

**TED ANTALYA
MODEL UNITED
NATIONS 2019**



Forum: The Historical Committee

Issue: The Crimean War

Student Officers: Defne Deniz Menciloglu (President Chair), Efe Yakar (Co-Chair), Melisa Dertli (Co-Chair)

INTRODUCTION

In the historical committee, we will be recreating the Crimean War (1853-1856), fought mainly between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire, the French Empire, the British Empire. In the committee we will start from the 5th of October 1853, when the Ottoman Empire declared the war against Russia. As the delegates in the historical committee, your job will be determining how the war will be fought, where the battles will take place, new battle tactics, and how and when will the war end. Near the end of the conference you will also write a treaty, like the Treaty of Paris which was signed after the original Crimean War, depending on what have happened in over the course of conference. As your chairs we are also assigned some roles; Defne as Queen Victoria of British Empire, Efe as Czar Nicholas I of Russian Empire and Melisa as Napoleon III of French Empire. Therefore we will be helping you with the flow of the debates throughout the conference.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Causes

After several nations that were residing in the Ottoman Empire declared their independence and after the Russo - Turkish War, the Ottoman Empire faced a huge amount of power loss. Because the Ottoman Empire was once one of the most powerful nations, its weakening was very beneficial for other empires in Europe such as the Russian Empire, the British Empire and the Austrian Empire. In order to protect their commercial and political interests these nations made a pact. (Weakening of the Ottoman Empire is known as the Eastern Question)

Gaining power over the holy places played an important role in the development of the Crimean War. The Ottoman Empire declared the French Empire to be the guardian of Roman Catholics and they also awarded the Russian Empire with the title of “the Protector of Orthodox Christians”. Both churches claimed rights to and demanded power over the Holy place, Holy Sepulchre in Palestine, which was located inside of the Ottoman Empire borders. This caused a conflict between Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church, the Ottoman Empire was not very fond of the arosed conflict. The French Empire proposed that the Catholic and Orthodox Churches should have joint control over the holy sites, but this led to a gridlock. Then in 1852 the French Empire seized control of various holy sites and Czar Nicholas I took it as a challenge. Both churches tried to resolve this issue by themselves however neither sides were willing to back down.

In 1821 the British Empire, the French Empire, the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia made an ultimatum to the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire, of which Czar Nicholas I accepted but Sultan Abdulmejid I declined. After the rejection of the ultimatum by

the Ottoman Empire the diplomatic forces offered the Russian Empire to redraft the agreement however they declined.

As the Ottoman Empire weakened, the Russian Empire wanted to take advantage of this by expanding their territory to the south. With their increased power over the Black Sea, after the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), and Ottoman Empire's lack of foreign policy, the Russian Empire had a great chance of their aspiration of reaching the Mediterranean Sea. Adding to that, after the Treaty of Vienna (1815) was signed -it was signed between the British Empire, the Austrian Empire, the Russian Empire, and the Kingdom of Prussia- the Russian Empire assisted the Austrian Empire throughout the suppression of the Hungarian uprising, therefore the Russian Empire expected support from the Austrian Empire in their quest.

The British Empire and the French Empire took the Russian Empire's expansion to the south as a huge threat. Especially the British Empire was highly concerned that if the Russian Empire were to reach the Mediterranean that it could also reach India and take control over it.

Also Napoleon III was not very fond of Nicholas I.

