliterated and the docklands destroyed. The city is finally taken after a twelve hour fight for the national assembly building in Matanzas. The Confederate Army surrendered the city and the Empire on the following day.

**15. June, 11 de Mestor:** Los Cuarzos surrenders to the Empire. It's army shattered, its navy sunk, and its once beautiful capital in shambles. The Empire assumes control of the islands, establishing the protectorate. Imperial casualty estimates put the losses at 8,262 dead, 15,642 injured, and 8,567 missing for the Imperial side with Confederate casualties recorded as 8,765 killed, 36,789 wounded, 2,439 missing, and 24,609 taken prisoner by the Imperial Army.

**20. June, 12 de Mestor:** The command of the Imperial Army deem the Los Cuarzos operation a success. They had succeeded in bringing down another nation in a few weeks. Though the cost in lives had been higher than expected. Tactics are altered to reflect upon the lessons of the Cuarzos campaign.

**22. June, 13 de Mestor:** The rulers of the Cuarzo Confederacy leave for exile in Trelein. They aim to continue the fight diplomatically for their independence.

**19. September, 2 de Mesisa:** Mobilized reservists are demobilized after immediate worries about invasion are over and done with. The year's campaigning is essentially over as the army goes back to the fields.

**CE 1860, DI 60:** The conscription mandate is increased from 200,000 to 400,000, increasing available trained manpower. However productivity suffers as working age men leave the fields and the factories. Women are hired en masse, by the state and by industry to counteract this trend.

**CE 1861, DI 61:** The first three in a class of seven ironclads is launched. Their existence is kept a secret to all except a select few. The ships are known as *La Rosalíneamera*, *La Revancha*, and *El Bestio Ferro*.

**CE 1862, DI 62:** The four other ships of the *Rosalíneamera* Class are completed. These ships are known as *El Sacramento*, *El Protector Sancti*, *La Julia Divina*, and *La Victoria Divina*. The shipwrights behind the construction of this ship class are kept under heavy guard so as to keep the existence of the Ironclads a secret until the time is right for their revelation.

**CE 1863, DI 63:** The Army begins an adoption program of adopting a number of new weapons systems, including new breech loaded artillery made from steel, as well as adopting one of the first widely issued bolt action rifles in Meridon the Le Dragón Fusil Agujo, based on designs from Isarléan inventor Virginia Franklin. This single shot device made use of a bolt action breech load and increased the individual's rate of fire significantly. A carbine version, with a five shot magazine capacity was adopted by the Dragoons, and by a cadre of marksmen, but was not widely issued, due to mechanical issues that made it simply too unwieldy for infantry to handle regularly.

**CE 1864, DI 64:** The national reserves are being mobilized presumably for additional refresher training and for issuing of the new equipment and uniforms. In reality it is a buildup for the invasion of Meridon. The Command of the Empire is planning strikes for the following year, and is drilling new amphibious tactics among some of the troops, and generally new battle tactics for the entire army.

**CE 1865, DI 65:** The year of 1865 marks the beginning of the [Carlosian War](#) proper, as Emperor Carlos stakes his claims to the lost lands in Meridon.

**1. January, 1 de Mesjula:** At his annual feast in Castille, Emperor Carlos XII announces to his people, and to a lesser extent the world, that the lost territories of San Lumen, Rosalínea, and Los Boreales to be the rightful land of the Second Verde Empire. He further continues to announce that the Empire is willing to take whatever measures are necessary to reclaim their lost lands.

**5. January, 5 de Mesjula:** The national call ups are placed. The Emperor desires the assembly of an army of 5 million by the end of Mesorge. Taking into account the professionals and volunteers in the Verde Imperial Army and Navy, this means that some 3.2 million men must be mobilized.

**3. May, 19 de Mesjandra:** The Imperial Navy's main fleet steams out of La Culebra with much of the professional forces of the Empire. Their destination, the easiest to reach is San Lumen in the Imperial Theocracy of Trelein. A formal declaration of war will follow three days later.

**1. August, 5 de Meseva:** The Treleini Imperium is forced to cede control San Lumen to the Second Empire with the treaty of Richmond. The treaty would be however temporary, but it secured the Imperial interests in the region, for the time being while it prepared for the push to Valden.

**10. August, 14 de Meseva:** A treaty garrison of roughly 350,00 men is moved into and stationed in San Lumen to protect the province from any perfidy on the part of the aggressive Treleini Empire. The Treaty Garrison would be extremely harsh in its treatment of non-Verde citizens in the province, and harsh crackdowns on any resistance would be met with the massacre of

hundreds. By occupation's end, it is estimated that nearly 3,500 people are killed in punitive actions undertaken by the San Lumen Occupation Army.

**16. September, 51 de Meseva:** The San Lumen Provisional government is formed along the lines of the Isarléan Republic. The Emperor, though initially pressured to take personal control of the colony as part of his Imperial demesne seeks to experiment with new political systems he may instate once the pressures of war fade away. More than a decade of absolute rule of a massive nation has taken its toll, and he wishes, once it is safe, to decentralize the powers of the Emperor. This provisional government while quite liberalized did still impose discriminatory measures on the Treleini people living in the borderlands of province, favoring the ethnic Verdeans and the small handful of Isarléans who had moved that far south.

**19. October, 32 de Mesisa:** A massive mobilization occurs on Verde proper, generals know that the Valden Kingdom, while no more militaristic than the Treleini in policy are more advanced. The Imperial Command Staff realizes that the Valden will be a much tougher opponent than any they have faced yet. Plans are laid out for the invasion of the Valden Confederacy, over the course of a two week conference, plans are laid out for the issuing of the five shot Fusil Agujo to all of the Imperial Marines, and to the entire regular forces at large.

**27. November, 19 de Mesvacío:** El *Corazón del Río*, is finished with retrofits and steams out to join the main Imperial Fleet at San Lumen. It is now bedecked in iron much like the seven ironclads, and equipped with heavier guns on its lower gun deck to reduce top heaviness. Plans are made for the mass "cladding" of all Imperial warships to build an "invincible" fleet.

**CE 1866, DI 66:** The Carlosian War enters its second year with the Imperial Military Forces in a strong position to retake their lost lands at what was at that point called Roslinburg. Throughout the first months of the year, plans are made and invasion forces prepared. Plans call for the invasion to occur at the first of Mesorge.

**CE 1867, DI 67:** The year begins with the Imperial Army being forced into a retreat in Valden. The December 25th Offensive proved a major setback, and though the guns of the Imperial Navy prove invaluable for slowing down the Valdens little can be done as its offensive gains strength from reinforcements and the joining of partisan groups.

**13. November, 5 de Mesvacío:** The rotary cannons complete their voyage back to the Verde Islands, having been delayed by the needs of shipping to supply the war effort. They are turned into the Imperial testing ranges on Isla Zafiro, to begin evaluation and to test the feasibility of a reverse engineering of the gun.

**23. December, 45 de Mesvacío:** A secret order is made for 250,000 more of the five shot carbines, in addition to the near half million already in use. These weapons are to be shipped to the front to assist in the taking of Weissburg, and it is hoped that the knocking of Valden out of the War.

**CE 1868, DI 68:** At the start of the year, the Imperials are encamped 200km South of Weissburg, awaiting their reinforcements and their supplies from the Islands. There were plans for the final thrust for Weissburg at the start of the Spring thaw, with the hopes of knocking the Valdens out of the war.

**15. January, 15 de Mesjula:** A group of emissaries from Verde arrive in Isarlé, they wish to establish more firmly the historically amiable relations between the two peoples. Emperor Carlos XII had not been unfamiliar with the recent animosity between the Treleini and the Isarléans. Though relations between Verde and Isarlé since the establishment of the latter's republic and the fall of the former's had cooled slightly, relations between Trelein and Isarlé were worse, and the Republic even offered basing rights to the Verde Navy as a means of intimidating the Treleini into behaving properly. The Emperor sought to expand such limited measures into a fuller alliance.

**17. February, 48 de Mesjula:** The government in exile of Los Cuarzos officially declares that it is a Diteralist State, and most of its government ministers convert to The Diteralist Faith, encouraging members of their occupied Confederacy to do the same. Though they claim the act is of their own conscience, it is very clearly a move to garner favor with their Treleini hosts.

Later that day, the Treleini government declares that it will guarantee the independence of the Quartz Confederacy in the name of protecting its spiritual brethren from the religious oppression of the Verde Empire. The Treleini government is clearly gearing up to rejoin the war against the Verde.

**18. February, 49 de Mesjula:** The declaration of the Treleini provides greater urgency for the campaign in Valden. The Imperials are in a weak position when it comes to fighting a two-front war. Negotiations with the Isarléan government had stalled, as the Isarléans were worried about an invasion from the Valden Empire. The Verde need a major victory, and they need it soon. The start date for the campaign to take Weissburg is pushed up two weeks, from 15 de Mesorge to 1 de Mesorge. The three day start date requires the rushing of frontline troops en masse to the Weissburg Army, and as a result food supply shipments are cut short.

**April, Mesorge/Mesjandra:** Throughout the month of April rumors of the Rape of Weissburg spread throughout Valden. Though the claims are unsubstantiated at this time, the very rumor it is enough spark a wave of anti-Verde sentiment across Valden. Large numbers of Valden citizens take to the hills starting partisan campaigns against the occupying army.

**5. April, 43 de Mesorge:** The Verdean and Isarléan Governments sign the Treaty of Port-au-Vaucluse wherein the two parties agree to a Pact of Mutual Defense and Technology sharing. In particular, Verdean Military advisors move into the Isarléan Army and assist them with training. Verdean military presence in the area is expanded rapidly, including the addition of a contingent of military engineers who assist with the fortifying of the border with Trelein.

Verdean agricultural machines and medicines are imported en masse to Isarlé, sparking a baby boom the following year. Isarlé declares war on Valden.

**14. April, 1 de Mesjandra:** An emissary to Valden is sent to negotiate a peace with the Valden government based in the West of the country. This emissary is not heard from again, presumably being executed by the Valdens in revenge for the crimes at Weissburg. Regardless of the emissary's actual fate however, there is no response from the Valden government, and the war would continue. Though the Verdeans had no intention of resuming offensives against the Valdens, the continuation of the war, and the flare ups of partisan activity drain vital manpower away from the next planned front in the far North.

**10. May, 26 de Mesjandra:** The Imperial high command begins to draw down the number of troops in Roslinburg and points South. With Command's proposed invasion of Sumaaväa, and the increased intricacy of the defensive lines around Roslinburg and Weissburg, as well as the great blow dealt to the Valden Army it is believed that fewer troops will be needed around Roslinburg, which is still largely Verdean in ethnic makeup, and not nearly as prone to rebellions from the local population.

**10. June, 5 de Mestor:** The first wave of Imperial troops sets out for Sumaaväa, and the last remaining unclaimed "Lost Colony". Imperial planners believing the peoples of the Northern nations to be weak and uncivilized primitives does not send any ironclads, or Imperial Marines for this mission, sending only ships of the 3rd Fleet and relatively small contingent of Imperial Army soldiers for the invasion of Boreales del Norte, known at that point as Viime Satama.

**29. June, 24 de Mestor:** Heartened by the major defeat of the Verdeans off the coast of Sumaaväa, Treleini declares the Treaty of Richmond void, and under the pretenses of reclaiming San Lumen and restoring the independence of Los Cuarzos, declares War on the Verde Empire. Treleini troops skirmish with the San Lumen occupation army outside of Richmond.

**30. June, 25 de Mestor:** Isarlé, already having poor relations with the Treleini follow their defense pact obligations and declare war on Trelein. Both sides mobilize their armies for a brutal war on the Isarlé-Trelein Border.

**4. July, 29 de Mestor:** A new type of Ironclad, the *El Amonestado*, finishes construction in Bayo Serpiente. This vessel is smaller than the larger Bestio Ferro types, with only a few heavy guns mounted on a turret, allowing the guns to be fired in any direction, and allowing a light vessel the guns found usually only the largest capital ships. The Emperor immediately orders several dozen of the small little craft as escorts for his larger ships.

**5. July, 30 de Mestor:** Protests, and Walkouts rock Castille. The economic demands of the war, and its rising death toll have caused a growing amount of anti-war and anti-imperial sentiment in Verde, and the defeat in Sumaaväa has made matters only worse. With the invincibility of the

Verde navy now under question, hope that a war with three nations is winnable shrinks. The protests are quelled with a limited show of force. The Emperor wishes not to push his luck with the people by acting in a brutal fashion, and does not want the deaths of several armaments industry workers in the violence. He begins seeking something to distract the people from the war, if only long enough to allow the victories to come once more.

**7. July, 32 de Mestor:** The Emperor requisitions the building of thirty additional Bestio-type ironclads, to replenish the loss of the 3rd Fleet. However Imperial shipyards cannot meet such a massive requirement as they were already working on Amonestados. The Emperor looks towards Isarlé, the only other country in Meridon with the necessary shipping infrastructure that the Verdean Empire is not fighting.

The Emperor announces that he is looking for a wife. He believes that a royal wedding would do much to distract the people from the increasing problems of the war. There is quite a bit of a problem however, in that with the fall of the First Empire there are few remaining persons of noble blood within the Empire eligible for marriage. The Empire's state of war with most of the Kingdoms in Meridon wasn't helping the issue.

**20. July, 45 de Mestor:** The Emperor personally arrives in Isarlé to negotiate with Pierre d'Minuet Dreyfus, a major shipping magnate in the country. The Emperor needs Dreyfus to produce seven of the new Ironclads for the Imperial Fleet. At the end of the day the conditions for the agreement are set, Dreyfus would produce the ironclads, in exchange for unlimited production rights to those same ships after the contract was fulfilled, in addition to the payment of 15 million Lyra. A stranger element of the agreement is the personal assurance of Dreyfus to give over the hand of Vanessa d'Minuet Dreyfus, a renowned beauty in the region, to Emperor Carlos in marriage. This decision is met with criticism by people in both countries. In Isarlé, many outspoken nationalists and liberals were outraged that a national treasure and an individual with her own potential ambitions would be "handed over" to the ruler of an absolute monarchy in the name of a business deal. In Verde, some traditionalists were decried the marriage of the Emperor himself to a foreigner with, at best, dubious noble lineage. Nevertheless both parties agree to the terms, and a contract is drawn up and signed within the week. The date of the Royal Wedding is set to be 9 de Mesisa, the same day as the Emperor's coronation.

**1. August, 5 de Meseva:** Valden, Trelein, and Sumaaväa sign the Triple Pact, agreeing to assist each other in their wars with Verde and Isarlé, and most importantly to not sign any separate peace with The Second Verdean Empire until they had been ejected from mainland Meridon. In essence they ensure another Treaty of Richmond will not happen.

**3. August, 7 de Meseva:** An Imperial delegation is sent to Isarlé to transfer a copy of the blueprints for the Bestio-type Ironclad. They are met by a similar Isarléan delegation, and blueprints and payment are given, though nobody knows that among the Isarléans is a Treleini spy who makes an illicit copy of the blueprints after the exchange.

**26. September, 9 de Mesisa:** The Royal Wedding takes place, despite the short timing, a herculean effort by Palace staff ensure that the wedding is properly opulent, and befitting the marriage of the Emperor and the daughter of a foreign dignitary. On the same day, Vanessa d'Minuet Dreyfus-Parisa is coronated Empress Vanessa I Parisa, or Empress Vanessa the Fair to her admirers.

**10. December, 32 de Mesvacío:** After much deliberation, it is decided that the invasion of Sumaavää should not be a solely naval affair, and that the favor of the two states neighboring Sumaavää, Nordland and Falkenslovask, two formerly united and now warring states would need to be curried to allow an overland invasion.

**CE 1869, DI 69:** The year starts quietly as Valden and Trelein are rebuilding their armed forces, and Sumaavää is preparing for another naval invasion. At some point early in the year, the Treleini, using the stolen blueprints for the Bestio-type ships manage to develop a cannon shell that can pierce the hull of the ironclads, and secretly begins mass production of the shells, as well as building shipyards capable of producing the ships themselves. They share blueprints with the Valden and Sumaavään governments, though only Sumaavää currently has the infrastructure necessary, with Roslinburg in enemy hands.

**14. January, 14 de Mesjula:** Verde Imperial diplomats arrive in Falkenslovask and Nordland seeking a potential ally, or at least a staging area for another attempt at invading Sumaavää from among the two warring powers. In secret they promise to sell both the blueprints to advanced military technology (while allowing them to construct the technology allowing for plausible deniability), to both powers in exchange for basing rights in both. Such a deal massively increased the body count in their fourth midlands war, but allowed the Isarléan & Verdeans their staging area.

**18. January, 18 de Mesjula:** Verdean scientist Juan Carlos Bleumontagne de La Culebra discovers a connection between microscopic organisms and disease. Germ theory in Meridon is born, and quickly spreads throughout the region, except for Trelein, which deems the research a heresy committed by a foreign devil, and will not adopt the theory for decades.

**20. January, 20 de Mesjula:** A new ironclad design is proposed, bearing multiple heavy gun turrets along side a light broadside and new Verdean Rotary Cannons to clear enemy gun decks, and with powerful steam turbines propelling it. This vessel is also not only clad in iron, but given a hull almost entirely composed of iron. The B69 as it is called in the designs is given a production order for three such vessels to serve as the Flags of each of the Imperial Fleets, though *Corazón del Río* would still be considered the Emperor's personal flagship.

**25. January, 25 de Mesjula:** Another massive round of conscription slips is made, enrolling almost all able bodied men of fighting age into the Army and Navy. These troops will be taught how to properly use the Verdean rotary cannons from the start, and equipped with the carbines

that conscripts would not normally have. However, there are very few men working the fields and factories, which are at this point staffed almost entirely by women, and men that had up to this point been considered beyond their fighting years.

**10. February:** *41 de Mesjula*: Imperial Army troops begin to arrive in Nordland in preparation for an overland invasion of Sumaavää, though initial deployments would be small, to reduce their noticeability, eventually 3 million men would be deployed to Sumaavää in a “Grand Army” intended to smash the Sumaavääns with one devastating blow. Similar reinforcements arrive in Isarlé, Valden and San Lumen, bringing to total count of soldiers in Meridon’s mainland to nearly 12 million, with another 3 million in Verde, the largest any Verdean Army would ever be. Such a large draft wreaks havoc on the economy as business struggles to adjust to the absence of men in the workplace, though the consequences would not be felt until the war’s end.

**30. October,** *43 de Mesisa*: Viime Satama burns to the ground under suspect circumstances. Nearly two thirds of the city are turned to ash over night, killing nearly 25,000 Imperial soldiers and wounding several thousand more. Many of the buildings that the Imperials had been garrisoning are destroyed in the fire, leaving the soldiers without shelter.

**31. October,** *44 de Mesisa*: A winter storm, fast approaching, with their shelter not but cinders, the Imperial Army commander in Sumaavää, General García, realizes that his army cannot winter in Viime Satama. With a telegram from the Emperor ordering a retreat into Nordland for the winter, the General calls for an evacuation of the city. The men have little food and almost no equipment for the winter, making the situation very dire.

