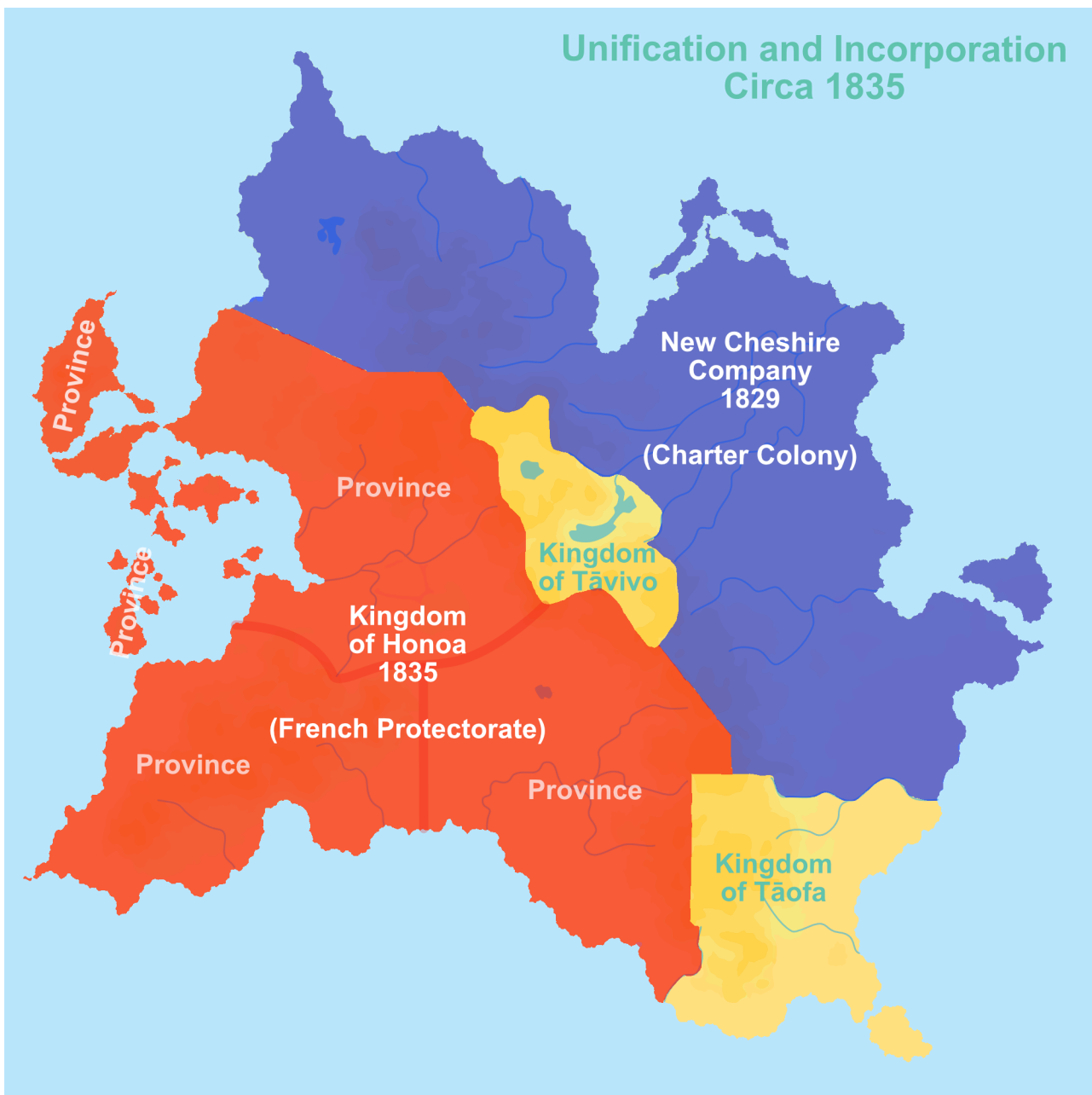
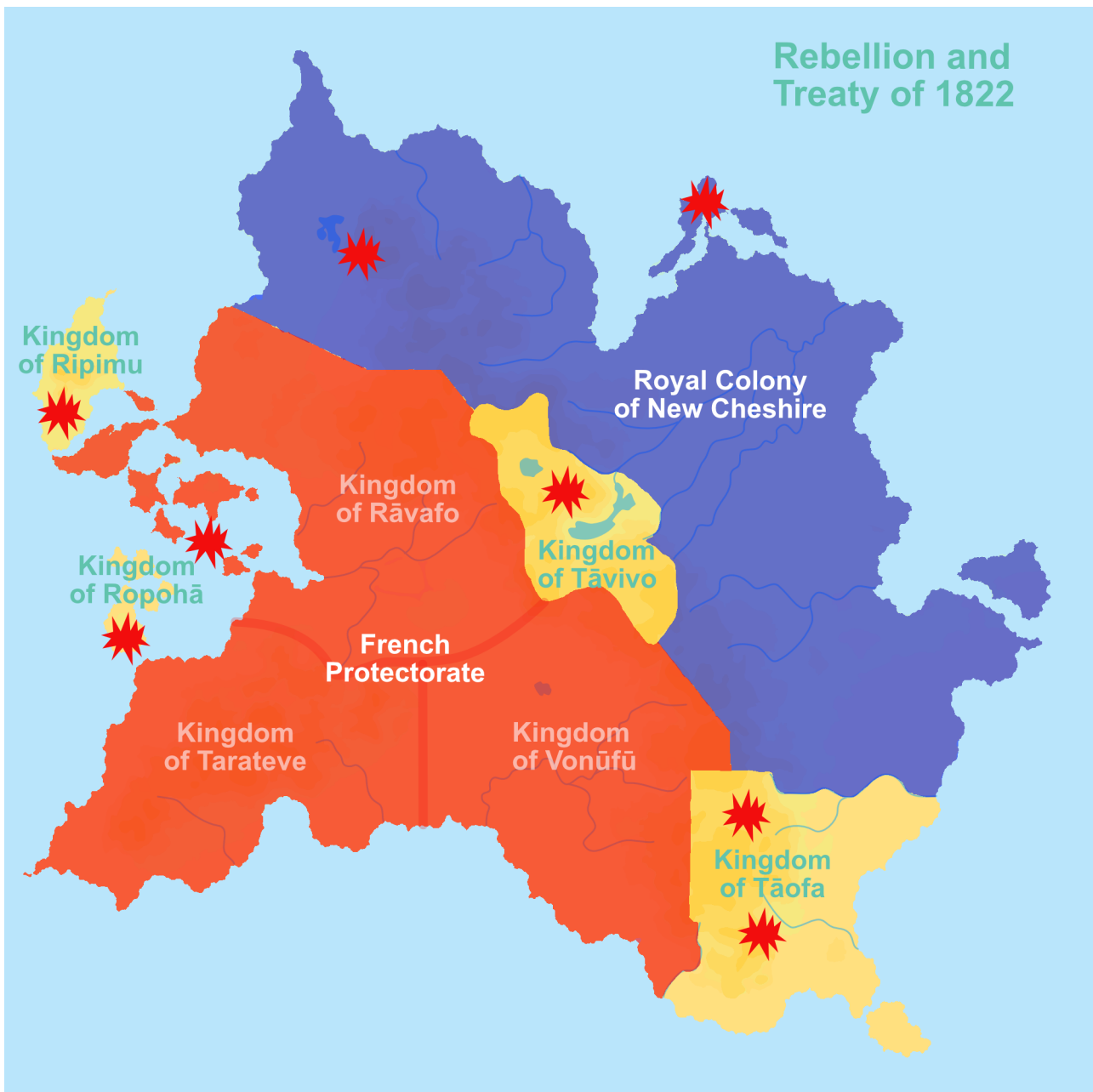
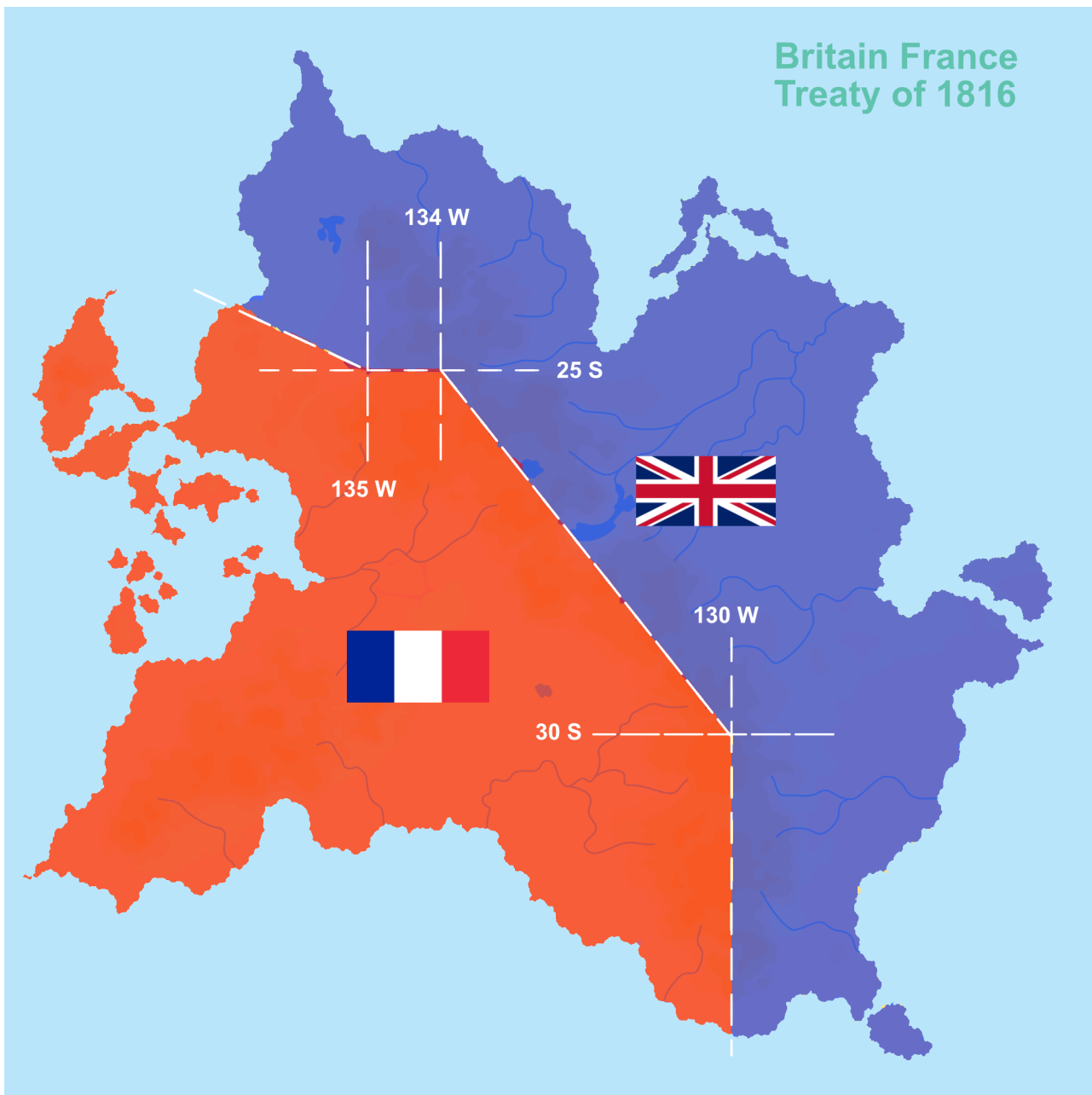


THE HISTORY OF MATATUAROI 1800-1870



After the Napoleonic Wars, Britain and France signed a treaty dividing all of the land on Matatuaroï between them. Both claimed territory under the control of some stronger tribes. As a result, these tribes rebelled and fought a series of wars to reclaim their sovereignty. The Treaty of 1822, established new political boundaries, including four independent kingdoms, a French Protectorate of three kingdoms, and a British royal colony. Just seven years later, the charter of the Royal Colony of New Cheshire was revoked and replaced with a self-governing charter colony. The New Cheshire Company for developing British territory was established at the same time. Immigration to the colony from other parts of the British Empire increased. In 1835, the French negotiated the cession of two independent island kingdoms in the west -- ostensibly for their protection from the British -- into a new constitutional monarchy. The Kingdom of Honoa united under King Vihūnē and established five governing provinces with representation in a national parliament. However, it remained a French protectorate. By royal proclamation, the Colony of New Cheshire became a Dominion of the British Empire in 1871. Now called New Cheshire, it effectively became an independent country. In 1873, King Vihūnē abdicated and the Kingdom of Honoa fully separated from France to become the Republic of Honoa. Seeing the change sweeping his neighboring countries, King Toriati of the small mountain Kingdom of Tāvivo relinquished power in 1874 to a democratically elected tribal council and created the country of Ahumaua. The most powerful chiefs of the Kingdom of Tāofa deposed King Tifērema in 1875 and began ruling as an oligarchy in a country they called Hopara.

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