

Introduction

Lysianisation would have played a major role in the development of the Federation of Mavran. From greatly changing the culture of the region to one much closer to Lysian and yet not quite there, to the development of Illieux and Farisia from the significant trade routes which helped enrich the nations, to laying the philosophical and legal groundworks for ideas which would lead to the Liberal Revolutions of 1804 and eventually the Federation as a whole. To this day, the divisions due to this entanglement of cultures would be visible. While Illieux, and especially its coastal capital of Lillio, would be deeply Lysianised, other areas of the Federation would be less changed. In Farisia, the change has still been significant, yet not to the same level as in Illieux, with many seeing Lysian aspects of life and culture as more predominantly for 'cityfolk' and elites. That's not to say that common culture is not affected by Lysian influence in Farisia, it still deeply is. Just far less so than in Illieux.

The most pressing cultural split of Lysianisation can be seen in the Arbaromo people. Remaining mostly isolated in the hard-to-reach mountains of Mavran, very little Lysian influence reached the people there, leading to a significant cultural split in the Federation, between the Lysian Illieuxnai, Mixed Farisians, and the Slavic Arbaromo. This would be a major reason for the historical discrimination faced by the Arbaromo people, resulting in the current civil unrest in the region, particularly in the mountain city of Nevris, which holds the largest number of Arbaromo people in the federation.

Lysianisation

Foundation

As Lysian interest in colonisation and exploration would grow, I believe it wouldn't be too far fetched to consider Lysian interest in Argis. Even as Lysian interest in the continent would grow, few merchants would still travel the long distances to places such as Illieux. However, those that did would return with stories of a land rich in minerals and rare gems, which was hungry for Lysian goods and luxuries. The great mountain ranges of the regions would be excellent for providing Illieux and Farisia with the goods necessary to appeal to Lysian traders. These stories would travel by word of mouth, slowly growing the number of merchants seeking out Illieux and Farisia. However, the extreme distance to reach the land for Lysians would continue to inhibit this trade, limiting the scope of exchange. As such, it would come as little surprise when, with renewed interest in this area of the continent, Lysia would acquire a port in the then-powerful

commerce kingdom of Baltica, using the port of Taunberg in the Bay of Goja as a closer base of commercial operation in the Western part of Argis.

Lysian trade would continue to grow as merchants would find a seemingly near insatiable market for their goods. They would mistake this for thinking that their products and goods were of great quality in comparison to Illieuxnai and Farisian goods, when in reality simply the Lysian aspect of the goods would be what really spiked prices. Royalty and Nobility in the nations would view these products as luxurious due to their high price tags, and as such they would become symbols of wealth and power, only further increasing demand for these products amongst the upper echelons of society. However, with trade firmly secured between Lysian merchants and Illieux/Farisia, the process of Lysianisation would officially begin.

Illieux

With the great port city of Lillio as the capital of Illieuxnai power, it would prove little surprise that the city would become a new hub of Lysian trade for the region, especially considering that the city connected closely to the rest of Illieux through extensive road networks, reaching as far north as Mavro, and connected to the southern Farisian city of Nuve Portisa.

However, as trade intensified and Lysian merchants became more and more of a permanent presence in the Lillion markets, the need for a steady breaking of the language barrier surpassing interpreters and hired translators became apparent. Much of the Illieuxnai royal family would be taught Lysian by private tutors, while discourse between merchants led to many Illieuxnai traders slowly but surely picking up the language in order to be able to negotiate better deals with their Lysian contemporaries. Lysian would prove to be an easier language to learn than many would have expected, and with a far greater vocabulary for things like commerce, trade, navigation and exchange, it would sweep across much of the Illieuxnai mercantile world, becoming the de facto language of commerce for the kingdom.

Lysian influence in Illieux however would not be limited to commerce. Within 50 years, every single aspect of Illieuxnai culture, life and society would be nigh-fundamentally changed for the middle and upper classes after first contact.