**1. November. CE 1869-29. January. CE 1870,** *45 de Mesisa, DI 69-29 de Mesjula, DI 70*: In the retreat from Viime Satama, the Imperial Army in the North faces a forced march from Southern Sumaavään back to the staging area in Nordland. Conditions are appalling as men die from the cold and from starvation. They are harried all along the way by Sumaavääns cavalymen and partisans. The main Sumaavään Army, better equipped to fight in winter catches up to the Imperial Army, and is only stopped by a 30,000 man strong rear guard’s desperate holding action, whilst the rest of the Imperial Army escapes into Nordland. Of the 3 million men sent into Sumaavää, only 90,000 escape into Nordland, with nearly half of the casualties dying the hostile Sumaavään winter. A combined fleet offensive is planned to punch through the Sumaavään blockade and evacuate the soldiers in Nordland as the Emperor abandons his plans for the reclamation of the old Northernmost colony.

**CE 1870, DI 70**: The Imperial Army is dealt a major blow with the loss of nearly a fifth of its Army in Sumaavää, the Emperor abandons any plans of further conquest, and Imperial War strategy is re-directed at defending the existing conquests in the hopes for forming a favorable peace settlement. The Emperor is unaware of the Triple Pact. Most fronts of the war are relatively quiet at the start of the year, and only the Sumaavään front sees action until the spring thaw.

**25. February, 4 de Mesorge:** The Nordland government, under pressure from both the Sumaavääns and the Valdens ejects the Imperial Army hiding there. The Imperials have two weeks to leave or be arrested. The declaration forces Imperial Command to push up the naval operation to rescue the men by several weeks, meaning that several ships will be unready for the mission. Worse still it is unlikely that the icing of the Northern seas would be thawed at the time.

**11. March, 27 de Mesorge:** The deadline for Imperial departure from Nordland comes. Much of the Imperial Army in the North takes to whatever watercraft they can buy, hire, build, or steal attempting to make contact with the Imperial Fleet waiting just outside the Sumaavään blockade line. May thousands drown or freeze in the arctic waters when their impromptu boats sink, still more are captured by the Sumaavääns.

Rather than retreat any further in disgrace, Imperial Army General García commits suicide by gunshot upon hearing the Nordlander authorities knocking on his door. The staffers who had stay behind to attend the General are captured by the Nordland authorities and turned over to the Sumaavään government.

At the Barges Battle, Imperial ships engage the Sumaavään Navy in the icy waters of the north. Imperials, unused to the bitter cold take more losses than would be expected, but manage to drive off the Sumaavääns long enough to pick up the survivors from the Northern expedition. The Grand Army, once 3 million strong has but 65,000 to its name. The Grand Army's troops are assigned to the relatively quiet front in Roslinburg to recuperate.

**23. April, 7 de Mesjandra:** Imperial Engineers manage to extract the Armor Piercing shells lodged in the hulls of *La Rosalíneamera*, and *El Protector Sancti*. The shells are sent back to the Verde Archipelago for study, and reverse engineering.

**1. September, 35 de Meseva:** Under pressure from the Pact nations, and sensing the increasing weakness of their Isarléan neighbors, Tallonius enters the war on the side of the Triple Pact, with the promise that they will acquire Isarléan lands at the conclusion of the war. A third front is opened up on the borders of Isarlé.

**15. November. CE 1870-10. January. CE 1871, 6 de Mesvacío, DI 70-10 de Mesjula, DI 71:** Pact forces launch a combined winter offensive against Isarlé and Verde from all three fronts. The defenders are overwhelmed by the titanic combined attack and give ground at a rapid pace. By the start of winter proper, almost all Isarléan and Verdean troops are fighting with Isarlé's borders, and many are fighting well within those borders. The strategic manpower reserve of Verde is completely exhausted in the region, and the situation is growing increasingly dire for Isarlé which cannot fight a war on three fronts. In the last days of the year, Isarléan and Pact diplomats meet in secret to discuss an armistice.

**CE 1871, DI 71:** The year begins with the Winter Offensive slowing down as Isarléan and Pact diplomats meet. The past year has gone extremely poorly for Imperial Forces, having lost nearly a third of their army over the course of the year, and losing two of their three colonies. The morale of the civilian populace in Verde is faltering.

**15. January, 15 de Mesjula:** The Isarléan government signs an armistice with the Triple Pact nations. They are fully aware that they can ill afford to fight a war on three fronts. With such a war happening already, and with the depletion of reserves from Verde, they can no longer sustain the war effort. Verdean forces in Isarlé are required to evacuate the country by the start of summer. They will be reassigned mostly to the home islands.

**17. January, 17 de Mesjula:** Without any allies and sensing a massive assault on Roslinburg coming soon, the Emperor realizes that territorial ambitions in the mainland are a worthless venture, and that it would be best to move those Verdeans who are overseas home. He makes the Regresso Proclamación, declaring the Isles to be a home for all Verdeans living overseas, and encouraging those living in the lost colonies and in the besieged to come home. For those living in Roslinburg, there is a government initiative to start evacuating the city. For those in Trelein, it is the actions of private citizens, though due to Treleini emmigration policy, few survive their escape and make it to Verde, most being captured and executed by Treleini authorities.

**23. January, 23 de Mesjula:** Massive factory walkouts occur throughout Verde and Los Cuarzos, after the explosion of an ammunition factory kills nearly 250 people, mostly the women staffing the factories, and the government refuses to pay the pensions to their families of the dead workers. The demands of the war, have taken priority over expenditures at home in this case. However, the Emperor does acquiesce and pay the pensions a day later.

**29. January, 29 de Mesjula:** By decree of the Emperor a massive propaganda campaign is started, to reduce dissent and to encourage the soldiers of the Army onwards after a devastating year.

**2. February, 33 de Mesjula:** An heir to the Imperial throne is born. The child is named Juan, and is announced to the world the following day.

**18. March, 24 de Mesorge:** The strategic withdrawal from Roslinburg begins, as Verdean ethnic civilian evacuations are well underway, and the Pact forces close in for the kill. The first whole units embark on transports and leave for Verde, under heavy escort.

**22. March, 28 de Mesorge:** Under considerable pressure from the Verdean people, the Emperor agrees to demobilize the tertiary reserves. These men, the last to be conscripted are nevertheless exhausted from a year of the worst fighting the Imperial Army has been involved in. The loss of this manpower reduces the Imperial Army from nearly 7 million to just over 5 million, most of which is found on the mainland, and forcing a shorter timetable for withdrawal from Roslinburg.

**21. July, 45 de Mestor:** The 1st Fleet reorganizes off the coast of Isla Zafiro. The New Admiral, Manuel Federico Cuervo, is something of a radical. As a member of the old Equality Party, he was an activist for the equity of class, and of sex. He is the first to push for the access of women to the military. His stance is a moral one, however, his beliefs coincide with a certain amount of military necessity. His appointment to one of the most prestigious posts in the Navy gives great credence to his belief.

**26. September, 8 de Mesisa:** The Emperor's body arrives at Corazón del Río a record four days after it was shipped, demonstrating the massive increase in power of the modern steam engines over their earlier predecessors. The Emperor's body will lie in state for the duration of the day, before being moved to Castille overnight.

News of the death of the Emperor spreads throughout the Empire, bringing mixed feelings to its inhabitants, and creating something of a crisis in rulership. As the heir to Emperor Carlos is just a baby, he is unfit for rule. As a result Vanessa d'Minuet Dreyfus Parisa, is made the Empress Dowager, and de facto ruler of the Empire as regess until the infant Emperor can take power.

**27. September, 9 de Mesisa:** On the anniversary of his coronation, Emperor Carlos XII is laid to rest in a grand mausoleum, the Imperial Sanctum outside the Imperial Palace in Castille. At the head of the funerary procession is Empress Dowager Vanessa, the first non-Verdean monarch in the Verde Empire. She is noted for displaying a certain dignified strength at the event, doing much to rally the populace behind her, and giving ammunition to the Imperial propaganda machine.

**16. October, 28 de Mesisa:** The Empress Dowager announces for the first time, that the Imperial Army and Navy will be open to women. This is done both at the behest of the current Hero of the Empire, Admiral Cuervo, and due to simple military necessity. There are no adult men left who are not too old, or are dead, crippled, or captured as a result of the war, or are in the army. Pact propagandists make fun of this decision, calling the Imperials weak, needing to use women as a sad last attempt to fend off their forces. Thousands of women sign up for military service, and the first enter service in the following month.

**31. December, 52 de Mesvacío:** A ceasefire is called between the Second Verdean Empire, and Tallonius, Sumaavää, Valden, and Trelein. The Verde Empire demobilizes its armies. The ceasefire would become a peace treaty in the following year. The Carlosian War, which had swallowed the lives of nearly 7 million Verdean citizens, as well as millions of Meridonians had at last come to an end.

### **The Women's Generation and the Pax Valdia**

**CE 1872, DI 72:** Empress Dowager Vanessa I D'Minuet Dreyfus Parisa, after the end of the Carlosian War's fighting promises a series of governmental reforms, reducing the powers of the

throne, denationalizing much of the industry of the Empire, and recreating the national assembly, with elections promised for the end of the year. For the first time in Verdean history, women (who now make up a clear majority of the adult population), are given the vote. Vanessa, a moderate republican herself, wishes to bring democracy back to the Verdean Empire, especially after the state's entry into such a destructive war. In effect, the Empress Dowager trades hard power for much more soft power, as she is hailed throughout Verde for her reformation.

The Treaty of Corazón del Río is signed reorganizing much of the regional order of Meridon. Verde is to renounce its claim to Roslinburg, San Lumen, and Viime Satama, pay damages equal to 4 billion Valdemarks, and cannot build an offensive Navy, with a 10 year moratorium on the construction of capital ships. Los Cuarzos are to be granted independence and are placed within the Treleini sphere of influence. Verde is to turn over any remaining secret blueprints for military technology to the victorious powers, and any further military development is to be monitored by Pact nations. Due to the geographical isolation of the Verde archipelago, no territorial demands are made of the Empire. Isarlé, the wartime ally of Verde faces territorial loss to Valden, Trelein, and Tallonius. New laws of war are written as a result of the frequent atrocities committed by all sides of the war, and all present nations as well as Kingdom of Bozton, the Datchstaten, the Kingdom of Walakia, the Narendian Kingdom, and the Crowned Republic of the Vale sign the Weiss Agreement along with the war ending treaty, however, the Treleini government refuses to ratify it. This Agreement sets specific rules for the treatment of prisoners of war, conduct for blockades, and abolishes the "right of pillage", in an effort to limit the destruction of war. The treaty heavily favors Valden, who use the rape of Weissburg, and its supposed massive contribution towards victory to maximum effect in the negotiations. This sets up Valden as the primary military and industrial power in Meridon, starting the Pax Valdia.

In the first elections in the Verde nation since the end of the Verde Republic, the Equality Party is elected to office by a narrow margin. Most of the party's support is located on Isla Verde itself, among the most industrialized set of workers in the Empire. The newly formed Agrarian Party wins big in most of the periphery with the Dignity Party taking Isla Diamante and Isla Rubí. Alejandra Santiago is appointed to the office of Prime Minister, the elected Head of Government.

**CE 1873, DI 73:** With much of the industrial workforce being female, and with fabric shortages, trousers come into fashion for women as well as men, with the restrictive (and often dangerous on the factory floor) traditional clothing being almost entirely discarded. This simple change is emblematic of wider social upheaval, as the "New Woman" tears down the last vestiges of the few patriarchal traditions that had survived the Imperial Era and the Republic. Throughout 1873, much of the economy is taken over by the women who had survived the war. Such measures keep the Imperial economy afloat, in spite of the deaths of almost half of the adult male population.

Marriage laws are relaxed, permitting the practice of polygamy as a means of increasing birth rates. The men that had survived the war, those who were functional, are essentially turned into baby factories, as the Empire desperately tries to get its population back up to prewar levels.

**CE 1874, DI 74:** Traditionalists from Isla Zafiro, and Isla Rubí, mostly of the older generations, stage a “march on Castille” where they demand a reversal of the social changes brought about by the Carlosian War. These traditionalists, mostly Old School Diteranalists, believe the changes are ultimately destructive to the fabric of Verde culture. The Empress Dowager, engages in debate with the leader of the traditionalist movement, handily beating the traditionalist leader in a display of epic speechcraft. In summation her counter argument, brings to mind a long line of female leaders, of science with de Elanza, of the faith with Santa Elisa, and of Empress Vanessa I, of the First Empire, the first Verdean Empress. She notes further that more sexist attitudes came mostly with the Treleini Diteranalists, a minority in the Isles, and disturbed traditional Regio practice. In effect, she uses tradition against tradition. Many Regio practitioners in the Traditionalist movement are shamed out of it, and the Diteranalists are humiliated, though they refuse to give up their movement.

**CE 1875, DI 75:** Industrial output reaches pre Sumaavään levels as the factories reopen with the flooding in of young workers who had just become adults. This fresh batch, the postwar generation, have more egalitarian attitudes than their forebears, having seen both men and women in power during their formative years, they accept an equality based mindset than their parents, treating equity of the sexes as a matter of course, rather than a political necessity.

**CE 1876, DI 76:** In elections, the Equality Party manages a larger victory than they had pulled off in the 1872 elections. The agrarian party loses ground, not only to the Equalities, but also to the Traditionalists, who were organized as the Diteranalist Party. The Diteranalist Party, seizes a majority of the votes on Isla Zafiro. However, losing the national election means that they are still subject to the whims of the Equality Party.

Militant Traditionalists, with the implicit backing of the Diteranalist Party seize control of government buildings throughout Isla Zafiro. They declare the independence of the Zafiro State, seeking to “restore” Diteranalist order to the Isles. The Zafiro rebels are immediately recognized diplomatically by the Imperial Theocracy of Trelein.

**CE 1877, DI 77:** The Imperial Coast Guard sets up a blockade of Isla Zafiro. This action is met with the protests of the Treleini government which sees a second potential client state in the South. The Verdean government remarks, officially, that it is not declaring war on an enemy state, but quarantining rebels. The Verdean argument wins out over the Treleini throughout most of Meridon. In particular, the Valden government grows weary of Treleini antics, and wishes to curtail the power of a rival.

**CE 1878, DI 78:** The Zafiro Crisis enters its second year. The Imperial government wishes to invade and put down the Traditionalists. However, such an action would surely lead to war with

Trelein. The Empress Dowager turns to assistance from the Valdens for a solution to the problem.

Valden negotiates a treaty between the Zafiro rebels, the Verdean Empire, and Trelein. Trelein will renounce its recognition of the rebels, who will be subsumed back into the Empire. However, Zafiro will be granted a good deal of autonomy, and the Imperial Theocracy will be allowed a Cantonment on the island. The treaty is signed in late Meseva, allowing the Imperial government time to install certain “protective measures” for the island. An Imperial Garrison, consisting solely of women handpicked by the Empress Dowager, is stationed on the island to demonstrate to the Zafiro government, that their autonomy exists only by her will. The garrison is protested by Trelein, but as it is within treaty limitations, they cannot act against it without earning the ire of the Valdens.

**CE 1880, DI 80:** In another close election, the Equality Party manages to form a government in cooperation with the Dignity Party. The Agrarian Party and reconstituted Liberty Party form the Agricultural Libertarians in opposition to the government. The Diteralist Party is relegated to secondary opposition and marginalized by the National Assembly.

**CE 1881, DI 81:** During a series of border disputes between Tallonius and Isarlé, the Second Verdean Empire supported their longtime allies. However, Tallonius fell within the Treleini Sphere of Influence. Both sides began a militarization program on their own side of the border, installing a series of defensive fortification, and shipping troops into the theater. Valden intervention prevents war for the time being. The Empress Dowager adds troops to the Imperial Garrison at Isla Zafiro.

**CE 1882, DI 82:** With an end to the capital ship ban, the Empress Dowager orders resumption of the construction, of *Carlos XII*, sibling ships. At year's end the *Vanessa I*, and the *Juan III* are completed and put into service with the Imperial Navy. Though the Verdean “Coast Guard” had been employing ships that skirted the edge of treaty mandates since the end of the war, these ships are the first true capital ships in service of the Verdean Empire since the destruction of the *Carlos XII*.

**CE 1883, DI 83:** Mariana Ruiz Ortega completes her thesis, *Riqueza y Igualdad Económica*, the first of her books that would form the foundations of Ortegan Socialism, the basis of Modern Verdean socialist thought, and a major influence on socialist thinking throughout Meridon, particularly in the writings of Renauld Artuald, Isarlán socialist intellectual born two years later.

**CE 1884, DI 84:** Isarlé-Tallonian border disputes boil over. In an attempt to reclaim lands it had lost from Tallonius in the Carlosian War, Isarlé declares war on Tallonius. The Verdean Empire backs their allies and declares war against Tallonius as well. The King of Tallonius, a staunch ally of the Imperial theocracy, calls to them to help. Trelein declares war on Verde and Isarlé. Mobilization occurs in the belligerent nations.

The Empress Dowager & President of Isarlé convince the Valden government to remain neutral in the war. The Valdens, already worried about losing their control of Meridon's dominant position to Trelein and Sumaavää, had distanced it from its former allies. As a result Isarlé's northern front will remain secure allowing them to place more troops on the southern and eastern fronts. Sumaavää, too focused on its own problems in the North remains neutral as well.

The Treleini outpost on Isla Zafiro is occupied by the women of the Zafiro Garrison. With the appearance of both of the Empire's new capital ships, the Treleini put up only a token resistance, before heavy naval bombardment forces them to surrender.

**CE 1885, DI 85:** The Isarléan War of Restoration continues to be fought throughout the year. However, the Empire's role in the conflict remains minimal. In spite of appearance, the Imperial Navy was in no shape to project any meaningful power northward, and the Imperial citizenry, with memories of the war still firmly in place have no desire to face the consequences of another land war in Meridon. Limited raiding by the Imperial Marines does much to put the Treleinis on their toes however, tying up vital reinforcements that could have been better used against Isarlé. At year's end, the Isarléans manage to convince the Tallonians to sue for peace. Isarlé regains the territory it had lost to Tallonius in the Carlosian War. However, neither the Imperials, nor the Isarléans wish to push their luck with Trelein, and the peace settlement has little impact on the borders in the South.

**CE 1886, DI 86:** Mariana Ortega publishes *Capital, la Nobleza Nueva*, a continuation of her earlier work, that is somewhat more radical than the previous. In particular, she calls to question the relationship between the state and the capitalist class found in many nations. There are calls for the banning of her work but certain members of the ruling classes, but the Equality government refuses to criminalize Ortegian thought.

In the 1886 elections, the Equality Party manages to win a narrow victory, forming a minority government with the Dignity Party. However, the Agricultural Libertarians are now supported by several business owners, and the coalition between the Equality Party and the Dignity Party is starting to fray. It becomes apparent that the Equality Party will likely lose the next election without some miracle.

**CE 1887, DI 87:** Upon Emperor Juan's 16th birthday, he is expected to take the throne proper, ending the Empress Dowager's regency. However, the Empress Dowager manages to convince the relevant authorities that Juan is unready for the throne, and that they must stall his ascension until his twenty-first birthday. The Empress Dowager buys herself five more years to further prepare the young Emperor for duty. She sends Juan to the Regio Temple in Diamante to study the great histories of the First Empire, and then to Isarlé to study from the prestigious Collège Civique du Port-au-Vaucluse.

**CE 1888, DI 88:** The Equality Party manages to pass the landmark legislation of the generation. The Equal Rights Amendment to the constitution. The amendment in effect solidifies the gains made by women during the generation, protecting the constitutional rights of any person regardless of ethnicity, gender, or faith. The Amendment is kept throughout successive governments and expanded as time passes to become more inclusive.

**CE 1889, DI 89:** The 19 year old Emperor Juan III is married to Carla Arbelaez , a famous stage actress in Verde. The Royal Wedding does much to solidify his position as the Emperor. He was still viewed as something of a weak Emperor in the making, when compared to his parents. For a short time however, people were elated to see the union of “Handsome Jack” and Carla.

