



1762: THE BATTLE FOR RUSSIA

BACKGROUND GUIDE

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Welcome from the Dais

Foreign policy is like a Baked Alaska. Too much heat and it melts. Too little cream and the consistency is off. And even when you have the perfect measure of ingredients and followed each step to a T, all you can do is shove it into the oven and hope for the best. Often, your efforts will prove futile. But occasionally, those endless hours of blood, sweat, and tears will produce a treat better than anything you ever expected.

With that, I, your dais, welcome you to the year 1762. An odd year to say the least, if you're familiar with the history of Eastern Europe, but a year full of ravishing conflict and enormous potential. The new Tsar of Russia has taken on the world with a head full of radical ideas, and to what end? Well, that's up to you to decide.

History portrays Peter III as a coward – a Tsar who only actually retained the throne for six months before being overthrown by his wife, later to be known as Catherine the Great. Why highlight a small time period that never led to any everlasting change? Because it did make a difference. Peter's belief in welfare and democracy are embedded into our society today. His ideas about free trade mirror the systems that operate every second of every day.

Just imagine what the world would be like if these ideas were accepted back when they were proposed. Would we still be exchanging the discourse that we are today? Or would we be discussing other political elements that are too complex for our current selves to even handle? These questions press on as the answers escape us.

My hope is that, no matter what your interests or your purpose, you as a delegate engage in things that challenge your reality. Engage in dialogue and exchanges that challenge your beliefs and make you question why you hold those beliefs so dearly. Challenge yourself as Peter challenged the world.

By no means are you required to read up on the Seven Years' War or the years that follow. It's a large and complex history full of exciting and ridiculous quarries. Note that certain events and characters have been exaggerated in this Background Guide for the purposes of this committee. The following pages will serve as a guide of all you need to know. All you need to do is take on the challenge.

As your dais, I appreciate each and every one of you taking time to participate in this committee. If working on this project has taught me something, it's that where you sit determines where you stand.

And I hope it teaches you that too.

Heerea Rikhranj
1762: The Battle for Russia
Committee Director, SSICsim 2018



Introduction

The year is 1762 and Peter III is the new Tsar of Russia. Peter III has pulled Russia out of the Franco-Austrian alliance, stopping their participation in the Seven Years' War, and seeks a peace settlement with its former wartime enemy Prussia.

When Tsar Peter III pulled Russia out of the war in late 1761, Austria struggled to maintain its position in the war; the Franco-Austrian alliance are losing their battles. Meanwhile, though the Anglo-Prussian alliance pulled ahead, Prussia is running out of money to fund its battles. These conditions have driven Prussia and Austria to a ceasefire.

Kings, queens, council members, and military generals from Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, and Poland have gathered in Poland to discuss the developments of three major topics. Firstly, the "Treaty of the Three Black Eagles" is under threat. Austria and Prussia's territorial conflict over Silesia has put a strain on the Russian-Austrian-Prussian alliance in the Polish Commonwealth. Select members in the Austro-Russian alliance fear that Peter III's allegiance to Prussia will cost them their share of the Polish Commonwealth. King Frederick II, an enlightened absolutist, fears that Peter III will establish liberal reforms that will result in less sovereign control and foreign intervention. Territories are contested: the Baltic, Silesia, and Pomerania are currently occupied by troops belonging to multiple nations. If peace is the goal, delegates must determine which countries will have sovereignty over which territories.

Finally, Russia's position on the world stage is contested. The once stable empire is now under the instruction of a leader who favours dramatic reforms, throwing off the balance established by the three international powers. Although Peter III's decision to pull out of the war led to conditions that favoured a ceasefire, achieving peace between the three nations will be a feat.



