

GECMUN 8

Background Guide

Coalition Forces of the Napoleonic Wars

Resolving the Napoleonic Crisis in 1800s Europe

SDG: 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

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Committee and Agenda Introduction

As opposed to the structured format of a General Assembly committee, a Historical Crisis Committee is more volatile and unconventional. Delegates will represent historical figures rather than countries, and will have freedom in what they are able to do with directives that enable them to exercise their portfolio powers. Additionally, the crisis itself will adapt and develop in response to the actions of the delegates within the committee through crisis updates, further adding to the unpredictability and uncertainty of the committee. Crisis committees are a wholly unique, fun MUN experience that force delegates to think on their feet and devise creative responses to issues.

This Historical Crisis Committee takes place on the eve of the War of Third Coalition, the first of the five main conflicts of the Napoleonic Wars. After the French Revolution, Napoleon's rise to power had a ripple effect on the delicate balance of power in continental Europe. Empires and monarchies had carefully marked their borders and structured their social hierarchies to maintain power. First, with Napoleon's military success, French dominance significantly altered the political atmosphere of Europe, decisively in favor of France. Furthermore, Napoleon and his mission to spread the "revolution" to the rest of the continent undermined Europe's conservative, autocratic power structure at its core. Lingering nationalist and revolutionary sentiments posed a lethal threat to the long-established empires of Europe. Consequently, the goal of this committee is to respond to the rise of Napoleon and restore the balance of power between European nations.

Letter from the Chairs

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to the Coalition Forces of the Napoleonic Wars in GECMUN 8! Let us introduce ourselves:

My name is Justin Lee and I will be serving as your Head Chair in this committee! I currently attend Korea International School Jeju as a Senior and I'm in my 5th year of Model United Nations. GECMUN has always been an extremely significant part of my MUN experience, so it's an honour and a privilege to be able to serve as a head chair for you all. I look forward to plenty of fruitful discussions and memorable experiences!

My name is Sylvia Jo and I will be serving as the Deputy Chair of this committee. I am also a senior of Korea International School Jeju Campus and this is my 4th year of MUN. GECMUN is a big event for MUN students in the GEC and beyond, so I am very excited to see all of you debate and put your best foot forward. I hope you have a great time!

My name is Peter Kang and I will be your Associate Chair of this committee. I am a junior also attending Korea International School, Jeju with 2 years of MUN experience. GECMUN has served as a platform for me to expand my MUN experience on a dynamic and lively stage. I am grateful for the opportunity to serve as your chair in this committee where you can put forth your talents and further your experience as MUNers. See you all at the conference!

Now, in brief, our committee will be resolving the conflicts arising from the Napoleonic Wars by devising ideas, debating with one another, and, hopefully, passing some directives. We advise all delegates to read the background guide thoroughly and to conduct additional research on the status quo, historical context, potential directives, and your delegate's specific stance to gain a comprehensive understanding of the issue. Keep in mind that the preparation you undertake preceding the committee will be an important step in being successful during it!

Please note that the committee will take place in 1803! However, do not hesitate to resort to historical events that take place afterward when researching your character. Even if such events have yet to take place in our fictional timeline, the information can guide your understanding of the character's potential stances and attributes.

We have faith that each and every single delegate has the ability to make history, no matter your prior experience in MUN or crisis committees. You have our complete support as you all undertake this next step in your MUN journey! And if you ever have anything you're uncertain about, please do not hesitate to contact us. We look forward to seeing you at GECMUN 8! Good luck in your preparation!

Sincerely,

Justin Lee (justinlee22@kis.ac)
Peter Kang (mjkang23@kis.ac)

Key Terms

The French Revolution

The French Revolution refers to the Revolutionary movement, in late-eighteenth century France, which replaced the long-established Bourbon monarchy with a republic headed by elected representatives. It later developed into a highly unstable phase of political violence with the execution of Louis XVI and Maximilien Robespierre's Reign of Terror. Using this uncertain political atmosphere, Napoleon was able to successfully initiate his coup and rise to prominence. The ideals of the French Revolution provided the ideological backbone behind Napoleon's conquest of Europe in his mission to spread France's revolutionary principles across the continent.

