



Boston University Academy Model United Nations Conference XIII

Saturday, February 1 to Sunday, February 2, 2025

Boston University Academy

Boston, MA

American Revolution

JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE

Revolution Subcommittee: American *Background Guide*

Introduction from The Crisis Director:

Hello, Delegates:

I am V Woolf, a senior here at Boston University Academy, and I am your 2024 Crisis Director for BUAMUN XIII, specifically JCC:AR: British. Your committee leaders are your chair, Nikki Haddar ('26), and vice-chair Anton Stark ('28). The committee is modeled on the fictional and fantastical world of *Hamilton* combined with true historical events of the American Revolution. This committee will serve as the British Side.

I started Model UN [MUN] eight years ago, and it's safe to say BUAMUN is one of my favorite conferences. BUAMUN has always held a special place in my heart, with BUA being my top choice high school and MUN being one of my main passions in middle school. My first MUN conference was Northeastern's MSMUN, and I was beyond anxious. I soon realized how welcoming the MUN community is to delegates, as well as how much MUN itself inspired me to speak, both at conferences and in life. Over my MUN career, I have won nine or so awards, with most being best position papers and one as best delegate, won at BUAMUN no less. However, my favorite part of MUN and being a staff member at BUAMUN is the supportive atmosphere at MUN conferences and the fun of the conference itself!

As cliché as this will sound, try to not sweat the small details of the conference as it approaches, I'm positive that whatever work you put in will be more than exceptional as long as you put effort into it. The idea of MUN, the founding virtue, is to debate your opinions and to be united as delegates who come together to change the world. Remember to speak up and collaborate with your fellow delegates, as you can't save, or destroy the world, by yourself! I am looking forward to seeing you all. With that, I formally welcome you, delegates, to BUAMUN XIII 2024! Let the MUN-ing begin!

Best,

V Woolf

Boston University Academy '25

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Chair Nikki Haddar '27

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Vice chair Anton Stark '28

Equity and Inclusion Policy:

BUAMUN has a strict policy against discriminatory or hateful speech of any kind. If a delegate, advisor, or staff member is found to have violated this rule, they will be asked to leave the conference without a refund and shall not be allowed to attend any other events during the weekend of BUAMUN. As part of this rule, BUAMUN prohibits discrimination in all of its communications and events on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, gender expression, genetic information, or political beliefs. To report a concern, please contact a member of the Secretariat. For a complete list of rules, please see the [BUAMUN website](#).

BUAMUN awards will be given on the basis of the quality of a delegate's participation. The chairs will not choose awards based on how often a delegate speaks or how loudly they argue. It is important for all delegates to understand that the purpose of the Model UN is to work together with peers to find solutions to the world's issues, not to win awards for themselves.

Committee Information:

The Crisis Committee is slightly more challenging and, I believe, a more entertaining type of committee in MUN. Crisis is similar to GA with moderated and unmoderated caucuses. Moderated Caucuses are the primary form of debate in any Model UN setting.

In Moderated Caucuses or "Mods" delegates speak for a set time and topic. The topic for a Mod has to apply and be relevant to the committee's topic and is typically a smaller idea. Mods are voted by the most disruptive on whether the mod should pass. The previously mentioned unmoderated caucuses, known also as "unmods," are more informally based caucuses. Unmods are not given topics but are given times, and are mainly used to form communiques, directives,

and other multi-delegate documents. Comuniquees are full committee statements or communications that are sent to other committees. This includes press releases, propaganda, communications to other committees, etc. The last important crisis-specialized document is directives, which are similar to resolutions however, directives have only operative clauses. Also, include important historical points about the committee and the main focus of the committee. Maybe write about a few challenges your assembly has overcome. JCC: AR: British will focus on the upcoming and impending war between the British Colony (to become America) and the British Resistance.

This committee will dive into and change the history of the show, starring epic fights and daring crisis debates on war strategies. Some topics we will have to deal with including the previously stated are the outcome of the American Revolution as well as any personal goals of your characters, this can include minimizing the damage to the country, getting closer to political leaders, growing your political influence or any other topic you deem reasonable. This committee will follow the politics of the war between the two sides, as well as many of the beginning canon of Hamilton.

