



JCC: ITALIAN WARS
HAPSBURGS
TOPIC BULLETIN

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Hello Delegates,

My name is Michelle and I am currently a junior in the Academy for Medical Science Technology at BCA. I am excited to be your chair for the Italian Wars JCC at AMUN XXI this year. Before high school, I had no MUN experience but I was intrigued and excited about the idea of addressing global issues in a diplomatic setting. As a result, I joined the BCA MUN club my freshman year, but I became more active my sophomore year. I have chaired at BCA's JAMUN, staffed at last year's AMUN, and have attended WAMUNC as well as PMUNC. Outside of MUN, I enjoy writing for the school newspaper and volunteering with kids who have mental or physical disabilities.

During this conference, I am hoping to see some enthusiasm, creativity, and diplomacy in your approach to this committee. Feel free to email me if you have any questions.

Once again, I am excited to meet all of you in February and see all of your innovative solutions. Good luck!

Happy Researching,

Michelle Kim, Co-Chair, JCC: Italian Wars - Hapsburgs
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Hello Delegates,

Welcome to the Hapsburgs Committee in the Italian Wars Joint Crisis Committee! My name is Hailey and I will be serving as your chair this year. I am currently a senior in the Academy for the Advancement of Science and Technology at BCA. I joined the MUN club in my freshman year as a way to meet new people and have exciting dialogues about important global issues, and it's been an amazing experience.

I look forward to meeting all of you, and I hope that you will enjoy this conference. Feel free to email me if you have any questions.

Good luck!

Hailey Shewprasad, Co-Chair, JCC: Italian Wars - Hapsburgs
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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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Hello Delegates,

Allow me to welcome you to AMUN XXI. I'm Justin, and I will be the crisis director for the JCC: Italian Wars - Hapsburgs Committee. I'm currently a junior in the Academy for Medical Science Technology, aka AMST, at BCA. We the crisis team here at BCA hope that you enjoy the committee we have prepared for you. This means that we will do our best to make this committee go smoothly for everyone regardless of experience level. MUN is a learning experience, and we hope that no delegate is held back from being able to completely engage in committee by their experience. Keep in mind that this is a crisis committee, not a general assembly, so feel free to be as creative as you want in your crisis notes as long as it is somewhat realistic. Most importantly, have fun in the committee. Though MUN can be competitive and stressful at times, it is important to remember to enjoy the experience. I look forward to reading your arcs!

Sincerely,
Justin Zhong, 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.

France's ambition has exceeded their rights, and they must be checked. Although Venice was once pitted against France in the War of the League of Cambrai, the situation has now changed and France's presence outside of their own borders has become a concern. For the moment, France remains Catholic, however, because of their direct opposition against the Holy Roman Empire, they may have swaying beliefs. The Empire itself is unstable, with constant territorial friction between princes and growing religious divides. This room will represent a gathering of an expanded Imperial Diet, including some of the Imperial Electors (leaders of important German principalities which elect the Holy Roman Emperor). For the purposes of balancing, some of the Electors will be controlled by the chair/crisis directors.



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



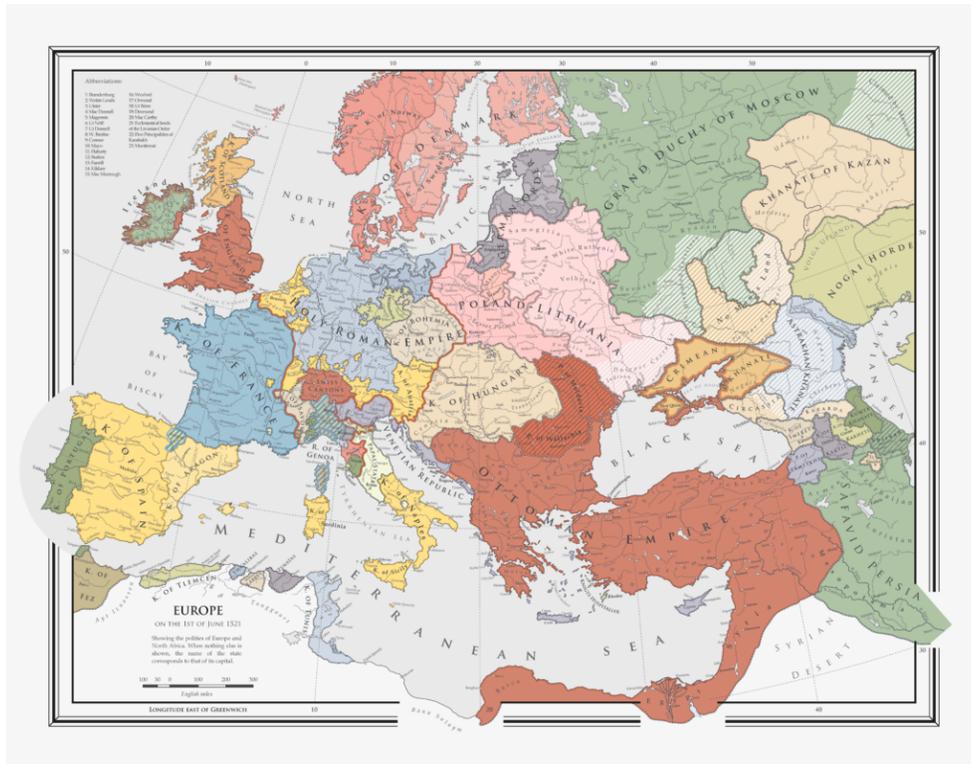
view Venice as a threat to his hold over Milan. Furthermore, King Ferdinand of Naples and of Aragon begrudged the fact that Venice was in control of several towns in southern Italy along the Adriatic coast. These circumstances led Pope Julius to form the League of Cambrai in 1508, in which the Papacy, 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 Emperor 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:

Spain:



Guillermo de Croÿ

Born as the second son of a Belgian count, Guillermo de Croÿ understands that sometimes one cannot get what they want via straightforward, legal means. Originally destined to be nothing more than a second-rate, petty noble, de Croÿ has risen through the ranks of imperial bureaucracy to become a landowning noble as well as a mentor and the chief domestic advisor to the young Emperor Charles V, who trusts him utterly. Guillermo is a pragmatist and a realist who doesn't believe in grand overarching narratives of divinely-inspired conquest and imperial glory, and is more skeptical about reforming historical Spanish institutions than Charles' other advisors. He and Chancellor di Gattinara have something resembling a rivalry between them, with de Croÿ dreaming of becoming chancellor of many years.

Mercurino di Gattinara

Hailing from a middle class background, Mercurino di Gattinara quickly rose through the ranks to become a powerful Church official and soon began to advise several Imperial families, eventually meeting Charles V in 1508. In 1518, he was appointed Grand Chancellor of the Spanish Empire, becoming the King's second most powerful advisor. Devoutly religious and idealist, he dreams of a world unified under a single Catholic nation state, hoping to achieve this by having the Catholic kingdoms to unite under one banner and conquer all non-Christians and heretics, converting the world via sword and Bible. Despite his dreams, Gattinara is known for being a realist willing to abandon his dreams for advancing Spain's strategic and diplomatic strength. He is well liked by the Emperor, has been given large amounts of influence over Spain's foreign affairs and overseas American colonies.

England:

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk



Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk, is a skilled commander and diplomat. Having advanced his status via marriage and military service, he is the King's primary representative of England in the Italian theater, and commands a substantial force in the region as well. Experienced and hard-tempered, the Duke is loyal to his king but is also skeptical about the role of England in the war, primarily because of how far away it is. A firm Francophobe, he finds it difficult to treat and negotiate with the French, instead preferring to "bash their damned skulls".

Cardinal Wolsey

More diplomatic in his conduct and more interested in the conflict in Italy, Cardinal Wolsey plays a critical role as one of the king's senior advisors. Though not very skilled in the art of war, Wolsey is a charismatic negotiator and a skilled churchman, having excellent connections to the Pope. He shares di Gattinara's desire for religious domination, but he is more concerned about eliminating Lutheranism (which he considers to be a vile heresy) than about a grand-Catholic alliance or global religious conquest, viewing these to be counterproductive to both his own authority and that of the Pope in Rome.

Holy Roman Empire:

Charles de Lannoy

Charles is one of the most capable soldiers in the Holy Roman Empire and cunning politician. Hailing from the Low Countries, he is fiercely loyal to the Emperor and a zealous defender of the relationship between the Netherlands, Austria and Spain, despite its unpopularity with many in his native country. Born to a family of petty nobles, Charles was rewarded lands and political power for his military services to Charles V and his predecessor, but unlike some of his colleagues who are unsatisfied with their position, Lannoy is perfectly content with his standing, and only wishes to protect it by doing the Emperor's bidding.



Fernando D'Avalos, Marquis of Pescara

Fernando D'Avalos, the Marquis of Pescara, is a Spanish-Italian captain serving the emperor. Though fierce on the battlefield, he has a reputation for not doing particularly well in battles, and is more renowned as an intellectual and representative than for his martial prowess. Though initially a supporter of war in Italy, he is now having second thoughts at the thought of his native country being destroyed has caused him much distress.

Marx Röist

The descendant of a wealthy merchant, Röist proved himself as a competent soldier and commander at the Battle of Morat in 1476. Though fairly loyal to the Emperor and the Pope, he cares about his native Switzerland deeply, and is concerned about rising imperial (and particularly Habsburg) efforts to subvert the Confederation. As such, he is reluctant to engage in the efforts of Charles V (a Habsburg) to expand his interests in Italy and Germany.

Franz von Sickingen

One of the more controversial figures in the Imperial entourage, von Sickingen is a rebellious German knight who often questions his orders. An open Lutheran, von Sickingen has helped harbor Reformers like Martin Luther in his castle despite having clear orders to turn them into Imperial authorities. Currently on a break from serving in Italy, he is seeking to allow the toleration of Lutheran churches as well as more political autonomy to small German nobles such as himself.

