



MiddMUNC 2020

JCC: The War of the Three Henry's Background Guide



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Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Secretariat and staff of MiddMUNC 2020, I would like to formally welcome you to the first iteration of MiddMUNC. As a free Model United Nations conference, we are thrilled that MiddMUNC will provide an opportunity to engage in MUN for students from across our beautiful state and surrounding areas. We are very excited to welcome you to our campus this March for a day of debate, sabotage, policy drafting, and more as you explore the world of Model United Nations with us.

For some of you this may be just one conference on a long list that you have attended throughout your academic career and others this will be your first foray into the world of Model UN. Regardless of your experience, we have designed MiddMUNC and all of our committees to offer every student an accessible and engaging day of MUN.

Throughout the past year we have carefully selected the topics each of you will participate in to create engaging, topical, and unique committees that will challenge both new and experienced delegates. In the United Nations Human Rights Council, delegates will be tasked with protecting freedom of the press in a world that is constantly threatening that basic right. Some delegates will be able to champion a free press while others will have to stay true to their country's views and argue against unrestricted free speech. Delegates in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will have to work together to combat radicalism in cyberspace as extremists are increasingly using the internet and social media to recruit for, train for, and plan attacks around the world. While tackling radicalism is an admirable goal delegates will have to make sure that they neither restrict freedom of speech in the process nor infringe on member states' national sovereignty. Each delegate in our joint crisis committee, the War of the Three Henry's, can expect to be transported to sixteenth century France as they vie for the crown. Representing a member of King Henry III de Valois of France (Les Politiques), King Henry of Navarre (French Huguenots), or Henry Lorraine's (Catholic League) cabinet, delegates will collaborate, backstab, spy, murder, and more in an effort to gain power and victory in the war. Suffice it to say, regardless of which committee you are in, you can expect a day of excitement thanks to the hard work of your chairs or crisis director in writing your background guides.

While our team has been a consistent force on the competitive collegiate circuit, this will be our first conference that we have ever hosted and, as such, we're just as nervous as many of you were for your conference. In preparation for your arrival, our team has spent months and countless hours writing background guides, training in the proper usage of parliamentary procedure, booking committee rooms, and all the other little details that have gone into this conference. After nearly a year of planning we are beyond excited to welcome all of you to our campus on March 14, 2020.

If you have any questions or concerns about the conference please do not hesitate to reach out to me at svanrajah@middlebury.edu. Good luck with your preparation, I look forward to meeting all of you and seeing the work you do in committee.

Sincerely,

Suria Vanrajah
Secretary General of MiddMUNC 2020



Letter from the Crisis Director

Dear Delegates,

My name is Gabriel Turco and I have the pleasure of being your Crisis Director for the War of Three Henry's Crisis. I am senior International Politics and Economics major here at Middlebury, and hail from West Hartford, Connecticut.

I am beyond excited to be a part of your crisis experience at Middlebury! This is my first time being a Crisis Director for a formal conference, though have run and helped run several crisis simulations for our college team. My inspiration for this committee comes from time studying abroad in Paris this past Spring at the Sorbonne (weird flex I know). While there I took a history class that focused on the Early Modern French monarchy, and was fascinated by the War of Three Henry's, a conflict that exists within the context of the greater French Wars of Religion.

And while Henry of Navarre becomes Henry IV in reality, I have no such expectation with this committee. France, and Europe as a whole, was at a crossroads in the 16th century. A millennium of religious dogma was being challenged and the Catholic Church was facing its greatest challenge since the fall of the Western Roman Empire. And while much of division occurred at the elite level, the reformation had a huge impact on the daily lives of millions of people then, and now. Faith is something intensely personal, and as such I hope that we are able to approach the topic with tact and respect. I hope that we can foster a welcoming environment for everyone involved. That being said, I look forward to seeing all the sneaky things you all plan to do as well as witness some great debate and high-minded compromise. Most importantly, I hope you all have fun, and who will be the last Henry standing?

À plus tôt!

