



ENMUNC V

# Napoleon's Fall

**Little Man, Big Problems**

**Crisis Committee by Daniel Keane**





## Letter from the Crisis Director

Hello delegates,

My name is Daniel Keane, and I will be your Crisis Director for this committee. I want to thank you all for deciding to participate in *Napoleon's Fall: Big Man, Little Problems*. This idea has been bouncing around my head for the better part of a year now so I am very excited to see it realized, and I hope you will all enjoy it as well.

I am from River Forest, Illinois (for reference, about 10 miles west of Chicago). I am currently a sophomore at Emory University, specifically Oxford College. I am taking a history major alongside the pre-med track, and one of my classes got me interested in this specific period. I've been into history since I was a young kid, my grandma gave me a *Horrible Histories* book on the First World War and I've been hooked since then. When I'm not at OIRA meetings, I generally find myself doing odd jobs around the theater department, or watching movies with friends.

This will be my first time serving as a CD for a MUN conference, although it isn't my first time in the backroom. I am confident that our great team working in both the front room and backroom is going to put all our effort into making this committee as best as it can be. I think this setting will allow us to explore many different possibilities and see some exciting crises for you to navigate. It also gives us a unique cast of characters to work with, including some particularly sneaky figures whose antics are very fun to read about in the present day (Talleyrand is a personal favorite of mine).

When it comes to your crisis notes, all the basic rules of backroom standards still apply. High-quality notes will be greatly appreciated and rewarded. In a general sense, your notes should be written with the understanding that France, though at its peak, is a crumbling empire. I would not tie your arc to too many sinking ships, as things may get messy there. As well as that, some delegates will be playing as monarchs/heads of state (Pope Pius VII, Hortense de Beauharnais, etc). Though your nations will have armies, PLEASE do not declare war on your fellow delegates in session one. It will make things a lot harder for everyone, and I promise you it won't be very fun. Any acts of war committed by individual delegates will be restricted to the end of a crisis arc in the interest of keeping a fully functioning committee.

I would also encourage everyone to read up on their characters. Learning more about who they are and their position could give you some ideas for an interesting crisis arc. You may find that you can find more info about some figures than others. In that event feel free to take some creative liberties with that character. I understand reading about this period can be daunting, so please feel free to reach out if you have any questions. Once again, thank you for participating in this committee, and best of luck to you all.

Daniel Keane, [dkeane@emory.edu](mailto:dkeane@emory.edu)

# **Disclaimer on Historicity**

To facilitate this conference, certain liberties with history had to be taken to ensure an enjoyable experience. These liberties include certain events historical happening outside of their proper chronology, characters present who likely would not be present in Paris (Simon Bolivar never represented the Venezuelan people in a council to Napoleon, for example), and certain characters are entirely fictional. In reality, a council like this would never be convened. These liberties were taken to create a more interesting crisis committee. Thank you for your understanding.



## **Committee Expectations**

Communication will be conducted through a double-notepad cycle. Delegates will communicate with their assigned staffers through note-cycles, with one notepad being taken at a time. A delegate may not begin writing one notepad until the other notepad has been taken. Note-cycle times will vary. Any plans for actions sent to the crisis backroom must clearly articulate what the action is, who is taking the action, the purpose of the action, and which resources it will use. Delegates are welcomed to write to whoever they please, in order to advance their crisis arc. Be sure to provide reasoning within your note on how you know people. Furthermore, pre-writing, unauthorized use of technology, or using AI software is strictly prohibited.

This committee takes place in early nineteenth-century Europe, and many of the thoughts and attitudes dominant in Europe in this period do not reflect the values of EIRA. We aim to create a MUN environment that all delegates will feel comfortable taking part in. As such, the following will not be tolerated in this committee:

- Hate speech, pertaining but not limited to ethnic identity, faith, sexual identity, and sexual orientation.
- Rude and/or harmful speech or actions targeting fellow delegates or staff.
- Any actions or disrespectful conduct that is disruptive to the committee.

Additionally, this committee takes place during the age of European colonialism. Following the Haitian Revolution and the Louisiana Purchase, France had little to no colonial holdings overseas in the time this committee will take place. Due to the sensitive nature of colonialism in contemporary discourse, actions in directives or crisis notes may pertain to colonial holdings of certain states (i.e. Spanish colonies in the Americas), under the conditions that:

- The delegate is not attempting to establish new colonies
- The delegate is not perpetuating targeted violence and/or oppression against foreign peoples

This committee is not about expanding French colonialism, and should primarily concern itself with the European continent. Lastly, this committee will encounter warfare from the outset. In the event delegates are writing crisis notes or directives about warfare, they may write about the violence in an abstract manner (For example: "Send 20,000 French soldiers to attack Lisbon, siege the fort in Vienna, etc). The following is not acceptable to write about:

- Specific violent acts to be taken
- Violence targeting civilian populations
- Actions that would be considered war crimes and/or crimes against humanity

If you do not understand whether something you want to do violates these rules, the safest bet is not to go forward with it. If you need any of these rules clarified, please feel free to reach out to me or a member of the secretariat with any questions you may have, and we will be happy to clear anything up for you.





