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Committee: Historical Crisis Committee

My name is George Nikitidis, I am 16 years old and it is my utmost honor to be one of the three chairs of the Historical Crisis committee for this year. Having attended the last three MSKMUN conferences in this very committee, twice as a delegate and once as a chair, I will now be seeking to make your experience in the following conference as enjoyable, meaningful and memorable as possible. In the event that you find yourselves pondering on questions related to our topic, the conference or anything I might be able to answer, do not hesitate to contact me via email at gnikitidis.student@gmail.com.

My name is Giorgos Konstantinidis, I am 16 years old and I am really excited to co-host this year's Historical committee concerning the Napoleonic wars. At this conference your goal will be a little bit different and more exciting than usual, but that's something we will discuss and explain during the conference. For now, read the BGP thoroughly, keep in mind that this is just a starting tool and we strongly suggest that you also do your own research on the topic and if you have any questions no matter the subject do not hesitate to contact me at giokon007@gmail.com.

My name is Konstantinos Bratos, I am 16 years old and I am honored to serve as a chair in this year's Historical Crisis Committee inside of MSKMUN. My goal is to make the topic as familiar and clear to you as possible to achieve the best debate possible during the conference. I suggest you study the BGP to get a general idea of the topic but also conduct your own research for a more specific and in-depth understanding of the matter. Feel free to contact me at bratosk@hotmail.com for any questions that might occur about the BGP or the topic.

Topic: The Napoléon Wars

Timeline of events:

Date	Description of event
5 May - 14 July 1789	Breakout of the French Revolution, formation of the National Assembly and seizure of Bastille
26 August - 6 October 1789	Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, condemnation by King Louis XVI and capture of the Royal family
20 April 1792	France declares war on Austria, initiation of the French Revolutionary Wars
10 May 1796	Battle of Lodi
17 October 1797	Treaty of Campo Formio
29 November 1798	Declaration of the War of the Second Coalition
9 November 1799	Napoleon Bonaparte is brought to power (First consul), French Revolutionary Wars gradually transform to the Napoleonic Wars
14 June 1800	Battle of Marengo (against Austria)
9 February 1801	Treaty of Lunéville
25 March 1802	Treaty of Amiens
18 May 1803	Britain declares war on France (breaks treaty)
26 May 1803	France invades Hanover
2 December 1804	Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of the French
War of the Third Coalition	
19 October 1805	Battle of Ulm (against Austria)
21 October 1805	Battle of Trafalgar (against Britain)
30 October 1805	Battle of Caldiero (against Austria)
2 December 1805	Battle of Austerlitz (against Russia-Austria) End of the War of the Third Coalition
War of the Fourth Coalition	
9 October 1806	Prussia declares war on France
14 October 1806	Battle of Jena–Auerstedt (against Prussia)
21 November	The Continental System was issued (large-scale embargo by

1806	Napoleon against the British)
8 February 1807	Battle of Eylau (against Russia-Prussia)
14 June 1807	Battle of Friedland (against Russia)
25 June 1807	Treaty of Tilsit End of the War of the Fourth Coalition
2 May 1808	Dos de Mayo Uprising (Spanish people rise up against France) - violently repressed by the French
19 July 1808	Battle of Bailén (against Spain)
War of the Fifth Coalition	
19 April 1809	Battle of Raszyn (Poland against Austria)
22 May 1809	Battle of Aspern-Essling (against Austria) - first defeat of Napoleon in 10 years
6 July 1809	Battle of Wagram (against Austria)
28 July 1809	Battle of Talavera (against Britain-Spain)
14 October 1809	Treaty of Schönbrunn End of the War of the Fifth Coalition
22 July 1812	Battle of Salamanca (against Britain-Portugal)
18 August 1812	French Invasion of Russia - Battle of Smolensk (against Russia)
1 September 1812	Moscow evacuated (in fear of the French)
7 September 1812	Battle of Borodino (against Russia) - the French capture Moscow
24 October 1812	Battle of Maloyaroslavets (against Russia)
War of the Sixth Coalition	
2 April 1813	Battle of Lüneburg (against Russia-Prussia)
2 May 1813	Battle of Lützen (against Russia-Prussia)
21 May 1813	Battle of Bautzen (against Russia-Prussia)
26 May 1813	Battle of Haynau (against Prussia)
21 June 1813	Battle of Vitoria (against Britain-Spain-Portugal)
15 August 1813	The Siege of Danzig begins (Russia-Prussia sieging French-controlled town)
23 August 1813	Battle of Großbeeren (against Russia-Prussia-Sweden)
26 August 1813	Battle of Katzbach (against Russia-Prussia)
27 August 1813	Battle of Dresden (against Russia-Prussia-Austria)
27 August 1813	Battle of Hagelberg (against Russia-Prussia)
30 August 1813	Battle of Kulm (against Russia-Prussia-Austria)

