



Houston Area Model United Nations Crisis Committee

Montjoie Saint Denis!

Le Comité des Monarchistes
French Revolution Joint Crisis Committee
Houston Area Model United Nations 46
January 21-22, 2021

To the esteemed delegates of the Assembly,

In a time of global upheaval, we've reached that annual moment where students can play the roles they'll soon inherit with the 46th commencement of Houston Area Model United Nations. We are extremely privileged to be your directors for this double-joint crisis, and we're ready to return a sense of normalcy to your high school career through such a great scenario. The French Revolution is considered a watershed moment in the quest for greater human freedoms. The roles of commoners, nobility, and the clergy would radically change in Europe and beyond up to the present after such upheaval. The two movements represented in this crisis are the Monarchists and the Revolutionaries. Before we open up this guide, let's introduce ourselves.

My name is **Raghav Aggarwal (he/him)** and I'll be one of your Crisis directors for this session. I'm currently a student at UT Austin studying International Relations with a track in International Security. I hope to pursue a career in diplomacy or intelligence where I can meaningfully advance American and Allied interests abroad, especially in a new, multipolar era that is the 21st Century. I've participated in Model UN for all four years of high school, winning awards in HAMUN and beyond. I've also worked extensively with the World Affairs Council of Greater Houston (*I highly recommend looking into it*) to realize my interests. To me, I'm very interested in the French Revolution because of how similar its themes are to modern politics. Themes such as separation of church and state, moderatism vs radicalism, the role of personalities. It's periods like this that deeply underscore the relevance of history to solve modern issues. I'm extremely excited to work with my partner staff to bring this scenario to life! If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to reach out to me at raghav.a65@utexas.edu.

Hi! My name is **Jackie Cheng (she/her)** and I'll be your other Crisis Director for this committee. I'm currently a first-year international relations major at UT Austin with the hope of pursuing international or human rights law in the future. I did MUN for three years in high school and am part of the MUN team at UT. I'm into theories such as socialism and Marxism, hence my interest in the French Revolution, and I believe that there is so much we can learn from revolutionary movements like these in order to better the world. MUN has been and continues to be such an integral part of my life, and I'm so excited to work with my fellow Crisis Director to make this an enjoyable experience for y'all. I can't wait to see how you will bring this crisis to life, and if you have any questions or concerns, feel free to reach out to me at jackie.cheng@utexas.edu.

While we may be in a virtual format this year, we are ready to make this another enjoyable MUN experience for you all, or your first enjoyable experience for any first-timers. It may not be the same as an in-person conference, but we are committed to delivering the same high quality conference HAMUN is known for. As always, if you have any concerns or questions, feel free to reach out to us.

Introduction

The Kingdom of France is the most populous nation in Europe. Yet, it is beset by economic, social, political, and military issues that have reduced the favor of hereditary monarchy among the French estates. France's position in Europe and abroad has always been called into question over the course of the 18th century. The Revolution would be the ultimate product of these events in motion for hundreds of years, marking the end of the Age of Absolutism. This guide will detail French history, the causes leading up to revolution, the current political and social situation, and the characters in play.

Your goal is to defend the rule of monarchy in France and curb the Revolution, while advancing your own ideas about reconciling monarchy with the modern era.

The scenario begins with the conclusion of the Tennis Court Oath, specifically three in the morning, July 14th, 1789. The actual location of the committee is a backroom of a confidential royal building. There is an arrangement in place where everyone of the committee meets in this room periodically to coordinate their efforts. However, as the Crisis goes on, you may have to pass directives to relocate or take precautions against covert actions, especially from your rival committee.

Additionally, though the scenario starts at the beginning of the Revolution, the timeline can most definitely stray from history depending on your actions and the circumstances. If a Crisis action order allowed the King to flee France before his historical execution, we would play out the consequences using inspiration from similar historical events. In doing so, we'd give hands-on lessons about the role of history in influencing current events and contribute to the spirit of MUN.

Finally, there is a unique procedure we'll be doing in this joint Crisis. Most members of both committees are part of the National Constituent and Legislative assemblies throughout the Revolution. Whenever both committees vote on it in a two-thirds majority, we will send a Zoom link to both committees so that both sides can communicate with each other. This procedure will simulate official sessions of the assemblies where major French decisions can be passed.

Now onto the history.