## **Background**

In the face of social strife, starvation, and economic disaster, the Ancien Régime of France crumbled. The streets of Paris flooded with the angry and disaffected, as the Kingdom of France was torn down and in its place, The First French Republic. Following the arrest of the French Royal Family during their failed attempt to flee France, the Declaration of Pillnitz, issued by the monarchical powers of Europe, promised that dire consequences would be paid unto the people of France should the Royal Family be harmed. In an ultimate show of defiance to the old system of monarchy now abandoned, the new National Convention sent Louis XVI to the guillotine and waged war with the other major European powers in the War of the First Coalition.



Amidst the chaos of the Revolution, a once lowly figure rose to prominence.



Napoleon Bonaparte, born Napoleone di Buonaparte, was the son of Corsican independence fighters Carlo and Maria-Letizia Buonaparte. Following the defeat of the Corsican Republic at the hands of French invaders, the Buonapartes adopted the French name Bonaparte, and Carlo became the Corsican representative in the Bourbon Court. This secured young Napoleon a spot in a French military academy. When the French Revolution occurred, Napoleon was a captain in the French army. Being assigned to take the royalist city of Toulon and repel the British invaders present in 1793, Napoleon won a great victory that caught the eye of powerful men in Paris. Two years later he was assigned to put down a royalist rebellion in Paris on 13 Vendémiaire (October 5th in the French Republican Calendar). Napoleon instructed a young officer and

later friend Joachim Murat to fire on the rebels with “a whiff of grapeshot”, clearing the streets of royalists and solidifying his place and fame in France.

Napoleon met and married the love of his life Joséphine de Beauharnais in Paris. They were only two days wed when Napoleon led an army into Italy, conquering vast swathes of Italian land, establishing French client states (puppet states with limited autonomy from France), and officially ending the War of the First Coalition. Napoleon would then lead an expedition into Egypt, and though this expedition was ill-fated, Napoleon abandoned it before he could be blamed, returning to Paris in 1799 to a hero's welcome. With the love of the people and the central government in the Republic weak, Napoleon allied himself with key politicians such as Charles Maurice de Talleyrand and Joseph Fouché. With the help of Napoleon's army, they launched a coup on 18 Brumaire (November 9th) and declared Napoleon the First Consul of France.

As First Consul, Napoleon consolidated his powers by various means. Opposition newspapers were censored or shut down, votes were rigged, and Napoleon continued to earn the love of the people by leading his armies to victory in the ensuing War of the Second Coalition. In 1804, Napoleon decided to declare himself the first Emperor of France. Summoning Pope Pius VII to the cathedral Notre-Dame de Paris, he had the Pope anoint him, but rather than follow tradition and have the crown of Charlemagne placed upon his head by the Pope, Napoleon broke tradition and took the crown from the Pope's hands, and crowned himself, before crowning Josephine as the first Empress of the French.



Following his coronation, Napoleon continued to wage war with Europe. The War of the Third and Fourth Coalition saw France reach even greater heights. The Holy Roman Empire was shattered and destroyed, with many of the German states being collected into the client state Confederation of the Rhine. Dutch, Italian, and German lands were taken, and Napoleon often installed friends or family as the new leaders and monarchs of these territories. The Treaties of Tilsit, following his defeat of Prussia and Russia, established the Duchy of Warsaw (a Polish client state), and made Prussia and Russia reluctant allies of France.

Having cemented his rule, Napoleon set about rebuilding the nation, still damaged from the revolution. Certain revolutionary actions have been scaled back,



such as anti-clericalism. The church has had some power restored to it, but at a much more limited level. Napoleon created a national bank and encouraged the slow process of industrializing France. He hopes France may one day rival Britain in this regard, as Britain stands as the only industrialized power in the world. Another endeavor is the de-feudalization of France and her conquered territories. The revolution's influence has led to the revocation of noble privileges throughout France, yet the process of this social restructuring has been slow to implement in the new lands incorporated in the empire, and even more so in the client states. Nevertheless work continues on spreading the Napoleonic Code (the synthesis of French legal reforms) throughout Europe. Lastly, Napoleon faces a food crisis. As the wars in Europe drag on, grain to feed his soldiers becomes scarcer and scarcer. The loss of France's oversea colonies has crippled grain production, and the French public may face food shortages soon if this issue cannot be solved.

Napoleon's foreign policy is much simpler than his domestic policy. France is to be the preeminent power in Europe. Napoleon demands loyalty and compliance from his client states, and is not hesitant to topple governments he finds obstructive, as shown when he dethroned the Spanish monarchs. Napoleon has placed family on many thrones in order to guarantee loyalty from those regions. He is not opposed to diplomacy entirely, and has signed treaties with Prussia, Austria, and Russia. His demands in these treaties are very harsh and often leave the other party resentful to Napoleon. This puts a permanent strain on diplomacy Napoleon conducts. Without a radical shift in diplomatic policy, France may soon find itself with less and less allies.

The year is now 1808. France now stands as the preeminent power of Europe, with no continental power daring to oppose her. However the tower of cards built over these turbulent years is likely to fall as the powers of Europe regain their strength, and once again France will find herself embroiled in war.



## Background - Current Issues

The Continental System - Napoleon demanded loyalty from the powers he defeated through his Continental System. This system was a large-scale naval blockade Napoleon required of any allies or dependents of France, targeting the British Empire. Trade with the British is forbidden to any members of the system. Much to the dismay of the emperor, the various nations under his thumb have been unenthusiastic about this decree. Many nations, ravaged by the years of war waged by Napoleon, find themselves in dire economic crises. This system makes the nations of Europe despise France, and rumors circulate about some nations bypassing French trade restrictions.