31 August 1813	Battle of San Marcial (against Spain)
6 September 1813	Battle of Dennewitz (against Russia-Prussia-Sweden)
16 September 1813	Battle of the Göhrde (against Russia-Prussia)
28 September 1813	Battle of Altenburg (against Russia-Prussia-Austria)
3 October 1813	Battle of Wartenburg (against Prussia)
16-19 October 1813	Battle of Leipzig (against Russia-Prussia-Austria-Sweden) - largest battle in the Napoleonic Wars
31 October 1813	Battle of Hanau (against Bavaria-Austria)
10 November 1813	Battle of Nivelles (against Britain-Spain-Portugal)
13 December 1813	Battle of the Nive (against Britain-Spain-Portugal)
10-15 February 1814	Six Days Campaign (against Russia-Prussia) - a final series of victories by Napoleon as the Coalition is closing in on Paris
27 February 1814	Battle of Orthez (against Britain-Spain-Portugal)
30-31 March 1814	Battle of Paris (against Russia-Prussia-Austria) End of the War of the Sixth Coalition
4 April 1814	Napoleon abdicates his position and is later exiled in Elba (Treaty of Fontainebleau)
26 February 1815	Napoleon escapes from Elba
War of the Seventh Coalition - Hundred Days	
20 March 1815	Napoleon arrives in Paris
16 June 1815	Battle of Ligny (against Prussia) Napoleon is victorious
18 June 1815	Battle of Waterloo (against Britain-Prussia) Napoleon is defeated
16 October 1815	Napoleon is exiled to Saint Helena
20 November 1815	Treaty of Paris End of the War of the Seventh Coalition End of the Napoleonic Wars
5 May 1821	Napoleon dies

Terms dictionary:

French Revolution

National Assembly:

During the French Revolution (from 17 June 1789 to 29 September 1791), the National Assembly was a revolutionary assembly of the Kingdom of France formed by the representatives of the Third Estate (commoners) of the Estates-General. It affected drastically how the revolution played out as it was the first act of independence by the people of France.

Coup d'etat:

Coup d'etat is the sudden and violent overthrow of an existing government by a small, unelected group.

The estates system:

Pre-revolution, French society comprised three Estates, the aristocracy, the clergy and the *bourgeoisie* and working classes, over which the King had absolute sovereignty and were formed entirely by origin. The First and Second Estates were exempted from most taxes. The Third Estate retained the burden of producing the wealth for the two privileged Estates and also the responsibility of paying nearly all of the taxes while having no representation in the country's governing.



Referendum:

The referendum is a process during which the French citizens were called, either on a national level or a local one, to vote and thus express their opinion on a measure that the authority is considering to pass.

Consul (the first consul of France):

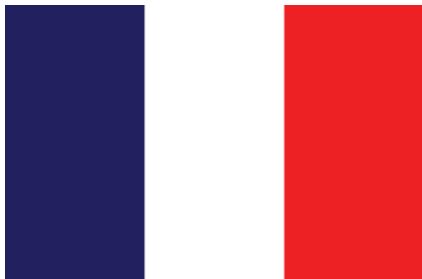
The Consulate was the top-level Government of France from the fall of the Directory in the coup of 18 Brumaire on 10 November 1799 until the start of the Napoleonic Empire on 18 May 1804. By extension, the term The Consulate also refers to this period of French history.