Sincerely,

Gabe Turco
Crisis Director of MiddMUNC 2020





Letters from the Chairs

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the first annual Model UN Conference hosted by Middlebury College: MiddMUNC! We are so excited to have you join us and partake in vigorous debate as you solve some of the world's most difficult crises. I'm Arielle Landau, and I will be chair for the Les Politiques Crisis Committee. My hometown is Redding, Connecticut, and I am a junior at Middlebury College, studying Environmental Studies with Sociology and Anthropology as well as computer science. I've been an avid member of Model UN since my Freshmen year of high school, eventually becoming Secretary General of my high school team my senior year. I have been a member of Middlebury MUN since freshman year, making this my third year on the team! I am also involved in environmental activism on campus, with the Wild Middlebury Project, and also spend much of my time dancing with Evolution Dance Crew. I can be reached at alandau@middlebury.edu with any questions!

My name is Paige Osgood, and I will be serving as your Vice-Chair for the Middlebury College Model United Nations conference's Les Politiques committee. I am a freshman at Middlebury, and I hope to major in International Politics and Economics with a minor in Global Health. Outside of Model United Nations, I am also a part of the club tennis team, a volunteer with Special Olympics, and am a member of the External Affairs Committee for the Middlebury Student Government. I can be reached at posgood@middlebury.edu with any questions!

Sincerely,

Arielle Landau and Paige Osgood
Chair and Vice-Chair of JCC- Les Politiques

As your Chair, it is my pleasure to welcome you to MiddMUNC 2020! I am a senior from Cleveland, Ohio, and am pursuing a degree in molecular biology and biochemistry with a minor in French. This is my fourth year as a member of Middlebury's Model UN team and have had the honor of serving as the club's president for the past two semesters. Outside of academics and MUN, my passions include hiking, climbing, alternative music and knitting, after studying for a semester at the University of Poitiers, in Poitiers, France, where I took a class concerning French religious history, I am very excited to serve as Chair for the French Huguenots cohort of this three-way JCC, the War of the Three Henry's. The clash between these three camps during the late 16th century represents a dynamic portion of French political and cultural history with which I am eager for you to engage. I look forward to cunning crisis arcs, spirited (yet civil) debate, and adequate preparation for whatever complications our talented crisis staff presents. I can be reached at kkulp@middlebury.edu. Bonne chance, mes amis!

My name is John Vaaler, and I'm really quite excited to be your vice chair. I am a sophomore at Middlebury and am majoring in English Literature. Outside of Model United Nations, I write for The Middlebury Campus and run a radio show called "You're A Goodman, Johannes Bach." You can reach me at jvaaler@middlebury.edu!

Sincerely,

Katherine Kulp and John Vaaler
Chair and Vice-Chair of JCC- French Huguenots



Letters from the Chairs

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the first annual Middlebury College Model UN Conference (MiddMUNC), and to lead you in vigorous debate and collaborative problem solving as chair of the Catholic League. I (David) am a junior from Albany, New York, and I study economics and political science. I've done Model UN since high school and have been involved with Middlebury's team since my first week here. While this is my first time chairing a conference, I have experience in GAs, specialized, and crisis committees, and I hope I can bring some of my experiences to bear. When I'm not thinking of "arcs" or managing the club's budget as Treasurer, I'm involved with the student-run consulting group (MCG), SGA Finance Committee, and College Democrats. I'm excited to be a resource for you all in any way I can be, so feel free to reach out should you need clarification or assistance of any kind. I look forward to welcoming you to the committee! I can be reached at davidp@middlebury.edu with any questions!

My name is Rain Ji, and I am excited to serve as your Vice Chair for the Middlebury College MUN conference. I am a first year at Middlebury, considering to major in International and Global Studies with a Middle Eastern Studies concentration. During my free time, I write and edit for *The Campus*, Middlebury's student newspaper and lead tours for the Admissions Office. I can be reached at yuchenj@middlebury.edu with any questions!

Sincerely,

David Powell and Rain Ji
Chair and Vice-Chair of JCC- Catholic League



Background

The Reformation

The 16th century represented a tumultuous time in European history. The religious fabric of the continent was torn asunder when a German monk by the name of Martin Luther nailed his Ninety-Five Theses to the doors of churches in Wittenberg. In the decades that would follow families, towns, and countries would become divided by faith. Wars began across the continent, leaving hundreds of thousands dead. A fragile peace would not be found until the Thirty Years War ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, a war that left 8 million people dead.