**CE 1890, DI 90:** Mariana Ortega publish her seminal and penultimate works, *El Caso por la Revolución*, and *El Ideal Socialista*. These works are formally banned within weeks of their publishing by a union of the Agricultural libertarians and the Dignity Party. The Equality Party announces it is withdrawing from the coalition with the Dignity Party. The Agricultural Libertarians extend the period between elections to six years, largely in order to solidify their own power.

The Equality Party falls out of the government with the Agricultural Libertarians taking a majority. Intense political campaigning, and a superbly effective propaganda machine, paint the Equality Party as radical extremists. Without a government to run, the Equality Party splits into factions, the more moderate faction reconciles with the Dignity Party forming the United Equality Party. Radicals break away and form the Ortegan Party.

**CE 1891, DI 91:** The Agricultural Libertarian government bans the works of Mariana Ortega, and begins cutting back on safety regulations for industrial workers. The Ortegan Party begins publishing and distributing these works in secret, gaining a small but loyal following among the industrial workers of Verde.

**CE 1892, DI 92:** On his twenty first birthday, Emperor Juan III takes the throne. His mother, the Empress Dowager admits that Juan is ready for the throne and abdicates the Empress Dowager position for the lower position of Queen Mother. This, in a way marks the formal end to the women's generation, and though male leaders had regained some of their power since the Carlosian War, they would never go back to the era before the war, as women had been permanently liberated by law, and then by culture.

### **Unionization and Class Warfare**

**CE 1893, DI 93:** The first major labor union in Verde, El Frente por Trabajadores, is formed in Punto Caballo Blanco on Isla Plata. It was originally the Plata Dock Workers Guild, but expanded into a general union after the election of the Agricultural Libertarians had stripped away many of the laws protecting their working conditions. The Union would expand throughout the year as the government removes most of the regulations on the economy.

The heiress to the Imperial Throne, Isabella Arbelaez Parisa is born.

**CE 1894, DI 94:** After securing allies in the Meridonian Region, the Worker's Front forms a regional trade union, The Meridonian Workers Federation. The Federation grows at a rapid pace as individually organized work floors, and single people join the group which is committed to the protection of workers from the brutal working place conditions. A secondary goal for the Verdean delegation is the spread of Ortegian Socialism throughout Meridon, but primarily within the Isles. As such, Verdean Federation members begin mass printing of Mariana Ortega's works in secret.

A fiscal crisis causes a massive recession in Verde. Half of all banks fail, and the savings of nearly 90% of the Verdean people are lost overnight. Millions of workers are fired over the course of the next month, leaving much of the Verdean population destitute. Those companies which do keep their workforce cut pay down drastically meaning very few can afford even basic necessities of life.

Being reduced to a state of near slavery, railroad workers for the de Elanza Rail Company stage a massive general strike. This strike, largely motivated by the Worker's Front, gains support throughout the country, grinding what industry remained to a halt. A scab workforce is brought in to replace the strikers, but is stopped at the picket lines. In order to regain order, and to get the factories online again, business owners entreat the Emperor for support. The Emperor sends garrisons of imperial soldiers to escort scab workers, things turn bloody however, when strikers engage the army in several places. The Imperial Army cracks down on the strike by firing on the workers. Several thousand people are killed in the ensuing violence over the next few weeks. Order is restored.

**CE 1895, DI 95:** There is a massive blossoming of Private Security Companies in response to the violence of 1894. The capitalist class, seeking to ensure that it will maintain control of their own factories hire these mercenaries to escort scab workers, and to intimidate any troublemakers, to ensure that workplaces remain unorganized.

A steel mill strike is staged in Puerto Bello on Isla Dorado. This strike is directly organized by the Worker's Front. A private security company is sent in to break the strike. The strikers are however more resilient than the rail workers and kill many mercenaries, taking their weapons. In a fit of rage, the workers storm the home of the mill owner killing him, and most of his family. The Emperor sends in the Imperial Navy and Marines to quell the revolt. In response the workers of the Steel Mill declare "The Worker's Commune of Puerto Bello" to be a free and independent nation. The new nation is attacked by Imperial Marines who, with naval support and machine guns annihilate the striking workers over the course of two days.

Another strike in Castille is put down by the Imperial Guard and private mercenaries. The Emperor discovers the link between the Worker's Front and growing dissent, and declares the

organization to be a terrorist organization, banning it. Throughout the country, mercenaries are given basically unlimited powers to remove the “terrorist” threat, and nearly 100,000 workers are killed or detained (often tortured in the process) by year’s end.

**CE 1896, DI 96:** The United Equality Party protests the increasing violence, as does the Ortegan Party. The UEP is disavowed by the Emperor, while the Ortegons are formally declared to be a terrorist organization. Imperial Army forces storm the Ortegan Party Headquarters executing many of the leaders of the party, and destroying the printing press. The killing of the moderate and peaceful leadership of the party radicalizes the survivors of the massacre, who now begin advocating the use of violence to achieve their aims.

Many leading business owners are killed by radicals in the months following the execution of the Ortegan Party leadership. The radicals also target government installations, seizing machine guns, ammunition, and rifles from the Imperial Army. Using these plundered weapons they target Private Security Companies, massacring wholesale many of these companies. The radicals are disavowed by the United Equality Party which instead actively is trying to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

In the 1,896 elections, the United Equality Party is swept into office by a massive majority of the vote. However, the Emperor believes the UEP to be a front for the radical attacks staged throughout the year, and forces another election. A last minute party, formed by the Ditermalists, and Unitarians is elected to a majority government position. This new Unity Party stands on a platform of law and order, seeking to restore the peace by any means.

**CE 1897, DI 97:** In order to restore the peace, the Unity Party re-regulates industry to a certain extent, seeing pay and conditions rise in the workplace, while simultaneously stepping up police (but not military) efforts to stop the radicals. This combined effort stems a civil war in the bud, though violence continues in smaller amounts.

**CE 1898, DI 98:** The Imperial Theocracy of Trelein, seeing the weakness of the Verdean Empire attempts to annex the whole of Isla Zafiro. In the name of restoring order, Treleini troops march outside the cantonment. They are met by the Imperial Zafiro Garrison, and engage in a ferocious battle. Casualties are massive on both sides, but the Treleini troops do manage to push the Imperials from the field of battle. The Verdean Empire protests this action, and threatens war with Trelein for its act of aggression. The Treleini do not back down, having just won what they consider a major victory. The Imperial Navy blockades the cantonment port, cutting the Treleini off from supply, and Imperial reinforcements are brought in, and push the Treleini back into their cantonment. With Valden intervention, the original boundaries are restored.

**CE 1899, DI 99:** The Worker’s Federation consumes the Worker’s Front as a result of the latter’s active destruction at the hands of authorities. Some workers lose protection as a result, however business cannot be as active as they once were in reducing their costs. The watchful

eye of Unity Party regulators has prevent any move in such a direction, they instead back the Libertarian Party harder.

**CE 1900, DI 100:** As second century after the fall of the First Empire dawns, the Emperor of the Second Empire address his people in the first ever Verdean Radio broadcast. He proclaims the strength of the Empire, and its unity against foes foreign and domestic, though the words ring hollow for many Verdeans.

**CE 1902, DI 102:** In the 1902 General Election, the Libertarian Party, with the backing of most of the business community manages to secure a small majority in the National Assembly. The election is considered a dirty one, as mercenaries are seen intimidating voters throughout Verde, and the Emperor refuses to intervene. Many protest the results of the election, however the Emperor has been payed off by the biggest magnates in Verde and declares the result legitimate, weakening faith in the Crown. Republican sentiment begins to spread anew.

**CE 1903, DI 103:** Another wave of deregulation occurs allowing business to once again cut down on pay, benefits, and safety. Mass unionization occurs in response, and mercenaries are unable to stop this wave, which has the back of not only nation, but workers and their representatives throughout the entire region. The Worker's Federation becomes one of the most powerful organizations in the region as much of Verde's workforce joins the organization.

**CE 1904, DI 104:** The head of La Ortega Compañia is assassinated by Ortegan Socialists. His charred body is hung on on the steps of the company headquarters with a sign declaring him to be a traitor to the Ortega name. The radicals are hunted down and executed by Imperial police investigators.

**CE 1905, DI 105:** Riots in the city of Puerto Alto destroy several city blocks as a result of the fires that are started by rioters. The Emperor personally visits the city after the riots are suppressed in an attempt to try and resolve the situation that had developed between the workers and owners in the city. It quickly becomes apparent to the Emperor that the conflicts between labor and capital, at least in this instance cannot be resolved peacefully. He retreats from the city to try and figure out a solution to the problem.

**CE 1906, DI 106:** In an effort to reduce the influence of radicals on the workers of the Empire, the Emperor makes a decree declaring that any radical literature being found on a worker is grounds for imprisonment. Tens of thousands of workers are rounded up by this decree and sent into prisons located on Isla Dorado. Millions protest this action, but any protests that become violent are put down by the Imperial Army.

**CE 1908, DI 108:** Just before the 1908 elections the Emperor meets with several captains of industry in the Summer Palace. Little is known about the details of the meeting, but after it, the Emperor declares that such individuals are the progress that the Empire needs, denouncing once again the radicals in Verde.

In the 1,908 General Election, the Libertarian party is ousted from power by the Unity Party. The Unity Party rides into office on the promises of safe conditions and greater pay. The Emperor immediately declares the results of the election invalid, and forces a status quo parliament. This action draws the outrage of the Unity Party and its backers as well as Republicans in the Empire.

**CE 1909, DI 109:** Mass protests break out in the streets of several industrial cities throughout the Empire. These protests, calling for a reversal of the Emperor's undemocratic actions are met with lethal force by the Imperial Army, thousands of people die in the ensuing violence. The Worker's Front and the Ortegan Socialists step up their bombing campaigns in response, meeting violence with violence.

**CE 1910, DI 110:** The Regio Clergy announces the Liberation Doctrine. The Liberation Doctrine preaches the moral duty of the oppressed and their allies to stand up to their oppressors and claim their right to a better life. Though the Liberation Doctrine does not directly oppose the Emperor, it is clear to many that the Regio's priestly caste are siding with the people over the Imperial government. The Emperor openly converts to Verdean Ditarianism, though he does not actually take on the mantle of this new religion, he is showing his disfavor with the Regio Brotherhood.

El Frente Popular de Fe y Igualdad is formed on Isla Diamante. The charter of el Frente openly preaches republicanism and brands the Emperor as a heretic. This charter, similar to the La Hermandad Declaration of the Rights of the Commons more than a century ago, is a work of radicalism, reflecting the violent times. El Frente does however reject the principles of mass violence at the time of the charter, unlike the Ortegans.

The Imperial Government denounces the conferences going on between the Isarléan and Treleini governments. In their declaration of such, they claim that the conferences are a trick of Treleini Imperialism, and a bid to reform their old empire at the expense of Isarléan sovereignty. They openly call for an Isarléan withdrawal from the conferences and threatening trade sanctions on the Treleini, should any attempt at pan-national unification occur. Their trade with the Treleini already quite limited, their threats hold little meaning.

**CE 1911, DI 111:** Crown Princess Isabella is sent to study at university in El Sacramento on Isla Lapis. Her studies will bring her closer to the common folk than her previous life at the Imperial Palace.

**CE 1913, DI 113:** Ortegan bombings crescendo on Isla Verde, heralding another wave of raids on Imperial arsenals. Tens of thousands of guns are seized from the armories as Ortegans seek to begin a full scale civil war for control of the Verdean Islands.

At the same time as the Ortegans rebellions, el Frente steps up its own activities organizing sit ins walkouts and protests. Imperial Army forces, unable to distinguish between the activities of el Frente and the Ortegans, begin firing on both groups upon sight. These acts of brutality push el Frente into a militant platform.

Frente groups begin forming their own bomber cells in reaction to the brutal crackdowns on peaceful protests. Attrition rates for the Imperial Army skyrocket as soldiers desert or die en masse.

**CE 1914, DI 114:** The Emperor is assassinated by Ortegans socialists. His daughter, Princess Isabella is pulled away from her schooling and coronated a week later. She promises a kinder rule than her father, undoing many of the harsher decrees he had made. However, she only does so on the promise that the Ortegans disarm. Many do hold out as long as possible, but within a few months the Ortegans terror cells give up their weapons.

In the General elections of 1914, the Ortegans Party is swept into office by a wide margin. This party, Republican to the core at this point presents a demand to the Empress to abdicate the throne. Empress Isabella at first refuses, offering to enter negotiations with the Ortegans for the handover of power in the nation. In spite of much grumbling from radicals and revolutionaries in the Party, chief members of the legislature accept this offer.

The Royal Proclamation of DI 114, is signed by Ortegans officials (including an aged Mariana Ortega herself, and Empress Isabella. While Isabella will remain on the throne for the time being, her powers will be greatly reduced on matters of government. The only position she will keep in terms of authority is as chief diplomat and as head of the Imperial Army. Additionally, the Empress vows to abdicate the throne upon the conclusion of the next election in 1918. Upon her abdication, she will turn over the keys to the Imperial Winter Palace at Castille to the newly formed Republican government, but will be allowed to keep her Summer Palace on Isla Diamante as a private residence. Citizen Isabella Parisa will also be granted a very large state endowment should she live up to her vow.

**CE 1915, DI 115:** The Imperial legislature begins a period of reform, nationalizing several key industries, regulating others. The business community grumbles about the changes but are kept quiet with the news that their workers are no longer striking, and the bombing attacks on wealthy communities has stopped.

The Phonograph is invented by Daniel Luis de Salvacion. This new device, capable of recording sound revolutionizes the nature of entertainment. The first recording is of Empress Isabella singing a traditional Verdean religious song. the era of mass culture begins as sound studios spring up quickly throughout the Empire, and people buy the new playback machines in unprecedented numbers.

**CE 1916, DI 116:** The Imperial government makes diplomatic overtures to the Valden government. With the increasing likelihood of Capisarian integration (and as far as the Empire was concerned a Treleini annexation of Isarlé), the Imperial government needed a new ally, and fast. Empress Isabella personally goes to the Valden city of Weissburg to sign the Weissburg Accords with the Valdens. The accord marks the Imperial “Shift to Valden”, and the thawing of Verdean-Valden intercultural (as opposed to diplomatic) relations.

**CE 1918, DI 118:** The last elections in the Empire see the Ortegens giving up power to the moderate United Equality Party. The UEP must oversee the transition from the Second Empire to the Second Republic as the Empress obliges her vow and abdicated the Imperial throne. She offers her services as a diplomat, but is rejected for the time being, due her politically sensitive societal position. Citizen Isabella Parisa goes into a career in the fledgling recorded music industry.

**CE 1919, DI 119:** The Verdean Second Republic ends all formal ties with the Especian Empire. They claim that they can no longer in good conscience hold a formal status with a government formed by an Imperial monarch and believe it time to release the Especians to their own destiny. Given Especia’s disintegration many believe that this move was also made to absolve the Republic of any responsibility for intervening in Especia should violence break out. Strong trade ties do remain between Verde, Especia, and its breakaway states however.

### **Second Republic and the War of Valden Aggression**

**CE 1920, DI 120:** The Verdean Republic, unshackled by the few remaining treaty obligations to which it had been party to, begins rebuilding its military. The Republic primarily focuses on restoring the Navy to the height of its power, and begins the construction of three brand new battleships, *La Isabella*, *La Mariana*, and *La Vanessa*, as well as a dozen modern battlecruisers. Modernizations to the Republican Army include a new uniform, metal helmets, and more machine guns in units.

**CE 1921, DI 121:** The first permanent, independent movie theater in Verde opens up in El Sacramento, funded by citizen Parisa. It is used as a platform to deliver newsreels, as well as an effort by Isabella to jumpstart the nascent film industry of the Verdean archipelago, as means of spreading Verdean culture without the use of military force.

**CE 1922, DI 122:** The Second Republic issues the Liberation Proclamation, openly declaring the formation of the Capisarian Federation to be an act of Treleini Imperialism, and offering a safe haven for Isarléan nationals who do not wish to be part of the Federation. Many prominent trade unionists take up the offer, though most citizens do not.

**CE 1923, DI 123:** With the assassination of Hildebert Udo Gwerde, the Valden War of Aggression begins. The Verdean Republic initially declares itself neutral in the conflict, stating

that is an affair for the Meridonian mainland to sort out and unwilling to attract the ire of the Capisarians.

**CE 1924, DI 124:** Capisarian forces mobilize inside the old Treleini cantonment on Isla Zafiro. The mobilization puts the Verdean government in a state of unease, but the Republic publically restates its neutrality in the conflict, while moving troops into positions near the cantonment. Their orders are to monitor the situation, and to prevent any aggression towards Verdean citizens.

**CE 1925, DI 125:** Late in the year, a Valden spy ring infiltrates the Verdean Navy and blows up an older heavy cruiser, *La Salvación*, making it look like a Capisarian attack. Though the loss of the cruiser is no great blow the Navy, the Verdean public is outraged, demanding the heads of those involved. The Verdean Republic closes its embassy in Capisaria.

The Verdean Navy blockades the Capisarian cantonment on Isla Zafiro. The Verdean government states that it will not allow Capisarian troops to occupy what is rightfully Verdean land. They are given an ultimatum, leave the cantonment within 90 days or be fired upon. The Verdean Army begins mobilizing.

At the end of the ninety days, the Verdean Republic declares war on Capisaria, claiming that it is a mission to end Treleini Imperialism, and that they will, with Valden support end the Treleini domination of Isarlé. The Republican Army immediately marches into the Capisarian cantonment and at the battle of Fajardo de Trelein, the Verdean Army forces a surrender of the surprisingly small Capisarian Garrison.

**CE 1926, DI 126:** Verdean involvement in the War is minimal, confined largely to raiding the Southern Capisarian coast, to pull Capisarian reserves south from the Valden front. These raids are largely unsuccessful in achieving their aims, as only a handful of Republican Marines are able to achieve the task. The failed raiding campaign demonstrates the weakness of the Republican Military, in spite of the reforms, when compared the the Old Imperial Army.

**CE 1927, DI 127:** DI 127 begins with the Verdeans remobilizing their fleets and armies for another ground war in Meridon. A round of conscription slips is passed around the Republic, drafting nearly two million people into the army, a small measure compared to the general mobilization of fifty years prior, but the Republic does not want to test its legitimacy.

**17. March, 23 de Mesorge:** El Cuerpo Expedicionario del Norte, with 200,000 soldiers starts boarding transports bound for the Southern front with Capisaria. They will initially operate independently of the Valdens, but will be more and more under Valden control as the war continues.

**2. May, 17 de Mesjandra:** At the opening engagement at the First Battle of Bleuchamp, Verdean troops engage Capisarian army forces just North of the Valden amphibious beachhead. They

attempt to break through Capisaria's trench networks and connect with the Valden Marines conducting the landing. The attack fails miserably as poorly trained Verdean troops are slaughtered by well placed Capisarian machine guns. Nearly 25,000 Verdean troops are killed in this action.

**2. May-19. October**, *17 de Mesjandra-31 de Mesisa*: At the First Battle of Bleuchamp, Verdeans launch repeated offensives in an attempt to seize the ground between the Valden beach head and the existing Capisarian lines. Though initially unsuccessful, Verdean attacks do make headway towards the end. However, the attack is called off when the Valden Marines are pushed into the sea in the South. The Verdeans had made gains to be sure, but suffered greatly.