Coalitions - Wars of the Coalitions:

Coalitions are temporary alliances for combined action, in this case against France. Throughout (and before) the Napoleonic Wars there were 7 Coalitions formed in total, each with a corresponding war.

Countries of major involvement: [Palatino Linotype, 12 pt, Justified Paragraph, Red, accent 2, Darker 25% letters for the bullets, black letters for explanation]

- **France - Napoleon Bonaparte**



Led by Napoleon Bonaparte, France sought to expand its influence and control over Europe during the Napoleonic era. Napoleon's rise to power came through military conquests and political maneuvering during the turbulent period of the French Revolution. Napoleon engaged in several military campaigns across Europe to extend French dominion and weaken opposition. However, his imperialistic policies sparked widespread opposition and contributed to the formation of various anti-French coalitions.

- **Prussia - Frederick William III**



Prussia was a significant player in the Napoleonic Wars, initially joining coalitions against France. However, it suffered a devastating defeat at the hands of Napoleon's forces in 1806 at the Battles of Jena and Auerstedt. Following these defeats, Prussia regrouped and played a vital role in later coalitions against France.

- **Russia - Tsar Alexander I**



Initially an ally of France under the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807, Russia later grew wary of Napoleon's ambitions in Europe. Tsar Alexander I joined anti-French coalitions, such as the Fifth Coalition in 1809 and the Sixth Coalition in 1813-1814. Russia played a crucial role in the defeats of Napoleon's forces while in 1812, Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia proved a turning point in the wars.

- **Austria - Emperor Francis II**



Austria was a frequent opponent of France and engaged in multiple coalitions against Napoleon. It suffered several defeats in battles but continued to resist French domination.. However, Austria continued to play a vital role in forming and leading anti-French coalitions. During the War of the Sixth Coalition, Austrian forces, under the command of Prince Schwarzenberg, contributed significantly to the defeat of Napoleon and the liberation of European territories from French control.

- **Britain - King George III**



As a maritime power, Britain played a crucial role in financing and supporting coalitions against Napoleon. Its naval supremacy, led by Admiral Horatio Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, thwarted Napoleon's invasion plans and weakened French trade. Though Britain was

not directly involved in major land battles on the European continent, it provided financial and military assistance to allies.

- **Spain - Joseph Bonaparte**



Initially an ally of France, Spain experienced a change of allegiance when Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne, leading to the Peninsular War. The Spanish people rose in rebellion against the French occupation. The Spanish guerrilla resistance, combined with British assistance, tied down a substantial number of Napoleon's forces, diverting his attention from other theaters of war. The Peninsular War significantly weakened the French military and proved a major drain on resources.

- **Portugal - King John VI**



As a British ally, Portugal resisted French invasion during the Peninsular War. In 1807, Napoleon invaded Portugal to enforce the Continental System, his policy of economic blockade against Britain. The French occupation of Portugal and subsequent resistance led by the British and the Portuguese contributed to the Peninsular War's protracted nature. The French forces faced logistical challenges and constant harassment from guerrilla warfare.

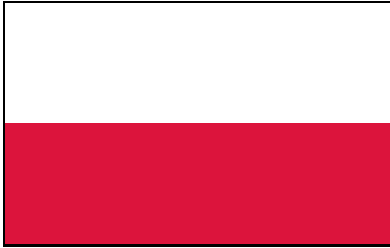
- **Sweden - King Gustav IV Adolf**



Sweden joined coalitions against France and played a role in several campaigns, most notably during the War of the Fourth Coalition. Under King Gustav IV Adolf, Sweden initially pursued a neutral policy. However,

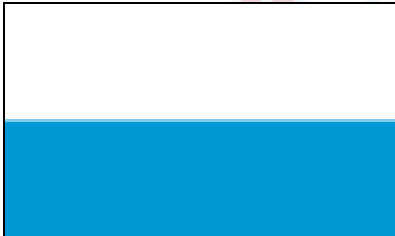
following the disastrous defeat of the Prussian and Russian armies at the Battle of Friedland in 1807, Sweden entered the war on the side of the Fourth Coalition.