Background Information

One of the events that sparked the Seven Years' War was Austria's desire to reclaim Silesia, a 40,000 km² land mass located mostly in Poland that Prussia had acquired during the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748).¹ Austria teamed up with France to form the Franco-Austrian alliance while Prussia aligned with Britain to form the Anglo-Prussian Alliance. With Prussia and Austria at war, Russian Empress Elizabeth sided with the Franco-Austrian alliance, fearing that Prussia would attempt to snatch more than their share of the Polish Commonwealth.²

Allies in the Seven Years' War

Alliance led by France	Alliance led by England
France	Great Britain
Austria	Hanover
Saxony	Prussia
Sweden	
Russia	

Austria-Prussia Relations

Austria-Prussia relations were at a strain in 1762. Despite their participation in the Treaty of the Three Black Eagles and their success in the War of Polish Succession, Prussia and Austria's relationship deteriorated with the death of the Habsburg (Austrian) Emperor Charles VI in 1740, culminating in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748).³ The Habsburg Emperor operated under Salic law, an ancient Salic Frankish code which prevented female succession of the throne.⁴ Charles VI of Austria had rolled out the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, which ensured that Austria's colonies (Kingdom of Hungary, Kingdom of Croatia, Kingdom of Bohemia, the Duchy of Milan, the Kingdom of Naples, the Kingdom of Sicily, and the Austrian Netherlands) could be inherited by his daughter, Maria Theresa.⁵

For the next decade, Charles VI advocated for other European nations to acknowledge the sanction, which led him to lose hold over certain areas of the Habsburg Empire. King Frederick I of Prussia acknowledged the sanction as a sign of respect to Charles VI. When Charles VI died, however, Prussia abandoned its promise to acknowledge the sanction and opposed the succession of Maria Theresa.⁶

¹ Carol S. Leonard, *Reform and Regicide: The Reign of Peter III*, (Bloomington, Indiana Press University, 1993), 13.

² Leonard, *Reform and Regicide*, 15.

³ Hanna Cierlińska, *A Panorama of Polish History* (Warsaw, Interpress Publishers, 1982), 73-75.

⁴ Cierlińska, *A Panorama of Polish History*, 77.

⁵ Cierlińska, 78.

⁶ Leonard, 87.



King Frederick II, the newly crowned king of Prussia, invaded Habsburg Silesia in late 1740 for the wealth it produced from flourishing mining and textile industries.⁷ Frederick II's decision to invade was primarily geostrategic; Frederick Augustus II of Saxony was also seeking to conquer Silesia to expand his personal empire and the Prussian king wished to colonize the area before anyone else could.

Thus, Frederick II mobilized two corps of 27,000 troops along the Ode River to the edge of the Silesian province, which was guarded by only 8,000 Austrian troops.⁸ The Prussian corps invaded on December 16th, 1740, and were able to seize control of Silesia's capital Breslau on January 2nd, 1741.⁹ Prussia's success in Silesia signaled Prussia's vigor to neighbouring nations, a few of which decided to ally with Prussia and attempt to seize areas of Austria. By the summer of 1741, France, Bavaria, and Spain had formally joined Prussian efforts to monopolize Austria.¹⁰

With various nations suddenly on the frontier of Austria, Maria Theresa and Frederick II negotiated a peace treaty, agreeing that Austria would concede Lower Silesia, and the havoc in the region would settle by the end of the year. When Frederick found out that France was negotiating a peace treaty with Austria a few months later, however, he re-negotiated the terms of the original settlement with Austria, demanding full control of Silesia. Despite Maria Theresa's disdain of Prussia's conquest, she conceded to Frederick's terms as peace was her top priority.¹¹

Russia

*Tsardom of Russia*¹²

- 1682- 1725: Peter the Great (Peter I)
- 1725-1727: Catherine I (Peter I's wife)
- 1727-1730: Peter II (Grandson of Peter I)
- 1730-1740: Anna
- 1740-1741: Anna Leopoldovna, Ivan IV
- 1741-1761: Elizabeth (Daughter of Peter I and Catherine I)
- 1761: Peter III (Grandson of Peter I, nephew of Elizabeth)

⁷ Leonard, 41.

⁸ Leonard, 88.

⁹ Robert Asprey, *Frederick the Great; The Magnificent Enigma* (iUniverse, Revised 1986 ed., 2007), 127.

¹⁰ Asprey, *Frederick the Great*, 129.

¹¹ Asprey, 129-130.

¹² Robert Bain, *Peter III: Emperor of Russia*, (Westminster, Archibald Constable and Co, 1902), x.



