

The United Socialist Republic of Greater Jatkosota

Government: Socialist semi-presidential republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President David Wijnkoop 	
Currency:	Itavelen guilders (f) (IAG)
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The United Socialist Republic of Greater Jatkosota, (Dutch: De Verenigde Socialistische Republiek van Jatkosota, Finnish: Iso-Jatkosota Yhdistynyt Sosialistinen Tasavalta) informally **Jatkosota**, abbreviated as U.S.R.G.J. is a country located on the eastern part of the 1.15 map and lays on the Itavelen peninsula. It shares borders with Cascadia to the North and Cedarcliff to the South. The official languages are Dutch, Finnish and German and minority languages include Sranantongo, English, Russian and Polish.

THE HISTORY OF THE FINNS, THE DUTCH, THE RUSSIANS AND THE ENGLISH UNITED UNDER THE RED BANNER OF THE JATKOSOTANS

'There has not been a better example of a successful revolution than ours. We have taken this nation in its darkest hour and carried it all the way to glory. Where we were once forced to abanadon our Russian, Finnish and English comrades we are now united again, greater than ever! We rule over more lands than the ancient empires of the Cedarcliffians and the Finns ever have. The Itavelen peninsula is ours, along with the sea that surrounds it!'

The history of the Jatkosotan nation can be divided into five chapters.

1. THE ANCIENT EMPIRES
2. THE FINNISH MONARCHY
3. THE DUTCH CIVIL WAR AND THE DUAL MONARCHY
4. THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND LATE HISTORY
5. THE MODERN DAY

THE ANCIENT EMPIRES - 200 B.C. - 1000

THE UNIFICATION

In the heart of the Itavalen Peninsula lay a region fraught with disparate tribes, each fiercely guarding their territories and customs. The land was lush and teeming with life, but its potential remained untapped due to constant feuds and lack of unity among the tribes.

Because of trade and co-operation, tribes started developing a more streamlined culture and religion. Therefore, tribes inevitably started to unify with each other. This continued until there was but one large kingdom in the northern Itavalen peninsula: Jatkosota.

With the tribes united, the newly formed kingdom flourished. They built bustling ports, fostered trade routes, and constructed a powerful navy that dominated the Itavalen Sea. Their ships were masterpieces of craftsmanship, boasting advanced designs and formidable weaponry, making them unrivaled in naval warfare.

The Kingdom of Jatkosota thrived on maritime trade, exporting exotic goods and resources from their lands and importing valuable commodities from distant shores. Their wealth and influence grew, spreading their culture and influence across the peninsula.

THE CONQUEST

However, ambition knew no bounds. As Jatkosota's power expanded, their gaze turned southward towards the rich and fertile lands of Cedarcliffia, a southern kingdom known for its abundant resources and skilled artisans.

Driven by a desire for territorial expansion and access to Cedarcliffia's riches, the Jatkosotans launched a calculated invasion. Their advanced navy swiftly overpowered Cedarcliffia's coastal defenses, allowing the Jatkosotans to capture key territories and seize valuable resources. Despite initial success, the conquest of Cedarcliffia was not without challenges. The southern kingdom's resilient armies and rugged terrain presented formidable obstacles. Nonetheless, the Jatkosotans, with their superior naval prowess and tactical expertise, managed to secure a significant portion of Cedarcliffia's lands.

The conquest marked a turning point in Jatkosota's history, solidifying their status as a dominant maritime empire. The conquered lands bolstered their resources, further enriching the kingdom and enhancing its influence throughout the peninsula. Yet, this expansion also brought unforeseen consequences, sparking tensions with neighboring realms and setting the stage for future conflicts. The Kingdom of Jatkosota stood as a testament to unity and strength but also bore the weight of

the ambitions that fueled its rise to power.

THE REVENGE

Following the invasion and occupation of their lands by the Jatkosotans, the Cedarcliffians harbored a fierce desire for vengeance and reclamation. They meticulously planned a counteroffensive, rallying their forces and forming alliances with neighboring realms who shared their disdain for foreign occupation. With strategic precision and united resolve, the Cedarcliffian forces launched a retaliatory strike against the Jatkosotan occupiers. Their campaign was swift and calculated, catching the Jatkosotans off-guard. Utilizing advanced tactics and exploiting the rugged terrain to their advantage, the Cedarcliffians managed to reclaim substantial territories.