Georg von Frundsberg

Georg von Frundsberg is a German military leader. Born in 1473, Frundsberg was born into a military family. His father, Ulrich von Frundsberg, was a captain to the Swabian League's forces. Frundsberg followed in his footsteps and eventually became a military captain under Maximilian I. As captain, Frundsberg engaged in constant war making



him extremely experienced in this aspect. Frundsberg continues to support the Holy Roman Empire and Habsburg as a leader of the Imperial Army. By virtue of his more humble origins, Frundsberg is largely sympathetic to the causes of German peasants

Charles III, Duke of Bourbon

Forever enemy of Guillaume de Bonnavet, Charles III would also be among the last feudal lords to challenge the King of France. In 1515, he would actually serve under King Francis, and be granted the title of Governor of Milan. But, Francis would soon give in to his misgivings and retract the title. Furthermore, Francis refused to honor any debts he had to Charles III. As Francis continued plotting against Charles III, the latter began clandestine agreements with the Holy Roman Empire to betray Francis.

Frederick III, Elector of Saxony

Although a sworn Catholic, Frederick III was a firm believer in guaranteeing fairness over immediate persecution of religious dissidents. To a similar end he also encouraged reform to Emperor Maximilian of the Holy Roman Empire. Whether it be for his dedication or fairness, Pope Leo X attempted to persuade him to become Emperor of the HRE, however Frederick did not comply with this. Instead, it seemed that he had different interests.

Cardinal Matthäus Schiner

Matthäus Schiner would become Popes Julius II and Leo X's key aide in uniting Italy and driving out the French. In 1511, he secured an alliance with Switzerland, leading to his promotion from just being bishop of Sion to bishop of Novara and cardinal. Later, he would lead Swiss troops against King Francis I at the Battle of Marignano, which, unfortunately for Schiner, resulted in a Swiss loss. He would later attempt to retake Milan, but his prolonged absence would lead to the French sympathizers in Sion ousting him. For some time, he would live in Zurich, within the



emperor's court but not within immediate reach of the Habsburgs, giving him a great degree of autonomy.

Giulio di Giuliano de' Medici

Born illegitimately to a mother of a lost name, Giulio di Giuliano de' Medici would be adopted and raised by statesman Lorenzo the Magnificent. Under Lorenzo's watch, he would be educated and raised as though he were one of Lorenzo's sons. Later, he would attempt to join the clergy, but because of his illegitimate birth, would not be able to join high positions. Soon following the election of Pope Leo X, those barriers would be removed and Giulio assumed the position of cardinal. As he began diplomatic work, France offered to make him their "cardinal protector". Due to his loyalty to the Medici name, he would reject France's offer.

Joachim I Nestor

Having lost his father at age 15, Joachim I Nestor would inherit the title of Elector of Brandenburg. Up to then, his education was supervised in part by the bishop of Lebus. After inheriting his title, he would administer order within Brandenburg instead, bolstering both economics and justice. Afterwards, he would turn his attention towards the Scandinavian countries and dealing with the politics there. When the election for the next emperor of the Holy Roman Emperor came about, Joachim would himself vie for the position.

Papal States:

Prospero Colonna

Although not formally a head of state, Prospero Colonna rose to notoriety as a condottiero (an Italian mercenary army captain). His first military actions would be defending house castles, but due to unfortunate contracts would be imprisoned twice. After his second imprisonment, he would support then King Charles VIII of France in invading Rome. The success of the invasion allowed Prospero to become duke of Traetto and Forli. True



to his mercenary self-allegiance, however, he would turn and help King Ferdinand II of Naples to expel the French. Continuing to flip sides, he would eventually ally himself with the HRE, and declaring that he had always wanted to visit France.

Francesco Maria I della Rovere, Duke of Urbino

Condottiero Francesco Maria I della Rovere would become the duke of Urbino when his uncle, for lack of a better heir, gave the title to him. However, two years prior, he and his mother only narrowly escaped death at the hands of another Italian lord ousting the della Rovere family and occupying Senigallia (his hometown). In 1508, another uncle, Pope Julius II, would both support his realization of the position as Duke and his recapture of Senigallia.

Alfonso I d'Este

Alfonso I d'Este's early years as Duke of Ferrara were filled with treachery; his brother and half-brother were plotting against him. Although they were subject to execution for treason and lèse majesté, by Alfonso's mercy, their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. By the time of the War of the League of Cambrai, he would retain his duke position and remain a French ally until Pope Julius II excommunicated him in 1510 and absorbed Ferrara into the Papal States.

Christian II of Denmark

Christian II of Denmark occasionally found himself at odds with the aristocracy due to his liking for the common people. This liking was only amplified by his love for a common Dutch girl who he corresponded with even after his marriage to the granddaughter of Emperor Maximilian I. As king of Denmark, he would often invite the help of middle classes as opposed to the nobles that shared power with him. Besides this populism, he has displayed sympathy towards alternate ideals of religion.



Questions to Consider:

Why does France first look to invasion? Can anything be done to quell their anger?

How stable is the religious dominion of the Church which often forms the basis of diplomatic relations and political power?

How can the surrounding of France by Holy Roman allies deepen a French disadvantage?

Can we count on the princes and independent cities of the Empire, many of whom are of different cultures and religions, to be loyal to the Emperor in times of war?

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