

The World of Cyris

Central and Southern Sabrea



The Encyclopædia Avrmenicum (1945) on Sabrea

Sabrea, the second largest continent on Cyris (after Zamansangu), covers roughly 24,724,428 square miles. It is surrounded by the Great Ocean and Brynsean Sea to the west, the Phiatayan Ocean to the north, the Tagiuk Ocean to the south and the Great Ocean and Traphonian Sea to the east. It was joined to Oroia by the Isthmus of Pasaugals before the construction of the Cirvijas Canal, connecting the Traphonian Sea to the Tagiuk Ocean.

The Age of Revolutions (1841-1866)

The Shahanshah is dead! Arshvant VI of Varcana lies headless as the proletariat of Surbazahar avenge the Intolerable Acts placed upon them by the aristocracy. The Majidic Revolution –named after the first president of Varcana, and famous republican political philosopher Jan Majidi– spread across greater Chors. The Varcanan Republic would be declared on the 12th of Bahman, 1841 in the Teal Palace –now home to the Grand Assembly– of Surbazahar.

The fires of the Revolution ignited by Jan Majidi and fellow philosophers spread across Sabrea and Oroia. The Parliament of Soreq would see greater powers ceded to them by Shah Darim II Teyrebaz, the kings of Barotela and Itiridesh would be deposed in a similar manner to the Shahanshah of Varcana. The Taplarian Confederation dissolved into the Poswadrze Social Republic and the Kingdom of Taplaria after years of infighting in the Sejm led to the Republican west breaking off from the more Monarchist east.

The Empire of Felhen survived its revolution. High King Lorenz von Maulwurfsloch brutally crushed the revolutionaries in GÜldingen and Tingbüttel. A counterrevolution would be declared, with monarchs from Nemadon, Adrara, the remnants of the great Niaquqate, the Kakkar of the Regasi desert, among others, all throwing their support behind Felhen's counter-revolution; the stage is set for a new war between the eternal rivals of Varcana and Felhen.

The Soreqi Civil War (1903-1905)

The Teyrebaz dynasty of Soreq continued to stubbornly hold onto power during the Age of Revolutions while many of their contemporaries either became casualties of the Revolution or abdicated.

The Soreqi Parlement, traditionally advisors of the Shah, saw increased powers granted to them throughout the 1800s, with them becoming more and more of an actual legislative body. With increasing power being granted to Parliament, many began to question the purpose that the Shah and nobles had in Soreqi society. The Varcans and Naweish function well without their nobility, so why does Soreq continue to be backwards?

Many Soreqi began to listen to the words of the Soreqi politician and poet Dewid Grívan, who began to mobilize a Republican movement against the Shah and nobles.

The Shah, Numan Teyrebaz, agreed to abdicate the throne on the 9th of Mordad, 1903, on the condition that he is allowed to keep his estate on Spiana Island. With his abdication, the First Soreqi Republic was established.

This new republic was short lived, as many disgruntled nobles and monarchist sympathisers launched a coup and reestablished the monarchy. Numan Teyrebaz was dragged out of his abdication and was reinstated –against his will– as Shah of Soreq.

Many officers and most of the army were sympathetic to republican ideals though, and declared their allegiance to the Soreqi Republic; The Soreqi Civil War had begun.

The Civil War was short lived, the most populated and industrialized areas defected to the republican side, and the Republic of Varcana was more than eager to send financial and military aid to the republicans. The Second Soreqi Republic was established, with the general Aza Roij being elected as the second President of Soreq.

The War of Freigeore (1921-1926)

The *Serene Republic* of Vérimont straddles Freigeore, the most important chokehold for Traphonian trade. All ships heading northbound or southbound must pass through Freigeore, and the

tolls imposed on shipping through Freigeore has made the city of Vérimont one of the richest polities on Cyris. The strategic importance Freigeore holds has made it a target for all Empires that have existed in central Sabrea and Oroia, with no exception for the Nemonic Empire.

The Nemonic Empire –Nemadon– formed in 1861 after the Kingdom of Catváltea conquered all the Nemonic principalities. Nemadon began to expand across central Oroia, and by 1921 it bordered the Grand Duchy of Vopsica, and by proxy, Freigeore. Basilius Georgios XX Athanasoulas lived in the shadow of his father, Basilius Spyridon *the Great*. He began to view Nemonic ownership of Freigeore as his gateway into glory and prestige. War was declared on Vopsica and Vérimont on the 11th of Ordíbehesht, 1921.