French Revolutionary Wars (1792-1802)

The French Revolutionary Wars was a series of military conflicts fought from 1792 to 1802 by Revolutionary France against prominent European monarchies including Britain, the Holy Roman Empire, Prussia, and Russia. There were a total of two Wars fought between France and the monarchies: the War of the First Coalition and the War of the Second Coalition. In their attempt to stop the spread of revolutionary ideals into other parts of Europe, these countries, including Great Britain, the Holy Roman Empire, various Italian kingdoms, Portugal, among others, opposed the French Republic with the goal of reinstating a monarchy in France. However, after both Wars, France came out victorious against the united European threat, conquering territories in Italy, the Netherlands, and the Rhineland.

War of the Second Coalition (1798-1802)

The War of the Second Coalition was the second war waged against Revolutionary France by European monarchies under the leadership of Britain, Austria, and Russia. However, the armies of the Second Coalition were repeatedly defeated by Napoleon's army. After a series of French victories, the War came to a close with the Peace of Luneville and the Treaty of Amiens.

Coup of 18-19 Brumaire (1799)

The Coup of 18-19 Brumaire was a coup d'etat initiated by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. Following Robespierre's Reign of Terror, France established itself under the authority of the Directory led by two Councils: the Council of Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred, the upper and the lower house of the French legislative body, respectively. The Directory was growing increasingly unpopular, with the public largely turning against the government. After returning from his Egyptian campaign, the highly popular military general Napoleon Bonaparte—availing himself of the unstable political atmosphere of Revolutionary France—overthrew the unpopular Directory, effectively ending the French Revolution.

French Consulate

The French Consulate was the executive body with the greatest political influence within Napoleon's government following the Coup of Brumaire. Napoleon became the First Consul, head of the Consulate with tight centralized control over all state power.

Peace of Luneville (1801)

The Peace of Luneville was a Franco-Austrian peace treaty signed in 1801, which concluded the Austrian campaign against France in the War of the Second Coalition. With their advances constantly repelled by Napoleon's army and a decisive French victory at the Battle of Marengo, Austria—unable to support its war effort against France—sued for peace in 1801.

Treaty of Amiens (1802)

The Treaty of Amiens was a peace treaty signed between Britain and France in 1802, closing hostilities between the two countries for a time. Under its terms, Britain was to recognize the French Republic. This treaty, together with the Peace of Luneville, marked the end of the War of the Second Coalition.

Switzerland Campaign

Before Napoleon's coup, in light of revolutionary uprisings in 1798 in Switzerland, French forces invaded and occupied Swiss territory, establishing the new Helvetic Republic in place of the Old Swiss Confederacy. After his rise to power, when the Helvetic Republic fell apart soon thereafter, Napoleon reoccupied Switzerland in 1803. France's reoccupation of Switzerland was yet another illustration of his campaign to spread the Revolution. Many European powers were alarmed by Napoleon's aggressive expansion into Switzerland, which had remained neutral ever since the beginning of the French Revolutionary Wars.

Historical Background

Alarmed by the French Revolution and the overthrow of the French monarchy, the Austrian Empire, the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Kingdom of Naples, Prussia, the Spanish Empire, and the Kingdom of Great Britain formed the First Coalition in 1793 to quell the growing unrest in France. However, thanks to measures such as mass conscription, military reforms, and engaging in total war, France was able to defeat the coalition despite the ongoing civil war. Napoleon, then a general in the French army, forced the signing of the Treaty of Campo Formio, leaving Britain as France's sole opponent and ending the War of the First Coalition. This treaty failed to achieve lasting peace because tensions remained high in Europe. The two signatory parties of the treaty, France and Austria, remained suspicious of each other and diplomatic incidents like the Neapolitan rebellion and the establishment of the Parthenopean Republic in response, Napoleon's removal of the Knights of Malta, and the assistance of the French army in the overthrow of raised tensions. A second coalition formed by Great Britain, Austria, Naples, the Ottoman Empire, the Papal States, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden saw much more success against the French Republic, which was racked by internal strife and corruption under the Directory in 1798. Contractors and businesses would simply refuse to offer the services they had been paid to do, and members of the Directory were accused of taking bribes and amassing great fortunes. Meanwhile, Napoleon, who failed his campaign to disrupt British trade and establish a French presence in Egypt returned to France on the 23th of August, 1799. Early November of the same year, he seized control of the French government the Coup of 18 Brumaire and established a de facto dictatorship with him at its head as First Consul. Russia had already withdrawn from the War of the Second Coalition after the Second Battle of Zurich in September, and under Napoleon's leadership, the French defeated Austria in the Battle of Marengo and then the Battle of Hohenlinden. Austria sued for peace at the Treaty of Lunéville in 1801, and then the Treaty of Amiens with the British a year later established an uneasy peace. Britain did not entirely abide by the terms of the Treaty when they refused to withdraw from Malta, and Napoleon's intervention in Switzerland, Italy, and the West Indies made Britain uneasy. And as history has seen, uneasy peaces are not long-lasting ones.