Peter the Great and the Baltic

One of Peter the Great's objectives was to gain and secure power in the Baltic regions. The only nations that resisted Peter I's attempt to seize the region were Denmark, France, England, and Sweden. Peter the Great had his eye set on territories Schleswig and Holstein, territories that had direct access routes to the Baltic.¹³

Schleswig and Holstein had been formed by territorial endowment by Frederick III of Denmark, who divided up the kingdom among his sons in 1581. Eventually, Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein was forced to cede the possession of his territory as the Duke lost his fortune due to ill fiscal planning. The Duke turned the land over to France, England, Sweden, and Russia, who would act as guarantors of the land. However, Peter the Great wanted to secure the territories solely for Russian use.¹⁴

He used his Germanic ties to form a relationship with Karl Friedrich and convinced Friedrich to marry his daughter, Anna. Peter the Great then declared that the Danish court re-evaluate their decision to make France, England, Sweden, and Russia guarantors as Friedrich was soon to inherit the Swedish throne. Peter worked with Friedrich to ensure his repossession of Schleswig and Holstein. Peter the Great negotiated the terms of the agreement with the King of Denmark for over a decade; negotiations continued into the Seven Years' War.¹⁵

The King of Denmark was willing to concede Oldenburg and Delmenhorst instead of Schleswig and Holstein, but Peter the Great did not agree as Oldenburg and Delmenhorst were difficult to guard and did not give him direct access to the Baltic. Negotiations took a wrong turn when the Danish Foreign Minister, Johan H.E. Bernstorff threatened that the Danes would forgo neutrality in the Seven Years' War and ally with England and Prussia over France, Austria and Russia. This comment initiated an aggressive response from Russia about the Danish nobility which invited similar retorts from the Danish. Communication between the two nations broke down and negotiations over the territories were abandoned altogether.¹⁶

On the eve Peter III ascended the Russian throne, he signed the imperial manifesto promising that he would, in all respects, walk in the footsteps of his illustrious grandfather Peter the Great.¹⁷ One of Peter III's primary foreign policy objectives was to complete what his grandfather could not and restore Schleswig and Holstein to the ducal house of Holstein.¹⁸

Austrian-Russian Relations

By 1740, Russia and Austria were both part of the Treaty of the Three Black Eagles, which allowed them to retain their stake in the Polish Commonwealth. Russia allied with Austria during the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748).¹⁹

¹³ Leonard, 117

¹⁴ Leonard, 118.

¹⁵ Leonard, 118-119.

¹⁶ Leonard, 119.

¹⁷ Bain, *Peter III*, 39.

¹⁸ Leonard, 119

¹⁹ Leonard, 120.



Russian-Prussian Relations

Russian-Prussian relations have always been steady. Russian foreign policy since the 17th century has favoured having Prussia as an ally. Tsars of Russia perceive Prussia as a useful tool to gain power in the Baltic region. Peter the Great established a strong relationship with Prussia, which eventually led to the marriage of his daughter to Duke Karl Friedrich.²⁰ Prussia and Russia are also part of the “Treaty of the Black Eagles” and work together to secure the future of the Polish Commonwealth.

Russia sided with the Franco-Austrian alliance during the Seven Years’ War in 1754 as Empress Elizabeth was wary that Prussia would attempt to take more than their share of the Polish Commonwealth. In doing so, she imposed trade restrictions on Prussia, which prevented them from importing hemp and flax.²¹

Throughout the Seven Years’ War, King Frederick of Prussia was able to retain support in the Russian Court.²² When Peter III ascended the throne, this relationship strengthened. Born in Prussia, Tsar Peter III was always fascinated and obsessed with his heritage.²³ He not only pulled Russia out of the Seven Years’ War, but forged an alliance with his native land, seeking everlasting peace and prosperity.

²⁰ Leonard, 121.

²¹ Leonard, 21.

²² Leonard, 118.

²³ Bain, 44.

