



TOBBMUN '26

TURKIYE ODALAR VE BORSALAR BIRLIGI SCIENCE HIGH SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

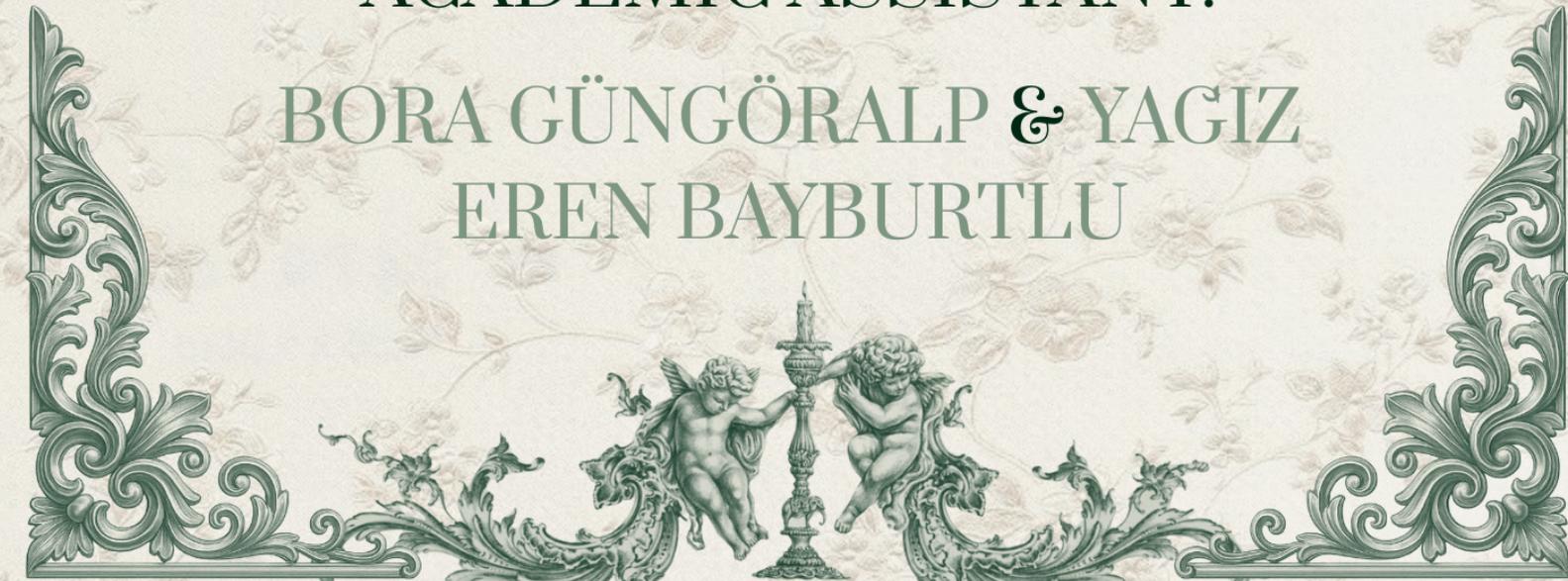
CC: HAUDENOSAUNEE OF THE CONTINENTAL RESISTANCE

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL:

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CC: HAUDENOSAUNEE OF THE CONTINENTAL RESISTANCE

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1. Message from the Secretary General

Honourable participants of TOBBMUN'26,

As the Secretaries-General of TOBBMUN'26, taking place from January 17th to January 20th, we would like to extend our warmest welcome to all participants of this prestigious conference.

With its first official edition, and this year's first conference in Antalya, of TOBBMUN, we are proudly bringing together enthusiastic and passionate individuals eager to experience, witness the best instance of diplomacy, collaboration, and intellectual exchange at its finest. As the years and institutions first conference in Antalya, we are confident that we will not only achieve but we will even surpass our motto.

Throughout the path we took in the MUN circuit, we have worked hard and tirelessly to build this conference upon the foundation of experience, dedication, and innovation. With the knowledge and expertise we have gained, we want to shed light on your experience as well and help you feel the same joy we did while creating and attending such committees.

With a blend of experienced and new generation of academic members, we strongly believe that TOBBMUN'26 will provide an unparalleled MUN experience for all of its participants. The seasoned members of our academic team contribute their deep knowledge and insight, while the newer members bring forward creativity and fresh perspectives.

We hope and believe that this conference will grant all participants a platform and an opportunity for all attendees to develop and acquire skills, learn how the dynamics of different specialized committees work, and engage in a constructive way. By organizing TOBBMUN'26, we are not only trying to create something remarkable but also to inspire and contribute to the growth of new members and delegates within the MUN community.

To achieve this, we have brought an academic team of unparalleled intellect and proven capability, supported by an organization team marked by its commitment and strength. When you attend TOBBMUN'26, you will start your MUN year at the very peak of excellence and in the rest of the year, you will continue striving to reach even higher summits.

Welcome to TOBBMUN'26,

With our warmest regards,

Secretaries – Generals of TOBBMUN'26,

Kuzey Karlık & Mustafa Aslan.

2. Message From your Under Secretary General

Dear delegates

It is melikhan, the Under Secretary General of the committee the Haudenosaunee of the Continental Resistance.

I'm honored to welcome you all to this amazing committee and incredible conference! We as the academic team of this committee worked too hard to provide you the best experience. I hope you will enjoy it and more importantly, i hope you can get a new perspective for crisis committees. I am looking forward to meeting you. If you have any questions about the committee please do not hesitate to contact me.

Melikhan Demirkıran

05443681943

Message from your Academic-Assistants

Dear Delegates,

Greetings from Bora and Yağız Bayburtlu, the Academic assistants of the Haudenosaunee of the Continental Resistance Committee. It is the cause of our happiness to welcome you to this committee in such an exciting conference. As the academic team, we have worked long hours to ensure that this committee offers both an enjoyable and educational experience. We hope that you will enjoy the debates and enhance your understanding of crisis committees. We are truly looking forward to meeting all of you. Should you have any questions or need assistance regarding the committee, please do not hesitate to contact any one of us.

