



**ECOMUN**  
**2017** *Izmir University of  
Economics*  
24-28 JULY *Model United Nations*

IZMIR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

# JOINT CRISIS CABINET: AUSTROPRUSSIAN WAR STUDY GUIDE



[www.ecomun2017.org](http://www.ecomun2017.org)



/ecomunconference



@ecomun2017



@ecomun



**İZMİR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**

## **Austro-Prussian War**

- 1) Letter from the Secretary-General**
- 2) Letter from the Under Secretary-General**
- 3) Key Points of German History Prior to Napoleonic Era**
  - a. Holy Roman Empire**
  - b. Habsburg Dynasty**
  - c. French Invasion and Fall of Holy Roman Empire**
- 4) Rise of Prussia**
  - a. Brief History of Prussia**
  - b. Battle of Waterloo**
  - c. Congress of Vienna**
    - i. 9<sup>th</sup> Act of Congress of Vienna**
- 5) Chancellorship of Otto von Bismarck**
  - a. *Realpolitik***
  - b. Second Schleswig War**
- 6) Escalation of Tension through Fraternal War (Austro-Prussian War)**
  - a. Nationalism**
  - b. Pretext of War**
  - c. Austria and Her Allies**
  - d. Prussia and Her Allies**
- 7) Expectations from Participants**
  - a. Austrian Side**
  - b. Prussian Side**

## **Letter from Secretary-General**

Distinguished Prospective Participants,

An exquisite feeling of immunity and pleasure besieges me as I am able to welcome you to the fifth annual gathering session of the Izmir University of Economics Model United Nations Conference namely ECOMUN. I shall indicate the determination I have regarding the ability to succeed of ECOMUN 2017 in the efforts of adapting your approaches on the animation of decision-making and innovative activities.

Evolving from this desire, our process of academic construction targets the quality in the controversy of international organizations and the pleasure in the intricate details of the diplomacy. The fast-paced and vital structure of politics and the prestigious strength of knowledge in negotiations will amount to an incomparable experience and ECOMUN 2017 will serve as a rehearsal for the MUN enthusiasts, who would like to feel themselves in reality. To facilitate the realization of this vision, we prepared our simulations on the idea of six different views of diplomacy.

Members of the cabinets of the Joint Crisis Cabinets: Austroprussian War will manage to overcome their counterparts in the other cabinet, by delivering directives and operating against each other. They will also deal with the crises that will be delivered by the secretariat.

It is my utmost wish that the design of ECOMUN 2017 excites and delights you as much as it drives us to excel. I would like to state that, on behalf of our Director-General Ms. Buse Bircan and Deputy Director-General Ms. Seray Güderel and all the members of the Teams of ECOMUN 2017, we are excitedly awaiting your arrival to Izmir Economy University on the 24th of July 2017.

Best Regards,

Merve NOYAN

İZMİR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

Secretary-General of Izmir University of Economics Model United Nations 2017

## Letter from Under Secretary-General

Dear Participants,

It is my utmost honour to welcome you to the Joint Crisis Cabinets: Austroprussian War. On behalf of every formidable, hardworking and exceptional people, namely Ms. Merve Noyan (as known as lat-i lokumum), Mr. Onuralp Acar and my hardworking assistant, Mr. Atakan Yurdakul, I challenge you to join this historical journey, through German History.

Good Luck, you will need that!

Doęa akar

Under Secretary-General

**E C O M M U N**

Izmir University of Economics  
Model United Nations Club



**İZMİR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**



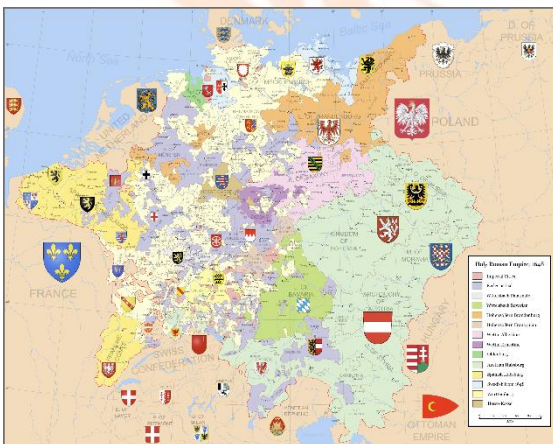
## 2) Key Points of German History

### a) Holy Roman Empire

*Neither Holy, Nor Roman, Nor an Empire*

*-Voltaire*

Holy Roman Empire was a union of many different states in Central Europe that started in the year of 962, while Teutonic Kingdom, also known as German Kingdom being in the center. In its strongest era, Empire included today's Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Czechia, Slovenia, Belgium, Netherlands and parts



of the territories controlled by Poland, France and Italy.

