



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE

Joint Crisis Committee
Background Guide

Aravali Model United Nations 2022

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Letter from the Executive Board

Salut, délégués!

The monarchy has been overthrown, the Bastille prison has been stormed, and a new constitution has been declared by over 500 raging peasants on a tennis court. All of France is in dire political chaos.

In the midst of this madness and mayhem, the National Constituent Assembly will convene. In this exciting, fast-paced Joint Crisis Committee, we invite you to deliberate and collectively formulate innovative and practical solutions for the agenda at hand. We are confident that each of you will bring forth a unique perspective and strive to make the debate as multifaceted and dynamic as possible.

We are beyond excited to be serving as your Executive Board. We chose this agenda because it asks questions that leaders all around the world are still struggling to answer. What does it take to establish a legitimate state? Is violence a legitimate form of protest? Can we ever guarantee perfect equality? How might we prevent the concentration of power in the hands of the few?

Your answer to these questions, along with the action you take in committee, could shape an entire nation. We encourage you to explore, negotiate, ideate, explore – and above all, *try*. Take comfort in the fact that the French Revolution was quite a messy affair, to begin with, so you couldn't possibly make matters *worse*!

We hope that this committee provides you with an exciting and enriching learning experience that you carry with you beyond the two days of the conference. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any doubts regarding the agenda, the background guide, the committee, or MUN-ing in general, by emailing us at amunfrenchrevolution@gmail.com

Bonne chance!

The Executive Board.

Historical Background

The terror of the French Revolution lasted for ten years. The terror that preceded and led to it lasted for a thousand years.

Edward Abbey

When we think of the French Revolution, we think of guillotining nobles, protesters marching through the streets, Napoleon leading troops and the extraordinary victory of *liberté, égalité, fraternité!* over a dictatorial monarchy.

But the French didn't decide to overthrow the Ancien Régime¹ overnight. The Revolution was the result of many years of suffering, until the people felt that the cost was worth the immense benefits they could attain from revolting.

Wars of the 18th Century & Debt

Around the time of the Revolution, France had just gotten out of 2 major wars, both against Great Britain. Tensions had always been high between the two countries. After France suffered a humiliating defeat in the **Seven Years' War (1756-1763)**, King Louis XVI² poured France's wealth into financing the **American Revolution (1765-1791)** to weaken the British. This led to freedom for the Americans — but a whole lot of **governmental debt** for France.

To reduce this debt³, the government started taxing the nobles and clergy, who were otherwise exempt from paying taxes. All the powerful privileged aristocratic diets⁴ weren't too thrilled about this, and the group of appellate judges, called the **Parlement** (*whose job was to register royal decrees*) **outright refused to register this decree**. Bankers refused to provide the Crown with additional loans. Eventually, France declared itself bankrupt and found itself in a **severe financial crisis**.

¹ **Ancien Régime:** The ancien regime was the political and social system in France before the revolution of 1789.

² **King Louis XVI:** The then-King of the Ancien Régime. A rise in pro-American sentiment combined with nostalgia for the great heroes of French history contributed to the French publics' desire for war, while the government of King Louis XVI (r. 1774-1792) saw the war as an ideal way to regain some of the prestige and power lost after France's defeat.

³ King Louis XVI at the time was **spending half of his national budget just to service the federal debt**. To put it in proper economic terms, France was broke.

⁴ **Diet:** a regular meeting of the states of a confederation.

Economic Crisis

After 1730, higher standards of living had significantly reduced the mortality rate of French adults. More people were living longer and longer, which caused unprecedented population growth – it doubled between 1715 and 1800!

A larger population means more people need to be fed and provided for, which causes a greater demand for food and consumer goods. This nicely coincided with hailstorms that ruined a year's harvest, thereby raising food prices and causing widespread hunger, which really made the people of France angry. Families couldn't afford to buy proper food, so they were eating bread cut with up to 50% sawdust.

You probably wouldn't think France was facing an economic crisis by looking at the King and Queen though, who lived in the Palace of Versailles. And if you caught a glimpse of the spendthrift Marie Antoinette, who had set up a lavish pretend farm on the palace grounds (*to play at the work that many in France were forced to do*), or if you heard her say "*Qu'ils mangent de la brioche*,"⁵ - you can understand why revolution wasn't such a distant idea to the French.

