

Letters from the Secretariat

Letter from the Academy

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## Letter From the Academy

Dear participants of Legacy Model United Nations Conference, it is our honor and absolute pleasure to welcome you to our Joint Crisis committee.

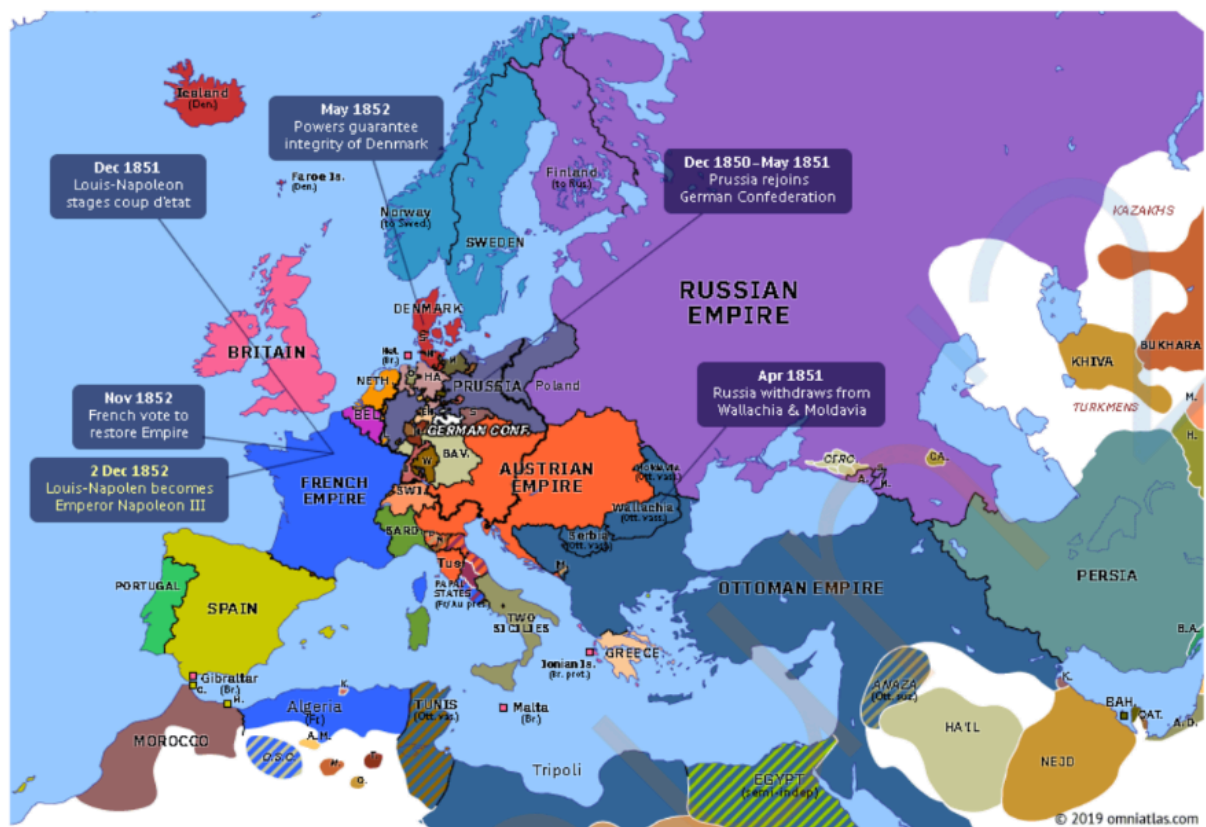
First of all, remember you don't get an opportunity to test your limits and see the extent of what you can accomplish everyday so try to make this experience memorable. Secondly throughout both our and your efforts the goal is to have fun while writing your directives or discussing strategies with each other so don't be afraid to put yourself out there. However be careful to be respectful towards both your fellow academy members and each other.

Regardless of your prior MUN experience, English Level, or current procedural knowledge, you will be able to succeed and develop due to the structure of Joint Crisis Committees. For this reason, don't be scared to try new things, engage with others, or get in touch with us. We'll do everything we can to make this committee a memorable event, so relax and enjoy yourself when it starts!