Thousands, if not tens-of-thousands of Lysian books on Architecture, Philosophy, Economics, Strategy, Arithmetic, Astronomy and many, many other subjects would be imported by those of any form of wealth in Illieux, being seen as a sign of great prestige and intellectual ability. Entire libraries would be filled with these books, particularly the Bibliothèque Royale de la Philosophie, the first ever public library of its kind, which would offer Lysian classes to common people and allow for the first time people of any social standing to seek minor academic development in Lysian. Lysian artists, arriving with merchants, would soon find themselves in the employ or patronage of Illieuxnai elites, bringing with them the art styles of their homeland.

Particularly notable is the Quartier Commercial du Roi Marken, or Commercial District of King Marken. Built specifically to accommodate the now bustling Lysian trade networks, it would take

heavy inspiration from the architecture of Lyrie, leading to the area being colloquially known as 'Little Lysia' by the city's inhabitants.

Another significant aspect would be the marriage of Lysian merchants and even some very few or minor aristocrats into Illieuxnai nobility, these marriages would lead to further Lysian influence, as some families would highlight their Lysian blood for greater prestige.

However, Illieuxnai's Lysianisation would not be all peaceful. With a strong focus on Lysian ideals, culture and eventually governance, many of the more traditional slavic forces in Illieux would be sidelined from power. As resentment against the increasingly-Lysian south grew, several powerful nobles and landholders in the still-largely-slavic north would turn against the crown. In a war known as the 'War of the Lilies' (1653-1665), the Traditionalist Nobility of the North would face off against the Lysianite Royalists for a dozen years.

The Traditionalists, under the command of the Duke of Mavro, would initially find victory in the conflict, pursuing the offensive, and their victory would be seemingly assured with the death of the Duke of Pollois, who would have lead by the Lysianite forces up until that point. This death however, would lead to the up and coming Louis Delleum been granted command by the King. Delleum, having come from a merchant family, was considered one of the most staunch Lysianites in the entire kingdom, and subsequently was strongly connected with Lysian commerce. Leveraging his connections, he managed to secure cheaper imports of superior Lysian weaponry, and restructured much of the military under Lysian styles of warfare. Delleum would find glory at the First Battle of Hrysa where, leading an army outnumbered 3:2 (commanding 23,000 men to the enemy's 35,000), he would manage to exploit the terrain of the battle to hide his cavalry amongst tall grass, cutting into the right flank of the army and causing a mass rout of enemy forces. In the same battle, Delleum would personally lead a Forlorn Hope into the fort at Hrysa in order to ensure that the fleeing enemy army would have no cover.

Despite heavy losses and a near fatal injury, Delleum's small band of fiercely-loyal volunteers would manage to secure Fort Hrysa, leading to devastating losses for the Army of the Duke of Mavro. Louis Delleum would quickly become a rallying point for the Lysianite Army, helping to inspire the men and motivate the army. However, despite their victory, the Lysianites had to temporarily retreat and re-organise as they had still taken significant losses. The war would be ultimately decided at the Second Battle of Hrysa where Delleum's army, with support from the Fort that they occupied, destroyed the enemy army, with Delleum personally managing to kill the Duke of Mavro on the battlefield. The war would end a single year later, with all the rebellious nobility being either imprisoned or executed on Delleum's orders.

The consequences of this war would permanently shape the Lysianisation of Illieux. As a reward for his exploits in the war, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the land previously owned by the rebellious nobility would fall into Delleum's hands, with the seat of the Mavro being renamed to Mavrois, and becoming the stronghold of Lysianite control in the North. Much of the Lysianisation in Illieux can be attributed to Duke Delleum's efforts. While much of the South of the nation had adopted much of Lysian culture happily and peacefully, Delleum wanted to ensure a permanent Lysian presence in the north. In the end, nearly as many would die as a result of Delleum's anti-traditionalist

policies as would in the Second Battle of Hrysa, with a total of 15,000 people in total being executed in the North over the course of his reign in attempts to root out traditional culture. Mavrois and the surrounding territories would also see some of the first truly public schooling in the nation, funded directly by the wealth seized from the former nobility. Delleum's 'Language Schools' would in just two generations completely change the linguistic map of the North, nigh eliminating much of the traditional languages and dialects for 'Standard' Lysian. The violent discrimination against those who wouldn't adapt led to significant unrest, but the brutal hand of the Duke led to most being violently put down. When the King would eventually die heirless, Delleum's political capital and titles were almost enough for him to single handedly choose himself as the next King, however his significant popularity in the South as a hero of the Kingdom pushed him over with many of the southern nobility. As King, much of Delleum's Lysanite opinions mellowed out, however he would begin a process of Lysianisation which was much more hands-on and brutal than under prior monarchs.