Enlightenment Ideas

You want a revolution? I want a revelation!
- Angelica Schuyler's, *Hamilton on Broadway*

The philosophes—intellectuals whose writings inspired these arguments—were influenced by 17th-century theorists such as René Descartes, Benedict de Spinoza and John Locke, who inspired various socioeconomic and political ideas in the people. A revolution now seemed necessary to apply the ideas of Montesquieu, Voltaire, or Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

The Enlightenment, where reason and science trumped blind faith and religion, also began making people question the divine, and by extension - the claimed absolute and *divine ordination* of the Monarch. The previous justification for the hoarding of wealth and claiming such

⁵ "*Qu'ils mangent de la brioche*" doesn't actually translate to "let them eat cake" - but it does mean "let them eat brioche", a much fancier and more delicious (and thus more expensive) type of bread. Either way, my girl Marie doesn't come out of this one looking good.

immense power was the idea that the Kings and Queens were God's representatives on Earth. The Enlightenment shook the foundation of that justification, and people were now open to reason over faith, and the idea of overthrowing the Monarchy became a very real possibility. The Monarchy now appeared anachronistic and wasteful to the peasants.

The Bourgeoisie's Desire for Political Power

The increasingly numerous and prosperous elite of wealthy commoners—merchants, manufacturers, and professionals, often called the bourgeoisie—wanted political power in those countries where it did not already possess it. They resented their exclusion from political power, and from positions of honour.

Summoning The Estates-General

In response to this financial crisis, Louis XVI was forced to summon the Estates-General for the first time in 175 years. This was the birthplace of the Revolution.

The Estates-General & The Beginning of the Revolution

In pre-Revolutionary France, the Estates-General was the representative assembly of the three “estates” or orders of the realm:

- The First Estate: the **clergy** (a privileged minority consisting of 0.5% of the population of France)
- The Second Estate: the **nobility** (a privileged minority consisting of 1.5% of the population of France)
- Third Estate: the **peasants** (an unprivileged majority, consisting of 98% of the population). This was the only estate to pay taxes.

Usually summoned by monarchs in times of crisis at the Versailles Palace, the Estates General met at irregular intervals from the 14th century on; it was of limited effectiveness because the monarchy usually dealt with local Estates instead.

The Estates-General had 300 representatives for the clergy + 300 representatives for the nobility + 600 representatives for the peasants (*which the king agreed to at the last minute when so many people showed up to the Estates-General meeting*).

However, despite the Third Estate consisting of the majority of the population (about 20 million people), their vote was equal to those of the First and Second Estates. They would always be outnumbered by the privileged Estates, and all unsurprisingly, the upper classes voted in favour of retaining their privileges.

The Third Estate argued for fair representation, and they got a little sympathy from the clergy and nobility, but Louis XVI, the absolute monarch, thought that they were trying to take away his power by taking advantage of an emergency fiscal situation. Louis XVI then locked the door of the assembly room so the peasants couldn't get in.

He thought that since they could no longer assemble, the threat would disappear - but unsurprisingly they found another room in the gigantic palace to assemble in instead.

The peasants then went to an indoor tennis court in Versailles, and in anger and unfairness, declared themselves the representatives of France and the National Assembly, vowing to create a Constitution of France. This was called the Tennis Court Oath.

Realising how quickly things were escalating, Louis relented and let them in the assembly again.

But while that was happening, Louis XVI had sent in troops (*French and under France's authority, but foreign troops – which would be best to suppress insurgency, like the National Assembly*), marching in France. The peasants saw this as a direct attack to their demand for representation and their threat of creating the National Assembly, and began becoming paranoid and afraid.

Jacques Necker, the popular financial advisor to Louis XVI, suggested that the king make some changes to appease the peasants and distribute the King's wealth for the people. The King then dismissed Necker.

All these actions on behalf of the privileged Estates caused thousands of outraged Parisians and sympathetic soldiers to storm the Bastille prison, a symbol of royal power, but more importantly – a great store of arms and weapons. Now, the revolutionaries were armed and dangerous.

The Storming of Bastille on 14 July 1789 was followed by a mass uproar spreading from Paris to the countryside. Noble families were attacked and many aristocratic manors were burned. Abbeys and castles were also attacked and destroyed. The season of *La Grande Peur* - the Great Fear- was characterised by social hysteria and anxiety over who was going to be the next victim.