Best regards,

Yağız Eren Bayburtlu - 05378571097

Bora Güngöralp - 05300613847

3.Procedure

A Crisis Committee operates differently from a standard Model United Nations committee, focusing on rapid, dynamic decision-making and real-time problem-solving, where delegates respond to unfolding events rather than solely debating pre-drafted resolutions. In a Crisis Committee, each delegate represents a country, organization, or faction with defined objectives, resources, and limitations, and must make strategic choices that affect both short-term and long-term outcomes. Delegates are expected to actively engage in informal negotiation, drafting directives, and responding to crisis updates delivered by the Secretariat, who act as moderators and introduce new challenges, intelligence, or sudden developments that reflect historical, political, or hypothetical scenarios. Unlike traditional committees, the emphasis is on quick decision-making, flexibility, and adaptability, as the committee evolves based on the delegates' actions, alliances, and responses to crises. Delegates must manage both internal and external pressures, including public opinion, diplomatic relations, military or economic resources, and unforeseen events, and must prioritize objectives while anticipating the potential consequences of their actions. All communication can occur through both formal channels, such as speeches or directives, and informal channels, including caucusing, private negotiations, or lobbying other delegates, to form coalitions, influence outcomes, and propose emergency actions. Directives are the primary method for initiating action; they can involve diplomatic measures, trade agreements, military maneuvers, intelligence operations, or other policy responses, and must be approved by the Chair before implementation. Delegates are encouraged to think critically, make decisions under pressure, and react to new developments provided by the Crisis Staff, which may include unexpected attacks, political upheaval, internal dissent, or natural disasters, all designed to test strategic thinking and leadership. The Secretariat monitors the committee's progress, provides updates, and maintains the flow of crises, ensuring that every action has consequences that shape the narrative, creating an interactive, high-stakes environment where collaboration, negotiation, and initiative are essential. Success in a Crisis Committee relies on a balance of planning, diplomacy, tactical decision-making, and adaptability, with delegates needing to assess both immediate tactical gains and long-term strategic goals, and to adjust their approach as events unfold. Ultimately, a Crisis Committee provides an

immersive, fast-paced simulation where delegates experience the complexity of leadership, the unpredictability of events, and the importance of quick, informed decision-making in a dynamic international or historical context, emphasizing both realism and engagement throughout the session.

4. Directives and Updates

Directive.101:

Crisis committees need directives to go on. Directives decide everything in such committees. In this part, directives will be introduced to you shortly to relax you. In the first session of the conference we will give you a detailed workshop about them.

How to write them?

Firstly we have 6 types of directives

They are:

1-Personal

2-Joint

3-Cabinet/Committee

4-Intelligence

5-Press release/Declaration

6-Top Secret

In personal directives you use all of your power in order to achieve some goals.

In joint directives more than one people come together and combine their power to achieve some goals.

In committee directives every member of the cabinet come together and write a directive that is a crucial for the future of the committee

In intelligence directives you ask something to crisis team that only they can know about like how many troops you have

In declarations/press releases you make a speech in order to notify press or public about your plans or to calm their nerves

You use top secret directives when you have a directive but you want nobody to see it. You can fold it and write top secret on it.

This way nobody, even your board, will see it until the crisis team gets it. About writing them, the format for the first three is more important. While writing them, for the first three, you need to focus on WH questions. Your Directive should answer each of the questions without any further hesitations. The crisis team will evaluate your directives so to make everything clear for them you must pay attention to it.

Example for personal directive:

Me as the head of the spartans, command my 300 men not to be afraid of. I tell them to wait until midnight when our enemy will not notice us in the darkness of the night. So we will wait until midnight in the forest. In the bushes, on the trees etc. So even in the brightness of the daytime it will be hard to notice us. After successfully hiding until midnight we will slowly leave our hiding places without leaving the forest itself. We will gather in the forest to discuss our plan one more time. I will command them to slowly approach the enemy sides. Since it is night and they didn't see us a day before I don't think there would be many guards. We will check the enemy side one more time before leaving our places. We will check to see how many torches are burning to guess the guards awake. After making sure there are not so many I will assign 30 of my men to slowly approach the guards. They will slowly creep to the guards. They won't carry any kind of light sources and close the tip of their spears with some clothing so it won't be shining. Also to our luck the clouds are preventing moonshine from entering. When my 30 men come close enough to guards they will pull their legs making them fall. After the guards fall my men will rotate their heads

like spinning a wheel thus the guards will have their neck cracked. After the guards, my men stand up and give us the signal. This signal will mean the guards are down and you can come. Me and my remaining 270 men will go there slowly again but this time we will not be creeping since there are no guards to notice us. When all of my army makes it to the enemy side we will start slaughtering them all. We will make sure that there will be no survivors from the attack. We will kill all the enemy and loot their belongings.

Don't forget that this is just an example and you are capable of writing better directives than this.

How to submit them?

To submit your directives you fold them. We will show how. After you fold it you will raise it high enough for your admin to see it. Then your admin will take it and bring it to us. When your admin takes the directive you can accept it as submitted.

How to get the updates?

For each directive crisis team evaluated,they will prepare an update.When there is an update crisis team will knock on the door and open it. After entering they will shout “update”. After hearing the voice update you have to be quiet. Then your update will be read to the committee.

