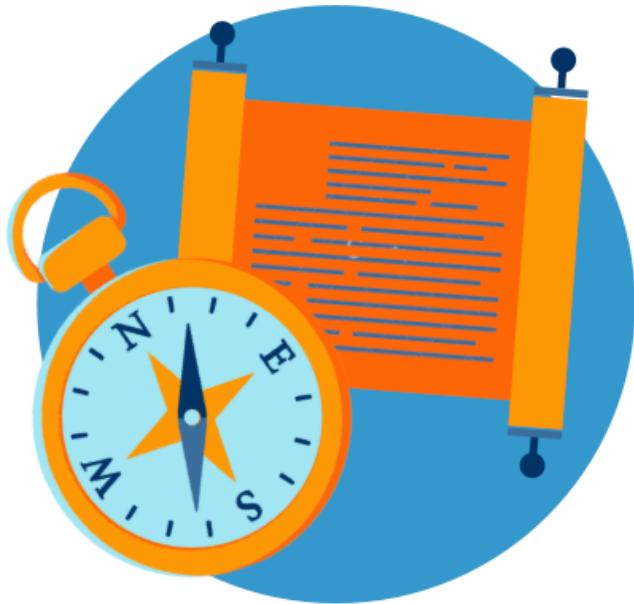


THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA'S

# **SunMUN IV**

**Bohemian Rhapsody:**  
**Congress of Vienna, 1815**

**Directors Gonzalo Palenzuela and Jackson Randolph**





## Contents

<b>Conference Policies.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Equity Statement.....	3
General Conduct Policies.....	3
Sexual Misconduct Policy.....	3
Technology Policy.....	3
Photo Policy.....	4
Dress Code Policy.....	4
For all other inquiries.....	4
<b>Letter from the Secretary General.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Committee Policies.....</b>	<b>6</b>
In-Room Procedures.....	6
Unique Mechanics.....	6
Unique Backroom Mechanics.....	7
<b>Letter from the Director.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Letter from the Director.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Introduction to the Committee.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>The Divergent History.....</b>	<b>11</b>
The New 15th and 16th Centuries.....	11
The New 17th and 18th Centuries.....	14
The Bohemian Revolution and Its Buildup.....	17
Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Fall.....	20
Map of Europe in 1815 - Effective Control of areas prior to Congress of Vienna.....	26
<b>Current Situation and Agenda.....</b>	<b>26</b>
Balance of Power:.....	27
Nationalist Movements:.....	27
New and Old Borders:.....	27
Reopening Trade:.....	28
Restoration and Rebuilding:.....	28
<b>Questions to Consider.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>List of Positions.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>48</b>



# Conference Policies

## Equity Statement

The SunMUN IV team is dedicated to creating and maintaining a safe, inclusive, and equitable environment for all delegates, staff members, and advisors. Through collaboration, open-mindedness, and diplomacy, the SunMUN IV Secretariat is committed to providing each and every participant with an equitable and positive experience.

For any questions, comments, or concerns regarding equity, please contact our Chief of Staff.

## General Conduct Policies

The SunMUN IV team is dedicated to enforcing proper conduct throughout the conference weekend. This includes but is not limited to:

- Abiding by ALL hotel policies, including maintaining proper volume levels, respecting non-SunMUN IV hotel guests, use of illegal substances, underage drinking, etc.
- Being present at ALL committee sessions. If a delegate must miss a committee session, they must contact their head delegate and their committee director *immediately*.
- Delegates are expected to maintain respectful and equitable conduct towards all committee attendees and staff.

## Sexual Misconduct Policy

The SunMUN IV team is dedicated to providing a safe environment for all delegates, staff members, and advisors free from discrimination on any grounds and from harassment during the conference including sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature which makes a person feel offended, humiliated and/or intimidated. Sexual harassment can involve one or more incidents and actions constituting harassment may be physical, verbal and non-verbal.

SunMUN IV will enforce a zero tolerance policy for any form of sexual harassment, and will treat all incidents seriously and promptly investigate all allegations of sexual harassment. Any and all acts of sexual harassment will not be tolerated and may result in delegate excusal from the conference, with no payment refund in addition to mandatory reporting of all occurrences. An anonymous sexual harassment reporting form will be provided at the conference.

## Technology Policy

SunMUN IV embraces the use of technology, however, we ask that you only use technology in committee if and when *explicitly granted permission* by your director and/or chair(s). Furthermore, the use of generative AI, including but not limited to Chat-GPT, Claude, Gemini, and Grok is expressly and explicitly forbidden in all committees. Directors reserve the right to utilize AI-detection technologies to uphold the integrity of SunMUN IV. Violators of this policy may be disqualified for a first offense.



### Photo Policy

SunMUN IV staffers will be present at committee rooms, socials, and other SunMUN IV events in order to take photos and videos of the conference weekend. These photos will be used in SunMUN IV's closing ceremony, SunMUN IV's social media, and possibly promotional material for SunMUN IV and future iterations. For those wishing to "opt-out" of the use of their photos in promotional material only, please contact your head delegate.

### Dress Code Policy

All delegates attending SunMUN IV are expected to attend committee sessions in Western Business Attire (WBA). WBA is required due to its role in creating a professional work environment conducive to debate and diplomacy. Examples of WBA are collared, button-down shirts, blouses, blazers, slacks or formal pants, pencil skirts, closed-toe professional shoes, and a tie or bowtie.

### For all other inquiries

Please reach out to the SunMUN IV Secretariat:

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## **Letter from the Secretary General**

### **Dear Delegates, Faculty Advisors, and Friends,**

On behalf of our Secretariat, it is my absolute pleasure to invite you to the fourth iteration of the University of Florida's collegiate Model United Nations conference: SunMUN IV. We are thrilled to welcome you back to Orlando — where diplomacy, creativity, and connection come to life.

My name is Kayla Bello, and I am honored to serve as this year's Secretary-General. After welcoming you last year as the USG of General Assembly, I am beyond excited to lead this next chapter of SunMUN. The joy I've found traveling the country, building lifelong friendships, and pushing myself in every committee room is what brought me to this role. I've grown not just as a delegate, but as a teammate, a friend, and a person—and I hope this conference helps every delegate do the same. This year is about building on all we've done before, while laying the groundwork for what SunMUN can become in the years ahead.

SunMUN IV will feature eight creative and challenging committees designed to meet a wide range of interests and delegate styles. Our General Assembly will explore the global implications of conflict on culture and the environment. Our Specialized Body, the Global Parliament of Mayors, gives delegates the chance to imagine how local power can drive global change. Our Crisis offerings span from an alternative timeline of political reform, to a festival-era Woodstock simulation, to a Pokémon-themed simulation unlike any other. We're also featuring a committee on the rise of K-pop, a historical dive into an alternate Congress of Vienna, and a creative, high-pressure Ad Hoc for those ready to take on the unknown.

We are proud to return to a beautiful hotel venue just steps from Disney Springs, solidifying our place as one of the most exciting and welcoming conferences in the Southeast. Whether you spend your night exploring downtown Orlando, joining in on in-hotel festivities, or walking through Disney Springs™ with new friends, we promise something for everyone.

But SunMUN is more than a location or committee list—it's a chance to grow. As someone who's competed in General Assembly for years, I know the pressure that comes with giving your all in a committee room. But I also know the joys that come with it: the chance to surprise yourself, to grow in ways you didn't expect, and to connect with others who willingly spend their weekends debating fictional scenarios, rewriting history, and building a better world — one resolution at a time. Whether this is your first conference or your twentieth, we hope SunMUN reminds you why you fell in love with Model UN in the first place.

Warmly,

Kayla Bello  
Secretary-General, SunMUN IV



# Committee Policies

## In-Room Procedures

The in-room procedures of this committee will switch between GA and Crisis style debate. Delegates will be trying to pass a Resolution-Like Peace Treaty and potential international framework between the delegates in committee. The writing of this resolution will not be traditional and will be written and passed piecemeal. Clauses will be directive length in directive-like cycles, but will be written in a traditional resolution style with operative clauses and significant depth. Hence we encourage longer and collaborative debate on these clauses to nail down details. The purpose of this method is to allow the world around you to react to the decisions the committee makes and the ideas it leans towards.

Furthermore, delegates may designate when the clause goes into effect (immediately or when the resolution is passed at the end), which gives delegates the ability to think of both long term and short term solutions. It is of note that just because a clause is designated to go into effect at the end, the real world may still react to your decision to include such a clause.

Finally, Delegates will still have periodic moments of crisis-like directive cycles that respond to more fast-paced issues. These directives will be very traditional, but it is important to note that there will be heavy scrutiny on the resources being used and the methods of executing the goals of each directive.

## Unique Mechanics

Every Nation will start off with a certain amount of resources, a set of goals, and most importantly, an approval rating from populations back home. In order for actions to be made in committee, either in the Resolution or in Directives, resources must be allocated by member nations. Nations will have certain sets of public and private goals (the former listed in this Background Guide and the latter given to you at the beginning of the committee), delegates are responsible for advancing such goals through the committee, bartering for agendas to be pushed forward through their respective resources. Furthermore, some of these agendas will come from different interest groups, whose implementation or lack thereof will alter the direction of your state.

