

II. European contact and World War II (1651-1940)

It's 1700 and you're King Dentii XXII (pronounced den-TEE-yee), and things are going... well, the way things have been going for the past 1,500 years. All of a sudden, out of nowhere, a guard delivers you news: a group of mysterious people from an unknown land has come to your country.

The Russian Voyage

In February 1651, an unknown boat set sail for France but got blown far off course (which is kind of impressive, how are you that bad at navigation) and ended up in north Kandarecia (which at the time, was part of Atlantica). Now the locals really didn't know what to do since there hadn't been any new people in the area in 1,500 years, so they welcomed the Russians.



A map of where the Russians were thought to have landed

Establishment of European relations

A few years later, Russian representatives were sent to the then capital, Rijiya'liqi. They established diplomatic relations with Ukraine, which was an ally of Russia. With that, Atlantica and Fancaria were brought into the modern world.

Additionally, Spain colonized Kandarecia as a Spanish colony.

Democracy and the Golden Era of the royal government

Not too much happened after that contact, other than Atlantica becoming a common pit stop for ships heading towards the Americas, Africa, and Asia through the Atlantic. In 1781, two twins of two different genders born on the same day were up for the throne. Traditionally, the woman would've taken the throne, but Hwòh XII(Hwyoh) voluntarily decided to be a co-ruler with his twin brother, Dentií XXVIII. Now, obviously, this was already a great start for their public image, but they went further. They followed the revolutionary ideas of the United States and France, and created a democratically elected parliament and prime minister. For sixty years, Atlantica was a liberal parliamentary monarchy.



The flag of the Kingdom of Atlantica, adopted in 1982 by the twin leaders and used until the fall of the kingdom in 1949. This flag combines both the previous flag of the Kingdom of Atlantica and the State of Myultee to symbolize ethnic equality.

Now, what happened after those 60 years, you may ask? Maybe Hwòh and Dentií died a peaceful death in their palace or something? No, they were in good health at the time. In a coup (complete takeover of government) led by the prime minister, Hwòh and Dentií died when the royal palace was set on fire, and they were inside.

Two very interesting kings

For some unknown reason, that prime minister wanted to be the king even though he was not remotely close to the throne. So, in 1854, that prime minister was illegitimately crowned as Sùo XIV.

Now, nobody really liked Sùo XIV because he killed probably the two best rulers of Atlantica so far, but he decided to go the extra mile. He undid every liberal policy and put Atlantica right back into the first century, while also adding extreme surveillance, spying, and censorship. Also, Sùo was very aggressive toward other countries. He severed all relations to more democratic countries (so the public didn't get any funny ideas), like the U.S., France, and even their own neighbor, Fancaria, which was a republic for quite a while now. In fact, Sùo XIV, as if he didn't already have enough land, declared war on Fancaria to annex a part of eastern Fancaria called Western Mazikun, because the language spoken there was really similar to Atlantan.

Sùo XIV was assassinated by rebels shortly after the declaration of war, so everyone basically forgot about it. Interestingly enough, the declaration was only rediscovered during the Cold War, when Western Mazikun was its own country, and Western Mazikun and North Atlantica started holding a yearly water balloon fight in the capital city to symbolize friendship between the two communist countries.

Back on topic, Sùo XIV was succeeded by his son, Dentií XXIX, who was just six years old when he took power, making him the youngest king in Atlantan history. For about four years after he took power, Dentií XXIX was mostly ruling based on what his advisors said. Then, he was deemed mature enough to rule the country himself. Five years after that, at the age of 15, Dentií XXIX voluntarily gave up power and handed it to Hwòh XIII, the next legitimate claim to the throne.

World War II

Hwòh XIII died of the flu, and was followed by Sygiun II, who would become the last king of Atlantica. Yes, the first king and the last king shared the same name. Of

course, at the time, Sygiun II didn't know that. He chose that name because he was going to make so many improvements to the country that it would be like Atlantica was born again.

Sygiun II wanted to replicate the same success as the earlier democratic times, so he set up a parliament again. This time, it was more like a symbolic parliament because the members didn't hold much power, but it was still structured the same. Throughout Sygiun II's rule, the elected prime minister was named Nòtuni-HwòíBàwusi Ròzànskì (pronounced Nyoh-TOO-nee hwoi-ba-WOO-see ryoh-zyan-skee). It was kind of a reverse Italy, in a way, because in Italy during World War II, the prime minister was Benito Mussolini, who was basically in charge of the country and was the main figurehead of the country, and the king was Victor Emmanuel III, who had a less prominent role, at least during the war. Sygiun II was the king and also the main figurehead of the country, appearing in things such as propaganda. Meanwhile, Ròzànskì and the rest of parliament didn't do much to contribute to the war, but after the war, Sygiun tried to blame everything on Ròzànskì. Even I know that's a lie.

Sygiun II really wanted to win over the people, especially considering that Sùo XIV kind of left a bad taste in everyone's mouth for the government. One thing he did was that when Spain was blockading Russian ships headed to Atlantica, instead of just fighting the ships, he invaded the entirety of New Catalonia, basically kicking Spain out of the area, and returning the borders to how they already were.

Sygiun II also wanted to make the country itself great again. He rapidly industrialized the country and built many railroads, military equipment, and infrastructure that finally brought Atlantica into the 20th century. He also adopted fascism, hoping that his country could become strong and stable. Sygiun's goal was to make Atlantica into a great and prosperous country that outsiders would not only envy but be scared of. One step Sygiun made to achieve this goal was to make a new capital, which he called Sygiun (how incredibly humble), that was designed for exactly the goals Sygiun set for the country: making other countries fear him.

When World War II broke out, Sygiun allied with the Empire of Japan and sent a few troops to the battles in the Pacific. The U.S. and U.K. obviously didn't like this, but they had bigger problems. In 1949, the Soviet Red Army rolled into Sygiun and

was forced to sign the Treaty of Lyon, dissolving the country and splitting the country into two.

Reflection: What do you think?

Answer the following question. There is no right or wrong answer; this is just meant to get you thinking about the content of this document.

Do you think Sùo XIV could've been successful if he did all of the same things he did, except siding with the Axis, and instead siding with the Allies? Why or why not?