In many cases, the violence was begun not by homeless people or hunger-driven peasants but by settled countrymen who took this opportunity to further their own cause. The Great Fear opened up the vulnerability of the French government - there was a lack of authority at the very centre of it. The prolonged riots and massacres led to general anxiety that things might get out of control, and they did. It was an experience that the country had never undergone before.

RESULTS OF THE MEETING:

With their privileges gone, many nobles fled abroad begging foreign rulers to invade France and restore order. Though Louis XVI was still the constitutional ruler, the violence breaking out all throughout France frightened him and he feared for his future.

Therefore, the last meeting of the Estates General was at the start of the French Revolution in 1789, when the deputies of the Third Estate led in founding the National Assembly.

The National Assembly

During the French Revolution, the National Assembly (or Assemblée Nationale), which existed from 17 June 1789 to 29 September 1791, was a revolutionary assembly formed by the representatives of the Third Estate (commoners) of the Estates-General.

Thereafter (until replaced by the Legislative Assembly on 30 Sept 1791), it was known as the National Constituent Assembly (Assemblée Nationale Constituante), although the shorter form was favoured.

Following the Fall of the Bastille on 14 July, the National Constituent Assembly became the effective government of France. It was the primary organ where the government was organised and was working. In the words of historian François Mignet: “The assembly had acquired the entire power; the corporations depended on it; the national guards obeyed it... the royal power, though existing of right, was in a measure suspended, since it was not obeyed, and the assembly had to supply its action by its own.”

By late July 1789, as the peasant revolt reports poured into Paris from every part of the country, the Assembly decided to reform the social pattern of the country in order to pacify the outraged peasants and encourage them toward peace and harmony. The discussion continued through the night of the fourth of August, and on the morning of the fifth, the Assembly abolished the feudal system and eliminated many clerical and noble rights and privileges. Hence, one of the main tasks undertaken by this Constituent Assembly was to abolish feudalism, and the old rules, taxes and privileges left over from the age of feudalism. The National Constituent Assembly, acting on the night of 4 August 1789, announced, "The National Assembly abolishes the feudal system entirely. It abolished both the seigneurial rights of the Second Estate (the nobility) and the tithes gathered by the First Estate (the Catholic clergy). The old judicial system, founded on the 13 regional

parliaments, was suspended in November 1789, and finally abolished in 1790.

Difference between The National Assembly and Legislative Assembly

After surviving the vicissitudes of a revolutionary for two years, the National Constituent Assembly dissolved itself on 30 September 1791. The following day, the Constitution of 1791 went into effect, which granted the power to the Legislative Assembly.

FACT: All in all, the Revolution saw three constitutions and five governments in ten years

Monarchy versus Democracy

The revolutionary ideals of 1789: *liberté, égalité, fraternité* (Liberty, Equality, Fraternity) began popularising democracy in the erstwhile Kingdom of France. Though the French Revolution had a major impact on the popularity of democracy, **the concept of democracy was not initially central to the revolutionary discourse**. However, it became more central when stakeholders realised that they have to shift their focus from making the government legitimate to make it effective. Emphasis on will as the basis of legitimacy encouraged the view that **the legislature was the most legitimate organ**.

‘Democracy’ gained importance during the Reign of Terror, as the discussion focussed on the challenge of creating authority which would govern the people. Hence, democracy gained new connotations in the course of the revolution because it was experienced more as a problem than as a solution. Therefore, even though the onslaught of the Revolution brought about democracy, the idea of the monarchy did not seem averse. The political thinking, affiliations, beliefs, values, and ideologies of members - both inside and outside the Assembly were extremely varied and at times conflicting. It is important to deliberate upon the clash between monarchy and democracy since its outcome is one of the main determinants of the final result of the revolution. The points of contention between both are not extremely evident or obvious because the Assembly is not polarised - it has people of differing ideologies and leanings of different degrees, who have the ability to collaborate (while embracing ideological differences) and even change their ideological affiliations for a long-term purpose. Thus, the nuances of the ideology and policy stance of the revolutionary you have been allotted have to be identified and further propounded.