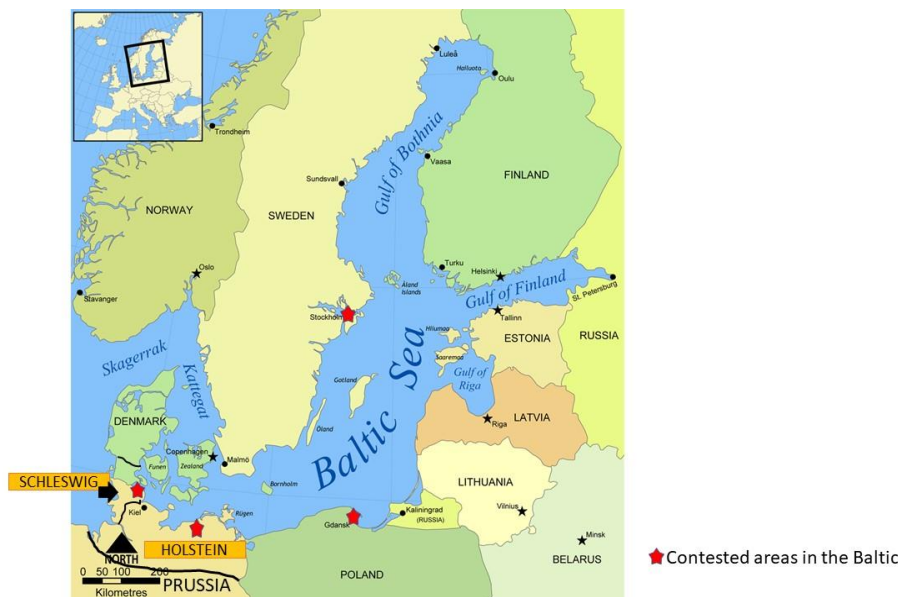


Topics of Discussion

Topic 1: Geopolitics and International Peace Treaties

Russia, Austria, and Prussia have their armies scattered over Eastern Europe. Part of ensuring everlasting peace is for delegates to determine which nations have sovereign right over the Baltic, Silesia, and Poland.

The Baltic



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Conquest for the Baltic sea is long sought after due to the trading opportunities and access to numerous resources from agriculture to dairy. Each port holds resources that can be exploited for eternal wealth. Schleswig and Holstein are large commercial markets for Russia, Austria, and Prussia.²⁵ As Russia recently liberalized grain, easy access to trade routes have become more important than ever to secure a competitive advantage against countries with mercantilist restrictions. Austria and Prussia, however, seek more trade access to reacquire the wealth lost during the Seven Years' War. In addition, these areas are traditionally occupied by the ancient family Holstein, who have prodigious affluence over the wealth of these areas and are heavily involved in Danish affairs.²⁶

²⁴ "Map of the Baltic Sea," Wikipedia, (May 25, 2006), https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Baltic_Sea_map.png.

²⁵ Bain, 28.

²⁶ Leonard, 109.



Silesia



Map 1. Territorial-political division of Silesia c. 1675 (Dariusz Przybytek)

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An industrialized and populous province, Silesia generates a large sum of Austria's annual wealth. Historically, princes and dukes managed the quaint province but by the 18th century, the Habsburg family reduced the external political independence of the stewards, allowing the crown to obtain new financial resources, especially in minting, mining, customs, and salt mining.²⁸ The Habsburgs also relied on Silesia for tax income and financial resources for military purposes.²⁹ Two areas of industry are central to Silesia's growing economy: agriculture and textiles.³⁰ Despite being a large economic contributor, agriculture in Silesia varies to natural conditions such as soil and altitude and social and business relations. Bigger cities are bordered with fields of garden and industrial crops (cabbage, flex, hemp, peas, turnips, radishes, canola.). The province is known for brewing, and local beer brands are exported to Prussia and Sweden. Silesia, however, produces a small amount of grain, like barley and wheat, which is central to the brewing industry, and relies on foreign grain exports. Since Russia recently liberalized the grain trade, Maria Theresa and her advisors are looking toward Russia for grain, but formalized trade has yet to be established. The textile industry (wool and linen weaving) is the other crucial manufacturing area. The biggest textile manufacturers are based in Lwówek, Żagań, Żary, Koźuchów, Zielona Góra, Głogów, and Ścinawa.³¹ Silesia also produces paper from leftover linen. Textile and paper products are exported

²⁷ Gabriela Was, "The principles of the Cuius regio project and the history of Silesia between 1526 and 1740" in *Cuius regio? Ideological and Territorial Cohesion of Silesia*, vol 2 (Wrocław, 2014), 20.

