



HISTALYA

MUN 2024

THE GREAT TURKISH WAR

AGENDA ITEM:
Wars of the Holy League

STUDY GUIDE

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

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Letter From Secretary General

It is with great pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to all participants of HistalyaMun'24, which will be held in Antalya from August 15th to 18th.

As we gather for this Model United Nations conference, we anticipate engaging debates, enlightening discussions, and invaluable networking opportunities. Our committees, covering a diverse range of topics about historical events, promise to challenge and inspire delegates, fostering both critical thinking and diplomatic skills.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the organizing team and our gracious hosts in Antalya for their dedication and hard work in bringing HistalyaMun'24 to fruition.

I am eager to meet each and every one of you in Antalya as we come together for this enriching experience.

Sincerely,

Metehan Yıldırım

Secretary-General

HistalyaMun'24

Letter From Under Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the entire organizing team, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the Great Turkish War of Histalya 2024! We are thrilled to have you join us for what promises to be an enriching and transformative experience.

As delegates, you will step into the shoes of leaders, negotiators, and visionaries. This conference is not just an opportunity to discuss global issues; it is a platform for you to hone your skills in diplomacy, debate, and critical thinking. The challenges we face today require innovative solutions and collaborative efforts, and your participation here reflects your commitment to change the history along your path.

Throughout the conference, you will engage with complex topics, connect with fellow delegates from diverse backgrounds, and work together to find common ground. Embrace this opportunity to learn from each other, share your perspectives, and build lasting friendships.

I encourage you to approach each session with an open mind, a spirit of cooperation, and a passion for problem-solving. Remember, every great leader started as a dedicated delegate.

Best regards,

**Erokay Akbaş
Under Secretary-General**

Letter From Academic Assistant

First of all, I would like to welcome all of you to the Great Turkish War of Histalya 2024!

I am more than honored to serve as the Academic Assistant of this committee as this will be my first academic team experience. I hope you like the committee and learn something along the way while having fun in these chaotic crisis committees.

There is no doubt in my mind that this committee will flow smoothly, and to help along with your research processes and help you to understand the topic, My dearest Under-Secretary-General and I have prepared a study guide for this particular agenda. This guide aimed to be both helpful and instructive. I will be more than glad to help you if you have any inquiries about the agenda, the committee procedure, or anything related to the conference. Please do not hesitate to contact me. I am looking forward to seeing you at the conference!

**Özkan Nikita Cojuhari
Academic Assistant**

INTRODUCTION-

Even if you have been in a Joint Crisis Committee before, we kindly request that you scan over the following procedural passages to refresh your memory, or if you haven't, please try to comprehend the required procedural material prior to the committee so that you can feel at ease and enjoy it once it begins. **Do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.**

This section will cover and provide all the information delegates are going to need for the committee; anything else can only be learned through experience.

What is a Joint Crisis Committee(JCC)?

A Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) is a type of committee in which two opposing cabinets battle each other on the given topic for certain victory. Updates and Crises will appear based on the directives given by the both cabinets. In this committee, the opposing forces will be the Ottoman Empire and Holy League Cabinet. The winning condition is usually the certain defeat of one of the cabinets, however; there may be exceptions based on personal directives that will be received throughout the conference.

Directives and type of directives-

Crisis cabinets provide documents called directives to guide their actions and responses to the crisis. Delegates use directives to propose specific courses of action, tactics, or policies to handle the situation. These directives can take six forms, which

are; **Individual, Joint, Committee, Intelligence, Top Secret Directive, and Press Release.**

Individual Directive-

When an action is within your character's allocation or is achievable due to their abilities or authority, you write personal commands. To begin, there is a format for writing these types of directives; so, you must state who is sending the directive and to whom it is being sent (which is usually the Related Department if you want your directive to be sent to the crisis team members) Following that, whose cabinet is sending the directive, followed by the real time and current date of the committee. Finally, the format of your directive and its title. In addition, you can use simple drawings and schemes to support your action visually. This is the only format you need to know to write a directive.