**10. August**, *13 de Meseva*: Armaments workers on Isla Lapis go on strike, in solidarity with soldiers who are dying at the front. The strike is put down by Republican national police, killing nearly 37 people. The Worker's Federation protests this use of force.

**CE 1928**, *DI 128*: Verdean participation in the Valden War continues to grow as nearly two million soldiers are shipped to the front. Verdean soldiers are often used as the first wave in offensives by Valden commanders, who remain resentful of the Verdean people as a result of the Carlosian War.

In the one independent front of the Verdean armies in Capisaria, the Republican Army defends against the Capisarian offensive at the Second Battle of Bleuchamp. The battle rages for most of the year, killing hundreds of thousands on both sides, but ultimately results in a draw.

The Republican Navy outperforms the Army when fighting the Capisarian fleet in the high seas. In several engagements Republican vessels manage to outmaneuver and destroy Capisarian ships, weakening Naval Defenses of the Capisarian State.

**CE 1929**, *DI 129*: At year's beginning, another round of draft slips is passed out throughout the Empire, conscripting another two million men and women into the Republican Army. Resentment about the year starts to see the creation of organized resistance groups.

**11. February-10. November**, *22 de Mesjula-1 de Mesvacío*: At the Third Battle of Bleuchamp, a massive Capisarian assault force launches an offensive along a broad front, the entire Verdean held portion of the Valde-Verdean Line. The Capisarians, though they take horrific casualties, bludgeon their way through the first, second, and third line of Verdean trenches. They exploit the hole in the line with cavalry, pushing them back to the foothills of the Wolfbriar Mountains. Valden Cavalry troops take over in the counter attack and push the Capisarians back 200km from the mountains, but still far ahead of the pre-offensive line.

**15. March-15. September**, *21 de Mesorge-49 de Meseva*: Verdean Forces serve alongside the Valdens at the battle of Les Marches Noir. They are utilized as first wave assault troops on most attacks and are torn apart by well positioned Capisarian artillery, machine guns, and

fortifications. Nearly half a million Verdeans die in the fighting, while the Valdens suffer only light casualties, taking the first trench line of the CDP.

**1. May, 16 de Mesjandra:** Massive labor walkouts cripple manufacturing on Isla Dorado for the day. A scab labor force moves in to take the places of striking workers, who attack the scabs. National Police are called in to quell the violence. Thousands die in the violence.

**10. December, 30 de Mesvacío:** The Verdeans are forced at what is essentially gunpoint to turn over control of Verdean units on the Valden Front to Valden Generals. This move triggers massive public outcry at the perceived handing over of Verdean lives to people who seem to have an active desire to kill Verdeans.

**CE 1930, DI 130:** At the beginning of the year, the Sumaavääns, Nordlanders, and Falkenslovakians declare war on Valden. While normally obliged by treaty to declare war on their ally, the Republican Government refuses at first to do so, stating that their war was only to “liberate” Isarlé from Treleini Imperialism, and to take revenge for *La Salvación’s destruction*. The Valden government’s threats to cut arms trade to the Verdeans forces them into line with the Valdens. Another round of draft slips is passed around Verde.

**25. March, 30 de Mesorge:** Republican Army troops arrive on the Northern Front to help stabilize the situation. They are ill equipped, or accustomed to deal with the frigid conditions in the mountains and a quarter die of hypothermia before even coming into contact with the enemy.

**2. April, 38 de Mesorge:** At the Battle of Grun Mountain, Republican troops are ordered by their Valden overseers to assault well fortified positions on the titular mountain, and are slaughtered, after being bogged down in the adjacent valley’s mud. Nearly a quarter die, and most are wounded by perfectly positioned defenses and well timed artillery.

**5. April, 41 de Mesorge:** A massive protest breaks out on the streets of Puerto Alto. The protesters are outraged by the horrific mistreatment of Verdean lives by Valden generals and demanding the Verdean departure from the war. The Republican Government quells the protest, but does promise to form a commission to look into the Verdean casus belli and form an exit strategy for the war.

**6. April, 42 de Mesorge:** *La Comisión por Justicia y la Verdad* is formed by the Republican Government. Their objective find out the truth behind the bombing of *Salvación*, and Verdean entry into the Valden War, and if possible find a means of backing out.

**7. April, 43 de Mesorge:** The final Valden planned mass attack on the CDP goes forward. though they are lacking the air support that they had needed to do so. The Valden-Verde troops are cut to ribbons in a futile assault. Verdeans especially, as they are sent in the first wave and are massacred. Nearly 56,000 Verdean people die in the final failed offensive to break through

the CDP. Attacks stop after the first day, because the Valdens had suffered massive casualties too, and had at this point exhausted their strategic manpower reserve.

**6. June-18. August, 52 de Mestor-21 de Meseva:** The Capisarians launch what is known as the Summer campaign, unveiling their new armored vehicles. With these essentially invulnerable vehicles they crush resistance along the entire Southern Front. The frontlines collapse in short order, retreating to within 100km of the Wolfbriar Mountains by the end of the summer offensive. Verdean Army morale reaches an all time low, and most troops begin to mutiny. A mass execution on the 21st day of Meseva puts down the mutiny.

**3. September, 37 de Meseva:** The Commission reports its findings to the Republican government and then to the people. It was the Valden government's orders to bomb the Verdean cruiser and not the Capisarians, further the ideological grounds upon which the Verdeans had to stand were shaky at best, and an immediate armistice with the hostile powers would be in order as soon as possible. The report sparks a massive wave of anti-Valden sentiment across Verde. The Republican Government, in a precautionary measure imposes martial law on the Verdean islands. Generals effectively take over control of local government.

**16. September-7. November, 50 de Meseva-50 de Mesisa:** The Second Capisarian offensive of 1930 pushes Verdean and Valden troops back into the Wolfbriar mountains. Though the Capisarians, especially their armored vehicles, take heavier casualties in the second offensive, the breakdown of supply and the poor conditions of Valden rear area trenches sees their position indefensible. The offensive stops when the rains of late autumn and the coming of winter. Valden Forces dig in along the so called Winter Front.

**10. November-31. December, 1-52 de Mesvacío:** In what is known as the Mesvacío Coup, several generals declare independence from the Second Verde Republic, forming their own little Warlordships throughout the country. The actual authority of the Republic shrinks to effectively the city limits of Castille.

**CE 1,931, DI 131:** The Verdean Government signs the Tallonian Treaty, relinquishing its control over Isla Zafiro to Capisaria, and being made to pay certain reparations, while also being made to recognize the new Capisarian state. The terms are more lenient for the Verdeans than for the Valdens however, as the Commission's report finds its way to the desks of Foreign leaders, and the Verdeans are partially seen as victims of the Valdens too. The Verdean Government has little in the way of enforcement ability of the treaty however, and several warlords vow to continue to fighting the war.

### **The Warlord Era, and Capisarian Colonization**

**CE 1932, DI 132:** The year DI 132 is marked by the consolidation of warlords' over their holds. Most establish military controlled councils over a localized area, using their respective military units to establish control. In effect, the Isles are governed by neo-feudal group of juntas. The

only exceptions to military rule is the Republican Enclave around Castille, and Isla Diamante , which is taken over by the Septon Council of Regio de Verde. The Navy remains loyal to the Republic, and establishes a secondary Republican stronghold up and down La Culebra.

**CE 1933, DI 133:** Isabella Arbelaez Parisa establishes the first political radio network, *Venceremos*, in Meridon, reaching audiences throughout the Verdean islands, and quickly becoming the first mass radio network for the Verdean people. Isabella, who had become an ardent follower of Regio de Verde and in particular Liberation Doctrine, uses the platform to preach peace, and an end to the oppressive military rule of many of the generals.

**CE 1935, DI 135:** General Eva Foster attacks the Republican Navy's territory, the Republican enclave and the Navy work together to take down General Foster's army, and in the process seize control of her cantonment.

The juntas of Isla Dorado consolidate into a distinct island wide government. The State of Dorado is formed. Dorado maintains military rule, but creates an effective, if fairly small civil government for the sake of maintaining infrastructure.

General Hugo Saez attacks and takes control of the lands of Colonel Ronaldo Rivera on Isla Lapis. The other military commanders declare war on Hugo Saez, attacking his holdings throughout the island. General Saez responds by raiding their own holdings, destroying much of the island's land and infrastructure.

**CE 1936, DI 136:** The Verdean Republic reorganizes its government. Recognizing, that reuniting the isles will essentially be an impossible task for the time being, the Republic opts to shrink its current claim. The Republic of Verde is formed, and in doing so declares war on all of the warlords on Isla Verde. A few opt to surrender, holding some sense of duty to the people of Verde instead of to their own egos. Many however choose to resist. The Republic invokes its emergency powers stopping any elections until control is reestablished.

**CE 1938, DI 138:** The Republic of Verde launches a major offensive against the Eastern Warlords, who are crushed under the onslaught of the Navy, Marines, and the loyalist elements of the Army. The Republicans, by year's end manage to seize control of the entire island east of La Culebra, and significant portions west of it. Isabella Parisa openly broadcasts news of the conflict throughout, declaring the Republican government a heroic exemplar of order in this "era of chaos".

**CE 1939, DI 139:** Republican forces seize control of the Western portion of Isla Verde. They proclaim their war to be over, and in an act of magnanimity formally recognize the State of Dorado. This act hands them a significant PR victory for their people, cementing their rule. Elections are promised for the following year.

**CE 1940, DI 140:** The newly minted Federal Republic of Capisaria decides to flex its muscle by invading and colonizing the isles of the Verdean archipelago. Many of the islands are held by weak governments, making the archipelago seem ripe for conquest.

A popular uprising inspired by the rhetoric from *Venceremos*, overthrows the juntas ruling Isla Plata. They establish the Republic of Isla Plata. They quickly draft a constitution and open diplomatic relations with the State of Dorado and the Republic of Verde.

In the 1940 general election, the El Partido Liberal, or Los Liberales, seize control of government from Igualdad y Dignidad. In an attempt to get the economy of Isla Verde moving again, they deregulate industry, and privatize many industries held by the state.

**CE 1941, DI 141:** Capisarian troops seize control of Isla Lapis and Isla Rubí, under the pretenses of protecting Capisarian business interests and safeguarding the local populations of Treleini and Isarléan ethnics. They sweep aside weak warlord attempts to stop them. Capisarian authority is established on the islands. Many who had initially welcomed the Capisarian invaders are repressed under the harsh laws of the Federal Republic.

Los Cuarzos, a longtime vassal of the Treleinis are annexed by the Federal Republic under threat of force. Without any significant allies, or any foreign intervention at all, they are occupied by Capisarian Army forces with nary a shot fired.

The Capisarian annexations are outrageous to Citizen Parisa, who immediately uses her influence through *Venceremos* to denounce the Capisarian invader. Her powerful radio messages stir up a wave of anti-Capisarian sentiment throughout the Isles

**CE 1942, DI 142:** Federal forces attempt to seize Isla Diamante. In doing so however, they tread what for most Verdeans to be the most sacred of ground. The four remaining sovereign states of the Verdean Archipelago immediately join forces to repulse heathen invaders from “Holy Diamante”. Resistance to the Federal Republic becomes not just a matter of state, but a crusade against the nonbeliever. Capisarians are taken by surprise with this sudden increase in resistance to their activity and are crushed by a surprise attack on their staging area on Isla Zafiro. Capisarian plans to take Diamante, for the time being are abandoned.

**CE 1943, DI 143:** The State of Dorado is taken over by an extreme nationalist, who in retaliation to Capisarian occupation of the Verdean ethnic homeland, begins rounding up and killing ethnic Isarléans and Treleinis. Thousands are slaughtered before the Capisarian Federal Republic invades the island and crushes the government of Dorado. The other nations can do little this time as the Capisarians unleash a new form of “Lighting Warfare” originating from Valden fighting its own War far to the North.

**CE 1944, DI 144:** The Regio de Verde Septon Council turns over governance of Isla Zafiro to a new Republican government under the control of Isabella Parisa, who uses her extremely

powerful propaganda machine in the form of *Venceremos* to attack the hold of the Federal Republic on the Isles.

**CE 1945, DI 145:** Throughout Capisarian occupied Verde, the playing of the “anti-synergistic” broadcast *Venceremos* is outlawed. Later in the year, it becomes illegal for any in the occupied regions to own a radio outright. Resentment of Capisarian occupation spreads like wildfire, sparking a number of rebellious acts, which are crushed by Capisarian provincial authorities.

**CE 1946, DI 146:** The Republic of Isla Plata is invaded by Capisarian forces. The Platan Army melts into the jungles of Isla Plata almost immediately after the invasion. Though the Platan Army manages to make it a costly endeavour through guerilla action, Capisarian control is asserted by year’s end, and the heads of the Platan government arrested, tried, and eventually imprisoned.

**CE 1947, DI 147:** Several Valden military officers, having been sacked, and seeing the end of the war against the Northern powers, as well as their possible execution, flee Valden for the Republic of Verde. In exchange for political asylum from the Republic, they are to assist the Verdean Army build its defenses against the Capisarians.

**11. February, 41 de Mesjula:** The Verdeans set up several thousand bunkers along critical sections of the coast, nearly bankrupting themselves in the process. With Valden expertise however, they manage to construct defenses that would make an invasion costly for the Capisarians.

**15. March, 21 de Mesorge:** Capisarian Navy aircraft engage the Republic’s fleet at La Llava, along the coast of Isla Verde. The battle, though intense is relatively brief as several Verdean ships are sunk before they even realize they are under attack. By the time the fleet can move to general quarters, it is too late to win the fight. The remaining ships of the navy retreat into La Culebra and under the umbrella of Verdean air defenses.

Capisarian troops make landings along the banks of La Culebra. They are met by fire from the coastal defenses of the island. Capisarian troops take horrendous casualties, but do ultimately manage to storm the beaches, taking La Llava’s halves along both sides of the river by day’s end.

The Federal Republic of Capisaria declares war on the Republic of Verde.

**16. March, 22 de Mesorge:** Capisarian and Verdean forces clash to the north of La Llava as Verdean troops attempt to retake the vital coastal port city. They are brought to a stop after Capisarian Naval fire obliterates the attackers.

Verdean Army command orders all coastal units to pull back and assist with the defense of La Culebra. Defenses are organized along the banks of the river, and intensely fortified zones are

laid out further from the river in an attempt to channel the Capisarian troops into a killing zone close to the river.

**10. April-17. May, 47 de Mesorge-32 de Mesjandra:** Capisarians engage Verdean troops along La Culebra in what is known as the “Serpent’s Meat Grinder”. All along the river, Capisarians must attack heavily entrenched defenders and drive them back at heavy cost. Battles are intense, resulting in heavy casualties for both sides, but Capisarian Naval vessels always sortie out from La Llava and knock out the positions of the Verdeans allowing the advance of the Capisarians to continue. By the middle of Mesjandra, in spite of incredible tenacity on the part of the Verdeans, the Capisarians reach the southern coast of Bayo Serpiente, and the relatively lightly defended heartland of the Republic.

**19. May, 34 de me Mesjandra:** Capisarian troops storm several other beachheads all along the coast of Isla Verde, crushing the relatively small garrisons there. The survivors fall back to the heartlands, allowing Capisarian landings to proceed unopposed.

**1. June-7th August, 47 de Mesjandra-10 Meseva:** Capisarians launch another series of offensives all along their existing beachheads, seizing control of most of the coastlines around Bayo Serpiente, along with most of the island in general. The Verdean Navy is completely sunk over the course of the campaign by the Capisarian fleet, attacking them constantly, though prepared, and putting up a tough fight, it is a losing battle. At the end of the campaign, the Verdeans evacuate the nearly surrounded Corazón del Río in order to stage on final, desperate defense of Castille.

**19. August-1. September, 22-35 de Meseva:** In a brutal 13 day fight Capisarians and Verdeans clash along the outskirts of Castille. When the outer defenses can no longer be held, the Verdeans retreat into the city. When the city can no longer be defended they retreat to the government palace. That too is eventually stormed by Capisarians. On the 35th day of Meseva, the remaining defenders surrender to the Capisarians. That afternoon, the Verdean government submits to Capisarian rule.

**30. October, 42 de Mesisa:** The Capisarians invade Isla Diamante. Without the support of the rest of the islands, the relatively modest army of Diamante is eliminated within the day, and Capisarians assert their dominance over the archipelago. The Capisarians find and capture Isabella Parisa.

**31. October, 43 de Mesisa:** Capisarian occupational authorities execute Isabella Parisa for “anti-synergistic activity”, namely running *Venceremos*, which had been a major thorn in their side. *Venceremos* is seized, their equipment destroyed, and much of their staff executed. This marks the brutal beginnings of Capisarian colonial rule as well as a trend in Capisaria towards growing authoritarianism in defense of capitalism. Those executed are officially branded as martyrs by the Septon Council.

**CE 1948, DI 148:** The Septonate of Regio de Verde grows increasingly firebrand in its rhetorical vitriol directed towards the Federal Republic of Capisaria. Several Septons light themselves on fire in protest of the Capisarian occupation, thousands more openly preach rebellion against the Capisarians. The Verdean people respond to this by staging massive strikes, protests, and riots. As the FLEA and BIS have yet to be formed by the Federal government, these rebellious acts are put down by the Capisarian occupation armies with the utmost ruthlessness.

The Federal Council of Capisaria bans the practice and preaching of Regio de Verde. Thousands of Septons are rounded up and publically executed. These executions are televised and captured on radio, and are beamed throughout Meridon. This sparks outcry throughout the region against Capisarian atrocities, but the ever-neutral Boztonians and the greatly weakened Finorskian state do nothing. Great pressure is placed on the Capisarian government by its people to put a stop to the mass executions of the Verdean people. The practice of Regio de Verde, though publically suppressed goes underground, and becomes more militant as the Liberation Doctrine becomes not only mainstream, but the canonical interpretation of Regio.

A geriatric Mariana Ortega is located and arrested. She is initially slated for execution. However, the killing of a nearly one hundred year old woman in poor health, would cause even greater outrage than the killing of priests. They opt instead to place her under house arrest in an attempt to break her spirit, and convince her to publically denounce the ideology named for her. This practice would soon become infamous and common throughout Capisaria.

**CE 1949, DI 149:** The Kijubi Consortium, knowing that the Capisarian Government will grant territoriality to corporations, buys from the Capisarian government Isla Lapis, Isla Rubí, and Isla Zafiro. When the law is passed, the Kijubi set up the Conglomerated States of Verde, a puppet government for the corporation. The Kijubi Consortium pours Capisarian money, infrastructure, and people into the islands they now own, displacing the local population which is mostly used as labor under appalling conditions growing hazardous cash crops for Kijubi to process in unregulated factories throughout those islands. The once lush jungles that had dominated these islands are cut down for the factory farms, and the environment of the islands degrades with extreme rapidity, being nearly unrecognizable by year's end.

Mariana Ortega, in spite of her old ages remains defiant. Battling Alzheimer's, she pens her final work, *Defiance: The Ortegan Manifesto*, thoroughly and utterly denouncing the Capisarians and their imperialistic and staunchly capitalistic rule. The work is secreted away and reproduced in secret before being distributed to anti-Capisarian groups.

**CE 1950, DI 150:** Cloud Nine Travel Agency buys Isla Diamante and turns the entire island into a tourist resort. The ancient Temple of Regio de Verde is bulldozed to make way for a resort hotel. This act draws the protest of millions of Verdean people throughout the isles but the protests are suppressed by Capisarian authorities, and in the case of Isla Diamante by the soon to be infamous Private Military Company, Seraph Security.

