



*Douglas S. Freeman High School Model United Nations Conference*

# Papal Conclave of 1799

*Specialized Agency*

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## Dossier

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### **Cardinal Gian Francesco Albani, Bishop of Ostia e Velletri, Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals**

Dean of the College of Cardinals; Pro-Austrian, anti-French political figure, absconded to Venice following the French invasion of the Papal States.

### **Cardinal Henry Benedict Mary Clement Stuart, Duke of York, Bishop of Frascati**

Jacobite Claimant to the throne of the British Royal Family, maintained a neutral political association during periods leading up to the Conclave.

### **Cardinal Leonardo Antonelli, Bishop of Palestrina**

Eastern Italian Conservative Extremist; firmly anti-Revolutionary and anti-French.

### **Cardinal Luigi Valenti Gonzaga, Bishop of Albano**

Extremely loyalist, pro-Catholic Church diplomat, adopted anti-Revolutionary ideology.

### **Cardinal Francesco Carafa della Spina**

Elected one of the guardians of the conclave, a staunch defender of the Papacy and anti-Revolutionary.

### **Cardinal Francesco Saverio de Zelada**

A former Cardinal Secretary of State under Pius VI, involved in negotiations with revolutionary France.

### **Cardinal Andrea Gioannetti, Archbishop of Bologna**

Assumed a strong stance against French revolutionaries and fought to secure Catholicism as a state religion in multiple places.

**Cardinal Carlo Giuseppe Filippa della Martiniana, Bishop of Vercelli**

Made a Cardinal by Pope Pius VI and met with Napoleon with the goal of changing the negative attitude towards Catholicism in revolutionary France.

**Cardinal Alessandro Mattei**

Supported by the Austrian government, contributed to bias over the conclave. Hardliner against the French Revolution.

**Cardinal Carlo Bellisomi, archbishop-bishop of Cesena**

A leading papal candidate, receiving significant support from the cardinals, but blocked by the Austrian faction because of his moderate views.

**Cardinal Stefano Borgia**

Was arrested by French forces in 1798 before being exiled. His stance was staunchly opposed to the French invasion.

**Cardinal Giovanni Battista Caprara**

Opposed the Treaty of Tolentino with Napoleon, which surrendered Caprara's native Bologna to the French.

**Cardinal Jean-Siffrein Maury**

A French cardinal who broke the deadlock between Mattei and Bellisomi. Served as a rare French presence in the Conclave.

**Cardinal Giovanni Rinuccini**

Led a royalist army to restore the Bourbon monarchy in Naples during the French occupation of the Papal States.

**Cardinal František de Paula Hrzán z Harasova**

Cardinal from the modern day Czech Republic, at the time the Holy Roman Empire, and served as an imperial commissioner at the papal conclave of 1799.

**Cardinal Guido Calcagnini**

An elector and an experienced cardinal who was considered a suitable candidate for Pope at one point during the Conclave of 1799.

**Cardinal Bernardino Honorati**

A member of the conservative faction, he hoped to maintain traditional doctrine, elect a strong and independent pope, and restore the Papal States to their once great power.

**Cardinal Hyacinthe Sigismond Gerdil**

A prominent candidate for re-election, he aimed to uphold traditional doctrine and reject secular and revolutionary influences.

**Cardinal Gregorio Chiaramonti**

A pragmatic and fairly neutral candidate whose focus was the survival of the Catholic church amidst political upheaval; he believed in a peaceful coexistence between the church and a secular state.

**Lorenzo Litta, Papal Diplomat**

As a moderate diplomat and skilled negotiator, he aims to smooth the divided College of Cardinals and prevent Austrian domination of the Catholic church.