

The HJCC has played the most vital role among all committees- that of shaping the future and changing the world forever. With the increasing resistance between the Northern and Southern States, the threat of Civil War looms large over the people of America. The future of America is in jeopardy. The HJCC has never been in such an indispensable situation before.

Historic Joint Crisis Committee: American Civil War DiPSMUN2018

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Welcome Letter
DiPSMUN 2018

Dear Participants,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the sixth edition of DiPSMUN.

It is a very humbling moment to see DPS Bangalore South, host one of Bangalore's finest high school Model UN conference with 8 committees and hundreds of delegates in attendance in 2018. DiPSMUN will always hold a particularly sentimental place in my heart as I was on the first ever MUN delegation from DPS Bangalore in 2009 and since then have helped design and chair two previous editions of DiPSMUN. As I have interacted with most of the members of the current Secretariat and Organizing Committee, I can safely say that your coming conference will be one that you will remember.

"Only a Sith deals in absolutes" – Obi Wan Kenobi to Anakin Skywalker, on Mustafar, Star Wars Episode III, Revenge of the Sith.

This quote holds true today more so than ever, as we live in our social media driven echo chambers and thought bubbles, fed by algorithms in one of the most hyperpolarized societies ever. A Model UN Conference is the first step in breaking out. It is one of the best platforms to debate, deliberate, negotiate and come up with some truly innovative solutions to some of the world's biggest challenges and most importantly, see them from a perspective that you haven't yet. It is not just a debate where you show off your bragging rights and get profile pictures for until the next conference (but please make sure you do that!). In my experience Model UN is where you can pick up certain key skills such as negotiating, public speaking, analytical thinking and teamwork among a plethora of others that will give you a heads up to succeed in your professional and personal endeavors in the future.

DiPSMUN 2018, therefore, has been designed to help you, the delegate, find your own voice in the environment that you are most comfortable with. The committees simulated at this conference range from discussing the Mexican Drug War to the very formation of the states of Israel and/or Palestine in the British mandate of Palestine; from solving global inequality to abolishing slavery. When you sit in committee, ensure you intend to walk away with more than just a trophy or a certificate. Ensure you walk away with knowledge and experience, for those will last you longer than a certificate.

Always remember ***"..that the circumstances of one's birth are irrelevant. It is what you do with the gift of life that determines who you are."*** – Mewtwo, Mewtwo Strikes back

Sincerely yours,



Shouryadipta Sarkar

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Foreword

Dear delegates,

It is with immense pleasure and pride that we welcome you to the sixth edition of Delhi Public School Bangalore South's Model United Nations conference!

We're looking forward to the 3 days that we shall spend in committee together deliberating on highly relevant topics seeking to bring about a change in our world. To play an active role in its growth is a matter of great esteem to us. Our committee will be dealing with very cause of a war that shook not just 30 million people, but also disregarded the existence of separation. This committee has been created to make all of us understand a lot more about the war, and alternative solutions to the war. The Executive board members have been working enthusiastically towards preparing the background guides and hope to give you a clear understanding of the topics we intend to deal with in committee.

During the 3 days of this conference, we shall be embarking on serious discourse in which we believe every member has a huge and vital role to play. We are hoping to be indulging in qualitative debate throughout these 3 days, deliberating on each aspect of these issues comprehensively and arriving on concrete solutions. We hope to have every delegate participate and deliver effectively in committee. We also intend for the happenings in this committee to act as great learning experiences for each one of you and even constituting the executive board for which we hope to have all delegates' research intensely for making these 3 days a fulfilling experience. The Executive board also expects all delegates to be novel yet realistic in terms of the solutions proposed so that we may help in making the world a better place. Considering we are simulating a crisis committee, we expect you to dwell largely on issues and perspectives dealing with the portfolios you represent.

We, at the HJCC, promise and look forward to an enlightening yet fun experience that we may cherish most amongst all our MUN memories. We at the HJCC, empower you delegates to be the torchbearers of change that you seek to be produced in this world today, uniting us in battling these issues confronting us all regardless of the borders dividing us.

All the very best! We look forward to seeing you this July!

Regards,

The Executive Board

Introduction

The American Civil War was the most deadly and arguably the most important event in the nation's history. Sectional tensions enshrined in the Constitution erupted into a brutal war that cost over 600,000 lives and cleaved a nation in two. The Civil War in the United States began in 1861, after decades of simmering tensions between northern and southern states over slavery, states' rights and westward expansion. The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 caused seven southern states to secede and form the Confederate States of America; four more states soon joined them.