Great Britain - Britain has been a thorn in the emperor's side since the early days of the revolution. Though the White Cliffs of Dover lie barely 20 miles from the shores of Calais, an invasion of England has been impossible ever since the French fleet was effectively destroyed at the battle of Gibraltar in 1805. Now uncontested on the seas, British ships harass French trade vessels, slowly bleeding the French economy and war effort.



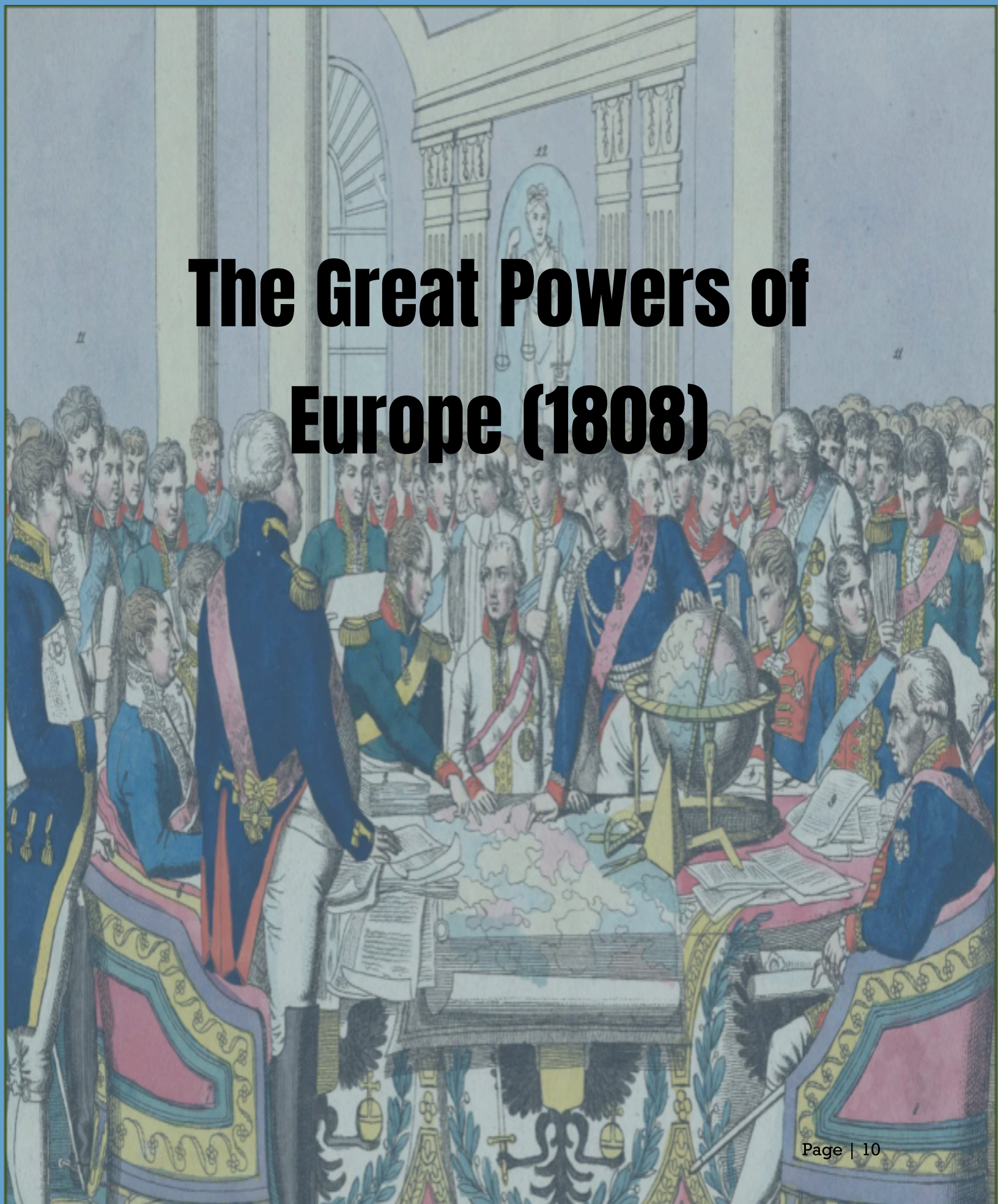
The Peninsular War - In 1808, following a dispute over the Continental System, Napoleon invaded Spain and deposed the Spanish royal family, installing his brother Joseph as the new King of Spain. However, the Spanish people refused a French king and staged a bloody guerrilla war against French forces. It has gotten bad enough that Joseph Bonaparte has been forced to flee Madrid. Now French armies are tied into a brutal war facing both Spanish insurrectionists and British forces landing from Portugal. The war has become unpopular with the public, with hungry mobs calling for the war end with or without a French victory.