Success and failure in this regard will change your approval rating. If your approval rating is high, it will give your nation the ability to do unique things (will go into later) and have stronger resources. If your approval rating is low, bad things will happen, and you'd better hope that you have the resources or the allies to help you out. You can also treat your approval rating as a resource, being able to take hits to your approval in



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

exchange for resources or political favors that might help down the line. Yet again, certain actions may affect certain groups in particular, which will lead to different paths for your country. (You could also make everyone mad)

### Unique Backroom Mechanics

There will be a backroom mechanic, but it will NOT be like the traditional Crisis Note/Crisis Arc. At the start of each cycle, you will receive a Personal Crisis Update (PCU), which outlines an issue that is going on in your nation, and you must write a personal directive to solve the issue. Delegates may leverage the event or the solution to reach a unique goal or create a semblance of an arc, but we are looking for realism in this regard, so do not expect Magic Mario Mushrooms to solve a famine in your nation. More importantly, you are able to ask for the help of the committee to solve your personal issue. For example, in the same case of a famine, you may ask your neighbors for aid that might save your people; they might ask for mining rights or something else in return, but at least nobody starves to death. The goal of this mechanic is to bring problem-solving into your backroom and intertwine front and back rooms in a productive manner.



## **Letter from the Director**

Dear delegates,

My name is Gonzalo Palenzuela, and I will be one of your Co-Directors for your committee. I'm so excited to dive deep into real historical issues from an alternate historical lens. I have always been a big history buff growing up and played a lot of Paradox Map games like Crusader Kings and Victoria 2, whose Divergences of Darkness mod is the main inspiration for the alternate history behind this committee. Despite this "divergence" from real world events, we are still looking to keep a grounded committee that simulates the politics that foreign leaders had to go through during the Congress of Vienna (both the real and alternate history ones), but before going into the committee a little bit about myself.

I am a sophomore Civil Engineering major, born and raised in Miami, Fl, and have competed in MUN since sophomore year in high school. This year I have been serving as a head delegate and UF Model UN's Director of Recruitment and Retention (Meaning I'm in charge of the fun stuff). Outside of MUN, I spend my time training Jiu-Jitsu, playing map games, and watching my favorite football teams lose. I am excited to make this an excellent committee and can't wait to see you there!

Sincerely,

Gonzalo Palenzuela  
Director, Congress of Vienna



## **Letter from the Director**

Honorable delegates,

I'm Jackson Randolph and I will be a Co-Director for this committee. I'm excited to have the opportunity to come back and direct again as an alumni after I graduated in Spring 2025. Last year, I directed the Ad-Hoc for SunMUN III and I got to develop a love for creating unique mechanics and fostering a dynamic environment within the committee. This committee will continue that trend with the fun mechanics we have planned. I love history and strategy games and was excited to direct a committee themed after the genre. My hope is this committee creates an environment that more realistically resembles the politics between nations in this time period and adds the feelings of responsibility and accountability that comes with leading a nation to the delegate experience.

I graduated from the University of Florida with a BSBA in Information Systems and now work as a Systems Analyst/Administrator for Platform Security at Raymond James in St. Petersburg. Outside of work, I enjoy playing games on PC, going to concerts, playing guitar, and am getting into bouldering. I'm so excited to direct this committee and hope you all have a fun time competing in it!

Sincerely,

Jackson Randolph  
Director, Congress of Vienna



# Introduction to the Committee

The following alternate history and lore is based on the lore from the Victoria 2 mod: Divergences of Darkness. Everything before the 15th century is based on real-life history with the point of divergence from our own timeline being at the Congress of Arras, uniting the crowns of England and France. Between that point and the beginning of the Bohemian Revolution is fully based on the Divergences of Darkness Lore; following that point is custom lore heavily inspired by the real-life Napoleonic Wars.

Understanding that studying the full narrative might not be efficient in your preparation for this committee, I will outline the major divergences below, but first I encourage you to understand the following in your preparation: your nation's history, the current situation/agenda, the movements Napoleon started, and most importantly the mechanics of the committee (**Committee Policies Section**). There will also be visual aids to help you along the way.

- ❖ England and France unite after the Hundred Years War
- ❖ Bohemia instead of Austria leads the Holy Roman Empire
- ❖ Iberian Wedding is between Castile and Portugal instead of Castile and Aragon, and Aragon becomes the largest influence in Italy
- ❖ The Kalmar Union centralizes and forms the Scandinavian Empire
- ❖ Poland is the largest influence in the East instead of Russia (Russia hasn't united)



# The Divergent History

## The New 15th and 16th Centuries

The fifteenth century began with crowns and dynasties shifting in ways that reshaped the world. In Iberia, Isabella of Castile chose not Ferdinand of Aragon but Prince João of Portugal as her husband, wedding in 1469 and binding the two Atlantic kingdoms into one. This Castilian-Portuguese union did not look inward to Granada, but outward to the oceans. With Lisbon's sailors and Seville's treasure, the united Spain pressed eastward. India became the jewel of this empire: Goa, Calicut, and eventually the mouth of the Ganges fell under Iberian garrisons, their trade posts defended by fleets of heavily armed caravels. While rivals reached toward the New World, Spain doubled down on Asia, creating a chain of fortresses that linked Africa to the Pacific. Aragon, left to itself,

pursued a different destiny — the Mediterranean. Its kings secured Sardinia and Sicily, then pushed deeper into Italy, clashing with Naples and the Papacy in wars that left Aragonese banners flying over much of southern Italy by 1520. Thus, Iberia split along two axes: Portugal-Castile toward India, Aragon toward Rome.



To the north, the Kalmar Union tightened its grip. Where once Denmark, Norway, and Sweden had pulled apart, the late 1400s saw centralization under a single crown. The Union monarchs crushed local nobles and fostered a shared Scandinavian identity, born of shared language reforms, military levies, and trading fleets that spanned from Iceland to the Baltic. Through marriage, they gained Scotland as well, cementing an unlikely North Sea realm. Grain from the fertile Baltic plains and fisheries from Norway swelled the population, creating cities like Copenhagen and Stockholm whose numbers astonished foreign chroniclers. A united Scandinavia emerged as the preeminent naval power of the north, projecting force across the North Atlantic.

In western Europe, a remarkable twist reshaped history: England and France, long at odds in the Hundred Years' War, united under a Dual Monarchy in the late 1450s. The kingdoms, bound by dynastic marriage and mutual interest, agreed to a single monarch alternating his court between London and Paris. The Dual Monarchy allowed England to retain its naval and trading independence while sharing France's continental armies and



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

treasury. Their combined strength crushed remaining rebellious duchies and regional lords, and by 1460, the war officially ended in a joint Treaty of Castillon, which formalized the union and established cooperative taxation, shared military command, and a dual parliament system in which English and French nobles voted on foreign and domestic policy. This unprecedented arrangement created a European powerhouse whose influence would ripple across the continent for centuries, serving as a stabilizing force against Iberian, Scandinavian, and Ottoman ambitions.

In the east, China chose a bolder course. After Zheng He's famous voyages, the Ming court decided not to retreat but to expand. Treasure fleets sailed beyond the Indian Ocean to California and Australia, where overseas colonies took root in the early 1500s. Yet the grandeur masked weakness. These far-flung settlements drained the treasury, and corruption at home grew. When the Manchus pressed down from the north, the Ming collapsed. The loyalist fleet fled to Tungning in Taiwan, while a third power — the so-called Heavenly King rebels — rose in Nanjing. Inspired partly by Christian preachers who had gained footholds through Iberian trading ports in Asia, they claimed divine mandate and rejected both Manchu and Ming authority. This early Taiping kingdom fractured the heart of China, creating a three-sided struggle: Manchu conquerors, Ming loyalists overseas, and zealots entrenched along the Yangtze.

Central Europe saw its own transformations. The Hussite Wars of the early 1400s had left Bohemia bloodied but unbowed. Unlike Austria, where Habsburg fortunes faltered, Bohemia emerged as the strongest Catholic power of the Holy Roman Empire. Its kings claimed the mantle of defender of the faith, raising mercenary armies to put down Protestant risings in Germany and extending Bohemian influence across Silesia and Brandenburg. Brandenburg itself fell under Bohemian control, stunting the rise of Prussia and keeping its duchy a Polish vassal.

The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, meanwhile, survived its turbulent elections, sometimes even choosing Habsburg monarchs. From Kraków to Vilnius, the Commonwealth and its Tatar allies checked Muscovy's ambitions. Russia, fragmented between rival princes and battered by steppe raids, never unified, remaining a patchwork of semi-independent states under Polish shadow.



France's monarchy remained troubled. Though the Valois line broke with the Hundred Years' War, its cadet branch in Provence maintained both legitimacy and ambition. The Dukes of Provence, tied by marriage to Tuscany, dreamed of restoring a Valois crown through both French and Italian claims. This drew them into the shifting wars of Italy,



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

where Provence aligned with Aragon or Venice as the tides demanded. Their courts at Aix-en-Provence and Florence became centers of intrigue, financing mercenary armies that marched across Lombardy and Savoy. Though the Valois-Provence never reclaimed France entirely, they remained a persistent threat to both Burgundy and the fragile French crown.

Meanwhile, the Ottomans pressed ever deeper into Europe and the Mediterranean. By 1500, they had conquered much of the Balkans, clashing with Bohemian armies on the Danube and seizing fortresses along the Adriatic. Naval rivalries with Aragon, Venice, and even Provencal-Tuscan fleets dotted the Mediterranean, while corsair raids tied down Iberian resources. On land, their push into Hungary brought decades of war with Bohemia and Poland-Lithuania. The bloody stalemate was sealed in the Treaty of Buda (1530), which left the Ottomans in control of Serbia and Bosnia but recognized Bohemian influence over Hungary proper. Though still formidable, they never fully broke through into Central Europe or expelled Aragon from Italy, leaving them a power balanced between expansion and resistance.