Political Structure

During the French Revolution (1789-1799), many different political groups, clubs, organisations and militias arose. These were further divided into rival factions because though the participants in the Revolution desired to organise government by collaborating with their counterparts, they were equally aggressively devoted to the ideology they abided by, which made French politics very unpredictable since the thinkers and revolutionaries were very individualistic, resulting in political instability.

The National Constituent Assembly consisted of 749 “deputies” which included people from all sections of French society. Every group had its own ideas about the goals of the Revolution and which course France (and surrounding countries) should follow. They struggled to carry out these plans at the cost of other groups.

The two major factions of revolutionaries were: the Jacobins and the Girondins. The Jacobins were regarded as more radical and sought to put more power in the hands of the poor whereas the Girondins were more moderate and sought to reduce the power of the state, favouring a bourgeois republic.

The Jacobins were a revolutionary club originally consisting of Breton delegates to the National Constituent Assembly founded in June 1789, by anti-royalists who advocated for a republic. It soon grew and branched out across France. The club remained elitist, initially shifting to the right. In Spring 1790, the radical leftist Cordeliers seceded, and in July 1791, the right-wing Feuillants also split themselves off. Together with the Cordeliers, the Jacobin left-wing would eventually come to be known as The Mountain while the right-wing of the Jacobins would become known as the Girondins. The Jacobin club was used as a powerbase for the Reign of Terror, arresting and executing the leaders of both Cordelier factions, namely the radical leftist Hébertists (March 1794) as well as the centre-left Dantonists (April 1794).

The Girondins were a faction of liberal republicans from the Jacobins who were primarily supported by the wealthy bourgeoisie from Southern and Western France. They consisted of the right-wing Jacobins and were staunch defenders of the rights of man and popular sovereignty against a centralised state governed by Paris. The Girondins desired to export the Revolution to the rest of Europe and therefore urged war with Austria and Prussia (20 April 1792). They played a central role in the fall of the monarchy (21 September 1792) and the execution of the deposed king, Louis XVI (21 January 1793). Faced with the rise of The Mountain, the Girondins showed increasingly royalist tendencies in the spring of 1793.

The Cordeliers were a radical-leftist club which split from the Jacobins in the spring of 1790 under the leadership of Georges Danton and Camille Desmoulins. Together with the faction of radical left Jacobins, they constituted The Mountain in the Constituent Assembly. After the assassination of radical demagogue Jean-Paul Marat on 13 July 1793, the club was taken over by the Hébertists of Jacques Hébert. Shortly after the execution of the Hébertists leaders by Robespierre on 24 March 1794, the Cordeliers Club was closed down.

The Mountain, also called the Montagnards, were a grouping of radical leftist politicians in the Legislative Assembly and National Convention (1792-1795). Their members came from the clubs of the Cordeliers and the left-wing of the Jacobins and sought to establish a radical-democratic republic centrally governed from Paris.

The Monarchiens was a club of centre-right revolutionary monarchists founded in December 1789 by Jean Joseph Mounier.

The Feuillants Club was a club of centre-right constitutional monarchists who held the majority in parliament during the Legislative Assembly era (October 1791-September 1792). They split from the Jacobins on 16 July 1791. Although enemies of the Ancien Régime, they also opposed democracy. They maintained that the establishment of the constitutional monarchy on 3 September 1791 had meant the French Revolution had achieved its goal and should be finished.

A CAVEAT:

Sympathising the monarchy and being part of the Right doesn't necessarily mean that you represent the monarchy or belong to the royal family. Thus, you are not necessarily privy to their wealth, power and role.

However, we will accept collaborations with people outside the committee through communiques (see ROP section for more information) - so if you want to reach a nobleman or royal person for some reasonable plea, we will allow that in committee.

Think of it this way: I love pizza and I recommend pizza to everyone I know - but I didn't invent it. I don't even know how to make it. Liking pizza is just an **opinion**. I can't open a pizzeria tomorrow even if I feel like it, but what I can do is ask all the talented chefs I know to open a pizzeria right next to my house. That way, we both benefit.

Communiques are usually not so one-sided. It's a negotiation, so include something that the other party (the monarch or the chef) will benefit from.