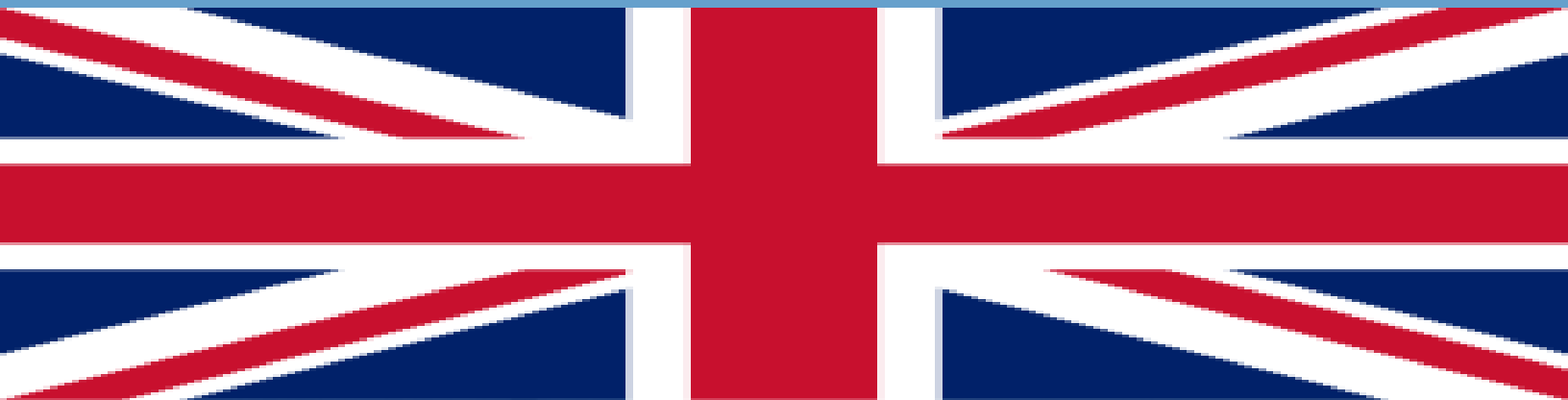
The Loyalties of our Allies - The various treaties and peace agreements signed following Napoleon's conquests have made many of Europe's powers begrudging allies to France. Yet despite these treaties, the actual willingness of these allies to fight alongside France has been questioned. The newspapers report with panic the Lisbon Incident when Russian Admiral Dmitry Senyavin refused to assist French ships in a battle against British and Portuguese boats. This incident has called into question the true allegiance of the Russians and France's other allies.



# The Great Powers of Europe (1808)







# GREAT BRITAIN

**Monarch: “The Mad” King George III.**

Long plagued by bouts of mental illness, George III has entered the later years of his life. He now finds himself beset by blinding cataracts and painful rheumatism. Many whisper the true powers of the Crown lie with the king’s wife and son, Charlotte and George IV. Charlotte, a North German noble and patron of the arts, was a known friend of Marie Antoinette and harbored little sympathy for the French following the beheading of her dear friend. Her son George, the Prince of Wales, is known to be something of a party boy. Unlike his parents, he is disliked by the people, and the newspapers often mock his weight, calling him “The Prince of Whales.”



**Prime Minister: Too Many to Count**

Westminster has been in chaos ever since the revolution, and the office of Prime Minister has been a revolving door. The Tory party has been a null factor in English politics since the early 1700s, and since then, Whigs have controlled the vast majority of seats in Parliament. As time has progressed, the Whigs have begun to lose their unity, and sub parties of liberal and conservative Whigs have appeared in Westminster. Since the French Revolution, conservative Whigs have won most seats in Parliament in reaction

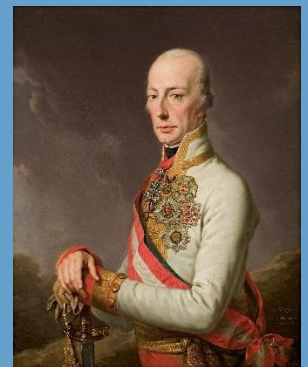
to French politics. Yet conservative control is waning, and as they lose more seats, the party has become more difficult to hold together.

**Main Goals:** The liberation of French conquests, reestablishment of control over European markets, the removal of Napoleon from the throne of France

# Austria

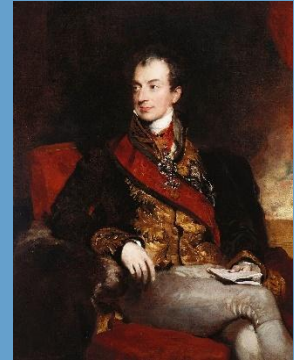
## **Monarch: Emperor Francis I**

Francis once possessed the grander title of Holy Roman Emperor, but following Napoleon's decisive defeat of the HRE, that empire crumbled, and Francis now finds himself in charge of only the Austrian Empire. This uniquely multicultural empire is home to Austrians, Czechs, Hungarians, Serbs, Croats, and more. A key issue Francis currently faces is the rising power of the Hungarian nobility. The Hungarians make up over a third of the Empire's population. The wealthy and powerful Hungarian nobility stalled and even reversed the Enlightenment reforms implemented by past Empress Maria Theresa. Their deep coffers and size means any decisions the Austrians make may only be made by consent of the Hungarians, and often require paying the Hungarians.



### **Foreign Minister: Klemens von Metternich**

Metternich is relatively young compared to his colleagues but has made quite a name for himself. He is a well-accomplished statesman and diplomat and has guided Austria away from disaster after Napoleon pushed it to the brink. A staunch conservative, Metternich has long opposed the revolution and has made it his mission to put an end to Napoleon's conquests. Though Austria may be at peace with France now, many in Paris fear whatever Metternich may have up his sleeves.



