



# ILM NC India

THE IVY LEAGUE MODEL UNITED NATIONS INDIA 2016

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Dear Delegates and Faculty Advisors,

It is my distinct pleasure to welcome you to The Ivy League Model United Nations Conference India 2016 hosted by the International Affairs Association of the University of Pennsylvania, an Ivy League institution.

The Ivy League Model United Nations Conference is one of the most reputed high school conferences in the United States bringing together over 3000 delegates from across the globe in an unique academic, social and cultural experience. We are incredibly excited to bring this experience to India this year in what will be one of the largest and most academically, professionally and socially enriching Model United Nations symposiums.

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A large part of what makes ILMUNC India so incredible is the commitment of its amazing staff, as well as the immense preparation that goes into making this conference the phenomenal experience that it is. Our staffers are all leaders at the prestigious University of Pennsylvania, who come from a diverse range of majors, interests, classes, and schools – from Finance at the Wharton School of Business to Computer Science and Nanotechnology at the School of Engineering. At ILMUNC India, this academic excellence and personal passions that chairs bring truly bring a professional collegiate environment and distinct enriching experience to our high school delegates, both within and outside the committee room.

The Secretariat is working hard to ensure that the quality of the conference is unparalleled. This year will bring together close to 1000 delegates in 8 distinct committees. The topics we are discussing are pertinent issues in today's world and we are excited to witness the unique and diverse solutions that our delegates will bring to the table. The ILMUNC India team is continuously searching for ways to make the conference better and more engaging for our delegates. We are proud to announce technological advancement in the Model United Nations circuit including a groundbreaking mobile application that will soon be released.

Our delegates' experiences outside of committee are just as vital as their experiences within committee. At ILMUNC India we ensure that our delegates take away memories and experiences that will better them personally and professionally. Outside of the invaluable Model United Nations experience, we host numerous college and career fairs, personal mentoring sessions with current students and alumni, keynote speeches from prominent members of society and, of course, enthralling social events.

Our delegates are the most integral part of our story and I'd like to once again thank you for choosing to be a part of our next chapter of ILMUNC India 2016. We are certain that you will walk away from this conference with memories that you will cherish for a long time to come. Welcome to ILMUNC India 2016!

Sincerely,

Ana Rancic  
Secretary-General  
ILMUNC India 2016





# BONAPARTE FAMILY DINNER

## INTRODUCTION TO THE BODY

*Excerpt from Napoleon's Diary (Translated from French):*

January 4th, 1806,

After my glorious victories over Austria, Russia, Italy - pretty much all European nations - I feel I am well on my way to becoming king of the world. Throughout these past few years, I have been working hard to conquer all of these lands and because of my extraordinary ability, I have been doing it all on my own. My advisors have been of little help and my family has not been that useful, but I have not yet needed their assistance.

However, I am starting to feel like my empire is getting a little bit too large. It pains me to admit it, but it looks like with all these provinces and regions, I am getting distracted from what really matters: expanding my empire. I am worried that if I continue to conquer land while forgetting to maintain the areas that I have already incorporated into my empire, my demise will soon follow. My wife tells me that I need to start delegating, and I suppose it wouldn't hurt, but I don't know who I can trust with my land and my power.

I am having my monthly dinner with my family

and advisors soon - I've already sent out invitations to them and several potential candidates. They do not yet suspect the importance of this dinner, but I hope that this gathering will give me a good idea of who is worthy of ruling my land. I hope they don't disappoint.

-Napoleon

## RULES AND PROCEDURES

### Introduction

Let's break the 4th wall for a bit to talk a bit about the actual committee itself at ILMUNC India. Given that this committee will take place in Napoleon's house as an informal dinner party (and not in an official body like, say, the French cabinet), we may deviate from standard parliamentary procedure at times if we feel it is in the best interest of the committee members. We will try to tailor committee to your wants and interests, so please be sure to let us know of any feedback (positive or negative) you have during committee.

This committee will be run like a standard crisis committee (with both moderated and unmoderated caucuses), as well as with portfolio powers. Directives will probably require total of 3-4 signatories or sponsors, but this number will depend on how committee is going.



## Portfolio Powers

If you haven't, take the time to read through the part of the background guide that discusses each character. If you have, go back and read it again. Understanding what your character has done, and who they know, is crucial to establishing what you can do in committee.

The way I recommend a delegate approach note writing is almost as if the delegate was sending that note via cellphone (or in this case, via messenger). That means each of your notes should be addressed to someone, and should ask that person to do something that your character could realistically do. This bears repeating: if your character would realistically have the ability to tell someone to do some action, then you may write a note about it.