- **Poland - Prince Józef Antoni Poniatowski**



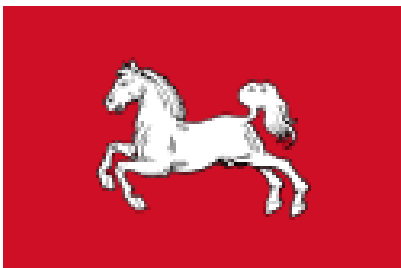
During the Napoleonic era, Napoleon established the Duchy of Warsaw as a client state in Poland. The Duchy was intended to be a buffer between the French Empire and Russia, and it enjoyed a measure of autonomy under its ruler, Frederick Augustus I of Saxony, who also served as King of Saxony. Poles fought alongside French forces in various campaigns, motivated by the hope of restoring their nation's independence.

- **Bavaria - King Maximilian I Joseph**



Initially Bavaria was allied with France, but as a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, a union of German states under French influence, Bavaria benefited from territorial gains at the expense of Austria and other German states. However, Bavaria later switched sides and joined the anti-French coalition after suffering defeats at the hands of Napoleon's forces. Bavarian troops played a role in the Battle of Leipzig, contributing to the downfall of Napoleon.

- **Hanover - General Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte**



Ruled by the British monarchy, Hanover became a battleground when France invaded it in 1803, leading to significant territorial changes. Hanover was

initially ruled by George III of the United Kingdom, but after the defeat of Prussia in 1806, Napoleon annexed Hanover to France.

- **Denmark - King Christian VII**



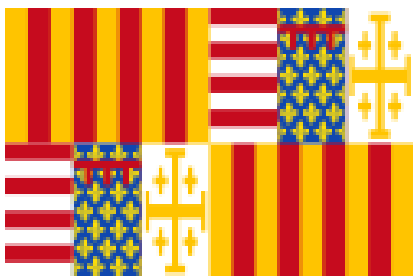
Initially neutral, Denmark became embroiled in conflicts when it formed an alliance with Napoleon in 1807. Denmark was further affected by the Napoleonic Wars due to its strategic location and proximity to important trade routes.

- **Ottoman Empire - Sultan Selim III**



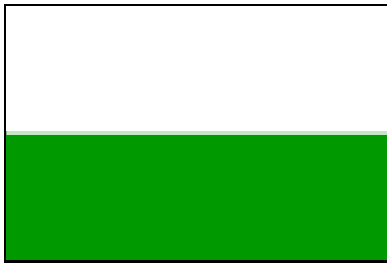
Though not a direct participant in the Napoleonic Wars, the Ottoman Empire's territorial possessions in Europe were affected by the wars. Napoleon sought to gain influence in the eastern Mediterranean and attempted to establish an alliance with the Ottomans to counter British and Russian power.

- **Naples - King Ferdinand IV**



Naples, ruled by Napoleon's brother Joseph Bonaparte, was part of the French-controlled Kingdom of Naples during the Napoleonic Wars. Joseph's rule faced opposition from nationalist forces, so Naples later rebelled against French rule and became a battleground during the War of the Sixth Coalition.

- **Saxony - King Frederick Augustus I**



Saxony, a German state, was an important ally of France during the Napoleonic Wars. Under Frederick Augustus I, Saxony joined the Confederation of the Rhine and benefited from territorial gains in Central Europe. However, the fortunes of Saxony changed as it became a battleground during the later stages of the wars. Saxony initially fought alongside Napoleon but later joined the anti-French coalition.

Background information:

The Napoleonic Wars were a series of conflicts that took place in Europe between 1799 and 1815 and constituted one of the deadliest events in modern European history with over 6,000,000 casualties both direct and indirect. Although it was characterized by Bonaparte's ambition and imperialism, the roots of the Wars are located much deeper, in the social structure of 19th century imperial Europe and in the outbreak of the French Revolution.

The chronicle of the French Revolution begins in the late 18th century in Paris, where the population was divided into three classes, the clergy, the nobility and the middle class, also known as the third estate, which constituted 98% of the country's population. After poor economic handling by the French King, Louis XVI, the country had been led to bankruptcy and the people to starvation. After the especially difficult winter of 1788-89, the consequences demanded for the summoning of the Estates General, a meeting of the three classes to come up with a solution.