Goals: Return to traditional governance in Europe, the reestablishment of the Bourbon dynasty in France, a balance of power between the great powers of Europe, the liberation of the Papal states.



## **Prussia**

### **Monarch: King Fredrick William III.**

Frederick William III, like his father, has had trouble filling in the shoes of his grandfather Fredrick II "the Great". He is said by some to be a meek King, leaving governance to a group of ministers and officials led by his wife Louise (the niece of Queen Charlotte of England).





**Chancellor: Karl August von Hardenberg.**

Hardenburg is one of the ministers ordered by Queen Louise to guide the governance of Prussia, as well as the head of Prussian foreign policy. The Kingdom of Prussia, though considered a great power, is certainly the new kid on the block. Though Hardenberg feels he can punch above his weight class, he desperately desires new territory, be it the German lands of the Confederation of the Rhine, or the recently liberated Polish lands of the Duchy of Warsaw. France is his one obstacle to these goals. The Prussians are known for their military prowess, and its military is massive when considering the nation's small size. Prussia has been called "an army with a state" by French philosopher Voltaire.



# RUSSIA

**Monarch: Tsar Alexander I.**

Alexander I seems to be an impulsive and wishy-washy figure. He went to war against Napoleon but expressed a deep admiration for the emperor at Tilsit, going so far as to exchange a kiss with Bonaparte. He also claimed support for the



progressive values of the revolution, despite running a state that still keeps its peasantry under serfdom and ruling as a complete autocrat. Alexander may admire Napoleon now, but his impulsiveness may come in the way of that.

### **Prime Minister: None**

The great and infallible Tsar does not need meddling ministers, instead determining Russian foreign policy entirely by himself.

**Goals:** Reclamation of Polish lands lost to France, reestablishment of the monarchy in France, strategic control over the Balkans as a pathway to warring with the Ottoman empire.

### **Character Backgrounds**

- **Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, Minister of Foreign Affairs**

Talleyrand was an educated nobleman who rose to the ranks of the clergy, eventually becoming the Bishop of Autun. He represented the clergy in the First Estate at the Estates General of 1789, but the influence of Enlightenment ideals made Talleyrand a much less zealous clergyman than his peers. He threw his lot in with the National Assembly, supported the secularization of France, and resigned from his bishopric (Pope Pius VII would revoke it in 1802, nearly 10 years after the fact). During the Revolutionary Wars, Talleyrand was frequently sent to London to dissuade the British from war and eventually became the Foreign Minister of the Directory. Working with Joseph Fouché, he orchestrated the coup that placed Napoleon as the leader of France and served as Napoleon's Minister of Foreign Affairs. His betrayal of both the monarchy and the Directory has led many to admire his complicated statecraft and



lead more to fear him as a duplicitous traitor with no loyalties. Talleyrand has long made it plain he believes Napoleon to be a warmonger, leading many to wonder whether his loyalties lie with the emperor or if he desires a new head of state.

- **Joseph Fouché, Minister of Police**

Joseph Fouché was a member of the National Convention from its inception, and in these early days aligned himself with the Girondins. He soon became a Jacobin when the other Girondins opposed the beheading of the King, and became the rabid



attack dog of the Convention. He gained a chilling reputation as he carried out mass executions and earned the moniker “The Executioner of Lyons”. He then orchestrated the overthrow and execution of Maximilien Robespierre and aided Napoleon in overthrowing the Directory. Fouché became the Minister of Police and went right to work uprooting any conspiracies. Fouché unearthed and foiled various assassination attempts on Napoleon, and soon established a network of informants and agents so omnipresent in France that it could be compared to the modern idea of a secret police program. His position has led many to fear him, with even Napoleon himself worried about Fouché’s power.

- **Hortense de Beauharnais, Queen of Holland**

Born to noble parents, Hortense is the youngest of Josephine de Beauharnais’s two children, and sister to Eugène de Beauharnais. Her father was executed in the late days of the Reign of Terror, and Josephine was also arrested, barely escaping the guillotine. Josephine met and married Napoleon as a young general, making Hortense the stepdaughter of Napoleon. After Napoleon became First Consul, he and Josephine persuaded Hortense to marry Napoleon’s younger brother Louis for political purposes. Begrudgingly she accepted, and after the two had their first son, she was made Queen of Holland, with Louis as king. Though she came to like the Dutch people and her position, she and Louis despised each other, and the two lived in separate parts of their palace. Following the death of her first son, she moved back to Paris, where she is





currently raising her second son, Charles-Louis Napoléon Bonaparte. Napoleon is yet to produce an heir, and while he has stated his determination to do so, whispers around the court have suggested placing Charles-Louis in line for the throne.