The crisis room, in this instance, essentially acts like the rest of the world. Let's say a delegate wishes to communicate with the King of Britain to ask for a trade agreement. A bad note would simply read, "To crisis: have the King of Britain make a trade agreement with me." A good note would read something like, "To my secretary, please reach out to our ambassador from Britain and request to set up a meeting to discuss a trade agreement." A better note would include a note that the ambassador should give the king to convince the king to follow through.

As always, specificity is your friend. Writing "attack Austria with troops" is very unlikely to be approved. Why? Imagine you were actually on

the real Napoleon's cabinet. Would you be able to tell your secretary "attack Austria with troops" and expect there to be an attack? No, you'd have to specify which troops, how you'll feed them, how long the attack should last, what your battle plan will be, etc. Writing a crisis note is no different. You don't need to produce a full Navy SEAL write up, but you do need to include enough details to show that you've thought this plan through.

And lastly, a note on in-person meetings. We will do our best to honor requests for an in-person meeting with a crisis staff member (role playing as some diplomat or character you will talk to), but we expect two things. First, there should be some clear goal that you wish to achieve through this meeting (i.e. meeting to talk to the emperor of China – bad; meeting to talk to the emperor of China about a specific agreement or deal – good). Secondly, there should be some grounds for you to be able to talk to this person. A commoner in France doesn't have an in-person meeting with the Queen of Spain, for example. We want to see some justification as to why a meeting between the two of you would be realistic in-universe.

## Directives

Directives will simply be committee-wide actions we wish to take. Since we will be Napoleon's cabinet, expect most of the directives to deal with what the French government would deal with. This can include, but isn't limited to, battle plans, executive orders, new laws, new taxes, etc.



Basically, if the French government could do it, we'll let it slide.

Most likely Directives will require some minimum number of signatories and sponsors (typically combined 5 signatories and sponsors), but we urge you not to blindly rush to get those signatories/sponsors. People are more likely to pass legislation they personally backed, not legislation you strong-armed through voting procedures. And if someone secretly opposes the legislation and uses their portfolio powers to subvert it – well let's just say committee will get interesting.

## Communiqués

A communiqué is an official request from the committee to talk to someone outside of the committee. Think of it like a Directive, except it results in communication (and not any specific action). Since it's similar to a Directive, Communiqués will require the same number of sponsors and signatories as a Directive.

If a communiqué is passed by the committee, the Crisis Director will roleplay as that person and talk to the committee, often to answer questions or discuss some trade agreement. This is very useful, for example, if you wish to negotiate with a foreign power or interrogate some public figure.

## TOPIC OVERVIEW

### HISTORY OF FRANCE

#### *Leading Up to the French Revolution*

The rise to Napoleon's power began in the late 1700's. However, leading up to his ascension, France was in a period of turmoil that allowed him to seize control of the nation. In the late 1770's, King Louis XVI was left with "a heavy legacy, with ruined finances, unhappy subjects, and a faulty and incompetent government."<sup>1</sup> The Seven Years' War and the American Revolution in the few decades prior left France bankrupt.<sup>2</sup> That, along with an inefficient tax system and several years of bad harvests leading to rising food prices and hunger, separate the lower class from the royal court more than ever before.<sup>3</sup>

In February 1787, the Assembly of Notables, a group consisting of nobles, clergy, bourgeoisie, and bureaucrats, was convened to pass a new land tax, which would tax the property of nobles and clergy.<sup>4</sup> This group demanded that King Louis XVI call the Estates-General, a general assembly representing the French clergy (First Estate), the nobles (Second Estate), and the common people (Third Estate).<sup>5</sup> However, during the meeting of the Estates-General in May 1789, the Third Estate broke away from the Estates-General, believing that they were not being represented fairly against the First and Second Estates.<sup>6</sup> The Third Estate represented 90 percent of the French population, but had the same number



of representatives as the other two Estates.<sup>7</sup> They created the National Assembly, an assembly of “the People,” not of Estates.<sup>8</sup> King Louis XVI did everything in his power to prevent the Assembly from meeting, including ordering the closure of the building it met in.<sup>9</sup> So instead, on June 20, 1789, the Assembly met at a nearby tennis court, leading to the Tennis Court Oath, binding them to “never to separate, and to meet wherever circumstances demand, until the constitution of the kingdom is established and affirmed on solid foundations.”<sup>10</sup>