In the Estates General, heated debate between the delegates due to conflict on the topic of the abrupt misrepresentation of the Third Estate. The unresolved issue prompted members of the middle class to declare themselves the National Assembly on 17 June, to which royal officials responded by locking them out of the meeting hall.

In the following days, the National Assembly followed up on the eruption of the French Revolution, taking active measures such as swearing to deliver a constitution, taking over the Bastille prison and composing the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. The first phase of the reform came to an end with the arrest of the King after his official declaration of opposition to the newly established system.

The French Revolution continued to unfold over the next years but quickly ran into obstacles of instability and division. To promote unity among the citizens and

political parties, the newly established republic declared war on Austria and Prussia, with which the King had been plotting for an overthrow of the democratic regime. It was believed that a war on two of the strongest proponents of royalty in Europe would remind the people of the social revolution they were representing and coil them against a common enemy. The war that followed was the War of the First Coalition, known at the time as part of the French Revolutionary wars.

The operation however did not yield the anticipated results and the first casualties caused major upheaval. The unrest that followed triggered a series of events that led to the execution of the king on January 21, 1793. A reform followed that gave rise to radicals, which run the regime on constant executions by the guillotine. A dark era followed for the French Republic named the Reign of Terror. After a rough year for France and especially Paris, a counter-movement to the radical approach of the Reign of Terror prevailed with the Thermidorians, a moderate party taking office following Maximilien Robespierre's execution on 28 July 1794.

While these events were unfolding, another figure was beginning to rise. Napoleon Bonaparte, born on 15 August 1769 in Corsica, had always had great ambition and after joining the French army at age 16 he was quick to climb the ranks. After the social reform of the French Revolution a meritocratic approach was followed in the recruitments which allowed Napoleon to pursue his ambitions.

As a part of that, he took part in the French Revolutionary Wars in 1793 at a minor, poorly organized diversion mission in Italy in which he succeeded unprecedentedly, displaying exceptional strategic talent and unmatched leadership skills. After establishing control in the Vatican he proceeded to follow the retreating Austrian forces to Vienna, and negotiate the Treaty of Campo Formio, by which Austria withdrew from the war and Bonaparte became a well-known and respected military figure in the high ranks of French authorities.

After his return from a rather unsuccessful mission in Egypt, which he managed to use to propel his popularity through thorough propaganda, he was approached by Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès, a politician, part of the main governing body of the time, the Directory, who had been plotting the overthrow of the regime for a long time and needed his help. They successfully played out the coup, and wrote a new constitution, which, after some rewriting by the ambitious general, put the power on the hands of the three consuls but essentially those of the First Consul, Napoleon Bonaparte. He had consolidated his authority over France.

Following his assignment as the First Consul, he took the ongoing war, the War of the Second Coalition which had been declared while he was in Egypt into his own hands. The situation seemed to be that Europe was taking advantage of Bonaparte's absence from his homeland and had decided to strike back. With the assistance of Russia which had joined the coalition the allied forces had regained captured land in

Italy. When Napoleon set himself the leader of the campaign he took charge of the reserve French army, by which time Russia had withdrawn due to a stalling in the second battle of Zurich on 25-26 September 1799.

Napoleon was left to handle two battlefronts against the Austrians, one in the north and one in the south, across the Alps and everything pointed to the direction of the north as access was much easier. However, in an ingenious historic surprise mission, the general succeeded in forcing the Austrians to meet him head on, which eventually led to his triumph in the battle of Marengo on 14 June 1800. After the simultaneous victory in the northern front by General Moreau, French troops once again reached Vienna causing another surrender with the treaty of Lunéville on 9 February 1801, marking another success for Napoleon.

After that, the only party remaining at war with France was the UK which declared an embargo on France and forced neutral countries to follow suit. However their economy was experiencing heavy difficulties and could not support such a bold meter. As a result they were forced to sign a peace agreement with France with the Treaty of Amiens. This event led Europe to the first peace period it had experienced in a long time.