Position Paper Guidelines:

This committee requires one position paper. It should be written from the perspective and opinion of your assigned character. The absence of at least one position paper will disqualify you (the delegate) from receiving an award. The quality, depth, and clarity of your position paper will influence award decisions. Each position paper should be 1-3 pages and double-spaced. This includes citations which are preferably in the format of footnotes. To insert a footnote, simply click *Insert > Footnote*. Note: A footnote goes after the period. Position papers should follow a general outline with three paragraphs. This is only a suggestion, as long as the paper fits the aforementioned specifications, the number of paragraphs will not be taken into consideration.

Possible position paper outline:

- 1) Introduction to your delegation and the topic as a whole
- 2) The position of your delegation
- 3) Your delegation's proposed solutions

Furthermore, the position paper must be titled in the following format:

Delegation:

School: Boston University Academy

Committee: JCC: AR: British

Position: _____

Topic: The War of American Independence

Questions To Consider:

- How can you use your influence and resources to rally resistance for the revolution?
 - What immediate actions will you take to advance the cause, and what risks are you willing to take?
- How will you navigate the delicate balance between pushing for compliance from the colony while avoiding full-scale war?
- What role do you see yourself playing in this revolution—are you a leader, a strategist, a diplomat, a spy, or something in between?
 - How can you convince the undecided or revolutionists that the future of the colonies lies in the support of the British Empire?
- What risks will you take to secure essential resources or military support for your cause?
- Are you prepared to challenge your fellow delegates if their vision for the war diverge from your own?
 - Any personal grudges or amity with any members?

The Impending War in the British Colonies:

General Overview:

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Background guide:

One week before the Siege of Boston, King George III imposed new laws on the colonies, restricting their trade and raising taxes. This caused outrage among the colonists, and the Thirteen Colonies were on the verge of revolution. On the eve of the Siege, members from the Continental Congress (you the committee) such as George Washington and Benjamin Franklin hold a meeting to decide the fate of the 13 colonies. Hearing of this, the British fleets encircle Boston, starting the conflict that decides the fate of the American people.

Leading up to the war for American freedom, there are multiple disagreements and conflicts between the British and Americans, leading to rising tensions within the colonies. In 1767, the British parliament passes the Townshend acts, imposing taxes on goods imported from Britain. This leads to a boycott of British goods and harassment of British officers, leading to the occupation of Boston. In 1770, British soldiers fire upon a group of 200 colonists after a

disagreement between a colonist and a British soldier, which is what we call today the Boston Massacre. Following rising tensions, a group of colonists dump tea into the Boston Harbor, in outrage of the passing of the Tea Act in 1773. The final straw for the settlers is in 1774, when parliament passed the Intolerable Acts in response to the Tea Party, closing the Boston Harbor until restitution was paid, replacing the elected council with British officers, giving total power to British general Thomas Gage, and forbidding town meetings in the colonies. These events build up to the Revolutionary War and are responsible for rising tensions between the British and Americans.

As members of the Constitutional Convention, your actions play a key role in determining the fate of the newborn nation. Will you stay loyal to the king or fight for American independence? The decisions and alliances you create will leave a mark on the future of the American continent, and it is up to you to decide what path you want to take.

Important Dates:

1754-1756: French and Indian War - also known as the Seven Years' War, pitted the British against the French alongside various Native tribes in a conflict over territory

June 19- July 11, 1754: The Albany Congress - meeting of representatives from 7 of the British colonies; discussed relations with the Native Americans and defensive measures against French presence in Canada

1764- 1765: Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Quartering Act - British regulations in the U.S. colonies that spurred dissent among the colonists, particularly merchants

June 15- July 2, 1767: Townshend Acts - taxes imposed on goods like glass, lead, paper, paint, and tea; prompted colonial boycott of British goods

March 5, 1770: Boston Massacre - street fight between patriot "mob" and British soldiers that resulted in the deaths of several colonists, prompted a call to arms among revolutionary writers and speakers

May 10, 1773: The Tea Act - facilitated the direct sale of tea from the British East India Company to colonists, undercutting merchants; came with increased tax on tea

December 16, 1773: The Boston Tea Party - political protest by the Sons of Liberty who boarded British ships in Boston Harbor and threw crates of tea into the ocean.