### *The Establishment of a New France*

The Oath was a turning point in French history. The nation was soon in a state of anarchy, with looting and riots as a rejection of the Ancient Regime, the monarchy in place prior to the French Revolution.<sup>11</sup> France’s royal court fled Paris, which caused the French Guard and trained soldiers to shift their support to the National Assembly.<sup>12</sup> On July 14, 1789, rioters stormed the Bastille fortress to obtain weapons, marking what many consider to be the start of the French Revolution.<sup>13</sup> This inspired the Great Fear, when peasant riots plagued the French countryside.<sup>14</sup> Farmers looted the castles of aristocrats and destroyed their feudal contracts.<sup>15</sup> This inspired the National Assembly to abolish feudalism in August of 1789 as a part of its reforms in the August Decrees.<sup>16</sup> In the Decrees, the Assembly also abolished the special privileges of the Second Estate and the First Estate, the symbols of the Ancien Regime, and internal trade barriers.<sup>17</sup> Moreover, the Assembly shifted power from the

Roman Catholic Church to the state by taking away the Church’s ability to levy taxes on crops, special privileges, and property.<sup>18</sup>

Also in August of 1789, the National Assembly drafted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which was based on the political thoughts on Enlightenment thinkers.<sup>19</sup> The document declared the Assembly’s commitment to creating a representative government that was a replacement for the Ancien Regime based on equal opportunity, freedom of speech, and popular sovereignty.<sup>20</sup> The body eventually started drafting a formal constitution, which ultimately represented the moderate views of the Assembly and was adopted on September 3, 1791.<sup>21</sup> It established a constitutional monarchy that was run by a Legislative Assembly, but gave the king veto power and the ability to appoint ministers.<sup>22</sup>

However, the more radical individuals in the movement did not like this and started to rally support for the trial of Louis XVI and government that was a further shift away from the antiquated monarchy.<sup>23</sup> This group caused a divide in the revolutionaries, and formed the Montagnards faction, led by Maximilien Robespierre, Jean-Paul Marat, and Georges Danton.<sup>24</sup> The Montagnards believed in militant action and a more repressive form of government than other factions among the revolutionaries.<sup>25</sup> This manifested itself in the debate over what to do after Louis XVI refused to rescind his veto of the national Assembly’s constitution in 1792.<sup>26</sup>



The Montagnards insisted on forgoing a trial and instead opted for the immediate execution of the king while other factions, such as the Girondins, favored more moderate action.<sup>27</sup> Ultimately, the king was tried and convicted and on January 21, 1793, was executed.<sup>28</sup>

### ***The Reign of Terror***

The execution of the king left the country in a state of chaos. The members of the Montagnards established the Committee of Public Safety under Robespierre in April, 1793 to attempt to bring order to the country.<sup>29</sup> In June, 1793, upset with the unsuccessful government, the lower and middle class individuals, called *san-culottes*, of France invaded the National Convention, the government formed in 1792, and overthrew the Girondins in power.<sup>30</sup> During this period of violence and rioting, Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety came to power as the *de facto* government of France.<sup>31</sup> Under this government, the Convention passed the “Decree on Emergency Government” in October, 1793, allowing for coercion and violence to be legal during wartime.<sup>32</sup> In justifying the use of terror during the Revolution, Robespierre said:

*“If the basis of popular government in peacetime is virtue, the basis of popular government during a revolution is both virtue and terror; virtue, without which terror is baneful; terror, without which virtue is powerless. Terror is nothing more than speedy, severe and inflexible justice; it is thus*

*an emanation of virtue; it is less a principle in itself, than a consequence of the general principle of democracy, applied to the most pressing needs of the patrie.”*

According to Marisa Linton, “For the first time in history terror became an official government policy, with the stated aim to use violence in order to achieve a higher political goal.”<sup>33</sup> With this new policy in place, the *san-culottes* formed armed militias to obtain weapons for fighting and arrested counter-revolutionaries.<sup>34</sup> The government centralized denunciations, trials, and executions during this period and executed at least 18,000 people.

### ***The War of the First Coalition***

During this time, the War of the First Coalition, the first attempt by other European countries to contain the French Revolution, was also occurring.<sup>36</sup> Foreign powers were worried that their power was in danger throughout the French Revolution, fearing that their subjects would be inspired to revolt.<sup>37</sup> After the execution of Louis XVI, the First Coalition, consisting of the Holy Roman Empire, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, was formed against revolutionary France, and from 1792 to 1797 fought to defeat the Revolution.<sup>38</sup> Led by General Napoleon Bonaparte, the French Revolutionaries were able to defeat the First Coalition in 1797.<sup>39</sup> In France at this time, the National Convention approved a new constitution that gave executive power to a five-member





Directory appointed by parliament and created a two-chamber legislative body.<sup>40</sup> Royalists and the Montagnards rebelled against the new regime, but the army, led by Bonaparte, was able to quell the anger.<sup>41</sup> However, throughout the Directory's reign, it relied heavily on the army to maintain its power and finally in 1799, Bonaparte staged a coup d'état against the Directory and appointed himself as the "first consul," ending the French Revolution and beginning the Napoleonic era.<sup>42</sup>