The steppes, too, remained decisive. The Crimean Khanate, long tied to the Ottomans, joined in their wars against Poland-Lithuania and Bohemia, launching devastating raids into Ruthenia and Podolia in the 1520s. Further east, the Kazan and Astrakhan Khanates leaned toward independence but occasionally allied with the Ottomans, serving as thorns in Muscovy's side and blocking its path to unification. By contrast, many

Nogai and Tatar hosts aligned themselves with the Commonwealth, riding as auxiliaries in its wars against Muscovy and Bohemia. This shifting balance of steppe alliances ensured that every European war on the eastern frontier had a nomadic dimension: fast raids, burned villages, and sudden reversals of fortune.

By mid-century, the rivalries of these powers erupted into open war. The Italian Wars raged from the 1540s to the 1580s, with Aragon, Provence, and Burgundy trading victories across Milan, Naples, and the Papal States. The Battle of Piacenza (1555) saw Aragonese tercios crush a Provencal-Tuscan host, while the Burgundians countered with a lightning campaign through Savoy. None achieved lasting dominance, and the wars ended with Italy divided but scarred. The stalemate was formalized in the Treaty of Turin (1583), which confirmed Aragon's grip on Naples, Burgundy's hold over Savoy, and allowed Provence to retain its dynastic claim without territorial gains — a peace that



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

satisfied no one but ended four decades of devastation. At sea, the Iberian-Asian Empire clashed with Venice and Burgundy, whose merchants bristled at Iberian monopolies in the spice trade. The War of the Caravels (1568–1575) saw bloody naval battles from the Indian Ocean to the Straits of Malacca; Venice won at Ormuz, but Spain-Portugal held Calicut. The conflict closed with the Treaty of Goa (1576), in which Spain-Portugal retained its Indian ports but conceded Malaccan trade rights to Venice, while Burgundy secured free passage for its merchants through Iberian ports in Africa. These wars marked the first true global conflict, fought as much in Asia as in Europe. Meanwhile, in China, the Manchu advance and the Heavenly King uprisings drew Iberian missionaries into open intrigue, sharpening the religious edge of the struggle and foreshadowing the century of rebellion to come.

By the end of the sixteenth century, the old medieval patterns had broken. Iberia had split its destiny between India and Italy; Scandinavia had become a centralized sea-empire; China, overextended by colonies, fractured under foreign conquest and domestic rebellion; Bohemia, not Austria, anchored Catholic Germany; the Polish Commonwealth held the east in stalemate; Provence still schemed for a crown long lost; the Ottomans, powerful but checked, had secured the Balkans and the Levant without breaking Europe open; and the khanates of the steppe — Crimean making trade and chaos under the Ottoman nose, Kazan and Astrakhan leaning Ottoman but prey to Commonwealth pressure, Nogais and Tatars often riding with Kraków — ensuring that Europe's eastern frontier was as much decided by horsemen of the steppe as by kings in their palaces. The long wars of Italy, the clash of caravels, and the treaties of Buda, Turin, and Goa proved that the sixteenth century was no longer an age of exploration alone, but of empires clashing on every shore, their borders etched in treaties as much as in blood. The chessboard of early modern power was set, and the wars of the seventeenth century would be fought along these new and perilous lines.

## The New 17th and 18th Centuries

The seventeenth century opened with new monarchies rising across the Atlantic. In 1658, the colony of Beornia crowned Edward I, a symbolic act of independence that shocked Europe. Though small and isolationist, the Beornian monarchy set a precedent: colonies could become kingdoms. Burgundy, meanwhile, was far from isolation. Seeking to rebuild its power after a century of war, it forged the New



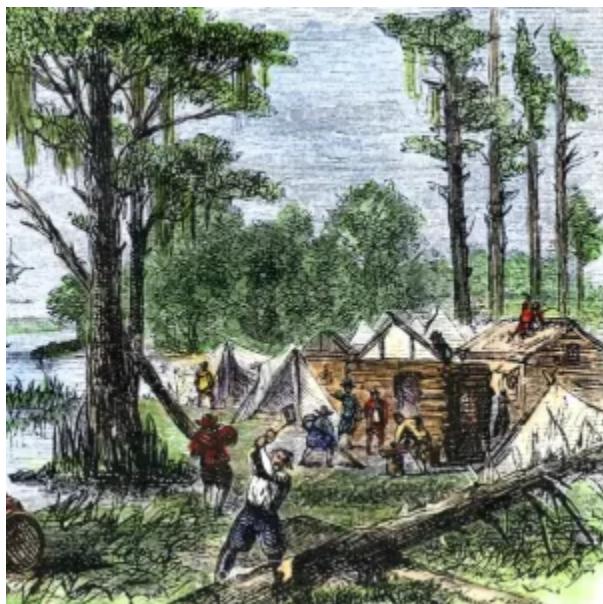


## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

World Hansa in 1669, a mercantile league that bound Antwerp's merchants to the ports of the Caribbean and Brazil. This gave Burgundy wealth to rival Venice, but also painted a target on its back.

Japan's transformation from inward civil war to outward conquest shook East Asia. Having embraced firearms since 1502, by 1668 the Japanese shogunate expanded into Korea. This annexation alarmed Ming loyalists already weakened by internal strife, and would eventually draw Japan into continental rivalries that lasted a century. At the same time, Venice was carving its empire overseas. Its seizure of Florida and Athesia established a Venetian presence in the Americas, and although local tribes resisted fiercely, Venice's disciplined armies and fortified trading posts held firm. Spain's attention was elsewhere – its long war in Morocco ended in 1696 with the conquest of

Fes, but the victory came at the price of draining its treasury.



The eighteenth century brought dynastic chaos and a shift in the balance of power. In 1765, the Dual Monarchy faced a crisis when Édouard VI died without securing a clear succession. His son, Charles, found his position weak at home, and civil war erupted. With no secure foothold in France, Charles fled across the Atlantic in 1767, seizing Nouvelle Orleans with loyal troops and local allies. From there he launched a campaign to consolidate the Mississippi basin, defeating Spanish garrisons in a string of sharp battles. The Treaty of Brest in 1771 ended the war, with Charles

renouncing his claim to the French throne but gaining recognition as King Charles I of Plantagenia – the first European-style monarchy born in the New World.

The creation of Plantagenia did not go unchallenged. Venice, threatened by a new competitor in America, launched an expedition in 1774 to reinforce its Floridian holdings, sparking the Seminole Wars. Despite a decade of brutal campaigning, Venetian forces did not secure victory until 1785, when the last Seminole strongholds fell. The war drained Venice's coffers, but secured its colonial survival. Burgundy, seeing rivals distracted, struck its own bargain with the Dual Monarchy in the Treaty of Saint Denis, aligning their colonial borders and trade spheres. Yet both powers knew the peace was uneasy.



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

Even as the Americas shifted, Europe remained volatile. Spain's exhaustion after Morocco left it vulnerable; border raids from Aragon and Portugal undermined its authority, and uprisings in Catalonia simmered. The Ottomans, though checked in the west, pushed into the Balkans, forcing Bohemia and Venice into uneasy cooperation. Burgundy's armies, flush with colonial wealth, fought bitter wars in Lorraine and Flanders, pressing against the Dual Monarchy and the Holy Roman Empire alike.

By the 1780s, the pattern was unmistakable: wars once fought for dynastic inheritance were now fought for survival, empire, and ideology. The rise of Plantagenia showed that colonies could become independent crowns, Venice's Seminole campaigns proved that native wars could consume a generation, and Europe's fragile alliances hinted at larger continental conflicts to come. Each victory came at a cost; each treaty settled less than it promised. The stage was set for a new age of revolutions — and wars — that would define the century's end.



Map of Europe in 1788 (Pre-Bohemian Revolution)



### The Bohemian Revolution and Its Buildup

Leading up to 1773, the Ottoman Empire had carved more and more out of Europe, conquering Hungary and yet again on the doorstep of Vienna. The Kingdom of Bohemia, Venice, Poland, and other allies across the Holy Roman Empire banded together in the Hungarian War to push the Ottomans out of Europe. Although their united forces had been initially successful, the opportunist Scandinavian Empire, looking to expand its influence in Central Europe, made an unprecedented deal to ally with the Ottomans and attack Bohemia from behind.

Despite Scandinavia's initial successes on the battlefield leading to the capture of Berlin, the conflict dragged in their rival, the Dual Monarchy. The war became bloody and was the first international conflict of its kind; as a result the war did more damage for most parties than it helped. After Scandinavian forces reached the outskirts of Prague, Bohemia sued for peace and ceded lands and economic rights in Northern Germany, furthering the Baltic Sea monopoly; however, conflict in their overseas colonies and the destruction of a large part of their navy directly contributed to the dismantling of their colonial empire. The Ottomans would eventually lose control over Illyria, Hungary, and several Greek islands to the Venetians, but were able to cut their losses due to the financial troubles of their enemies.



The most important result of the war was the economic and political crisis that ensued in Bohemia and the Holy Roman Empire. After the war's end in 1780, the

economy was in shambles, and the nobility was distrustful of the Bohemian monarchy. In an effort to combat this, they extended noble privileges in an effort for them to keep support and spend more economically; however, what it did instead was alienate the growing Burgher class, who over the past century had been gaining wealth and power. The draining of wealth from slow economic action via the nobility and isolated Merchants due to Scandinavian influence in the North led to the reinstatement of taxes on all classes and, more importantly, the seizure of several private precious metal mines in the Ore Mountains. The Kingdom's stricter guidelines and lack of pay led to the Miners' Revolt in 1788. The Royal Army might have been victorious in putting down the revolt, but it was not the swift and powerful victory the King had hoped for. All it did



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

was wave red flags around the kingdom, and the hungry Burgher class pounced on the opportunity just a few months later. The Revolution began.