Even though he took the crown with the title of German King, Otto I the Great was the first Holy Roman Emperor until his

death in 973. Empire came to an end in 1806, the year of its dissolution.

### b) Habsburg Dynasty

Also known as House of Habsburg and House of Austria was one of the most remarkable houses in the history of European politics, but especially in Holy Roman Empire. Dynasty takes its name from a castle built in today's Switzerland.



Until the 16th century, House

stood as one and managed to spread its roots into many different kingdoms as recruiting the rulers. On the same century, thanks to the newly established dynastic marriages, House managed to expand vastly and separated into two different parts; the senior Habsburg Spain and the junior Habsburg Monarchy.

Dynasty that ruled Holy Roman Empire from 1207 to 1806, ended in the year of 1780, however managed to form a successor house under the name of Habsburg-Lorraine until the end of the World War One.



### c) French Invasion and Fall of Holy Roman Empire

Between the years of 1803 and 1806, Holy Roman Empire started to engage with French forces after the declaration of war from United Kingdom. This led to an alliance with the United Kingdom and Russian Empire, addition to few more others. This alliance is also known as "Third Coalition".

After Napoleon the First, taking the crown, conflict grew with his decision of invading the countries of the coalition in 1905.

Series of naval and ground wars took place and mostly resulted



with French victory. After certain losses in Battle of Ulm and Battle of Austerlitz, fourth Peace of Pressburg was signed between Austria and France.

Holy Roman Emperor Francis II had to leave the title and became the Austrian Emperor, but also last emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

### 3) Rise of Prussia

#### a) Brief History of Prussia

First, appearing in the history scene as Duchy of Prussia in 1525, she transferred herself into Kingdom of Prussia, which was a state between the years of 1701 and 1918, whose foundation was based upon mainly Margraviate of Brandenburg. It was founded after the Spanish War of Succession and quickly become one of the most influential powers in Europe after a successful campaign in Silesian Wars.

In the following decades, country's industry and military sections, but also her borders started to expand, especially after distribution of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1772 to 1793. Even though she faced with invasions and had economical struggles due to French forces during French Revolutionary Wars and Napoleonic Wars, Kingdom founded German Confederation after the Congress of Vienna. Moving from the German's



unification wars, Kingdom of Prussia became the dominant power representing Germanic states.

### b) Battle of Waterloo

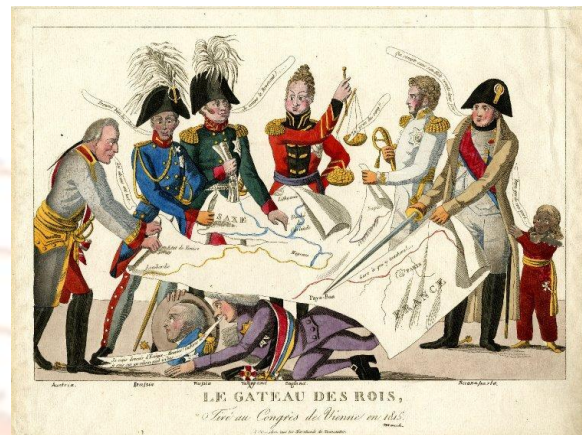
Battle of Waterloo is a war took place in present day's Belgium, between the forces of Seventh Coalition that includes Kingdom of Prussia and United Kingdom, against the First French Empire led by Napoleon Bonaparte. Battle resulted with victory of Coalition forces.

Victory of Coalition member countries provided almost four decades of stabilized Europe, alongside with the bringing the First French Empire and the career of Napoleon Bonaparte to an end.