The invaders faced staunch resistance as the Cedarcliffians, fueled by a deep-rooted desire for liberation, fought relentlessly to expel the occupying forces. For several years, Cedarcliffia stood as a beacon of resilience, gradually reclaiming and consolidating their lost lands from the Jatkosotan grasp. However, the tides of war eventually shifted once more. The Jatkosotans, renowned for their military prowess and resilience, regrouped and launched a formidable counteroffensive. With renewed determination and strategic acumen, they managed to push back the Cedarcliffian forces, gradually reclaiming the territories they had lost.

Realizing the vulnerability of their borders, the Jatkosotans took decisive measures to prevent future invasions. They embarked on an ambitious project, constructing a colossal wall fortified with advanced defensive mechanisms. The wall stretched across the vulnerable borders, serving as a formidable deterrent against any future Cedarcliffian incursions. The construction of this monumental barrier marked a turning point in Jatkosotan history. It symbolized their commitment to safeguarding their lands and deterring potential threats. The towering fortifications of the wall stood as a testament to the resilience and determination of the Jatkosotans to defend their kingdom against external aggressors.

In the aftermath of these conflicts, a fragile peace settled between Jatkosota and Cedarcliffia, each kingdom respecting the territorial boundaries delineated by the colossal wall. The scars of war lingered, yet both nations focused on reconstruction and consolidation, wary of reigniting the flames of conflict that had ravaged their lands. The gigantic wall became an enduring symbol, a silent guardian that stood sentinel over the borders of Jatkosota, a reminder of the cost of war and the unwavering determination to protect their homeland from future invasions.

THE FINNISH MONARCHY 1200-1600's

THE SUFFERING

Amidst the aftermath of the devastating wars that shook Jatkosota, a yearning for stability and a desire for a secure future swept through the populace. The people, weary of conflict and hardship, welcomed a new Finnish monarch who ascended to the throne, promising an era of tranquility and peace. In the initial years of his reign, the new monarch delivered on his promises. He implemented reforms aimed at restoring stability, rebuilding war-torn regions, and fostering a sense of unity among the people. Peace settled upon the kingdom, and prosperity seemed within reach once more.

However, as time passed, a subtle shift began to take place within the corridors of power. The once-promising ruler, intoxicated by authority, started consolidating his control over the realm. Driven by a thirst for absolute power, the monarch gradually transformed the state into an authoritarian monarchy. Under the guise of maintaining order and safeguarding the kingdom from internal strife and external threats, the monarch centralized power. He dismantled established institutions, concentrating authority within his grasp and relegating the voices of the nobility and commoners to mere echoes.

The new regime imposed a brutal feudalistic system, enforcing servitude upon many Finns in exchange for protection against perceived foreign threats. The feudal lords wielded absolute power over their domains, exploiting the populace for their labor and extracting resources to enrich themselves and the monarchy. The dream of peace and stability morphed into a nightmare for the common people. Many Finns found themselves effectively enslaved by the feudal system, their lives bound to the whims of their overlords, with minimal rights or freedoms.

Attempts to challenge the burgeoning autocracy were met with harsh suppression. Dissent was swiftly quashed, and any semblance of opposition was crushed under the weight of the authoritarian regime's iron fist. The transformation of the state into an oppressive and enduring authoritarian monarchy cast a pall over Jatkosota. The aspirations for peace and security had given way to a regime that prioritized the consolidation of power at the expense of individual freedoms and societal progress.

Centuries passed, and the feudalistic system entrenched itself, leaving a legacy of subjugation and inequality among the Finnish populace. The authoritarian monarchy stood as a testament to the dangerous allure of unchecked power and the enduring struggle for liberty against oppressive rule.

THE CLASHES

During this period, very little major wars erupted. The rulers preferred to keep stability in order to maintain their grip on the people of Jatkosota. Starting an expensive war would only cause trouble. However, one small conflict took place during this period of history. In the west, an ethnic Russian population united under the Kingdom of Zolotoy. The nation was ruled by a highly expansionist king, who had great desires to expand the boundaries of the country. Inevitably, the king ordered their ground forces to make an offensive into a contested border region between the two nations.

The first offensive was successful, as the Jatkosotan army was unprepared for any wars. However, it did not take long before they mobilised their infantry and pushed back the Zolotoyan army. It did not take long before the capital of Zolotoy was taken and the nation surrendered. Following the capitulation, the Jatkosotan kingdom annexed Zolotoy in its entirety. The Zolotoyan population, however, offered severe resistance against the Jatkosotan rulers. Following the assassination of a military official, the Jatkosotan rulers decided to abandon the Zolotoyan population and release them from their occupation.