March-June 1774: Intolerable (Coercive) Acts - series of laws passed by the British Parliament to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party (including the closing of Boston Harbor)

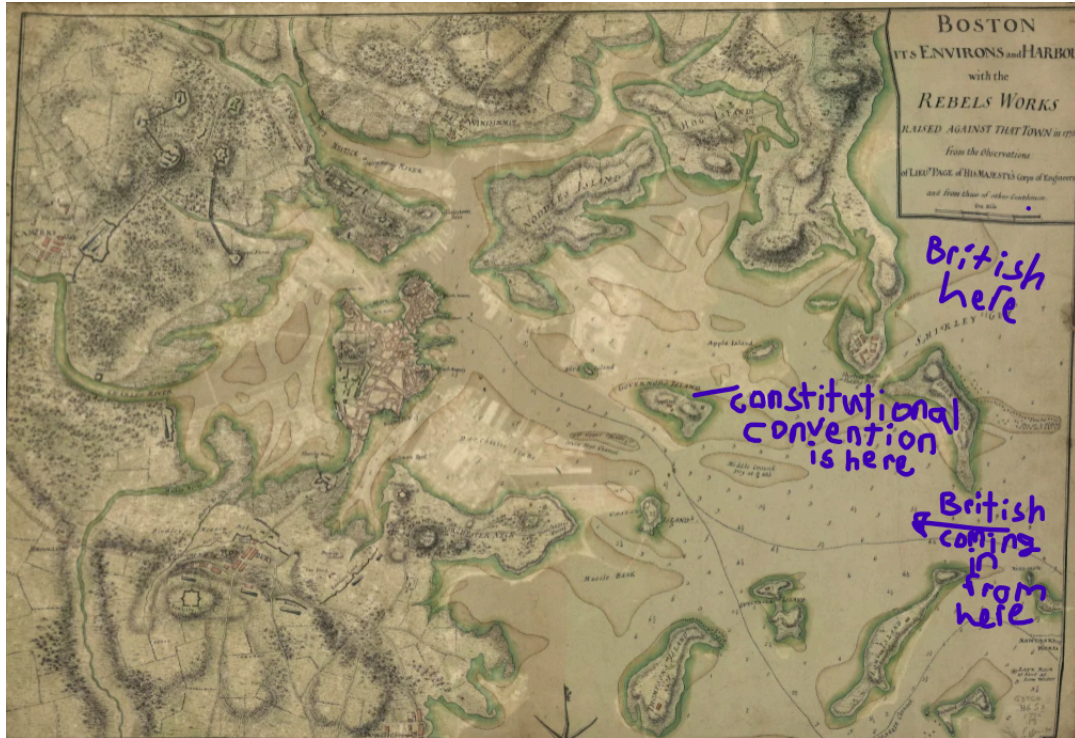
September 5, 1774: First Continental Congress - meeting of colonial leaders to determine the terms of a boycott/response to the Intolerable Acts

March 23, 1775: Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" speech - speech was given by Patrick Henry on March 23, 1775, in response to interference of the Royal Navy brought in from the King's appointed Governor, Lord Dunmore; called for the Virginia colony to raise a militia in order to defend their right to freedom

April 18-19, 1775: Paul Revere's Ride and The Battle of Lexington and Concord - On the evening of April 18, 1775, Dr. Joseph Warren summoned Paul Revere and gave him the task of riding to Lexington, Massachusetts, with the news that British soldiers stationed in Boston were about to march into the countryside northwest of the town.

TO NOW: April 19th, 1775, 2 pm, the First Meeting of the Constitutional Convention and British Forces have surrounded Boston.

Map of Current Situation:



Characters:

Aaron Burr:

Aaron Burr is an officer in the Continental Army under Benedict Arnold. He was one of the volunteers for the American march to Canada which led to the capture of Quebec. His military career unfolded in Quebec with his heroic actions of trying to save a General. He stands as an essential member of the Patriots for his military service and initial support for independence. Although Aaron Burr shows strong support for the Patriots, he is very prideful, taking any dares or call-to-action to maintain his reputation, and is one of the key scribes in the Constitutional Convention. He is held in very high esteem with the majority of the American militias.

Abigail Adams:

Abigail Adams is John Adams' wife. She is known for her letters to her husband when he was away as a delegate of the Constitutional Convention. Abigail acted as a 'political advisor' to John Adams and had influence over John's decisions to form a new country. The letters of

¹ ("Boston, Its Environs and Harbour, with the Rebels Works Raised against That Town in 1775,")

Abigail Adams proclaim her strong political opinions, which expressed the belief in colonists' rights, making her a Patriot. Often reminding her husband to “remember the ladies” in the formation of the new American government, or they would engage in a revolution of their own, Abigail Adams was a prominent influence to women and the general public. Trapped in Boston with the rest of the Constitutional Convention along with her first child to show John Adams.