### c) Congress of Vienna

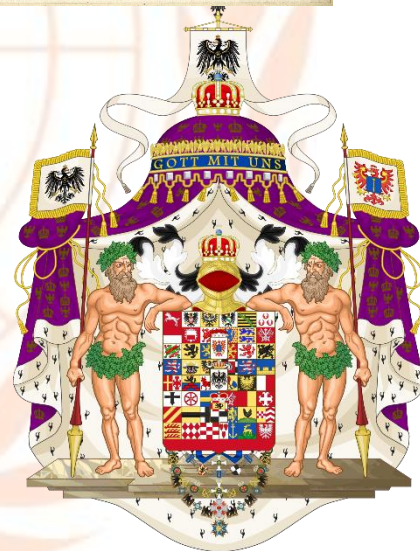
Congress of Vienna is a conference that took place in the city of Vienna, after the certain defeat of First French Empire, following the end of Napoleon Wars. It took place due to a need of establishing new balance of powers and borders in the continent of Europe. All of the countries in Europe, except Ottoman Empire were participated.

As a result, a German Confederation was founded and major changes in the means of borders took place. Especially Russia and Prussia managed to expand their territories, alongside with the almost all of the other



Coalition members. The Papal State was restored once again.

### i. 9<sup>th</sup> Act of Congress of Vienna



a

“The Sovereign Princes and free towns of Germany, animated with the mutual desire of carrying into effect the 6th Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, and convinced of the advantages which will result to the safety and independence of Germany, and to the equilibrium of Europe, from their solid and lasting union, have agreed to form a perpetual Confederation, and have for this purpose invested with their full powers their Envoys and Deputies at the Congress of Vienna...

ART. I. The Sovereign Princes and free

towns of Germany, among whom, as far as concerns the present Act, are included their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, of Denmark, and of the Netherlands; that is to say:

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for all those of their possessions which anciently belonged to the German Empire;

The King of Denmark for the Duchy or Holstein;

And the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;

Establish among themselves a perpetual Confederation, which shall be called 'The Germanic Confederation'.

ART. II. The object of this Confederation is the maintenance of the external and internal safety of Germany, and of the independence and inviolability of the confederated States.

ART. III. The Members of the Confederation, as such, are equal in respect

to rights, and they all equally engage to support the Act which constitutes their union..."

However, this "German Confederation" considered as weak, due to the power rivalry between Austria and Prussia.

#### **4) Chancellorship of Otto von Bismarck**

##### **a) *Realpolitik***

As a term *realpolitik* means that politics based on real material power (Bew, 2002, n.p) Prussian conservative statesman and Minister President Otto von Bismarck applied this philosophy in order to facilitate German Unification. He acted to preserve internal balance of German States and extend it to entire continent of Europe. He summarized his policy in his famous speech made to the Prussian Budget Committee on September 1862 namely "Blood and Iron". "Prussia must concentrate and maintain its power for the favorable moment which has already slipped by several times. Prussia's boundaries according to the Vienna treaties are not favorable to a healthy state life. The great questions of the time will not be resolved by speeches and majority decisions—that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by iron and blood." (Bismarck, 1862). As can be seen in the

speech, he clarified that he would not hesitate to use material power (blood and



iron) to clear the mistakes of the past.

### **b) Second Schleswig War**

Second Schleswig War was a result of conflict between Denmark and Prussia-Austria alliance for the control of Holstein-Schleswig in February 1864. In the end, Denmark had to withdraw their claims on Schleswig-Holstein Region. It was an important step to clear non-German claims over German lands.

## **5) Escalation of Tension through Fraternal War**

### **a) Nationalism**

After the Napoleonic Wars, with the flourishing of German Nationalism, the German nationalists were gathered into two different camps through their ideal as one unified German State, one camp included Austria, other did not.

### **b) Pretext of War**

Main cause of the dispute between Austria and Prussia was the administration of Schleswig-Holstein which they won over the region together, from Denmark. When Austria, brought this issue to the German Diet, the main administrative and legislative body of German Confederation, in order to gain popular support from undecided German States, Prussia took this as a violation of their alliance and invaded Holstein and declared the end of German

Confederatio  
n. This  
polarization  
of power,  
created two  
different  
camp of  
German  
States, one  
side with  
Austria and

other with Prussia. Additionally, Kingdom of Italy aligned herself with Prussia in order to reclaim some parts of Northern Italy from Austria and complete its rule over Italian Peninsula.