- **Eugène de Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy**



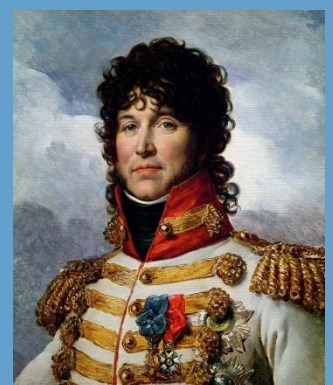
Born to noble parents, Eugène is the eldest of Josephine de Beauharnais's two children and brother to Hortense de Beauharnais. His father was executed in the late days of the Reign of Terror, and Josephine was also arrested, barely escaping the guillotine. Josephine met and married Napoleon as a young general, making Eugène the stepson of Napoleon. In the wars that followed, Eugène served with distinction in Napoleon's armies. When Napoleon crowned himself emperor, he also crowned himself King of Italy. Napoleon did not intend to manage Italian affairs, however, and made Eugène the Viceroy of Italy. The Kingdom of Italy is much smaller than many might imagine today, consisting primarily of the Regions Lombardy, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, and Marche. Eugène has been

administering the Kingdom well but has had to contend with an economy strained by the Continental System and the rising trend of Italian nationalism. Should he ever wish for a rise in status, he also stands as heir to the Italian throne, should Napoleon fail to receive a second son.

(SPECIAL NOTE - Italy in the context of this conference is not a unitary state and has not been for centuries. The peninsula Italy possesses multiple states, whereas the Kingdom of Italy is just one of the multiple states)

- **Joachim Murat, King of Naples**

Murat rose to prominence when he served Napoleon as he put down the royalist risings on 13 Vendémiaire. He soon became one of Napoleon's trusted commanders and friends, and a war hero throughout Napoleon's conquests. Eventually in 1808, Napoleon appointed his brother Joseph as King of Spain, after making Joseph King of Naples. To fill the vacancy, he had Murat (who was now Napoleon's brother-in-law through marriage to Caroline Bonaparte) placed on the Neapolitan throne. The Kingdom of Naples was once part of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, which France partly conquered. It consists of all of southern Italy except for the island of Sicily. The previous king deposed by France still holds Sicily and is propped up



by British Forces. Murat rules an incomplete kingdom and also struggles with an economy drained by Napoleon's Continental System. In the past, Murat has been scolded for attempts to increase Neapolitan autonomy from France.

- **Pope Pius VII, Head of the Catholic Church, Ruler of the Papal States**



In Napoleon's Italian campaign in the Revolutionary Wars, Rome was sacked and various precious artifacts were taken from the Vatican. As the French had taken the papal tiara, Pope Pius VII was crowned pope in 1800 with a papier-mâché replacement. Pius' papacy has been marked by an attempt to cooperate with the new France. Signing the Concordat of 1801 with Napoleon, the church regained some of the former power it had lost over France, yet nowhere near the levels it possessed during the Ancien Régime. Pius now rules the Papal States as a client of the French Empire and is burdened under the demands of the Continental System. The Austrians have stated the desire to see the Papal States regain independence, yet their armies have been unable to challenge France yet. The future of the Vatican remains uncertain.

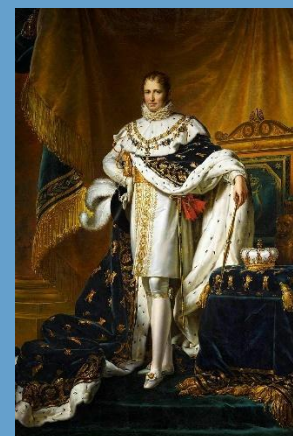
- **Letizia Bonaparte, Madame Mère**

When she was pregnant with Napoleon, Letizia Bonaparte fled alongside Corsican independence fighters into the mountains of Corsica, fighting against French invaders. Thirty-five years later Napoleon was Emperor of France, and Letizia was revered by the French people as *Madame Mère* (Madam Mother). After his coronation, she was asked her thoughts on Napoleon's ascendance, and simply stated, "Let's hope it lasts!" Her newfound status has given Letizia sway over the empire. She resided in Italy for a time and was given authority to direct the affairs of Corsica. No legislation was made regarding Corsica without her consultation. Eventually, she moved to Paris, yet she continues to hold her Corsican roots closer to her than any of her children.



- **Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain**

Joseph is the older brother of Napoleon. Though he studied law and became a lawyer, he joined the Council of the Five Hundred, the lower house of the French Republic's government. He played a key role in the coup of 18 Brumaire and was soon made King of Naples by Napoleon. Joseph soon became a popular monarch, as he implemented reforms,



nationalized monastic property, and worked to dismantle feudalism. Yet only two years later, Napoleon placed Joseph on a bigger throne and made him King of Spain. The Spanish did not welcome Joseph as the Neapolitans did. Only a week after his coronation, Joseph fled Madrid as Spanish loyalists chased his armies back to the French border. Joseph wished to abdicate and return to Naples, but Napoleon refused. Now as Joseph rules Spain in absentia from Paris, his kingdom is torn apart by bloody conflict between British forces, French soldiers, and Spanish guerillas.

- **Prince Józef Poniatowski, Prime Minister of the Duchy of Warsaw and Marshal of the Empire**



Józef was the nephew of the last King of Poland, whose reign saw the partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. As the 18th century came to a close, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was annexed in three stages by Prussia, Austria, and Russia. Yet as Napoleon's armies marched west, Poland was reborn with the Duchy of Warsaw, a client state of the French Empire. As an accomplished general and important nobleman, was made the Prime Minister of this new duchy. The young duchy has thrived, yet lies in a precarious position. Surrounded by the powers that had once conquered it, the duchy is likely to fall without either French protection or a radical shift in Polish diplomacy.