Four months after the end of the Miner Revolt, in January 1789, a riot broke out over a rotten food shipment to the lower Quarter of Prague. While local police left the town center to take care of them, several hundred other revolutionaries stormed the Prague Castle, occupying the stronghold, while the Royal family fled out of the back door. What ensued was not a long civil war, but a pure wave of revolution that saw the nobility overthrown and a new government take hold. In the same palace the king lived in, a new republican government was established. Their new leader, Hynek Rosenberg, led a divided government, but did everything in his power to keep the new government together. Many were not in favor of his methods, however.

Hynek seized lands of the Nobility, the Church, and purged many of the 'disruptors' to the Bohemian Republic's government. Although by the end of the year, the lands of Bohemia and Brandenburg were well under the control of Rosenberg's government, the rest of the German lands were corralled in a coalition led by Austria and other HRE leaders to quell the growing Bohemian threat. The Burgundian monarchy, looking to gain back influence in Germany, joined the coalition, leading directly to the War of the First Coalition.



Battle hungry Bohemian generals looked to take Burgundian forces head-on and demonstrate the Republican government's strength, leaving the task of taking down Austrian forces to an up-and-coming military officer, Napoleone Toth, a man of Italian-Czech heritage born in a small mining town called Skalitz. He had shown his capabilities in several battles against the local nobility, but had his first test against the Austrian army in his march to Vienna. Despite being outnumbered, Napoleon was able to rout the Austrian army, capture Vienna, and establish a local council to replace the nobility. Napoleon would eventually reinforce the main attack against Burgundy, which saw pyrrhic victories until Napoleon was able to outflank Burgundy's attack and push them back into the Low Countries. The war resulted in the consolidation of the Holy Roman Empire's lands into one republican government.



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

War didn't end, however, Scandinavia joined the conflict in an effort to further spread its influence in Germany. In 1794, after years of conflict in Burgundy, in an effort to break down the kingdom, Scandinavia once again targeted Berlin in an effort to cut out one of the hearts of the revolution. This time, however, the Revolutionary army met the Scandinavian forces in the plains North of Berlin, arranging the battle with favorable ground for the Bohemian Republic. The result was at first a series of quick battles that slowed down to a long campaign in Northern Germany and Denmark. The war dragged on, and the multi-front war took a toll on the Bohemian homeland.

In 1797, the Bohemian Republic had decimated the armies of Burgundy, leaving the Burgundian Crown begging for mercy, which would not be the case. The local Dutch populations embraced a republican government, which replaced the local monarchy. Nobility fled to the Dual Monarchy, which only empowered them to be a new player in the Coalition's war, but the cautious kingdom hesitated in making a move for now. The Scandinavians were left to the lands North of the Baltic, and a ceasefire was established, ending the War of the

First Coalition, but the problems only began for Hynek Rosenburg's government. Political conflict and troubles centralizing the newly incorporated German lands led to riots and internal strife in the republican nation.

What followed was a series of purges and terror that eventually led to the establishment of the Second Coalition to take down the struggling republic, but not before it was overthrown in a coup by none other than Napoleon Toth. Napoleon changed things quickly, personally appointing merit-based governors and officials across the republic, restructuring the command of the army, and taking to battle the new Second Coalition, comprising the Dual Monarchy, Scandinavia, Savoy, and surprisingly, the Ottomans, who were promised their losses in Hungary. This final deal, which the Coalition thought would encircle Napoleon's Republic, simply brought in more allies.





## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

The Poles, Hungarians, and Venetians all grouped together to take down the Ottoman forces, while Napoleon led his army to meet the joint forces of the Dual Monarchy and Scandinavia in the Low Countries. The Coalition underestimated Napoleon's battle sense, and their bloated army suffered major casualties to his coordinated strikes, eventually backtracking them to the French Countryside, where Napoleon was able to bring in the Provencal Monarchy to unite the Occitan people in a new Nation-State, the first to be sprung up by Napoleon. The second would be on the other side of the conflict with the Macedonian and Romanian republics being formed. The trend of nation-states during this era would not stop and set in a series of movements amongst all people across Europe, which would end up working for and against Napoleon.

### Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Fall

Following the end of the War of the Second Coalition, which saw several republics being born, Napoleon crowned himself in 1803 the last emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and the first emperor of the Bohemian Empire, announcing the death and birth of two different empires. This marked 2 movements in the empire: one away from traditional republican ideals, and one back towards the Catholic Church with the Pope's presence (but not the ultimate coronator) at the ceremony; furthermore, it pushed away previous allies of the emperor.



Despite Napoleon's several victories, European leaders did not see his empire as the Hegemon he believed it was; many considered that the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, with all of its lords united, had the most formidable force on the battlefield. When the Poles started loosening ties with Napoleon's regime, Napoleon took to the pen rather than the sword, but this art he was not as successful in, and



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

decided to take advantage of other possible fronts to threaten the Poles back into his fold.

Napoleon looked to take advantage of nationalist movements that were similar to his own in German lands, and found a promising new target on the Italian Peninsula, a strong people with a foreign power ruling over it. Napoleon's intervention in Italy during the war of the Third Coalition, where he famously crossed the Alps to meet an Aragonese army, sparked conflict in the Iberian Peninsula, where he crushed Aragonese and Spanish forces, placing his brother on the new Iberian Throne, and establishing several republics on the Italian Peninsula.



Instead of solving problems, however, it only created more for Napoleon. In late 1806, at the same time of several revolts in the Iberian Peninsula, the Fourth Coalition Banded together to stop Napoleon, this time comprising the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Scandinavian Empire, the Dual Monarchy, and other rebellious Kingdoms and Duchies that spanned the Bohemian sphere of republics and puppet states. This war would mark Napoleon's highest moments on the battlefield, but the beginning of the end for him and his Bohemian empire.

In early 1807, a combined Scandinavian and Polish army landed outside of Stettin in Northern Germany. Its goal was this time not to attack Berlin but to strike the weaker



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

populations in the North, leading to a complete loss of confidence in Napoleon in that region. Understanding the goals of his enemy, Napoleon met the numerically superior army outside of a small town on the road to Hamburg. Using his army's speed, he was able to set up a favorable position and draw his enemy into the battle he chose. Incorporating modern uses of artillery, a fast-paced strategy, and most importantly, taking advantage of the enemy's overconfidence in its numbers, he was able to inflict heavy casualties and reverse the direction of the Invasion. The battle marked Napoleon's greatest strategic victory and would be scrutinized by military leaders for centuries to come. He followed up on his battles into Poland, greatly demoralizing its fickle nobility, but his victories were not universal.

In Galicia, Spain, the Duke of Slough landed in an effort to overthrow Napoleon's puppet government and regain an ally in the war. The leadership of Napoleon's relative was shaky at best, and the Iberian Wars, as they would soon be called, would be Napoleon's largest thorn in his side until his demise. The Dual Monarchy's most pesky general would be Napoleon's main rival, but it wasn't time for their duel yet.



Napoleon's campaigns in Poland were successful, and by the end of 1808, he had capitulated Poland, forcing it back under his fold, but the powerful Dukes of Poland's eastern regions - especially the Duke of Lithuania - refused, and separated themselves from Poland and remained at war with Napoleon, creating the shorter War of the Fifth Coalition. Napoleon's initial attempts to subdue the duchies were slow and faltering; he then enlisted the aid of their enemies further East, the Muscovites. Since the rise of the Poles and Scandinavians, the Russians had been fractioned and isolated, but Napoleon's nationalist movements had inspired something in the people, and they sprang at the opportunity to liberate their people from their enemies across the border.



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

By 1809, Napoleon had secured most of Europe, but his miniature navy prevented him from reaching England and across the Baltic Sea to the Scandinavian homeland. In an effort to diplomatically isolate the two, Napoleon created the Continental System, which boycotted their goods in exchange for goods from everyone within the system. At first, everyone complied, giving Napoleon the community he wanted, but his pristine blanket of influence over Europe was burning at the ends.



### Map of Europe in 1810 (Influential Peak of Bohemian Empire)

(Striped Nations are puppet kingdoms/republics, Bohemia has large control over mainland Scandinavia and Dual Monarchy, and Bohemian allies at this time include Provence, Venice, Hungary, and to lesser extents Crimea and Muscovy)



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

The Iberian Wars plagued the puppet Iberian Kingdom, with foreign enemies and local rebels loosening any grip on the region. Napoleon wanted to trust his allies, but he saw that they did not share the same martial skills that he possessed. Napoleon would spend all of 1810 chasing rabble and the Duke of Slough's army throughout the Iberian Countryside. Eventually, Napoleon would corner the Duke in the same place he arrived, A Coruña. His fire, retreat, fire tactics wore Napoleon's army down, and during a last stand outside of the city, the crafty general was able to evacuate nearly all of his army before local revolutionaries took over his fortifications. By the time Napoleon reached the port, his ships were in the English Channel.

Napoleon pulled his main army out, assuming things would improve without the foreign interloping, but problems would remain in this region until the end of his reign.

Napoleon's strong grasp

over Europe had become considerably weaker than a decade earlier. He decided he needed to take down one of his two archenemies once and for all, and if he couldn't cross the Baltic, he decided to go around. In the Spring of 1813, Napoleon launched an invasion of Finland through Poland, Lithuania, and Estonia. Instead of finding allies along the way, he found contemptuous locals, spiteful of the giant army that sucked all food and resources from the local lands as it trotted through the countryside. Gradually, his army's morale would fade and its strength soften. When they met the Scandinavian army in Finland, they were still able to defeat them in coordinated battle, but the new Coalition tactic of retreating and forcing Napoleon into poor battlegrounds, dwindled his numbers. By the time Napoleon had reached the passages into Sweden, his army had halved, and winter approached. His best course of action was to head home, but the retreat back was not any better than his invasion. The same locals who scolded





## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

Napoleon on the way up stole from his army on the way down. Starvation and mutiny dwindled his numbers further. By the time he reached Bohemia, he had a third of the army he had taken, and this created a perfect time for his enemies to strike.