Only thing left is the content of your directive which is fairly simple after learning the basics of writing directives. You write it by answering the what, why, when, who, where and how questions. You write the actions answering these six questions one by one, most important being the “how” part. You should elaborate and write the slightest detail in your plan or it may backlash and affect you negatively. Also, whenever possible, employ the future tense. On paper, a directive looks like this:

FROM: Vasily Chuikov

Date: 2 September 1942

TO: Related Department

Time: 10.30

(Soviet Cabinet)

PERSONAL DIRECTIVE

Stalingrad Defence

What: As the Lieutenant General of the Red Army, I will reinforce the 62nd army under my control to protect Stalingrad at all costs. We will defend the city or die in the attempt. All remaining support equipment and artillery will be positioned beyond the Volga River on the eastern boundary of Stalingrad. Anti-aircraft regiments will be positioned along the city border against the Luftwaffe. Preparations will start as soon as possible.

Why: Stalingrad is one of the major cities across the Union. It's a crucial point to hold German forces and stop their offense throughout the south.

Who: I will be in charge of this defense operation.

Where: Eastern boundary of Stalingrad

How: With 180.000 men in the field organized in the 62nd army, we will position ourselves beyond the Volga River which will give us a geographical advantage against Axis armor battalions. The remaining 2.200 artillery pieces will be positioned behind our entrenchment beyond the river supporting our men with firepower against the enemy. Remaining 400 tanks will halt during the Axis offensive providing us with firepower. Our men will start the entrenchment as soon as possible with the help of engineers and field workers. Remaining support equipment and heavy machine weapons will be distributed along the line. Supply and ration camps will be established behind the line. The army will use remaining trucks for the supply delivery. Our men will use the latest infantry equipment available and wear clothes that are suitable for the current climate.

Joint Directive-

Directives written by more than one individual are considered joint directives. You write joint directives when you can only achieve your action by utilizing the authority of other cabinet members. To give an example, assume that you have an army in command but it's not sufficient to capture an important location, so you write a joint directive with another cabinet member which has an army. So it makes the "from:" part your name and the other cabinet member's name, and instead of a personal directive you write a Joint Directive. Everything else is the same.

Committee Directive-

A committee directive is written when you wish to use everyone's authority or when you are about to deliver your final directive as the cabinet.

Intelligence Directive-

You write intelligence directives when you want to acquire any information about you or your cabinet. The format is the same, you just don't answer any WH questions. For example:

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE

FROM: Franklin Delano Roosevelt
(United States Cabinet)

How many soldiers do we have in the field? Which infantry equipment are they using?

Top Secret Directive-

Top secret directives are exactly the same as Individual or Joint directives, the only difference is that the chairboard is not allowed to read them. You must fold the paper and write "TOP SECRET" behind it. The main reason for top secret directives is treason, a strategy to betray your cabinet or a member. For example, you can write a top secret directive to plan an assassination on a cabinet member. We don't recommend writing a top secret directive unless it's really detailed and well planned because if you fail the backfire of your directive will be much worse. Furthermore, updates to the Top Secret Directives are only sent to the person who sent them, unless they directly affect the other cabinet members.

Press Release (Declamation)-

Press Releases are written when one wants to make a declaration, a speech, or a notice. When one writes a press release, depending on the era of the committee, the other cabinet members may hear it or not. In our case, there are no printers, social media, or newspapers, so it is very unlikely to hear other cabinets' press releases. The format is once again exactly the same, except for the "WH Questions" part. For example:

PRESS RELEASE

Comforting the Band of the Hawk

FROM: Griffith

TO: Related Department

There is one thing I can do for them.

It's to win. And keep winning until I attain my dream. My dream is already smeared with blood. I don't regret, I don't feel guilty, but I'd rather sacrifice myself than watch any more innocent children die in the name of my dream.

General Procedure of Joint Crisis Committee-

The Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) procedure stands as a captivating and immersive experience that transcends the boundaries of traditional committee simulations. As delegates assume the roles of influential government officials and prominent leaders, they find themselves thrust into the heart of rapidly evolving crises, where decisions carry weight and consequences are immediate. The JCC format showcases the art of crisis management, diplomacy, and collaboration, as participants grapple with fictional or historical scenarios that demand quick thinking and decisive action. Within the exclusive confines of a smaller, select committee, delegates navigate the intricacies of international conflicts, natural disasters, political upheavals, and military interventions, unveiling the true essence of leadership and strategic decision-making.

Tour De Table

In Model United Nations (MUN) crisis committees, "tour de table" is a term used to describe a specific procedure or phase of the committee session. It is a French term that translates to "turn of the table" in English.