²⁸ Was, "Institutions and administrative bodies, and their role in the processes of integration and disintegration in Silesia," 62.

²⁹ Was, "Institutions", 72.

³⁰ Mateusz Goliński, "Integration and the economy. Silesia in the early modern period" in *Cuius regio? Ideological and Territorial Cohesion of Silesia*, vol 2 (Wrocław, 2014), 94.

³¹ Goliński, 96.



to all areas of Eastern Europe, including Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark because of their good quality and cheap prices.³²

Silesia is currently under the control of Frederick II and is guarded by 30,000 Prussian armed troops.³³ 13,000 Russian troops are hanging around the border, waiting for instruction.

Pomerania

A province belonging to the Swedes, Pomerania is an important part of Swedish culture and heritage. King Frederick II invaded Pomerania to expand his empire in 1757, but Russian forces invaded in later November 1761 and pushed the Prussians to the fortress of Stettin at the edge of Pomerania.³⁴

Topic 2: Government-building

Poland

Prussia, Austria, and Russia each have a stake in the Polish Commonwealth, originating in the Polish parliamentary procedure *Liberum Veto*, used to advance democratic ideals. *Liberum Veto* meant that members of parliament could demolish a current or previous piece of legislature if they did not agree with it.³⁵ This was based on the principle that every man is equal, and all matters needed to be passed unanimously. This procedure was in place from the mid-17th century to the 18th century.³⁶

Eventually, foreign members bribed members of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) and were able to control the direction of Poland's parliamentary future. Historians concur that *Liberum Veto* was the primary source that led to the desolation of the Polish Commonwealth.³⁷ Prussia, Russia, and Austria gained stakes in the Polish Commonwealth by bribing Sejm members, using them as puppets to administer their personal wishes. In 1732, Prussia, Russia, and Austria formed the "Treaty of the three Black Eagles," which allowed them to retain a portion of the Polish Commonwealth and execute their desires, like electing a monarch that would be friendly with all three nations. The three nations collectively played an influential role in electing Augustus III into power in 1733.³⁸

Poland remained neutral throughout the Seven Years' War, though the tension between Russia, Austria, and Prussia put a strain on their cooperation and the development of the Polish Sejm. The Polish are tired of foreign governments interfering in domestic affairs and are revolting against the government.

Rebel groups have formed in Gdansk and along the German border, destroying government infrastructure and terrorizing citizens. They demand government reform, specifically calling for

³² Goliński, 95.

³³ Asprey, 131.

³⁴ Leonard, 120.

³⁵ Władysław Czapliński, *The Polish Parliament at the summit of its development (16-17th centuries): anthologies*, translated by Janina Dorosz, (Warsaw: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, 1985), 108.

³⁶ Czapliński, *The Polish Parliament at the summit of its development*, 108.

³⁷ Czapliński, 252.

³⁸ Leonard, 189.



the dissolution of *Liberum Veto*, which would threaten Russian, Prussian, and Austrian presence in Polish affairs. Delegates need to form a system of government that will keep rebels at bay while trying to advance their personal interests. This will prove challenging as Peter III's liberalist beliefs directly oppose Frederick II's enlightenment absolutism and Maria Theresa's conservatism.³⁹

Topic 3: Risk of War + Impact of Russian reforms

When Peter III ascended the throne, he initiated radical government and economic reforms: firstly, he liberalized grain from mercantilist restrictions allowing for free trade; secondly, he dismissed the Russian nobility, encouraging the nobles to engage in economic opportunities; and finally, he emancipated the serfs, allowing them to be part of culture and society.⁴⁰

Word of these liberal notions have spread across the Baltic like wildfire, and have Kings and Queens questioning their authoritative positions and their policies. Rumours of rising rebellions in Prussian capital Konigsberg and Vienna have reached the ears of Frederick II and Maria Theresa, who are worried that they have to deal with domestic mobs in the midst of negotiating a solution to international conflict because of Peter III.