The War of the Sixth Coalition saw an army composed of Scandinavia, Dual Monarchy, the Ottomans, and former “allies” like Poland, Provence, and the Muscovites. This time, Napoleon was on the defensive, and he didn’t like it. His considerably smaller army met with Coalition troops in Burgundy, and the once young and aggressive general became cautious and fickle in battle. The aggressive Duke of Slough, who had studied Napoleon’s tactics and long campaigns, was ready to face him head on in battle.

Outside of Antwerp, in a town called Westerlo, the two forces - each completely different in tone, composure, and strength compared to just a few years ago - faced one another head-on. The battle was just one day, from dusk to dawn. Despite Napoleon’s superior artillery force, the Duke’s quick action was able to outmaneuver any barrages and overwhelm his flank. Napoleon’s cautious use of his experienced guard, led to significant casualties within his newer units, and by the time his best units were involved, a retreat was in order. This led to a series of retreats and defeats, occasionally interrupted by pyrrhic victories, for Napoleon and his empire.

After retreating all the way to Bohemia, Napoleon surrendered. His empire left up in the air, and an initial treaty was set in place. The previous royal families of Bohemia, Austria, and Bavaria were put back into power, but due to the loss of many of the nobility who ruled the rest of the German lands, the bureaucracy that controlled the confederation of German states under Napoleon remained in power to be dealt with later at the Congress of Vienna. One final stipulation at the initial peace treaty was a ‘Crown of Thorns’ gesture to Napoleon, he would be granted his own principality on the island of Heligoland, a small rocky island off the coast of Northwestern Germany, finally ending his reign as emperor.





## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815



Map of Europe in 1815 - Effective Control of areas prior to Congress of Vienna

## Current Situation and Agenda

Following the war, Europe's major leaders decided to come together to restore the balance of power and mend the wounds created by Napoleon. Starting in September of 1815, they convened at the Congress of Vienna, convened by Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria. Every participant at the congress had their concerns over Europe as a whole, whose general concerns are summarized below.

It is important to note that the Congress of Vienna was the first of its kind, a meeting of international leaders and/or diplomats (this case primarily European) coming together to agree on treaties, create international agreements, and balance personal interests with the entire group's goals. While this might not directly affect committee procedures, this explains the disparity between the people present at the committee from lower ranking princes and nobles, to acclaimed generals, to the leaders of the nations themselves (This is the case of the historical Congress of Vienna and our Congress of



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

Vienna), but regardless of position, everyone still acts on behalf of their nation at home, no matter what their actual position is.

### Balance of Power:

Napoleon's conquests upset the balance of power, and it took decades of war, several mistakes, and all of Europe to take him down. The main goal of this committee is to establish a balance of power, so that not one singular nation can rise to such a level again. Many Great Powers, however, want to achieve this without having to sacrifice any land of their own, and smaller powers don't want to see themselves as buffer states, which act as speedbumps on the way to loftier goals, making the main goal the hardest to achieve due to the many conflicting interests in the room. This is where the most compromise must be made.

### Nationalist Movements:

The Revolution's German nation-state was the first of its kind. A country not brought together by a leader but by its united people. This sent shock waves across Europe, and it was one of the main things Napoleon took advantage of, early on. New nations-states like Macedonia, the Romanian kingdoms, and Provence with the Occitans formed and all are looking to fight for their position to remain in Europe, but will this establish a precedent that many of the Great Powers will fear? Plenty of other states have multiple nations of people within them, and might look to either curtail or extend different nation's rights. Additionally, other states consistent of a majority of a singular nation might look to unite its diaspora. All in all, delegates will have to act on the different movements across Europe and decide what precedent to make regarding nations moving forward.

Note: (There is a difference between a nation and a state. A nation is essentially a group of people of similar culture or united in some way, ie the French. A state is a government or authority that rules over a people, ie France.)

### New and Old Borders:

Over the quarter century since the Bohemian Revolution, borders have changed dozens of times, and Europe has changed substantially. The committee will have the full ability to change and establish (or try to) borders, which may either reflect what they looked like before the wars, what they looked like sometime during or after, or they might represent the people that live in each region. It is important to consider that alongside each of the 6 Coalition Wars, there was an accompanying treaty, changing of



bureaucracy, movement of people, and even changing of customs. The lands but more importantly the people are not the same as those who entered the Revolutionary period, and regardless of the direction that the committee goes in, there will be resistance in some regard.

### **Reopening Trade:**

Napoleon's Continental System halted the natural flow of trade in and out of Europe: merchant connections were severed, smugglers dominated the seas, and severe price inflation plagued Europe. That being said, aggressive tariffs and hostile trade affected Europe even before Napoleon rose to power. Europe's economy needs reopened trade to recover, but the question remains to how free trade should be for prices to recover, if they do? Furthermore, with modern sailing technology smugglers are becoming more effective than ever, so how will committees deal with them as they affect recovery efforts?

### **Restoration and Rebuilding:**

Years of war have destroyed croplands, burned down forests, and razed grazing areas. The hundreds of thousands of troops that simply marched through the countryside would "live off the land," and eat local crops, hunt local animals, and empty out the local supplies, often at the expense of foreign peoples. Not only have these areas been devastated, with any crop failure leading directly to famine, but they have become hostile against any armies passing through them. Not only do affected areas want recompensation from the armies who razed their lands, but they want to remove the precedent of "living off the land," making sure it doesn't happen again. Battles, themselves, have left regions of destruction, destroyed infrastructure, and heavy casualties for all parties. Furthermore, hundreds of thousands of soldiers have been displaced and either have been drafted to fight and have left their trade back home, have drafted and have no work to go back home to, or are professional soldiers and have been trained to be soldiers their whole life. Delegates, either through the committee or through issues that arrive at home, will have to decide what to do with these people, an additional crucial element to restoration.



## **Questions to Consider**

1. What should the Congress of Vienna do to prevent a single nation from possibly controlling all of Europe again?
2. With the Congress of Vienna being the first international conference of its kind, what should the congress do to build on diplomatic frameworks?
3. With new nationalist movements springing up across Europe, should countries look to let them grow or stifle them before another Napoleon rises?
4. How should delegates balance Nation Demographics, Personal Interests, and the Balance of Power when redrawing the borders of Europe?
5. Do nations prefer protecting the interests of their own industry and agriculture or opening trade to be as free as possible?
6. With smoke rising across the villages, farms, and cities of Europe, how will nations collaborate to ensure that economies recover and looters don't plague rebuilding?
7. How will delegates organize the demilitarization of hundreds of thousands of troops with complaints racking up about the nature of their consumption?
8. What are some long term solutions and diplomatic agreements to consider for all of these and any other issues that arise?
9. How will your home country's population and interest groups from differing levels of society react to the decisions you make, the alliances you pursue, and the policies you advocate for in committee?



## List of Positions

**Note:** Although each country has a designated representative with different backgrounds, this does affect your powers for your frontrooms and backrooms. Assume that you have been given final say in diplomatic policy for your respective nations. Names and backgrounds are simply for immersion and what each delegate will be referred to in committee. Some of these characters are real historical figures and others are either fake or references to friends or pop-culture, so we do not expect you to look into these figures or reference their backgrounds in your frontroom or backroom.

### **Key Terms:**

- ❖ Manpower - Military men currently active and available for combat or work
- ❖ Economic Terms
  - Agriculture - economic activity based on farming, foodstuffs, or raw resource gathering. (ie Wheat, Flax)
  - Manufacturing - economic activity based on turning raw materials into final goods (ie. Flax into Textiles)
  - Trade - economic activity based on transporting different raw or final goods across the globe
- ❖ Approval Rating - percentage of population and interest groups that approve the actions of the government and the delegate at the Congress of Vienna
  - Interest Groups - similar members of the population that represent a shared interest, culture, or social class (ie: the nobility, merchant class, cultural minority)
- ❖ Stability - a country's ability to remain strong, happy, and unified during negative events and times of struggle

### **Spain - Alvaro Atienza de Santander (Diplomat/Prince)**

Following Isabella of Castille's alternate marriage to a Portuguese prince, Spain doubled down on maritime colonial expansion, turning its gaze more toward India and other parts of Asia rather than the Americas. This shift established a powerful Asian trading network, with Portuguese-style fortifications and trading posts stretching from the Indian Ocean to Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, Aragon pursued its Italian ambitions, leaving Spain with less influence in Mediterranean politics but greater commercial prowess overseas. Over time, Spain became a mercantile and naval power whose wealth came less from territorial conquest in the Americas and more from trade and colonies in the East.



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

During the era of Napoleon Toth, Spain was initially slow to intervene in the German theaters, focusing instead on protecting its overseas possessions. The creation of the Iberian puppet monarchy under Napoleon's brother, Louis Toth, sparked the prolonged Iberian Wars, with Spanish forces and local militias persistently harassing Napoleon's troops. The Duke of Slough emerged as Spain's chief military leader, coordinating uprisings and retreating campaigns that slowly drained Bohemian resources. Though Spanish forces could not decisively defeat Napoleon, their resilience tied down key Bohemian troops, allowing coalition allies to maneuver elsewhere in Europe.