Vopsica and Vérimont began to appeal to their neighbors for military aid, as they alone could not stand up to Nemadon. The nations of Cifúela, Sertory and Mettieux formed a grand coalition with Vopsica and Vérimont to stand up against Nemonic imperialism. The war stagnated from 1922-1924, with Nemadon's army being held on the western bank of Freigeore by the combined navies of the coalition.

To end the stalemate, on the 25th of Khordad, 1926, representatives of the coalition headed south to Lukovsk, to appeal to the Granyissan Duma to join their war against Nemadon. Many Granyissan ships were sunk by Nemonic pirates, and the Nemonic intervention in the Granyissan Revolution still fresh in the minds of many, led the Duma to vote in favor of intervention against Nemadon. Coalition forces landed near Elaitopolis on the 17th of Azar in a surprise invasion, and the mechanized Granyissan army hastily pushed deep into the Nemonic heartland. Basilius Georgios XX Athanasoulas would sign the Treaty of Messy on the 3rd of Dey, 1926, ending the War of Freigeore. Basilius Georgios XX would be deposed shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Messy. Republican and Communard sentiment rose greatly throughout the War due to famines and high inflation caused by the Grand Coalition's blockade of Nemadon, with it only increasing as an outlet for resentment against the crown when the War was lost. Trade Unionists and other Communards stormed the Great Palace on the 29th of Esfand, kicking off the *Anthesterion Revolution*, and the formation of the League of Oroian Synedrions.

The collaboration between Cifuela, Sertory, Mettieux, and Granyissa as members of the Grand Coalition wouldn't end with the Treaty of Messy, as economic and military ties would deepen between the four countries, and on the 9th of Tir, 1936, the four nations signed the Novgorodian Accord, establishing a customs union between them.

Prime Minister Godwin Alfredsson; The Marshal of Nawemark

(1930-)

Nawemark is a nation sandwiched between the regional powers of Soreq and Felhen, and within earshot of the Varcanan Republic. It has historically, alongside southern Soreq, served as the eternal battleground between the Felhenic and Varcanan Empires, with the Naweish Kings constantly flipping allegiance between the High King of Felhen or the Shahnashah of Varcana. The ruling Saricsson dynasty was highly tied to Felhen, with King Centwine centralizing his rule as a response to the fall of the Soreqi monarchy. Many civil liberties that the Naweish people took for granted were curtailed, and the Naweish monarchy was restructured akin to the one in Felhen.

The peasantry of Nawemark rose up on the 9th of Dey, 1930 in response to the increasing absolutism of the Saricsson dynasty and declared the Social Republic of Newmark. The military, however, was composed primarily of aristocrats and monarchists. Marshal Godwin Alfredsson would lead a counter coup against the Social Republic on the 15th of Dey, declaring himself "Savior of the Republic", and saw him elected unanimously by Parliament as Prime Minister –which he has served since his election in 1930–

The facade of Republicanism covers the continued absolutism that the Alfredsson regime continues in Nawemark. Although elections are still held, the NRP (National Revolutionary Party) is effectively the only party citizenry can vote for, with the PSR (Party of Social-Republicanism) being little more than controlled opposition. The press is heavily censored in Nawemark, with only pro-NRP articles being able to be published. The many social programs enacted by Marshal Alfredsson have resulted in a cult of personality developing around the Marshal, with many Naweish citizens having a

portrait of the Marshal in their homes, however any citizen found to dissent against the Marshal or the NRP can find themselves subject to torture in one of the many state-prisons throughout Nawemark.

The Daleland Gas Field, the largest known natural gas depository on Cyris, was discovered and surveyed throughout the early 1940s. Natural gas exports make up the majority of Nawemark's economy, and this field has enriched the Marshal and the population of Nawemark. The population of the Dalelands –and much of rural northern Nawemark– is primarily Bleatish, and they have seen increased pogroms and persecution by the Naweish government. Many Bleats in Nawemark have joined the BFA (Bleatish Free Army), an armed resistance group and the primary resistance against the iron fist of the Marshal.