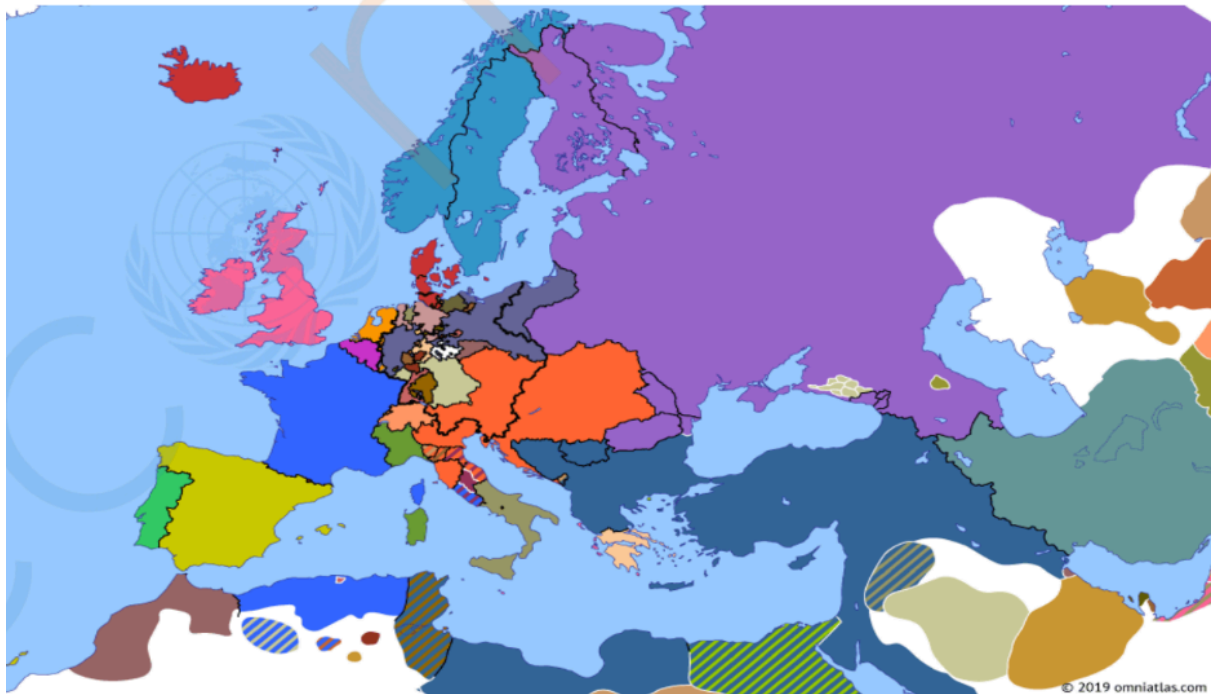
Under-Secretary General: Güney Deniz Ala & Academic Assistant: Ege Çağan Celebci

### 1. Picture-Geopolitical Locations and Borders of Countries

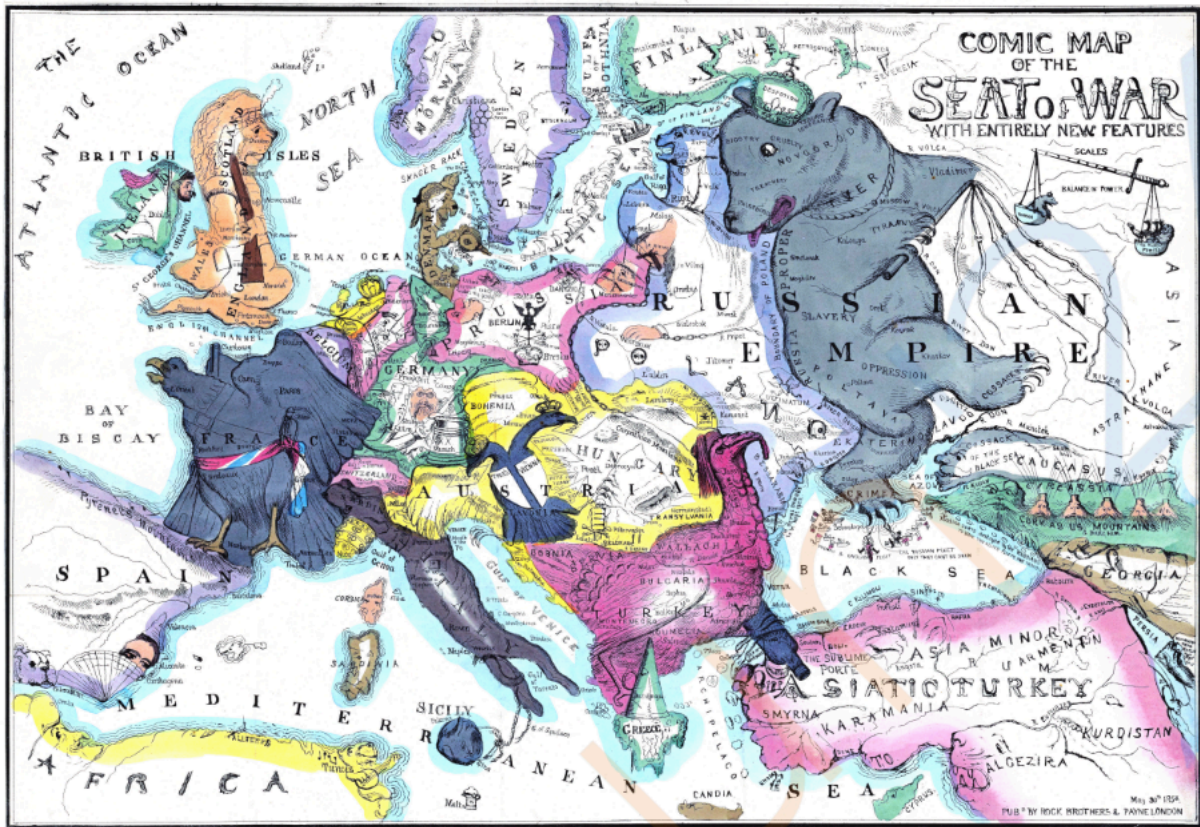
Before Crimean War with dates and explanations map