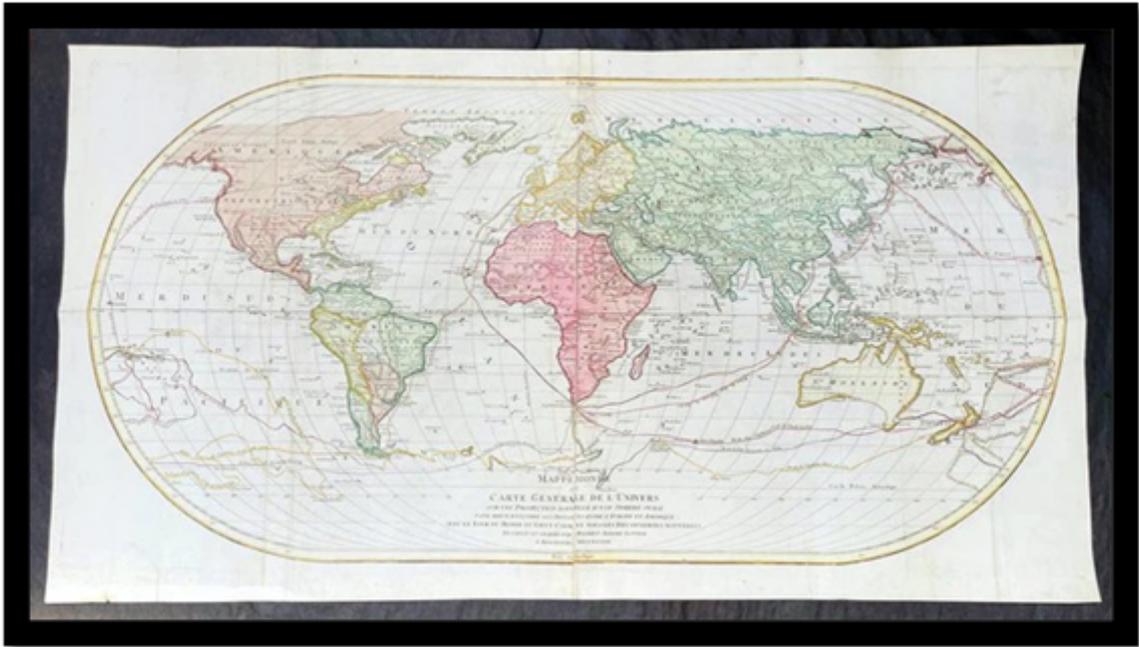
Rules:

- 1- If you want to invent something,it must have been invented before 1800(depends on how extreme of the thing)
- 2- Your directive should make sense and should be compatible with reality
- 3- Your directives are official documents. So you should be careful about what you write.
- 4- Updates will be given according to your directives. Don't forget that the crisis team is not responsible for bad updates. Don't be mad at them please:)

5- You are allowed to use everything you have to achieve victory

6- You should have fun while destroying your enemy

5. Historical Background: 1600–1700



Note: These are not the official maps they are in the maps section of this guide.

Haudenosaunee Confederacy (1600–1700)

The Confederacy was a political and military alliance of six nations. Each nation had its own territory, leadership, and role within the Confederacy.

1. Mohawk

Known as the “Keepers of the Eastern Door”.

Territory: Eastern parts of Haudenosaunee lands (along the Hudson River).

Key Role: Defending against eastern threats such as European colonists, Algonquin neighbors.

Main economy : farming, hunting and trading with Europeans early on.

Notable leaders: early sachems often involved in diplomacy with the Dutch and later British.

2. Oneida

Territory: Central New York, near the Oneida Lake.

Key Role: Strong diplomatic skills against all factions.

Known for strong their alliance with the American colonists during the Revolutionary period (later).

Main economy: agriculture, hunting, and fur trading.

3. Onondaga

Territories: heart of the Confederacy, around Onondaga Lake.

Key Role: Held the meeting place for the Confederacy and had a strong authority over their decisions

Main Economy: farming, hunting, and trade management.

4. Cayuga

Territories: western New York (along the Cayuga Lake)

Key Role: defending western borders and engaging in trade networks.

Economy: farming, hunting, and fur trade.

Often acted as a connection between Onondaga and Seneca.

5. Seneca

Territories: the nation of the west, along the Genesee River and Finger Lakes region.

Key Role: “Keepers of the Western Door”; defense against western tribes and later European settlers.

Known for their strong military organizations.

Economy: hunting, farming, and controlling western fur trade routes.

6. *Tuscarora*

Joined the Confederacy around 1722, migrating from Carolina due to pressure from European settlers.

Territories : integrated into the northern parts of Haudenosaunee lands.

KEY Role: strengthen the Confederacy and provide additional warriors/soldiers.

Maintained traditional culture while adapting to Haudenosaunee political structure.

European Contact (1600–1700)



Note: These are not the official maps they are in the maps section of this guide.

The 17th century marked a critical period of European expansion into North America, during which the Haudenosaunee began interacting with multiple European powers. These contacts shaped political, economic, and military vision of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

A. French Presence

The French were likely the first Europeans to establish sustained settlements near the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, seeking to exploit the fur trade and spread Christianity.

-Port Royal (1605) (in present-day Nova Scotia) seems to be the first permanent French settlement in North America. It served as a supply hub for exploration further inland.

-Québec City (1608)(Founded by Samuel de Champlain on the St. Lawrence River) was the center of political and military control in North America. From here, the French controlled their actions towards Haudenosaunee territories.

-Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (1639): This post was located near modern-day Ontario. It became a major center for trade and religious activity (particularly with the Huron). The little distance to Haudenosaunee lands created early political tensions, as the Confederacy competed with the Huron for influence in the fur trade. The French relied on alliances with native tribes rather than direct military conquest. This meant the Haudenosaunee often interacted with the French indirectly (via Huron intermediaries).

B. British Presence

British settlements expanded to New York, Pennsylvania, and along the Hudson River. The British forces presumably aimed to secure land, trade routes, and political influence, often using diplomacy to form alliances with the Haudenosaunee nations. The Mohawks became the main allies of Britain, strategically positioned in the eastern part. Early British influence mostly consisted of trade of metal tools, firearms, textiles and diplomatic agreements to secure Haudenosaunee support against French-allied tribes. British colonists were mostly focused on expansion along the rivers (and probably the fertile lands), not immediate conquest of Haudenosaunee territory, which helped preserve the Confederacy's autonomy in this period.

C. Dutch Influence

The Dutch were mostly active in the Hudson Valley, establishing Fort Orange (present-day Albany, NY) and New Amsterdam (later New York City). Dutch

traders were most likely the first Europeans to engage directly with the Mohawk (for fur trade). Dutch alliances introduced European diplomacy, trade practices, and weaponry to the Haudenosaunee nations, which is the foundation that Brits controlled when the Dutch lost to England in 1664.

D. Nature of Early Contact

Contact between the Haudenosaunee and Europeans were primarily economic which was mostly: Fur trade, Haudenosaunee sold beaver pelts and other furs to European giants in return goods received were metal tools, iron knives, axes, firearms, weapons of kinds, beads, and cloth these interactions caused alliances, as Haudenosaunee negotiated with Europeans for trade advantages while not giving away their independence. Small conflicts occasionally occurred because of the competition over trade, but full-scale European attacks on Haudenosaunee lands weren't seen during this period.