Mariana Ortega dies of Alzheimer's Disease at one hundred years of age in Corazón del Río. Millions of Verdeans contribute money to see that she is given a proper funeral. Much to the disdain of the Capisarian government, they do nothing illegal, and her funeral is attended by thousands who, in spite of their anger, are calm and reserved during the ceremony, to avoid the government controlled Verdean security forces. She is immediately labeled as a Saint by the Regio de Verde.

### **Capisarian Subjugation**

**CE 1951, DI 151:** The Kijubi Consortium signs a major contract with Seraph Security when the Capisarian Army leaves. Seraph Security is take over all the security needs for the Conglomerated States. Tens of Thousands of Verdean Police officers are suddenly laid off by the Consortium. When they stage a protest, the new security forces are unleashed upon these protestors, cracking down with the utmost brutality. Thousands are hospitalized or killed when Seraph Security fires "less than lethal" weapons into the crowd, and beat them.

Cloud Nine Travel Agency forbids economic activity outside of anything that could be deemed as supporting the resort hotel which is now under construction. Thousands of people become unemployed overnight. Seraph Security agents preemptively set up a show of force to dissuade protests. In an effort to prevent a full scale rebellion, Cloud Nine proceeds to set up company towns that will support the company, but still allow the feeding of the populace.

**CE 1952, DI 152:** Capisarian Colonial governments on Verde, Plata, and Dorado severely cut corporate tax rates, and massively deregulate labor, environmental, and fiscal fields in an effort to attract similar business interests. Capisarian money and people flood onto these islands, with Isla Dorado, and it's perfect coffee growing climate seeing the worst of it, even as Isla Verde, with its own potent industrial base, owned by Verdeans, manages to fend off the worst of it.

**CE 1953, DI 153:** Heavy Verdean resistance to Capisarian coffee companies, and the development of independent growers is seen as a major threat to the interests of CapAgra, the largest Capisarian Agricultural firm. The colonial government imposes a law forbidding ethnic Verdeans from owning agricultural land, or business. They are required to sell what they do have to CapAgra. This ethnic apartheid is backed by the recently imported Seraph Security who imposes the new order with unbridled brutality. Thousands are beaten or shot in the streets by Seraph's death squads, who are protected from legal repercussions by colonial authorities.

**CE 1954, DI 154:** Isla Plata's silver mines remain independent in spite of the efforts of deVereaux Minerals, and the Platan colonial government is pressured to adopt a similar racial law that was adopted by Dorado. Conditions in the silver mines deteriorate rapidly when deVereaux takes over. Safety regulations are repealed, and the safety measures already in place begin to fall apart. Casualty rates for silver miners increase geometrically, social welfare measures are simultaneously cut, resulting in a new generation of impoverished and disabled persons.

Mariana Ortega Parisa, granddaughter to Isabella Parisa is born at the Parisa estate on Diamante, her mother is under house arrest at the time, but is treated fairly well, being under the protection of the Capisarian government from Seraph. She would become a major revolutionary figure in the future.

**CE 1955, DI 155:** The resort hotel on Isla Diamante opens for business serving tens of thousands of well-to-do Capisarians in its first year of operation. Verdeans are moved into the Cloud Nine owned company towns to better provide service for the tourists. Cloud Nine, instates a carrot and stick policy to keep the Diamante population down. The carrot being relatively well paying and safe jobs in the resort itself, the stick being beatings from Seraph, and if the troublemaker was too much a problem, eviction from the island.

Roberto Chávez is born on Isla Lapis to an impoverished family working for the Kijubi Consortium. Chávez's father Emanuel is a former member of La Hermandad de Regio Verde, an order of priests of Regio de Verde, that preached passive resistance to oppression. Emanuel still preaches in secret. Roberto would become second to Parisa in the revolutionary movements of the 70s and 80s.

**CE 1956, DI 156:** Isla Verde's colonial authority is forced to impose apartheid law banning Verdean owned factories. This law however goes relatively unenforced by the colonial government. Capisarian business interests grumble, but publically do nothing, secretly hiring mercenaries to undermine the colonial government's authority.

**CE 1957, DI 157:** The government of Isla Verde is replaced by the Federal Republic, the efforts of mercenaries, acting as criminal gangs demonstrate to the mainland that the existing colonial government cannot be trusted to maintain proper law and order. They are replaced by a colonial authority much more willing to enforce the ownership ban. Capisarian businesses buy up existing factories, farms, and banks. Though middle management remains largely the same, the ownership of Verde is now largely controlled by major Capisarian corporations.

**CE 1958, DI 158:** Student movements protesting the Capisarianization of business ownership, and the rapidly deteriorating conditions of the Verdean worker, taking place on Isla Verde are met by force at the hands Seraph Security. A dozen students are killed by poorly aimed rubber bullets, and thousands are injured in the ensuing chaos.

**CE 1960, DI 160:** CapAgra buys the entire island of Isla Dorado outright from the Capisarian government. After doing so, CapAgra sweeps aside the few remaining business regulations that were in place by the colonial government. They turn over law enforcement to Seraph Security Company.

**CE, 1964, DI 164:** A worker's walkout, organized by Emanuel Chávez, is put down by Seraph. Chávez himself is killed when shielding a young mother and her child. The body is desecrated

by Seraph before being turned over to Patricia Chávez, Roberto's mother. The Federal Law Enforcement Authority is forced by public opinion to investigate the goings on at Seraph Security. Surprisingly however, action is not levied against the organization itself, however, the staffers that were responsible for the desecration of Manuel Chávez's body is turned over to FLEA for punishment.

**CE 1966, DI 166:** The drought in Central Berkshire and Aberdoth rock the Verdean economy hard. Now reliant on Capisarian corn imports, after much of their agriculture had been converted into cash crop farming, there is very little food to go around, even before the Federal government imposes its corn tax. With the tax, millions of Verdeans starve. Food riots break out across the islands, and are put down by Seraph Security and the FLEA. Thousands die in the violence.

**CE 1967, DI 167:** The Native Agriculture Movement (NAM) is established by impoverished Verdean people. The movement builds up the infrastructure to grow food without access to prime growing land. The movement, though deemed "anti-synergistic", goes unharassed by the Federal Government, which realizes a peaceful growing movement is a better alternative to more food riots.

**CE 1968, DI 168:** Doradan colonial authorities seize the lands used by NAM to grow food, and hand them over to CapAgra. Though unable to sustain cash crops, CapAgra commences growing the crops that the NAM had been growing, but are now selling the food at a profit, rather than handing it out for free. Protests erupt on the island but are ruthlessly put down by Seraph before the protests can grow into a movement.

**CE 1969, DI 169:** The Verdean Archipelago is rocked by a massive earthquake and tsunami. Isla Diamante is the hardest hit, with nearly 3,000 killed and the resort utterly trashed. The Capisarian government, in an attempt to avoid a repeat of the 1966 drought does allow foreign aid after the quake. However, very little of it makes its way into the hands of the Verdeans on the island. Cloud Nine, suffering horrendous economic damage, seizes most of the aid, before distributing the rest to Seraph Security to dole out to the citizens of Isla Diamante, which they don't do, instead selling the aid on the black market.

**CE 1970, DI 170:** A militant Verdean nationalist group El Frente Verdiano Popular Nacional (FVPN) or Verdean Popular National Front is formed on Isla Dorado. They espouse a policy of independence and ethnic cleansing against the Capisarians in revenge for their brutal colonial policy. The group gains ground extraordinarily quickly on Isla Dorado, but makes little headway in the rest of the Archipelago as the Bureau of Internal Security racks down on an "anti-synergistic" terrorist group.

**CE 1971, DI 171:** The FVPN starts a bombing campaign against the Capisarian Colonial Authority, CapAgra, and Seraph Security. These attacks kill hundreds of Capisarian nationals, and cause millions in damage to the corporate infrastructure of Isla Dorado over the course of

three months. In response the Federal Republic sends the BIS, the FLEA, and Army counterterrorist forces into the island to quell the terror campaign. The FVPN responds by escalating the bombings and assassinating corporate and military officers, though they take heavy casualties in the process. News of unceasing violence is broadcast by international media throughout Meridon.

**CE 1972, DI 172:** Mariana Ortega Parisa, now a precocious and intelligent young woman begins to reform *Venceremos*. In order to escape detection, she uses a frequency that goes unregulated by the Federal Bureau of Communications (FBC), and a network of pirate radio stations to broadcast her message. *Venceremos* goes undetected for six months before the FBC finds out about her broadcast. At year's end, the BIS, shuts down her operation, and exiles her to San Hidalgo in Los Cuarzos, which at that point had become a penal colony for Verdean dissidents) under de jure house arrest. It is there she meets Roberto Chávez, whose mother moved there after the death of Manuel, and who had himself become a young Septon and part time folk singer. *Venceremos* continues its broadcasts in spite of the loss of its main center of broadcast.

**CE 1973, DI 173:** Mariana Ortega Parisa and Roberto Chávez form El Frente Orteguista Liberación Democrática (FOLD) or the Orteguista Popular Liberation Front, named for Parisa's namesake. The FOLD is committed to an Ortegian Socialist path to Verdean independence, and quickly gains a following in San Hidalgo.

Septons travel to the first secret meetings of the Pan-Capisarian Front (PCF). Looking for the backing of a larger organization in light of their decimation in the 40s and early 50s. They are initially skeptical of the PCF as it is led by a young intellectual, and the Septon Council is concerned that it is a reformist organization that will not support the liberation of the Verdean people. They join conditionally, under the condition that the PCF support the independence of the Verdean people.

**CE 1974, DI 174:** Mariana Ortega Parisa gets in contact with the local pirates for *Venceremos*, and convinces them to begin broadcasting the first revolutionary ballads of Roberto Chávez *Hojas Caídas*, *La Cambia del Tiempo*, and *Liberación*. These songs become extraordinarily popular among common Verdeans and among members of the PCF.

Regio de Verde preachers become more firebrand and public in their sermons against Capisarian imperialism, and the hyper-capitalist world order. More still preach to Capisarians on the mainland, where they can avoid the brutality of the Seraph's religious enforcement authority. Several dozen priests set themselves on fire in protest. The BIS and FLEA crack down on theses renegade priests to the best of their ability, but the priesthood is kept well hidden by common Verdeans.

### **Verdean Liberation**

**CE 1975, DI 175:** The Septonate becomes more brazen in openly preaching the faith to the Verdean public. Several are arrested by the Federal Law Enforcement Agency, but most are hidden by the local populace. The Regio canon officially backs the Liberation Doctrine, and openly backs the FOLD. In turn the FOLD officially backs La Hermandad del Regio, the only existing Septonate. This triggers the Regio Restoration, a renewal of faith in the Jade Queen congruous with a rise in Ortegan belief.

Seraph Security completes Outer Heaven, a prison built on an artificial island. This prison exists as the sovereign territory of Seraph Security, and is therefore immune to Capisarian Law. Seraph would use Outer Heaven to commit atrocities that allow them to report on their occupants, and to keep quiet the abuses that have caused them much embarrassment.

**CE 1976, DI 176:** The FOLD intelligentsia meets in secret at Isla Diamante in order to establish a clear leadership body for the FOLD. Mariana Parisa is made the de facto ideological head of el Frente with Roberto Chávez acting as spiritual head. Several other persons are identified as political leaders to run the movement in the event of the capturing of Parisa or Chávez.

At a protest on Isla Plata against the appalling conditions of the Silver Mines, several dozens protesters are gunned down and Mariana Parisa captured. Parisa is taken by Seraph Security and moved to Outer Heaven along with several other members of el Frente. At the black site, the captured persons are subjected to rape, torture, and other horrific indignities at the hands of the Seraph employees deemed too brutal even for frontline work.

El Frente, shocked by the presumed loss of their ideological leader, as Parisa was assumed killed in the fighting turn to Chávez for guidance. Chávez uses his connection to the priesthood brand Parisa another martyr in the struggle for liberation, and propaganda depicting the beautiful young woman attempting to fend off Capisarian butchers is painted on walls throughout the archipelago.

**CE 1977, DI 177:** Recognizing that continuing to ban a powerful religious force is unproductive at best, the Federal Republic lifts the law forbidding the preaching of Regio de Verde. The de jure change however, means very little on the ground. The faith is still banned in several of the corporate territories in the archipelago, and regardless of the law, Seraph agents hunt down and kill preachers that they do encounter.

The situation in Isla Dorado deteriorates rapidly as FVPN guerrillas assassinate several government members, a half dozen local CapAgra executives, and the Doradan head of Seraph Security over the span of two weeks. An investigative committee under army escort is sent to probe the situation. They find a rapidly degenerating situation as rebel groups engage in sabotage against government infrastructure. The report is completed, but never makes it to the desks of legislators, as it is seized and destroyed by the BIS, before they send in counter-insurgency experts.

**CE 1978, DI 178:** A South Valden journalist by the name of Franz Stiglitz manages to infiltrate Outer Heaven and record the abuses of the Seraph Security agents. While news of murdering people in the streets is not unexpected of Seraph, a black site where persons are frequently beaten, tortured, and raped is considered to be beyond the pale. Further, Stiglitz publishes a list of known prisoners along with a crushing exposé on the conditions of Outer Heaven. The report causes massive public outcry amongst the Verdean population. The Federal Government publishes a highly censored version of the report to the Capisarian mainlanders, and publically covers up the real report as a fraud. What they failed to cover up however, was the prisoner list which indicated to the FOLD that Mariana Parisa was in fact still alive.

Roberto Chávez produces *La Paloma Enjaulada*, about Mariana Parisa. The work is produced in Verdean, Isarléan, Valdenese, and Treleini and is broadcast throughout Meridon, often illegally. Parisa is painted as a saint-like figure one from an ancient line of Parisus and Parisa women, a strong figure willing to suffer for her people. The ranks of the FOLD's civil branch grow dramatically.

The FVPN uses the reports on Outer Heaven as propaganda fuel, and justification for a series of terrorist attacks on Capisarian populations on Isla Dorado. Several thousand are killed, prompting the Capisarian Army to intervene and stop the bloodshed. The head of colonial authority of Dorado is assassinated by the the FVPN, as are dozens of police chiefs, and similar heads of law and order. Functionally speaking, order in Dorado breaks down as the Civil government ceases to function.

**CE 1979, DI 179:** The Verdean archipelago is rocked by a major earthquake and tsunami. Isla Plata is the hardest hit with the earthquakes causing nearly a dozen mine collapses. The Federal Republic does not send any disaster relief, and due icy relations with the Finorskian government, refuses foreign aid to solve the problem as well. Nearly one million Verdeans are left homeless, and three thousand are killed as a result of the quake, the tsunami, and the unwillingness of the Federal Government to help the Verdean people. The FOLD sets up civil protection groups, to assist the Verdean people in need. The FVPN sets up similar groups, who preach the need to annihilate the Capisarian invader.

**CE 1980, DI 180:** FVPN extremists break into Whitehall, a major Treleini enclave on Isla Dorado, and begin killing everyone inside. Their indiscriminate attack is responded to almost immediately by the Federal Army who move in and swiftly crush the extremists. Several hundred FVPN members die in the fighting. Commandante Alejandro Ruiz is outraged at this attack, not necessarily because of the murder of civilians, but because of the wastefulness of using ammunition and lives on a worthless soft target, an attack which only angered the Capisarians against them, and provided a propaganda victory. Ruiz officially denounces the attack made by his own operators.

**CE, 1981, DI 181:** A daring midnight raid on Outer Heaven by the FOLD results in the breaking out of Mariana Parisa, and the few surviving members of the FOLD still held inside the prison.

Upon returning to Isla Diamante, Parisa delivers a speech demonstrating her resolve. Part way through it, Parisa removes her shirt and shows to the entire world the whip scars, the burn marks, and the cuts that marked much of her body. She expounded on the cruelty of the corporations to hire such vicious dogs as Seraph Security, before turning inward. She followed up the recounting of Seraph's attempts to break her, by declaring that her will had not only not been, broken but in fact had been made stronger by her desire to make good the loss of innocents who had not survived Outer Heaven. She is welcomed back into the FOLD's leadership group with open arms.

With the operational security of Outer Heaven ruined, Seraph Security attempts to move the remaining prisoners into an even more secure facility than Outer Heaven. They attempt to transfer prisoners by boat to a prison ship, but are ambushed by the FOLD in their attempt. The guerrillas attack the mercenaries with extreme ferocity, rescuing almost all of the remaining prisoners, and killing almost all of the mercenaries before breaking off. Seraph's reputation as being successful in suppressing dissent is seriously put into jeopardy.

In response to the raids on their operations, Seraph Security steps up its own raids. Seraph patrols on Isla Diamante, Isla Plata, Isla Verde, and in the Conglomerated States frequently attack, rape, and kill guerillas, protestors, and even innocent civilians. FOLD paid journalists broadcast this brutality throughout Meridon. The Federal Government claims that the reports are staged, and suppresses news items contradicting this. The reports do however renew faith amongst the clientele of Seraph of their efficacy, as guerrilla attacks do go down.

**CE 1982, DI 183:** 1,981 sees an explosion of violence throughout the Verdean archipelago as the FVPN, the FOLD, and other forming rebel organizations fight Federal authorities, and increasingly a Seraph mercenaries. At the start of the year, rebels on Isla Plata form the Manos de Plata (Silver Hand), and Isla Diamante sees the foundation of La Coalición por la Libertad de la Gente (CLLG), or the Coalition for the People's Freedom.

**19. February- 17 March, 49 de Mesjula-23 de Mesorge:** The seizure of Leeds by the PCF, and the resultant crisis causes great concern among the colonial authorities and corporations controlling the islands of the Verdean archipelago. Several units of Federal soldiers are moved from their posts on Verde to deal with the growing crisis, and as a result Capisarians in Verde are forced to rely even more heavily on Seraph Security, which raises its rates.

**15. April, 1 de Mesjandra:** The Mesjandra attack is undertaken by members of the FVPN. Several dozen suicide bombers attack key elements of remaining government control, killing hundreds. This is followed up by more raids on remaining Capisarian Army bases, who make off with thousands of weapons and millions of rounds of ammunition as Capisarian enforcement authorities are busy dealing with fallout of the suicide attacks.

**17.-19. April, 3-5 de Mesjandra:** FVPN forces attack the Capisarian colonial authority's headquarters at Puerto Bello. Several thousand guerrillas engage the Capisarian soldiers

stationed in the city, and Seraph Security mercenaries. Over the course of two days the FVPN makes headway into the city, pushing out the Capisarians. They are assisted by the populace of the city, who stage rear area riots, pulling troops away from the fighting, giving food to the rebels, and in some cases even joining in the attack. By the 5th of Mesjandra, the remaining Capisarians pull into the government district and settle in for a siege. Seraph's engineers had turned the colonial authority compound into a veritable fortress, able to withstand siege for months, in the hopes of getting reinforcements from the mainland.

**20. April, 6 de Mesjandra:** FVPN forces seize heavy artillery from an army base near to Puerto Bello. The garrison of the base does however, have the time to send out a distress signal to all Capisarian Army forces on Dorado. The artillery is moved into place outside of the city to begin shelling the colonial authority, Shelling begins in the afternoon, and continues well into the evening.

**22-25. April, 7 de Mesjandra:** Several attempts by the Capisarian army to relieve the colonial authority in Puerto Bello are thwarted by the FVPN. The guerrillas in this case have the support of the local populace who keep the FVPN informed on the movements of the army, allowing them to intercept attempts before they can become a threat. The Capisarian Army units on Isla Dorado are driven away from the city as the noose tightens on the Colonial Authority.