No European country was safe from the violence, not even the staunchly Catholic France. The strand of Protestantism that took hold in France was Calvinism, named after the French theologian John Calvin, whose followers in France were known as Huguenots. Huguenots were concentrated in the south of France and found supporters in the landed gentry and the urban bourgeoisie. Calvinism differed from the teachings of the Catholic Church, most notably in the teachings on predestination- when people were born it was already determined whether or not they were virtuous or sinners. It, like Lutheranism, rejected Papal supremacy and the Catholic Church based in Rome, which represented a challenge to the traditional powers in the Kingdom of France. For centuries, the Catholic Church had enjoyed wide benefits

in France, from tax exemptions to positions in government. With the dissolution of the monasteries in England in 1536, French clergy became wary of protestant powers rising in France and renouncing their privileges.

French Wars of Religion Begin

Tensions began to rise in France as the century progressed and as Calvinism gained more in more power in sections of French society. The tension led the King of France François I to begin suppressing Protestantism, especially after anti-Catholic fliers were put up in Paris in what is known as the Affair of the Placards- those found guilty of putting up fliers were burned at the stake. François's successor, Henry II continued the violence against protestants and issued the Edict of Châteaubriant which curtailed protestant rights.

After the accidental death of Henri II, his son François II took power at the age of 15. Given his young age, many different players began jockeying for power- namely his mother Catherine de' Medici and the House of Guise whose niece was Mary, Queen of Scots, the wife of the young King. The House of Guise began to gain power in the vacuum left by the death of Henri II, and this power growth was accelerated by the quick death of the sickly king, less than a year after his ascension. François II was succeeded by his brother Charles IX. Charles was only 10 years old, and as such his mother was regent during his minority, holding much of the power in France even after Charles came of age.

Catherine tried to strike a balance between the radical Catholics led by House Guise and the protestants

led by House Bourbon, often seeking to ally herself with the Huguenots against the Guise. In order to achieve internal stability in the Kingdom, a council was called known as the Colloquy at Poissy and sought to reconcile the religious differences of the Catholics and the Huguenots. The council was unable to make peace between the factions and broke down, leading to a rise in tensions. In order to head off a civil war, Catherine announced the Edict of Saint-Germain in early 1562 which extended limited toleration to Huguenots. Instead of preventing war, however, the actions of the Queen fanned its flames.



The Massacre of Wassy and Its Aftermath

A few months after the Edict was announced, Catholic soldiers under the command of Francis, Duke of Guise, massacred Huguenots as they worshipped in the city of Wassy. This caused protestants under the Prince of Condé, Louis I, to take up arms in order to protect Huguenot congregations, capturing the cities of Angers, Blois, and Tours. War continued between the Catholics under House Guise and the protestants under House Bourbon for the remainder of the year. In March of 1563, the Duke of Guise was assassinated, leading Catherine to revoke the Edict of Saint-Germain and pushing for peace under the Edict of Amboise, which gave Huguenots some rights, but fewer than they had under the previous edict.

Charles IX came of age later that year, and in 1567 lent aid to the Spanish in putting down religious revolts in the Spanish Netherlands. This made the French protestants uneasy, fearing that Charles would turn his back on the Edict of Amboise, and struck against the royal troops. After a brief, few months of fighting the protestants were defeated and peace was restored with the Peace of Longjumeau in March of 1568.

The peace was short-lived however, as tensions flared up again the summer of 1568, culminating in the revocation of Huguenot rights. This pushed the protestant Dutchman William of Orange to briefly invade in favor of the protestants but was swiftly driven out. Fighting continued until 1570 when under financial pressure Charles signed the Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, which held concessions to the protestants. The peace was to be sealed by marriage in 1572 between the King's sister Margaret and the protestant Bourbon King Henry III of Navarre.

With this peace, Charles began to openly ally himself with the Huguenots, much to the concern of his mother Catherine. Gaspard de Coligny, a Huguenot admiral and close aid to Charles continued to make overtures for alliances with both the English and the Dutch rebels. Tensions were high when many Calvinist nobles came to Paris for the wedding, and an assassination attempt was made on Coligny. He survived, but Catholic partisans feared protestant retaliation so the Duke of Guise and his allies chose to strike. Catholics loyal to the Duke went out and assassinated dozens of Huguenot leaders, including Coligny. More than 10,000 Protestants were massacred nationally from August

23rd to the 30th, but Henry of Navarre and the Prince of Condé were able to escape the massacre.

Charles IX and other Catholic leaders proclaimed that the massacre was in prevention of a Huguenot coup, and war broke out again. Fighting continued until the middle of the next year, and hostilities ended with the Edict of Boulogne, which restricted protestant worship to only a handful of towns in France.

Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre

With the Edict, Henri, Charles younger brother, was elected King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania. His absence caused instability in the kingdom, leading to a failed protestant-backed coup in favor of Charles IX brother François in 1574 in Saint-Germain. The coup attempt led to protestant uprisings across France, restarting the conflict.

The situation was further complicated by the death of Charles shortly after Henri's coronation, forcing the new King to return to France in order to become Henri III of France, renouncing his titles in Poland-Lithuania. Upon arrival to France, he married a member of House Guise, defeated his brother, and issued the Edict of Beaulieu in May of 1576. Like many of the Edicts before it, Beaulieu granted many protections to French Calvinists in an attempt to construct a lasting peace. It, like its predecessors, failed. In response to the Edict



of Beaulieu, Henri I, Duke of Guise, with the financial backing of Phillip II of Spain, formed the Catholic League. The League was an ultra-Catholic military order whose goal was to protect the Church's interests in France. League supporters in France controlled substantial tracts of land, holding strong followings in the north of France, while the Protestants had their power base in the south. Fighting broke out between the League and the Protestants in late 1576 and ended nearly a year later in September when the Edict of Poitiers was proclaimed in 1576. Under this new edict, Protestants had more locations to worship than under that of Beaulieu, but freedoms were far from universal.

The War of the Three Henry's

Peace, as always, did not last long. Conflict returned in 1579 with fighting lasting until 1580 the following year, which resulted in status quo antebellum. An uneasy peace was found until tragedy struck in 1584- the Duke of Anjou, the King's younger brother and heir to the throne, died. This left Henri III of Navarre as heir presumptive. Henri was still a protestant, and refused to convert. With Henri of Navarre's defiance, Henri III of France issued the Treaty of Nemours on the 13th of July 1585. It renounced Henri of Navarre's claim to the French throne, as well as overturned all previous treaties and edicts resulting in the stripping of protestant rights.



Topics and Questions

It is in the aftermath of the Treaty of Nemours that we find ourselves. Several questions still remain for you all to decide:

What religions will be welcome in France? Will the Catholic Church reign supreme? Will France become a beacon of tolerance in a raptured Europe?

What say will the French monarch have in France's future? Will he be able to reassert royal control or will French power be seized by regional nobles and foreign powers?

Positions

DATE: July 14, 1585, one day after the Treaty of Nemours, which annulled Henry of Navarre's claim to the French throne.

The chairs of each committee are the relevant Henry's

LES POLITIQUES: The French Crown and those loyal to *Henri III*. Moderate Catholics whose goal is to maintain the power of the King in the face of the rising influence of the House of Guise.

1. *Anne de Batarnay de Joyeuse* – Duke of Joyeuse. A Close personal friend and aid to the King, given control of much of Normandy, further granted governance of Anjou after the death of the King's brother in 1584. Admiral of France.
2. *Jean Louis de Nogaret de La Valette*- Duke of Épernon. Another close friend of the King, given direct control of the town of Épernon. He was also commanded the Champagne Regiment, Governor of Boulonnais, Loches, Lyon, Metz and its surrounding areas. Commander of the Forty-Five, Henry III personal guard.
3. *Guillaume de Joyeuse*- Viscount of Joyeuse, Lord of Saint-Didier, of Laudun, of Puyvert and of Arques. Marshal of France, and Father of Anne, Duke of Joyeuse.
4. *Catherine de' Medici*- Mother of Henry III and powerful figure in 16th century France. Has strong connections to the banking clans of Northern Italy, especially her family, the Medici family who rule in Tuscany.
5. *Philippe Hurault de Cheverny*- Grand Chancellor of France, the chief judicial officer of France.
6. *Diane de France*- Duchess of Angoulême. Favorite of Henri III, and illegitimate daughter of Henri II.
7. *Henri d'Angoulême*- Governor of Provence, and bastard son of Henri II.
8. *François de Gaille*- Commander of Gardes Française (fictional).
9. *Jean Bodin*- French jurist and philosopher and member of the parlement of Paris (appellate court).
10. *Henri I de Montmorency*- Duke of Montmorency, Governor of Languedoc
11. *Armand de Gontaut*- Baron of Biron, French Commander and Grand Master of Artillery.
12. *Pomponne de Bellièvre*- Superintendent of Finances
13. *Pierre de Gondi*- Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal, and member of the Florentine Gondi family, a common business partner of the Medici.
14. *François de Joyeuse*- Archbishop of Narbonne, younger brother of Anne.