Sides

Ottoman Side	Russian Side
Ottoman Empire	Russian Empire
French Empire (from 1854)	Bulgarian volunteers
British Empire (from 1854)	Principality of Mingrelia (vassal)
Kingdom of Sardinia (from 1855)	Kingdom of Greece (until 1854)
Caucasian Imamate (until 1855)	
Circassia	Total: 889,000
Abkhazian insurgents (from 1855)	Russian Empire: 888,000
Egypt Eyalet	Kingdom of Greece: 1,000
Beylik of Tunis	
Total: 603,132	
Ottoman Empire: 165,000	
British Empire: 309,268	
French Empire: 107,864	
Kingdom of Sardinia: 21,000	

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Event	Description
Greek War of Independence (1821-1832)	After the French Revolution, the ideology of nationalism and liberation spread which caused a rise of independence wars within the Ottoman Empire, with that the Ottoman Empire weakened. The Greek War of Independence was one of the harshest on the collapsing empire.
Russo - Turkish War (1828-1829)	This war was sparked by the Greek War of Independence and lasted with the defeat of the Ottoman Empire
Treaty of Adrianople (1829)	After the defeat of Ottoman Empire in the Russo - Turkish War, this treaty was signed. The treaty further weakened the Ottoman Empire and enforce power to the Russian empire over the Black Sea, it also demanded compensation from the Ottoman Empire.
Treaty of Balta Liman (August 1838)	The treaty was signed in order to regulate international trade between the Ottoman Empire and the British Empire. the treaty allowed Britain to trade freely under fixed conditions.
Britain allies with the Ottoman Empire (August 1838)	With the signed treaty, British Empire realized the importance of keeping the Ottoman Empire stable due to its strategic geographical position.
France demands power over the holy places (1850)	The French Empire demanded control over the holy places, Holy Sepulchre in Palestine, with stating their rights of Catholicism.
France seizes control over the holy places (1852)	The French Empire takes control over the holy places located in Palestine
Menshikov Mission to Constantinople (February 1853)	The czar of the Russian Empire demanded the power over the holy places and the Black Sea from the Ottoman Empire.
Turk's turn to Russia's demands (May 1853)	The Ottoman Empire turned down the Russian Empire's demands.
Relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire breaks off (June 1853)	As the Russian Empire took counteracts towards the Ottoman Empire, the British Empire started to take side against the Russian Empire next to the Ottoman Empire by approaching to Dardanelles.
Invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia (July 1853)	The Russian Empire invaded Moldavia and Wallachia, Danubian Principalities (Romania) of the Ottoman Empire.

Britain in action (August 1853)	The fleet of the British Empire went Dardanelles to show support to the Ottoman Empire.
War against Russia (October 1853)	The Ottoman Empire declared war on the Russian Empire with the British Empire, the French Empire, and the Austrian Empire on their side.

COMMANDERS AND LEADERS ON THE OTTOMAN SIDE

Abdulmejid I - Ottoman Empire

Born on 25th of April 1823, Abdulmejid I is the thirty-first Ottoman Sultan. Sultan Abdulmejid was well educated and he admired the western civilizations. Much like his father Mahmud the second, Abdulmejid too was a reformist. He is largely known for introducing the Hatt-ı Şerif of Gulhane (Noble Edict of the Rose Chamber) in 1839, which was the first step of entering a new era called Tanzimat. (Reorganisation) He is known as the sultan of the reform period. Sultan Abdulmejid had a foreign policy in which he was trying to maintain friendly relationships with European superpowers, as to get their help in ensuring the existence of the empire. Sultan Abdulmejid's aim was to protect the territorial integrity of Ottoman Empire. It is for this reason why there were many reforms during his reign, to get the support of European powers. In Crimean War, Ottomans sided with France, UK and Sardinia against Russia. To have their support in the war, Sultan Abdulmejid has proclaimed the Hatt-ı Hümayun (Imperial Edict) in 1856. With this edict, Sultan Abdulmejid has agreed to waive some of his monarchical rights in order to have a better governance. Minorities within Ottoman Empire has gained some privileges and with the recent changes in Ottoman Empire, European powers sided with them in the war and has invited Ottoman Empire to the Treaty of Paris in 1856 which was signed to cease the Crimean War.

