



JCC: ITALIAN WARS
FRANCE
TOPIC BULLETIN

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Academy Model United Nations

- THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE -

Dear Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to Academy Model United Nations XXI. My name is David, and I will be serving as Co-Chair of the France Committee in the Joint Crisis Committee: Italian Wars in this year's conference. I hope you are all extremely excited to step into the historical world of the Italian War and assume your role as an important character in this intricate conflict. As members of this committee, your role is to work together to respond effectively to obstacles from multiple opposing forces. First-class oratory skills, teamwork, leadership, and, most of all, diplomacy are all necessary traits to accomplish your goals. Now for a little bit about myself. I am a junior at the Bergen County Academies in the Academy for Computer Science and Technology. Throughout my high school years, I have attended numerous MUN conferences and crisis simulations, from giant DISEC assemblies to intimate Ad-Hoc committees. I am looking forward to sharing my love of crisis with all of you and making this crisis a memorable experience. Whether this is your first time or twelfth time participating in Model UN, I hope you all expand your public speaking and debate skills, and, most importantly, have a blast doing it!

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, feel free to contact me using the email below.

Best of Luck,
David Ionita, Co-Chair, JCC: Italian Wars - France
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Hello Delegates,

My name is Lariana, I will be your Co-Chair of the France Committee in the Italian Wars Joint-Crisis. I am a senior in the Academy for the Advancement of Science and Technology. I joined MUN club during my freshman year because I wanted to improve my public speaking skills and learn about global issues. MUN was also an incredible opportunity to meet new people, and I am so grateful for the experience. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I look forward to working with you all!

Good luck!
Lariana Cline, Co-Chair, JCC: Italian Wars - France
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Dear Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to AMUN XXI! As you may have been able to read from the website, my name is Laurence, and I will be your JCC Director. We the BCA team have made it our longterm mission to ensure that both of our two MUN conferences are educational for all of our attendees. That said, we want to make sure that your level of experience serves not as a barrier of entry, but as an enhancer of the whole conference experience instead. Despite the tensions that naturally arise over the course of a MUN committee (especially that of a crisis committee), we on the JCC team find it in your best interest to remember that at the end of the day, it is a MUN conference—the most important thing is to have fun and make the most out of your own experience. Keep in mind that while you are locked in territorial battles, plotting assassination schemes against your enemies, or even planning to depose the Pope, we would strongly prefer to keep our delegates alive. With all that considered, we hope you enjoy AMUN XXI to the utmost!

Sincerely,
Laurence Lu, Joint-Crisis Director, JCC: Italian Wars
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Dearest Delegates,

I extend my warmest welcome as we begin AMUN XXI. I'm Michael, and I'll be serving as the JCC crisis director for the French room. It is my deepest desire that you enjoy working through the challenges which you will inevitably come across during committee, that you find yourself immersed in the (a)historical setting, and above all else, that you have a good time. I'm a junior in the Academy for the Advancement of Science and Technology (AAST) here at BCA, and have been participating in Model UN since the start of my sophomore year. A few notes regarding the topic and setting of this crisis: since we are incorporating segments of the Reformation into this crisis, we would like to clarify that we do not make any endorsement of any religion nor do we mean any offense to any group or denomination. We encourage you to consider any religious elements in this crisis as being purely historical and not in any personal fashion. Also, this crisis is ahistorical, meaning that we cannot guarantee that all real life historical records will be applicable. The topic guide should provide a good outline of the events leading up to the committee, but you should be prepared to improvise once you learn more when committee is in session. After all, this is a crisis!

Good Luck,
Michael Shinkar, Crisis Director, JCC: Italian Wars - Hapsburgs
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Committee Overview:

Despite the namesake, the Italian Wars were in no small part driven by the ambition of French territorial expansion. In fact, nearly all the major European powers of the time (England, Spain, the Holy Roman Empire, Venice, and others). During this time, alliances and allegiances swung at the flick of a wrist, sometimes spurred entirely by personal disputes. Such was the case following the War of the League of Cambrai, where disputes between Pope Julius II and King Louis XII of France seemed to reverse the sides of nearly all parties involved. Such conflict has not deterred France, however, and now (1520/1521), Charles V has been elected emperor of the Holy Roman Emperor, uniting Austria and Spain with the Catholic Church. In a belligerent effort to replace the Emperor with the king of France, King Francis has launched a campaign against the territories of the Holy Roman Empire.