Current State of Affairs

The committee takes place in 1803 at the dawn of the Napoleonic Wars with Napoleon Bonaparte in control of the French government as First Consul. The Treaty of Amiens and the Treaty of Lunéville tentatively maintains the peace between the major powers of Europe, but the tension between such nations grows ever so strained with each passing day. For instance, Napoleon's persistent activity in obstructing British commerce and trade serves to irritate the British significantly. What's more, Napoleon continues to pursue his ambitious conquests and the expansion of his empire, annexing Piedmont and Elba, whilst also declaring himself the leader of the Italian Republic in 1802. In the same year, he had also reoccupied Switzerland, which many saw as a violation of the Treaty of Lunéville.

These French actions greatly angered many European powers, particular the United Kingdom. As a nation, the British see the French as a grave, unstable threat to their markets and to the international system that had been established in Europe. Above all, they fear that the French threat will grow until it is too late for the British to respond. Hence, with Britain now in such an aggravated and apprehensive position, it is apparent that the peace established prior between the two is bound to break at any second. As a conflict between the British and French is most unlikely to be one that is isolated and contained, their hostilities threaten the peace of the entire continent. Thus, at present, almost all of Europe is on the verge of war.

Consequently, the Coalition Forces of the Napoleonic Wars, a group of delegates from nations in Europe and beyond, gather at the inevitable coming of another international conflict, to discuss the best way in which to cope with the current discord, combat Napoleon's growing authority and dominion, and restore the balance of power in Europe.

Stances of Parties

Alexander I

Alexander I was the Tsar of Russia from 1801 to 1825. Ascending to the throne at the young age of 23, he focused on foreign policy, aiming to be a mediator between European countries while also protecting Russian interests. He made peace with Britain, formed a chivalry-motivated alliance with Prussia, opened negotiations with the Holy Roman Empire, and even maintained good relations with France. He believed that the alliances could become the basis of the formation of a “European Federation.” These ideals, especially in regards to France, were soon put aside, as Napoleon’s territorial encroachments expanded into the territories of its allies, and then into Russia itself.

Archduke Charles, Duke of Teschen

Respected commander, reformer, and the younger brother of Francis II, Archduke Charles of Austria began his career fighting Revolutionary France as early as the War of the First Coalition. After the treaty of Luneville, Charles became president of the Austrian War Council and issued long term reforms including conscription, abolishing service for life, and the founding of military academies. Though on paper he emphasized caution and the importance of strategic points, in actuality, he would conduct aggressive and risky operations with much success, such as at the First Battle of Zurich.

Charles James Fox

Charles James Fox was a prominent Whig politician who was in opposition to the Addington and Pitt governments. He supported the French Revolution, even visiting the country after the Treaty of Amiens. He went as far as to criticize the coalitions of the French Revolutionary wars, even when a majority of Parliament supported it. He believed Napoleon’s claim that “wish is Peace, nay that he is afraid of war to the last degree”. Even at the dawn of the war of the third coalition, he claimed that the war “is entirely the fault of our Ministers and not of Bonaparte” and that though Napoleon’s acts of aggression against Malta, Piedmont and Switzerland were regrettable, they had little to do with Britain.

Campegius Hermannus Gockinga

Campegius Hermannus Gockinga was the head of the Staatsbewind, the governing council of the Batavian Republic. Despite being a French client state, the Batavian Republic was still looking to protect its own interests, particularly in terms of trade. Napoleon’s policy of economic warfare with the British years before the Continental system and the British boycott in response were not well-enforced by the Staatsbewind, who often benefited directly from this trade. Not to mention the Batavian Republic’s agricultural, service, and industry depended on exports.

Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher

A fiery and aggressive army field commander who achieved the rank of major general of the cavalry before the start of the Napoleonic wars. Knowing that the coalition had diverging interests, he was often prepared to take charge, prompting other generals to follow his lead. Sure enough, it was his victory over French general Marmont at Möckern that led the way to the defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig in 1813, which was stormed by his army. He expressed such disgust at the possibility of a Russo-French alliance he was all but banished from the Prussian court and had his governorship of Pomerania revoked. The leader of the Prussian Patriot Party of the time, he hoped to make an alliance with Austria. He placed tremendous emphasis on the decisive and quick battle at any cost, establishing a “Prussian way of war”.

Miguel Ricardo de Álava y Esquivel

Miguel Ricardo de Álava y Esquivel was allegedly the only man present at both the Battle of Trafalgar and Waterloo, the former allied with Napoleon and the latter against. He served in the Spanish Navy in Toulon, Italy and notably Trafalgar. While he initially accepted Joseph Bonaparte’s new Constitution, he later changed alliances after the Spanish uprising against the French and the defeat of General Dupont at Bailen in 1808.

Jan Henryk Dąbrowski

The namesake of the Polish national anthem, Jan Henryk Dąbrowski was an active advocate of restoring Polish independence through a Polish army. It was little wonder that he allied with the French Republic and later Napoleon, who were more receptive of his offers to create a Polish military legion. Still, Dąbrowski was above all loyal to Poland, becoming disappointed when the Polish legions failed to free the former country and again when the Duchy of Warsaw turned out to be a satellite of the French. Indeed, in 1815 he offered his services to another country which promised a Polish army, Russia.

Henry Addington

The Prime Minister of Great Britain as of 1803, he replaced his friend William Pitt the Younger upon the former’s resignation. Addington is best known for the Treaty of Amiens, which, while hardly very favorable to Britain, afforded the exhausted country enough time to recover financially and diplomatically. Indeed, Addington was very aware of the threat France could pose to the UK. To this end, Addington made better relations with Russia, Prussia, and Austria, laying the foundation for the Third Coalition. He also reinforced defenses on the south coast with the Martello towers and raised around 600,000 men.

Horatio Nelson

“England expects that every man will do his duty,” was a signal sent by British Vice-Admiral Horatio Nelson on the eve of the Battle of Trafalgar, where he would meet his demise. Active in war against France since the War of the First Coalition, Nelson would go on to achieve notable victories in the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, the Battle of the Nile, the Battle of Copenhagen, and the aforementioned Battle of Trafalgar. Though often seeking recognition from the public and his superiors, he remained a strategic and confident leader able to inspire his men, who was driven by duty to his country.

Mikhail Kutuzov

A charismatic Field Marshal of the Russian Empire, who, though he fell in and out of favor with the emperor, Alexander I, was called back to lead the Russian forces in times of need. He is most often credited for his role in the defense of Moscow. However, he was no particular fan of other European nations and sought the best for Russia above all, saying, "I am by no means sure that the total destruction of the Emperor Napoleon and his army would be such a benefit to Russia; his succession would fall to the United Kingdom whose domination would then be intolerable."

Francis II of the Holy Roman Empire

Francis II, himself the emperor of large and multi-ethnic lands, felt threatened by the social and political reforms being spread by Napoleon's armies. He commanded during the Flanders campaign of the First Coalition and led Austria throughout the following wars against Napoleon. Though he abdicated his title as Holy Roman Emperor after Napoleon created the Confederation of the Rhine, he continued to reign as Emperor of Austria and in his role as an opponent of Napoleonic France despite heavy losses, including the cession of multiple Austrian territories like the Illyrian Provinces and Galicia.

Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord

Talleyrand was an often untrusted but successful diplomat who served France throughout many successive governments. Under Napoleon, Talleyrand sought out peace to affirm France's gains from its military victories, such as with the Treaty of Luneville and the Treaty of Amiens. He opposed reigniting war against Austria, Prussia, and Russia and resigned as foreign minister in 1807 and began to secretly negotiate with Austrian Foreign Minister Metternich and Tsar Alexander of Russia in support of the Bourbon monarchy. And sure enough, Talleyrand was able to settle favorable terms for France at the Congress of Vienna.