THE ANTI-DUTCH SENTIMENT

As the authoritarian monarchy in Jatkosota solidified its control, the ruling elite began fostering an antagonistic sentiment toward the Dutch. Driven by a desire to consolidate power and maintain a sense of cultural and religious unity within the kingdom, the Finnish rulers targeted the Protestantist faith, which had been brought by Dutch missionaries and traders. Viewing it as a potential threat to their authority and the established religious order, the monarchy cracked down on Protestantism, considering it a challenge to their traditional beliefs and control over the populace.

The once-tolerated Dutch language, spoken by a minority within the kingdom, became a focal point of the monarchy's ire. They perceived the Dutch language as a symbol of foreign influence and a conduit for spreading ideas that opposed their rule. In an attempt to suppress dissent and cultural diversity, the Finnish rulers took drastic measures by banning the use of the Dutch language, imposing severe penalties on those who dared to speak or propagate it. Places of worship following the Protestantist faith faced persecution and strict surveillance by the monarchy. Clergymen and followers of the Dutch Protestantist faith were targeted, facing discrimination, imprisonment, and in some cases, expulsion from the kingdom.

This crackdown on both the Protestant religion and the Dutch language served to reinforce the monarchy's authority and further solidify its control over the populace. It aimed to stifle dissenting voices and eradicate any perceived threats to their absolute power. However, this repressive stance against a minority group and a particular faith only deepened societal divisions within Jatkosota. It led to a sense of alienation among those who identified with Dutch heritage or the Protestantist religion, fostering discontent and brewing resentment against the monarchy's authoritarian policies.

The banning of the Dutch language and persecution of the Protestant faith became enduring symbols of the monarchy's suppression of cultural diversity and religious freedom. It marked a troubling chapter in Jatkosotan history, where the ruling elite's quest for absolute control trampled upon the rights and identities of minority groups within the kingdom.

THE DUTCH CIVIL WAR AND THE DUAL MONARCHY - 1600-1800's

THE REBELLION

The crackdown on the Dutch language and Protestant faith by the authoritarian Finnish monarchy ignited a fervent uprising among the Dutch population within Jatkosota. The discontent boiled over, sparking a civil war as the Dutch rebelled against the oppressive policies of the ruling regime.

Initially, the Dutch rebels faced significant setbacks, enduring defeats and losing substantial territories to the well-equipped forces of the Finnish monarchy. The rebellion seemed on the brink of failure as the Dutch resistance struggled to gain traction against the might of the established regime. However, the turning point came with the declaration of the "Oranjemars" or "Orange March." This march symbolized a rallying cry for freedom and independence, drawing together civilians and disenchanted soldiers alike under the banner of the Dutch cause. As the march progressed toward the capital city of Jakobstad, it gained momentum, swelling in numbers as more individuals joined the movement, swelling its ranks with each passing mile.

The fervor and determination of the Orange March sparked clashes along its route. Skirmishes erupted between the advancing rebels and the forces loyal to the Finnish monarchy, marking the intensity of the struggle for liberation. As the march approached the capital, the pressure mounted on the Finnish king and his administration. Faced with the overwhelming show of solidarity and strength exhibited by the Orange March, and aware of the growing discontent across the kingdom, the Finnish king found himself in a precarious position.

Realizing the inevitability of the Dutch rebels' advance and the overwhelming support they had garnered, the Finnish king made the decision to sue for peace. In a momentous turn of events, the king surrendered to the demands of the Dutch rebels, signaling an end to the civil strife that had torn the kingdom apart.

THE RESULT

In the aftermath of the civil strife that gripped Jatkosota, the peace negotiations between the Finnish monarchy and the Dutch rebels resulted in a landmark agreement that reshaped the kingdom's governance. The accord established a unique and innovative system—a dual monarchy—where both the Finnish and Dutch populations would coexist under separate monarchies, each respecting the rights and autonomy of their respective communities.

Under this unprecedented arrangement, the Dutch secured significant concessions ensuring the protection of their cultural identity, language, and religious practices. The rights of the Dutch population were enshrined, guaranteeing the legality of the Dutch language and the freedom to practice the Protestantist faith without fear of persecution. The establishment of a Dutch monarchy alongside the existing Finnish monarchy signified a commitment to shared governance and recognition of the diverse identities within the kingdom. Each monarchy operated semi-autonomously within their respective regions, fostering a sense of cultural pluralism and unity.

while maintaining a unified state.

The dual monarchy system brought about a new era of cooperation and collaboration between the Finnish and Dutch populations, fostering mutual respect and understanding. It paved the way for cultural exchange, economic growth, and a renewed sense of national unity that transcended cultural and linguistic differences. The peace deal served as a cornerstone for a more inclusive and harmonious society within Jatkosota. The recognition and protection of Dutch rights within the kingdom exemplified a forward-thinking approach to governance, promoting diversity and inclusivity as fundamental pillars of the realm.