Although France held a much stronger offensive in the War of the League of Cambrai, the alliance between the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, England, and various other Papal States have turned the kingdom on its head. While it is possible to achieve territorial conquest in Eastern Europe, France also needs to be wary of what lies to the west. With limited alliances and the threat of internal, sweeping changes, decisive action needs to be taken. This room will represent the court of King Francis I, particularly a gathering of an expanded Estates-General. Public directives may only address alliance-wide initiatives and not the policies of individual countries (which would be decided by King Francis and his court for France and by the Doge and his patricians for Venice, respectively).

Parliamentary Procedure:

A Joint Crisis Committee is very much like the standard crisis committee, with the added caveat of another committee influencing both



events and dynamics of your own committee. As such, the committee will largely be run like one, following standard parliamentary procedures. The crisis backroom team will present crisis updates to expose major, influential events in the timeline of the committee. Delegates will have the ability to communicate across rooms, write crisis directives (public/joint private/private), submit crisis notes, and give press releases to advance committee and/or personal ambitions.

Topic History:

Italy enjoyed a brief period of peace from 1454 to 1494 due to the success of the pan-Italian peace of Lodi. However, this period of peacefulness would soon be over due to the growing tensions among the major political powers and their allies. In 1491, the Sforza family took control of Milan and the Medici family took control of Florence. The south was under foreign leadership. The peace pact of Lodi, among the war and treaties that ensued, failed to mitigate the conflicts between oligarchic cities and principalities. Ultimately, instability that stemmed from these circumstances caused the Italian cities to habitually reach out to foreign countries for assistance, ultimately weakening the ability of the city-states to protect their own borders from the ambitions of large foreign powers.

Pope Julius II, the ruler of the Papal States beginning in 1503, was concerned about the territorial expansion of the Republic of Venice in northern Italy. In addition, Emperor Maximilian of the Holy Roman Empire was upset with the Venetian claim on the border of the County of Gorizia. King Louis XIII of France had already been established in Milan since 1500. The Venetian territorial ambitions pushed Louis XII to now view Venice as a threat to his hold over Milan. Furthermore, King Ferdinand of Naples and of Aragon begrudged the fact that Venice was in control of several towns in southern Italy along the Adriatic coast. These circumstances led Pope Julius to form the League of Cambrai in 1508, in which the Papacy, France, Spain, the Duchy of Ferrara, and the Holy



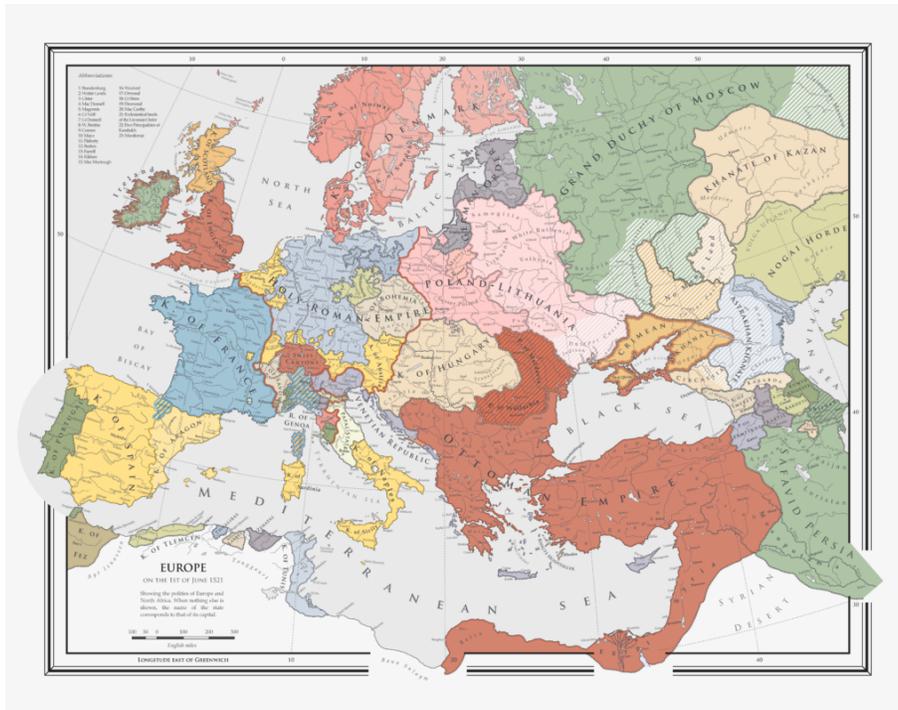
Roman Empire agreed to work together to restrain the Venetians. By 1510, relations between Louis XII and the pope had turned sour. As a result, the Pope switched sides in the war and allied itself with Venice, which, at this point, was now less of a threat to the pope. In that same year, Pope Julius struck a deal with the Swiss Cantons that brought a couple thousand Swiss troops into the war against the French. After a year of fighting, the alliance between Venice and the Papacy was repeatedly defeated. As a result, the Pope proclaimed a Holy League against the French in October of 1511. Subsequently, Louis XIII prepared for another invasion of Milan but was defeated at the Battle of Novara in 1513. Following this battle, a series of Holy League victories against the Venetians ensued.

