

History of Europe

I hope you enjoy the history. This is not the final draft and it needs a lot of editing however I hope it provides enough information for those writing expansions in Europe. It would be great if everyone could base their sourcebook on this history so that there is no conflicts. E-mail any suggestions, ideas, or comments, about the history to Jazzman109@aol.com . Thanks to Interplay for Fallout and Jason Mical for www.iamapsycho.com and the Fallout RPG Table Top.

Introduction

By the year 2030, Europe had entirely reached its goal of the European Union. The countries had finally agreed upon a system of laws and rules to secure their economy and future. Also, the Eurodollar was finally agreed upon and used, despite earlier predictions of an economy collapse by a united monetary system. The European Union had also decided upon military forces, actions, and policy, and each country had agreed to follow it. It seemed as if there was finally a utopia on earth, at least until the year 2056.

The Countdown to Apocalypse

During January of 2056, the European Union began to suffer. Although they prospered so much in the beginning, the EU suddenly felt the disadvantages of a united Europe. The Eurodollar worth dropped as resources became limited and expensive. Those in Europe with little money were no longer able to afford and trade resource with others of the EU. Also, with the oil supply of the world slowly disappearing, the European Union found itself spending more money outside of the union than within. Within the union, countries began to devise plans of action in order to continue their own economic prosperity. Other members of the European Union protested; however, were quickly beaten back, when the defending countries declared the same plans to be taking place within the accusing country. Although a United Europe seemed to be a disaster it remained intact, still offering the benefits of protection and aid, especially important to all in what seemed increasingly unsettling and needy times.

In the April of 2064, the economies of the Central Asian countries, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan became increasingly unstable. Numerous civil unrest and riots began to occur, forcing the neighboring country, Russia, to take action. Russian troops entered into the three unstable Central Asian countries and began to establish order.

Later in the year during the fall, of 2064, the Soviet Republic of Moldavia is torn by riots as ethnic Romanians demonstrate their demand for union with Romania. Fearing Romania uniting with Moldavia and boosting the foreign economy, Russian MVD (Internal Security) suppress the riots. A few days after the riots, Moscow accuses Romania of having secretly encouraged the unrest. In February of 2065, the Romanian government announces the arrest of five KGB agents who, they claim, had been encouraging unrest among Romania's Hungarian minority.

In the year 2067, the earlier established plan for big investment in heavy industry shows no economic progress for Germany. In reaction to the failing economy, radical government organizations swell and skinhead violence against foreigners such as the Polish and Czech increases. In order to stop the violence and satisfy the EU, the German government responds, however very weakly. Strict immigrations laws are passed, limiting the number of foreigners that can enter and work in Germany. The neighboring countries of Poland and the Czech Republic protest the laws, and refer to them as "nazi" laws of World War II.

Later in August of 2067, the Russian forces in Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan, began to gain the upper hand. Also, secretly throughout Russia's occupation of Central Asia, it had been using governmental power and agents to manipulate the foreign governments. In September, with the help of KGB agents, Russia forces Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Georgia to appeal for help. Russia then complies with their "wish" and annexes. With the rule of a new government, riots and protest spring up across the newly annexed land, however, the present once foreign troops, now under Russian rule, quickly silence them. Among China and Russia, disputes begin as sudden new borders are established.

In November, a large wave of violence erupts among the former republics of Yugoslavia. Violent genocidal battles over land and power force NATO to increase troop deployment in order to keep peace. After the fighting is brought to a stop, NATO wavers upon a decision to possibly withdrawal from former Yugoslavia. The European Union protests the possible decision, stating that the NATO protection of the area is crucial in order to halt a possible future World War III. In secret, the EU wishes for NATO to stay so that the EU does not have to take action.

Acts of racial violence in Germany suddenly increase as the year 2068 begins. Out of ideas, the German government decides to bring in the army in order to keep peace. The nine under strength divisions of Germany are brought up to full strength and each of them assigned a territory. With protection in the west, the violence slowly shifts east and escalates, targeting many Poles and Czechs. Germany declares its agreement on size and location of its armed forces not applicable to the current state of the country. The divisions of Germany are expanded from nine to twelve and deployed in eastern regions to keep peace. East of Germany, Poland protests the German troop deployment and raises several of its divisions in the west to a higher state of readiness.