Before Crimean War blank map



1854 Comic Illistruated Map



## Partition of Poland-Lithuanian Commonwealth

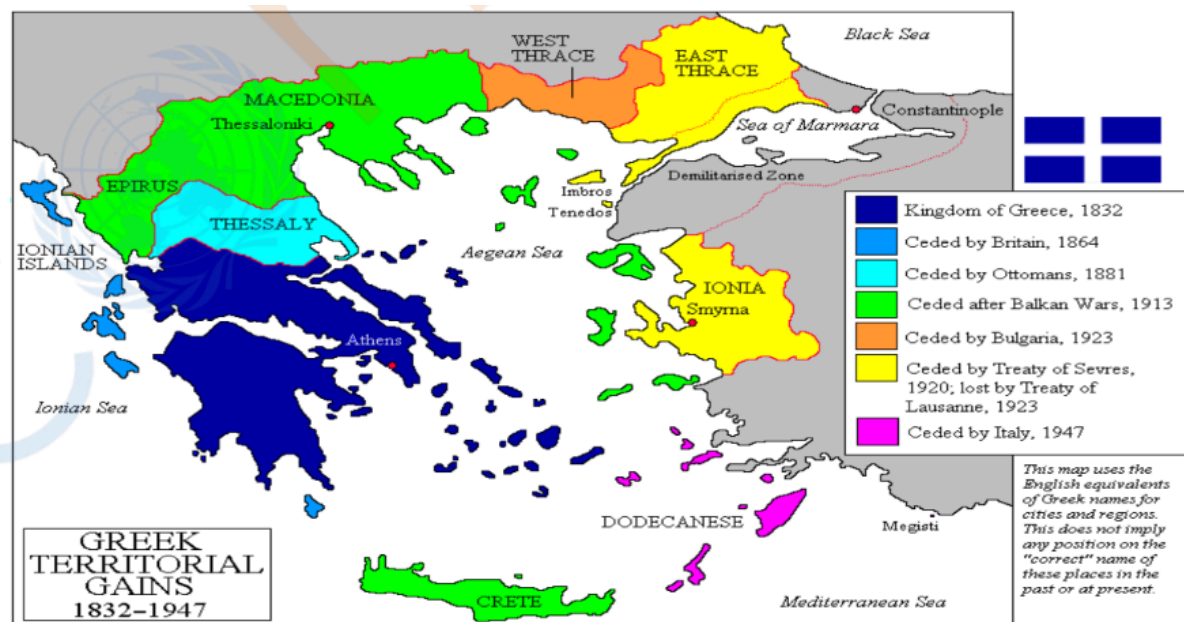


## Théâtre de la Guerre en Europe (European Theatre of War)



(Picture 5)

## Greek Territorial Gains from 1832-1947



## 2. World

Beginning of the 18th century had miraculous growth in GDP and population all around the world but most obvious part was the Continental Europe and Great Britain. Industrial Revolution came with great modernization in Europe and this modernization had many problems on people. Some countries be able to solve problems with fast pace but some did not have time or resources to do that especially in times of war. In this era there is some important events we must know to understand, conflicts that happens after. Because the Industrial Revolution was not only important thing happened in this era. American Revolution, French Revolution, Partition of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Napoleonic Wars were the events that shaped the literal world we have right now.