Allies:

1. *António, Prior of Crato*- Portuguese Royal and Pretender to the Portuguese crown.

THE CATHOLIC LEAGUE: A Coalition of French and other European Catholics lead in France by *Henri I*, Duke of Guise. Much of Northern and eastern France remained Catholic, with its main power base in the fervently Catholic Paris. Most peasants remained true to the catholic faith.

1. *Louis II, Cardinal of Guise*- Brother of Henry duc de Guise and Archbishop of Reims.
2. *Charles de Guise* -Duke of Mayenne. Brother of Henri, a major military leader of the league.
3. *Charles I de Lorraine*- Duke of Elbeuf, controlling territory in Normandy. Another relative of Henri I from House Lorraine.
4. *Charles de Guise*- Duke of Aumale, Governor of Picardy, Grand Veneur of France. A member from House Guise.
5. *Charles de Bourbon*- Cardinal and Archbishop of Rouen and Papal Legate in Avignon. A member of House Bourbon but instead of fighting for Henri of Navarre he remained true to the Catholic faith.
6. *Charles III*- Duke of Lorraine. While Initially neutral, he has aligned himself with the Catholic cause. The Duchy of Lorraine was a fief of the Holy Roman Empire.
7. *François de La Rochefoucauld*- Archbishop of Clermont
8. *Nicolas de Pellevé*- Archbishop of Sens
9. *André de Brancas*- Admiral for the Catholic League Forces

Their Spanish Supporters:

1. *Bernardino de Mendoza*- Spanish Ambassador to France
2. *Álvaro de Bazán*- 1st Marquess of Santa Cruz. A feared Admiral of the Spanish Navy, one of the masterminds behind the Spanish Armada
3. *Alexander Farnese*- Heir to the Duchy of Parma. Governor of the Spanish Netherlands.
4. *Martín de Padilla*- Secretary of State and War

Their Savoyard Supporter:

1. *Charles Emmanuel I*- Duke of Savoy, an independent state to the south-east of France. A catholic, though motivated mainly by desire for more ducal lands.

The Pope

1. *Fabio Mirto Frangipani*- Apostolic Nuncio (Ambassador) to France on behalf of Pope Sixtus V.

FRENCH HUGUENOTS: French Protestants and Foreign Protestant supporters of *Henri III of Navarre*, and a member of House Bourbon. On the eve of the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, as much as 10% of the French population was Reformed (i.e. Huguenots). This was concentrated in southern and western France. Huguenots found their support with the landed gentry and urban bourgeoisie.



1. *Henri I de Bourbon*- Prince of Condé, a Huguenot general. Cousin of Henry of Navarre
2. *François de Bourbon*- Prince of Conti, brother of the Prince of Condé, another Protestant leader. New to the protestant cause, but despises Henri of Guise.
3. *Charles de Bourbon*- Count of Soissons. Another Huguenot leader. Half-brother to François and Henri.
4. *François de Bonne*- Duke of Lesdiguières. French nobleman from the from heavily protestant Dauphiné. An expert in mountain warfare.
5. *Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne*- Duke of Bouillon- Lieutenant General of Upper Languedoc, member of a powerful Protestant house.
6. *Théodore de Bèze*- A prominent Huguenot theologian
7. *François de Coligny*- Huguenot Naval leader and son of a late famed Huguenot admiral.

Their English supporters

1. *William Cecil*- 1st Baron Burghley. Lord High Treasurer, and Queen Elizabeth I paramount advisor.
2. *Sir Francis Walsingham*- Secretary of State, "Spymaster" of England. Was ambassador to France during the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
3. *Sir Edward Stafford*- Ambassador to France, in the pocket of the Catholics
4. *Charles Howard*- 1st Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral
5. *Sir John Hawkins*- Treasurer of the Navy, in charge of construction of the English Navy.

Dutch Rebels

1. *Maurice of Orange*- Stadtholder of Holland and Zeeland

German and Swiss Allies

1. *Fabien I*- Burgrave of Dohna, a territory in Saxony
2. *Eren von Jaeger*- Swiss mercenary leader (fictional)



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