During March, Poland opens secret talks with Belarus. However, because of an earlier land disagreement the talks quickly escalate into insults and brake down. Angered by Poland, Belarus declares to Europe that Poland made an attempt to involve it in a "military adventure" against Germany. Slightly fearing invasion, Germany readies more of troops and sends them east.

Later in September, anti-governmental demonstrations by ethnic Hungarians in Romania are violently suppressed. Hungary becomes angry and declares to other countries that the Romanian government is becoming increasingly genocidal. In December, riots are set off in Bulgaria when a Bulgarian national, earlier arrested for the attempt of assassination on the Turkish president, "dies in custody". Despite Turkish protestations that he died of "natural causes", the incident soon assumes crisis proportions and Turks are advised to leave the Balkans.

Poland, caught between a menacing Germany to the west and a dangerous Belarus to the east, opens up talks with Moscow as of January 13th. After months of talking a

treaty is signed between the countries of the Czech Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Russia. The news of a "New Warsaw Pact" unsettles the world.

In August of 2069, the country of Belarus, surrounded by enemies and without sufficient resources, collapses. Poland and Russia lay claim to the land and move troops into the former country. Fearing a rebellion in Belarus, Poland declares for all people of other than Belarus decent to leave. A group of Germans resist and are mysteriously killed. Poland declares the Germans were killed in a riot by extremists but, in disbelief of Poland, Germany brings more of its divisions east.

On January 1st of 2070, The European Union declares the actions of the New Warsaw Pact and Germany had broken numerous rules and agreements of the European Union. The NWP is demanded to disband their treaty and disperse from Belarus or they will be embargoed from the EU. For Germany, the European Union demands for its troops to be demobilized and moved west. Viewing national security higher than trade, Germany and the NWP refuse to meet the demands and are embargoed in response. Inside the NWP, the Czech Republic, a country that had benefited very little while in the EU, proposes an operation. The operation demands for the NWP to take action against the EU and head west, gaining access to more resources and ensure a longer economic and national future. The Czech proposition is agreed upon, but the NWP decides that until provoked, they will not take action.

In July of 2070, blaming Poland for their embargo from the European Union, stricter laws are passed in Germany limiting the rights of Poles. Ethnic Polish respond to the laws in riots but are quickly put down by the German regional division. In hope to destabilize Poland, small sects of German government officials open up secret talks with underground groups in Poland, and encourage revolts. Soon after, riots erupt throughout Poland. Once the riots are silenced, Poland blames Germany or support of the riots. Germany denies any support but does admit a few German nationalists could have possibly slipped across the border. In order to step up security, more Polish divisions move west.

Throughout the year of 2071, several border incidents and exchanges of artillery occur between Polish and German border troops. In mid-July, elements of a German division cross the border in retaliation to a Polish attack viewed as "full-scale". Within days Poland and Germany are at war. Because neither side is adequately prepared the war starts as "come as you are". As Germany begins to gain the advantage, three Russian divisions in Warsaw head west to support Poland, however the Poles are still outnumbered.

In late September, the NWP agrees upon the German invasion as provocation for the start of the proposed operation. The Czech Republic enters the war, tipping the balance towards Poland. Czech soldiers crack the lines of the southern German division and cut north into Germany. Meanwhile in the east, Russian Assault Troops in newly developed combat armor enter the lines and begin to push back the advancing troops towards Berlin. Within weeks, NWP troops are closing in on Berlin from the east and south. As victory against Germany draws near, the NWP declares its intention to occupy Germany in order to prevent future aggression. The EU protests but has little success, the EU still refusing to enter the war.

Claiming their actions were justified by Polish invasion, Germany appeals for help from its NATO allies. While the European Countries of NATO begin to squabble

amongst themselves over if joining the war could hurt the EU, the United States and Canada enter the German Frontier on October 10th. France, Belgium, Italy, and Greece, demand that U.S. and Canadian troops withdraw to their start lines until the European NATO countries and the EU reach a decision. The United States refuses the demands and states that by rules of NATO they are required to act. Angry with NATO and wishing to finally separate the EU from it, France, Belgium, Italy, and Greece, withdraw their membership. In early December, Britain shows its NATO blood and joins the conflict. Hoping to keep the EU entirely out of the war, the EU declares to Britain that by siding with NATO they have been excluded it from the union. In the Iberian Peninsula, Spain and Portugal, partners to NATO and the EU but not required to join the war, decide to remain neutral. The Dutch and Danish remain in place, still partners to NATO and the EU but not partners to war.