Despite a temporary cessation of hostility for peace talks between the three nations, tensions are rising. The risk of war is high if delegates are unable to find peaceful solution to their domestic and foreign conflicts.

³⁹ Bain, 89, 112, 187.

⁴⁰ Leonard, 153.



Characters

Russia

Tsar Peter III: Tsar of Russia and grandson of Peter the Great. Born into the ancient house of Holstein in Kiel, Peter has always had an affinity toward Prussia and a deep interest in advancing Prussian ideals with Russian resources. King Frederick II is an icon to him, and he is willing to sacrifice his dignity for peace with Prussia. A liberalist, he believes in democracy and free trade.⁴¹ Aside from securing peace with Prussia, Peter's chief motive is to complete his grandfather's mission to restore Schleswig and Holstein to the ducal house of Holstein.⁴² Peter can move any Russian troops anywhere but needs Zakhar Chernyshev's approval to move troops in Silesia.

Dimitry Vasilievich Volkhov: Senior Counsel to Tsar Peter III and his most loyal advisor. With aptitude in financial matters and military movements, Volkhov works closely with Chernyshev, advising him on where to move troops, but unable to approve troop movements without Peter III. He has a long-standing hatred for Trubetskoy but a strong friendship with Brühl. Prior to his cabinet position, Volkhov allegedly used public funds to pay scandalous private debts.⁴³ A liberalist, he worked with Peter III to liberate Russia's grain trade from mercantilist restrictions.⁴⁴

Roman Illarionovich Vorontsov: Senior Counsel to Tsar Peter III and brother of Mikhail Illarionovich Vorontsov, Roman is the richest man in Russia.⁴⁵ Both of the Vorontsovs were favourites in Elizabeth's court and support Peter III. Roman Vorontsov and Peter III were primarily responsible for the emancipation of nobles in the hopes that they would integrate into society and aid in manufacturing advancements and post-war reconstruction.⁴⁶ He is a believer in private property and less state control.⁴⁷ He has a strong relationship with Maria Theresa and has access to his brother's finances.

Prince Nikita Trubetskoy: President of Cabinet Council, General-Prosecutor and Lieutenant-colonel of the Preobrazhensky Guards.⁴⁸ He has an aversion towards Peter III and Austria but will put his differences aside to secure the Baltic to wave Russia's flag high. Trubetskoy is not bothered with peace and believes that backhand deals rather than negotiations prove more successful. He has access to Russia's public finances.

Zakhar Chernyshev: Commander of the Russian contingent in Poland and Silesia. He commands 13,000 troops in Silesia and 20,000 in Poland and was responsible for the siege of Kolberg, a Prussian town with direct access to the Baltic.⁴⁹ He is loyal to Peter III but will forgo peace for victory in Silesia and the Baltic. Chernyshev has a close relationship with Count Mercy and Maria

⁴¹ Bain, 13, 89.

⁴² Leonard, 118.

⁴³ Bain, 36.

⁴⁴ Leonard, 36.

⁴⁵ Leonard, 36.

⁴⁶ Leonard, 49.

⁴⁷ Leonard, 51.

⁴⁸ Bain, 41.

⁴⁹ Tony Jaques, *Dictionary of Battles and Sieges: A Guide to 8,500 Battles from Antiquity Through the Twenty-first Century, Volume II: F-O*. (London: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2007), 34.



Theresa, always taking Austria's position into account prior to proceeding. He needs Tsar Peter's approval to move troops.

King Adolf Frederick of Sweden: King of Sweden since 1751 and second cousin to Tsar Peter III.⁵⁰ He is part of the Holstein family and has strong ties with the Danes, specifically with Danish foreign minister Johann H.E. Bernstorff. His aim is to reclaim Pomerania, a piece of land that the Prussians conquered, while keeping Sweden out of the war due to their finite resources. As Sweden also has direct access to the Baltic, he is willing to trade access for Pomerania. Adolf is able to move Swedish troops wherever he likes.