## NAPOLEON'S RISE TO POWER

On the 15th of August, in the year 1769, Napoleon Buonaparte was born on the Spanish-speaking island of Corsica.<sup>43</sup> Buonaparte was the fourth child of Carlo Buonaparte and Letizia Romolino.<sup>44</sup> Although his parents were nobility on the island, they were pretty poor, and notoriously strict.<sup>45</sup> Three months before Napoleon was born, Corsica was conquered by France and Napoleon grew up deeply resenting the French.<sup>46</sup> His father leveraged his status as Corsican nobility to earn himself the role as the Corsican representative in the French court, as well as to secure a scholarship for Napoleon to study at Brienne (a private French academy). Ironically, the man who would end up ruling France considered his father a sellout for betraying the Corsican people.<sup>47</sup> Nevertheless, Napoleon attended Brienne and endured much teasing and bullying for his family's background and his inability to speak French.<sup>48</sup>

At the age of 15, he was promoted to the

Royal Military Academy in Paris.<sup>49</sup> At 16, he began an apprenticeship as a second-lieutenant.<sup>50</sup> Heartbreakingly, even though Napoleon was highly qualified, French society at the time made it impossible for anyone of his background to advance.<sup>51</sup> Luckily for Napoleon, everything changed when the French Revolution broke out.<sup>52</sup>

During his time in the French military, Napoleon frequently visited his family in Corsica.<sup>53</sup> In 1792, a civil war broke out on island, between a pro-French faction (supported by Napoleon) and a pro-Corsica faction (headed by Pasquale Paoli).<sup>54</sup> When Paoli's faction won, Napoleon's family fled to the mountains and the Corsican parliament declared that they would be executed if they ever returned to the island.<sup>55</sup> Rejected and thrown out by his own people, Napoleon changed his name from Spanish to French (Napoléon Bonaparte), and sailed for France with his family as a refugee.<sup>56</sup>

Upon returning to France, Napoléon met up with Augustin Robespierre and his brother Maximilien Robespierre, who were both key revolutionaries.<sup>57</sup> Maximilien, specifically, was the ringleader of the Reign of Terror, a period in the years 1793-1794 when enemies of the revolution were harassed and violently killed.<sup>58</sup> Napoléon continued advancing through the military, eventually defeating the British in Toulon and earning the rank of Brigadier General.<sup>59</sup> Unfortunately, after both brothers were executed for treason, French officials investigated Napoléon's ties to both brothers and placed him under house arrest





and demoted him work in a map-maker's office.<sup>60</sup> At this point, Napoléon's military career was pretty much over, and would have continued to be except when pro-monarchy forces attempted to take Paris in 1795, the government desperately begged Napoléon to come to their rescue.<sup>61</sup> As a reward they promoted him to commander of the Army of the Interior.<sup>62</sup>

In 1796, Napoléon was given command of the Army of Italy, which was undertrained and underfed.<sup>63</sup> He quickly turned the army around and won crucial victories against the Austrians, eventually negotiating a peace treaty that brought a shaky peace to continental Europe for the time being.<sup>64</sup> He also married Joséphine de Beauharnais, a widow with two children, enhancing his prestige in France.<sup>65</sup>

In the June of 1799 a coup d'état put Jacobians, a radical revolutionary group that the Robespierre brothers had been a part of, in power. Napoléon returned to France in October, scheming for a second coup with several of his friends to take advantage of the general confusion. The coup succeeded, and Napoléon engineered a new constitution that created the role of "First Consul", which was essentially a dictator in all but name.<sup>66</sup> The constitution was ratified in 1800 and Napoléon was (mysteriously) chosen as First Consul. As First Consul, Napoleon dramatically overhauled France's economy and appointed multiple ministers and cabinet members (and even several legislative members). His reforms were extremely successful and in 1802 parliament

decided to extend his term as First Consul for his entire lifetime.<sup>67</sup> Given that Napoleon was now dictator for life (and the parliament allowed him to choose his successor), in 1804 Napoleon simply changed his title from "First Consul" to "Emperor".<sup>68</sup>

### ***Economic Reforms and The Civil Code of the French***

The French Revolution occurred in part due to the financial crisis that plagued France, so Napoleon knows that in order to keep in power, he needs to keep the French economy strong. In 1800, Napoleon established the Bank of France, which is helping to stabilize the economy by centralizing the power of printing money in the country.<sup>69</sup> He also believes in controlling the free flow of labor and wants to bring back guilds in order to control the number of workers there are in each industry.<sup>70</sup> This way, Napoleon believes he can control unemployment in France. Napoleon has also started to control prices and supply of food in order to prevent rampant inflation that would hurt the poor.<sup>71</sup>

In addition to economic reforms, Napoleon also decided to write the Civil Code of the French in 1804. This legal document provided France with a standard body of laws across the nation that previously did not exist. Prior to this, the disparity in laws across parts of the country created many legal issues that disproportionately hurt the poor due to the large number of exemptions granted to nobility.<sup>72</sup> The code covers three areas: personal status, property, and acquisition of property and



reflects many of the ideals of the French Revolution. It also discusses the way cases can be carried out in a court of law so that trials can be made more fair.