Omar Pasha - Ottoman Empire

Born to Orthodox Christian parents in 1806, Omar Pasha fled to Ottoman Bosnia and converted to Islam. Once in the Ottoman Army, he was quick to climb the ranks. He was sent to call of multiple rebellions all across the Ottoman Empire, was sent to suppress the Albanian Revolt of 1843, and Hungarian Revolution in 1848. He then served as a commander in the Crimean War in which he had won remarkable victories in Silistra and Eupatoria. He successfully defended Kalafat, and entered Bucharest and defeated the Russians. He participated in siege of Sevastopol, which was a important milestone in the war. Following these victories he was later announced to be the commander of chief of the Ottoman army. He was known be strict and disciplinarian, but he was revered and respected by his men.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha - Ottoman Empire

Ahmet Muhtar Pasha was born on 1839. He was educated in the Ottoman Military College in Istanbul. He became a professor and served as the governor of the same school. His position in the Crimean War as an adjutant, granted him the titles of 'pasha' and 'marshal' and was eventually named as the commander of the second army corps. He suppressed rebellions in

Yemen and Bosnia and Herzegovina. He served in the regions of Montenegro. He also fought in the Russian- Ottoman war of 1877, in which his victories granted him the honorary title of 'gazi' (the victorious) in 1912, he formed a cabinet and was appointed as the grand vizier. He was a successful military man, but also was interested in subjects such as maths and astronomy.

Aimable Pélissier - French Empire

Born in 1794, Aimable Pélissier is a French marshal. After completing this military education, he joined the french army as a second lieutenant in an artillery regiment. He served in the expeditions of Morea and Algeria. He later served in Paris for some time and then was appointed back to Algeria. He stayed there until the Crimean War started. Pelissier was sent to Crimea. In here he succeeded the former commander in chief of the French forces just before the siege of Sevastopol. He was very persistent in following through all of his decisions regardless of the direct orders from Paris. His perseverance lead to the successful storming of the Tower of Malakoff, which ended the siege over Sevastopol and concluded the British-French victory in Crimean War against Russia. Upon his return, he was promoted to marshal and was named senator.

François Achille Bazaine - French Empire

Achille Bazaine was born in 1811 and was a French marshal. Bazaine served as the second lieutenant in the French army. He controlled French Forces in the Crimean War and was promoted to general. He served as the governor of Sevastopol in the hardest times of the region. He was named as the commander in chief during the Prussian- French war. Through the course of this war, he was wounded and was besieged by Germans. Under these conditions, he negotiated with Otto Von Bismark, who was the chancellor of Prussia at the time, and Bazaine surrendered his 140.000 men. For this action, he was sentenced to death. He escaped the sentence and died in exile.

William Codrington - British Empire

William Codrington is a British military man and politician. He served in the Crimean War. In the war, he unsuccessfully planned an assault on the redan at Sevastopol. French forces were more successful and they were the ones making the siege come to an end. In 1855, he became the commander in chief of the British Army in Crimea and commanded the forces occupying Sevastopol. He commanded these forces until 1856, until the final evacuation from the region started. After his arrival to Britain, he was appointed lieutenant general. He wore a medal and four clasps for Crimea. He was elected as a MP, and served as a governor. He stayed active all through his life.

FitzRoy Somerset, 1st Baron Raglan - British Empire

Born in 1788, FitzRoy Somerset is a British soldier. In 1854, he was promoted to general and was sent to Crimea. In here, commanded the British troops which were sent there to cooperate with French forces. His prior experience in diplomacy has served him well here as he was the one making deals with important Turkish and French military men and politicians. He was blamed and critiqued for the situation of British forces. In winter just before the siege of

Sevastopol, he was publicly critiqued because of the poor conditions of the troops. Shortages of water and food, lack of complete preparation has led to so many British forces being unfit for duty. In the battle of Inkerman, British and French forces allied, resulting in a victory, with this victory Somerset was promoted to field marshal.