E. Impact on the Haudenosaunee

Military: Access to European firearms and metal weapons strengthened the Haudenosaunee in conflicts with neighboring tribes (particularly the Huron).

Economic: Fur trade created money, encouraged territorial expansion, and increased competition among Haudenosaunee nations to control trade routes.

Political: European contact forced the Haudenosaunee to change their way of diplomacy, balancing relations with multiple colonial powers to preserve autonomy (they could not rely on one nation only).

Cultural: Some European goods were adopted into daily life but, Haudenosaunee culture, governance, and traditions largely remained same as old.

Trade and Alliances (1600–1700)

During the 17th century, trade and alliances were the key to Haudenosaunee nation's well-being. The Confederacy respectfully tried to use diplomacy to protect its lands, expand influence, and strengthen its economy.

A. Trading Manners

The fur trade was the primary cause of relation between the Haudenosaunee and Europeans. Products traded by Haudenosaunee were mostly Beaver pelts (most valuable), deer skins, otter pelts, and other furs, foodstuffs, maple sugar, and crafted items and in return products received from Europeans were firearms, gunpowder, knives, axes, metal tools, beads, textiles, blankets, and glass goods. The impact of these trades to the Haudenosaunee was the Strengthening of the Haudenosaunee economy, the shifting in military balance in their favor over neighboring tribes and the Encouragement for territorial expansion to secure hunting grounds and trade routes

B. Political Alliances

The Haudenosaunee tried to form alliances with multiple European powers to protect their own well-being:

-French alliances: Initially through the Huron and other allied tribes. The French offered mostly trade and rarely military support.

-Dutch alliances: Primarily with the Mohawk; they supplied firearms and acted as trade partners.

-British alliances: Strengthened after the Dutch were replaced in New York (1664). Mohawk leaders were often the mediators for trade and diplomatic relations with the British.

Note: Haudenosaunee's goal was to not allow any single European nations to hold the entire trading system. As well as gaining access to trade goods and strengthening military positions against rival tribes.

C. Relations and Rivalries

-Trade with Europeans intensified competition among native nations such as:

Haudenosaunee vs. Huron primarily focused on rivalry over access to French goods.

Haudenosaunee vs. Algonquin and Susquehannock disputes over hunting grounds and trade routes to control local trade.

Note: Alliances were not stable, with tribes switching sides to maximize their own benefits.

D. Diplomacy and the Great Law

Haudenosaunee leaders leveraged their political structure to negotiate with Europeans as clan mothers chose chieftains to represent nations in the Grand Council. Grand Council decided on diplomatic manners, such as which European nation to ally with or trade with. Diplomacy often involved: Gift-giving to establish trust, treaties defining trade rights and territorial boundaries, negotiating neutrality or non-aggression in conflicts between Europeans.

E. Military Alliances

Access to European firearms made military alliances with European powers critical because Haudenosaunee could raid rival tribes or defend their lands more effectively from this the Europeans benefited by neutralizing Haudenosaunee warriors in local conflicts without committing large numbers of soldiers. Example: Mohawk warriors allied with Dutch or British forces, often dealing with conflicts between European powers and neighboring tribes

Long-Term Effects of Trade and Alliances



1.Economic Effects

By controlling key fur trade routes, the Haudenosaunee became one of the wealthiest and most influential native powers in the region. European trade goods allowed them to produce surplus food and tools, which supported population growth and development of village areas. Access to metal tools and firearms not only strengthened the economy but also increased their strategic leverage in negotiations with both European powers and neighboring tribes. The Confederacy could dictate terms of trade, often playing French, Dutch, and later British merchants against each other to gain the best deal possible.

2.Political Effects

The Haudenosaunee used trade and diplomacy to maintain autonomy while European settlements spread across North America. They could influence local European politics by allying with one power against another, which prevented any single European nation from dominating their territory. The Confederacy also gained internal political cohesion, as the nations decided as a whole (as a family) how to respond to European overtures through the Grand Council. Gift exchanges and treaties with Europeans became a formalized part of political strategy, reinforcing their sovereignty and status.

3.Military Effects

European firearms and metal weapons allowed the Haudenosaunee to expand their military influence. They could conduct strategic raids against rival tribes (Huron, Algonquin, Susquehannock) to control fur trade routes. Their military prowess also made Europeans seek Haudenosaunee alliances rather than risk direct conflict, giving the Confederacy a m.a.d. (mutually assured destruction) effect. Training across the six nations improved massively, preparing the Haudenosaunee for larger-scale conflicts in the 17th and 18th centuries.

4.Cultural Effects

While European goods were widely adopted, Haudenosaunee social and political structures remained intact, including the Great Law of Peace, clan system, and matrilineal inheritance (inheritance, and clan membership are passed through the mother). Contact with Europeans introduced new ideas about diplomacy, negotiation, and technology however just like religion it mostly

stayed the old ways. Religious influence (primarily French Catholic missionaries) began in some areas, especially near allied tribes like the Huron, but the Haudenosaunee largely retained their spiritual practices.

5.Strategic and Long-Term Consequences

Trade wealth, military strength, and political diplomacy positioned the Haudenosaunee as a powerhouse by the late 17th century. These advantages allowed them to navigate a complex international environment, balancing European powers against each other to maintain their freedom. However, the increasing European population and expansion into traditional Haudenosaunee lands set the stage for future conflicts, especially during the 18th century (which is the American Revolution). Early alliances also created divisions, as different nations sometimes favored different European partners.

Conflicts (1600–1700)



During the 17th century, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy was involved in a series of conflicts and skirmishes that shaped their presence in the region. These conflicts were often tied to trade, expansion, and alliances.

A. Beaver Wars (Mid-1600s)

Also called the Iroquois Wars or French Iroquois Wars.

-Period: approximately 1640–1701.

-Causes of war: Competition over the fur trade with Europeans, Desire to expand territory for hunting grounds, Revenge for attacks by French-allied tribes like the Huron and Algonquin

-Participants:

Haudenosaunee nations (Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida)

Allied tribes of the French (Huron, Algonquin, Erie, Susquehannock)

Support given by French colonial forces

-Outcome:

Haudenosaunee expanded west and south, capturing key trade routes. Significant elimination of many rival tribes, e.g., Huron forced to flee north into Quebec. Solidified Haudenosaunee reputation as a military and political power against the Europeans.