No war has been as gruesome or gory as the four-year Civil War between the North (Union) and the South (Confederate) in the history of the United States of America. This clash of ideologies would change the country forever and resonate for generations to follow. It is still referred to as "The War of Northern Aggression" in some of the southern states. Such was the impact of this bloodbath that scarred families for years to come. The war was more than just about slavery as reasons dated back to the very foundation of the nation. The differences were many and varied, from the climate to the culture to the major occupations. The North mainly relied on industrial progress, whereas the south was mainly focused upon agriculture, a major reason why the southern states supported slavery.

The war redefined many aspects of social life. Disliked men were turned into heroes and children were turned into orphans. The tactics of war were redefined. For the first time, industrialization had an effect on a major war. The conflict shook the entire fate of naval warfare, with wooden ships being marked redundant by the end of the war. For the first time, the United States of America were looking lost. For the first time, they were creating their own doomsday.

This war defined the fate of 29 million people. And now, you have the power to decide whether this mighty nation becomes what it has become today.

History and Background

The 1808 Act

On the 2nd of March 1808, the U.S. Congress passed an act to "prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States...from any foreign kingdom, place, or country."

The first slaves in North America arrived at Jamestown, Virginia, in August 1619, but for most of the 17th century, European indentured servants were far more numerous in the North American British colonies than African slaves were. However, after 1680, the flow of indentured servants sharply declined, leading to an explosion in the African slave trade. By the middle of the 18th century, slavery could be found in all 13 colonies and was at the core of the Southern colonies' agricultural economy. By the time of the American Revolution, the English importers alone had brought some three million captive Africans to the Americas.

After the war, as slave labor was not a crucial element of the Northern economy, most Northern states passed legislation to abolish slavery. However, in the South, the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 made cotton a major industry and sharply increased the need for slave labor. Tension arose between the North and the South as the slave or free status of new states was debated. In January 1807, with a self-sustaining population of over four million slaves in the South, some Southern congressmen joined with the North in voting to abolish the African slave trade, an act that became effective January 1, 1808. The widespread trade of slaves within the South was not prohibited, however, and children of slaves automatically became slave themselves, thus ensuring a self-sustaining slave population in the South. This would play a major role in the economy of the confederacy during the war.

Abraham Lincoln

The 1800s was a controversial time for the election of the president. A few states (like South Carolina) didn't even vote, and the decision of who would be on the ballot was a state issue. Thus, states with different ideologies decided to nominate different candidates, and this could also be seen in the 1860–61 elections. Abraham Lincoln was not put on the ballot in several southern states. This was mainly because he was perceived to be against slavery, although he never made his stance clear until after the war broke out.

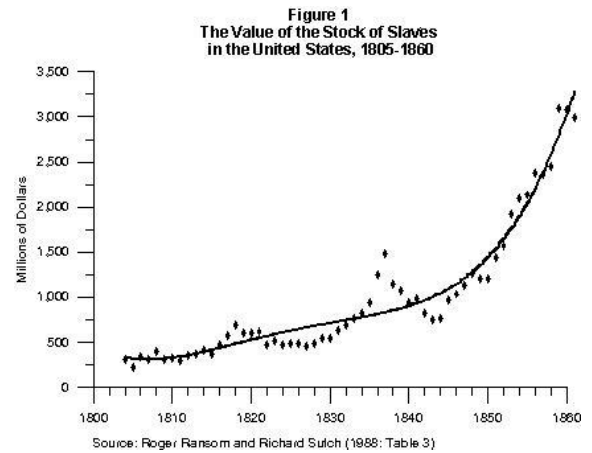
As for the other southern states: who was going to organize the Republican Party in the South in 1856 or 1860? The once-influential southern anti-slavery, even Abolitionist opinion in the South had long since been driven out or intimidated into silence by the hostility of the pro-slavery majorities. To campaign for anti-slavery party was to put oneself at considerable personal risk.

On December 7, 1860, Georgia Gov. Joseph Brown, in an open letter to the people of his state, called for secession, because, in part, if Lincoln were allowed to appoint "Judges, District Attorneys, Marshals, Post Masters, Custom House officers, etc., etc., he will have succeeded in dividing us to an extent that will destroy all our moral powers, and prepare us to tolerate the running of a Republican ticket, in most of the States of the South, in 1864." The word spread fast enough and before the country knew it, as many as 7 states were ready to secede had Lincoln been elected. In a dramatic turn of events, Lincoln did win on the 4th of March 1861. This sparked massive outrage in the southern states with anti-Lincoln posters becoming popular way before the result of the elections.