- **Henri-Jaques-Guillaume Clarke, Minister of War**

Clarke's parents fled from Ireland after having fought with Jacobite rebels against the British. Clarke was raised among the Franco-Irish community in France, and after becoming a general during the French Revolution, drafted plans for an invasion to liberate Ireland alongside Wolfe Tone. This would ultimately fail, yet Napoleon and Clarke never fully abandoned hopes for a naval invasion of England through Ireland, despite the permanent crippling of the French Navy following the battle of Trafalgar. Clarke, now the Minister of War, claimed authority over matters of conscription and military organization, often butting heads with Napoleon's other ministers.



- **Étienne Macdonald, Marshal of the Empire**

The son of Scottish war poet Neil MacEachen MacDonald, Étienne Macdonald's family followed their Jacobite leaders into exile in France after their defeat. Macdonald served in the French army when the Revolution occurred, and although he was serving in a regiment staunchly loyal to the king, he became a revolutionary for





no reason other than that a woman he liked was an enthusiastic revolutionary. Macdonald soon rose to the ranks of the army and became a general near the end of the Revolutionary wars. Since Napoleon came to power, Macdonald has not enjoyed the fame and glory some of his colleagues have, yet he was still valued enough by Napoleon to be appointed ambassador to Denmark and eventually made a Marshal of the Empire.

- **Karl Theodor Anton Maria von Dalberg, Prince-primate of the Confederation of the Rhine**



Karl von Dalberg was a bishop and a nobleman in the Holy Roman Empire. As the HRE became bloated and dysfunctional in its later years, von Dalberg was made arch-chancellor of the empire. He desperately tried to reform the empire, from a medieval relic to a centralized German state, but ultimately he found the task impossible. When the HRE finally crumbled, Napoleon established the Confederation of the Rhine as a client state, a similar grouping of the German states, but much more strict and unitary than the HRE was. In this, Karl saw the last hope for a

unified German state. As Prince-primate of the Confederation, Karl pushed for reforms in line with French Revolutionary ideals, as well as influences from the Enlightenment period. Von Dalberg is also known to be involved in scholarly circles and keeps regular correspondence with writers such as Goethe. The main threat to von Dalberg and the Confederation lies to its east, as the Kingdom of Prussia has made repeated attempts to conquer more German lands.

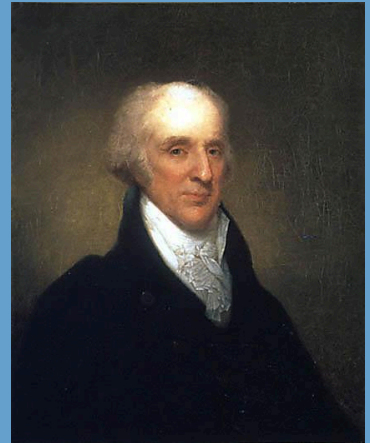
- **Mehmed Said Galip Efendi, Reis ül-Küttab (Foreign Minister)**

The Ottoman Empire and France had enjoyed relatively positive foreign relations for centuries, but these relations were dashed when Napoleon invaded Ottoman land in Egypt in an ill-fated attempt to lead French armies towards British-held India. France and the Ottoman Empire formally agreed to peace with the Treaty of Paris in 1802, which was signed by Galip Efendi. Galip had previously hoped to strengthen Franco-Ottoman relations in hopes of securing an alliance against Russia, which has frequently threatened Ottoman control of the Balkans and Caucasus. Now serving on the advisory council for Napoleon, Galip has the opportunity to rebuild Franco-Ottoman relations should he decide to. Galip has also been vying for the office of Grand Vizier, and he is mindful that however he performs in Paris will affect his political standing in Istanbul.



- **John Armstrong, Minister to the Court of the Tuileries**

John Armstrong is a former United States senator for the state of New York. Since 1800, he has served two incomplete terms as senator. Both times running under the Jeffersonian Republican party, he resigned a year into his first term and had only served four months of his second term when President Jefferson appointed him as Minister to the Court of the Tuileries. Though outwardly respected by many for his service as a Major during the American Revolution, many treat him with quiet suspicion, whispering about his involvement in the Newburgh Conspiracy. Though his connection could never be concretely proven, it is an open secret that he nearly organized a mutiny against Congress for failing to pay their armies. The conspiracy was ultimately calmed by George Washington, but many still view Armstrong as a shady, self-serving man who only works for his enrichment. As such, his motives in Paris are shrouded in mystery.



- **Simón Bolívar, representative from the Spanish Territories in South America**



After the Bonapartist usurpation of the Spanish Throne, the Spanish colonial empire found itself in complete disarray. War has broken out between independence fighters, royalists, and whatever small number of Spanish soldiers there are still present in the Americas. To represent these lands, Simon Bolivar has come to Paris. Bolivar witnessed Napoleon's coronation on a previous trip to Europe, where he swore to rid the Americas of Spanish rule, and discussed these aims with French officials. Though he has not reached any agreements, Bolivar's presence in this committee could be the foot in the door to secure the support needed.