B. Conflicts with Neighboring Tribes

Susquehannock and Lenape in the early 1600s conflicts were mostly over territorial boundaries and trade routes were common. Haudenosaunee used superior coordination and firearms they got from Europeans to win most of the skirmishes (nearly all). And against Algonquin and Huron Tribes competition over trade with the French led to periodic raids and counterattack campaigns. These conflicts reinforced alliances with Europeans, who supplied guns as support.

C. European-Related Skirmishes

While Europeans generally avoided attacking Haudenosaunee directly, indirect conflicts occurred through their alliances with rival tribes. French allied tribes attacked Haudenosaunee trading parties and villages. Dutch or later British

settlers occasionally clashed with Haudenosaunee over land and fur trade rights however nothing large came to life before 1775.

D. Internal Confederacy Conflicts

Rare but still disputes arose between nations over control of trade routes, hunting lands, or responses to European contact. The Grand Council mediated internal tensions to preserve unity, critical during periods of European pressure, handled perfectly (as a family).

E. Long-Term Effects of Conflicts

Territorial Expansion as Haudenosaunee gained control over large areas in modern New York, Ontario, and Pennsylvania, consolidating power in the region. As their territory expanded, their military reputation grew even larger became feared by rival tribes and respected by Europeans for strategic warfare and diplomacy. Strengthened ties with the British and Dutch as the Confederacy sought weapons and trade to maintain superiority over military power. The skills, strategies, and alliances developed in this period laid the base for future warfare.

F. Rise of Colonial-British Tensions (1770–1775)

While the Haudenosaunee's major conflicts in the 1600s focused on intertribal and early European interactions, by the 1770s, the political landscape in North America began shifting:

1. Causes of Tensions:

British Parliament put taxes and trade restrictions on American colonies. Colonists increasingly resented British control, leading to protests, boycotts, and the formation of committees of correspondence. British attempts started to assert authority militarily.

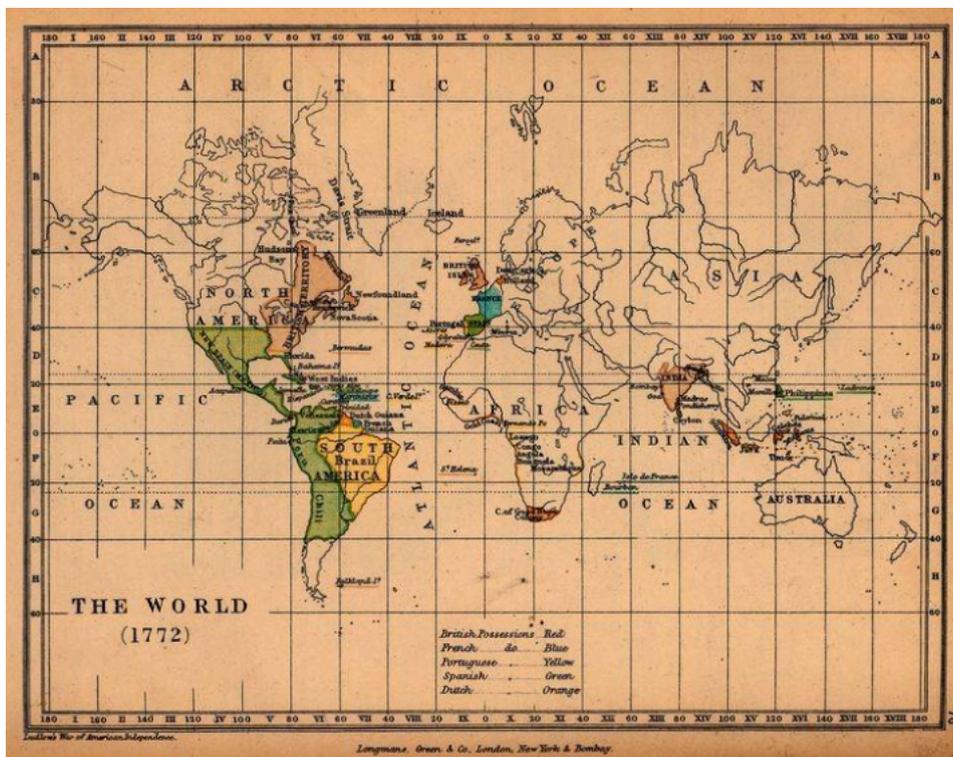
2. Impact on the Haudenosaunee:

European conflicts indirectly affected Haudenosaunee diplomacy and trade. Colonists and British sought alliances with Native nations, including Haudenosaunee, to gain strategic advantages. Some Haudenosaunee nations began to weigh loyalty to the British (not so family like).

3. Resulting Tension:

By 1775, these rising tensions between colonists and Britain set the foundation for the American Revolutionary War, during which the Haudenosaunee would be forced to take a side, leading to dramatic consequences for the Confederacy.

6. The Critical Events of the Era (1600–1775)



Note: These are not the official maps they are in the maps section of this guide.

A. Early European Contact (1600–1620s)

French, Dutch, and British explorers built settlements and trade centers near Haudenosaunee lands, beginning economic and diplomatic relations.

B. Dutch and British Expansion (1620s–1640s)

Dutch and British colonies mostly expand in the Hudson Valley and Pennsylvania, strengthening trade relations with Haudenosaunee nations especially with Mohawk.

C. Beaver Wars (1640–1701)

Haudenosaunee fight rival tribes allied with the French to control fur trade routes, expanding territory and military influence.

D. Tuscarora Join the Confederacy (1722)

Tuscarora migrated from North Carolina and joined as the sixth nation, increasing the Confederacy's strength and political cohesion.

E. End of French Influence / British Dominance (1763)

Treaty of Paris ends French control in North America, allowing British colonies to expand and increasing pressure on Haudenosaunee lands.

F. Rising Colonial-British Tensions (1770–1775)

Colonial protests and British enforcement create political instability, Haudenosaunee nations begin choosing sides in anticipation of the Revolutionary War.

7.The State of the World (1600–1775)

During this period, the world was busy with rapid European expansion, global trade networks, and shifting alliances. North America became the theater for European powers to compete for territory, trade, and influence, while other global powers shaped trade and diplomacy across continents.