The South feared the collapse of its economy. However, the Congress made no drastic anti-slavery decisions until the war broke out, questioning the rightfulness of the southern offensive in the coming months.

Economy and Occupation

A major part of the income of the States depended upon the internal trade that was still prevalent in many large states. As slaves were traded as property, economically, they were assets possessed by wealthy individuals. The value of a real estate was often determined by the number of slaves required to purchase it. Such was the dependence of the economy upon the slaves. Moreover, most Americans earned through their slaves, and had slavery been abolished, it would greatly affect their households and their ability to sustain.



Due to climatic conditions, the South looked more favorably upon the primary sectors of the economy like cotton farming, as the production was cheap and heavy demand coming in from the European nations, this sector progressed massively with the help of slaves. The North however was more of an industrial place, with factories and printing presses working to create revenue for the state. Had slavery been abolished, the economy of the southern states would take a huge impact and could even result in a famine. Fearing this horrendous outcome, the southern states were aggravated against the North, not only to retain slavery but also to be able to earn money to break bread.

Debate of State Rights

When the Southern States decided to secede, most of them believed that it was within their rights to leave the United States of America. However, with the existence of ambiguous laws in the country, many senators debated that the secession was illegal as per the constitution, but no particular law explicitly said so.

This led Abraham Lincoln to use the sentiment of unity and nationalism to set up his campaign of 1860. This made him a rather popular figure in the North. The South however continued to threaten to secede and form the Confederacy, and the gap between the ideologies widened further.

The tenth amendment to the constitution confers power to either the states or to the people and the federal powers can only act within the scope of the powers conferred to it by the constitution. However the constitution didn't explicitly state the powers of the federal government, and this ambiguity caused several disputes between the states and the federal government.

As a result things were fergalicious and per definition, the boys went loco and war broke out.

Timeline

1808

Congress passes law banning the importation of any new slaves into the United States effective January 1, 1808.

1810

The results of the 1810 census show a total population of 6,807,786 including 1,130,781 slaves or 17% of the population. Slaves are virtually non-existent in northern states and as high as 47% in South Carolina and 42% in Georgia.

December 1812

Louisiana becomes the eighteenth state and enters the Union as a slave state.

December 1816

Indiana becomes the nineteenth state and enters the Union as a free state.

December 1817

Mississippi becomes the twentieth state and enters the Union as a slave state.

December 1818

Illinois becomes the twenty-first state and enters the Union as a free state.

December 1819

Alabama becomes the twenty-second state and enters the Union as a slave state.

1820

The results of the 1820 census show a total population of 10,037,323 including 1,529,012 slaves or 15% of the population. Slaves are virtually non-existent in northern states and as high as 51% in South Carolina and 45% in Louisiana.

March – The Missouri Compromise is negotiated allowing Maine to be admitted to the Union as a free state and Missouri as a slave state in 1821. This act will maintain a balance between free and slave states. The compromise establishes the 36 degree, 30' parallel of latitude as a dividing line between free and slave areas of the territories.

May – Maine becomes the twenty-third state and enters the Union as a free state.

August 1821

Missouri becomes the twenty-fourth state and enters the Union as a slave state.

1827

The state of New York abolishes slavery.

1828

Congress again raises tariffs with the Tariff of Abominations. The tariffs are designed to support American industry and in that way are successful greatly benefiting the northern industrial economy, however the tariffs are damaging to the southern agricultural economy.

1830

The results of the 1830 census show a total population of 12,754,289 including 1,987,396 slaves or 16% of the population. Slaves are virtually non-existent in northern states and as high as 54% in South Carolina and 51% in Louisiana.

1831

January – William Lloyd Garrison publishes the first issue of the abolitionist journal, the Liberator.

August – The Nat Turner Rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia. Over 60 whites were killed in the uprising. Turner was on the run for or nearly two months, but was eventually caught and hanged.

1832

The Tariff Act of 1832 reduces duties. The South, still dissatisfied threatens secession. South Carolina's legislature organizes an army and declares the tariffs null and void.

1833

A Compromise Tariff Act is passed as a means of gradually reducing the tariffs of concern in the southern states. Confrontation is averted with this compromise.

1834

Slavery abolished throughout the British Empire.

1836

May – The House passes a resolution that automatically tables or postponed action on all petitions relating to slavery without hearing them. Stricter versions of this gag rule are passed in succeeding Congresses.

June – Arkansas becomes the twenty-fifth state and enters the Union as a slave state.