Alfonso Ferrero La Marmora - Kingdom of Sardinia

He's an Italian general who served in the service of Sardinia–Piedmont. After completing his military education, he joined the army. After rescuing Sardinian King from revolutionists, he was promoted to general. In 1855, he commanded the Sardinian forces in the Crimean War. He made reforms in the army and reorganized the it. He was later appointed the King's Lieutenant in 1870.

Shamil, 3rd Imam of Dagestan - Caucasian Imamate

He's the leader of Muslim Dagestan and Chechen mountaineers, with their resistance, Russia was not able to conquer Caucous for over twenty-five years. Under the leadership of Ghāzī Muḥammad, the Islamic Brotherhood began their resistance. They had been repeling the Russian Forces out of the region. After Ghazi Muhammad and his initial successor were killed, Shamil took on the role of leadership of the brotherhood and therefore was named as the third Imam of Dagestan.

Sefer Bey Zanuqo - Circassia

He's a Circassian leader during the war against Russia. He was the leading figure in defending the Northwest Caucous against Russian invasion.

COMMANDERS AND LEADERS ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE

Pavel Nakhimov (Павел Степáнович Нахíмов):

He is a military hero who is most well known for his services in the Black Sea Region. Nakhimov was given the command of the Black Sea Squadron. He decided to attack to the sheltered Ottoman ships at Sinop, and annihilated the enemy fleet. Once he completed his task, he targeted the Ottoman shore batteries, destroying the Ottoman forces stationed at Sinop.

His greatest achievement during the war is considered to be the land defence that he had set up from scratch during the siege of Sevastopol, which is the home base of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. He was promoted and he became the head of naval and land defense forces. On July 10 1855, he was shot by a sniper, and he died two days later.

Ivane Andronikashvili (Ивáн Малхазович Андрóников):

He is a Russian general who managed to defeat Ali Pasha's army of 20,000 men, only with around 2000 Georgian and Ossetian irregular cavalry and 900 Cossack soldiers, winning the first victory over Turks. He also managed to defeat Selim Pasha's forces, who were around 32,000 men, only with a force of 12,000. He became the General of Cavalry in his late career and died in 1868.

Vasily Zavoyko (Василий Степанович Завойко):

He was the first military governor of Kamchatka, organizer and leader of the heroic defense of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. In 1840 he became an employee of the Russian-American Company and soon became the manager of the Okhotsk port. He was the governor of Kamchatka and the commander of Petropavlovsk port until the Crimean War. During the war, he led a successful defence against British and French, at the Siege of Petropavlovsk. Although the enemy had the upper hand over the Russian forces, Zavoyko managed to repel the enemy forces with the volunteers he gathered.

Nikolay Muravyov (Никола́й Никола́евич Муравьёв-Аму́рский):

He was a Russian general, statesman and diplomat. He is best known for his efforts to expand Russia's lands to the Pacific and founding what is to become port of Vladivostok. During the war, some part of his fleet was sent to Avacha Bay, Kamchatka, in order to install artillery batteries that were a major factor in defending the city of Petropavlovsk.

Friedrich Wilhelm Rembert von Berg:

He was a diplomat and general of Baltic German origin served in the Imperial Russian Army. He was appointed commander of troops in Estland, then in Finland. His major role in the war was that he defended Finland from British Invasion.

Yevfimy Putyatin (Евфѳимий Васи́льевич Пу́тятин):

He was an admiral in the Imperial Russian Navy. He played a big part in Russo-Japanese diplomatic relations. His forces mainly fought the enemy in the Pacific Theatre, as he was a part of the Siege of Petropavlovsk.

Vladimir Istomin (Владимир (Владислав) Иванович Истомир):

He was a Russian rear admiral and hero of the Siege of Sevastopol, with noble origin. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Sinop, fighting side by side with Nakhimov. When the siege of Sevastopol began, Istomin was appointed head of the 4th defensive line, which included Malakhov Kurgan. He was one of the most active participants, who lived in the defensive tower of Malakhov Kurgan in order to stay close to the action. Istomin was shot and killed while he was returning from Kamchatka Lunette to Malakhov Kurgan.