A. Britain

Britain's North American colonies were concentrated in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the southern down. They mostly focused on agriculture, trade, and resource extraction, including timber, furs, and tobacco

also they maintained alliances with Native nations, notably the Mohawk and other Haudenosaunee nations, to secure trade routes and military support against French-allied tribes. In Europe, Britain was busy engaged in wars with France and Spain for global dominance, including the War of Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) which was the cause for their inactivity in America for some time. However, as time progressed British naval power allowed them to dominate Atlantic trade and exert influence over colonies in Africa, India, and the Caribbean. Which created them time and availability to focus on America next

B. France

Controlled New France (Canada), parts of the Great Lakes, and Louisiana, mostly focusing on fur trade and missionary work rather than large-scale settlement. French policy relied heavily on alliances with native nations, including probably their biggest alliance the Huron, Algonquin, and other tribes, to maintain dominance in the economical specs. They had military forts and trading posts, including Québec City (established in old 1608) and Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (1639). Globally, France was 'the enemy' to Britain (and for some time to Spain), with conflicts in Europe and overseas colonies shaping colonial strategy. French culture and Catholic church influenced local native societies but often caused tension with the Haudenosaunee, who were allied with British and Dutch traders.

C. Netherlands (Dutch)

The Dutch controlled New Netherland, including Fort Orange (Albany) and New Amsterdam (later New York City), until 1664. Primarily focused on trade and establishing profitable fur exchanges with Mohawk and other Haudenosaunee nations. Dutch merchants started formal trade contracts, European accounting, and diplomatic gift practices that influenced later British interactions (which also brought a sense of trust). The Dutch also participated in global maritime trade, connecting North America to Africa, Asia, and Europe.

D. Spain

Spain's colonies spanned Florida, Mexico, the Caribbean, and southwestern North America, focusing on mining, agriculture, and religion. Spanish influence in North America didn't really affect the Haudenosaunee region but affected trade and geopolitics through alliances and territorial disputes with Britain and France. Globally, Spain had the most control over trade networks and the treasure fleets, which supplied Europe with silver and other resources from the Americas.

E. Russia

Russia expanded eastward into Siberia and later into Alaska, establishing fur trading posts. Russian exploration linked Eurasian and North American fur trade, which most probably did not affect European competition for fur in North America. Russia remained largely far away from American colonial conflicts but became a major Eurasian power with influence in Eastern Europe.

F. China (Qing Dynasty)

China under the Qing Dynasty was a centralized, powerful empire with significant economic, cultural, and technological influence. Chinese silk, porcelain, and tea were highly valuable in Europe, influencing global trade. While China had not so much direct contact with North America, European powers traded Chinese goods via Atlantic and Asian networks, indirectly messing with colonial economies and trade goods available to Native nations like the Haudenosaunee.

G. Portugal

Portugal maintained colonies in Brazil, parts of Africa, and Asia, focusing on sugar, gold, and spice trade. Portuguese trade networks influenced relations between Britain, France, and Spain. (They didnt have cr7 back then)

H. Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire controlled Southeast Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East, remaining a dominant military and trade power in Eurasia. Although geographically distant from North America, Ottoman control of trade

routes affected European access to goods, wealth, and strategic resources in an indirect way from America.

(we seek to conquer the hearts of people, not land [Mehmed the Conqueror])

I. Northern European Powers (Sweden, Denmark, Russia)

Sweden and Denmark maintained smaller colonies in the Caribbean and engaged in European conflicts that indirectly influenced colonial competition. Northern European powers often allied with Britain or France in global wars, shaping North American colonial policies and trade networks (However their effects can be neglected).

J. Global Trade and Networks

Almost all Atlantic and Pacific trade networks were connected to Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Goods flowing through these networks (furs, sugar, silver, tea, spices) created competition for colonies and alliances with native nations. The Haudenosaunee were drawn into these global networks through fur trade which affected diplomacy, military preparedness, and territorial control.

8. Military of the Era (1600–1775)



During this period, North America's military landscape was mostly shaped by a combination of native confederacies, European settlers, and global power struggles. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy (Iroquois) developed a highly developed force regarding their capabilities, organized, adaptive military system, balancing traditional weapons and tactics with European firearms, trade tools, and military techniques. Their strategic use of force (not brute, but tactical), alliances, raids, and diplomacy made them one of the most formidable forces in the region.

A. Haudenosaunee Military Organization

The Confederacy coordinated its military across six nations: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora. Local warriors of each clan mostly maintained its own war party, which could range from small groups of 10–50 men for raids and scouting missions and up to hundreds maybe thousands for larger operations.

Grand Council coordination:

The Great Council of the Confederacy authorized and planned operations, to ensure all six nations acted in unity. Strategies were discussed and decided, reflecting the Haudenosaunee principle of consensus governance.

Roles and hierarchy:

- Sachems (chiefs): Made strategic and diplomatic decisions, including which European power to ally with or which rival tribe to target.
- Clan warriors: Selected based on combat skills, experience, and leadership potential. Young men often began training as teenagers to achieve this rare rank.
- Scouts and spies: Gathered intelligence on rival tribes or European settlements. (knowledge of terrain and enemy movements was essential for them)

Coordination of multiple nations:

For large campaigns, war parties from multiple nations would meet at some location, often using river systems or trails to travel quickly. This coordination

allowed them to execute simultaneous attacks, surround enemies, and dominate strategic areas (hilar tactics).

B.Haudenosaunee Weapons and Traditional Tactics



Note: These are not the official maps they are in the maps section of this guide.

Traditional weapons:

-Bows and arrows: Silent, precise. Mostly used for ambushes in forested terrain. Kept its use even after firearms were introduced.

-War clubs and stone axes: Close-combat weapons of annihilation. Ceremonial versions also held religious or symbolic meaning.

-Spears and knives: Used in both hunting and warfare, small, unforgiving. Used for many purposes.

Tactics include ambushes and surprise raids were highly mobile forces that would strike enemy villages or trade parties quickly, then retreat before counterattacks. Against them were mostly village defenses which consisted of palisades (fences made of wooden stakes) which also utilized natural terrain like rivers, hills, and forests to protect settlements. That meant use of scouts were key, carefully selecting men that could track enemy movements, plan ambushes, making campaigns (that may have failed without them, highly effective).