Delleum's ancestors would follow closely in his footsteps regarding Lysianisation, which makes the current extent of Lysianisation in Illieux hardly a surprise. Education regarding the brutality of Lysianisation in Illieux was made compulsory in the school curriculum in 1988, the same year that Illieux officially recognised the Lysianisation of the late 17th century and in the 18th and 19th centuries as Culturcide.

Farisia

Lysian influence would arrive later to Farisia than to Illieux. To most Lysian merchants, the greatest gold was to be made in Lillio, the grand capital of this ever-so-welcoming nation. And yet, there would be a notable absence of some of the greatest trading names in the city. These traders would be making their deals in the smaller, yet still grand, city of Nuve Portisa. With a direct connection from the unbelievably mineral-rich mountains of the centre of the region, and easy connections to the other nations to the east, there was plenty of money to be made in the city.

Lysianisation would initially occur here at a rate similar to that in Illieux. An increasingly Lysian aristocracy, the domination of commerce by Lysians and a slowly spreading interest in the Lysian language and academics would eventually lead to similar connections being made here as in Lillio. Of course, Nuve Portisa had to do this a lot more quietly than in the South. The Farisian monarchy had become staunchly opposed to Lysian influence and sought to rid itself as much as possible. By the time that they became aware of the expansion of Lysian influence in the South, it was far too widespread and engrained in the local economy to remove easily, and instead resolved themselves to place a hard border to where Lysian merchants could go.

Over time, Lysians found themselves increasingly discriminated against by the Farisian government, as it sought to limit their spreading influence in the South. The Farisian Monarchy would find an opportunity to curb the spread of Lysian ideas with the War of the Lilies in Illieux,

and would dedicate a significant amount of resources to helping the Duke of Mavro defeat the Southern Lilies. In the end however, this proved to simply only weaken the Kingdom, as Illieux emerged from the war with renewed vigour, and with several Radical Lysianites rising to power. Lysian influences would continue to spread rapidly in the South of Farisia, and would only rarely seep through to the North. Over time however, even this could be felt, with the change in language and vocabulary in documentation providing a historical testament to how expansive Lysianisation truly was.

Lysianisation would truly culminate in its tension after a visit by Duke Havenporte of Nuve Portisa to Lyrie, during which he left his Lysianite son in control. The Young Havenporte would pursue closer relations with the Lysianite King of Illieux, King Louis Delleum, which only served to anger the Farisian Monarchy. Everything would come to a head however, as Duke Havenporte returned from his trip to Lyrie with outstanding news. He had decided to swear loyalty to the Lysian crown, and serve as one of its leaders in the region. Infuriated, the Farisian Monarchy, under King Gustav III, would declare Duke Havenporte a traitor and ordered his arrest, and the bringing of his duchy of Nuve Portisa back under Farisian control.

The campaign would prove nothing short of a disaster for the Farisian Traditionalists. Havenporte, supported by not only Lysian Arms Imports but also his newfound ally in the Lysianite Delleum, would come to his aid, greatly strengthening his army, as well as opening a second front extremely close to Farisia, the capital of the Kingdom it was named after. The campaign would last a short 2 years, during which the Young Havenporte would lead his father's army alongside Delleum in the destruction of the 'Traditionalist Menace' once and for all. During the siege of Farisia, Delleum would once more participate in a Forlorn Hope, to secure a vanguard in the breach of the walls, reminiscent of his earlier battles. However, this time he would lead it alongside Young Havenporte, with the two of them securing the breach, leading to the eventual fall of the city.

Seemingly in a sign to any remaining traditionalist strongholds, the Sack of Farisia would last nearly an entire 3 months, razing a majority of the city to the ground, resulting in a humongous civilian death toll. Having heard of his son's actions, Havenporte allegedly stated to his Secretary in private, "I continue to believe in the rightness of mine own actions, yet I fear that I have helped create another monster like Delleum."