However, it is starting to become known among the populace that Napoleon's reforms are not necessarily to improve the wellbeing of his people but rather to maintain his own power. Napoleon's lack of interest in social reforms could begin to trouble the population. For example, in the Civil Code of the French, Napoleon reestablished the idea of patriarchal authority in the family, giving women fewer rights than minors.<sup>73</sup> Divorce by mutual consent was also abolished in 1804.<sup>74</sup> Napoleon's concerns with growing his empire and his power seem to overshadow his interest in domestic reforms, which could lead to problems and unrest among his people over time.

## ***Religion***

The Roman Catholic Church had historically been a crucial part of French society. However, during the French Revolution, the Church started to lose its power. During the height of France's financial crisis, a decree in 1789 declared all Church property "at the disposition of the nation."<sup>75</sup> Soon after in 1790, monasteries were also closed down in order to help the nation generate revenue.<sup>76</sup> In July 1790, the Civil Constitution of the Clergy was approved, further extending the state's control over the Church.<sup>77</sup> These acts, in addition to a series of other acts against the Church began to change the power dynamic between church and state in France

and more and more, the Church became associated with the anti-revolutionary movement.

However, despite these acts, when Napoleon came to power, he decided to accommodate the Church. While Napoleon was not religious himself, he understood the importance of religion in French society and wanted to find a way to recognize the Church while still maintaining power.<sup>78</sup> The solution came in July 1801 when France and Rome agreed to the Concordat, a document that recognized Catholicism as the religion of most French citizens, but denied the Church any privileges and property while still maintaining religious tolerance in France.<sup>79</sup> It also brought the Church under the control of the French government and as time went on, the French Roman Catholic Church started to develop its own national identity, separate from the Church in the Vatican.<sup>80</sup>

In recent years, relations between Napoleon and the Vatican have become strained. A particular act that hurt relations with the Roman Catholic Church was during Napoleon's coronation in 1804 when Napoleon opted to crown himself as opposed to following tradition and having the Pope crown him.<sup>81</sup> Napoleon has continued to assert his power over the Pope, believing that he does not need the backing of the Church to rule.<sup>82</sup> However, Catholicism continues to be a strong force among the population of France and Napoleon's actions in limiting the Church has started to push individuals into the private sphere of worship, increasing



religious fervor. As Napoleon continues in his rule, he will need to recognize the power of the Church and find a way to manage it in order to succeed.

## Current Situation (Outside of France)

This section will serve to give you a sense of what's going on in the world right now, outside of France. We'll primarily focus on situations France is currently involved in, so be aware that any of these could show up as potential crises.

### *Saint-Domingue (Haiti)*

Saint-Domingue used to be one of France's most prized colonies. The thousands of slaves were brought across from Africa were so productive that they produced 60% of the world's coffee, and 40% of the world's sugar (never mind that 2/3 of the slaves died before they got the chance to have children). Society was structured with about 30,000 whites firmly at the top, then another 30,000 mulattos and free blacks, and then the hundreds of thousands of enslaved Africans at the bottom. Many laws were passed by whites to prevent free blacks and mulattos from earning any property and even making them wear assigned clothing. Naturally, with such a numbers imbalance and such an oppressive system, the slaves revolted.

Julien Ramond and Vincent Ogé (two of the most famous free men of color in Saint-Domingue) petitioned the French Constituent Assembly to give full civil rights to wealthy blacks, but when they

were denied the right to vote by the governor of Saint-Domingue, they led a small rebellion which ended in Ogé being brutally executed.

In 1791, citing Ogé's brutal treatment and the fact that white plantation owners refused to comply with the order to grant wealthy blacks full civil rights, former slaves began fighting in isolated pockets around the colony. On August 21st, the fighting became a full scale civil war. Thousands of whites were killed and hundreds of plantations burned down. Finally in a last-ditch attempt to quell the fighting the French Assembly granted full civil rights to all free men of color (which led to the United States countries in Europe heavily condemning France's "crazy" action). When the British and Spanish tried to use the conflict to take over the colony for themselves, the National Convention went further and abolished slavery in France and granted full political rights to all people of color in the colonies. Still the conflict became a 4-way tussle over control of the island.