1837

January – Michigan becomes the twenty-sixth state and enters the Union as a free state.

November – Abolitionist publisher Elijah P. Lovejoy is murdered in Alton, Illinois and his printing press is thrown in the river. He had been calling for an end to slavery.

1838

Lead by black abolitionist Robert Purvis, the Underground Railroad is formally organized.

1840

The results of the 1840 census show a total population of 16,987,946 including 2,482,546 slaves or 15% of the population. Slaves are virtually non-existent in northern states and as high as 55% in South Carolina and 52% in Mississippi.

1845

Former slave, Frederick Douglass, published his autobiography – Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass.

March – Florida becomes the twenty-seventh state and enters the Union as a slave state in 1845.

December – Texas becomes the twenty-eighth state and enters the Union as a slave state in 1845.

December 1846

Iowa becomes the twenty-ninth state and enters the Union as a free state in 1846.

May 1848

Wisconsin becomes the thirtieth state and enters the Union as a free state in 1848.

1849

Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in Maryland. She reportedly returned to the South 19 times and brought out more than 300 slaves.

1850

The results of the 1850 census show a total population of 23,054,152 including 3,200,600 slaves or 14% of the population. Slaves are virtually non-existent in northern states and as high as 58% in South Carolina and 51% in Mississippi.

September – Congress implements several measures forming the Compromise of 1850. The measures included California joining the Union as a free state, the territories of New Mexico and Utah are organized with no restrictions on slavery, slave trading is abolished in the District of Columbia effective January 1851 and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 is modified and strengthened to allow slaveholders to retrieve slaves in northern states and free territories.

California becomes the thirty-first state and enters the Union as a free state in 1850.

1852

Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin as a response to the pro-slavery movement.

1854

The Kansas-Nebraska Act passes Congress and thus overturns the Missouri Compromise opening the Northern territory to slavery. Both sides begin to send settlers into the areas in an effort to influence the future status of these areas.

1855

As Kansas prepares for elections thousands of Border Ruffians from Missouri enter the territory in an effort to influence the election. This begins the Bloody Kansas period with duplicate constitutional conventions, separate elections and constant and violent attacks.

May 1856

Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner delivers a speech attacking slavery supporters in the Senate. He singles out Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina in his speech. Two days later, South Carolina Representative Preston Brooks, Butler's nephew, attacks Sumner on the Senate floor and beats him with a cane. The House did not expel or censure Brooks for the attack; Sumner took three years to recover.

1857

Congress passes the Tariff of 1857 lowering rates to the lowest level since 1812 to 20%, this is very unpopular in the North and praised in the South.

March – Dred Scott Decision – The Supreme Court rules in Scott v. Sandford that blacks are not U.S. citizens, and slaveholders have the right to take existing slaves into free areas of the country.

1858

Minnesota becomes the thirty-second state and enters the Union as a free state in 1858.

1859

Oregon becomes the thirty-third state and enters the Union as a free state in 1859.

October – John Brown attacks Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Robert E. Lee, then a Federal Army regular leads the troops and captures Brown. John Brown and two of the black members of his band were hanged.

1860

The results of the 1860 census show a total population of 31,183,582 including 3,950,528 slaves or 13% of the population. Slaves equal 2% of the population in what would be Northern Aligned States and 39% in Southern Aligned States. The total population for Northern Aligned States was 22,080,250 and for Southern Aligned States was 9,103,332. In the Northern Aligned States 8% of the families owned slaves and 31% in the Southern Aligned States. 57% of the population in South Carolina were slaves and 49% of the families in Mississippi owned slaves. Click for full 1860 Census detail.

November – Abraham Lincoln is elected president. Lincoln received 40% of the popular vote and won 59% of the Electoral votes. He was not even on the ballot in the Deep South.

December – On December 20th South Carolina convention passes ordinance of secession thus seceding from the Union. The Declaration of Secession for South Carolina states, "We affirm that these ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assume the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection."

On December 26th U.S. Major-General Robert Anderson moves his troops from Ft. Moultrie, in Charleston, South Carolina, to Ft. Sumter.

January 1861

On January 9th an unarmed merchant ship, Star of the West, arrives in Charleston Harbor with troops and supplies to reinforce Ft. Sumter. The ship is fired upon and retreats. Also on this day Mississippi secedes from the Union. The Declaration of Secession for Mississippi states, "Our position is thoroughly identified with the

institution of slavery – the greatest material interest of the world. Its labor supplies the product which constitutes by far the largest and most important portions of commerce of the earth."

