



Douglas S. Freeman High School Model United Nations Conference

Papal Conclave of 1799

Specialized Agency

Dossier

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.