After Spain refused to end slavery in 1794, Toussaint Louverture (one of the rebels' greatest commanders) decided to ally himself with the French (since no slavery under French rule was better than slavery under the rule of Spain or England). Eventually the French and Haitian coalition restored French control to Saint-Domingue, however Louverture would not give up power. He invaded Santo Domingo nearby and freed all the slaves there too in 1801. In 1802 Napoleon managed to



trick Louverture into turning himself in, killed the general, and reestablished control of the island.

After the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, however, Napoleon decided he would rather control Europe than colonies in the west and withdrew most of his forces from Saint-Domingue. After Britain tried once again stepping in, the rebels rose up and started to regain control of the island, and (on January 1st, 1804) renamed their newly liberated island “Haiti”.

### ***The United States of America***

After the constitution and Bill of Rights were ratified, the United States had to deal with many of the issues that a fledgling nation typically face. President John Adams, to silence public opposition to the government’s positions towards Great Britain and France oversaw the passage of the Alien and Sedition acts, which threatened anyone criticizing the government with imprisonment.

Naturally, these acts were very unpopular among the American people, causing Thomas Jefferson to run for president and win, being inaugurated in 1801. Meanwhile, the United States was also fighting slave rebellions of their own. Gabriel Prosser, a slave in Virginia, organized one of the biggest slave revolts to date and planned to march through Richmond and take it. His conspiracy was found out, however, before that fated day and he was hanged. However this, coupled with the successful rebellion in Haiti, caused many states (including Virginia) to severely tighten its slave laws.

In 1803, the country was rocked when the Supreme Court declared in *Marbury v. Madison* that it had the power of judicial review, and thus had the power to rule certain acts by Congress and the Executive Branch unconstitutional. The country was also shocked when Thomas Jefferson managed to buy the entire Louisiana Purchase from France (essentially all of France’s colonial holdings in continental North America) for a mere \$15 million.

Of course, France might have sold the Louisiana Purchase to the United States, but almost no Frenchmen actually lived in that territory (which makes it kind of funny that France could “sell” a piece of land that they didn’t even live in), so President Jefferson commissioned Lewis and Clarke to explore the territory in early 1804.





## CHARACTER BIOS

### Joséphine de Beauharnais - Napoleon's Wife



Joséphine de Beauharnais was born to wealthy white Creole landowners and moved to France in 1779 to marry her first husband, Alexandre de Beauharnais, who was beheaded during the Reign of Terror. Joséphine was very prominent in Parisian social circles after the death of Alexandre, and married Napoleon I in March, 1796. She has two children by Alexandre, Eugène and Hortense, but has been having trouble producing an heir for the Napoleon Empire. Joséphine had difficulty being accepted into the Bonaparte family, who resent her and her children. At first, Napoleon and Joséphine's marriage was strong, but that changed after Napoleon discovered an affair his wife was having with Hippolyte Charles. While the two have worked through some of their marital issues, their marriage has not been the same since.<sup>83</sup>

### Eugène Rose de Beauharnais - Napoleon's Step-Son



Eugène Rose de Beauharnais is the first child of Josephine de Beauharnais. He rose to prominence within the Bonaparte family when he served as Napoleon's aide-de-camp in the 1796-1797 Italian campaigns. Eugène continued to prove himself in his military career when he became a captain in the Chasseurs à Cheval of the Consular Guard when Napoleon became First Consul. Eugène also plays a role in family affairs as well, having been instrumental in repairing Napoleon and his mother's marriage after a series of extramarital affairs from the two. He became an official member of the imperial family in June, 1804, a month after Napoleon I declared himself Emperor of the French. However, he was not included in the line of succession to the French Empire nor was he adopted by Napoleon as his own son and has no claims to land of his own.<sup>84</sup>



## Caroline Bonaparte - Napoleon's Sister



## Lucien Bonaparte - Napoleon's Brother



Caroline Bonaparte is the younger sister of Napoleon, and youngest daughter of the Bonapartes. In January, 1800, she married Joachim Murat, a general under Napoleon, who Napoleon only approved of after his wife, Joséphine, convinced him. However, Caroline hates her sister-in-law and her two children, believing that Napoleon cared more for them than his own Bonaparte family. As a result, she spends a great deal of time trying to create rifts between the Bonapartes and the de Beauharnaises by plotting against Joséphine. Together with her husband, they have four young children.<sup>85</sup>

Lucien Bonaparte is the younger brother of Napoleon and the third oldest child of the Bonaparte family. Lucien was involved in the French Revolution and held genuinely revolutionary views. In 1789, upon returning to Corsica, Lucien became a prominent speaker in the Jacobin Club at Ajaccio. He was also an ally of Maximilien Robespierre during the reign of Terror. These views cause tension between Lucien and his brother Napoleon and although he was a member of the Tribunat in 1802, put himself into exile in Rome in 1804.<sup>86</sup> However, after a lot of convincing from Napoleon, Lucien has returned to France and will be attending Napoleon's dinner.