From Francia to the Fédérés

The Ancien Régime – 15th Century: Literally translated as the “old rule”, it was the political and social system that guided France since the Middle Ages. The structures of the Ancien Régime up to now were the result of centuries of state-building, legislation, internal conflicts, and civil wars. The reigns of the Renaissance kings from the 15th to 17th centuries saw the system develop a focus on administrative centralization. At the time, to sustain territorial expansion and French victories in dynastic crises, a strong, financial apparatus was necessary. Patronage to the king was replaced by state-based institutions, with a hierarchy of regional bureaucrats established to undermine local nobility. *Parlements* were regional legislatures that would be established in newly acquired territories. They served the purpose of introducing royal power and coring them with the French heartland. All these actions reinforced absolute monarchy as France’s system of government. However, with the dawn of the 19th century, French policymakers now have the conundrum of reconciling the system with an Enlightened populace.

The Reign of the Sun King – 1643-1715: This period of time refers to the reign of King Louis XIV, a reign lasting 72 years, the longest of any known European monarch. During his reign, France emerged as the leading European power, with his foreign policy shaped by warfare. He was also a patronage of the arts, contributing to France’s role as the leader in the arts and sciences. He succeeded in pacifying the French aristocracy, creating a system of absolute monarchy in France until the French Revolution. His success in consolidating the power of the monarchy and his warfare foreign policy ultimately led to battleground defeats, crippling debt, and famine, all of which disgruntled the French peasants and exacerbated the growing wealth inequality between the aristocrats and peasants.

John Locke’s *Treatises* are Published – 1724: In 1724, John Locke’s *Two Treatises of Government* is translated to French and published with wide success. In this work, Locke rejects the divine right of monarchs and advocates for the natural rights of every man, regardless of class. He recommends a limited constitutional government, a government that derives its authority from the people through a social contract, and one whose primary objective is to protect individual rights. These ideas would contrast heavily with the principles of the Ancien Régime,

which reinforces absolute monarchy and crafts government to be a system of power and wealth gathered under the vision of the royal family.

War of the Austrian Succession – 1740-1748: France formally entered the War of the Austrian Succession after Austria's invasion of Silesia. While France had no real interest beyond commercial issues that led to them declaring war, France continued to fight, nearly bankrupting the state. The result of the war was unsatisfactory for the French populace, with unimaginable amounts of money and lives lost. After the war, further diplomatic instability was created, known as the Diplomatic Revolution, as Austria allied itself with France (marking the end of their enmity) and Prussia allied itself with Britain.

France Loses the Seven Years' War – 1756-1763: The Austrian Succession left many issues unresolved at its conclusion, such as colonial rivalries between Britain and France as well as territorial disputes between Prussia and Austria. It's no surprise therefore, that conflict would break out again, this time on a costlier and more global scale. The war started when the British attacked disputed French positions in North America under the lead of Lt. Colonel George Washington. The conflict exploded all over the continent, at which Prussia, sensing the looming battle, preemptively invaded Saxony. By the war's end, almost every major power of Europe was bloodied and battered in all theatres of the world conflict. Some historians go so far as to say the Seven Years War was the first world war. All these developments went to show how significant it was when France and her allies conceded defeat. France had lost more than a third of the million soldiers mobilized, lost Louisiana to the British, and had been ousted entirely from India. The war utterly drained France's coffers, heavily increasing the national debt and contributing to future economic hardship.

Louis XVI Succeeds the Throne – 1774: King Louis XVI succeeded to the throne in the middle of a financial crisis marked by a budget deficit and near bankruptcy. His first finance minister, Jacques Turgot was dismissed after failing to enact reforms. Jacques Necker, the Genevan-born Director-General of the Royal Treasury, attacked the existing Ancien Régime's tax system, which gave privileges and exemptions to the upper class on the principle of trickle-down economics. He proposed borrowing money to solve fiscal shortages and supported the claim by playing down the deficit publicly and attacking the parlements. Necker was fired,

and Calonne was appointed. His tax code consisted of a land tax that would close the issue of the nobility and clergy paying too little, but the Assembly of Notables – a meeting of nobles to solve extraordinary matters of the state – declined Calonne's proposal. Brienne replaced Calonne but followed his proposal to the letter, save for removing a clause that mandated the sale of church land. The Assembly refused, and recommended the convening of the Estates-General, a legislative body which had not met since 1614. At this time, Necker was appointed as Comptroller-General of Finances.

