

History of Rilyan
-3000 Z to -2000 Z

Hrasa Tronhăkoön
Tnim-Xăn Romh Qanh Hem-Xăn-Xăhan
Tni-Xăn Romh Qanhur

Zər Son Xin Krəm
Pam Hen Xol Gil Kaṅso Kihe Hen Xol Gil
Sapoṅ Keson Dlevo

Krandwendawoṅgouwopalico
Swurlyondecouwouśouyocorendecouwoui

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Ngrembrendsendlyapalihuco



-2900s: Formation of Tronhă Seön
Tnim-Xăn Romh Hem-Xăhan Tni-Xănaj:
Tronhă Seön Dyrar

Area 9

Rodu Xăn Se

Around -3000, a plague began to spread through the dense, urbanized, area along the Tsăr Hajon. The disease - now believed to be a form of viral hemorrhagic fever - ravaged the area, leaving about thirty percent of the population behind it dead, in an area already stressed by drought. Simultaneously, a group of nomads that called themselves the Ryñiju arrived en masse from the northern savanna. It is unclear whether they brought the plague to the Hajon region, but they were certainly immune to it, as the disease was endemic to their homeland.

The circumstances that led to a group of pastoralists overtaking a settled agricultural region are virtually a perfect storm of weakness. The area to the north, the Ryñiju homeland, had experienced a fertile period due to the same climactic pattern that caused the drought in the south, causing a population explosion that made the labor necessary for an invasion available. In addition, the drought and subsequent epidemic had stressed the desultory city-states along the river to a breaking point, causing an inability to effectively resist the invaders.

This did not mean that there were not attempts, although everyone involved may have wished that that were the case. Among the earliest ever pieces of recovered writing is a tablet decrying the "depredations of the forces of the children of Mpanh, that rob the yeomanry to kill the barbarians, and in doing so alienate the peasants and make the cavalry more savage." The actions of the remaining city-states to prevent the invasion likely had no larger effect than to give the Ryñiju public support. By -2900, the entire urbanized agricultural area around the Tsăr Hajon had been united under the Ryñiju fist as the Tronhă Seön.

There is something of a coda to this - the Ryñiju innovated much of future political thought in the region. In particular, they brought the idea of ruling based on military strength rather than religious authority. Also, their single-minded focus on securing further assets led to

the rapid urbanization of the Tronhă Seön. However, one legacy of theirs that did not continue was unity - within, at most, fifty years, and perhaps as few as ten, the Tronhă Seön was a morass of squabbling petty kingdoms.

-2700s: City-states develop in Ligluduot Valley

Ndereisi:

Rendandaafolrerešendlicocalhucouswe

Area 3

Cśesweśe

The Ligluduot Valley (then called the Rendandaafolrere) is a large valley near the western tip of Rilyan. It is roughly L-shaped, funnelling rivers into the massive Tembise (later Tibisi), which continues northward before flowing into the three-hundred-kilometer Hwolsweyombise (later the Xulsiobisi), a massive canyon cutting through the Swešekhatarou (later the Sisixatadu), a hilly region in the middle of Mbušembirou. The Tembise eventually fans out into a wide delta, and its distributaries flow west into the ocean. In many ways, it is the heartland of the Ndalhurou. Since the advent of humanity in the region, the Ligluduot has been well-populated, due to its fertile land. Several centuries before the beginning of the period, the maintenance of gardens and grain storage for lean years became common practice. Hunter-gatherers would maintain them in permanent locations while spending most of their time hunting and gathering.

At some point in the -2700s - estimates say -2787 - the volcano known as Kogu Dihkutisi erupted, plunging the western half of the continent into famine. It was not the first time it had erupted. It would not be the last. Those tribes that had larger amounts of food stored survived the volcanic winter better than those that did not. The tribes emerged from winter into a depopulated valley - but those that survived grew stronger. The valley, made even more fertile by the addition of millions of tons of volcanic dust, became even more conducive to the development of agriculture, and thence came cities. The first known city-state was that of Ngilohwa, whose etymology is lost to history. It comprised several

kilometers of territory along the Hwolsweyombiswe, later spreading out into the Rendandaafolrere and fracturing. Its legacy, the concept of a single authority in a single city controlling a vast hinterland (though the example of Ngilohwa showed that the reverse was also true), was one that would continue its primacy for a rather long time.