**27. April, 8 de Mesjandra:** Artillery is dragged from its position and brought into the city close to the walls of the compound. Under fire from the walls, the crew of the big gun loads and fires into the wall opening a breach for FVPN troops to stream into the wall. The FVPN storm the compound making a point to kill any person wearing a Seraph Security uniform as they go. The Colonial Authority is forced to surrender the city to the FVPN.

**30. April, 16 de Mesjandra:** The FVPN openly declares the independence of Isla Dorado from Capisaria. Throughout the island all Seraph Security offices are bombed and everyone inside executed by guerrillas. Riots break out in parts of the island still under Capisarian control. The Capisarian government, too concerned with the affairs on the mainland pull out the surviving Capisarian soldiers to reinforce their forces besieging cities in Capisaria. Anti-Capisarian violence breaks out in the streets of the island as vengeful Verdeans attack and kill hundreds of Capisarian nationals.

**1. May, 17 de Mesjandra:** Protests break out on the streets of Castille, lead by Mariana Parisa. They are in solidarity with the independence movement on Isla Dorado. The protesters are met by Seraph attack dogs, and dozens of people are killed. In response to the unnecessary use of lethal force, armed members of the FOLD attack Seraph Security officers, killing more. Firefights break out throughout Isla Verde during the night before settling down the following day.

**15. June, 9 de Mestor:** The provisional government of Isla Dorado is formed, and a constitutional drafting committee is formed. The provisional government, though almost entirely composed of FVPN members officially guarantees the safety of Capisarian nationals still living

on the island. This is a political move meant to avoid giving the Capisarians a reason to come back into the island as their military becomes slightly more free to do so after the fall of Leeds.

**19. November, 10 de Mesvacío:** The new Doradan constitution is adopted by the provisional government of Isla Dorado. La República de la Gente de Isla Dorado (or the People's Republic of Isla Dorado) is formed.

**CE 1983, DI 183:** With open rebellion more or less quelled on the mainland, the Federal Republic refocuses on the rebellious Isla Dorado. Though not under the control of the Capisarians directly, CapAgra and the Kijubi Consortium threaten to revoke support of the government if nothing is done. A taskforce comprised of several army divisions, fresh from the fighting in Capisaria proper, these divisions are seasoned veterans of urban combat. It would take some time to prepare the army for amphibious operations with much of the navy engaged in keeping the saber rattling Finorskians at bay while the Federal Republic deals with the rebellion. Initial projections put the Capisarian liberation operation's zero hour in 1984

Hearing of a major military buildup in Southern Capisarian, the newly formed Ejército del Dorado begins to prepare for Capisarian invasion. The Doradan government temporarily suppresses nationalist rhetoric in an attempt to appeal for Finorskian military aid, as well as arms deals from other foreign suppliers. Foreign aid is minimal, but is sufficient to turn a ragtag group of guerillas into a viable fighting force. The Doradan Army begins conscripting the adult populace, swelling in size to nearly one million men and women strong. Emphasis is placed on protecting key areas, while light infantry punish invaders in the rural lands.

**CE 1984, DI 184:** Capisarian forces make their final preparations for invading Isla Dorado as the conscript army of the island furiously prepares to defend against amphibious attack. The Capisarian invasion is scheduled for early spring.

**18. March, 25 de Mesorge:** Capisarian Federal forces launch multiple amphibious assaults on several key coastal cities on Isla Dorado. Puerto Bello, San Lumen de Santiago, Puerto Dorado, and Gran Colón are hit the hardest, seeing nearly a quarter million Capisarian soldiers landing in those ports in attempt to cut off the island from any more foreign aid. Cruise missile strikes destroy most of the port facilities, effectively destroying Dorado's shipping industry in little more than an hour.

Capisarian soldiers land on the island, making significant headway in spite of fierce resistance from the Doradan Army. Important beachheads are established at San Lumen de Santiago and Gran Colón allowing the Capisarian task force to bring in heavy equipment, artillery, and armored forces onto the island.

The Capisarian invasion is rebuffed at Puerto Bello, ferocious resistance pushes them off their landing zones, and the heavy presence of anti-aircraft weaponry proves a game changer as

nearly one hundred Capisarian helicopters are shot down. Surviving Capisarians are summarily executed.

**19. March, 26 de Mesorge:** Capisarian forces move to secure their gains brushing aside the Doradan attempts to retake the Capisarian beachheads. Engineers from the Federal Army begin to repair the ports enough to allow the increased inflow of supplies to the Capisarian war machine.

**1. April-16. May, 39 de Mesorge-32 de Mesjandra:** After making their initial gains secure, the Capisarians launch an offensive intended to link the bridgeheads on the opposite ends of the island and cut Isla Dorado in two. They make rapid initial gains before being stopped by Doradans equipped with looted Capisarian equipment. Fighting slows to a crawl as the Capisarians approach the central mountains, which are covered with overgrown coffee plantations. The Doradan Army attempts to stall the offensive using every means they have at their disposal, and are more or less successful. As casualties rapidly mount on both sides, the Capisarians look for other avenues of attack, and the Doradans look for their own chance to launch a counteroffensive.

**27. May, 43 de Mesjandra:** A Capisarian flank attack is attempted along Route 7, a major thoroughfare in Central Dorado. The attack is met by a Doradan counterattack outside the Capisarian ethnic enclave town of Vaux Montagne. The battle rages on throughout the day, finally seeing its completion in the streets of Vaux Montagne. It is an inconclusive ending with both sides too exhausted to make a push, settling down instead inside the city, and sending out probing teams.

**9. June, 4 de Mestor:** Another engagement occurs in Vaux Montagne. This time an entire Capisarian division is sent into the battle, handily outnumbering the Doradans who pull out of the town after inflicting heavy losses on the attacking Capisarians.

**11. June-10. August, 6 de Mestor-14 de Meseva:** After the breakthrough at Vaux Montagne the Capisarians attempt to push northward to Puerto Bello, and to outflank and crush the remaining corridor of supply through central Dorado. Though they do make it to the gates of Puerto Bello in under two weeks, a desperate defense by the Doradan Army manages to see the Capisarians pay for every inch taken in the city. In the mountains, the Doradans fare much better, grinding down the attackers in a protracted war of attrition, in spite of Capisarian air supremacy, Doradan anti-aircraft platforms make it impossible for aerial bombardment to weaken their positions, making each Capisarian assault a costly one. Casualties mount on both sides, but the war of public opinion is clearly on the side of the Doradans. Capisarians, already rebellious at home are even more unhappy to see thousands of their own people die for a “worthless” island. The Federal government is hard pressed to keep dissent over the war down. In the early part of Meseva, the Capisarians call off the offensive in Dorado, establishing defensive positions where they were. The Meseva Front is established, and an informal cease fire silences the fighting throughout Isla Dorado.

**15. September, 50 de Meseva:** El Frente Orteguista Liberación Democrática sends Roberto Chávez to speak with the leadership of the PCF. The Orteguistas, in an attempt to build revolutionary solidarity in Meridon attempt to build a coalition with their brethren in the PCF. In particular, the FOLD tries to draft a revolutionary manifesto with the PCF, but is ultimately unsuccessful for the time being, as Federal authorities locate and break up the meeting before any profitable discourse is to be had.

**31. October, 44 de Mesisa:** Cloud Nine Travel Agency, long maligned with financial problems since the 1969 earthquake and tsunami, and seeing rapidly declining revenues with the softening of the Capisarian economy and the decline of the middle class, finally goes bankrupt. Cloud Nine is forced to sell Isla Diamante at auction to the highest bidder, the auction is set for the last of the year. The Orteguistas organize a fund drive to raise money for the auction.

**22. November, 15 de Mesvacío:** Worried by the increasing saber rattling of the Finorskians as well as growing dissent at home, and seeing little continued profit in the invasion of Isla Dorado, the Federal government begins plans to withdraw their troops from Dorado, and relocate them to other areas in Capisaria and her colonies. Capisarian forces are scheduled to begin withdrawing from Dorado on the last of the year.

**31. December, 52 de Mesvacío:** At auction, Isla Diamante is sold to “the people of Isla Diamante”, a client backed by the FOLD. They had managed to raise billions of argents from millions of donors throughout Meridon and the world at large, and blew other bidders out of the water. Upon being handed the deed, the FOLD representative burns it, proclaiming Diamante to be sacred ground not for the sale and ownership of any mortal men. Control of the island is turned over to the Septonate so that they may reestablish their Grand Temple.

On schedule, Capisarian Army forces begin pulling back the frontlines on Isla Dorado and carefully withdrawing from the island. The Capisarians take care to leave nothing behind, and to retreat slowly enough that the Doradans don't attack. Withdrawals are well underway by day's end as the Capisarian units are reassigned to other fronts.

**CE 1985, DI 185:** The Orteguistas formally join the United Revolutionary Coalition with the promise of liberation for the remaining Verdean islands still under Capisarian occupation. They offer to create training camps for guerrilla fighters far from the prey eyes of the FLEA on Isla Diamante which had as of early 1985 officially gained its own independence, legally from Cloud Nine, the official rulers of the island.

**CE 1986, DI 186:** Several walkouts and strikes bring the economy of Isla Verde to a halt. Seraph Security is dispatched to break the strikes but are met with fierce resistance by the FOLD who are now equipped with Finorskian weaponry handed them by the URC. Seraph is pushed out of several Verdean cities for several weeks before retaking them. Hundreds die in the violence, thousands die in the Seraph reprisals.

**CE 1987, DI 187:** The Silver Hand blows up several silver mines on Isla Plata causing a massive financial loss for the deVeraux Mining company. Corporate executives are ushered off the island by Capisarian security forces. The Capisarian Army is hard pressed to deal with growing Silver Hand presence on the island and opts instead to assassinate Regio preachers on the island en masse.

The Capisarian barracks in el Dorado, on Isla Plata are bombed, nearly one hundred Capisarians are killed and thousands injured. A follow up Silver Hand attack effectively guts the Capisarian Army on Isla Plata. The Colonial Authority hires Seraph Security's military force to put down the Silver Hand.

**CE 1988, DI 188:** Seraph Security and Silver Hand paramilitaries clash on Isla Plata. Over the course of several weeks several hundred die. However, Seraph Security fights a losing war. Without the support of the Capisarian Army, and the supporting infrastructure and fighting a highly organized rebellion they fare poorly. Gradually the Capisarians are forced from Isla Plata. By year's end, the Isla Platan people declare independence from Capisaria. The Federal government does not act, unable to deal with crisis and conflict at home.

**CE 1989, DI 189:** The Capisarian Army withdraws from Los Cuarzos, the soldiers being needed at home to deal with the loss of many provinces to the URC. Capisarian military presence is almost nil on the Verdean archipelago leaving security duties to Seraph Security, which is hard pressed to deal with open rebellion on several of the islands. Seraph decides to withdraw from any islands with significant militant presence, focusing instead on the Conglomerated States, and the handful of places on Isla Verde where order has been maintained.

Los Cuarzos declare independence from Capisaria forming reforming the Quartz Confederacy. They immediately set to work forming a new government separate from the URC and the FRC. The few remaining Orthodox Diteralist leaders have a heavy hand in shaping the Confederacy. The FOLD is pushed out, being deemed a foreign influence. The new Quartz government insists on total isolation and builds up its coast guard to enforce neutrality.

**1990, DI 191:** DI 191 sees the final push of the Verdean liberationists to oust the remnants of the Federal Republic's dominion over them. The Federal Republic overburdened with fighting against the URC and the Finorskians and the FOLD with dwindling soldiers of their own, begins to crumble. This year will see the downfall of the Federal Republic and the liberation of the remaining Verdean islands from the tyranny of the hyper-capitalists.

**1. January, 1 de Mesjula:** Mariana Parisa delivers a speech to the leadership of the FOLD, and thousands of bystanders. In the speech she declares the 190s to be the dawn of a new Verdean golden age. She exhorts the FOLD to make that one final push to liberate the archipelago from the murdering imperialists. At the end of her speech she drops down on a knee praying to the Jade Queen for deliverance and divine justice. Roberto Chávez steps onto the stage after the

speech and supports Parisa's speech with a firebrand sermon declaring Seraph security to be the gravest infidels the world had yet seen and prays to the Silver Knight for the power to smite them.

**23. February, 1 de Mesorge:** On the first day in Mesorge, a group of Regio preachers, headed by Roberto Chávez, performs the Rite of Purifying Fury on assembled members of the FOLD. This rite, having gone unperformed for centuries, invokes the power of the Silver Knight for the divine power to deliver justice. The date is chosen specifically as the dawn of the first day of his month is considered the day of his greatest power. Mariana Parisa delivers one final speech before the push, declaring the revolution not but a political liberation, but a holy war for deliverance of the Verdean people from evil. After the Rite, the FOLD draws up final plans for the liberation of Isla Verde, and gather any remaining foreign supplies they can get their hands on.

**25. February, 3 de Mesorge:** Thousands of FOLD militants stage simultaneous attacks on La Llava, Bastille, Gran Toledo, and El Colón. They manage to drive out Seraph Security forces by day's end, most often because of the assistance of the local populace in harassing Seraph, and delivering locations of Seraph positions to local FOLD mortar teams. Seraph retreats from these relatively unimportant cities and the countryside to the core cities of Isla Verde, Castille and Corazón del Río.

**26. February, 4 de Mesorge:** FOLD militants take control of the Verdean cities of San Toledo, Andalus, Fajardo de Bastille, Gran Salamanca, and Verde Principio, as Seraph abandons them. They immediately set to work restarting government services and restoring order. The FOLD sets up a rebel government at La Llava.

Seraph begins evacuating logistics personnel by air to the Conglomerated States where the FOLD presence remains relatively small.

**29. February, 7 de Mesorge:** FOLD militants, now being issued heavy equipment begin surrounding Castille for their push into the city, to take back the capital of the Verdean people. Nearly 30,000 militants are present in total. By mid afternoon fighting has commenced for control of the city. Seraph forces, knowing full well they are outnumbered retreat into the old city hoping to make use of the old walls, as well as the trepidation Verdeans have about destroying their cultural legacy.

**1.-20. March, 8-28 de Mesorge:** FOLD and Seraph fight ferociously for the inner wards of Castille. As Seraph had predicted, the FOLD opted to cease utilizing their artillery in the city, pulling it back for campaigns to the South. The Verdeans are not wanting for fury in the combat, even without their advantage. Seraph operators are rooted out and exterminated by FOLD militants with almost surgical precision. A little more than two weeks later, the remaining Seraph Security forces surrender to the FOLD. They are shot by drunk militants later that night.

**5. March-10. April, 13-47 de Mesorge:** The FOLD launches its attack on Corazón del Río, seizing control of the outer districts with relative ease. However Seraph inflicts heavy casualties as the FOLD pushes even slightly into the city. Seraph's own watercraft launch fire missions to stall the FOLD as long as possible, and Seraph aircraft from the city's airport wreak terrible havoc on militant artillery and armor. The battle, as in Castille grinds quickly into infantry vs infantry slugfests in the dense districts of the city. The Seraph commander in the city works much more effectively to keep up the fighting spirit of his soldiers than others on Isla Verde, and as a result Seraph makes the FOLD pay for every inch of space gained. However, with the seizure of Corazón del Río's airport, the commander sees the beginning of the end. Seraph stages a fighting withdrawal from the city evacuating by ship to the Conglomerated States in the hope of gathering in the Conglomerated States. The FOLD finally seizes the city on the 47th day of Mesorge.

**11. April, 48 de Mesorge:** The FOLD is severely bloodied as a result of its campaigning on Isla Verde and takes a brief respite after the campaign to restock and replenish their strength before pushing into the Conglomerated States.

**16. April, 1 de Mesjandra:** As propaganda campaigns on behalf of the URC and FOLD spring up like weeds throughout the remaining Capisarian strongholds on the Verdean Archipelago. Seraph crackdowns intensify. The government of the Conglomerated States makes a request for Seraph to put a stop to the mass shootings and burning down of "rebel" towns but are ignored.

**18. April, 3 de Mesjandra:** Seraph Security forces stage a coup of the Conglomerated States government, deeming it too weak to "do what must be done". They install a new government, more friendly to their methods.

**21.-30. April, 5-14 de Mesjandra:** Dozens of bombings occur throughout the Conglomerated States, destroying several Seraph security posts, and killing hundreds of their operators. Seraph responded by burning down the local villages and killing their entire populations. Verdeans take to the streets en masse, protesting the actions of Seraph but are shot down by Seraph operators, and the survivors are attacked by Seraph attack dogs.

**1. May, 15 de Mesjandra:** FOLD militants begin staging major attacks throughout the Conglomerated States in revenge for the actions of Seraph in the past few weeks. The attacks, not sanctioned by FOLD high command are poorly planned, and many militants are killed, but they are effective, mostly with heavy participation from the local populace, and Seraph is severely destabilized on the island.

**2.-31. May, 16-46 de Mesjandra:** The FOLD begins a campaign proper to take back the Conglomerated States. With Seraph severely weakened, they put up a fairly weak resistance compared to that on Isla Verde. Seraph and their allies in the Conglomerated States seek refuge from the vengeful Verdean populace. The Federal holdout government in Tallonius offers

a place for them, and Seraph's most important officers as well as many their best operators begin to leave the islands in secret, with their comrades unaware sacrifices. Without leadership the effort to defend the Conglomerated States quickly collapses. The surviving Seraph Security operators are captured and executed by the FOLD. The Conglomerated States is reformed by its inhabitants into the Confederation of Lesser Verde under the FOLD's guidance.

**10. November, 1 de Mesvacío:** Upon hearing news of the URC's seizure of the Englia, the capital of the Federal Republic, the FOLD declares Isla Verde independent of Capisaria reminding the URC of their promise to allow Verdean independence, and further stating that they've no interest in influencing the provisional government of the mainlanders seeking only to rebuild their own homeland which had been devastated by decades of exploitation and conflict. The Provisional Government of Capisaria formally releases all claims in the Verdean Archipelago, and Verdean representatives in the URC resign their posts in the mainland. The FOLD is reformed into El Partido Orteguista Nacionalista or the Ortegan Nationalist Party, which forms the basis of Isla Verde's provisional government.

### **Reconstruction and the Third Century**

**CE 1991, DI 191:** The first year after the fall of the Federal Republic of Capisaria is marked by tense period of government building.

**1. January, 1 de Mesjula:** The provisional government of Isla Verde convenes at Castille to begin the process of writing a new constitution for the nation. On the agenda is the rebuilding and repatriation of the Verdean economy, which will serve as the primary focus of the provisional government.

**3. January, 3 de Mesjula:** The Confederation of Lesser Verde approves a new constitution, operating under Ortegan lines, it becomes the first Ortegan Socialist government in South Meridon.

**15. March, 20 de Mesorge:** Platan dignitaries convene at El Dorado and begin working on their own constitution. The Radical elements from the FOLD spearhead the efforts of the Platan provisional government, leading to a more radical atmosphere in Plata.

**17. May, 31 de Mesjandra:** The new Constitution for the Republic of Verde is ratified by the provisional government, and parliamentary elections, to be presided over by a council headed by acting chancellor Mariana Parisa, in Mesvacío, and elections for an official chancellor the following year.

**10. June, 3 de Mestor:** A spree of Anti-Capisarian hate crimes breaks out on Isla Dorado. The government does not respond effectively to the situation, managing only a half-hearted attempt at catching the perpetrators.