Frederick William III of Prussia

Indecisive and fearing that reforms could result in radicalization, Frederick William III often clung to tradition to the point of crippling his own army. Though the king stayed neutral in the War of the Third Coalition, Queen Louis convinced him to go to the war in October 1806, only to be decimated at the Battles of Saalfeld and Jena-Auerstedt. Only after Prussia lost much of its land in the ensuing Treaty of Tilsit did he sanction much-needed reforms, including modernization of the military. Although he did accompany his armies through the German Campaign of 1813, he remained always subservient to the Russian emperor Alexander I and his field commanders.

Gustav IV Adolf of Sweden

Gustav IV Adolf staunchly opposed the French Revolution, its new ideals, and Napoleon. When he reluctantly convened the Swedish Estates in 1800, upon meeting what he considered a "Jacobinical" opposition, he took all measures to avoid future diets. In addition to his own power, wars could pose serious threats to Sweden's security and

economy. Indeed, during the War of the Fourth Coalition, the French laid siege to Strassland and attempted to pressure Sweden into joining the Continental system. Gustav Adolf also sought to seize Norway from Denmark should circumstances allow it.

Frederick VI of Denmark

Initially during the Napoleonic Wars Frederick VI of Denmark attempted to maintain neutrality, but after the British attacks on Copenhagen, motivated by the fact Denmark was being pressed to pledge its fleet to the French, he allied with Napoleon and remained so even after his defeat in Russia. Though many historians put this down to the king's stubbornness and misplaced loyalties, some do believe he remained on Napoleon's side in order to protect Norway, which was dependent on grain exports and becoming a target of Swedish ambitions. Furthermore, he expected the wars would end with a peace conference in which Napoleon would play a key role.

Louis d'Affry

Louis d'Affry was the first Landammann der Schweiz, or head of the Swiss Confederation, when it was established by Napoleon's Act of Mediation in 1803. A skilled statesman, he was able to defend Swiss neutrality, even though the Swiss were obligated to send in troops as a French client state. Napoleon's defeat in Russia (in particular the death of over 8000 Swiss in the Russian campaign) changed national attitudes towards that of the coalition. Recognition of Swiss neutrality, the ability to defend this neutrality, and freedom from foreign influence would be the top priority of the country and its leader.

Ferdinand IV of the Kingdom of Naples

Ferdinand aimed to maintain his rule during the French Revolutionary Wars. Alarmed by the French invasion of Rome in 1796 and aware of Napoleon's intent to conquer Italy, Ferdinand marched on the city with his armies, though he fled to Sicily after the attack of French General Championnet, leaving Naples to fall to the French. When the French client state in Naples, the Parthenopean Republic, finally collapsed, the monarchy was anxious to stamp out any French sympathizers, executing many of them. When war broke out between France and Austria in 1805, Ferdinand allied with Austria and permitted an Anglo-Russian force to land at Naples.

Dom Miguel Pereira Forjaz

The secretary for Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine in the regency council established by Prince John of Portugal to run the country in his absence. Forjaz collaborated with the British to continue the fight against Napoleon. His goal was to maintain Portuguese independence and the monarchy. He pursued practical approaches in governing and was willing to consider any measures that improved Portugal's state of affairs, such as reorganizing the Portuguese army and mobilizing Portugal's bureaucracy.

Selim III of the Ottoman Empire

Selim III was the Sultan of the Ottoman empire from 1789 to 1807, when he was deposed by the Janissaries for his reforms. Among these reforms were those related to

the military, and to this end, he attempted to pursue neutrality in the Napoleonic Wars, despite French, British, and Russian vies for diplomatic supremacy. Among the military reforms was the *Nizam-i-Cedit*, a new military force made in the image of the European militaries. They were capable of going toe-to-toe with the Ottoman's enemies, defending Gaza and maintaining a blockade at Rossetta during Napoleon's campaign in Egypt from 1798 to 1801.

Klemens von Metternich

The Austrian ambassador to Prussia as of 1803, Klemens von Metternich was a staunch believer in conservatism who sought a careful balancing act between the Coalition and Napoleon. Early in the Napoleonic wars he sought alliances with Russia and Prussia against France, but during times of crisis he safeguarded Austrian interests. After the Austrian defeat at Wagram, he proposed the marriage of Austrian Archduchess Maria Louisa to Napoleon. Afterwards, he preferred a general peace settlement that the French refused, causing Austria to declare war as part of the Sixth Coalition. There he curbed Russian momentum in Europe by confirming Austrian general Karl Philipp as supreme commander of the Coalition.