Context

FREEZE DATE: 19th October 1789

The National Assembly holds its first meeting in Paris, in the chapel of the archbishop's residence next to Notre Dame Cathedral. We will convene on this day and simulate this meeting in committee.⁶

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS UNTIL NOW:

1789

On October 5: Marat's newspaper demands a march on Versailles to protest the insult to the *cocarde tricolour*. Thousands of women take part in this march, joined in the evening by the Paris national guard led by Lafayette. [Women's March]

On October 6: After an orderly march, a crowd of women invaded the Palace. The women demand that the King and his family accompany them back to Paris, and the King agrees. The National Assembly also decides to relocate to Paris.

October 10: The Assembly names Lafayette as commander of the regular army in and around Paris. Additionally, the Assembly also modifies the royal title from "King of France and Navarre" to "King of the French".

October 12: Louis XVI secretly writes to king Charles IV of Spain, complaining of mistreatment. The Count of Artois secretly writes to Joseph II of Austria requesting a military intervention in France.

⁶ This is a detailed compiled list of events that have already occurred. For a more general, all-inclusive list, please refer to [Timeline of the French Revolution - Wikipedia](#), [Timeline of the Revolution](#) (Interactive Model), and the "More to Explore" Section.

Allotment Profiles

Maximilien Robespierre: was a French lawyer and statesman who became one of the best-known, influential and controversial figures of the French Revolution. As a member of the Estates-General, the Constituent Assembly and the Jacobin Club, he campaigned for universal manhood suffrage,^[1] the right to vote for people of color, Jews or actors, and the abolition of both clerical celibacy and slavery in France

Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Count of Mirabeau: was a leader of the early stages of the French Revolution. A noble, he had been involved in numerous scandals before the start of the Revolution in 1789 that had left his reputation in ruins. Nonetheless, he rose to the top of the French political hierarchy in the years 1789-1791 and acquired the reputation of a voice of the people. A successful orator, he was the leader of the moderate position among revolutionaries by favoring a constitutional monarchy built on the model of Great Britain.

Jean Sylvain Bailly: was a French astronomer, mathematician, freemason, and political leader of the early part of the French Revolution. He presided over the Tennis Court Oath, served as the mayor of Paris from 1789 to 1791.

Jean-Nicolas Dèmeunier: Politician; deputy of Paris for the Third Estate at the Estates General of 1789; later President of the National Assembly (1789-90)

Henri Grégoire: was a French Catholic priest, Constitutional bishop of Blois and a revolutionary leader. He was an ardent slavery abolitionist and supporter of universal suffrage. He was a founding member of the *Bureau des longitudes*, the *Institut de France*, and the *Conservatoire national des arts et métiers*.

Antoine-Louis-Claude Destutt de Tracy: French philosopher, soldier, and chief Idéologue, so called for the philosophical school of Idéologie, which he founded.

Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours: French economist whose numerous writings were mainly devoted to spreading the tenets of the physiocratic school and whose adherence to those doctrines largely explains his conduct during his long political career.

Dominique Joseph Gara: After a good education under the direction of a relation who was a *curé*, and a period as an advocate at Bordeaux, he came to Paris, where he obtained introductions to the most distinguished writers of the time, and became a contributor to the *Encyclopedie méthodique* and the *Mercure de France*.

Jean-Antoine-Auguste de Chastenet de Puységur: He was named bishop of Saint-Omer on 29 June 1775, then bishop of Carcassonne in 1778. In 1788, he became the Archbishop of Bourges.^[1] A deputy to Estates-General of 1789, during the French Revolution he emigrated to Wolfenbüttel, where he lived with the archbishop of Rheims, Talleyrand-Périgord.

Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac: was a French politician, freemason,^[1] journalist, and one of the most prominent members of the National Convention, representing the Plain (a moderate political faction) during the French Revolution.

Joseph-Marie Gros: On 30 April 1789 he was elected a clergy deputy in the fourth place, after Antoine-Éléonor-Léon Leclerc de Juigné, François-Xavier-Marc-Antoine de Montesquiou-Fézensac and abbé De Chevreuil. He sat on the right, defended the Ancien régime and took the oath on clergy goods.

Adrien Duport: Duport formed with Barnave and Alexandre de Lameth a group known as the "triumvirate" Elected in 1789, to the states-general by the Paris nobility, he displayed remarkable

eloquence. As a jurist, he contributed during the Constituent Assembly to the organisation of the judiciary of France.

Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie Barnave: Of an upper-bourgeois Protestant family, Barnave was privately trained in law. In 1789 he was elected Dauphiné's deputy to the last States General and quickly established a reputation as the comte de Mirabeau's chief rival in debates in the new National Assembly.

Alexandre-Théodore-Victor, comte de Lameth: French nobleman who was a leading advocate of constitutional monarchy in the early stages of the French Revolution of 1789. Lameth and his brothers, Charles and Théodore, fought for the colonists in the American Revolution. On returning to France, Lameth was appointed colonel of a cavalry regiment (1785). He was elected a representative for the nobility to the Estates General that convened on May 5, 1789, but on June 25 he joined the unprivileged Third Estate, which had declared itself a revolutionary National Assembly.

Armand Désirée de Vignerot Duplessis-Richelieu, duc d'Aiguillon: In 1789, as a member of the National Assembly, he became one of the first to ally himself with the Third Estate and to renounce the privileges of the nobility.

He was the only son of Emmanuel-Armand de Vignerot du Plessis-Richelieu and his wife, Louise-Félicité de Brehan. In 1788, he succeeded his father as Duke of Aiguillon.

In 1789, as a member of the National Assembly, he became one of the first to ally himself with the Third Estate and to renounce the privileges of the nobility

Jean de Dieu-Raymond de Boisgelin de Cucé: Jean de Dieu-Raymond de Cucé de Boisgelin (27 February 1732 - 22 August 1804) was a French prelate, statesman and cardinal. The Boisgelin of Cucé are the Cadet branch of the maison de Boisgelin). His cousin is the famous author Louis de Boisgelin.

Jean-Paul Rabaut de Saint-Étienne: As Archbishop of Aix he won for himself the name of skillful administrator and princely benefactor. Provence owes to him the digging of a canal bearing his name, several works of public utility, such as a bridge at Laval and educational institutions for poor children. When in a time of scarcity and of political ferment, at the outset of the French Revolution, Aix was threatened with violence and famine, the archbishop by his firmness, great ascendancy, wisdom, and generosity, proved its saviour.

Antoine Balthazar Joachim d'André: At the onset of the French Revolution he was a *conseiller* at the Parliament of Aix-en-Provence. Elected by the Second Estate as a representative of the sénéchaussée of Aix-en-Provence to the Estates-General of 1789 (also elected from Aix was the comte de Mirabeau, who thought he was a nobleman was elected by the Third Estate). Following the example of Philippe, duc d'Orléans, he joined the Third Estate which became the National Constituent Assembly.

Emmanuel Marie Michel Philippe Fréteau de Saint-Just: Politician and nobleman; liberal deputy for nobility at the Estates-General of 1789; President of the National Constituent Assembly in 1789

Guillaume-Antoine Delfaud: A French Jesuit.

François Nicolas Léonard Buzot: During the outbreak of the revolution, François was a lawyer in his hometown. He was elected deputy to the Estates-General and there became known for his radical opinions.

Louis Marie Florent du Châtelet: was an aristocratic French Army general and diplomat of the Ancien Régime.

The Duke served as Governor of Semur-en-Auxois in Burgundy as well as Ambassador to the Court of St James's, besides other appointments. He was appointed to command the Regiment of French Guards shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution in 1789.

Charles-François de Bonnay: Elected by the Second Estate as a substitute Deputy General, he was admitted to sit in replacement of the comte de Damas d'Anlezy, who resigned.

Jacques Antoine Marie de Cazalès : In his early political life, Cazalès was imprisoned for his efforts against Parlement Maupeou. In the Constituent Assembly he belonged to the section of moderate royalists who sought to set up a constitution on the British model, and his speeches in favour of retaining the right of war and peace in the king's hands and on the organisation of the judiciary gained the applause even of his opponents. Although he left few records of his speeches or his personal life, his political beliefs and ideologies were published in journals like the *Moniteur*.

Among Cazalès' beliefs was the belief that men were not equal and maintained the difference between active and passive citizens. He did not find it necessary to grant equality to slaves nor to women. One of his more prominent positions was that of private property, which he fought vigorously to protect in the Constituent Assembly, feeling that it is a "sacred and inviolable right."