During a tour de table, each delegate representing a country or entity in the committee takes turns speaking and sharing their country's or entity's stance, opinions, or proposed actions on the crisis at hand. This process allows all delegates to express their views and contribute to the discussion in a structured and organized manner.

Tour de table is often used at the beginning of a crisis committee session or at crucial points during the committee's work to gauge the positions and perspectives of each delegation. It helps set the stage for further debate, collaboration, and negotiation.

among delegates as they work to find solutions to the crisis. In a typical tour de table, the chair or moderator of the committee will go around the room or call upon delegates in a specific order to speak. Each delegate is given a limited time (usually around 1-2 minutes) to make their statement. This process ensures that all countries or entities have an equal opportunity to be heard and participate actively in the committee's discussions.

Semi-moderated Caucus: Unlike moderated caucuses, delegates in a semi-moderated caucus are allowed to speak without the chair's permission, as long as they do not interrupt other cabinet members and treat each other with respect.

Unmoderated Caucus: In an unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to draft any kind of paper they want to achieve their goals, and support others. The majority of the cabinet's time should be spent on unmoderated caucuses rather than semi-moderated.

Unlike the General Assembly Committees, at a Joint Crisis Committee, the sessions proceed with Semi-Moderated caucuses and Unmoderated caucuses. The reason for that is to have a more smooth experience. Since the participants of a Joint Crisis Committee have already had a few experiences with how committees and MUN conferences proceed, semi and unmoderated caucuses are to advance the efficiency of debates, thus making crucial and quick decisions. It was mentioned earlier, but directives are the primary reason that a JCC's procedure is so unique. So later on with the sessions based on your chair's initiative you needn't take one or two semi-moderated caucuses before an unmoderated caucus to write directives, directly voting for an unmoderated caucus before moderated will be allowed to continue writing directives.

On a Joint Crisis Committee, after the roll call and Tour de Table, delegates take semi-moderated caucuses to discuss future actions, strategies and plans. After determining their move, delegates write down the designated act to put into practice. There isn't a General Speakers' List, resolution paper, or opening speech.

COMMITTEE INFORMATION-

This part of the study guide will talk about the necessary information about the topic of this committee. We recommend you to do some research yourself before the conference to understand the topic because some information may be missing in the study guide. The situation of the treasury, the size of your army and navy and the happiness of your citizens, stability of the country will be available to you constantly. All these statistics are subject to updates and will vary depending on your actions.

Matrix-

Ottoman Empire

1. Sultan Mehmet IV - President Chair (Ottoman Empire)
2. Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha (Ottoman Empire)
3. Silahdar Ali Pasha (Ottoman Empire)
4. Kara Mehmed of Diyarbakir (Ottoman Empire)
5. Murad Giray (Crimean Khanate)
6. George Ducas (Moldova)
7. Michael Apafi (Transylvania)
8. Şerban Cantacuzino (Wallachia)
9. Yeğen Osman Pasha (Ottoman Empire)
10. Kara İbrahim Pasha (Ottoman Empire)

Holy League

1. Leopold I - President Chair (Holy Roman Empire)
2. Charles of Lorraine (Holy Roman Empire)
3. Eugene of Savoy (Holy Roman Empire)
4. Louis of Baden (Holy Roman Empire)
5. John III Sobieski (Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth)
6. Kazimierz Potocki (Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth)
7. Peter I (Tsardom Of Russia)
8. Francesco Morosini (Republic of Venice)
9. Boris Sheremetev (Tsardom Of Russia)
10. Bajo Pivljanin (Republic of Venice)