Possible Solutions

Peace with France

The War waged against France has yielded no significant gains so far for the European monarchies. In fact, the series of defeats the Coalition suffered have only worked in Napoleon's favor. Despite outnumbering the French army, the armies of the Coalition have proved themselves powerless against Napoleon's tactics. Only France has benefited with significant territory gains, a wider influence, and high morale. The hopes of restoring the Bourbon monarchy seem bleak. The continuation of this unsuccessful campaign against Revolutionary France may only serve to further Napoleon's cause in spreading the Revolution across the European continent. Suing for peace and limiting Napoleon's influence over the continent through diplomatic means may be the best option open to the Coalition. Diplomatic measures and terms of agreement enforced by the rest of Europe will at least contain France's Revolution within the limits of Napoleon's empire.

War with France: A Larger Coalition in Europe

Much is at stake with the War against Napoleon. Societal order, the power of the monarchy, conservative traditions, the balance of power within the continent—the values Europe has long stood for—have all been jeopardized by Napoleon's campaign to further his Revolution. The defeats the Coalition has suffered reflects Europe's lack of awareness and systematic defense against the French war machine. What Europe needs is not a surrender: it needs an even larger Coalition united in its opposition to France's Revolution. If nations such as Russia and Prussia join the Coalition, Europe's campaign against France will be that much more formidable with greater financial and military might. Ultimately, a prolonged war effort will drain Napoleon's resources—both human and material—and the French people will long for peace and order once more. Europe shall then prevail.

War with France: Taking the War Overseas

France's territory stretches beyond the European continent itself. Although its sound defeat in the Seven Years' War effectively put an end to France's colonial rule in America and Asia, France has notable colonies still within its grasp: Haiti and Louisiana. That said, France has largely failed in putting down a major slave revolt in Haiti. Furthermore, although it has regained control over Louisiana from Spain, France has an increasingly anxious neighbor—the United States of America—eager to cease Louisiana's strategic port located on the Mississippi River: New Orleans. The Coalition could use these colonies to its advantage, opening new fronts in its War against France. Spreading France's military thin across multiple fronts around continents may work in favor of the monarchs. However, the intricate cooperation, diplomacy, and/or hostility involving the United States and Haiti will be crucial if this path is to be pursued.

A Coup: From the Inside Out

France's war against the rest of Europe will cost a significant loss of life and supplies, wreaking havoc on the French economy with great damage to French morale. Rising

discontent with Napoleon's regime will intensify as Europe closes in on France: the French public will once again desire the restoration of their monarchy. In such an atmosphere, striking Napoleon from the inside out with the Bourbon family's coup d'etat will deliver a devastating blow to the French Republic, with the French peasants on the monarchy's side: it will end Napoleon's reign as well as the advance of the Revolution.

Questions to Consider

1. Napoleon's rise to power poses a threat to all who inhabit Europe, and, potentially, the rest of the world. And so, is a violent, forceful, and aggressive approach the best one to settle the current crisis? Or, conversely, would a diplomatic approach, one that accommodates and maintains relative peace, fare better against Napoleon? What would be the possible advantages or disadvantages of one approach over the other?
 - a. If it is decided that a diplomatic course of action is ultimately best, then how should the committee go about reaching peace with Napoleon? What would be the necessary conditions and stipulations in a potential treaty or agreement? How can the committee ensure that the treaty/agreement is properly abided by? Are there any other diplomatic options to consider?
 - b. On the contrary, what would an effective forceful approach look like? How can the nations of the committee not repeat the mistakes of past defeats against Napoleon? Are there any particular territories or dominions of France that should be targeted over others?
2. Though the countries of this committee are gathered within the committee in a cooperative and collaborative manner, it is obvious that there is some tension between certain member nations. As such, how can the committee work together in a way that guarantees that all nations work for the collective interest of the group? In the same vein, should weaker nations be expected to contribute to the effort against Napoleon to an equal extent as some of the larger superpowers? Or are more powerful nations obligated to use their influence and resources more extensively? What's more, Napoleon's influence and control in Europe is undeniable; how can disloyalty and betrayal be prevented?
3. Defeating Napoleon does not ultimately guarantee peace in Europe. How can the committee ensure that the fall of Napoleon's empire does not result in the rise of another global superpower in its place? That is to say, what would be the most effective way in which to respond to Napoleon's rise to power in a way that maintains and promotes the balance of powers in Europe?

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