When Pope Julius II died on February 20th, 1513, it left the Holy League without an effective leader. In 1515, King Louis XII also died. His nephew, Francis I, succeeded the French throne. Francis I continued Louis XII's war against the Holy League, also known as the League of Cambrai. He led the French and Venetian Army against the Swiss at the Battle of Marignano. After the Battle of Marignano, the League of Cambrai collapsed. The treaties that followed the War of the League of Cambrai in 1516 resulted in the entirety of northern Italy to surrender to France and Venice.

Meanwhile, several years prior in 1412, Martin Luther, a discontented German clergyman, posted 95 theses onto a church in Wittenberg regarding the supposed corruption and blasphemy occurring in the Roman Catholic Church. Despite swift condemnation from both the Church in Rome and the Emperor, Luther's theses and other pamphlets have spread rapidly throughout much of the Holy Roman Empire and France, causing much unrest and religious upheaval. Luther's followers, often called "Lutherans" grow rapidly in number and even count in their ranks some political leaders, primarily German princes and leaders of northern city-states seeking greater autonomy from Imperial rule.

Followed by the War of the League of Cambrai was the Four Years' War. This conflict originated from the hostility and tension surrounding the election of Charles V as the Holy Roman Empire and the successor to his





grandfather Maximilian I. Charles V was already, at this time, the Prince of the Habsburg Netherlands since the year 1506 and the King of Habsburg Spain since 1516. He was also the Archduke of the Habsburg Monarchy since 1519. At last, the territories encircling France were now under the jurisdiction of Charles V; this control of all these territories was known as the Habsburg ring. There was hostility surrounding Charles' election because Francis I had been a candidate for election as the Holy Roman Emperor. Undoubtedly, there was a dangerous personal rivalry brewing between Charles V and Francis I. Moreover, Pope Leo X's decisions furthered the tensions between Charles V and Francis I. Pope Leo X had previously supported Francis I's candidacy for emperor. However, just when Francis I began to rely on the support of Pope Leo X in this impending war with Charles V, Pope Leo suddenly made peace with Emperor Charles and switched sides, supporting the Holy Roman Empire against France. At this time, Pope Leo X decided to ally with Charles as a means to go against Martin Luther. The war finally erupted across Western Europe in the latter half of 1521.

Timeline: 1521-1524



Religions:

Roman Catholicism:

The predominant religion in Western Europe, Roman Catholicism is a Latin rite Christian denomination oriented around the Papacy in Rome which Catholics believe to be the heir of the Apostle Peter. Catholicism is centralized and governed by the Roman Curia and the Pope, who Catholics believe may speak with infallibility on controversial issues if necessary. Catholicism permits the purchase of indulgences and teaches that both works and faith are necessary for salvation. Catholics form a supermajority of almost all Western European nations except for the northern Holy Roman Empire and Swiss Confederation.