*India 16*



## Hugues-Bernard Maret - Secretary of State



Hugues-Bernard Maret became Napoleon's Secretary of State in December, 1799, and has been involved in important negotiations and discussions with foreign nations since then. He is also responsible for disseminating laws and decrees to the Empire. Before joining Napoleon's cabinet, he started his political career as a member of the Jacobin club and then as the ambassador to Naples. Hugues is also in charge of *The Moniteur*, the official State Journal, and is one of Napoleon's trusted officials.<sup>87</sup> However, he was not liked by all of Napoleon's ministers, namely Talleyrand, who hated him.<sup>88</sup>

## Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord - Minister of Foreign Affairs



Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord is a French bishop who rose to political prominence during the reign of Louis XVI, and maintained power throughout the years of the French Revolution as well. He was responsible for the demands in the XYZ Affair with the United States. In 1799, with Lucien Bonaparte, Charles played a major role in the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire, which put Napoleon in power. Shortly after, he was named Minister of Foreign Affairs by Napoleon, but the two have rarely agreed on foreign policy. While he has had such a successful career, many are wary of his actions, believing that his success through so many regimes must mean he is a traitor, only loyal to those who hold power. Napoleon has struggled to trust him, but finds his cunningness and versatile skills to be very useful.<sup>89</sup>

*India*



## Jean-Antoine Chaptal - Minister of the Interior



Jean-Antoine Chaptal started his career as a chemist and did not care much for political power. However, in 1793, he decided to lead the opposition in Montpellier against the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention in Paris, which held extreme revolutionary views. He was briefly imprisoned, but released for his skills as a chemist. During Napoleon's rise to power, Jean-Antoine was introduced to Napoleon through a mutual friend, and Napoleon named him Minister of the Interior in 1800. Jean-Antoine was incredibly successful in transforming France after the state of chaos it was in after the Revolution.<sup>90</sup> Despite considering resignation in 1804 to return to his scientific endeavors, he decided against it (in this committee).

## Louis-Alexandre Berthier - Minister of War



Louis-Alexandre Berthier started his military career at the age of seventeen. He quickly rose in rank and served as the Chief of Staff of the Versailles National Guard during the French Revolution. After a series of military successes in the early 1790s, Louis-Alexandre was appointed as the Major-Général to the army of Italy, which Napoleon Bonaparte commanded. In this role, he demonstrated his ability to be a great chief of staff and Napoleon came to value him as an assistant thereafter. In 1799, he assisted in the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire and became the Minister of War.<sup>91</sup> He has been organizing an army strong enough to stabilize France after the Revolution and serves as second in command to Napoleon in the Army of the Reserve.<sup>92</sup>

*India*





## **Martin-Michel-Charles Gaudin - Minister of Finance**

Martin-Michel-Charles Gaudin, duke de Gaëte, was interested in finance from the time he was a child. At the age of 17, Martin-Michel-Charles landed a job overseeing tax collection for the French government. He put worked his way up the bureaucratic ladder, becoming the head of the tax department and, at the age of 35, a member of the committee charged with overseeing the national treasury. He ended up resigning 4 years later (turning down two offers to be the Minister of Finance) and only accepted the position in 1799 after Napoléon took control of the French government. As Minister, Gaudin has worked to mix much of the old government's financial institutions with new Revolutionary ideas, including establishing the Bank of France in 1800.<sup>93</sup>

## **François Barbé-Marbois - Minister of Treasury**

Born to the director of the local mint, François is no stranger to money. At the age of 35, he became secretary of the French legation to the United States and used his position to get to know some of the leaders of the thirteen colonies, most famously then-Governor of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson. After a brief stint in Germany, he was elected to the Council of the Ancients (one of France's legislative bodies at the time), however he was quickly suspected to still harbor pro-Monarchy sentiments. As suspicions against him mounted, he was finally exiled to French Guinea until Napoléon set him free later that year. Now he serves as Napoleon's Minister of Treasury,

his crowning achievement being the sale of the Louisiana Purchase to the US (for which Napoléon has given him a handsome reward).<sup>94</sup>

## **Admiral Denis Decrés – Minister of the Navy**

After he joined the Navy when he was 17, Denis served in several major battles all over the Atlantic. He fought the British in the Caribbean during the American Revolution (taking part in the famous Battle of the Saintes, and also helped capture the British ship *Argo*. When he finally returned to France after the American Revolution, he was awarded the rank of Lieutenant for his feats and (later) Captain. After serving in the East Indies, Denis returned to France only to be arrested and forced into retirement, just for being a noble. After the revolution, the new government brought him back into the Navy and sent him on expeditions from Toulon to Ireland. After being promoted to rear Admiral, he sailed to Egypt, where he attempted to save French lives at the cost of becoming a British POW. When he was released in 1801, Napoléon honored him for his quick-thinking and bravery and appointed him Minister of the Navy.<sup>95</sup>