The establishment of the dual monarchy not only brought an end to the discord between the Finnish monarchy and the Dutch rebels but also laid the foundation for a more equitable and prosperous future, where the rights and identities of all citizens were respected and upheld.

THE GOLDEN AGE

The economy of the newly-reformed Jatkosotan Empire did well for decades. In what is now known as the Jatkosotan golden age, Dutch settlers went out to create colonies and set up trade routes around the world. The settlers built up a grand empire that stretched throughout the Itavalen Sea, possibly even creating some limited contacts with Cascadian settlers in the north.

However, this expansion came at a great cost. The settlers exploited the original inhabitants of the lands they came across. Enslaving them and murdering their leaders, the colonisers set up a system built on the exploitation of minorities imported from regions all around the Itavalen Sea. A large majority in the Jatkosotan mainland voiced their opposition to this system, but their voices were ignored.

While prosperous for a while, the Jatkosotan golden age did not last forever. An economic depression took place in the 1800's, which only furthered the dissatisfaction with the monarchy. In the late 1800's, a devastating economic collapse took place that saw Jatkosotan workers losing their jobs and inequality rising. Due to rampant inflation, inequality and lack of worker's rights, Anti-Monarchist and Socialist militias started to form in the country. The government quickly started a crackdown on these militias, but that only worsened the issue. By the early 1900's, the Jatkosotan Empire layed in shambles.

THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND LATE HISTORY - 1900's

THE UPRISING

The 11th of December 1920, a military parade was held by the Jatkosotan government. The parade was ment to be held in central Jakobstad, along the main road and the town hall. However, Anti-Monarchist revolutionairy, Jan de Wit, hid himself in the balcony of the town hall earlier that day. The balcony, which was ment for speeches of the town mayor to its people, overlooked the main street. When the parade reached the town hall, Jan de Wit shot and killed several soldiers and even a high-ranking officer before being brutally gunned down by the parade. Next, the crowd erupted into total chaos. Some began attacking the soldiers, others ran away to spread the word of what happened. It did not take long before the spread-out and confused soldiers began shooting at the chaotic crowd. This incident, now known as the Liekki incident, resulted in hundreds of deaths, of which the majority were innocent civillians.

When word of the incident reached Socialist and Anti-Monarchist militias, they quickly took action. In a daring revolt, they seized several major factories in the town, even storming one of the biggest mansions in the city. Furthermore, they managed to take several key infrastructure and railway connections in order to disrupt supply to the Monarchist Armies. The Jatkosotan soldiers, although unorganised, managed to kick out the revolting militias. The militias fled away from Jakobstad and set up positions troughout western Jatkosota. The Socialist Revolution had begun.

THE REVOLUTION

The revolting militias united and became what is known known as the official Jatkosotan Armed Forces. The beginnings of the modern Jatkosotan state were set up, including a reformed democratic system and proper worker's rights. Communists and Socialists around the world took up arms in order to support the revolt. Furthermore, once word of the revolt reached the Jatkosotan colonies, the enslaved populations joined the revolt. The Jatkosotan monarchy, unable to crush these uprisings, decided to abandon several colonies around the globe. Furthermore, in 1926, Zolotoy manages to seize a small border region from the weakened Jatkosotan state, and Durban proclaims independence from the Empire.

The Monarchist armies, unorganised and demoralised, could not manage to defend against the Socialists, despite western backing of the Monarchist armies. By 1928, the Socialists reached the outskirts of Jakobstad once again. By 1930, the Monarchists surrendered. The victorious side proclaimed the Socialist Republic of Jakobstad. The nation was weak and fragile, but victory had been achieved.

Finally, peace had been achieved once again. The newly-formed Jatkosotan government started to industrialize the nation, boosting the economy. Furthermore, the government layed the groundworks of diplomatic relations and international recognition by other nations.

THE FIRST ZOLOTOY WAR



In 1975, as a power struggle took place in Cedarcliff, several Jatkosotan tourists were taken hostage and killed by Zolotoy authorities. The Jatkosotan government decided to intervene in the region, and the first Zolotoy War erupted. This was the first major war the Jatkosotan army had been in, and it served as a test of the capabilities of their army. The conflict went well for the Jatkosotans, as it only took a few months before their armies managed to occupy the majority of the nation.

While their gains were successful, the Jatkosotan government decided to retreat from the region in 1977, as they saw no more point in occupying Zolotoy. A few weeks after the decision to leave was made, the last Jatkosotan soldier left the nation.