Lutheranism:

Originating from the teachings of Martin Luther, Lutheranism is a western Christian denomination, considered to be a part of the Protestant movement. Lutherans reject the authority of the Pope in Rome and teach that only faith is necessary for salvation. Though they do not have a centralized system like Roman Catholics, many Lutheran leaders in the Holy Roman Empire have begun to set up state churches with formal doctrines and under the rule of the government. Lutherans are primarily found in northern Germany in the Holy Roman Empire, and increasingly in Scandinavia, the Baltic and pockets of England.

Reformed Christianity/Calvinism:

The youngest arm of the Reformation, Reformed Christianity, more commonly known as Calvinism is a western Christian denomination in the Protestant movement. Based on the teachings of John Calvin and Huldrych Zwingli, Calvinists agree with Lutherans on salvation through grace alone but embrace more hardline ideas such as iconoclasm and predestination. Calvinists are spread more widely and thinly than Lutherans, and can be found in large concentrations in Switzerland and the Low Countries, as well



as in somewhat smaller numbers in Hungary, Scotland and Poland. France has the largest population of Calvinists in Europe, but they are not currently a very large percentage of the population.

Sunni Islam:

The most common form of Islam, the Sunni branch believes that the Prophet Muhammad did not designate a clear successor and that Abu-Bakr was thus his legitimate successor (as opposed to Shiites who believe that Ali was the rightful successor). Sunni Islam is the majority religion of the Ottoman Empire and of most of Northern Africa.

Eastern Orthodoxy:

Eastern Orthodoxy is a form of Byzantine rite Eastern Christianity which emphasizes strict adherence to tradition and in some cases, a degree of mysticism. Headed by the Ecumenical Patriarch as well as by more regional autocephalous patriarchs, Eastern Orthodoxy is the predominant religion in the Grand Duchies of Muscovy and Lithuania, and is also a substantial minority religion in Poland and the Ottoman Empire.

Delegate Positions:

France:

Robert III de la Marck

Born in 1491, Robert III de La Marck came from a reputable background. His father, Robert II de la Marck, was a Duke of Bouillon, Seigneur of Sedan and Fleuranges. His uncle was Willaim de La Marck, the Boar of the Ardennes. Naming himself The Young Adventurer, Robert III was one of Francis I's close companions. In 1513, de La Marck seized Alessandra under his father's command, but the French were defeated and he narrowly escaped with his life. In 1515, de La Marck's presence on the



battlefield had become so notable that his role in the French victory prompted the king of France to personally knight him. He was involved in Francis I's unsuccessful attempts to become Holy Roman Emperor and presently commands a substantial force of about 5,000 levied soldiers. He has been known to be a bit brash and arrogant, leading to unfavorable relations with some of the German electors.

Vicomte de Lautrec (actual name: Odet of Foix)

As a soldier, Odet of Foix made his name on his braveness and capability. He and his brothers served as captains under King Francis I, and as their sister Françoise de Châteaubriant was Francis's mistress, they had connections to elevate their position. In the War of the League of Cambrai, Odet of Foix participated in the Battle of Marignano, a battle which placed the highly capable French army and German infantry against their bitter rivals the Old Swiss Confederacy. However, this battle would be pivotal in turning European favor against the French, and leaving the Swiss against participating further in conflict. Later, the viscount would be tasked with defending the Milanese government when they were received by the French.

Guillaume de Bonnavet

Guillaume de Bonnavet attained a high position of power within the French government due to his upbringing alongside King Francis I. He would be named Admiral of France, effectively giving him control over the French navy. During the 1519 imperial election for the Holy Roman Empire, he would heavily advocate for Francis I by extensive bribery. Owing to his allegiance to Francis, he would later become an embittered rival of Charles III, Duke of Bourbon. Later, he would assume command of the army of Navarre (one of the small kingdoms at the border of Spain).

Pierre de Bayard

Although commonly referred to as the "knight without fear" (chevalier sans peur), Pierre de Bayard much preferred to be known for his



principled chivalry. Throughout the war, his continual loyalty to France would be well-recognized. At the outset, French infantrymen were regarded as unruly and incapable, though de Bayard managed to rapidly reverse this image and discipline his company into an effective fighting force. When the League of Cambrai dissolved and France found themselves opposing many of their former allies. However, Pierre de Bayard's keenness and prowess allowed him to come close to even capturing the Pope.