C. Influence of European Weapons and Military Techniques

Firearms introduced through trade (Dutch, French, British) dramatically increased and changed Haudenosaunee military capability and vision. Muskets and flintlock rifles allowed smaller groups to confront larger rival forces without any need for large conflicts and losses. Metal tools and weapons replaced stone ones for greater lethality and durability, and this changed tactical vision as well because it enabled longer-range attacks and reduced the need for ambushes or melee combat, encouraging the development of combined tactics, mixing guerrilla-style ambushes with the use of firearms. And most European fortifications influenced Haudenosaunee village defenses, with some villages adopting reinforced palisades with the usage of metal rods. Which directly caused Alliances to matter even more than ever as access to metals, firearms and gunpowder, which depended on maintaining good relations with European traders, making diplomacy a strategic part of military planning.

D. Traditional Weapons and Tactics for Committee Use

-Ambushes which are perfect for simulating tactical decision-making, with teams planning surprise strikes (Main tool for delegates) or setting defensive traps. Which highly depends on scouting and intelligence, you could gather “intel” from other nations to plan moves.

-Palisade defense can be used as strategic points in simulations, controlling access to settlements or trade routes (these are really critical for defensive work).

9.HOW WILL THE COMMITTEE FLOW



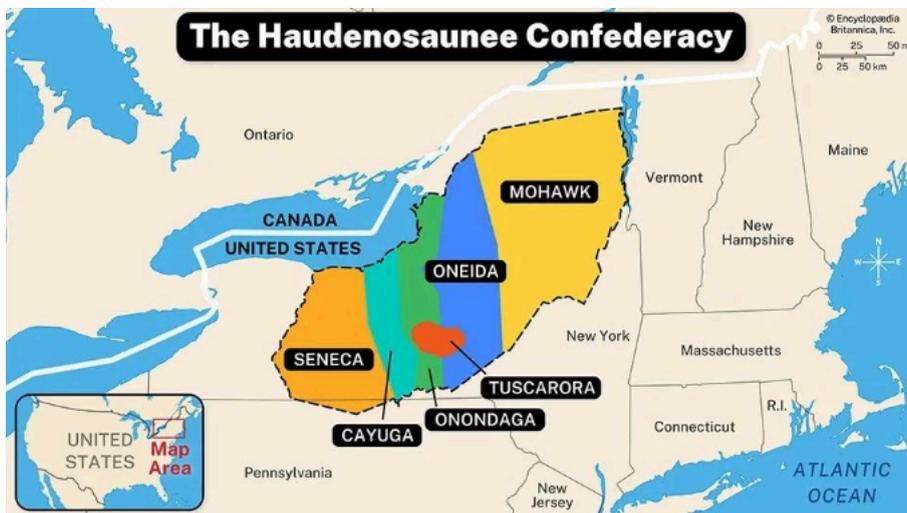
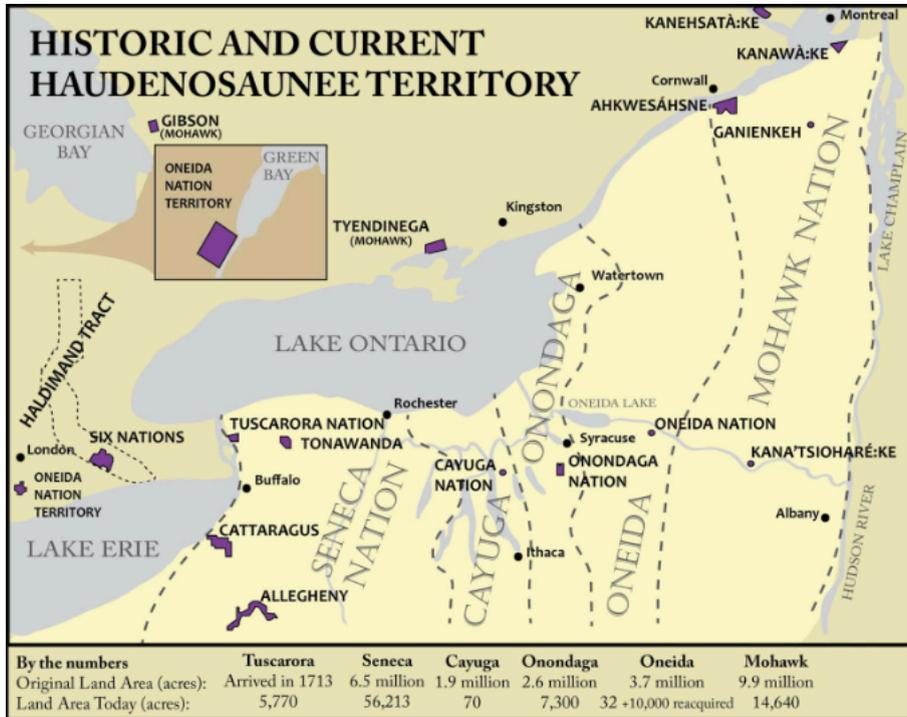
Note: These are not the official maps they are in the maps section of this guide.