Timeline to be followed-

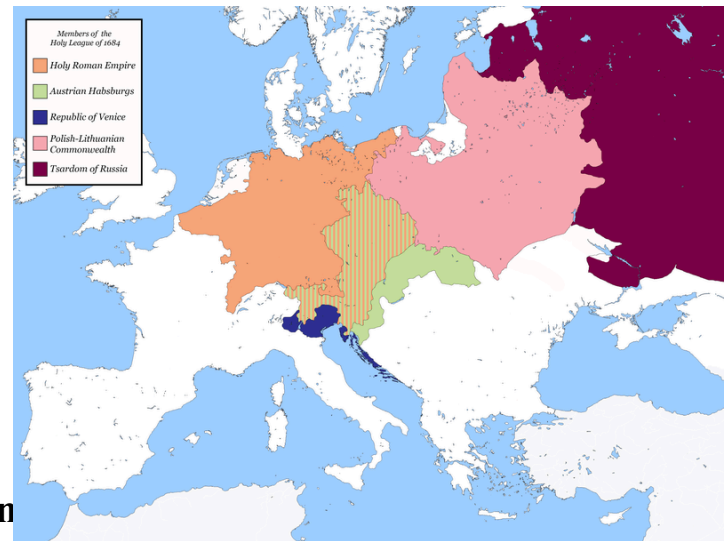
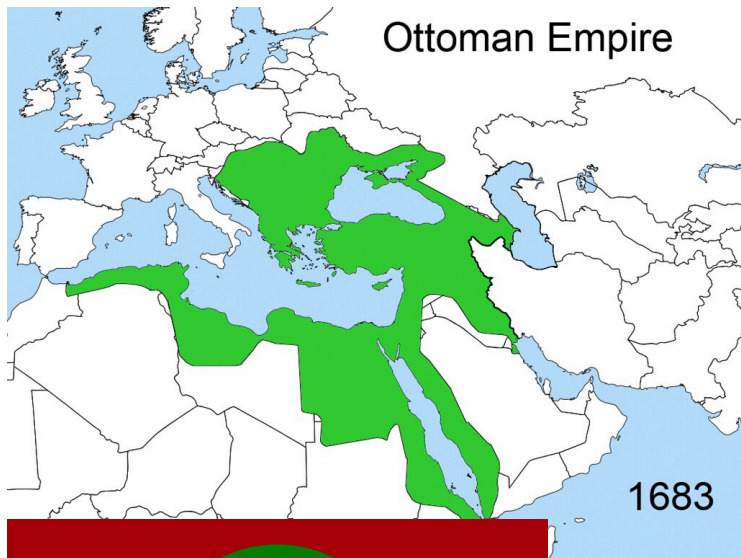
Our committee will begin in 1 January 1682 (Historically one and a half year before the Siege of Vienna)

Historical Background and Causes-

Religious and Political Background-

By the late 17th century, the Ottoman Empire was at its peak, having expanded into Southeast Europe, the Mediterranean, and parts of North Africa. The Ottomans sought to consolidate their power and expand further into Eastern Europe and the rest of the Balkans, posing a direct threat to various Christian countries. The Habsburg Monarchy (Holy Roman Empire), which ruled over much of Central Europe, was one of the principal powers opposing the Ottomans. The Habsburgs goal was to stop Ottoman expansion throughout Europe and protect their territories, particularly Hungary, which had been a significant battleground for many years. The conflict was deeply connected to the Christian and Muslim divide, with the Ottomans representing Islamic power and the Christian states of Europe such as the Holy Roman Empire, Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Italian Kingdoms uniting to counter this influence. The formation of the Holy League in 1684 exemplified this unity, bringing together historically rival states, such as the Habsburg Monarchy, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and the Venetian Republic. The rise of

Protestantism also added to the religious complexity of the period, as various Christian nations had their internal divisions and rivalries.



The Ottoman Empire was an imperial realm centered in Anatolia that controlled much of Southwest Europe, West Asia and North Africa from the 14th to early 20th century. It also controlled parts of Central Europe in the 16th century.

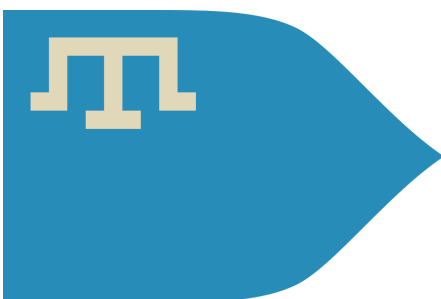


Mehmed IV

Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1648 to 1687

Also known as “Mehmet the Hunter”

Ottoman Vassal States:



Crimean Khanate



Moldova



Transylvania

Wallachia



Holy Roman Empire (Holy League):

Holy Roman Empire was a polity in Central and Western Europe, usually headed by the Holy Roman Emperor.

It developed in the Early Middle Ages and lasted for almost a thousand years. It is composed of several states and kingdoms.