The American War of Independence – 1775-1783: Eager to claim revenge from Britain over the humiliation of the Seven Years' War, France saw an opportunity after the Battle of Saratoga to invoke a defensive alliance with the US as a *casus belli* to declare war on Great Britain. While the American coalition was successful in the war, France accumulated over 1 billion livres in debt, severely straining the nation's finances.

Parlements Obstruct Louis's Reforms – 1770-1788: The Paris Parlements obstructed financial reforms brought on by Joseph-Marie Terray, reforms that might've prevented the fiscal crises that led to the French Revolution. As a result, Louis XV dissolved the parlements and allowed Maupeou and Terray to create a different set of parlements and attempt reform. However, with the succession of Louis XVI, all of their efforts went to waste as he recalled the original parlements and forced Maupeou to retire. From then on to the start of the revolution, only minor reform was attempted, none of them on the scale of what the French populace needed.

Convening of the Estates General – May 1789: This was the very last of the Estates General convened in the Kingdom of France. They were summoned by King Louis XVI after seeing how bleak the political and financial situation was in France. This assembly was composed of three estates: the clergy, nobility, and commoners, and they had the power to decide on the levying of new taxes and carrying out reforms. The members of the Third Estate were dissatisfied with the discourse occurring during the session, and at the end, they declared themselves the National Assembly, an assembly of the people. In response, Louis ordered the closure of the Salle des États, where the assembly was held, making an excuse that the building needed renovations.

National Assembly and the Tennis Court Oath – June 1789: On June 20, this oath was adopted on the Jeu de Paume, an indoor tennis court just outside Versailles, hence the name Tennis Court Oath. Fearing an attack from Louis's guard, they secretly convened at the Jeu de Paume and took this historic oath, agreeing to not disband until a new French constitution had been adopted. By taking this oath, the National Assembly attempted to force a new constitution on the king. Louis XVI appeared to yield initially, even legalizing the National Assembly under the Third Estate, but then troops soon began to gradually arrive in Paris. What is notable about the National Assembly is that most of the Clergy representatives from the Estates-General also joined it, as well as 47 members of the nobility. On July 9th, the body renamed itself as the National Constituent Assembly and began functioning as a governing body of France and constitution drafter.

Necker's Dismissal from the Post of Comptroller-General – July 1789: By this time, many members of Louis's court loathed Necker, including Marie Antoinette, Charles X, and other conservative members of the King's privy council. Necker antagonized them by posting inaccurate reports of government finances in the past and on July 11th, he published a false account of the government's debts to the public. King Louis subsequently fired him and immediately restructured the finance ministry. The next day, July 12th, a massive protest convened at the Tuileries Gardens because many Parisians presumed Louis' actions to be aimed against the Assembly, on top of fear that the arriving soldiers – mostly foreign mercenaries – were meant to shut down the National Constituent Assembly. Louis' head military attendant, Charles Eugene, led a cavalry charge of dragoons into the riot and injured multiple. The crowd dispersed, but the damage was done and much of Paris fell into open rebellion.

The Current Situation

Unrest in Paris: The time is three in the morning, July 14th, 1789. It is late at night and most honest folk have retreated to their homes. Depending on what part of the city you're in, you'll hear either silence or pandemonium. After the incident at the Tuileries Gardens yesterday, the city has been consumed by riots, chaos, and widespread looting. Many French guardsmen have deserted their posts and have joined the mobs. In certain corners of the city, insurgents are gathering

munitions and manpower. Meanwhile, the National Guard is garrisoned in outposts around the city and await their orders.

Factionalism: The Monarchists are divided between two groups: the absolutists and the constitutionalists. The absolutists desire the status quo before the Revolution, a time when the nobles and clergy received economic privileges and knew how to govern affairs of the state, while the commoners were fueling France's necessary labor. This party mainly consists of nobles closely related to King Louis, including his family. Constitutionalists are those more loosely affiliated with the royal family. Civil servants and lesser nobles who believe that monarchy can survive in the 19th Century under a written Constitution, modeled off England. The Revolutionaries are a myriad of ideologies on the liberal-conservative spectrum. Jacobins classify as the leftist wing of the revolution, largely promoting national government and the destruction of the clergy apparatus, while Girondins consider themselves more moderate in their affairs. Plains politicians are a force as they do not identify with any pre-eminent factions. Conservatives in the Assembly are largely located in the Monarchists committee, however some individuals are in the Revolutionaries committee and can act as opposing voices that promote discourse, provided they don't get suppressed.