Hoping to make quick work of the north before a harsh winter, Russian Arctic Troops equipped with newly designed energy weapons invade Norway. However, Russian troops are unable to break through the lines of Norwegian Arctic Marines. Later during December, British and US Marines enter the lines and push the arctic front eastwards towards the Kola Peninsula.

In January of 2072, a man is shot trying to cross the border from Romania into Hungary. Hungary detests and but Romania declares he was a smuggler, transferring arms to support anti-Romanian forces. Three days later hundreds of Romanians are killed as a bomb is set off in a Romanian Railway Station. Blaming ethnic Hungarians the Romanian Police conduct mass arrests. After being met with resistance, the Police soon find themselves against violent ethnic Hungarians wishing to declare themselves as a secessionist government, independent from Romania. In order to crush the rebellion, Romanian troops take action and move north. After days of protesting, Hungary realizes its arguing has provided no effect and declares war upon Romania. Troops from the rest of the NWP move in to support Hungary.

As NWP troops cut deep into Romania during August, Romania appeals to NATO and the EU for help. NATO refuses declaring fighting a war on two fronts to be suicide. The EU also refuses to grant military help but does agree to continue the embargo upon the NWP. To the east and west however, Ukraine and Yugoslavia recognize Romania's cry. Troops from both countries are mustered and sent to the Romanian Front. Fearing attack from Hungarian troops and not wishing to be drawn into a war them, NATO troops withdraw from Yugoslavia.

In mid-October, Bulgarian and Turkish tensions rise. After Turks are executed in Bulgaria for supposed rebellion, Turkey decides to take military action. Turkish tanks and men roll north into Thrace. Angry with Turkey for possibly bringing them into another war, NATO declares Turkey to withdraw its troops. Turkey refuses and in response, all ties and alliances with it are canceled by NATO. In early October, seeking a united cause of the protection of Southeast Europe, the Balkan Alliance (BA) is formed between Turkey, Romania, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia.

In February of 2073, the continued Turkish success in Bulgaria sparks a wave of Turkish patriotism. On Cyprus, reunited and unoccupied for many years, demonstrations are held by Turkish Cypriots in favor of Turkey. The demonstrations quickly turn to anti-Greek riots and force the Cypriot army to move in and restore order. In response to the "unnecessary" violence the Turkish army invades and occupies Cyprus. To the east,

seeking to resist the occupation, Greece sends military forces. After the resisting forces are fired upon, war is declared upon Turkey by Greece.

In mid-March, the socialist governments of Greece and Italy conclude a mutual defense pact. The Italian government declares the alliance to be related only to the present regional war and none other elsewhere. The country of Italy decides to not immediately enter the war but to wait until NATO or the EU decides to join the BA and tip the balance. The pact is known as the Mediterranean Socialist Agreement (MSA). Now able to deploy ships in Italian waters, Greece declares it will sink all ships heading east into Mediterranean war zone

During late spring, the Czech Republic attempts to restore the situation in Southern Germany. Troops are sent to renew the offensive but quickly pushed back by NATO troops newly armed with German gauss rifles. The new gauss technology allows a NATO offensive to gain momentum. Within weeks, the first German and NATO troops cross the border into Poland. Warsaw is soon surrounded and the citizens prepare for a siege.

The Romanian front stabilizes in August, and enters a period of attritional warfare. With most of Russia's troops being dedicated westwards to stop the NATO advance, the BA is left to fighting obsolete tanks and troops armed with old weapons of war. Although Romania has better trained troops and technology, they soon began to feel the manpower of the NWP.

The NWP realizes the dangers of letting the Turkish advance continue in the south. Hoping to use other means to stop the NATO advance troop deployment of the NWP is shifted towards Bulgaria by Christmas of 2073. With increasing pressure from Greece in the west and an aggressive advance from NWP troops in the north, Turkey realizes that without aid, the Turkish Army will be forced to either fall back or face defeat.

Fearing the MSA to turn west after the BA has been defeated; the EU agrees upon a plan of action to help Turkey. On June 24th of 2074, a convoy, loaded with badly needed supplies, ammo, and weapons, makes an attempt shoot the gap towards Turkey. After Greek forces sink the ship, tension and hostility rise between the EU and MSA. Still not wishing to take military action, the EU decides to embargo the MSA. Without the economy benefit from European trade, the MSA realizes it will soon not be able to afford imports such as oil and steel. If another significant source of resources cannot be found, the MSA predicts the start of an unstable economy and a possible retreat from the war.