*(Chair's Note: In real life, Denis Decrés was the Minister of Navy and the Colonies, however we've decided to split his role and instead make Charles-François Lebrun the Minister of the Colonies. For the sake of committee, pretend that Denis' past is exactly what is was in real life, except the position Napoléon appointed him was only "Minister of the Navy". If you have any questions*



*about this split, feel free to reach out to either me or the CD and we'll happily answer them.)*

*reach out to either me or the CD and we'll happily answer them.)*

## **Charles-François Leburn – Minister of the Colonies**

Charles may be 30 years older than Napoléon (give or take a little), but don't think that he's too old to play the game. He was making political connections before Napoléon was even born. In 1766 he was appointed Royal Censor, and two years after that inspector general of the crown lands. In 1771 Charles helped René-Nicholas de Maupeou institute sweeping judicial reforms by serving as René's secretary and protégé. Charles always had a soft spot for Dourdan and in 1789 was appointed deputy for its Third Estate. After a brief stint in prison (due to those nasty Jacobians), Charles served dutifully in the legislature, then (after Napoléon's coup) as Third Consul. Recognizing Charles' intelligence and dedication to France, Napoléon rewarded him by making him the Minister of the Colonies, allowing Charles to ensure France can take full advantage of its wide influence during Napoléon's future conquests.<sup>96</sup>

*(Chair's Note: In real life, Denis Decrès was the Minister of Navy and the Colonies, however we've decided to split his role and instead make Charles-François Lebrun the Minister of the Colonies. For the sake of committee, pretend that Charles was very recently (i.e. the day before committee starts) appointed Minister of the Colonies, so consider it a blank slate.*

*If you have any questions about this split, feel free to*

## **Joseph Fouché – Minister of Police**

Although Joseph grew up with an Oratorian education, he decided not to become a priest. Instead, after the Oratorian order was dissolved, he joined the local Jacobian club and became its president. From there he jumped from revolutionary group to revolutionary group (first the Girondins, then the Montagnards, then back to the Jacobians) as he served as deputy to the Convention. After he was sent to Lyon to punish its inhabitants for rebelling against the Convention, Joseph supported mass executions of all the rebels. He finally abandoned the Jacobian society in the aftermath of Robespierre's attacks and instead formed a coalition that removed Robespierre from power. Joseph then briefly served as envoy to Milan and The Hague before becoming the Minister of Police in 1799 (and forming the secret police).<sup>97</sup> Although he supported Napoléon's coup d'état, he has recently fallen out of favor as he opposed Napoléon's decision to formally declare himself as emperor.

## **William Pinkney –American Ambassador to France**

The son of two Loyalist sympathizers, William Pickney was forced to drop out of school when he was 13 (the fledgling American government confiscated the lands of anyone still friendly with crown). Not to be dissuaded, he continued his studies independently, first medicine and then (under Samuel Chase's



teachings) an attorney. Pickney was elected in 1788 as part of the team of delegates Maryland sent to the ratify the Constitution. The Constitution was ratified (despite William's protests), and William was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1796 Pickney was sent to London as an ambassador by George Washington, and recently to France to help with Louisiana Purchase.<sup>98</sup> As most of the players in the room are Frenchmen, some naturally don't trust him because William isn't beholden to the emperor. But like him or hate him, all delegates must recognize that he's the key to Napoleon accessing the might of the United States of America.

well as putting him in charge of Institut de France.<sup>99</sup> In return, Jean swore loyalty forever to Napoléon and promised to serve him well.

### **Jean-Étienne-Marie Portalis – Minister of Religious Affairs**

Jean was born on April 1st, 1746, but his dedication to Napoléon is no joke. He became a lawyer at the age of 19. Gaining reputation and prestige, Jean managed a number of high-profile cases and eventually became renowned for his legal skills. He quickly realized, during the revolution, that he much preferred life under a monarchy and tried (unsuccessfully) to save King Louis XVI from going on trial. Because of these monarchist views, he was exiled by the revolutionary government to Guyana (he secretly fled to Switzerland and Germany), and spent his time in exile writing about his views. When Napoleon wished to become counsel, he sought Portalis out and asked him to write The Civil Code, one of Napoléon's regime's greatest achievements. Heavily impressed by Jean, Napoléon rewarded him by making him the Minister of Religious Affairs, as



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