Prussia

King Frederick II: Also known as Frederick the Great, Frederick excels at negotiations and warfare. His greatest concern is expanding Prussian influence across Europe. He seeks peace, at least with either Russia or Austria, as the Prussian military and finances are failing. Extremely cautious of his status, Frederick only confides in Finckenstein and trusts no one.⁵¹ He is interested in gaining access to the Baltic through Sweden. If he had the resources, he would forgo peace for the Baltic, Russia, and Poland. He commands 100,000 troops with 30,000 in Silesia and 5,000 in Poland. Frederick has the ability to move Prussian troops anywhere.

Count Karl-Wilhelm Finck von Finckenstein: Prussian Cabinet Minister and most trusted advisor to King Frederick II.⁵² He is humble, loyal, and has the greatest respect toward Frederick II, Maria Theresa, and Peter III. Concerned for the welfare of the Prussian people, Finckenstein is willing to let go of a few Prussian territories to secure eternal peace and prosperity. He also seeks to retain Prussian influence in Poland and commands the Prussian troops in Silesia and Poland.

Johann von Lehwaldt: Prussian General Field Marshal in charge of 30,000 troops in Silesia. He is extremely loyal to Frederick II. He is responsible for the Prussian capture of Silesia and the Blockade of Stralsund.⁵³ Lehwaldt also controls 10,000 troops just outside Stralsund in Swedish Pomerania.⁵⁴ He has a great distaste for the Swedish and the Dutch. Lehwaldt's health is failing him, and he seeks peace with Russia and Austria.⁵⁵ He needs permission from Frederick II to move Prussian troops in Silesia and Swedish Pomerania.

Baron von Goltz: English-Prussian envoy whose objective is to terminate the war between Prussia and Russia. An alluring individual, Goltz has developed a close friendship with Tsar Peter III, thus heightening Prussian omnipotence in the Russian Court.⁵⁶ As a last resort, he has been given permission to trade Solovev, a small area of Prussia for peace with Russia.

⁵⁰ Elise M. Dermineur, *Gender and Politics in Eighteenth-Century Sweden*, (London: Routledge, 2017), 169.

⁵¹ Peter H. Wilson, "Prussia's relations with the Holy Roman Empire 1740-1786," *The Historical Journal* 51, no. 2 (2008), 376.

⁵² "Count Karl-Wilhelm Finck von Finckenstein", Revolvly, <https://www.revolvly.com/page/Count-Karl%252DWilhelm-Finck-von-Finckenstein>.

⁵³ Franz A.J. Szabo. *The Seven Years War in Europe, 1757-1763* (Pearson, 2008), 92.

⁵⁴ Szabo, *The Seven Years War in Europe*, 95.

⁵⁵ Daniel Hohrath, *The uniforms of the Prussian army under Frederick the Great from 1740-1786* (Vienna: Verlag Militaria, 2011), 101.

⁵⁶ Bain, 64



Mr. Robert Keith: English Ambassador to Prussia. Originally transferred to St. Petersburg to counteract the Franco-Austrian alliance in 1758, Keith remained despite failing to fulfill his duties because his Prussian sympathies won the heart of Frederick II, and he now renders Frederick's essential services. Keith possesses £100,000, allocated from the British government which has authorized for £20,000 of that budget to be spent on gifts to lavish Peter III, as a strategy to win him over. Unequivocally charming, Keith caught the attention of Peter III on his first visit to Russia and has since developed a close relationship with the Tsar. His influence in Russia is so great that he has been described by Austrian foreign minister Count Mercy as "the mainspring and chief instrument of the Prussian Party".⁵⁷

Queen Louisa Ulrika of Sweden: Current Queen of Sweden, wife of King Adolf Frederick and sister to King Frederick II of Prussia.⁵⁸ Ulrika is divided on assisting her husband in reclaiming Pomerania or using Sweden's resources to aid her brother in Prussia's conquest. She has access to 500,000 pounds and a group of skilled guards who are scattered around Eastern Europe for the purposes of gathering intelligence.⁵⁹ She has previously been accused of selling domestic secrets to her Prussian brother.

Austria

Maria Theresa: Sovereign of Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Bohemia, and the Austria Netherlands.⁶⁰ Her primary motive is to reclaim the affluent province of Silesia from the Prussians while attaining peace. She is also extremely interested in asserting Austrian influence in the Polish Commonwealth. Deeply concerned with Peter III's obsession with Frederick II, she relies on his advisors Volkhov and Trubetskoy for details on Russian movements. Maria has a great distaste toward Frederick II and hopes to convince Peter III to side with the Austrians. She has the ability to move Austrian troops anywhere.