### **c) Austria and Her Allies**

In that time, Austria was ruling by Habsburg Dynasty, therefore, she was considering herself as the successor of the Holy Roman Empire and sole leader of German people. Austria always undermined the industrial and military power of Prussia. In many ways, Austria was behind Prussia, including military organization, formation of bureaucracy and industry. As an example, In Austrian Army, where some commanders routinely dismissed infantry conscripts to their homes on permanent leave soon after their induction into the army, retaining only a cadre of long-term soldiers for formal parades and routine duties. On the contrast



Prussian Army was consist of forces which goes through continues drills and training, since they first day as a conscript. Long story short, Austria challenged Prussia mostly based on pride.

#### **d) Prussia and Her Allies**

We can directly say that, Bismarck had no intention to go war with Austria. Bismarck was hoping to force Austrian leaders into concessions in Germany, rather than provoke war. Bismarck was in aware the fact that they should not humiliate Austria due to gain Austria's support within a prospect of total war in Europe. Prussia was outmatching Austria nearly within every aspect of war.

“The railway system of Prussia was more extensively developed than that within Austria. Railways made it possible to supply larger numbers of troops than hitherto and allowed the rapid movement of troops within friendly territory. The better Prussian rail network allowed the Prussian army to concentrate more rapidly than the Austrians.” On the otherhand Austria had only one railway in order to mobilize her troops for war.

“Prussian infantry was equipped with the Dreyse needle gun, a bolt-action rifle capable of far more rapid fire than the muzzle-loading Lorenz rifles of the Austrian army. In the Franco-Austrian War

of 1859, French troops had taken advantage of the fact that the rifles of the time fired high if sighted for long range. By rapidly closing the range, French troops could come to close quarters without sustaining too many casualties from the Austrian infantry. After the war, the Austrians had adopted the same methods, which they termed the Stoßtaktik ("shock tactics"). Although they had some warnings of the Prussian weapon, they ignored these and retained Stoßtaktik. The Austrian artillery had breech-loading rifled guns, while the Prussian army retained many muzzle-loading smooth bore cannon. New Krupp breech-loading cannons were only slowly being introduced but the shortcomings of the Austrian army prevented the artillery from being decisive.”

Additionally, Kingdom of Italy was ready to participate in this war due to Austrian grip on Venetia.

#### **Expectations from Participants**

It is important to note that the allocations assigned to the delegates are regardless of the topics that the delegates should focus on. The delegates are expected to come up with a militaristic or diplomatic strategy.

#### **a) Austrian Side**

Best chance of Austria and her allies to win this conflict is through diplomacy and

compromise with Prussian side, timeline shall begin with Prussian invasion of Holstein, so the Austrian Side shall have time to come up with a diplomatic strategy. Another advantage of this timeline for Austria is the neutrality of every other German State namely;

- **Bavaria**
- **Saxony**
- **Hanover**
- **Württemberg**
- Hesse Hesse-Kassel
- Baden
- Hesse-Darmstadt
- Nassau
- Saxe-Meiningen
- Reuss-Greiz
- Schaumburg-Lippe
- Frankfurt
- Duchy of Brunswick
- Mecklenburg-Schwerin
- Saxe-Coburg & Gotha
- Saxe-Altenburg
- Mecklenburg-Strelitz
- Oldenburg
- Anhalt
- Schwarzburg
- Waldeck
- Lippe
- Saxe-Lauenburg
- Lübeck
- Bremen
- Hamburg

So, Austria shall have a chance to convince other states, but in order to use that advantage, you have to make brief readings about those states.

#### **b) Prussian Side**

There is no need to deny that Prussia has a clear material advantage in this conflict and Italy's friendship. However the main focus of Prussian side must maintain the delicate diplomatic balance of central Europe and not humiliate Austria on a possible military conflict. Prussian side shall have the military bias advantage of the secretariat, but without combining it with good diplomacy. Victory is not certain for both sides.