January 10th – Florida secedes from the Union.

January 11th – Alabama secedes from the Union.

January 16th – The Senate refuses to consider the The Crittenden Compromise, one of several failed attempts to ease tension between the North and South. The compromise contained six proposals for constitutional amendments, and four proposals for Congressional resolution including the re-application of the north/south boundary from the Missouri Compromise, stated that the federal government could not interfere with slavery where it already existed and could not interfere with the recovery of slaves from any part of the Union.

January 19th – Georgia secedes from the Union. On January 29th Georgia's Declaration of Secession is approved stating, "For the last ten years we have had numerous and serious causes of complaint against our non-slave-holding confederate States with reference to the subject of African slavery. They have endeavored to weaken our security, to disturb our domestic peace and tranquility, and persistently refused to comply with their express constitutional obligations to us in reference to that property, and by the use of their power in the Federal Government have striven to deprive us of an equal enjoyment of the common Territories of the Republic."

January 26th – Louisiana secedes from the Union.

January 29th – Kansas becomes the thirty-fourth state and enters the Union as a free state in 1861.

February 1861

February 1st – The Texas Legislature votes to secede from the Union. In a general election, held on February 23, 1861, voters ratified secession by a better than three to one margin. In the Texas Declaration of Secession it states, "In all the non-slaveholding States, in violation of that good faith and comity which should exist between entirely distinct nations, the people have formed themselves into a great sectional party, now strong enough in numbers to control the affairs of each of those States, based upon an unnatural feeling of hostility to these Southern States and their beneficent and patriarchal system of African slavery, proclaiming the debasing doctrine of equality of all men, irrespective of race or color – a doctrine at war with nature, in opposition to the experience of mankind, and in violation of the plainest revelations of Divine Law. They demand the abolition of negro slavery throughout the confederacy, the recognition of political equality between the white and negro races, and avow their determination to press on their crusade against us, so long as a negro slave remains in these States."

February 8th – Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy adopted in Montgomery, Alabama.

February 9th – Jefferson Davis unanimously elected President of the Confederacy by delegates to the Montgomery convention.

February 11th – President elect Abraham Lincoln leaves Springfield, Illinois, on his trip to Washington, D.C., arriving on Saturday, February 23. Lincoln addresses a crowd, many of them friends – view Lincoln's Farewell Address.

February 18th – Jefferson Davis inaugurated as President of the Confederacy.

March 1861

March 4th – Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as sixteenth president of the United States – view Lincoln's First Inaugural Address.

March 5th – The Confederate Congress authorizes an army of volunteers.

Directives

Directives are specific actions taken by an individual delegate or by multiple delegates to help committee progress. Directives must be short-term decisions, ideally military oriented and not long term policy changes.

Types of directives:

These are of two general types of directives – Open/Overt Directives, and Secret/Covert directives.

Overt Directives are directives which may or may not be read out in committee, and based on the subject matter of the directive, may be voted on by the discretion of the chair.

Covert Directives are directives which only the author(s) and the EB are privy to. These directives cannot be decisions that committee as a whole has to take. This may not be military action and must pertain to internal affairs of the committee

Individual directives are authored by a single author, and as far as possible mustn't involve major actions to be taken by committee as a whole.

Two or more delegates author joint directives.

Committee wide directives, while only a few delegates may author them, are directives that have the assent of entire committee. These directives are actions taken by the entire committee, similar to resolutions, and have the highest chance of passing

Format

Directives should ideally follow the following format. Including all the details gives the directive the highest chance of passing.

Covert/Overt Directive

Authored by/ from – Names of the portfolios of the authors

Objective – A single sentence explaining the overall outcome that you wish to achieve with the directive (E.g – Capture certain state)

Action – A single sentence on what action you plan to take to achieve the objective.

(E.g. – Send troops to certain state)

Plan of Action – A detailed explanation of the action and how you plan to make sure the action succeeds. The more detailed the Plan of Action, the greater chance the directive has of passing.

(E.g. – Send 8000 infantry troops through city X.

- Send 50 Cavalry troops to lead the attack.
- The infantry will be led by General X. etc.)

Outcome – The reason why this directive will be beneficial to you / your committee. And the overall goal of the directive (E.g. – Reintegration of state X with the rest of the nation)

Passing of Directives

The executive board will follow a policy of non-interference, i.e. if the action enlisted in the directive is detailed without any obvious logical flaws, and if either another delegate or the other cabinet has taken no preemptive action, the directive will pass.

“A House divided by itself cannot stand”–Honest Abe