On July 13th, with advanced elements of NATO troops on Russia soil, Russia begins using tactical nukes. On the Russian-Polish front they are used sparingly and no farther than 50km from the border. Understanding their to be no possible way to keep the war from going Nuclear, NATO begins matching the NWP nuke for nuke. Although the front lines are fluid everywhere, the fanatical use of nukes by the NWP pushes the line west.

In mid-January of 2075, the United States announces its completion of the project to harvest the oil deep in the Atlantic. Unknown to the rest of the world, the United States had actually just completed Hydropolis, a secret underwater city, in 2074 and had been securing and populating it. China declares to the world their project would have been completed first but because of American sabotage, the project was set far behind.

The United States denies the "wild accusations", declaring China to be making an attempt to deface the American reputation. Now owner to two of the last great supplies of oil, Alaska and the Pacific, the United States begins fearing jealously from almost every other nation of the world, especially China. In order to secure and protect all American territory the United States recalls its troops from all over the world, except Europe home. Within the U.S., vault production is increased, already started by Vault-Tec in 2055.

The NWP rejoices, as it is able to push back the diminished and lesser equipped U.S. and NATO troops. By April, the siege of Warsaw is lifted as NATO withdraws from Russia and Eastern Poland, practicing a "Scorched Earth" policy. Desperate and unable to stop the NWP advance, the U.S. and the rest of NATO decide to comply with old Cold War strategies. A large amount of tactical nukes are deployed along the Vistula River, leaving the NWP troops to deal with the radiation and destruction. Later in February, the success of NWP troops sparks new confidence in the Czech Republic. Czech troops are redeployed and the invasion of Southern Germany is renewed. In mid-March of 2075, NWP troops enter Slovakia and force it to reincorporate with the Czech Republic, hoping to gain more resources to support the war effort.

In May, the Russian and Bulgarian forces launch a major offensive against the Turks. West of Turkey, Greece, now realizing its need of resources, launches a drive north, directly annexing Albania and Macedonia. With Greek forces approaching their borders, the Yugoslavian expeditionary force in Romania is called home. The sudden loss of crucial Yugoslav forces along with the one-sided use of tactical nukes by the NWP causes the Romanian front to collapse. NWP tanks roar across Romania, pushing back the Axis into the former Moldavia. However in the north, tactical nukes used along the Ukrainian border frontier are not enough to make up for Russia's lack of manpower. With so many fronts for the NWP to spread troops across, Ukraine realizes that its own concentrated group of troops along the border will be able to hold off the NWP troops.

In August, troubles of NATO suddenly appear as a large advance is made in Southern Germany. In hope of pushing back the advancing forces, NATO raises its use of nuclear weapons, sending into the Czech Republic and Poland to make deep nuclear strikes. In response, the NWP also takes a step up in nuclear usage, launching missiles against major German industrial target cities. Hurt by nuclear missiles and even angrier with the NWP, NATO again counterstrikes with a few of its greater theater nukes against an array of industrial and port cities throughout Western Russia. Russia returns fire and nuclear exchange between NATO and the NWP continues up until October. However, each side does not launch too many missiles at once or target the others nuclear sites, in fear of convincing the other side an all-out attack to be progress and crossing the thin threshold into Nuclear Oblivion.

In December, NWP troops slowly close in on Ankara as the one-sided use of Nuclear weapons breaks the stalemate at Istanbul. In East Turkey, Russia enjoys quick success as Russian and former Georgian troops destroy ill-equipped East Turks and advance deep into Turkey. On its western coast, Turkey suffers further as Greece launches an all-out land invasion, attempting to defeat Turkey and secure its resources once and for all. By Christmas, Turkey realizes its utter doom as Ankara is caught between NWP troops to the north and east and Greek troops to the west. As NWP and Greek troops close in upon Ankara, Greece demands for the NWP to discontinue use of

nuclear missiles in order to make sure no Greek troops are lost to unnecessary blasts. The NWP agrees, declaring that only troops are needed to secure Turkey.