Alexandre François Marie, vicomte de Beauharnais: He was a French political figure and general during the French Revolution. He was the first husband of Joséphine Tascher de la Pagerie, who later married Napoleon Bonaparte and became empress of the First French Empire. Beauharnais fought in Louis XVI's army in the American Revolutionary War. He was later deputy of the *noblesse* in the Estates-General, and was president of the National Constituent Assembly from 19 June to 3 July 1791 and from 31 July to 14 August 1791.

Trophime-Gérard, marquis de Lally-Tollendal: He was a French politician and philanthropist.

Born in Paris into an old aristocratic family, he was the legitimized son of Thomas Arthur de Lally, who served as viceroy in India under King Louis XIV, and only discovered the secret of his birth on the day of his father's execution (9 May 1766), when he devoted himself to clearing his father's memory. He was supported by Voltaire, and in 1778 succeeded in persuading King Louis XVI to annul the decree which had

sentenced the Comte de Lally, but the *parlement* of Rouen, to which the case was referred back, in 1784 again decided in favour of Lally's guilt. The case was retried by other courts, and Lally's innocence was never fully admitted by the French judges.

In 1779 Lally-Tollendal bought the honorary title of *Grand bailli of Étampes*, and in 1789 was a deputy to the Estates-General for the *noblesse* of Paris. He played some part in the early stages of the French Revolution, but, as a conservative, quickly rejected more profound changes.

Stanislas Marie Adelaide, comte de Clermont-Tonnerre: He was a French nobleman, military officer, and politician during the French Revolution. He was elected to the Estates-General of 1789 by the Second Estate of Paris, and was the spokesman of the minority of Liberal nobles (including the duc d'Orléans and the marquis de Lafayette) who joined the Third Estate on the 25th of June.

In July 1789, Stanislas wrote and shared two propositions based on varying cahiers from across the Assembly, one known as the *Rapport du Comité de Constitution*. Both liberals and conservatives alike felt the proposals were not rooted in the best interest of either faction. He was chiefly concerned with keeping the kingdom intact, yet he voted for the motion of the *vicomte de Noailles* to abolish feudalism in France 4-5 August 1789.

Nicolas Bergasse: He was a French lawyer, philosopher, and politician, whose activity was mainly carried out during the beginning of the French Revolution during its early Monarchiens phase. After studying philosophy and law, Bergasse became a lawyer at the Parlement of Paris. He was very interested in the Enlightenment and in particular meeting Sieyès and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. In 1781, he became a disciple of Franz Mesmer, and published in 1784 a systemization of Mesmerism titled *Considérations sur le magnétisme animal*. In the Kornmann case, his quarrel with Beaumarchais made him a famous personality.

In 1789, he was elected Deputy of the Estates-General and became an important face of the Monarchiens Party.

Louis-Alexandre de Launay, comte d'Antraigues: Emmanuel Henri Louis Alexandre de Launay, comte d'Antraigues (25 December 1753 Montpellier - 22 July 1812 Barnes, London) was a French pamphleteer, diplomat, spy and political adventurer during the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. Initially a firm supporter of the French Revolution, d'Antraigues published a *Mémoire sur les Etats Généraux* ("Dissertation on the Estates-General") in 1788. In it, he was one of the first to identify the Third Estate as "the nation". In a famous passage, he wrote:

"The Third Estate is the People and the People is the foundation of the State; it is in fact the State itself... It is in the People that all national power resides and it is for the People that all states exist."

In 1789, he was elected as a deputy to the Estates-General by the noblesse of Vivarais. Although he opposed the creation of the National Assembly, he took the Tennis Court Oath, and subsequently joined the National Constituent Assembly.

Bon-Albert Briois de Beaumetz: He was a French statesman of the Revolution. He is noteworthy as a conservative nobleman. He was elected as a member by the Second Estate. He believed in the abolition of torture in the judicial procedure and requested the emission of 800 million assignats.

Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours: He served as the president of the National Constituent Assembly and supported the French Revolution.

Jean Baptiste Dumouchelle: He was a student at college saint Raphael, a leading figure in Saint Benoit.