- **General Jean-Andouche Junot**

Entering the French Army at the onset of the Revolution, Junot met Napoleon at the siege of Toulon in 1793 and impressed the future emperor with his gallantry. Junot's service propelled him through the ranks of the army, and he remained loyal to Napoleon, and the two rented an apartment in Paris together when they found themselves briefly unemployed in 1794. When Napoleon was made consul, Junot gained a reputation as a party animal, and was known to have eaten 300 oysters in a day. In 1807, he commanded the



French armies invading and occupying Portugal, but when Portuguese partisans and British forces cornered him, he surrendered and was allowed to sail back to France with 20,000 of his soldiers. Junot has now reentered Paris in disgrace. His once ascendant star has been shaded by the shame of his surrender. Furthermore, his tendency to engage his enemies (and colleagues he dislikes) in saber duels has earned him many serious injuries throughout his career. The injuries, now catching up to him, have brought physical maladies, as well as mental consequences, likely the result of the many blows to the head he has sustained in battle.

- **Niels Rosenkrants**

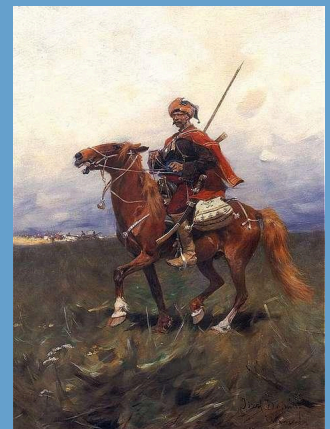
The dual monarchy of Denmark-Norway was recently a large naval power that was



neutral during the wars of the coalitions. The British feared that Denmark-Norway would be strong-armed into an alliance with France, however, and decided on a preemptive strike on the Danish navy. In the autumn of 1807, the British Navy bombarded Copenhagen, destroying Danish ships and capturing any ships left floating. Now defenseless, Niels Rosenkrants, the foreign minister of Denmark-Norway, negotiated an alliance with Napoleon. Denmark-Norway now finds itself a junior power in Napoleon's alliance and fearing territorial encroachment from British-aligned Sweden. Denmark's precarious position could result in dire consequences for the nation if its foreign policy is mismanaged.

- **Ataman Kondraty Razin of the Don Cossacks (FICTIONAL CHARACTER)**

In exchange for exemption from the Tsar's taxes, the nomadic communities of Cossacks living on the Don river protected the Russian Empire's southern border in the Caucasus for centuries. Yet their autonomy from official Russian governance, some elements of the Don Cossack Host chafe against Russian authority, as years of ill-advised military campaigns into the Ottoman Empire and Persia have been paid for with Cossack blood. An influential military leader in his community, Kondraty Razin has been called to represent the Don Cossacks in Russia. The question of where Cossack loyalties will lie in the future is currently up in the air, and Razin must be careful not to risk the safety of his community for a failing empire (be they French or Russian).





- **Manuel de Almeida Ferreira, representative of the Brazilian Peoples (FICTIONAL CHARACTER)**

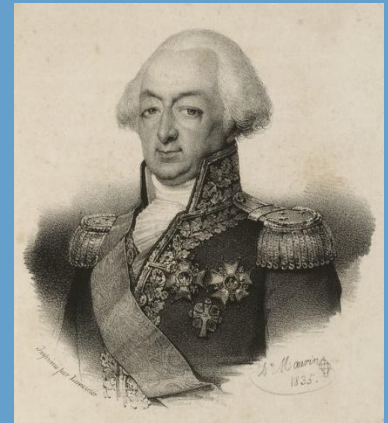


In 1792, Brazilian revolutionary hero Tiradentes was hanged for attempting to revolt against Portuguese colonial rule and establish a Brazilian republic. Influenced by his attempt, Ferreira has worked for years at building up support for Brazilian independence. Following the French invasion of Portugal, the Portuguese royal family took up residence in Brazil, giving Brazil a semblance of independence and legitimacy on the world stage. Desire for independence has increased, and many have agitated for political reform. Though violent revolution does not seem likely soon, Ferreira's position as a wealthy and respected merchant means he has much sway

in Rio de Janeiro, and has been funding many political movements toward independence. Though the royal family has been somewhat open to the reforms, the process is slow, yet the young heir to the throne prince Pedro has been rumored to be an advocate for Brazilian independence.

- **Vice-Admiral François Étienne de Rosily-Mesros**

The Battle of Trafalgar saw the British Vice-Admiral Horatio Nelson shatter the French Navy. The commanding French admiral Pierre Villeneuve was captured by the British, and later allowed to return to France. Shortly after his return, he was found dead with a knife in his heart. The goodbye letter to his wife lead the authorities to rule his death a suicide, but the 5 stab wounds to his lungs led many to doubt the suicide verdict. Vice-Admiral Rosily now stands as Napoleon's top admiral, though one without a navy. French naval ambitions will require the long and arduous process of rebuilding a fleet, and Rosily has ample reason to fear the consequences of failure.



## Supplementary Viewing

- [https://youtu.be/WrNNUn7\\_xZc?si=6\\_B70rODs4gueAdd](https://youtu.be/WrNNUn7_xZc?si=6_B70rODs4gueAdd)  
(Explains the context of Germany in this committee)
- <https://youtu.be/OtOXq9SwarQ?si=tArSkOk3eDGLcGJd>  
(This takes place after the Napoleonic Wars, but provides

interesting information about the other great powers of Europe)

- Any major documentary on the period should give you descriptive information about the era

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