Alexander Hamilton:

Alexander Hamilton is a student at King’s College who showed great devotion and loyalty to the patriots, writing pamphlets defending the Constitutional Conventions’ trade embargo against the British. Later (5 months), when the war broke out, he is now an officer in the Continental Army. Alexander Hamilton quickly gained the approval of George Washington with his intelligence and skills. People would go as far as to describe Alexander as Washington’s favorite. Hamilton easily convinces people to support Patriotic causes and shows great ambition and dedication to the Revolution. His self-righteousness may make enemies.

Benjamin Edes:

Benjamin Edes is a prominent activist and publisher of the colony's most prominent newspaper the *Boston Gazette*. Benjamin holds immense influence over what is written in the newspaper and can shift the public opinion with ease. Benjamin Edes, an esteemed Harvard graduate, has close ties to the school and can contact many scholars and academics.

Benjamin Franklin:

Benjamin Franklin represented Philadelphia in the Continental Congress and also played an important role through his being a diplomat to the French. A writer, inventor, and philosopher, he was an intellectual and well-known in the colonies. He convinced the French to help the revolutionaries in the war against the British and holds a lot of political power in the Continental Congress.

Benjamin Tallmadge:

Benjamin Tallmadge is a revolutionary politician and spymaster. He was appointed to the Continental Congress and serves an important role managing the Culper Spy Ring. Having control over many spies and having important contacts throughout the colonies, he is an essential figure for the revolutionary effort. He can communicate with his spies through crisis notes.

Beverley Robinson:

Beverly Robinson is a prominent landowner in New York. Although people viewed him as a Loyalist, he was against the intolerable acts of the British, giving up imported goods and supporting domestic goods. However, he was against the colonies declaring independence from the British and any sort of violence. As the war started, he joined the Loyal American Regiment and showed loyalty to the British. As suggested by his acts supporting domestic goods, Robinson will act on his standard of morals. He also has five sons, who he regards dearly. Four of them also serve in the Loyal American Regiment. A week ago, a British troop killed his beloved wife, and while Beverly still holds connections to the British Monarchy he is growing to despise the British soldiers. Beverly is a part of the Constitutional Convention.

Boston King:

Boston King is a former slave and a loyalist who was freed by Loyalist forces. (Despite him being free in 1780, the assumption is that he is free right now in the timeline). He was given more dangerous missions as a Black soldier in the Loyalist forces than regular soldiers. His priorities are the emancipation of slaves and safety. While his loyalties lie with the Loyalists as they have freed him, for the greater good of his people, if he can achieve emancipation, he is flexible to change his allegiance.

Chief Skenandoah:

Chief Skenandoah is the leader of the Oneida Native American Tribe and has decided to join the war on the side of the revolutionaries. The Oneida tribe are essential allies for the revolutionaries as they have many resources as well as a deeper knowledge of the landscape and surrounding areas in the colonies.

Ethan Allen:

Ethan Allen is a farmer, writer, and militia leader. Born in Connecticut, he formed the Green Mountain Boys, a private militia that previously had success in battle. In this scenario, Allen holds a lot of political power due to leading a small army and being able to identify with farmers and intellectuals alike.

George Washington:

George Washington was a Lieutenant Colonel and served in the French and Indian war. Through his military accomplishments, he was recognized and eventually elected President of the Continental Congress. As the leader of the Virginia Regiment, he held a lot of political and military power and was one of the most important figures in the Revolutionary War. Washington has 100,000 land troops at his disposal and has more that can be given if passed in a directive.

John Adams:

John Adams is a prominent scholar and one of the leading figures in the Continental Congress. Educated at Harvard, he is widely known as a scholar and holds political influence over the well-educated population of the Colonies. He is also a close correspondent to many important figures, making him a vital person in the mission for American Independence.

Martha Washington:

Martha Washington was not a formal member of the Continental Congress, but her support for the Continental Congress and the Revolutionary cause was pivotal. As the wife of George Washington Martha was loyal to the cause of independence and her influence on her husband made her a vital ally to the members of the Continental Congress. She supported the war effort by managing the household, caring for wounded soldiers, and raising funds for the army.