Count Mercy: Austrian foreign minister to Russia. A humble and acute observer, Mercy is privy to most secret encounters with minute particulars between Austrians, Russians, and Prussians. He is a firm believer in peace and is wholly dedicated to Maria Theresa.⁶¹

Count Leopold John von Daun: President of Hofkriegsrat and head of the Austrian armed forces. Despite having little to no experience when appointed the head of the Austrian army, Daun has defeated King Frederick II's troops twice in Silesia and during the Battle of Kolin. Daun supports peace only if Austria is able to secure the Baltic, Silesia, and Poland.⁶² He is able to send troops anywhere, but this act requires the approval of Maria Theresa.

Johann H.E. Bernstorff: Danish Foreign Minister.⁶³ A shrewd diplomat, Bernstorff's primary motive is to preserve Denmark's neutrality in the Seven Years' War. He is the Denmark king's

⁵⁷ Bain, 58, 60.

⁵⁸ Dermineur, *Gender and Politics*, 156.

⁵⁹ Dermineur, 157.

⁶⁰ Leonard, 131.

⁶¹ Bain, xx.

⁶² Hugh Chisholm, "Duan. Leopold Josef. Count von" in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 849, Vol. 11, Cambridge, University Press (1911).

⁶³ Bain, 78.



most trusted advisor and commands 24,000 men in Holstein. Bernstorff was responsible for the ratification of the Convention of Klosterzeven, an agreement between France, Austria, and Denmark that assured peace. Although Bernstorff has temporarily preserved peace between Denmark's neighbours, he has an intense hatred for Russia and her people.

Heinrich von Brühl: A Polish-Saxon statesman and chief advisor to Polish king Augustus III, whom he has complete control over.⁶⁴ He is greedy, stubborn, and willing to use force to get what he wants.⁶⁵ Brühl prays for the disintegration of the Treaty of the Three Black Eagles and Prussia's ruin. He has a close friendship with Russia's Volkhov and has access to all of Poland's finances.

⁶⁴ Josef Kraszewski, "Count Bruhl" in *The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia*, 6th ed. (2012).

⁶⁵ Bain, 45.



Committee Mechanics

Timeline

The committee is set in early January of 1762. Time is fluid in the committee to adjust to the speed of the debate. Each committee session can range from two days to two months and is dependent on the actions of the committee. A crisis staff member will inform delegates of the timeline at the beginning of each committee session.

Troop Movements

As a historical war committee, troop movements are central to the progression of the timeline. Tsars, kings, and military officials are the only delegates authorized to move or command troops. In the case of Russia and Austria, multiple delegates have military control. Heads of states can effectively move troops wherever they wish; however, those who are military commanders will need joint approval from their sovereign to move troops.

Formal private directives to crisis are not required to move troops – delegates can simply raise their placards and tell the dais what they wish to do. Relevant delegates who share military control must voice their agreement or disagreement. The dais will approve or reject the proposed actions immediately and publicly.

A live map will be used during the committee to reflect troop movement. Changes in movement will appear on the map once the troops reach their destination, which may take several days in committee time depending on the distance. Delegates can send a private note to the dais if they wish for their troop movements to remain under the radar, but the map will eventually be updated to reflect the movements once they are completed.

Delegates who have control over troop movements have the ability to relinquish their control by sending a private group directive to crisis. This directive requires the signature of the delegate receiving the troops. Delegates with troops are allowed to give their troops to any delegate of their choice.

Assassinations and Spying

Assassinations are strongly discouraged. If a character is assassinated, they will be replaced with another character with a similar profile and similar powers. Alternatively, spying is strongly encouraged and can be facilitated through private directives and the strategic allocation of funds and resources.

Additional Information and Resources

A Tumblr website will go live on October 30th at 10:00am EST. It is important that delegates visit this website (battleforrussia.tumblr.com) prior to the conference as it will contain additional information about characters and the regions at dispute, which will be useful during negotiations.



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