For France and its new leader peace was yet another challenge. The socioeconomic reform and the lengthy and strenuous wars the Republic had initiated had taken a heavy toll on the economy which was deteriorating rapidly. Napoleon Bonaparte now had to prove his capabilities in yet another realm and to much surprise of many people, so he did. He took economic and legal measures including the establishment of the Bank of France, the introduction of a new tax system, while later on organizing the legal system in the Napoleonic Code.

Not long after these reforms, Napoleon decided to receive the title of emperor. After holding a referendum which yielded a suspicious 99.9% in favor he was crowned French emperor by the Pope on December 2, 1804 when he iconically placed the crown on his own head. Despite the monarchical nature of his rule, his ideas were largely those of the French Revolution, seeking to create a fair and prosperous state with a social agenda, solid institutions and infrastructure. To achieve unity he reestablished the formerly ousted Catholic Church that deeply resonated with a high percentage of the population, while maintaining freedom of religion. He went to great lengths to fight corruption and tend to the needs of the people and was quite successful, resulting in acceptance and support by the public.

His success in both politics and warfare did not seem to run out. He proceeded to go into a series of wars, both defensive and aggressive that eventually led to his downfall. However in the process he displayed his strategic ingenuity, scoring countless astounding victories in the battlefield, introducing pioneering tactics and constantly proving his incredible skill. For a time he came to control almost the

entirety of a Europe which had united against him. We will now give a short summary of each of the wars he fought.

War of the Third Coalition (1803-1806): The wars began with the War of the Third Coalition, in which Britain, Russia, and Austria formed an alliance against France. In 1805, Napoleon scored a significant victory over the Austro-Russian forces at the Battle of Austerlitz, earning him the title "Napoleon the Great." Austria ceded significant territories to France and recognized Napoleon's influence over a group of German states known as the Confederation of the Rhine.

War of the Fourth Coalition (1806-1807): Prussia, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden formed the Fourth Coalition to challenge French dominance. Napoleon swiftly defeated Prussia at the Battle of Jena-Auerstedt, leading to the creation of the French-controlled Kingdom of Westphalia in Germany. Russia's defeat at the Battle of Friedland resulted in the Treaty of Tilsit, which established an alliance between France and Russia, effectively ending the War of the Fourth Coalition.

Peninsular War (1808-1814): During the Peninsular War, Spain and Portugal rebelled against Napoleon's rule, with British support. The French occupation of the Iberian Peninsula led to a protracted and costly conflict for Napoleon's forces. The Peninsular War drained French resources and diverted attention from other theaters of war.

War of the Fifth Coalition (1809): Austria, dissatisfied with the Treaty of Tilsit, launched the War of the Fifth Coalition. The conflict culminated in the Battle of Wagram, where Napoleon emerged victorious. The subsequent Treaty of Schönbrunn compelled Austria to cede more territories and recognize Napoleon's brother, Joseph Bonaparte, as King of Spain.

Invasion of Russia (1812): Napoleon's decision to invade Russia proved disastrous. The harsh Russian winter and scorched-earth tactics devastated the Grande Armée, leading to its defeat and a significant reduction in French power.

War of the Sixth Coalition (1813-1814): Facing a coalition of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and the United Kingdom, Napoleon suffered a series of defeats. The pivotal Battle of Leipzig, known as the Battle of Nations, resulted in Napoleon's retreat from German territory.

First Abdication and Exile (1814): With his enemies closing in, Napoleon abdicated the throne in April 1814 and was exiled to Elba, a Mediterranean island, where he retained the title of Emperor.

The Hundred Days (1815): In March 1815, Napoleon escaped from Elba, returning to France and rallying support. His brief comeback, known as the Hundred Days, ended with the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815. British forces, led by the Duke of

Wellington, and Prussian forces, led by Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, defeated Napoleon, leading to his second abdication.

Second Abdication and Exile (1815): Napoleon was exiled once more, this time to the remote island of Saint Helena in the South Atlantic, where he died in 1821

The problem, oversimplified:

The Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) were a series of conflicts centered around Napoleon Bonaparte's French Empire, which sought to dominate Europe. Opposed by coalitions of major powers, including the United Kingdom, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Napoleon engaged in military campaigns across the continent. Key battles like Austerlitz, Leipzig and Waterloo marked victories and defeats for Napoleon, shaping the course of the wars. Ultimately, the Sixth and Seventh Coalitions defeated him, leading to his exile to Elba and, later, Saint Helena. The wars' aftermath saw significant territorial and political changes in Europe, solidifying the rise of powerful nation-states and setting the stage for 19th-century developments.