Leopold I

Holy Roman Emperor from 1658 to 1705.



Map of Holy Roman Empire



**Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth
(Holy League):**

Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth was a federation that was ruled by a common monarch which was both King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania. It was one of the major powers in Europe during this time.

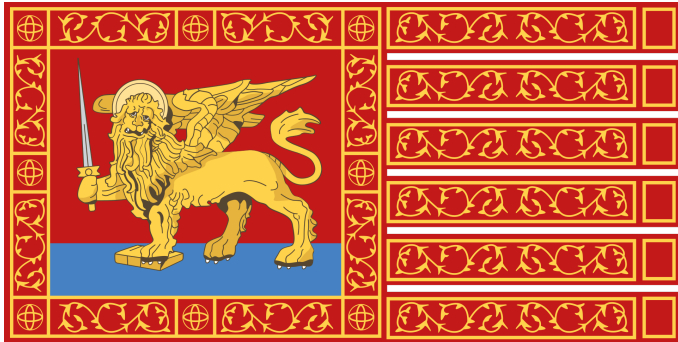


John III Sobieski

King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1674 to 1696



Map of Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth



Republic of Venice (Holy League):

The Republic of Venice was a sovereign state located in Northeast Italy. It was a major naval power in Europe.



Francesco Morosini

Doge of Venice from 1688 to 1694.



Map of Venice



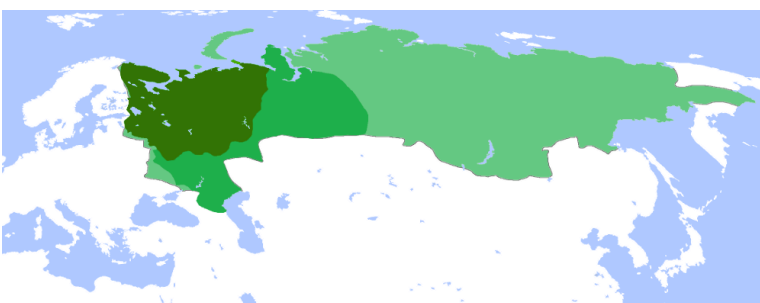
Tsardom of Russia: (Holy League)

Tsardom of Russia was the centralized Russian state from the assumption of the title “tsar” by Ivan IV in 1547.



Peter I

Tsar of All Russia from 1682 to 1725
Also known as “Peter the Great”



Map of Russia

MILITARY-

This part of the study guide will give you some information about armies in the 16th century.

Battalion Informations-

Ottoman Battalions-

The Ottoman army was typically organized into several divisions, often referred to as “ocağı” (camps). Each division would consist of a mix of infantry and cavalry, with a command structure that included officers and generals like “bey” and “pasha”.

Janissaries(Yeniçeri)

The elite infantry force of the Ottoman Empire, formed primarily of conscripted youths from Christian territories through the “devshirme” conscription system. They were well-trained and heavily armed. They were the first modern standing army, and perhaps the first infantry in the world to be equipped with firearms. The Janissaries were organized by the “Agha of Janissaries”.

Artillery Corps

The Ottoman army had a well developed artillery branch utilizing cannons and siege weapons effectively during their times of war. Even though they consist of infantry and artillery experts, it's worth mentioning as a separate group.

Sipahi

The cavalry force of the Ottoman Empire, it was divided into two categories which are the land grant holding provincial “Timarli Sipahi”, which constituted most of the army, and the salaried regular “Kapikulu Sipahi” which are basically palace troops. They played a crucial role in battle and were known for their heavy armor and skill in mounted combat.

Akinci

They are pretty similar to the “Sipahi” units that have been mentioned but they are much more light and used for raiding supply points and reconnaissance. They were known for their speed and mobility, often conducting hit-and-run attacks on enemy forces and encirclement.

Holy League Battalions-

Even though the Holy League is multiple countries with their own army systems, they were pretty similar in shape.

Holy Roman Empire Army-*Austrian Infantry Regiments*

The backbone of the Holy Roman forces, these included modern line infantry and grenadier companies often organized into divisions. They were equipped with muskets and pikes.

Cavalry Regiments

They were separated as heavy and light cavalry. Heavy ones consisting of cuirassiers and carabiniers, who were heavily armored and used for shock tactics in battle. Whilst the light ones provided reconnaissance, skirmishing, and screening for the main army.