### A. Industrial Revolution:

In early 18th Great Britain's resource richness and consumer demands started rapid funding in technology. Most importantly thanks to Britain's textile that has been growing and not getting diminished from earliest days of the empire, with new consumer demands Britain's technological advancement become a must. First of all, in this period most important materials were Coal and Iron. From time to time coal and irons importance was increasing and decreasing because of wars and conflicts between nations. So for having more stable market and economy inventors and bourgeoisie needed "change" for techniques that has been in use for quite some time.

One of the Chief among the new techniques was the smelting of iron ore with coke (a material made by heating coal) instead of the traditional charcoal. This method was both cheaper and produced higher-quality material, enabling Britain's iron and steel production to expand inresponse to demand created by the Napoleonic Wars (1803-15) and the later growth of the railroad industry.

### 1 (History-Industrial Revolution)

Great Britain's usage of these new techniques created more job opportunities so this give result to mass migrations to industrial locations in country. So opportunities created problems and problems solved but created more problems to be solved for the entire Industrial Revolutionary era.

Housing, welfare, infrastructure, mass growth, inflation, work payment gaps and many more. This is why Industrial Revolutionary era had rapid growths because every class from every people were complaining about the situation that is created by another human and must be fixed by another human. So state was already sponsor of the technological growth but now become sponsor of people too. Industrial areas had more houses, state and producers tried to enforce health regulations so that they will not lose any worker, unions started to form to prevent producers to abuse the law and rights of their own workers, diseases noticed faster because of mass population was living in same areas mostly called slums. So with change bringing more change obviously the big empires view of war also changed. Before this event all the world had one goal in war “perish the enemy army and march on capital to capitulate or force demands” but with the economy become so much more important new goals added in list such as “blockade the trade”, “embargo”, “war reparations (Before also there was war reparation but change in this is the effect of inflation and different currencies importance)”. But most importantly other than winning wars and goals; war itself changed. Military academies, trainings, line infantries, logistics, diseases and guns changed. To understand this matter we will move on to American Revolution, French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars.

#### B. American Revolution, French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars.

American Revolution happened between 1775-1783 it was an independence war for Thirteen Colonies against Great Britain.

French Revolution happened between 1789-1799 it was a looming disasters boom as class struggle and looping financial crisis between Monarchists and Revolutionaries.

Napoleonic Wars happened between 1803-1815 it was war between Revolutionary France and Monarchist sided European powers. Most notable ones are Austrian-Hungarian Empire, Russian Empire and Great Britain.

In times of war decisive victories was important because none of the countries wanted to die in endless attrition. So swift and rapid advancements were in priority but as said in Industrial Revolution part new ways came out and of them striking economy of enemy was important.

This caused another big problem in armies of Europe. In the past swift and decisive victory needed because of attrition, now they must have won quicker and far more decisively because of two things now. That was huge problem for any commander in 18th and 19th century. American officers in American Revolution should have seen it earlier than others and they had their experience on new models such as “skirmishing” and “modern logistics”. In the late 18th century, Britain had a system to support its widely dispersed colonies, but it was plagued with many internal problems. When that support system was pressured by a quick succession of overseas conflicts, these faults were quickly exposed. The British, to their credit, were able to correct many of the deficiencies before the end of the Revolutionary War, but not in time to win. 2 (Tokar, 1999)

This one of the most important war of the century led a good amount of new officer experience battles better. Also thanks to the centuries technological advancement these officers wrote books and practices for other officers to experience same level without being in actual war or battle. This led idea of noble born generals and higher rank officers being more successful, to vanish.

Change accelerated in the eighteenth century. As warfare became more technologically sophisticated and expensive, European monarchies needed officers with sophisticated knowledge in military engineering, including the design and construction of fixed fortifications, the management of artillery, cartography, and the effective management of large armies in the field. European navies required increasingly technical knowledge of naval architecture, navigation, and the handling of ever more powerful naval artillery.