At the Congress of Vienna, Spain will emphasize its colonial and commercial interests, seeking recognition of its Asian trade routes and ports, and will aim to resecure access from India and the East Indies back to Europe, especially with its overseas colonies being on the brink of revolution. Spain will also look to stabilize the Iberian Peninsula, as its monarchy returns, but the revolutionary fervor that engulfed Spain during Napoleon's invasion has not fully gone away, leaving the nation on the crossroads of embracing or crushing it. It will prioritize economic recovery from the wars and the reopening of trade, and will hope that international interference does not occur again.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 75,000 (Professional), 125,000 (Guerrilla)
- ❖ Economy: In Recovery (Large Potential) - (Trade Based, Above Average Agriculture, Below Average Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 60%
- ❖ Stability: Low

## Aragon - Princep Carlos Sant Fernandez (Royal Chamberlain)

Aragon, deprived of a union with Castile, oriented itself fully toward its Italian holdings and Mediterranean ambitions. The kingdom strengthened its naval presence across the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic seas, maintaining influence in Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia. Aragon's strategy centered on diplomacy and mercenary armies rather than overseas expansion, fostering a Mediterranean culture that blended Italian and Catalan traditions. By the late 18th century, Aragon had become a regional power that could leverage Italian politics to balance against other European rivals.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, Aragon found itself directly engaged in Italy and the Iberian Peninsula. Napoleon's crossing of the Alps brought him against Aragonese armies, and despite fierce resistance, Aragon was forced to retreat and accept Bohemian-imposed puppet states in parts of its former holdings. Its military resources,



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

while competent, were spread thin across multiple fronts, allowing Napoleon to establish several republican territories in Italy. Aragon remained a persistent thorn in his campaigns, contributing to his strategic frustrations and the prolonged Iberian conflicts that sapped French strength.

At the Congress of Vienna, Aragon will seek to reclaim its Italian possessions and stabilize the peninsula against future revolutionary movements. It will aim to secure recognition of pre-war borders in Italy, protection of Mediterranean trade routes, and guarantees against the rise of local nationalist states that could threaten its holdings. Aragon will work to restore influence without sparking new conflicts with Spain or the Dual Monarchy.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 100,000
- ❖ Economy: Average - (Large Trade, Average Manufacturing, Below Average Agricultural)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 65%
- ❖ Stability: Average

## Dual Monarchy - Edward Posey Duke of Slough (Lead General of the Dual Monarchy)

Following the Hundred Years War, England and France merged into the Dual Monarchy. Their global influence outpaced Spain's American holdings, and their Mediterranean influence remained secondary. In Europe, the Dual Monarchy maintained a cautious stance, leveraging naval power to influence Northern Africa, the Mediterranean, and parts of Western Europe, while balancing against Aragonese ambitions in Italy.

During the Napoleonic era, the Dual Monarchy was a cautious but formidable actor. It engaged in coalition campaigns against Napoleon, providing logistical support and strategic troops in key theaters, but generally avoided committing to large-scale occupation in the German states. The Dual Monarchy's navy and overseas colonies allowed it to maintain a degree of independence from Napoleon's pressures, though it did send forces to support the coalition against him in the Low Countries and the Iberian campaigns. Their army was decisive in the final blows against Napoleon's Bohemian Empire.

At the Congress of Vienna, the Dual Monarchy will focus on preserving its overseas empire and maritime dominance. It will aim to safeguard trade routes in India and the Indian Ocean, ensure favorable commercial treaties, and prevent any redistribution of



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

colonial territories that could weaken its global position. In Europe, it will secure its borders in the Iberian Peninsula and regain control over Occitania, work to avoid entanglement with Northern nationalist states, and strive to maintain a balance of power that protects its economic interests without engaging in unnecessary continental conflicts.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 250,000
- ❖ Economy: Very Large (Large Trade, Very Large Manufacturing, Above Average Agriculture)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 50%
- ❖ Stability: Average

## Provence - Duke Robie Valois (Ruler of Provence)

The Dukes of Provence, last remaining Valois pretenders, navigated a precarious path between French ambitions and Italian marriages. By cultivating ties with Tuscany and other Italian states, Provence positioned itself as a bridge between Occitania and the Italian peninsula. Provence maintained modest military forces, relying on alliances and mercenary armies to project influence. Its position allowed the Dukes to act as intermediaries in regional diplomacy, occasionally leveraging nationalist movements in Occitania to gain leverage over France and Italy.

Provence became an instrumental ally during Napoleon Toth's campaigns. After the Bohemian Republic pushed into the Low Countries, Provence unified the Occitan populations under a new nationalist framework, creating a loyal buffer state aligned with Napoleon. Its armies participated in campaigns against Burgundy and coalition forces, and its geographic position allowed it to provide both men and resources while avoiding direct confrontation with the larger Dual Monarchy and Scandinavian forces. Provence's participation cemented its influence in southwestern Europe and its reputation as a strategic intermediary.

At the Congress of Vienna, Provence will emphasize the protection of its newly unified Occitan state and the recognition of its borders. It will seek guarantees that larger powers, especially the Dual Monarchy, will not assert control over the region. Provence will advocate for the sovereignty of smaller nation-states, and will prioritize trade through the Mediterranean and Italy, while ensuring its mercantile class retains rights and influence.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 35,000



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

- ❖ Economy: Average - (Below Average Manufacturing, Large Agriculture)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 75%
- ❖ Stability: Above Average

### **Burgundy - Erik De Hans (Merchant and Former Royal Treasurer)**

Burgundy's history in this timeline was one of ambition and decline. Initially a regional powerhouse within the Holy Roman Empire, Burgundy sought to expand north into the Low Countries and assert influence over German territories. However, Bohemian and Austrian opposition, coupled with internal struggles and the eventual Republican uprisings, steadily weakened the Burgundian Crown. Despite attempts to rebuild power via marriage alliances and mercenary forces, Burgundy gradually became dependent on coalition efforts to regain influence.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, Burgundy was repeatedly defeated in Low Countries engagements, losing key territories and seeing its nobility flee to the Dual Monarchy. Despite pyrrhic victories and strong defensive efforts, Burgundy could not withstand the strategic genius and coordination of Napoleon's forces. The republics established in formerly Burgundian lands eroded its power, leaving it largely sidelined by the end of the Second Coalition. The region's population, however, remained politically active, contributing to ongoing conflicts and resistance movements even after formal defeats.

At the Congress of Vienna, Burgundy will aim to restore pre-revolutionary influence and reclaim territories in the Low Countries and along the Rhine. That being said, the previous republican government had already entrenched itself in the population, and Burgundy will have to balance the new ideals of its population with the conservative eyes that surround them (Powerful Neighbors and old nobility). Its delegation will press for the return of noble privileges where feasible and for protection of remaining economic interests. Burgundy will work to establish a balance of power that allows for a potential resurgence and emphasizes the importance of its historical role in the Holy Roman Empire and Western Europe.

#### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 70,000
- ❖ Economy: In Recovery (Large Potential) - (Large Trade, Small Agriculture, Very Large Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 40%



- ❖ Stability: Very Low

### Papal States - Cardinal Nicholas Campione

The Papal States had long been the spiritual center of Europe, with the Pope exercising both religious and temporal authority over central Italy. Despite centuries of tradition, the states faced internal challenges from rising local nationalism, ambitious Italian principalities, and the shifting alliances of neighboring powers. The Church maintained its political influence through diplomacy and religious legitimacy rather than military might, making the Papal States a center of negotiation and intrigue rather than outright conquest.

During the era of Napoleon Toth, the Papal States found themselves caught between Bohemian expansion and the nationalist movements in Italy. While Napoleon's Italian campaigns initially bypassed the Papal States, his growing influence and the establishment of republics nearby forced the Papal government to maneuver carefully. The Pope provided both spiritual guidance and diplomatic channels, attempting to mediate conflicts while avoiding direct confrontation with Napoleon's forces. Despite limited military engagement, the Papal States remained a key player in shaping Italian affairs.

At the Congress of Vienna, the Papal States will seek to restore and reinforce their temporal authority over central Italy while protecting their spiritual independence. They will advocate for the return of territories lost or threatened during Napoleon's campaigns and will ensure that the Italian peninsula does not fall under foreign domination. The Papal delegation will push for guarantees that nationalist movements in nearby republics will be contained, aiming to preserve both ecclesiastical influence and political sovereignty.

#### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 5,000
- ❖ Economy: Below Average - (Below Average Agriculture, Below Average Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 80%
- ❖ Stability: High

### Venice - Doge James Zaccarus

Venice had long been a maritime powerhouse, controlling trade routes across the Adriatic and Eastern Mediterranean. Its wealth derived from commerce rather than



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

conquest, with an intricate network of merchants, colonies, and naval bases sustaining its economy. Despite declining political influence in continental Europe, Venice remained a cultural and economic hub, relying on diplomacy to maintain its independence against larger powers like the Dual Monarchy and Austria.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, Venice's strategic location allowed it to benefit from the collapse of Ottoman influence in Illyria and the Adriatic. Venetian forces regained several key islands and ports, reinforcing their trade network and expanding their reach into former Ottoman holdings. Venice also contributed troops and resources both for and against Napoleon to press its advantage, though its main goal was safeguarding commerce rather than territorial expansion. The city-state demonstrated its resilience and adaptability amidst shifting European alliances.

At the Congress of Vienna, Venice will prioritize the protection of its maritime and trade interests, seeking international recognition for its regained territories. It will aim to establish agreements that guarantee safe passage for Venetian merchants across the Adriatic and Mediterranean. Venice will also advocate for a political balance that prevents larger powers from interfering in its governance while maintaining sovereignty over its colonies and trade networks.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 20,000
- ❖ Economy: Above Average - (Large Trade, Very Small Agriculture, Above Average Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 75%
- ❖ Stability: High

## Hungary - Franz Liszt (Patron and Diplomat)

Hungary had historically been a battle ground for Catholic vs Ottoman wars, and until just half a century ago, it fully regained its independence from the Ottoman Empire. The kingdom that arose from independence was war-torn but war-ready. It stood strongly against Ottoman influence and held a unique balance between conservative Catholicism and progressive administration.