Artillery Corps

Included skilled gunners which were operating the field artillery and siege engineers who operated siege artillery and machines that were used in breakthrough, usually being in motion along with infantry units.

Polish Lithuanian Army-*Polish Winged Hussars*

Elite heavy cavalry known for their distinctive feathered wings and formidable charges. They were equipped with versatile weaponry such as lances, long thrusting swords, sabres, pistols, carbines, maces, hatchets, war hammers, and

horseman's picks. The hussars ranked as elite cavalry forces at the time being much more destructive and well trained overall.

Infantry and Artillery

Pretty much the same equipment and use with other countries in the league.

Venetian Army-

Tercios

Originally being elite Spanish infantry units, it was modified along with the formation and used by the Republic of Venice as the main infantry. They were equipped with pikes and arquebuses(a type of long barrel rifle).

Naval Forces

The Venetian naval force played a crucial role in securing supply points and engaging Ottoman naval forces.

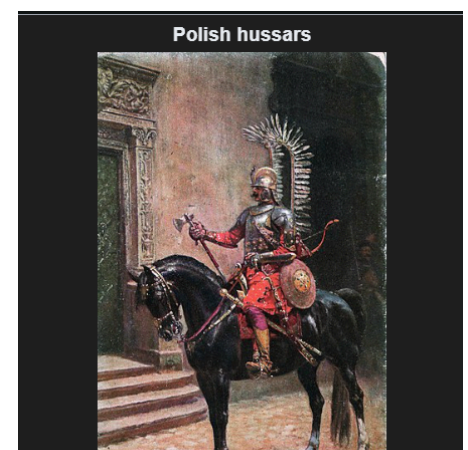
Russian Army-

Streltsy

The elite corps of infantry in Russia. They were equipped with muskets and they carried poleaxes or bardiches, and sabres for defense which makes them a little unique than the other infantry units in Europe. Some units used pikes. The longer weapons were also used to support the arquebus(a type of long barrel rifle) or musket while firing

Cavalry Units

The Russian Army didn't utilize cavalry that much. They were mostly used to support the infantry in various operations(mainly reconnaissance).



Formations and Tactics-

These are the notable formations and tactics used throughout the 16th century in many battlefields.

Line Formation



Both the Ottoman and Holy League armies utilized the line formation. Line formation was an important development in military tactics, allowing for the efficient use of gunpowder weapons. Troops were arranged in a long, thin line shape with soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder. This type of arrangement allowed for maximum firepower and visibility by allowing the one side to shoot whilst the others were reloading their weapons and vice versa . The ends of the line were usually reinforced with heavy cavalry to prevent encirclement. Even though this formation has a lot of flaws, like limited mobility and vulnerability to encirclements, its efficient use of firepower makes it a good strategy in good terrain.

Crescent Formation



The famous crescent formation was mostly used by the Ottoman Empire. As the name suggests, the troops were organized in a curved, “U” shape. The center of the formation usually consisted of infantry battalions while cavalry units were positioned at the ends of the crescent. The shape allowed for a wide front that could encircle the enemy at fast rates. Reserve units were kept at the rear to reinforce either the center or the wings as needed. This formation allows excellent flexibility and mobility but was really vulnerable to counterattacks done to the center. The shallow depth of the formation meant that it could struggle against heavy infantry assaults, particularly if the enemy managed to penetrate the center.