JATKOSOTA-DURBAN CONFLICT

In 1993, several Durbanian armed columns launched a surprise military offensive into northern Jakobstad. Expecting no reaction from the Jatkosotan government, they attempted to seize several buildings in the region. However, the Jatkosotan army quickly mobilised and set up defensive positions in the region. Seeing the Jatkosotan armies prepare to defend their city, the Durbanian army quickly decided to retreat again. A peace treaty was signed a few days later.

A few years later, the invasion was mostly forgotten. The two sides improved their relations with each other. Several trade agreements were signed, and the Jatkosotan Construction Company gained construction rights in Durban. In 1995, in an agreement with the government of Durban which had by then formed a new settlement in the north of PCB, Jatkosota annexed the city of Durban.

SECOND ZOLOTOTY WAR

In 2003, militias from Zolotoy crossed the border into the U.S.R.J, in an illegal military invasion. The Jatkosotan army quickly set up positions in Suriname and managed to destroy most of the incoming force. Jatkosotan tank columns mobilised and moved into Zolotoy territories. In a speech to the people of Suriname, head of state of the U.S.R.J. stated that "This is our darkest hour, during which we *must* prevail."

A few days later, the first tanks reached the outskirts of the city of Zolotoy. In a statement by the government of Durban, the head of state of Durban voiced their support of the Jakobstad government. They promised to support and aid them in their fight against the nation of Zolotoy. A few hours after Jatkosotan armed forces entered the city of Zolotoy, they managed to capture the government building. Seeing no more point in continuing their fight, the government of Zolotoy capitulated.

Even though the government of Zolotoy capitulated, some nationalist militias still resisted against the Jatkosotans, even killing a pro-Jatkosotan civillian. A lead general of the U.S.R.J. made a statement regarding the death, stating that "We are willing to forgive Zolotoy for their crimes and build together for a more stable, secure and mostly safe future for Zolotoy". Following that statement, many of the rebel militias layed down arms, with peace being secured a few months later, as the last militia surrendered to the Jatkosotan army.

In the peace treaty, the U.S.R.J. completely annexed the entirety of Zolotoy, and started incorporating the nation into the Jatkosotan nation.

FORMATION OF THE U.S.R.G.J. AND THE JATKOSOTA PACT

On the 19th of March 2023, the United Socialist Republic of Jakobstad was reformed into the United Socialist Republic of Jatkosota. A national anthem, Merck Toch Hoe Sterck, was selected. The nation would incorporate several cities and towns in the region that were previously associated with Jakobstad. Spanning from the plains in the south to the forests in the north, this newly-reformed republic was a grand one.

On the same day, the PCBSSR and the U.S.R.G.J. formed an alliance called the Jatkosota Pact. This alliance has become the main alliance of socialist nations on PCB. The U.S.R.G.J. has become the main supporter of socialist movements around the world, aiming to protect several socialist communities around the world.

MODERN DAY

OUR GOALS

The U.S.R.G.J. remains the largest socialist nation on PCB. With many allies, but also rivals, the U.S.R.G.J. attempts to guard its citizens and socialist communities around the world from aggressors. With tensions decreasing, the U.S.R.G.J. also attempts to create economic co-operation with other nations. While not always successful, the U.S.R.G.J. attempts to improve relations with less friendly nations. Furthermore, the nation guards the Republic of Cedarcliff under Sophista from any foreign nation that dares to take aggressive measures against it.

OUR ALLIES

The closest ally of the U.S.R.G.J. will forever be the PCBSSR. The two nations have great economic and political co-operation, and have supported each other in their darkest hours. However, the PCBSSR is not the only ally of the U.S.R.G.J.; the Cypheria SSR, the Commune of Barentzstad and the Eastern Annexation of Ascosa are also great comrades of the nation. Furthermore, the U.S.R.G.J. has recently formed a movement - the Fifth internationale, which aims to increase economic, political and military co-operation with other socialist nations around the world, including Ajudige and other nations that will later announce their participation in the movement.

OUR FUTURE

The future of the U.S.R.G.J. remains uncertain. Recently, with the creation of the Fifth Internationale, the government of the U.S.R.G.J. has become the leading socialist nation in their war against imperialism. However, with imperialist nations increasing in strength, and the government of the U.S.R.G.J. becoming more in favor of keeping the peace, it is unlikely this nation is willing to confront the imperial core of PCB anytime soon.

Still, our greatest objective remains to murskaa imperiumit.

THE UNITED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF GREATER JATKOSOTA

JUSTICE, EQUALITY, BROTHERSHIP!

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