By the New Year, 2076, Greece and the NWP have begun to argue over who gains claim to Ankara and the leftovers of Turkey. The NWP decides to make a desperate attempt to set back the Greek troops, allowing the NWP to make a quick grab for Ankara. The word of the NWP is broken as nukes are launched for a "specifically tactical" cause. When it is learned there to be numerous Greek casualties, the NWP "apologizes deeply" to Greece. Greece sneers and accuses the NWP of deliberately launching the nukes in order to gain dominance in Turkey. Thinking the Greek troops to be too demoralized and weak to strive for domination, NWP troops march for Ankara. However, they are intercepted by unexpected Greek troops, filled with determination, anger, and revenge. By February, the small but solid Greece is pushing back NWP forces, slowly gaining supremacy over Turkey. Not wishing to give any advantages to its enemies, the NWP decides if they can't have Turkey than neither can Greece. Attempting to test the barrier between life and apocalypse, the NWP launches the largest amount of nuclear missiles used yet at Turkey. Greek troops and machines, attempting to secure Turkey for Greece, are vaporized in their tracks. After viewing the after effects of the large amount of Nukes, the country of Turkey is declared to be a desolate, radiated, environmentally ruined wasteland. Left with no other choice by the NWP mass destruction of its troops, Greece declares war upon the NWP. Italy quickly complies with the treaty, readying the full MSA for war.

During February and early March, nuclear usage is increased between NATO and the NWP. First, major military targets are hit, followed by industrial targets clearly vital towards the wars effort. Second, nuclear strikes against areas of military importance (transportation, remaining resource fields, and industry) occur. Third, the NWP makes nuclear strikes within neutral countries, in order to prevent them from helping enemy sides.

As nuclear missiles hit in the north, large amounts of avalanches and destruction occurs with Finland, Sweden, and Norway. Denmark and the Netherlands, still not partners to war, enter on the side of NATO. Also, a few targets within the EU are hit. NATO gains hope of forming an alliance against the NWP with the EU. However, before NATO can offer an alliance, The EU concludes an agreement with the NWP agreeing to totally stay out of the war if the NWP no longer targets the EU with nukes. NATO squabbles with the EU, protesting its stupidity and stubbornness will be the end of the world. The EU disagrees, declaring it to be NATO's fault for the war. Soon tensions settle and NATO continues upon war effort while the EU continues to secure the future of a "united" Europe.

Throughout the early spring of 2077, Italy experiences great success in the war for having prolonged its own entry for so long. Italian troops manage to break the Bulgarian line and march towards Sofia. However the second ally of the MSA, Greece, begins to feel the overshadowing presence of instability. Now using twice as many resources and men to fight the NWP, Greece realizes it must find another source of help or face a destroyed economy and anarchy. After pleading with Italy, the MSA decides upon a plan of action to prolong and possibly save the structure of their countries. Italy marches east into Slovenia and Croatia, offering protection and structural support for resources. Greece directly annexes Macedonia and Albania. In order to prevent unrest, Greece declares the

newly acquired territory to the Serbs; however, the fault of this declaration is soon realized. Albanians desperately fighting against the NWP in Yugoslavia do not take kind to the decision of Greece and slowly spark small guerilla uprisings throughout newly acquired MSA land. First the rebellions prove to be useless, but when convoys filled with crucial supplies, food, and equipment are hindered; Greece and Italy decide they can no longer ignore their small war with Yugoslavia and let it attempt to dissolve the MSA from within. A large offensive is launched upon Yugoslavia, attempting to utterly overrun and conquer it.

With itself surrounded by the MSA and the NWP, Yugoslavia realizes it will soon fall. Taking what money it has left, Yugoslavia enters the black market to find chemical weapons. Within the EU, black governmental officials offer to sell chemical weapons to Yugoslavia in order to gain and refinance money lost in the nukes by the NWP. In mid-May, as enemy troops close cut through to the east, west, and south, and close in on Belgrade, Yugoslavia releases the weapons. Chaos erupts among enemy forces throughout Yugoslavia as they find the air they breathe to be toxic and the water they drink to be poisoned. As Belgrade falls, the remaining Yugoslavians retreat southwest to hide in the mountains. The MSA and NWP suddenly find themselves face to face in Northern Yugoslavia, fighting against each other on a front in an intoxicated land. Intelligence officials within the NWP and MSA declare the source of the Yugoslavian weapons to be the EU. In response to the accusation, the EU denies all interaction with Yugoslavia and declares its word to totally stay out of the war still in effect. Spiteful arguments and wild accusations erupt between NATO and the EU, as NATO accuses the EU for possibly bringing chemical weapons into the war and still denying any involvement or future involvement with the war. Tensions rise so high that NATO declares it will be forced to intercede with any further EU actions thought to involve chemical or biological warfare.