Count Tolstoy (Егор Петрович Толстой):

He was a Russian lieutenant-general, senator, governor from the Tolstoy clan. He was appointed governor-general of the city of Taganrog. He participated in the defense of the city from bombardments and landing operations during the siege of Taganrog in 1855.

Ekaterine Dadiani:

She was a Georgian aristocrat and last ruling princess of the Western Georgian Principality of Mingrelia. Dadiani resisted the Ottoman influence. During the war Turks had threatened the instability of Mingrelia, demanding her to surrender and transfer his son's principality to the Ottoman Empire. Refusing the demands, she took control of Mingrelian forces and executing successful counter-attacks on the invading Turks.

Otto 1:

He was a Bavarian prince who became the first modern King of Greece. When the war started, Otto saw an opportunity to expand north and south into Ottoman holdings. He did not coordinate with Russia, as Russian government decided that it was dangerous to let Greece conquer new lands. Although Russia refused the military aid, some Greek volunteers fought alongside the armies of Tsar Nicholas at the siege of Sevastopol. To block further moves, British and French forces blocked the Greek ports, effectively neutralizing Greek army.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Britannica, T. E. (2019, March 07). Crimean War. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/event/Crimean-War>
- Cause of the Crimean War. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.preceden.com/timelines/33371-cause-of-the-crimean-war>
- Causes of the Crimean War. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/Causes-of-The-Crimean-War/>
- Projects, C. T. (2019, March 31). Military conflict fought between October 1853 – March 1856. Retrieved from <http://www.wikizeroo.net/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvQ3JpbWVhbl9XYXIjQ0lURVJFRkNsb2RmZWx0ZXIyMDE3>
- Sam, Sam, Sam, & Sam. (2016, June 20). 5 Causes of the Crimean War. Retrieved from <http://history-lists.com/5-causes-crimean-war/>
- Your 60-second guide to the Crimean War. (2019, March 20). Retrieved from <https://www.historyextra.com/period/victorian/your-60-second-guide-to-the-crimean-war/>
- Badem, C. (2010). The Ottoman Crimean War (1853 - 1856). : Brill.
- Russiapedartcom. (2019). Russiapedartcom. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from <https://russiapedia.rt.com/prominent-russians/military/pavel-nakhimov/>
- Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ekaterine_Dadiani,_Princess_of_Mingrelia
- Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Othon_Ier_\(roi_de_Grce\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Othon_Ier_(roi_de_Grce))
- Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_War
- Geocitiesws. (2019). Geocitiesws. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from <http://www.geocities.ws/mreinmn/crimeanessay.html>
- Dbpediaorg. (2019). Dbpediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from http://dbpedia.org/page/Vasily_Zavoyko
- Britannicom. (2019). Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Nikolay-Nikolayevich-Muravyov-Graf-Amursky>
- Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Istomin
- Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikolay_Muravyov-Karsky

Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yevfimiy_Putyatin

Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yegor_Tolstoy

Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_War

Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasily_Zavoyko

Wikipediaorg. (2019). Wikipediaorg. Retrieved 31 March, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Petropavlovsk

Britannica, T. E. (2019, February 25). Shāmil. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Shamil>

Britannica, T. E. (2019, January 01). Alfonso Ferrero La Marmora. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Alfonso-Ferrero-La-Marmora>

Aimable Pelissier. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://prabook.com/web/aimable.pelissier/3726231>

Field Marshal FitzRoy Somerset, 1st Baron Raglan. (2018, May 24). Retrieved from <https://www.geni.com/people/Field-Marshal-FitzRoy-Somerset-1st-Baron-Raglan/6000000013504211772>

General Sir William John Codrington, GCB. (2016, December 02). Retrieved from <https://www.geni.com/people/William-Codrington-GCB/6000000017891103742>

Britannica, T. E. (2018, June 21). Abdülmecid I. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Abdulmecid-I>