During Napoleon Toth's era, Hungary was first targeted by Ottoman forces and would align with Revolutionary Bohemia in order to protect itself from the onslaught of Ottoman forces. Much like the Venetians, it would take advantage of the Ottoman wars to regain land and entrench itself in the Balkans. The Hungarians had to maneuver carefully for much of the rest of the Napoleonic Era to protect itself from the Ottomans while preventing a target on their back forming from the rest of the coalition.



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

At the Congress of Vienna, Hungary will seek recognition of its autonomy and protection from foreign influence. Its delegation will push to ensure that regional nations retain privileges while economic recovery is supported through reopened trade and restored mining operations. Hungary will advocate for security along its borders and aim to preserve its position as a buffer against potential Ottoman resurgence.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 110,000
- ❖ Economy: Below Average - (Very Small Manufacturing, Above Average Agriculture)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 60%
- ❖ Stability: Average

## Bohemia - Markvart Von Aulitz (Royal General)

Bohemia, the birthplace of the revolution that gave rise to Napoleon Toth, had transformed into a centralized republic before Napoleon declared himself emperor. The kingdom's history was marked by internal strife between the nobility and rising burgher class, punctuated by the Miners' Revolt and subsequent revolutionary uprising. Its central location in Europe made it a strategic hub for both military campaigns and political administration.

During Napoleon's rise, Bohemia became the heart of his empire, serving as the base for campaigns into Austria, Burgundy, and the Low Countries. Bohemian forces, reorganized under Napoleon's meritocratic system, demonstrated remarkable discipline and strategic innovation. However, prolonged wars, especially campaigns in Scandinavia and Poland, drained the region's resources and strained its population, creating unrest and setting the stage for eventual decline.

At the Congress of Vienna, Bohemia will seek to preserve its administrative structures and maintain some degree of influence despite Napoleon's defeat. Its delegation will argue for recognition of the reforms implemented under the empire, protection of burgher rights, and guarantees against the reestablishment of feudal dominance. Bohemia will also aim to secure borders that protect its economic centers and ensure stability in the wake of decades of warfare.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 350,000
- ❖ Economy: In Partial Recovery (Very Large Potential) - (Above Average Agriculture, Very Large Manufacturing)



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

- ❖ Approval Rating: 25%
- ❖ Stability: Very Low

### Scandinavia - Felix Kjellberg (Prince and Diplomat)

The Scandinavian Empire had long been a northern maritime and military power, controlling trade across the Baltic and asserting influence in Northern Germany. Its opportunistic interventions during the Hungarian War and later conflicts demonstrated a willingness to ally with various powers, including the Ottomans, to expand influence. Despite territorial ambitions, Scandinavia faced challenges maintaining supply lines and controlling distant lands.

During the Napoleonic wars, Scandinavia repeatedly engaged Napoleon's forces in Northern Germany and Denmark. While initially successful in Berlin and surrounding regions, its campaigns were ultimately checked by Napoleon's strategic brilliance. Nevertheless, Scandinavian armies continued to exert pressure on coalition fronts, contributing to the eventual erosion of Napoleon's dominance in northern Europe.

At the Congress of Vienna, Scandinavia will seek to solidify control over Baltic territories and northern German holdings. It will work to guarantee access to strategic ports and trade routes, while preventing the resurgence of Bohemian influence in Scandinavia or the Baltic. The empire will also push to establish regional alliances that secure its northern borders and economic interests.

#### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 100,000
- ❖ Economy: Large - (Large Trade, Very Small Agriculture, Large Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 50%
- ❖ Stability - Above Average

### Wallachia - Ioana Ardelean (Princess and Diplomat)

Wallachia, a principality under nominal Ottoman suzerainty, had maintained relative autonomy through diplomacy and tribute. Its history was marked by local rulers balancing Ottoman demands and pressures from neighboring powers such as Hungary and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Economically, Wallachia relied on agriculture and trade along the Danube, and culturally, it served as a bridge between East and West.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, Wallachia was freed from Ottoman shackles and briefly aligned with Napoleon's forces to counter Ottoman influence and protect its



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

borders, though its resources and armies were limited. The principality also experienced internal unrest as local elites debated alliances, while the peasantry suffered from troop movements and requisitioning. Despite these challenges, Wallachia maintained its identity and contributed modestly to efforts against the Ottomans.

At the Congress of Vienna, Wallachia will seek to preserve its autonomy while securing recognition from larger powers of its territorial integrity. Delegates will negotiate protections from both Ottoman and European intervention and aim to ensure economic stability by reopening trade along the Danube. Wallachia will advocate for international guarantees to prevent foreign armies from “living off the land” in the future.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 12,000
- ❖ Economy: Small - (Average Trade, Average Agriculture, Very Small Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval rating 75%
- ❖ Stability: Above Average

## Macedonia - Alex Costantinopoli (Republican Politician and Diplomat)

Macedonia had long been a contested region under Ottoman control, with local principalities maintaining limited autonomy. Its mountainous terrain fostered decentralized governance, while its people engaged in trade and agriculture. The cultural mix of Greek, Slavic, and Albanian populations created complex local allegiances and rivalries.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, Macedonia became a site for nationalist uprisings, inspired by the broader trend of new republics and nation-states. Local forces resisted Ottoman and foreign influence, eventually forming provisional governments aligned with Napoleon's strategic vision in the Balkans. Macedonian forces participated in campaigns to liberate territories from Ottoman control while establishing fledgling republican administrations.

At the Congress of Vienna, Macedonia will assert its emerging status as a nascent nation-state. Delegates will push for recognition of self-governing authorities and protection against Ottoman reconquest. They will also advocate for support in rebuilding infrastructure and economy, aiming to ensure Macedonia's integration into a stable European order while maintaining autonomy.



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 25,000
- ❖ Economy: Small - (Average Trade, Below Average Agriculture, Small Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 90%
- ❖ Stability: Above Average

## Ottoman Empire - Sultan Karim II (Ruler of the Ottoman Empire)

The Ottoman Empire had dominated Southeastern Europe and the Near East for centuries, extending into Hungary, Wallachia, and Greece. Despite its military might, by the 18th century the empire struggled with administrative inefficiencies, economic decline, and rising European rivalries. Its influence in Europe was increasingly challenged by the Holy Roman Empire, Venice, and opportunistic interventions.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, the Ottomans suffered losses in Illyria, Hungary, and Greek territories, though they retained the ability to negotiate strategically. They initially joined coalition efforts against Napoleon but were often cautious, focusing on reclaiming lost lands and consolidating resources. Their military engagements were mixed, highlighting both enduring strength and systemic weaknesses in the face of coordinated European armies.

At the Congress of Vienna, the Ottomans will negotiate to retain sovereignty over remaining European territories while seeking international recognition for prior losses. They will advocate for a stabilized Balkan frontier, limitations on nationalist movements within their borders, and guarantees that European powers will respect Ottoman claims while maintaining peaceful relations.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 200,000
- ❖ Economy: Large - (Large Trade, Large Agriculture, Average Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 52%
- ❖ Stability: Below Average

## Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth - Wojtek Matthais of Krakow (Prince/Diplomat)

The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, a historically powerful union of Polish and Lithuanian states, had struggled with internal factionalism, external invasions, and



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

declining central authority. Its nobility retained significant autonomy, while regional dukes and magnates held substantial military and economic power. Despite its setbacks, the Commonwealth remained the main hegemon and cultural powerhouse in the East, restricting the growth of Scandinavia and the Muscovites, while cities like Krakow and Warsaw saw melting pots of culture and thought.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, the Commonwealth aligned with coalition forces at various points, sometimes cooperating with Napoleon to regain territories and at other times asserting independence from his influence. Polish forces contributed to battles in the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and against Napoleon's southern allies. Despite short-term setbacks, the Commonwealth's elite maintained cohesion, making it a formidable player in Central and Eastern European politics.

At the Congress of Vienna, the Commonwealth will seek to reestablish sovereignty, reclaim territories, and strengthen the central authority of the monarchy while respecting regional privileges. Delegates will push to ensure that Poland and Lithuania are not exploited as buffer states, advocating for secure borders and restoration of trade networks to revive economic stability. Furthermore, it will seek to end the "living off the land" methods that tore its countryside apart.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 100,000
- ❖ Economy: Large - (Above Average Trade, Very Large Agriculture, Average Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 68%
- ❖ Stability: Average

## Muscovy - King Alexander I of Muscovy (Ruler of Muscovy)

Muscovy, once on the path to be the unifier of the Russian people, has long been suppressed by Polish influence, Scandinavian encroachment, and the interloping of the Khanates to the South. It maintained a rigid social hierarchy and centralized authority under the king, while also serving as a rival to other neighboring Russian kingdoms like Novgorod. The conservative Orthodox population had long been seen by its Western counterparts as a large kingdom, stuck in a different time.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, Muscovy remained cautious but the opportunistic Alexander the First joined in with Napoleon to subdue the Lithuanian Nobility, being heavily rewarded afterwards. Muscovy's army was large but not the most disciplined and was often used as a wave of manpower waiting in the rafters for its moment. This



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

would be the case once again when it flipped sides to join the coalition, being crucial in Napoleon's defeat.