Farisia would eventually be rebuilt two decades later as Nuve Farisio, but the significant death toll of his conquest seemed to lay greatly upon the now King of Farisia. Much of the remainder of Havenporte's rule would be in tying up the new powers of the King and in granting much autonomy to the more traditional aspects of society, in a sharp contrast to Delleum's brutal Lysianisation. In one of his last orders as King before his death, Havenporte would greatly limit the King's own powers in relation to cultural matters, and also greatly expanded autonomy for those who didn't wish to adapt to the new more-Lysian culture. When his son took over, he would only reign for ten years before being taken by plague, leaving his daughter, Jeanne Heavenporte to rule. Jeanne was known for being much more similar in opinion to her

grandfather than father, and as such led the groundworks to a more tolerant and mixed Farisian society of the future.

Lysian Control & Revolution

Illieux & Farisia - The Argic Lysia

Following the death of Delleum, and the ascension of his son, an even stauncher Lysianite, to the throne, it wasn't long before Illieux similarly swore fealty to the Lysian crown. It was a sensible idea. Illieux and Farisia, despite their long standing historical feuds were now closer together, with the silk of Lysianisation binding them together. While the nations regularly competed with each other over rights, lands and other conflict-worthy things, escalations rarely occurred, with Lysia able to curb outright war between its Argic Vassals. By the 1750's, a common person wouldn't be ridiculed if they were placed in Lillio and confused it for Lyrie. By now however, Lysia had become less of an emulation and more of a staple of life, yet Lysian ideas still held great sway in the nations. As such, when the revolution of 1767 properly struck Lysia, the political stage in the nations was thoroughly shaken. The governments of the nations immediately announced their continued loyalty to the monarchy through Prince Ambroise, technically placing them as Florentian vassals for that time. Both Illieux and Farisia would send small armies to support the prince in retaking Lysia in 1768, but for the first time, Liberal Revolutionary thought was taking root in the nations.

In 1773, after General Domar's coup, Illieux and Farisia found themselves as Florentian, not Lysian, vassals once more. This continued political instability would only ferment and engrain the growing revolutionary thought present in Illieux and Farisia.

The late 18th century would prove to be one political disaster for the monarchies of Illieux and Farisia after another. In an attempt to solidify their own control and popularity, they would double down on support for the Lysian monarchy, hoping to placate the Lysianites in the population. However, they grossly miscalculated the amount of Lysianite Royalists remaining, since most Lysianites had been greatly influenced by the Revolutionary thought of the Lysian Revolution. In addition to this, continued monetary and martial support to Florentia would be heavily attacked by anti-monarchy figures, with many instead hoping for a switch to supporting the Lysian Republic.

For a short period of time, compromise seemed to be possible. Some liberal politicians seemed to be willing to settle for a constitutional monarchy and some form of democratic legislature, and there were rumours that the monarchies would acquiesce to their demands. Instead, during a protest in Lillio which approached the Royal Palace, the Royal Guard was ordered to crack down on the protestors, leading to the event known as the Blue Day Massacre. This led to outrage amongst Liberals and only served to agitate and radicalise moderates, since they believed that the monarchies would no longer listen to any demands. The first domino to fall

would be Illieux. On the 2nd of February 1804, Illieux would be swept in Liberal Revolution, with the First Illieuxnai Republic being declared inside of the Royal Palace. Unlike other revolutions of the time, this one was largely peaceful, with the Royal Guard abandoning their stations when faced with such a massive crowd. Just 2 and a half months later, on the 15th of April 1804, a similar revolution would sweep aside the Farisian monarchy.

While the initial revolutions were bloodless, the aftermath was not. Many aristocrats and nobles attempted to resist the revolutionary fervour by organising militias from their private armies, leading to a six month period known as the 'Freedom Struggle', during which the newly found republics fought back against the nobility. This war would bring the revolutionaries of Illieux and Farisia far closer together, and inspire great revolutionary optimism, as a united front helped to destroy reactionary resistance in both nations far faster than expected.

These revolutions would however temporarily sour relations with Florentia due to the abandonment of the Monarchy, but would lead to far more sympathetic relations with the Second and later Third Lysian Republics, allowing for the re-establishment of the lucrative trade between the nations and an economic boom.