Treaties on the matter:

- **Treaty of Lunéville (1801)**
 - Signed between France and the Holy Roman Empire.
 - Ended the War of the Second Coalition with the Austrian-led coalition.
 - Recognized the Rhine as the eastern boundary of France and confirmed French control over the Batavian Republic and the Cisalpine Republic (Italy).
 - Forced the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire.
- **Treaty of Amiens (1802)**
 - Signed between France and the United Kingdom.
 - Temporarily ended hostilities between the two nations during the War of the Second Coalition.
 - Recognized French control over the Batavian Republic (Netherlands) and the Ligurian Republic (Italy).
 - However, the peace was short-lived, and hostilities resumed in 1803, leading to the War of the Third Coalition.
- **Treaties of Tilsit (1807)**
 - Signed between France, represented by Napoleon, and Russia, represented by Tsar Alexander I.
 - Ended the War of the Fourth Coalition with Prussia and Russia against France.
 - Established a Franco-Russian alliance and recognized French dominance in much of Europe.
 - Led to the creation of the Duchy of Warsaw as a French ally in Poland.

- **Treaty of Fontainebleau (1807)**
 - Signed between France and Spain.
 - Partitioned Portugal in order to isolate Britain.
 - North and South Part controlled by Spain.
 - Central Part controlled by France.
- **Treaty of Schönbrunn (1809)**
 - Signed between France and Austria.
 - Ended the War of the Fifth Coalition.
 - Austria ceded more territory to France and its allies, recognized Napoleon's brother Joseph as King of Spain, and agreed to marry Napoleon's daughter to the Austrian Emperor.
- **Treaty of Fontainebleau (1814)**
 - Signed between France and the Sixth Coalition.
 - Arranged the terms of Napoleon's exile to Elba and established his sovereignty over the island.
- **Treaty of Paris (1815)**
 - Signed between France and the Seventh Coalition (Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the United Kingdom) after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo.
 - Established the post-Napoleonic settlement, restoring borders and monarchies, and imposed a substantial indemnity on France.

Chair's personal message to the delegates:

Dear delegates and Honorable Leaders,

We are delighted to welcome you to another year's Historical Crisis Committee in MSKMUN 2024, discussing the topic of the Napoleonic Wars. Contrary to the previous years, which included quite recent agendas, this time we are going to deal with events of the relatively long past, leading to many interesting complications for the flow of the conference. However, do not be fooled by the age gap, the Napoleonic Wars were of utmost importance for the history of Europe and its neighbouring nations and even the slightest alteration in the line of events could be detrimental or definitive.

What we expect to see from you is to fight for your nation's sovereignty and ideals with any means necessary. Bear in mind that the events that unfolded were a direct impact of the revolutionary movements in France and the imperialism of a newly established superpower. On side is a group of ambitious individuals who are fighting for social justice and greatness in a hostile Europe. The other is the aristocratic circle of a declining imperial world, which is

feeling the instability rising in the established regimes and is defending not only its land but also its worldview. Even the slightest mistake or weakness from either side could mean absolute disaster and therefore zeal and efficiency will be required from your part.

If you need any assistance during or leading to the conference, we will always be available and will provide you with any answer or guidance you request. Don't let the slight difficulty of the topic scare you, all you need is thorough study and a plan and you will be surprised by your performance. We are eager to meet you during the days of the conference!

*Best regards,
Your chairs.*

WRITE IN ONE PARAGRAPH (3-4 Lines) YOUR THOUGHTS ON WHAT SHOULD BE DISCUSSED INSIDE THE COMMITTEE, YOUR NAME AND YOUR EMAIL.

Έγραψα κάτι παρόμοιο με το περσινό γιατί δεν το είχα δει αυτό. Αν είναι too much γράφω και κάτι πιο μικρό.

Sources/Material for further research:

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