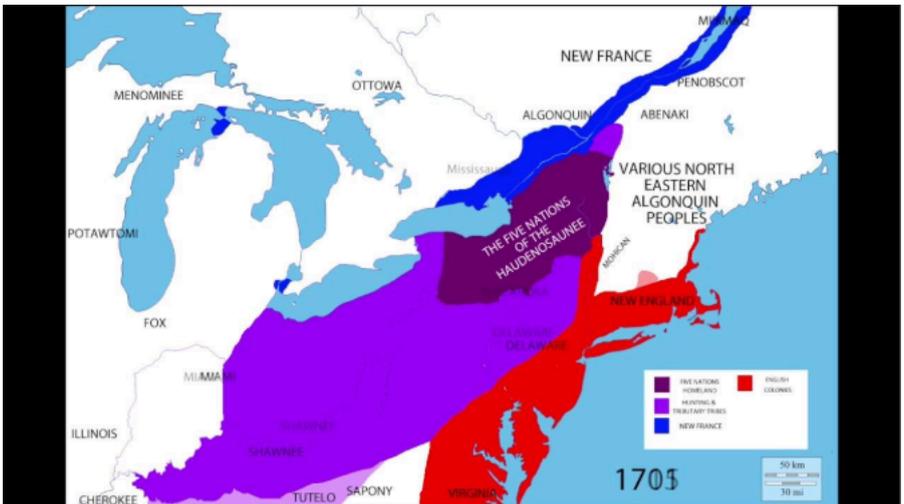
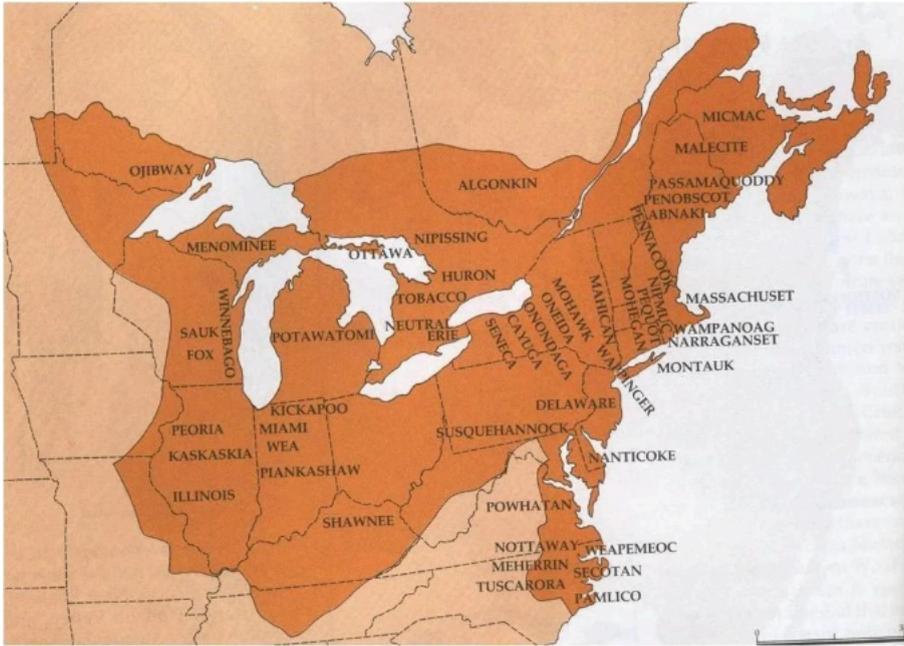
We want this committee to be fast-paced, interactive, and driven by delegates. The flow of the committee will be shaped mostly through directives and continuous crisis updates, where every action taken has consequences that may be positive or negative towards your goals. The Crisis Team will begin the committee with an initial update to give you a lead in the political and strategic situation, after which you are expected to react quickly, collaborate, and take action. Updates will be introduced regularly to reflect the evolving state of the committee and the outcomes of directives. The committee will officially begin on **April 4, 1772**, a moment of rising tension and uncertainty, allowing delegates to shape events before open conflict erupts. Our goal is to create an environment where creativity, strategy, and diplomacy dictate our future. So, you are the one in control this time we do encourage you to believe that.

Note: If this committee is going to be your first crisis experience don't panic, our crisis team might show mercy if you write an underwhelming directive.

10.ALL MAPS (official maps)

A. General.map.of.the.areas

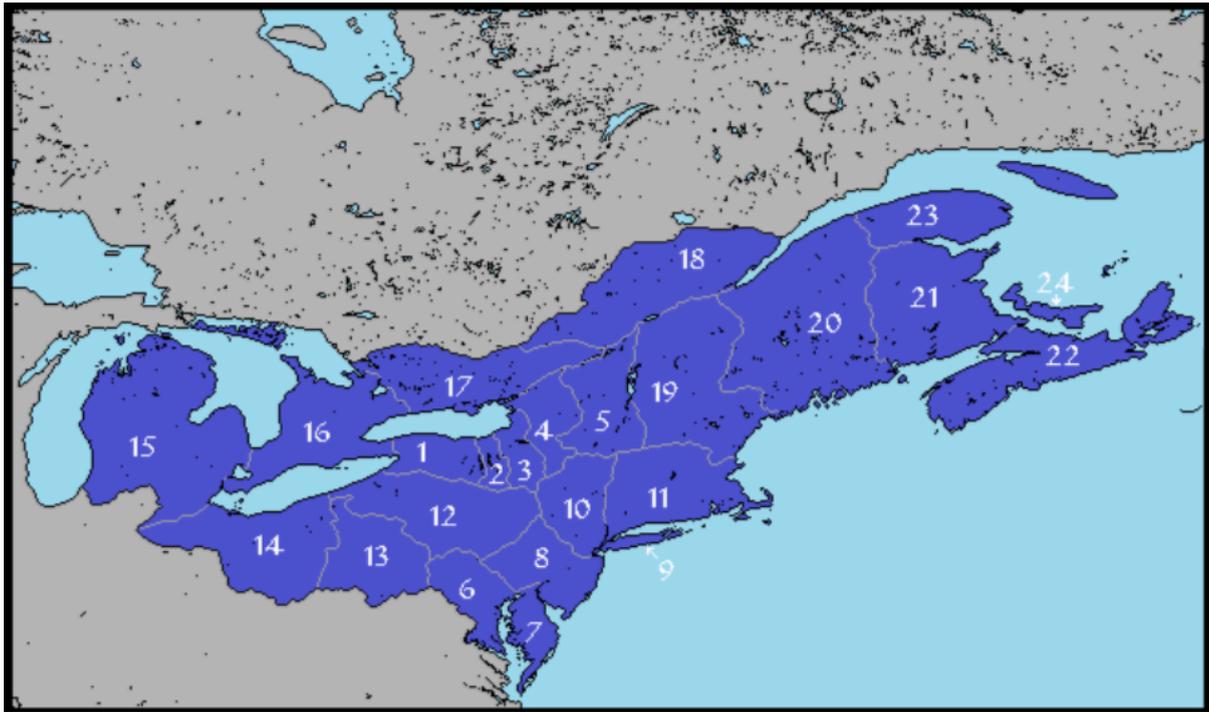




B. Geographical map



C. The Official namings of territories



11.For Further Research

<https://exploredv.oucreate.com/kit-1483/the-haudenosaunee-in-the-american-revolution-1775-1794/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zTG45DSSgdE>

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