Marquis De Lafayette:

Marquis de Lafayette is a French aristocrat and military officer who is a key figure in the American Revolution. At 19 years old, he sailed to America in 1775, eager to support the colonies' fight for independence. Lafayette quickly gained the trust of George Washington and became one of his most trusted generals, demonstrating remarkable bravery and strategic skill. He is beloved in France and often exchanges letters with the French aristocrats. Stuck in Boston, Marquis will be instrumental in deciding the victory or loss of the Americans.

Thomas Jefferson:

Thomas Jefferson is the Virginia delegate in the Continental Congress, part of the colonial Virginia House of Burgesses as the delegate of Albemarle County. He is an active supporter of

the reformation of the colonies and their liberty and is acknowledged as a spokesperson who had skilled writing and speaking fluency even at a young age.

Thomas Paine:

Thomas Paine was a prominent writer and social figure in the revolutionary movement. He wrote two works, *Common Sense* and *The American Crisis*, and is an increasingly important and popular figure in revolutionary era politics. Paine has very modern ideas such as human rights, and plays a major role in the decision making of the Continental Congress and winning public favor.

Paul Revere:

Paul Revere is an esteemed revolutionist who owns a silversmith shop and is a famous messenger for the Americans. Without a family or many friends, Paul will gladly risk his life for the sake of the revolution. However, he has a lot of self-preservation. His silversmiths shop is renowned for making durable weapons and he will devote resources to the constitutional convention for the right price.

Sybil Ludington:

16-year-old spy and messenger with connections to a British Major John André. Sybil is instrumental in warning American troops of British plans and often transmitted messages by hanging laundry in coded patterns. She is extremely hormonal and prone to rash decisions. She may be pregnant, but with whose child? A British Soldier? George Washington?

William Franklin

William Franklin is Benjamin Franklin's son and the colonial Governor of New Jersey. Unlike his father, Benjamin Franklin, he is a devoted loyalist, stubborn with his stance. Benjamin had convinced William to join him in 1774 but William refused and instead took a stronger stance supporting the Crown as the Governor of New Jersey. Due to the many quarrels and fights, the father-son relationship is now beyond repair and William is stuck in the Constitutional Convention meeting.

Wilhelm von Knyphausen

Wilhelm is a German delegate from the group of mercenaries called the Hessians. While they historically fought for the British, in this timeline they have agreed to negotiate terms with the revolutionaries. Wilhelm has the power to recruit Germans living in the colonies and lead his troops into battle.

Angelica Schuyler Church

Angelica is one of the most prominent New York Socialites. As the daughter of Continental Army General Philip Schuyler, she has a lot of connections to the constitutional conventions and many of its members are good friends with her father. Angelica is able to influence her father's military decisions through letters. Angelica is married to a wealthy English businessman, John Barker Church. However, John is discreetly supplying weapons and other resources to American and French forces. John secretly supports the American fight for independence.

John Barker Church

John is a prominent English businessman who supplies the American and French armies with excellent weapons and resources for a hefty price. Although he supports the American cause, John has many connections to the British nobility and could be accepted in both America and England. Married to Angelica Schuyler, John prioritizes his family's safety and loves her dearly.

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton

Elizabeth, the second oldest Schuyler sister and also a socialite is heavily involved in the American cause. She is on friendly terms with most members of the Constitutional Convention and is beloved for her kindness, compassion, and charm. Able to sweet talk almost anyone, do not underestimate the second oldest Schuyler sister.

Note from the chair: Elizabeth and Alexander Hamilton have not met yet in 1775 so they are not married in this committee.

Nathan Hale

Nathan Hale, an American soldier and spy is one of the most skilled spies in the Culper Spy Ring. He is willing to risk almost anything for the American cause and has completed countless

difficult missions. He can blend seamlessly into the British ranks and has a few informants. A proud Christian, Nathan comes from a very religious family and goes to church service every Sunday

John Hancock

Born in Braintree Massachusetts, John spent his youth exploring Boston and its surrounding areas. He knows the area that the Constitutional Convention is stuck on very well. He is a very talented military strategist but an even better politician and has many connections to diplomats all over the world. John is a very powerful person in American Politics.

Citations:

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