During April of 2077, the NWP and NATO begin to dwindle in their use of Nuclear weapons. Both sides wishing to keep most of Germany's industries intact in order to hopefully use them later. Danish troops and Dutch hover tanks enter the lines and are able to push the NWP advance back towards the borders of Poland and the Czech Republic, retaking the Berlin and the Southern German Industry. Again fearing a possible retreat into Poland, enough nukes are used by the NWP to stalemate both sides of the fighting troops.

In May, Italy begins to feel the resource pinch. Already dedicating massive amounts of troops to fight in the toxic front of Yugoslavia against the NWP Italy realizes that like Greece, Italy must find another additional source of income and supplies. Greece however, enjoys tremendous success as it leaves Italy to deal with the Yugoslavian and is able to head towards Sofia. Bulgaria requests nuclear and concrete aid from the NWP; however, it allies themselves are too occupied to help. Angry but not wishing to lose their alliance with the NWP, Bulgarian troops fall back towards the Romania border. The capital of Sofia is surrounded and prepared for a siege.

In June, Italian airmobile and alpine units cross the passes into Tyrolia. Scattered elements of the Austrian Army resist briefly but are overwhelmed. Italian forces are entering Austria through the Alps and forcing submission and tribute. Italian troops begin reporting passing many large constructions of vaults deep within the mountains. With their vaults in danger the EU declares Italy to be unjust and demands for them to leave

Austria. Italy offers the negotiation to withdrawal from Italy only if trade is opened again with the EU. After many long days of arguments and debate, the EU opens up their ports to the MSA. Italian troops reluctantly move back into Italy.

Tension between the EU, NATO, and NWP rise as disagreements and demands erupt over trade alliances escalate. The NWP declares the EU to have broken their word to stay out of war and that the EU must either open trade or lose their immunity to attack. NATO demands that if the EU is trading and helping the MSA, they must help them. Also, NATO demands the EU yet again to stop selling weapons of Mass Destruction worldwide. The EU denies all of NATO's requests stating that the trade of weapons worldwide is of no concern to NATO and that the trade alliance with the MSA is in order to stop more war from ravaging Europe. NATO planes secretly move into Netherlands Air Bases to prepare for possible air strikes on trade, industry, and factory targets.

On July 4th of 2077, war between the United States and China breaks out. As NATO command is hit with a Nuclear Missile the U.S. realizes its closeness to the brink of Nuclear Destruction. The United States drops from Europe and withdraws from NATO, dedicating all possible troops and resources to the fight against China. With the sudden withdrawal of troops NATO is left disorganized and weakened. NWP troops are able to push the front back towards Berlin and capture it again.

In Ireland during late July, Terrorists are able to release a large amount of chemical weapons through the security gap left by the diminished security forces. Ireland and Northern Ireland are sent into a state of total chaos as chemicals ravage the land, killing people, destroying crops, and poisoning rivers. Putting the blame on the EU for being careless in their sale of weapons, NATO planes fly deep into France and Belgium to make air strikes against industrial and weapons targets. In response the EU declares war upon NATO and NATO back on it. Now at war the EU closes all of its ports to the MSA and any other unallied country. Angry with the EU and in need of the resources, Italy marches north into Austria and heads west to capture targets in southeastern France. Soon the EU and the MSA are at war.

At war with the EU, the MSA decides it again needs to find access to more resources. Seeing the weakness of the NATO forces in southern Germany, MSA launches an offensive deep into Southern Germany during August. Caught by surprise the NATO troops are quickly defeated and the Industries captured. NATO responds by declaring war upon the MSA. A hellish, deadly, urban, three sided front is formed in South Germany between NATO, MSA, and NWP troops.

With its other enemies preoccupied, Russia and the NWP decide to make an attempt at destroying BA once and for all by taking Ukraine. In mid-September a huge force is gathered and thrown across the Polish border at Ukraine. Ukraine meets the force with its own army and a large battle erupts. Within days, both sides are unorganized and sure who is the enemy. The battle turns to "every man for himself" and troops begin fighting against each other in order to survive. The chaotic situation continues through October until snow begins to fall. With no food distribution or warmth troops from both sides rapidly perish.