Anne de Montmorency

Because of his father's high position in the household of King Francis I, by the time Anne de Montmorency was born in 1493, he would become one of the foremost members of King Francis's court. During the War of the League of Cambrai, in 1515, Anne would enter and fight in Italy. In 1516, he gained governorship of Novara and captainship of the Bastille. His high position in the government would effectively charge him with diplomatic duties while on Francis's Court; he was a hostage to pay a debt to King Henry VII of England in 1518. By 1519, he had returned to France to commit to his normal duties.

Henry II de Navarre

As royalty, one would think that Henry II de Navarre would have a safe and comfortable life. This would not be the case; both of his parents King John III of Navarre and Queen Catherine of Navarre would die early in his childhood, and only a year apart. In fact, only four years after a massive territory reduction by the Spanish in 1512, the Spanish would attempt conquest again and his father would succumb to disease. However, while the Spanish would continue to lay claim to the throne of Navarre, King Francis I would continue to protect Navarre.

François de Lorraine

Recognized as a formal Lord of Lambesc and as a commander of King Francis I's army, François de Lorraine is a young noble who also



commanded the Black Band—a group of mercenaries that mostly consisted of pikemen. While at its founding the Black Band was a group over 10,000 men strong, by the time that men like François de Lorraine would come to command it, its numbers had waned significantly. He now stands in a diplomatically difficult position where his loyalty to the crown is tested, and he is unsure as to what his fate will be after the war is concluded (presuming he shall live to see its end).

Richard de la Pole

Born in 1480 to the House of York, Richard de la Pole would come to see many of his relatives executed at the end of the Wars of the Roses. He would attempt to claim the English Crown, but Henries VII and VIII would be able to suppress any such other heirs. Richard would be exiled and find himself allied with Francis I in the War of the League of Cambrai. In 1514, he hoped that England would be ripe for throne reclamation, however the peace agreement between French and England made this impossible. Although never married, it is suggested that he had a mistress and had a daughter by her. Many of his French counterparts believe him to be quite romantic and idealistic, even to the point of hypocrisy.

Jacques de la Palice

Remembered today mainly by his tautological epitaph, Jacques de la Palice served under three French Kings: Charles VII, Louis XII, and Francis I. While both he and Charles VII were 15 years old, he would begin to serve in the French army. He would loyally follow France into the conquest of Naples, the campaign in Milan, and the war of the League of Cambrai. He would begin rising in the ranks as his allies fell, but he would be made prisoner on two separate occasions. Both times, however, he would return and be favorably reinstated to a rank within the army.

Louis de la Tremoille

While Louis de la Tremoille would prove his loyalty to France by successfully conquering Brittany, fate would not reward him. In the



earlier Italian Wars, he would participate in the Battle of Fornovo and the Battle of Agnadello. The latter was a clear French victory, however, the former would ensure that France would not be able to continue their activity in Venice. Louis would later be soundly defeated at the Battle of Novara, where Swiss mercenaries ambushed him and his men. To this day Louis is very skeptical about the Swiss Confederation's neutrality and worries that France is not getting a good deal when purchasing troops from them.

Charles IV, Duke of Alençon

Charles IV would be adorned with titles throughout his life, becoming the counts of numerous regions such as Alençon, Perche, and Armagnac. He would marry Margaret of Angoulême, the sister of King Francis I and thus become the foremost prince in the King's Court. However, he would not necessarily be the next in the line of succession, as that title would oftentimes be given to the King's son. Like many of his French contemporaries, he fought in the Battle of Marignano. Though his lust for power has largely subsided, King Francis does not completely trust him, especially given Charles's skepticism about France's gradual move away from feudalism.

John Stewart, Duke of Albany

Born to a father, who died in 1485, John Stewart was actually Scottish in origin. In fact, his father was Alexander Stewart, son of King James II of Scotland, who had fled Scotland in 1479 and married in France. John Stewart was the product of this marriage, but he still lay claim to the Scottish throne. Due to the rest of the male heirs in his family formally being minors, he would come to serve as regent. However, tumultuous conditions in Scotland would come to give and take John's political powers on numerous occasions. He would come to significance in the French scene as he and Charles, Duke of Alençon, signed the Treaty of Rouen reaffirming the historic "auld alliance" between Scotland and France.