Formal military education emerged during the eighteenth century, beginning with the most technically demanding fields like the design and construction of fortifications and the handling of artillery, and gradually extending to other areas. The literature of the art of war, including engineering manuals, technical treatises, and guides to effective drill and the handling of armies on the march, in camp, and in battle, grew in volume and richness during the eighteenth century.

By the time of the American Revolution, European armies were led by an increasing number of officers who learned the art of war by reading and practical application of the prescriptions found in books. Military preferment was still based on social standing at the end of the

century, but aristocratic officers who mastered technical aspects of their profession were far more likely to advance in rank and responsibility if they were well versed in literature on the art of war. Among the officers of Washington's army, soldier like Henry Knox and Nathanael Greene who devoted time to mastering technical literature rose in rank, responsibility, and the esteem of their commander.<sup>3</sup> (American Revolution Institute the art of war in the eighteenth century)

This probably initiate something in your mind. Officers going to war in another country, country is against the Monarchy officers wrote books and in the end when those books came shores, cities and villages of Europe started to confuse young minds of Europe. But most importantly young officers minds.

French Revolution happened because of famine, taxes and high government spending on wars but most importantly middle classes ideas shaped it maybe not ignite the fire of it but it definitely shaped it.

In history when you start tracing up events you realize everything is connected as in our situation happens. Most of the officers who were in French Revolution become succesfull in Napoleonic Wars but most important one was Napoleon himself who started as artillery commander and become Emperor at the high notable times of his career. I do not want to meddle in so much history with details so I am going to leave this part of history to you if you want to research and learn. After Napoleonic Wars there was a little time of peace but there were some big conflicts between all nations but proxy wars and rebellions were trend. Most notable ones were Greek War of Independence, Brazilian War of Independence, Decembrist Revolt, Belgian Revolt, Egyptian-Ottoman War, First Carlist War, Second Egyptian-Ottoman War, French Conquest of Algiers, French Moroccan War, Second Carlist War, Revolutions of 1848 the Italian States, First Italian War of Independence, Hungarian War of Independence and 1851 French Coup D'etat.

Napoleon III



### 3. 19th century conflicts and their results

#### a. Rebellions and Independence Wars

##### i. Greek War of Independence:

Damaging Ottoman rule in Balkan for once and for all Balkan nations happened between 1821-1829. Obvious and full support of Western powers and economic crisis in Ottoman Empire loomed in to a disaster. In this case Ottoman Padishah himself requested aid of far superior army of Egyptian vassal states help. In the beginning Egypt looked like winning but aid of Great Britain and Kingdom of France broke the spirit of armies and war become stalemate most of the time. War was taking long time and attrition could not be disregarded so Ottoman Empire gave up some concession and land on Greek government.

##### ii. Brazilian War of Independence:

Happened between Empire of Brazil and Kingdom of Portugal as independence war. Although Portugal defeated, tried to avoid recognition of new established state. It triggered Portugal recession.

### iii. Belgian Revolt

Happened between Belgian rebels and United Netherlands 1830-1831. Victorious side was Belgian rebels and established new government apart from Netherlands and recognized by European states by London Conference.

### iv. Egyptian-Ottoman War I-II:

Happened between Egypt Vassal-Governor and Ottoman Empire. It has series of impact on Ottoman Empire but mostly it was because of weakness of strict supervision on vassals this resulted vassals to empower themselves internally but mostly externally. Trade and economic influx increased development of Egypt in 18th and 19th century and governors great skills effected to better Egypt. Result was Egypt wanting to have more but not because of greed but because of breaking promises by Ottoman Sultan himself. Rule of Crete, Cyprus and Morea was promised in return of suppressing rebellion in modern Greece. Syria ceded to Egypt. In the second one also Egypt had massive victories and European powers had to intervene so Convention of Alexandria took place where as Ottoman Empire recognized Governor of Egypt and his son as legitimate rulers of Egypt.

### v. Revolutions of 1848 the Italian States, First Italian War of Independence:

Both happened in 1848 in close range of dates. Both failed. It was time of crisis both in Germany and Italy where people seek internal unity under nationalism. Liberals were intervened against Austrian Empire with Italian rebels some tried to establish liberal constitution but later abolished. French and Austrian army sided together to protect their influence in Italy. Abandoning it to independence non-influenced state was not benefiting both side. Later on French sided Italian-Unification wars happened.