**11. July, 34 de Mestor:** The Constitution for Isla Plata is enacted, sweeping the Platan Nationalist Party into power. They begin immediately nationalizing much of the nation's economy, and jailing the former owners of businesses.

**15. July, 38 de Mestor:** A protest against the actions of the Platan government breaks out on the streets of El Dorado. The government responds by sending in the army to deal with "a pack of counterrevolutionaries". The Army however opts instead to monitor the protest instead of cracking down. Several military members are discharged after this incident.

**17. July, 40 de Mestor:** The Platan Government passes the "Revolutionary Safeguards Act" which bans public protest and creates a new Gendarmería Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Gendarmerie) of politically motivated military members and police officers to suppress "counter-revolutionary" activity.

**10. November, 1 de Mesvacío:** The Ortegan Nationalist Party wins massive support in the Verdean parliamentary elections, managing to form a government without the support of the other parties, the Verdean People's Party, and the Liberal Democratic Party.

**CE 1992, DI 192:** The year begins with the formation of permanent governments throughout what was once the Federal Republic of Capisaria. Of note the Verdean parliament is reconvened for the first time in nearly half a century.

**10. January, 10 de Mesjula:** The Verdean Parliament is sworn into office, and begins enacting laws meant to get the Verdean economy back on its feet, and back into Verdean hands. Most notable is the Industrial Repatriation Act which requires all foreign owned businesses which bought their companies during the Capisarian occupation to resell their businesses to Verdean cooperatives or entrepreneurs, and the Verdean Economic Recovery Act which places heavy government investment into rebuilding Verdean infrastructure.

**13. March, 20 de Mesorge:** The revolutionary armies of the FOLD are reorganized into Los Fuerzos Armado de Verde (Verdean Armed Forces), a semi-professional military organization. The parliament passes a national service bill, mandating three years civil or military service for all adult citizens. The Verdean army swells to nearly a half million strong.

**23. April, 9 de Mesjandra:** Riots break out in El Dorado, Punto Caballo Blanco, and Fajardo on Isla Plata. The Revolutionary Gendarmerie puts down the riots with lethal force. Hundreds are killed in the ensuing crackdown.

**8. August, 12 de Meseva:** Renowned Treleini-Doradan author James Nast is found dead on the streets of Puerto Bello. He is presumed to have been murdered by Verdean ethnonationalists in revenge for the Capisarian occupation. Capisarian ethnics on Dorado demand the government do something to stop the violence, but their pleas are ignored.

**10. November, 1 de Mesvacío:** Mariana Parisa is elected Chancellor of the Republic of Verde in a landslide. She takes 85% of the vote on election day, and slightly higher margins for early voters. Her election proves to be an unprecedented, and unmatched achievement in Verdean electoral history.

**CE 1993, DI 193:** As Parisa assumes a more permanent role in the Verdean government she sets out an ambitious plan to make the Republic of Verde once again the cultural hub of Especia and Meridon. In addition to industrial recovery laws, she sponsors a number of important cultural sponsorship laws including a law funding films that promote Verdean culture and influence throughout the world. A fledgling film industry takes root in Corazón del Río.

**CE 1994, DI 194:** The fourth year after the revolution's completion sees a marked improvement in the status of some Verdean states, and the continuing chaos of others.

**15. January, 15 de Mesjula:** Chancellor Parisa, in an effort to present an olive branch to the Post-Revolutionary Capisarian government proposes a joint military modernization program between the Republic of Verde and the Socialist Republic of Capisaria. The project is aimed at modernizing the air forces of the respective nations, as well as integrating modern electronic systems into military command structures.

**1. February, 32 de Mesjula:** Workers walk out of several mines and factories on Isla Plata demanding the freedom they were promised in the revolution. They are met by the Revolutionary Gendarmerie who demand an end to the walk outs. However the workers have the backing of most of the worker's council and refuse. There is violence in the streets, which the Gendarmes can do little against.

**6. June, 52 de Mesjandra:** A wave of bombings takes place in ethnic Capisarian enclaves on Isla Dorado. Ethnic Capisarians throughout the Verdean archipelago take to the streets to protest the continuing violence. The Doradan government makes a half hearted attempt to catch the perpetrators and convicts the most politically inconvenient ones.

**19. September, 1 de Mesisa:** The Verdean film industry produces its first historical epic, *Los Caballeros Finales*, to massive critical applause. The film authentically portrays the DI 71 Battle of Roslinburg, making use of nearly 20,000 Verdean Army soldiers, and is most notable for its detailed and nuanced portrayal of several historical characters from the battle. The film is released in six languages and proves a least moderately successful in several countries.

**31. December, 52 de Mesvacío:** In response to the conviction of terrorists responsible for the bombings earlier in the year, ethnonationalists attack several prominent ethnic Capisarians throughout the Archipelago, but most noticeably in Dorado where nearly a dozen people are killed.

**CE 1995, DI 195:** The Doradan government issues a proclamation protecting ethnic Capisarians on Isla Dorado. This proclamation, requested at the behest of the Republic of Verde and the Confederacy of Lesser Verde, proves enormously unpopular with Doradan citizens, who were already somewhat sympathetic to the desires of the Verdean ethnonationalist movement.

**CE 1996, DI 96:** An volcanic eruption levels Punto Caballo Blanco on Isla Plata. The mismanagement of the government response as well as brutal crackdowns by the Revolutionary Gendarmerie result in open rebellion against the Platan government. Isla Plata requests help from its sister islands, but only the Republic of Verde responds. The Verdeans offer assistance but only on the conditions that many industries are turned over to cooperatives, and that the Gendarmerie be disbanded. Several Verdean brigades are stationed in South Plata to keep the peace. The rebellion fizzles out after promises made by the Platan government are enacted.

**CE 1997, DI 97:** A coup sweeps Isla Dorado, spearheaded by a number of ethnonationalist generals from the independence wars. The government is ousted with little effort after the “loyalist” elements of the military refuse to help. The new government overturns recent actions to protect ethnic Capisarians instead instituting harsh ethnic nativization laws effectively destroying the economic activity of non-Verdean ethnics, focusing most heavily on Capisarians, and more specifically Treleinis.

Mariana Parisa is re elected Chancellor with 79% of the vote. She promises to continue the reconstruction of the Verdean economy, as well as pushing for greater Meridonian integration. She openly expresses a desire to see the return of the Republic of Verde to a status of greatness rivalling that once held by the First Empire. Her speeches prove concerning for some neighboring nations, but are assuaged when she expresses a less than militaristic foreign policy goal.

**CE 1998, DI 198:** A biographical documentary about Mariana Parisa, *La Paloma Enjaulada*, proves a smash hit amongst Verdean audiences throughout Especia and Meridon, and cements the popularity she has amongst her own constituents. Though the documentary is later accused of portraying Parisa as an overly saint like figure, possibly influencing the Septonate of Diamante’s decision to canonize her that year, it does prove enormously popular at the time of its release.

**CE 1999, DI 199:** The Doradan government enacts laws denaturalizing ethnic Capisarians living on Isla Dorado, and requiring their registry with the state under pain of deportation. These laws cause great outcry amongst other nations in Meridon, which is deflected by the Doradan government, which makes flimsy claims about the necessity of the denaturalization law for the national security of Isla Dorado. Thousands of Capisarian Doradans flee the country for greener pastures on Isla Verde.

**CE 2000, DI 200:** The dawn of the third century since the fall of the Verdean First Empire is celebrated throughout the Verdean Archipelago. Of note is the massive celebration of the new

year in the central plaza of Castille, where the people show great pride in their recent independence from foreign rule, and from kings.

The Republic of Verde presents a proposal to all other Verdean nations for the creation of the Verdean Union, an economic and military alliance intended to pool resources among the Verdean nations and eventually reintegrate the various nations into a single entity once more. The Republic of Plata, Lesser Verde, and Isla Diamante sign onto the agreement, & the Cuarzan Archipelago politely refuses. The Doradan government denounces the alliance as an attempt by the Capisarian puppet regime of Isla Verde to reimpose Capisarian rule on the archipelago.

The film *Escuché sobre sus madres* is released to critical acclaim. It deals with the trials and tribulations of the son of a mixed ethnic, homosexual couple, wherein one of the parents is transgendered. The film is praised for its nuanced portrayal of the parents, and for its highly stylized, surrealist nature. It quickly becomes a highly regarded cultural icon for transgender rights. Several nations including Tallonius, Dorado, and Versitea boycott the film for its promotion of “immorality” and “unethical depictions of family”.

**CE 2001, DI 201:** The first major fruits of the Capisarian-Verdean weapons program, two fighter aircraft, are revealed at an airshow on Isla Verde. These advanced aircraft are intended to serve as an effective, fairly cheap, and easy to maintain alternative to Fifth Generation fighter designs seen elsewhere, and the Verdean government announces its intention to press the craft into service as soon as is possible.

The Doradan government passes a law officially proclaiming El Regio dela Verde as the religion of Isla Dorado, and the Verdean people more broadly. Any Doradans are required to convert to El Regio, and those who do not are to be taken to “moral reeducation” facilities until such a time as they adopt proper beliefs. Foreigners (and those not of ethnic Verdean descent) are expected to keep their “heathen” views private under pain of imprisonment.

**CE 2002, DI 202:** A fire breaks out in the Doradan Parliament building, burning the building to the ground along with many of the MPs who were debating a piece of trade legislation at the time. The fire is immediately branded as a terrorist attack by the Doradan government. Though no known terrorist group claims credit for the “attack”, the Doradan government scapegoats Capisarian ethnics still living on the island for the “attack”, and claims national security interests as it forbids Capisarian ethnics from assembling on the island, and strips them of the right to freedom of movement.

**CE 2003, DI 203:** The Republic of Verde adopts el Grifo and la Borrasca, the two fighters unveiled at the DI 201 Airshow. Plans are made to order 32 Borrascas, and 148 Grifos. A new defense cooperative, La Mancomunidad delos Aires Libertad, is formed to meet the demand for the new aircraft and becomes a powerful multinational cooperatively managed manufacturer between the two nations.

**CE 2004, DI 204:** The Doradan government passes a law intended to remove foreign influence from the island altogether. The target is language itself as use of the Treleini language on the island is made a capital offense, along with criminalizing use of Valdense, and Isarléan, and making illegal the speech of any languages other than Verdean and Vulgar Verdean. This action sees the protest of many of the world's governments, and sees the sanctioning of Isla Dorado by the Verdean Union and many of Meridon's and Especia's governments.

Thousands of refugees flee Isla Dorado within weeks of the Doradan language law. Many die at sea, as they are banned from flying out of Doradan airports or chartering Doradan maritime vessels. Those who survive are granted asylum status by the surrounding Verdean islands.

**CE 2005, DI 205:** An ethnonationalist coup brings down the local governments on the islands comprising the Confederacy of Lesser Verde. The new government headed by El Frente por la Liberación de la Gente (Or the People's Liberation Front) withdraws immediately from the Verdean Union and begins enacting a program to strip non-Verdeans of their rights. The Doradan government hails the coup and immediately recognizes the new government, but denies any involvement.

**CE 2006, DI 206:** Ethnonationalists stage several terrorist attacks against the Capisarian population on Isla Verde, destroying several famous historical sites (including a statue of Vanessa d'Minuet Dreyfus Parisa in Corazón del Río), and resulting in the death of nearly 87 people. Once again, suspicion is drawn to the Doradan government, which officially denies that it had supported any such attack.

As ethnic Capisarians flee Isla Dorado, an incident occurs in international waters. Verdean Naval ship VRS *Liberadora* receives a distress signal from just outside Doradan territorial waters. The frigate responds moving in to investigate the source of the signal. Verdean sailors encounter a grisly scene where a Doradan Naval vessel (the *Cazador*), is to be seen firing on refugees attempting to swim away from the shattered wreckage of a fishing scow. The *Liberadora* is given a single warning, to leave territorial waters, or to be fired upon. The captain of the *Liberadora*, responds with a single phrase "Fue al Infierno" or Go to Hell. A tense situation brews as the two ships are preparing to fire on each other, when the Doradan craft suddenly diverts course and returns to Doradan territorial waters. The incident known as the "Fishing Scow Massacre" spreads virally throughout the international community, resulting in Isla Dorado becoming an international pariah even moreso than it had been previously.

Mariana Parisa dies suddenly, of Pancreatic Cancer, at the age of 52. The immediate response is shock, however it quickly comes to light that Parisa had known about the cancer for several months prior to her passing, hiding the fact in order to preserve stability and to project an image of strength in trying times. She is buried at the national cemetery in Castille. The new Chancellor promises to continue the Parisa program of promoting national influence and rebuilding the nation, but is far less convincing than his predecessor.

**CE 2007, DI 207:** The series of terrorist actions continues throughout the Verdean Archipelago, causing significant damage to the government of Isla Plata, and creating cause for the Septonate to convene as a group for the first time in nearly two centuries. 1,563 people die in the violence, and the government of Isla Zafiro officially announces that it will execute anyone under suspicion of committing a terrorist act.

Ethnonationalist terrorists are captured in La Llava. They, under interrogation reveal that the ethnonationalist terrorists have been operating under the orders of a Rogue Septon by the name of Hugo Rodriguez, who had been removed from the Septonate a couple decades prior as a result of his firebrand attitude. Rodriguez is declared an outlaw is wanted in Capital Crimes cases throughout most of the Archipelago and in Los Cuarzos.

In the first election since the death of Mariana Parisa the Ortegan Nationalist Party fields Enrico Palenque as their candidate for chancellor. He promises to hunt down Hugo Rodriguez, and to bring the preacher to justice. He manages to win the election, but only by a narrow, 2 point margin.

**CE 2008, DI 208:** Throughout the year, the Palenque Administration begins a program to massively expand the size of the Verdean military, including the construction of naval vessels, the acquisition of more aircraft for the Air Fleet, and the recruitment of new soldiers. Civil service positions shut down, in order to create a larger conscription pool for the military, which now swells to just over one million soldiers strong.

The ethnonationalist government imposed by the coup of DI 205 in Lesser Verde are ousted by popular revolt, and the new government rejoins the Verdean Union. The ringleaders of the coup are imprisoned, and eventually turned over to the Verdeans for trials pertaining to the DI 206 terrorist attacks.

**CE 2009, DI 209:** The Verdean government announces that the Verdean Navy will begin a new series of patrol routes, in particular emphasis is shifted away from Verdean territorial waters, to international waters just outside the Doradan Exclusive Economic Zone. The Doradan government protests claiming that the Verdeans are clearly violation Doradan national sovereignty, to which the Verdean government replies that it is merely protecting its sea lanes from the Verdean sea between Verde and Dorado, which has had a long history of piracy.

**CE 2010, DI 210:** "Counterpiracy" operations escalate further this year as the Verdean Navy continues its crackdown on Doradan military operations outside of their territorial waters. This increased activity results in growing tensions between the two countries, nearly spilling over into armed conflict several times. The Doradan government responds by building up its own military force, especially in the field of long range missiles.

**CE 2011, DI 211:** A nuclear detonation is detected in Verdean Sea, the explosion, clocked in at nearly 40 kilotons is detected throughout the Archipelago, as well as the Southern tip of Meridon. The Doradan government announces to the world that it is possession of atomic weapons. The Verdean government begins work on an anti-ballistic missile system, continuing defense projects with Capisaria while looking to purchase existing Finorskian systems. Most of the Meridonian Community places heavy sanctions on the Doradans, destroying their economy overnight, and leaving the island isolated and starved for resources.

### **The Verdean-Doradan War**

**CE 2012, DI 212:** As the year begins the Doradan government goes strangely silent. Their blustering ended, and other forms of communication go dead. Further, Verdean “anti-piracy” patrols no longer see their Doradan counterparts on a regular basis. At first the absence of war mongering comes as a welcome relief to the peoples of the Archipelago but the extended duration of the silence becomes more and more worrying as weeks turn into months. In Mesjandra, the Verdean government makes overtures to the other member states in the Verdean Union to prepare an investigation of the Doradans.

On 42 de Mesisa, there is a single radio broadcast from Dorado that is addressed to the Republic of Verde from Hugo Rodriguez.

*Durante demasiado tiempo, los Verdeanos y sus arrogancia ha sido un desgracia en la compleción de los islas sacramentas. Sus hedonismo y materialismo fueron un vergüenza a la gente regular de Verde, Diamante, Plata, Rubí, Zafiro, Lápiz y Dorado. La inclinación del gobierno se inclinando a los cabrones Capisarianos fue una golpe al honor de los soldados quien dieron sus vidas en la defensa del país. Estos delitos y más terminan este día.*

*Es tiempo que pagar para sus pecados.*

Two minutes later 42 long range missiles are detected on radar with a trajectory to Isla Verde. In addition, several hundred anti-shiping missiles are launched from Doradan coastal defenses against the Verdean ships patrolling in the area. Anti-missile defenses are hastily alerted and begin engaging the mass missile attack. The anti-shiping attack is largely unsuccessful due to the impressive response time of the Verdeans, and the heroic sacrifice of many captains in smaller craft who threw themselves in the path of missiles intended for the larger ships patrolling the area. The initial missile defense of Verde itself is less successful however as 80% of the missiles hit their targets. As the ABM network comes online however, interception rates improve. Almost all of the missiles incoming after the first 25 minutes are intercepted, barring one. An atomic bomb detonates 986 meters over Bastille. Nearly 35,000 people are killed in the initial blast, as the shockwave tears through the densely packed city, several hundred thousand more are killed in the ensuing firestorm which lasts nearly three weeks before it is finally put out. Order breaks down in the area temporarily, resulting in slow emergency response times. Total death estimates on 42 de Mesisa are nearly 75,000. Enrico Palenque responds immediately to the attack calling it “an unprecedented act of aggression” and “an assault on the Verdean people and nation”. The Republic of Verde declares war on Dorado, and plans are drawn up for an invasion of the island as soon as order can be properly

restored on Isla Verde. The Verdean Union joins in this declaration of war. Others wish to join as well, but are dissuaded on the wishes of Palenque, who wishes to avoid another Davidos.

Enrico Palenque wins the position of Chancellor handily, on his war platform. He vows to prosecute war against the Doradans with extreme prejudice, not ending hostilities until the Doradans had been made to pay for their crimes. He advocates for significant belt tightening to expand the military.

**CE 2013, DI 213:** The first national budget since the attack on the Republic of Verde is released, seeing substantial cuts to the welfare system, education system, scientific grants, infrastructure maintenance, and cultural grants, as well as substantial gains for the military. As plans are drawn up for the invasion of Isla Dorado, the reserves are activated and pressed into service defending the country, allowing full timers to prepare for the invasion.

**22. January-5. February, 22-36 de Mesjula:** The Verdean Air Fleet begins actively engaging Doradan aircraft, as the Verdeans attempt to secure Air Supremacy and enforce a no fly zone over Isla Dorado and its territorial waters. Initial penetration proves successful, as the Verdean military modernization program pays dividends; this results in the pitting of modern Verdean Aircraft against Capisarian military stocks left over from reserve units of nearly four decades past. Verdean casualties mount however when the Doradan Air Defense network comes online overwhelming the air assault in a barrage of missiles. Air operations are dramatically scaled back while the Verdean military prepares a solution for the problematic air defenses of Isla Dorado.

**7. February-19. March, 38 de Mesjula-25 de Mesorge:** Verdean Union forces stage a series of joint military exercises practicing naval invasion techniques as well as standardizing urban, and mountain warfare techniques. There is also an effort made to standardize, to the extent possible the logistical train of the allied forces, given the limited time frame however, this goal is not quite achieved.