The Wedge



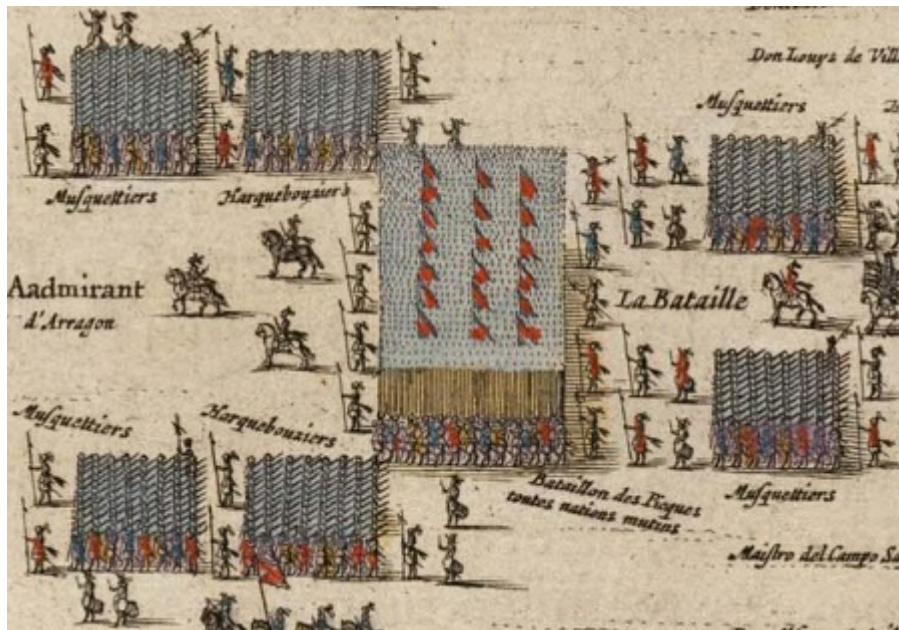
The ancient Wedge Formation was mostly used by the Ottoman Empire at the time. The wedge is formed with a point at the front and a broader base behind. Troops are arranged in a triangular formation, with the front line being the narrowest and the back line being wider. The purpose of the Wedge Formation was to create impact at a specific point to break through the enemy's line of defense. The strength at the tip of the wedge with cover from behind would disrupt and split enemy forces while also creating an opening for follow-up forces. The lacking speed or the disorganization of the formation often results in failure; the entire formation can become disjointed, leading to confusion. The formation is most useful against more linear formations because of its high breakthrough potential.

Square Formation (Infantry Square)-



The Square Formation was mostly used by the Holy League to counter Ottomans cavalry attacks. The square was usually formed by arranging infantry soldiers in a rectangular or square shape, with soldiers standing really close to each other. The sides of the square would face outwards. The square provided a strong defensive posture against cavalry which the Ottoman army utilized a lot, allowing infantry to fire from multiple sides and protect each other. Similar to the Line Formation, it shares the similar flaws like limited mobility and most importantly being really vulnerable to artillery strikes.

Tercio Formation



The Tercio formation was used by the Holy League at the time. This Spanish war tactic was a really effective defense and offense formation. It allowed the Holy League forces to engage effectively with the Ottomans, whose tactics often relied on high pace mobility and flanking. The Tercio was organized with three battalions being the pikemen, musketeers and the cavalry. Pikemen formed the core of the formation while musketeers were positioned behind the pikemen, providing ranged support and cavalry provided mobile support and typically positioned on the wings. The arrangement allowed different troop types to support each other, with pikemen protecting musketeers and vice versa. The formation could be used in various battlefield situations making it really flexible. The significant downside to this formation was the complex organization, meaning that if one side is not properly supported the whole formation would usually lead to failure.

Geography of Europe-

Europe is a diverse continent characterized by its various regions, each with unique geographical features. Northern Europe includes the Nordic countries (At the time being Norway-Denmark and Sweden) and the Baltic States (At the time being controlled by Sweden and Lithuania being unified with Poland), known for their cooler climate, forests, and lakes. Western Europe (At the time being composed of France, Kingdoms of Scotland, England and Ireland and the Holy Roman Empire) features historical cities, fertile plains, and significant rivers like the Rhine. Southern Europe (At the time being Spanish Empire, Kingdom of Portugal, Papal States, Venetian Republic and the Naples) is marked by a Mediterranean climate, mountainous terrain, and coastal areas. Meanwhile, Eastern Europe (At the time being Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth, Ottoman Empire and Tsardom Of Russia) was characterized by a mix of big plains and mountains, with vital waterways like the Danube. Together, these regions contribute to Europe's rich geography.

Political Map of Europe



Geographical Map of Europe



What we expect from you-

If you have read this guide thoroughly I assume you have a decent understanding of what the committee will be like. There is no limit and creativity is encouraged. You will spend your time discussing how to collectively act on updates while protecting yourself and your own interests with personal directives in between. The committee won't be shaped by history, updates, or the academic staff. It will be shaped by you. Don't be afraid to rewrite history and make your character your own.

And most importantly, don't forget to have fun :)

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