Economy: Two thirds of France is currently employed in agriculture, largely working fields owned by the nobility and clergy. France is currently the most populated nation in Europe, so bread and other food products are always a hot commodity. In recent years, due to the large debt accumulated by the government, bread prices have been unstable as inflation and austerity measures are used to fund the government. It is imperative that the food situation in France is sorted as nothing is worse than a mob of hungry peasants. Tax is collected mainly from commoners and merchants, with upper estates gaining privileges like land tax exemption (which Calonne and Brienne failed to combat) and tax farming. Tax farming is the system of collection in place where wealthy individuals would extract tax from their jurisdictions for the government, taking a hefty fee for their services. Ultimately, the sooner the issue of national debt is solved, the better it is for France.

The State of Estates: The First Estate represented 100,000 Catholic Clergy; the church owned 10% of French land would collect its own taxes on peasants in the

form of tithes. The lands were controlled by bishops and abbots of monasteries. The Second Estate is the nobility, about 400,000 men and women who owned 25% of land. Their main income comes from the seigneurial dues and rents from their peasant tenants, in a system like sharecropping. The final Estate represents the commoners, amounting to 95% of the population or roughly 26.6 million people. 30% of land is estimated to be distributed among the entire class, concentrated mostly with wealthy merchants and bankers of non-noble lineages. The Crown owns the remainder of land in the nation, using it to fuel the royal treasury and exercise its authority. Historically, crownland was important to keep the other estates in check, so that no one group amasses enough land and wealth to dominate the others. The fate of crownland will be a toss-up during the crisis, depending on the actions of the committees and the fate of monarchy in general. Will land-distribution be a solution or a Pandora's Box for France's current situation?

Role of Women: Women have taken on a more prominent role, with the rise of feminist militant activism. No more are the days where women sat idly by and let the men decide what was best in the political sphere. Now that revolution has kicked in, more and more women have emerged into the political scene and become more militant, swearing oaths of loyalty to the revolutionary cause and demanding equality to men. Despite the rise of a more militant form of activism, women have also now taken to writing and the arts to express their political views, working to spread revolutionary and political ideology.

Foreign Affairs

Great Britain: Currently, the Revolution is met with mixed reception in London. Most individuals, especially the aristocracy, denounce the revolution and fear that its ideals will be exported out of France across Europe. Hence, there is vested interest in British social and political circles to sabotage the Revolution. Meanwhile, pamphlet wars are set off, referring to pamphlets published by intellectuals regarding their viewpoints of the crisis. Mary Wollstonecraft, a philosopher and feminist, wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Man*, which attacked aristocracy and advocated republicanism. Enlightenment ideals are promoting discourse in Britain, so it's possible that French actions can sway British foreign policy into accepting the Revolution, given the right actions.

Prussia: Prussians view the onset of the French Revolution as welcome news. At the end of the War of the Austrian Succession, France allied with Austria, and the Prussians hope that a new French administration would be able to end the Franco-Austrian alliance. A number of Prussian policymakers are also sympathetic to the cause of the French revolutionaries and condemn the Bourgeoisie class in France.

Austria and the Holy Roman Empire: The current policy in response to the breakout of the French Revolution is to leave France alone. King Leopold has made some approving remarks so far about the revolution, and Kaunitz, an Austrian diplomat, has noted that in being embroiled in a revolution, France would not be a serious player in international affairs for some time. All in all, the Austrians and Germans have remained relatively passive regarding the revolution in France.

United States of America: Reception towards the Revolution differs in Congress. Currently, the cause is sympathetic as the Revolution holds many of the same ideals that spurred the American War of Independence such as Republicanism. However, factions like the American Federalist Party warn that France must not go down a bloody and radical path. The actions of the two committees and individuals will ultimately shape how the Revolution is treated on the other side.