## vi. Hungarian Revolution

Happened in 1848 was against Austrian Empire for Independence with the help of Russian Empire revolution crushed harshly. Austrian Empire gave concessions to manipulate other nations in Austrian Empire to fight against Hungarians and it's called anti-magyar coalition. Russians help crushing revolt improved Austrian and Russian relations too high because of this reason Russians never had thought as Austrian intervention in Russian wars and conflicts.

### b. Revolution and Coup D'etat

#### i. Decembrist Revolution

- A revolutionary movement was born during the reign of Alexander I.
- The background of the Decembrist Revolt lay in the Napoleonic Wars, when a number of well-educated Russian officers in Western Europe during the course of military campaigns were exposed to its liberalism and encouraged to seek change on their return to autocratic Russia.
- Army officers created the Union of Salvation, aimed at the abolishment of serfdom and introduction of constitutional monarchy by means of armed revolt at the next emperor's succession to the throne.
- The revolt occurred on December 1825, when about 3,000 officers and soldiers refused to swear allegiance to the new tsar, Alexander's brother Nicholas, proclaiming instead their loyalty to the idea of a Russian constitution and a constitutional monarchy.
- The revolt was easily crushed, and the surviving rebels exiled to Siberia, leading Nicholas to turn away from the modernization program begun by Peter the Great.<sup>4</sup>(Lumen Learning)

## ii. 1851 French Coup D'état

In 1851 Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Coup the French Republic and claiming French Empire. In 1848 France had another revolution that resulted deposition of King and establishment of second Republic and later 1851 resulted Napoleon III's coup. For further information Charles was cunning politician that no one expected in assembly of France. He was a candidate who had most of the assembly support for long time even in Coup D'état.

## c. Wars and Conquests

### i. Carlist Wars

It was a Civil War that started because of succession crisis between Bourbons side by Carlos de Bourbon the Carlists and Maria Christina acting regent in place of Isabella II of Spain the Liberals that is support by France and United Kingdom. Mostly conflicts and fights happened in northern side by huge support to Carlists from side of Catalans who independently moved mostly. Isabella II of Spain won the Civil War but it had another round as 2nd Carlist War but this time mostly it was about marriage opportunity that Bourbon side had . Galician and Catalan support keep alive Bourbon but it did not last much long and crushed Isabella did not marry Carlos de Bourbon.

### ii. French Conquest of Algiers and French Moroccan War

Age of Colonization was far in past but French ambitions were not and cause of war was this. France wanted to invade Algiers in Napoleon Bonaparte's time but it did not occur due to conditions Empire had at that time. Later on invasion France established colonial administration and wanted to divide up Africa with this new post they had. Rebellions in Algiers were strong but crushed, crushed rebels run to Morocco and proceed from there until French wanted Morocco to yield rebels. Morocco did not accept and Moroccan French War happened and France won. Algiers rebellion crushed once and for all.

#### 4. Looming Disaster “Crimean War “

##### i. Ottoman-Russian Relations History

Russian Empires rivalry with Ottoman Empire has long gone past from Crimean and old Golden Horde regions such as Astrakhan, Kazan and Kazakh regions but rivalry never tensed up this much in times of Peter the Great. Russian Empire and Swedish Empire were having Great Northern War and Russia was at the edge of disasters and famines but everything a side Russia won the war. But loses and disastrous army strategies taught young Empire some lessons. In this war Swedish Emperor fled to Ottoman side to avoid capture and this resulted a close call of war between Ottoman Empire and Russian Empire. Later on Catherine the Great continued large scale war against Ottoman Empire by securing its influence on Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth resulted Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca which granted Crimea it's independence. Although in coming years Russia invaded Crimea then rejected ultimatum of Ottoman Empire and declared war again with her ally Austrian Empire and inflicted so many casualties on Ottoman Empire both on land and sea. In conclusion Treaty of Yaş signed. Ottoman Empire left Crimea to Russian hands. In Napoleonic War time Ottoman Empire had another war with Russia this time losing Bessarabia region, battles in Danube been lost effected this war to be lost. Sultan Selim III tried this war in 1806-1812 to restore prestige and encouraged by Napoleonic France's ambassadors. Russian Empire was losing war on French side but won at Ottoman Side. In 1828 another war broke out under Emperor Nicholas himself Russian armies advanced in Danube front. Primarily war broke out because of Greek War of Independence. Russia wanted to support a swift victory for Greece while having its own agenda in Danube-Balkan front and Caucasus front. War resulted Russian win Treaty of Edirne signed. Also Greek state got her independence.