The huge front formed between the EU and NATO along the western German border is slowly pushed back towards Germany. The EU begins to use its advantage having the most troops and resources for prolonging its entry for so long in the war. EU

troops cross the border and head eastwards but are halted in late October as NATO troops make a stand at Kohn.

With the weakening of the NWP from the huge amount of casualties in Ukraine, NATO forces are able to make a huge success. NWP forces are pushed back across the Polish border towards the Vistula River. To the South, the three-sided front becomes two-sided as MSA and NATO are able to push the NWP troops back into the Czech Republic. Having low troop because of the unexpected amount of casualties in Ukraine, the NWP decides they must find a way to make up for it and push back NATO troops. In early November, the first chemical weapons are used along the Vistula River. NATO troops suffer greatly however, their suffering is by NWP troops after chemical weapons used to counterattack.

In mid-November, MSA troops fighting in Croatia gain the upperhand. Using its greater troop amount, the front is pushed back into Hungary. Hungary request aid from the rest of the NWP countries, however they are all too busy fighting a front on their own land to help. In hope of stopping the advancing forces, Hungary chemical weapons given to it by Russia. The chemicals are matched with a larger amount of chemicals by the MSA. Hungary realizes its fault of bringing in chemical weapons as its citizens begin to die and it loses all civilian structure. As Hungary collapses, MSA troops are able to surround and siege the capital of Budapest.

Germany sees its coming destruction as what seems like an unending amount of EU troops pour across the border. Germany announces the collapse of its country's structure and surrenders to the NWP and the EU. German civilians begin to head west as refugees while others form their own war parties. France and Belgium dedicate more troops to Germany in order to silence the marauders and kill refugees.

Airplane parts litter the English Channel after huge air battles take place overhead between the grand air forces of England and France. Normandy is again used for an invasion as English troops deploy along the beaches and wreak havoc in Northern France. In the Mediterranean, the fleets of Greece and Italy face head on the fleet of Spain. The MSA fleet proves to be a formidable foe for the Spanish Armada and a stalemate along the waters is released. The French Island of Corsica is invaded and forced to submit to Italy.

EU troops break the stalemate in southeast Italy and begin their march towards Rome. Because of France's huge troop deployment in Germany, NATO troops enjoy success in their fast march to Paris. NATO releases tactical nukes within France in order to clear the path to Paris. The EU responds by sending nukes industrial and civilian areas in England. By late October, with their capital about to fall, France decides to use its last measure prevent itself from destruction and secure the future of the EU....

In early December, the country of Bulgaria surrenders to Greece. With no more help coming from the NWP, Bulgaria had been left alone, unstable and weak. With Bulgaria defeated, the NWP realizes must deploy more troops south to stop the MSA from advancing, crossing Hungary and entering Poland. The last able troops of the NWP are sent south to make a stand against the MSA. Within a few days, the NWP troops are defeated and Greek troops pour across Romania. With its troops, country, and resources almost all burned out Russia decides to use its last measure to prevent itself from destruction...

The beginning of the end erupts in Europe. Russian nukes hit Athens, Rome, and Budapest in an attempt to completely destroy its enemy forces. France launches nukes at Amsterdam, London, and Rome in attempt to bring down its enemies with them. With enemy Nukes up in the air, NATO immediately responds with nukes of its own. Moscow and every port and major city in Western Russia is hit. Cities throughout the Czech Republic and Hungary are vaporized. Spain suffers as a huge amount of NATO nukes hit Madrid and ports along the Atlantic. The Nuclear Exchanges continue until the European countries are either burned out, in chaos, or utterly destroyed.

Hell breaks loose across Europe as the after effects of Nuclear and Chemical Warfare kick in. The first waves of deaths occur as troops fight themselves, struggling to survive in the utter chaos. Next, starvation and poisoned water takes its toll and kills millions. The third death waves occur as the many unburied bodies cause deadly diseases to spread. The following Nuclear Winter then takes its toll as the heat temperature rises and plants and animals perish. As the after effects have run their course, 90% of the population is dead.

However, there are those that survive. Some were fortunate to enter vaults while others were lucky enough to survive. As the survivors emerge they find they are in a new land, one ravaged by war. It is a wild land, one filled with altered creatures, powerful weapons, and deadly radiation. It is a land never known to mankind before, it is the land of post-apocalyptic Europe.