Objectives of the Monarchists Committee

During these two days, your committee should be addressing the following:

- Ensure the King and his family is safe and secure
- How to pacify or repress the revolting populace
- Foreign relations throughout the crisis, both with allies and enemies
- Solve the financial crisis which is marked by a budget deficit and national debt
- Preserve the apparatus of the French Clergy estate
- Maintain steady prices and supply of bread (it may not be taboo to manipulate them to further a certain goal)
- Influence media in propagating certain sentiments
- Debate the need of a Constitution to check the power of Monarchy.

Representatives of the French Monarchists Committee

***Note: this is not a comprehensive description of the characters. We strongly encourage you all to do more in-depth research into your character to help with position paper writing and conference participation.**

King Louis XVI – The sovereign king of France and Navarre since 1774; he has absolute executive authority in all matters both foreign and domestic. He is an outspoken conservative, believing in the divine right of monarchy. Louis has thus far been attempting to improve the system of the Ancien Regime through various economic reforms, but he faces stiff resistance from multiple legislative bodies.

Queen Marie Antoinette – The current reigning queen of France, she has a lot of popularity amongst the nobility in France and her native Austria. Because of her ties to Austria, she has and is able to interfere in affairs regarding foreign relations between France and Austria. She also has considerable influence in the French government, having nominated people for Controller-General and Minister of the Royal Household.

Jacques Necker – Born and raised as a Swiss banker, Necker is often considered a rogue economist because of his actions in various French offices such as publicizing the national budget in 1781, a rarity for absolute monarchies. He was dismissed a few months later but was constantly recommissioned by Louis in different positions until he was dismissed three days ago for publishing an inaccurate amount of the government's debts. He is an avid constitutional monarchist and moderate who has the support of many commoners and displeasure of many noble families.

Yolande de Polastron – As the current Governess of the Children of France, Yolande is in charge of educating the progeny of the monarch. With the onset of revolution, she has grown much closer to the queen and has also been a strong supporter of the ultra-monarchist movement in Versailles. Additionally, she is a very important proponent in the royalist intrigues and has worked tirelessly to promote a more tough response against the emerging revolution.

Louis XVIII – Louis is the King's younger brother and a strong absolutist, despite lapses in support every so often. When the Third Estate declared itself a National Assembly, Louis urged the King to react with force against the declaration, being

unsuccessful due to his older brother's indecisive nature. As Count of Provence and Duke of Alençon, Louis possesses substantial wealth and regional connections, however he longs for a real political position bestowed by his brother.

Charles Philippe X – Charles is one of the more conservative members of the family, having opposed the demands that were made by the Third Estate. Being the leader of the ultra-royalists, he will do anything it takes to ensure the security of the monarchy. He has also faced criticism for being “plus royaliste que le roi” (“more royalist than the king”) and had a part to play in the dismissal of Necker.

Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette – Already prominent noble due to his adventures in America, Lafayette was one of the few members of the First Estate who participated in the National Assembly. He drafted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in consultation with Thomas Jefferson. He is a moderate and constitutional monarchist who still believes in the need for a royal executive. For the purpose of this crisis, he will already be assuming the role of commander-in-chief of France's national guard at King Louis's request.

Comte de Rochambeau – Rochambeau is a nobleman and general who played an important role in helping the American colonies win their independence. Upon his return to France, he was honored by King Louis XVI with the Order of St. Louis and is now governor of the province of Picardy. He is currently on the side of the monarchists, however, as an opportunist, he will remain loyal to any side that has the highest chance of winning.

Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours – Pierre du Pont is a liberal economic reformist and writer, and he worked on improving commerce and education for multiple nations. He supports the reforms pushed by Calonne, Brienne, and Necker, while being held in high esteem by King Louis due to his past accomplishments. Despite his position, there are rumblings along noble circles for his alleged support of the Revolution. Ultimately, he has many hands to leverage in the fields of economics and education.

Jean Joseph Mounier – A French politician and judge, he has sympathies for the Third Estate and helped to author the Tennis Court Oath. He currently serves as the deputy of the Third Estate to the states general and has aspirations to formally create a Monarchiens party for constitutional monarchists.

Jean Sifrein Maury – Maury was an ardent defender of the Ancien Regime as a member of the Second Estate. He especially is opposed to any removal of privileges from the clergy and will do everything he can to maintain the apparatus of the French Catholic Church. Due to his efforts to maintain the status quo, the royal family approves of him as a fellow absolutist.