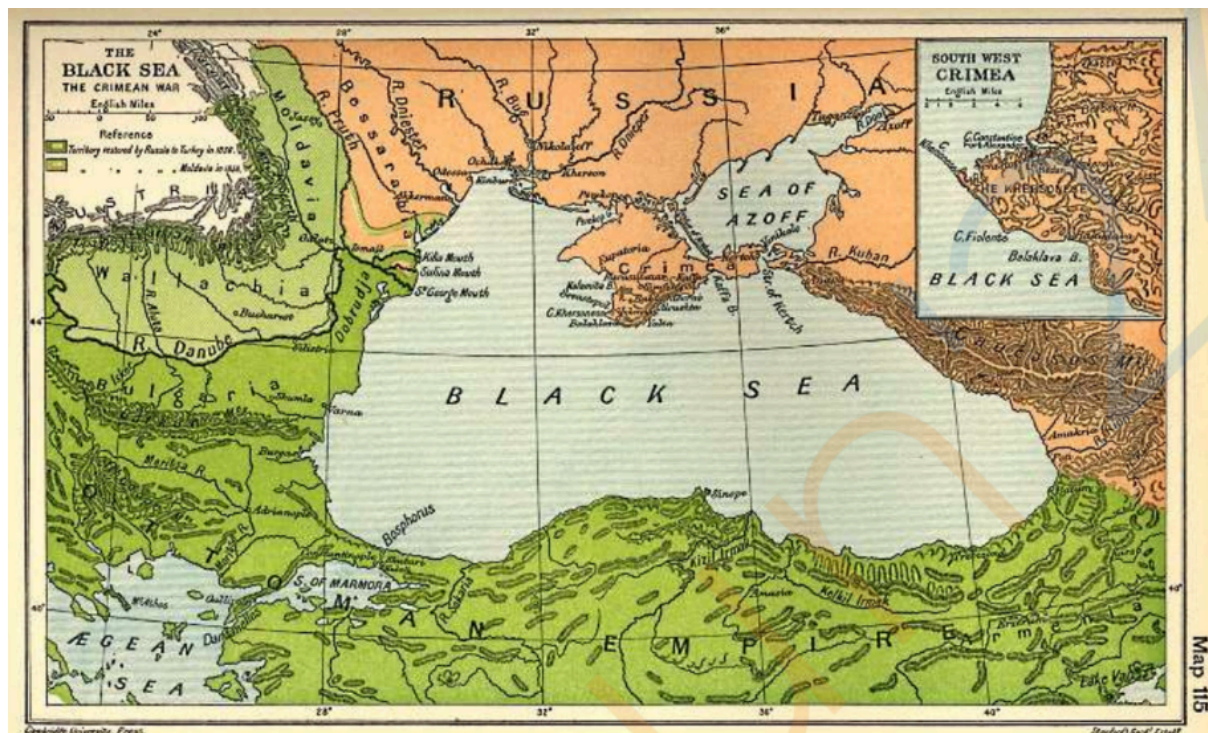
##### ii. Why Crimean War

Ottoman Empire was declining and every country who had enough imperial power wanted something from her. France took Algiers before and cut out Tunisian-Moroccan front from Ottoman Empire. Great Britain was heavily influencing Arabian

Peninsula and Egypt. So on Russian Empire wanted to move on to have more influence in both Balkans and Middle East by reaching Mediterranean. But Europe had too much of war so to preserve power, France and Great Britain sided with Ottoman Empire to prevent switching power. France was ready to involve on any anti-Russian sided conflict in order to put France as new Christian protector in Ottoman realm. While Austrian Empire with its newly crushed rebels was also on decline but new war meant Empires to show prowess to public in order to preserve the status quo. Prussia as a rising power house of Hohenzollern wanted the Germans to be united under a powerful dynasty such as them but Habsburgs was no different in this situation. Although both nations were on race for Confederations leadership also both of them had help from Russians in order to put down rebels or any factions against the current government-dynasty so it seems like Austrian Empire and Prussian Kingdom owe to Russian Empire but does it mean they are going to side with them in this incoming conflict.

Crimean War Maps Picture 8 Terrain of the Region and Sides of the Conflict & Picture 9

Blank Map with Sides of the Conflict



(Picture 8)



(Picture 9)

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## OTTOMAN\_OBSERVERS\_OF\_OTTOMAN\_DECLINE\_BERNARD\_LEWIS

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