The Organization for Green Sea Economic Development (1936-)

The two republics of Taplaria and Poswadrze historically have fought and bickered with each other ever since the Swadrian people categorized themselves into being Upper or Lower Swadrian (in relation to their position along the Swadra River). Even when the two were unified under the Taplarian Confederation (1589-1853), the fighting between the two moved from the battlefield (for the most part) to the Sejm.

As the 19th century moved to the 20th, many politicians and economists in Taplaria and Poswadrze began to view economic cooperation between the two as beneficial for each nation. The spark that would ignite OGSED would be lit in 1922, with the discovery of massive coal fields in the Jantárskaja Mountains. Coal had been known to exist in the Jantárskaja Mountains, but the extent of these fields was fairly unknown until the Harássan Government conducted extensive surveys throughout the 1910s, revealing the sheer scale of the field.

The Jantárskaja Mountains are primarily found in the smaller Republic of Harássá, but the foothills extend slightly into Taplaria and Poswadrze, however the coal field is located primarily in southern Harássá. The governments of both Taplaria and Poswadrze were both incredibly interested in acquiring the coal, and convened a summit between the three countries in Čarotoŭ (Czaratuł) to design an economic deal that would benefit all three. The Czaratuł Accord, signed on the 12th of

Esfand, 1924, would establish a common market between Harássa, Poswadrze, and Taplaria, and eliminate tariffs between the three nations, primarily on coal, iron, and steel.

The Czaratuł Accord greatly benefited the economies of the three nations, and the success of the accord began to draw the attention of neighboring countries who all wanted to experience the same prosperity that the Czaratuł Accord members experienced. On the 21st of Tir, 1936, the Czaratuł Accord would be expanded, and a new Treaty of Čarotoŭ would be signed, now with the inclusion of Adrara, Vershneka, and Stadská. This new treaty would establish the *Organization for Green Sea Economic Development* (OGSED). Karnik, Arrum, and Leitsia would join OGSED in its first expansion in 1942.

OGSED would establish a common market and a shared customs union between the member states. It would also establish the Green Sea Council, a trans-national forum made up of the member states that would mediate conflict between the members. Representatives from Harássa, Poswadrze, and Taplaria signed the Jaskóły Agreement in 1946, in Jaskóły, Poswadrze (which is located near the tri-point between the borders of Harássa, Poswadrze, and Taplaria), which would establish the freedom of movement between the signatory countries.

The Viltelai Treaty Organization and the Cold War (1943-)

The southern Traphonian Sea region spent the 1930s in shock. The LOS (League of Oroian Synedrions), under Premier Nikolaos Sakellaridis, began to take an aggressive stance to spread *Sakellaridian Communism*, with many governments in southern Oroia being toppled in favor of communist, LOS friendly, governments. Conflict erupted in 1940 when the LOS backed a coup in the Social Republic of Dienvia. Deinvia's president, Sarmīte Ozols, would be deposed by the communist-friendly general Jānis Zvejnieks, leading to the Dienvic War between the democratic loyalists and the new communist government. Sarmīte Ozols, now in exile, appealed to the superpower of Varcana for aid in restoring the Republic.

President Petr Taqavi, a close friend of Ozols, appealed to the Grand Assembly on her behalf, and would gain approval to send troops to Dienvia. The World Forum subsequently issued a

condemnation to the LOS for their coup. The Dienvic War lasted from 1940 until 1943, with the democratic forces restoring the Social Republic.

Many countries in Southeast Sabrea began to view Nemonic aggression as something that could happen to them, and began to appeal to Varcana for a defensive alliance against the LOS. Representatives from Varcana, Parastasan, Farayus, Barotela, Tirasap, Sarpska, Leitsia, Vejpils, Dienvia, Atudrara, Läänemaa, and Tornimaa convened in the Diliené Hotel in Viltenei, Letsia, to form the Viltenei Treaty Organization (VTO).

The VTO is a mutual defensive alliance designed to protect southern Sabrea against Nemonic intervention. Effectively, it is an extension of Varcana's influence in Sabrea. The two superpowers of Sabrea and Oroia are locked in a "Cold War", with the ideals of Social-Republicanism spearheaded by Varcana in ideological conflict with the LOS' Kostakian Communism. Both superpowers have access to nuclear weapons, meaning that if the Cold War were to heat up, the fate of Cyris would be at stake.