Andrea Doria

Although he would later serve under the French army, which was technically an Italian state, Andrea would serve as a mercenary for profit under several parties. In 1503 he would come to fame as a Genoese navy commander forcing the French to leave Genoa. While he was still fighting against other foreign powers, Genoa would be reconquered by the French, and so Andrea would come into French service. Nevertheless, he would always retain patriotic fervor for Genoa, wishing for it to have greater autonomy and a return to republican government.

Gaspard I de Coligny

Distinguished for his loyalty to France and French Catholicism, Gaspard I de Coligny was a soldier who had served in the Italian Wars for 20 years. Eventually, his distinction earned him the title of Marshal, also in recognition of his longtime service. He would also raise three children, though having raised them under strictly observed Catholic doctrine, would not see some of them eventually turn towards the Protestant movement. He was also the Seigneur de Châtillon, a large estate owned by the House of Châtillon in the northern Kingdom of France since the Middle Ages. In 1516, he was made the Marshal of France for his bravery in war.

Michele Antonio del Vasto, Marquess of Saluzzo

Michele Antonio del Vasto was known as the Marquess of Saluzzo from 1504. Born in Saluzzo on March 26, 1495, de Vasto came from the House of Aleramici and was the eldest son of Ludovico II of Saluzzo and Margaret of Foix-Candale making him the Count of Carmagnola until he succeeded his father's position of Marquess. Del Vasto took part in many battles which took place during the Italian Wars declared by Louis XII and Francis I of France. He is known to be bold and calculating, as well as fairly wary of attempts by greater powers to subjugate his native Saluzzo.



Francesco Ludovico of Saluzzo

As the third son of Ludovico II of Saluzzo (making him the younger brother of Michele Antonio del Vasto), Francesco would not have claims to the title of Marquisate unless succeeding his older two brothers. Indeed, while his older brother would be a strong leader facing many battles, Francesco would be a man defined by his passive manner and weak conviction. Throughout the conflicts that surrounded his home state, he would have his eyes on the neighboring Montferrat, the rule of which he desired deeply as a largely unlanded son. He previously quarrelled with Michele over Francesco's desire to turn Saluzzo into a republic.

Republic of Venice:

Antonio Grimani

Antonio Grimani would come to be the Doge of Venice in his final years, rising up from a comparatively poor background. He began work as a trader, eventually becoming the commander-in-chief of the Venetian navy in 1494. During this time, Venice was generally at peace with foreign states, which would prove to be key towards two of Grimani's losses. His lack of combat experience led to incompetence as Venice entered war against the Ottoman Empire in 1499. Later, he would exile himself to Rome, though he soon returned to Venice and through his connections established a foundation for his election to Doge-hood.

Andrea Gritti

Andrea Gritti was born on April 17, 1455 in Bardolino. Soon after his birth, his father died. Gritti was mainly raised by his grandfather, and received his education at the University of Padua. Gritti is experienced in diplomacy as he accompanied his grandfather on diplomatic missions. In 1492, Gritti became the Venetian Bailo in Constantinople where he engaged in trade with other merchants. Gritti became skilled in this making him a person of great prominence in the Italian community. He had a good relationship with the grand vizier of the Ottoman empire, Hersekazde



Ahmed Pasha. Eventually, Gritti became the Venetian Bailo in the Ottoman court due to the previous Bailo being expelled on espionage charges. However, his position was precarious and with the Ottoman-Venetian conflict looming in 1499, Gritti was imprisoned. Though his long imprisonment ended his career as a merchant, his career as a military commander started soon after. He was named proveditor to the Venetian army in 1510 and ended up allying with France.

Questions to Consider:

Although much of Europe is Catholic, are there other parties who are not already aligned with France or the Holy Roman Empire?

As Italian Renaissance spreads throughout Europe, what other issues might have to be considered?

Some of the Holy Roman Empire's dominion is divided into smaller, minor states with their own governance. What can be done with this?

An increasing percentage of Frenchmen have become Calvinist. Should the King tolerate them or try to eliminate this heresy?

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