At the Congress of Vienna, Muscovy will seek formal recognition of its western borders and influence over the former Polish-Lithuanian territories. Delegates will advocate for security along the Baltic and Danube regions, economic privileges, and guarantees that no future European coalition will challenge Muscovy's territorial ambitions or Orthodox sphere of influence.

Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 250,000
- ❖ Economy - Average (Very Large Agriculture, Very Small Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 65%
- ❖ Stability - Below Average

## Austria - Prince Clemens Von Metternich (Prince and Diplomat)

Austria, since the 15th century, has been the conservative bastion of the Holy Roman Empire. Despite often being second fiddle to Bohemia in HRE politics, the small kingdom served as the leader of the coalition of the "Danube States," the group of principalities in Southern Germany and the Alps. They have often been seen as the diplomatic core of the HRE, except for their constant position at the frontlines against the Ottomans.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, Austria became a central player in the coalition wars, often serving as the main adversary to Bohemia and Napoleon's expanding republics. Austrian forces defended their territories while supporting allies, engaging in multiple theaters across Germany and Italy. Despite battlefield setbacks, Austria remained diplomatically astute, preserving its influence and preparing for postwar negotiations, often being the rallying point for the Coalitions.

Due to their diplomatic influence, Austria will host the Congress of Vienna in their very own capital. They look to restore conservative influence over Europe and will try to subdue any republican and nationalist positions, but the savvy Von Metternich has the strong backing of his nobility and will not mind foregoing some of his beliefs in exchange for the expansion of Austria's sphere. Furthermore, Austria looks for aid to rebuild war torn areas of its country and would like to establish future frameworks for diplomatic solutions to the problems at hand.

Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 20,000



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

- ❖ Economy: Above Average (Manufacturing Large, Agriculture Very Small)
- ❖ Approval Rating: 90%
- ❖ Stability: High

### Illyria - Boban Marjanovic (Military Leader)

Illyria had been a contested region between the Ottomans, Venice, and local principalities. Its strategic position along the Adriatic made it valuable for trade and military control. Historically, Illyria experienced shifting governance, with Venice and Austria contesting influence while the Ottoman Empire sought dominance.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, Illyria was established as a puppet republic under the supervision of the local military. The nation supplied some of the best horsemen to Napoleon's campaign, but at the same time subverted his influence and maintained its local identity.

At the Congress of Vienna, Illyria will seek to secure international recognition of its borders and autonomy. Delegates will push to maintain trade rights along the Adriatic, limit Ottoman influence, and look to create a system that might aim to stabilize the Balkans and prevent the region from becoming yet another battle ground.

Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 50,000
- ❖ Economy: Small - (Average Trade, Below Average Agriculture, Very Small Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 90%
- ❖ Stability - Above Average

### Crimean Khanate - Mulan Khan (Leader of Crimean Khanate)

The Crimean Khanate was the westernmost fragment of the shards of the Mongol Empire, but this time, they remained a relevant power in Eastern Europe and the Black Sea. From the 15th to the 18th centuries its trade and economy was dominated by Ottoman and Polish-Lithuanian influence, and it served as a mercantile middle ground for the two. They did align more closely with the Ottomans due to their Islamic backgrounds, but Crimea was seen as a bastion of Christian-Islamic unity.

During Napoleon Toth's campaigns, the Crimean Khanate was largely peripheral but much like the Muscovites, they provided Napoleon with support during his campaigns against Poland, receiving entry into his economic union. Crimea was the entry point for



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

Napoleon's sphere of influence to the Middle East and served crucially as a local military and trade leader.

At the Congress of Vienna, the Crimean Khanate will have a unique position as the most foreign of the members present and will push to have any international frameworks to include the perspectives of foreign diplomats. The Khanate also fears that the large standing armies present might hinder the advancement of diplomatic talks and prevent trade routes from recovering.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 30,000
- ❖ Economy - Below Average - (Large Trade, Below Average Agriculture, Very Small Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 70%
- ❖ Stability - High

## Albania - King Ahmet Zog (King of Albania)

Albania emerged from centuries of imperial domination as a fragmented but resilient Balkan society, long divided between Ottoman administration, Venetian coastal influence, and powerful inland clans. Its mountainous terrain fostered local autonomy, with clan leaders maintaining customary law and militias even under foreign rule. Repeated revolts in the late 17th and 18th centuries weakened Ottoman authority, while Albanian mercenaries became highly sought after across Europe, reinforcing a distinct martial identity and growing sense of nationhood.

During the Napoleonic era, Albania became a critical fault line in the struggle between Ottoman forces, Venetian interests, and Bohemian-aligned Balkan republics. Napoleon Toth's wars accelerated the collapse of Ottoman control in the western Balkans, and Albanian leaders seized the opportunity to declare independence with external backing. Though plagued by internal rivalries, Albania successfully expelled remaining Ottoman garrisons and established a federal state centered on shared defense, headlined by the rule of the popular Zog family.

Going into the Congress of Vienna, Albania will seek formal recognition as a sovereign Balkan state and guarantees against Ottoman restoration and external encroachment. Its delegates will emphasize the strategic necessity of Albanian independence for Balkan stability, while cautiously navigating nationalist questions among its diverse religious communities. Albania will also press for international recognition of its borders and limited military aid to secure its fragile independence.



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 10,000
- ❖ Economy: Small - (Average Trade, Below Average Agriculture, Very Small Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 90%
- ❖ Stability - Below Average

### Novgorod - Rodion Raskolnikov (Academic Professor and Diplomat)

Novgorod survived as a northern Russian kingdom through a combination of geographic isolation, mercantile wealth, and republican traditions adapted into monarchy. Its control over northern trade routes, Baltic access, and fur commerce allowed it to remain distinct from Muscovite centralization. Politically, Novgorod blended noble councils with royal authority, fostering a civic identity rooted in commerce and regional autonomy.

During the Napoleonic era, Novgorod navigated the wars cautiously, avoiding direct confrontation while supplying matériel and limited forces to anti-Bohemian coalitions. As Napoleon Toth's influence spread eastward, Novgorod strengthened its defenses and navy - especially as its southern rival, Muscovy, opportunistically fought for and against Napoleon. Though spared major invasions, the kingdom became an increasingly important logistical and diplomatic player in northern Europe.

Going into the Congress of Vienna, Novgorod will seek integration into international frameworks and formal guarantees of its Baltic access. Its delegates will promote freedom of trade and the neutrality of northern routes, while quietly reinforcing alliances to deter Russian or Scandinavian domination. Novgorod will position itself as a stabilizing commercial power, while ensuring they are not underestimated as a military force.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 110,000
- ❖ Economy: Above Average - (Large Trade, Below Average Agriculture, Below Average Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 65%
- ❖ Stability - Average

### Bavaria - Leopold Von Trap (Aristocrat)



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

Bavaria had long stood as a significant German kingdom, balancing between imperial loyalty and regional ambition within the fractured German world. Its rulers cultivated strong administrative institutions and a capable army, while Munich became a center of Catholic learning and statecraft. Bavaria's position between Austria, Burgundy, and Bohemia placed it at the crossroads of European politics, forcing its leaders to master diplomacy as much as warfare.

During the Napoleonic Wars, Bavaria found itself repeatedly overrun, allied, betrayed, and realigned as Napoleon reshaped Central Europe. Initially coerced into cooperation with revolutionary forces, Bavaria was then ceded into the larger Bohemian Empire as a large representative of the German states. As the tide changed local leaders joined Coalition armies, fighting major engagements across southern Germany. Its cities served as supply hubs and battlegrounds, and its population bore the brunt of occupation, requisitioning, and shifting allegiances, leaving the kingdom exhausted but militarily seasoned.

At the Congress of Vienna, Bavaria will aim to find ways to rebuild its war torn nation, whether through economic reforms, new trade, or any other program the committee can throw at it. Its delegation will argue for stable borders, compensation for wartime devastation, and recognition of its role as a balancing power in southern Germany. Much of the nobility in Bavaria pushes its delegation to shut down any nationalist movements - in spite of the opinions of the majority of its lower classes, who wouldn't mind seeing a German state once again.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 170,000
- ❖ Economy: Above Average - (Average Trade, Below Average Agriculture, Large Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 50%
- ❖ Stability - Low

## Tripolitania - Minari "The Wolf" Suleman (Famed Admiral and Revolutionary)

Tripolitania occupied a unique position along the southern Mediterranean, nominally Ottoman but effectively autonomous for much of its history. Its economy depended on maritime trade, smuggling networks, corsair activity, and control of desert routes linking Africa to Europe. The region became a haven for political exiles, Ottoman dissidents, and pirate fleets, giving Tripoli an outsized influence despite limited territory.



## Bohemian Rhapsody: Congress of Vienna, 1815

During the Napoleonic Wars, Tripolitania thrived amid chaos. As Napoleon's Continental System disrupted trade, Tripolitanian ports became essential nodes for contraband, intelligence, and rebel coordination. Ottoman authority weakened further as local rulers leveraged European rivalries, sheltering Ottoman rebels and supplying arms across the Mediterranean, which allowed it to fully cut off Ottoman authority. Though never a central battlefield, Tripolitania's indirect role significantly affected naval and economic warfare.

At the Congress of Vienna, Tripolitania will maneuver to preserve its autonomy while avoiding direct confrontation with restored Ottoman authority or European naval powers. Its representatives will emphasize the necessity of stability in Mediterranean trade and argue against forceful measures that could target their pirate population, but Tripolitania could quietly seek recognition as an independent state, trading restraint at sea for political legitimacy.

### Resources:

- ❖ Standing Manpower: 8,000
- ❖ Economy: Small - (Very Large Trade, Minuscule Agriculture, Very Small Manufacturing)
- ❖ Approval Rating - 90%
- ❖ Stability - Low



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