Armand Marc – The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Navy, he served as gentleman-in-waiting to King Louis XVI when he was still the heir apparent. He is also a devoted admirer of Necker and helped to maintain his influence at court. When Necker was dismissed a few days ago, Armand subsequently retired, but not for long.

Axel de Fersen – A close acquaintance of the Queen and Rochambeau, Axel handles diplomatic communications between Sweden and France and frequently has been observing the events leading up to the Revolution. He currently leads a regiment of French Foreign Legionnaires made up mostly of Swedish-origin soldiers. Due to his close relationships with the royal family, Axel is motivated to protect them at all costs during the Revolution without creating a huge diplomatic incident for Sweden.

Gérard de Lally-Tollendal – Born into an old aristocratic family, he is currently in support of a revolution and supports the Marquis de Lafayette. Despite the circumstances of the revolution, Lally-Tollendal still favors King Louis XVI and has unwavering loyalty for him. Like the Marquis de Lafayette, he supports a constitutional monarchy, but his more conservative ideologies will ultimately impact who he lends support to in the long run.

Pierre Victor, baron Malouet – Malouet is established in government circles for his diplomatic successes in France's colonies and all the sugar plantations he owns. He is a fierce defender of the monarchy, even as a member of the Third Estate, and demonstrates his support through his writings that have influenced the minds of commoners and politicians alike.

Stanislas Marie Adélaïde – A French nobleman, military officer and politician, he is the spokesman for the minority of Liberal nobles. His writings are not the most popular amongst both liberals and conservatives. Despite this, his main goal is to keep the kingdom intact amidst the revolution.

Alexandre Lameth – As an American Independence War veteran who is well-connected with Rochambeau and the Marquis, Lameth holds many moderate ideals such as modest constitutional reform that preserves the monarchy. Currently, he has a desire to organize the committee as such by cooperating with his friend Adrien Duport and Antoine Barnave, who is in the Revolutionaries' committee.

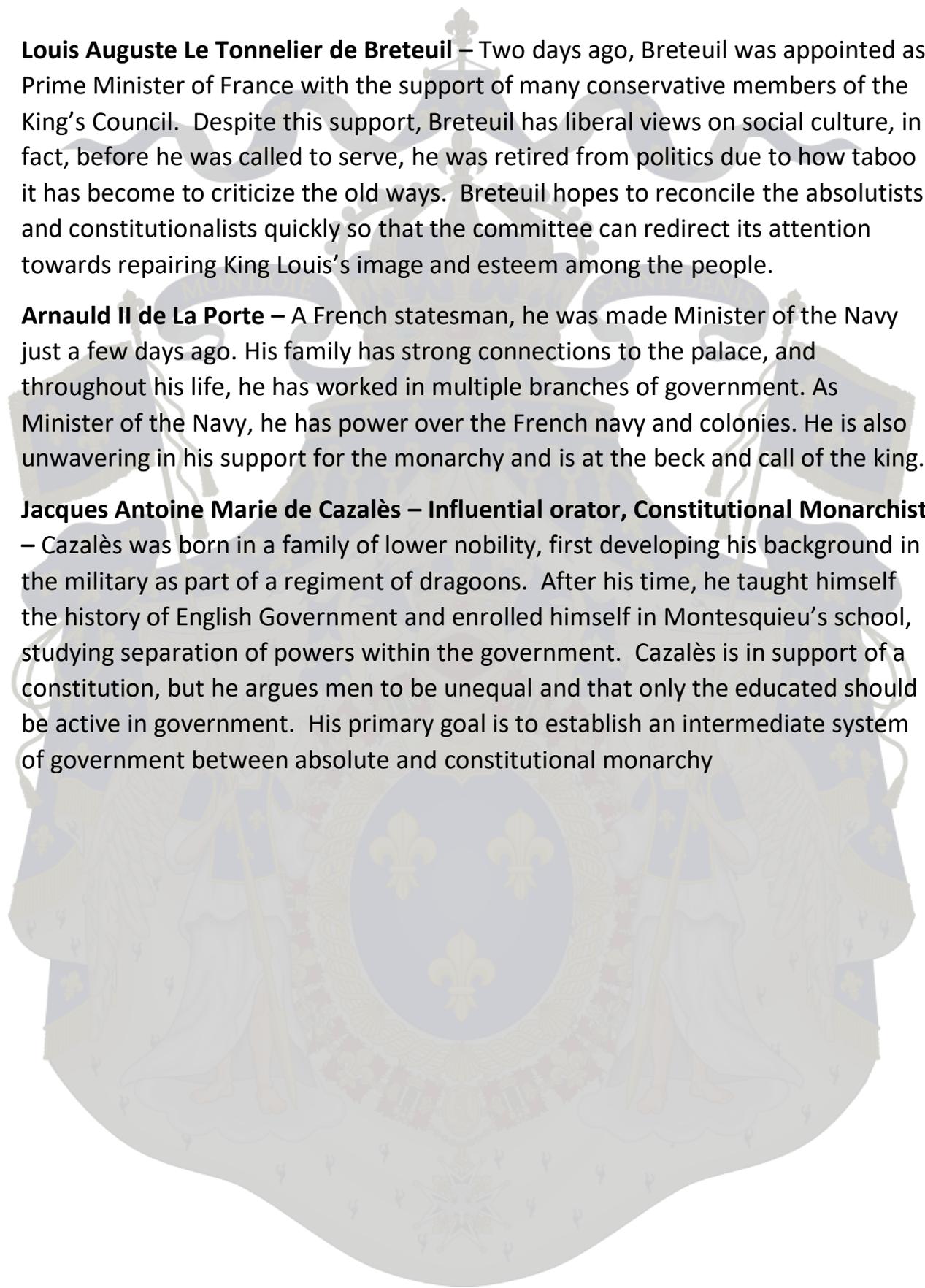
Adrien Duport – Duport is a French politician and lawyer who is currently a member of the states-general, elected by the Paris nobility. He is also a prominent member of the Parlement of Paris, a leading constitutional monarchist, joined the National Assembly as one of its best lawyers, and has close relations with Alexandre Lameth and Antoine Barnave.