**14. February, 45 de Mesjula:** In the early morning hours a series of special forces teams are inserted via submarine onto Isla Dorado, their objective, the silencing of the Doradan Surface to Air missile network. The attack comes as a surprise initially to the Doradans who lose several missile sites over the course of the first couple of hours. However, defenses stiffen after the initial shock wears off leading to heavy losses among the special forces teams, who withdraw under fire after completing most, but not all, of their objectives.

**17. February-25. March, 48 de Mesjula-31 de Mesorge:** With the destruction of many air defense platforms the air campaign in Dorado resumes with a vengeance. Though losses are high, the aerial campaign does manage to destroy what defensive missile systems the special forces did not. This phase of the air campaign sees the termination of the Doradan Air Force as a meaningful fighting force. Combined with the destruction of Dorado's SSM network, the way is cleared for the Verdean Navy to operate.

**27. March-1. May, 33 de Mesorge-16 de Mesjandra:** Verdean Naval vessels patrol Doradan territorial waters engaging any Doradan ships that are spotted. Though fighting is fierce initially, it dies down as Doradan vessels get neutralized. A few fast attack craft and submarines hound the Verdeans for several weeks but by the third week of Mesjandra the Doradan Navy ceases to exist.

**1. June, 47 de Mesjandra:** The Verdean Air Assault Division, and the Verdean Marines stage a final aerial insertion drill, using stand ins for actual mission targets, they are rehearsing for their initial attack on key defensive positions in preparation for the full scale invasion of Isla Dorado. After conducting final drills, the troopers are loaded into transport aircraft and await orders to begin the operation.

Throughout the evening the Verdean Air Fleet performs air supremacy sweeps of Isla Dorado attempting to obliterate any resistance to the coming airborne drop. Sorties are launched around the clock and continue to operate well into the night and even into the following morning.

Doradan ground forces, with the rest of their military completely destroyed make last minute attempts to prepare a defense for the island. Major cities are turned into fortresses as Doradan engineers put up street barricades everywhere, and shoulder mounted anti-air systems are distributed generously amongst Doradan Army forces. The remaining missile systems are hidden to spring in ambush against the coming enemy.

**2. June, 48 de Mesjandra:** At 03:00 Verdean airborne forces commence their drop against the Doradans. Initially unanticipated, they quickly meet stiff resistance as Doradan ground forces launch their SAMs knocking many of the transports out of the sky. By 06:00 the entire airborne contingent has been dropped, and many are well on their way to completing their objectives. However, the stiffer than expected Doradan resistance sees the delaying of the main operation by three hours. By 09:00 most of the objectives for the airborne forces have been completed, allowing the main operation to proceed.

At 09:15 several brigades from the allied forces converge on Isla Dorado, launching an amphibious assault on Gran Colón, Puerto Dorado, and San Lumen de Santiago in an attempt to quickly seize ports facilities. The Doradans fight back however, resulting in the destruction of most of the ports in the fighting, or in some cases the sabotage of the facilities by the Doradans. By the end of the day, most of the ports had been captured, but only a precious handful of facilities remain in operation, and the cities themselves remain firmly in the hands of the Doradans.

At dusk, the Doradans attempt a quick counter attack against the allied forces in an attempt to push them back into the sea. Generally composed of the best soldiers available to the Doradan commanders at the front, the attacks manage to inflict massive losses on the allies, but ultimately fail.

**3. June, 49 de Mesjandra:** The second day of the invasion continues in a similar fashion to the fighting in the afternoon of the previous day. Vicious urban fights around the narrow beachheads result in some ground gained for the allies but at a massive body count. However, by days end enough had been taken that engineers could begin to work on the port facilities without worrying about incessant small arms fire.

**4. June-19. August, 50 de Mesjandra-22 de Mesisa:** The invasion proceeds slowly as the opposing forces fight relentlessly for the cities. The Doradans capitalize on their efforts to fortify their cities utilizing the street barricades and their elevated positions in buildings to rain death upon the allied forces. Progress stalls and casualties mount forcing the allied commanders to come up with alternative approaches to bring an end to the conflict more quickly.

**18. July, 42 de Meseva:** In an attempt to quickly put an end to the war, Verdean special force conduct a late night attack on Puerto Bello in an attempt to assassinate the leadership of the Doradan People's Republic. The attack is a spectacular failure and the surviving members of the attacking force are executed publically to make an example.

**11. August, 14 de Mesisa:** Another, full scale attack is mounted against Puerto Bello. In spite of the bravery of the Verdean and Platan soldiers, the result is similar to that of other cities, deadlock and fierce urban fighting for little gain.

**22. August, 25 de Mesisa:** As the result of intensive combat throughout the island, Doradans find themselves without a strategic manpower reserve. This exposes a weakness in the city of Gran Colón, which the allies exploit without hesitation. By the end of the day a battalion of Zafirans finds itself outside the city and the Doradan defenses have been reduced to small pockets of resistance around major logistical and cultural centers.

**24. August, 27 de Mesisa:** Gran Colón falls to the Verdean Alliance, allowing engineers to rebuild the port, and for the Alliance soldiers in the city to prepare for another major offensive. With their manpower reserve effectively exhausted, the Doradans find themselves hard pressed to deal with the breakout, and prepare to withdraw from many coastal cities to defend the central highlands.

**27. August-5. September, 30-39 de Mesisa:** Alliance forces breakout of several cities and quickly advance over the open ground in the surrounding environs. Fighting again slows to a crawl as the Alliance comes closer to the central mountain range as fighting degenerates into jungle brawling in the dense rainforests and cloud forests of central Dorado. The front quiets down around this area as the oncoming monsoon season arrives early and washes out the front making any large scale movements a complete impossibility. Offensive operations grind to a halt for several weeks.

**16. September, 50 de Mesisa:** A film *Le Triunfo de Fe*, premiers on Isla Verde. It is received well by critics, but is often regarded as the “right film at the wrong time” for its themes sympathetic to Pan-Verdeanism. The film is taken out of theaters very quickly when it becomes evident that it is not being viewed by the public.

**18. November-2. December, 9-23 de Mesvacío:** A two week pause in the regular rainfall allows the ground to firm up enough to launch major offensives. The Allied Forces launch another assault all along the line, in order to stir chaos amongst the Doradan, while the Verdean Marines punch through the the major highways with armored support. The front collapses quickly when after the initial bombardment, the Doradans quickly lose the stomach to fight and break en masse. Roughly 10% of the peacetime Doradan Army is captured in three days. By the time the offensive loses momentum, the Allied Forces have captured nearly the entire island, barring Puerto Bello.

**3. December: 24 de Mesvacío:** A cadre of Doradan officers, in an attempt to secure for themselves some clemency from the Allied Forces, makes an attempted coup to eliminate the heads of state of Dorado. In the early morning a battalion of infantry are seen in the capital complex in Puerto Bello, assaulting the government offices. Over the course of several hours the coup forces are beaten back, and by the end of the day the officers are captured and shot by loyalists.

Upon hearing of infighting, the Allied commanders realize there is a chance to end the war quickly, and press their exhausted forces into an assault on Puerto Bello. The attack, though initially successful, stalls before approaching the inner wards of the city thanks in some small part to Doradans returning to the front in addition to increasingly unfavorable urban geography.

**10. December, 31 de Mesvacío:** Given a week to rest up and rotate out exhausted units, the frontlines look sufficiently improved. Verdean General Inés Spalding delas Vacas personally leads the next assault from the hatch of a tank. In a few hours the leading elements of the Verdean attack have found their way into the governmental districts of Puerto Bello. A few hours after that the Allied Forces have more or less secured the suburbs of the city. By the end of the day most of the city is under the control of the Allied Forces, barring the Port District, the Government District, and a few holdouts interspersed in the heart of the city.

**11. December, 32 de Mesvacío:** The Port of Puerto Bello falls to the Allies in a morning attack by a contingent of naval borne forces. With little left to fight for, the defending units of the Doradan army surrender the rest of the district to the Allies. This allows the allies to swing around and smash many of the fortified buildings throughout the cities resulting in more surrendering. At dusk with the rest of the city more or less secure, the Allies push into the government district proper methodically crushing resistance throughout the night and into the next morning with only the Presidential Palace holding out to see the next dawn.

**12. December, 33 de Mesvacío:** With the situation nearly untenable, the government of Isla Dorado surrenders itself shortly after dawn. They are taken to a Prisoner of War facility on Isla Lapis to discuss a treaty formally ending the war. The Verdeans responsible for capturing the Doradan government demand to know the location of Septon Rodriguez. The Doradans refuse to give a location stating that they don't know. This begins a manhunt for the renegade Septon.

**CE 2014, DI 214:** The Doradan government formally surrenders with the treaty of El Sacramento. The Doradan government withdraws all claims to sovereignty over the island, the military, or the people of Isla Dorado. They agree to comply with demands to turn over any remaining strategic missiles they have stockpiled, and to assist to the best of their ability in the manhunt for Septon Rodriguez. In exchange they are granted clemency for their actions (though they are all formally branded as criminals), barring Admiral de Aire José Andrade de Santiago, who is imprisoned on account of the nuclear strike being launched on his orders.

The manhunt for Septon Rodriguez begins, spearheaded by General delas Vacas. Initially the Allied Occupying forces believe themselves successful in pinpointing several possible hiding spots. As each place is cleared however, it quickly becomes apparent that Rodriguez may no longer be on the island, or he has gone underground, into the criminal societies of Greater Meridon.

A new constitution is drafted for Isla Dorado, promising Citizenship rights for all denizens of the island, free and fair elections, and the cooperativization of the Doradan economy. A bill of rights is drafted as well, but many of the more ethnonationalist delegates drag their feet on each and every proposal on the floor. Eventually a final revision of the constitution was debated and passed calling for elections on the following year. Members of the Verdean Union, aside from the Republic of Verde, begin to draw down their troop count on the island, and Verdeans prepare for the same, expecting Doradan security forces to take control in the coming months.

**CE 2015, DI 215:** Doradan elections early in the year see a swing towards the more libertarian elements of the Doradan body politic. A hasty alliance of socialists and liberals, backed by the Verdean Occupation Force narrowly win the election, thanks in no small part to the influx of Capisarian ethnic votes. The new government vows to protect the new constitution, reforming the Doradan military. They make a critical mistake however, when they appoint several officials from the former regime into their old places in the new security force.

The Verdean government demobilizes their reserves, and draws down forces in Isla Dorado, as the emphasis shifts from heavy gauge attacking force to a lighter occupation forces. The occupation relies mostly upon an increasing native security force to maintain order on the island.

The manhunt for Septon Rodriguez comes to a close. In spite of nearly two years of actively hunting the man, they come to the conclusion that the renegade Septon had been dead for nearly a decade. His speeches that had been used to inflame countless Doradans and

Verdeans were pre-recorded and edited by some other person and broadcast to the world as if he were still alive. This leaves a great mystery for most of Meridon, who was it that was impersonating the Septon, and more importantly, are they causing discord elsewhere in the region?

**CE 2016, DI 216:** A spree of bombings occurs throughout Isla Dorado, killing hundreds. The Doradan security forces fail to crack down on terrorist activity, forcing the Verdean occupation force to do much of the counterinsurgency. Casualties again begin to mount for the Verdean occupiers. At home there is growing discontent with the somewhat light handed approach to managing the occupation, which is given a public voice by General Inés delas Vacas, who publicly calls for more power to crack down on the wayward Doradans.

The Cuarzan Confederacy joins the Verdean Union. Becoming the fourth member in the cultural union of Verdeans. This decision is hailed across the archipelago, though the Pan-Verdeanist movement proves to be somewhat concerning to some of the governments on the islands who chafe at the prospect of once again being dominated by Castille.

The Republic of Verde formally joins the Meridonian Council, bringing its electrical system, road network, and customs enforcement laws into line with the Meridonian standard. The process had taken many years as the systems of Verde were at best merely different, and at worst horrifically outdated for decades as a result of Capisarian subjugation and the willful pairing of keeping the Verdeans poor, and the destruction of native infrastructural agencies. This also marks the point when the entire archipelago becomes fully electrified, and becomes among the first regional areas to have an entirely green power network.

**CE 2017, DI 217:** Dorado descends into anarchy as the ethnonationalist elements in parliament and the military attempt a coup against the weak coalition government. They successfully overthrow the government, but are dragged down weeks later by public protest only to retake control in Puerto Bello. The Doradan military is split between the ethnonationalists and the anti-nationalists, and is a breath away from an outright civil war before the Verdeans step in to calm things down.

General delas Vacas makes Verdean presence known with lethal force. Before another open conflict could break out on the island, she quickly moves in several of the elite members of the Verdean Marines on the island into the city crushing resistance of the nationalist military members. She then rounds up several members of the coup government and executes them public in the center of the city. Several of the remaining pro-coup military units desert the army and flee into the mountains, and waves of public protest rock the island. The Verdean government forces the General to resign, but she does have significant popular support at home.

The 2017 parliamentary election sees big gains for the Liberal Democratic, and Verdean People's Parties. As the ongoing occupation has been severely draining the public purse, it

becomes clear to the people that the current occupation strategy is failing. The Liberals, in an attempt to gain power for their domestic platform promise an end to the occupation in exchange for support. The Verdean People's Party, led by its new leader Inés delas Vacas, takes a much harder line, demanding that the Doradan government be rebuilt from the ground up, that the original perpetrators be properly punished for their crimes, and that the insurgents should be dealt with, severely. The Ortegas manage to keep control of government, but must form a coalition with the VPP.

**CE 2018, DI 218:** The insurgency on Dorado picks up intensely with several hundred attacks in the first half of the year. The Verdean occupation army cracks down upon any street level crime with terrible brutality. Those who are found in possession of illegal weapons are often executed on a public square. The government attempts to rein in the Army, but the authoritarian sentiment caused by support of delas Vacas engendered in the army, sees a growing rift between the wishes of the Orteguistas. Units participating in the most brutal acts are quietly withdrawn from Dorado and returned to Verde where the worst can be court martialed and imprisoned, much to the chagrin of many soldiers serving on the island.

The Verdean Army is rocked by a mutiny late in the year, as soldiers, tired of the weak policies of the government attempt to secure a better policy, and greater latitude, legally, to crack down on the Doradan terrorists. The strike is eventually settled when the Verdean government agrees to reconstruct Dorado.

Verdean-Doradan negotiations to restructure the government commence a couple weeks after the mutiny. Several key officials from the government, that had been confirmed to not have ties to the ethnonationalists, meet with Verdean diplomats. The meeting is interrupted however, when a large group of Doradan soldiers assault the meeting place overrunning the loyalist troops guarding the building, and assassinate the officials present at the meeting. Many of the attackers are shot down after the event as they attempt to flee into the mountains, one is captured however, after the attack.

**CE 2019, DI 219:** The assassination of much of the Doradan government rapidly sends the island spiraling towards civil war, as nearly two dozen battalions of the Doradan Army defect to the insurgency, bringing their heavy equipment with them. The Verdean government attempts to keep the peace but to little avail. The Verdean Air Fleet is tasked with destroying most of the heavy equipment that the rebels took with them, and through an intense aerial campaign, more or less succeeds, at a terrible cost in soldiers and aircraft.

Another constitution is drafted, this time barring ethnonationalists from the political process, and taking a much stricter stance any acts of political terrorism. Another election is triggered seeing a rise to power of the socialist government on its own. The new government acts swiftly to secure the loyalty of the army, bribing the fence officers and silently disposing of suspected ethnonationalists.

The Platan Republic joins the Meridonian Union, as does the Confederacy of Los Cuarzos, and Lesser Verde. As a functioning theocracy, Isla Diamante is denied full membership, but is granted associate membership. With this wave of entry into the Meridonian Union, the only Verdean countries still out of the Union are Davidos (which is under occupation by a foreign power), and Dorado (undergoing an active civil conflict).

**CE 2020, DI 220:** Communications intercept teams in Capisaria finally intercept and decrypt messages tied to “Septon Rodriguez”. Their point of origin is a small coastal cave network in Versitea. The likely suspects, Pierre Pennington Smythe, Emanuel Lelland, and Joseph Pierce, three key figures in the Federal Security Apparatus of Capisaria. Further investigation reveals that this small group of military and police officers had been responsible not only for the current destabilization attempts in Dorado, but had set up a mercenary army, The Free Liberation Front, to stir up discord amongst nearly all former Federal territories, dating back as far as the early 190s (1990s), including and up to providing nuclear research documents from the Federal Republic. Though their advanced age precluded them from actively participating in many criminal activities, they had collectively masterminded much of the chaos in the region, as well as indoctrinating a new generation of federalists to carry on the fight.

The situation on Dorado continues to deteriorate with the insurgency and the Verdean Occupation Force fighting in the streets. San Lumen de Santiago sees the worst of the fighting, with thousands of people dying on a monthly basis. Calls for the end of occupation continue to echo on the streets of Isla Verde, and in the parliament chambers of Castille. However, many believe it to be necessary to keep up the fight until the surrender of the insurgents.

On the morning of the last day of the year, a joint midnight raid between Capisarian Special Forces and Verdean Naval Commandos sees the capture and execution of the triumvirate of Capisarians responsible for the destabilization of Meridon outside their compound in the Versitean Desert. The Tribal Confederacy, of course, condemns this action as a violation of its national sovereignty. The news is broadcast throughout Central and South Meridon as well as the Verdean Archipelago and hailed as an end to the proverbial war on terror. The reality however is more complicated, though the attack had successfully destabilized the FLF’s chain of command, the independent cells throughout the region continue to operate causing problems in many unstable areas in the region.

**CE 2021, DI 221:** The year starts with a massive surge of terrorist attacks throughout the Verdean Archipelago in response to the raid in the Versitea. Isla Plata sees the worst of it, not through the number of attacks made, but moreso through the lack of preparation. By the time the reign of terror ends many are dead and wounded, and Doradan insurgency has picked up strength.

In response to the increase in terror attacks, the Verdean Air Force takes to napalming much of the Doradan countryside in an effort to burn the insurgents out of the central jungles. The

attacks, though utterly laying waste to the countryside, fail to cause more than moderate damage to the insurgents.

The Confederacy of Lesser Verde formally withdraws from the occupational coalition. Though it had, at best, a token presence in the occupation of Isla Dorado, its departure marks a turning point in the conflict, as increasingly, public sentiment has turned against an endless war, and that, at this juncture any peace would be preferable to continuing the fight against the insurgency.

**CE 2022, DI 222:** The Verdean military launches another major offensive in the central area of Isla Dorado in an attempt to secure the island against the insurgents. The ground offensive proves to pay off more than the napalm bombing, securing many of the rural districts in central Dorado. However, insurgents still control vast swaths of the interior.

The Verdean General Election of 2022 results in the near total collapse of the long standing Orteguista government. The VNP loses its majority entirely, and maintains power only through an unstable coalition with the Verdean People's Party. The Verdean military however, long in support of the VPP and its leader, Inés Spalding delas Vacas, is more firmly in support of the new coalition government.

**CE 2023, DI 223:** This year sees much greater success in the conflict than previous. The offensives throughout the year essentially force the Doradan insurgency underground. Though casualties are quite high, the promise of an end to the war brings hope to many throughout the Archipelago.

Los Cuarzos announces an initiative to build a tunnel system spanning its islands. Such a system would be a marvel of engineering and a testament to their strength and unity as a nation. It would however, be quite an expensive undertaking, which for the Cuarzans would necessitate foreign backing. They do receive patrons in the form of the Republic of Verde and the Socialist Republic of Capisaria and begin planning the construction before the end of the year.