Charles Alexandre de Calonne – As Necker's predecessor, Calonne masterminded an ambitious plan of remedying France's fiscal crisis through a land value tax and seeping administrative centralization. Though he was historically exiled for his failures, Calonne will be giving his presence in the committee at Brienne and Necker's behest. His primary goal alongside his fellow economists will be to enact financial reforms that rebuild the monarchy's competent image.

Guillaume-Chrétien de Malesherbes – A French lawyer and royal administrator, he has, with some success, passed reforms while serving the monarchy. However, in 1776 he retired and he is currently advocating for civil rights for French Protestants. In addition, he is opposed to royal absolutism, which makes him more inclined to support the liberal monarchist side.

Étienne Charles de Loménie de Brienne – Despite his status as the Archbishop of Sens, Brienne faces much unpopularity among political circles due to his heavy-handed attempts to enforce tax reform and dissolving of the Assembly of Notables. As an appointed cardinal, Brienne has multiple connections to Rome that he can leverage, but must tread carefully not to offend either sides of the Revolution as he pursues economic reform with his colleagues.

François Claude Amour – The current governor of the Three Bishoprics, Amour is an accomplished general and committed royalist. As such, he has military commands over forces in Northeast France and will do anything to protect the king and queen and preserve the monarchy.



Louis Auguste Le Tonnelier de Breteuil – Two days ago, Breteuil was appointed as Prime Minister of France with the support of many conservative members of the King's Council. Despite this support, Breteuil has liberal views on social culture, in fact, before he was called to serve, he was retired from politics due to how taboo it has become to criticize the old ways. Breteuil hopes to reconcile the absolutists and constitutionalists quickly so that the committee can redirect its attention towards repairing King Louis's image and esteem among the people.

Arnauld II de La Porte – A French statesman, he was made Minister of the Navy just a few days ago. His family has strong connections to the palace, and throughout his life, he has worked in multiple branches of government. As Minister of the Navy, he has power over the French navy and colonies. He is also unwavering in his support for the monarchy and is at the beck and call of the king.

Jacques Antoine Marie de Cazalès – Influential orator, Constitutional Monarchist – Cazalès was born in a family of lower nobility, first developing his background in the military as part of a regiment of dragoons. After his time, he taught himself the history of English Government and enrolled himself in Montesquieu's school, studying separation of powers within the government. Cazalès is in support of a constitution, but he argues men to be unequal and that only the educated should be active in government. His primary goal is to establish an intermediate system of government between absolute and constitutional monarchy