Jean-Jacques Duval d'Eprémesnil: French magistrate and politician, He was born in India at Pondicherry, his father being a colleague of Joseph François Dupleix. After four months of imprisonment on the island of Ste Marguerite, Eprémesnil found himself a popular hero and was returned to the states-general as deputy of the nobility of the outlying districts of Paris. But with the rapid advance towards revolution, his views changed; in his *Réflexions impartiales* he

defended the monarchy, and he led the party among the nobility that refused to meet with the third estate until summoned to do so by royal command. In July 1792 he was imprisoned in the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés.

More to Explore

STARTER RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE EB

ENCYCLOPAEDIA

- [National Constituent Assembly \(France\) - Wikipedia](#)
- [French Revolution from the summer of 1790 to the establishment of the Legislative Assembly - Wikipedia](#)
- [List of political groups in the French Revolution - Wikipedia](#)
- [National Assembly | historical French parliament | Britannica](#)
- [French Revolution - New World Encyclopedia](#)
- [French Revolution](#) CS McGill



INDEPENDENT SITES AND WORKS

- [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity: Exploring the French Revolution](#) ← *Wonderful for specific details on the Revolution that you won't find elsewhere, all written and analysed by expert historians.*
- [The French Revolution](#) Alpha History ← *500 different primary and secondary sources, [topic summaries](#), [documents](#) and [graphic representations](#). Our website also contains reference material such as [maps](#) and [concept maps](#), [timelines](#), [glossaries](#), a 'who's who' and information on [historiography](#) and [historians](#).*
- [French Revolution | History Today](#)
- [FRENCH REVOLUTION- WORK OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY \(1789-91\) AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY \(1791-92\)](#)
- [Bastille Day celebrates the rebellion that ignited the French Revolution](#) NatGeo
- [Early Economies \(Feudalism, Manorialism\) - Individuals & Societies](#)

TIMELINES AND EXPLANATIONS

- [Sutori French Revolution Periods](#)
- [Timeline of the French Revolution - Wikipedia](#)
- [26 Chronology of the French Revolution](#)

VIDEOS

-  The French Revolution: Crash Course World History #29
-  The French Revolution: Crash Course European History #21
- [French Revolution \(part 1\) \(video\) | Khan Academy](#) (full course)

Questions to Consider

FOR THE LEFT:

1. Clusters of the old, corrupt nobility are scattered throughout France, fleeing to avoid being brought to trial. How will you keep loyalists to the monarchy at bay and bring them to justice? What tactics can be employed?
2. How will you deal with the encroaching threat of other European nations? How will you deal with their counterrevolutionary sentiments?
3. The weakening of the monarchy creates several contenders for power from several different parties and political clubs. How might they reach common ground, if at all?
4. How might one prevent infighting, one party overpowering others, and concentration of power? How might you ensure that the new leader of France does not become greedy and start consolidating and concentrating his power?
5. What does one do with the opposing political party and their support base?

FOR THE RIGHT:

- Many noblemen are scattered throughout France, fleeing and hiding to avoid trial, danger and possible death. Should the Right do anything to protect and defend these people from capture, or should they prioritise other matters?
- What does the bloc feel about inviting other European powers into French affairs to restore the Monarchy? What role will these powers play once the Monarchy is restored, and what are their expectations for rewards, if any?
- What does one do with the opposing political party and their support base?
- How might you ensure that the new leader of France can suppress revolutionary sentiments and keep the people happy

and content? How will you deal with the anti-monarchist views of the people?

- What powers will the Monarch have in this new nation - purely constitutional, absolute, or something in the middle?

FOR ALL:

- What sort of government will France have now - an absolute monarchy, a constitutional monarchy, a democracy, an aristocracy, or something else entirely? Who will lead this new government?
- Invasion is a possibility during political instability. How will the legal structure during wartime function?
- The economic situation of France was one of the primary causes of the Revolution. What kind of economic structure will France employ now? Will the feudal system persist, or ?
- The Revolution and the looming threat of invasion has sent France into a frenzy of violence. How might we decrease violence and increase stability and unity in France?
- What should the position of women be in France?
- What is the French government's relationship with the Catholic Church?
- The ideals of the Revolution have spread in France, but they have not yet affected the territories France governs beyond the nation, where there is still the possibility of discontent and insurrection. Should France seek to abolish slavery in French colonies? What is the new view on the existence of these colonies, and their local governance?

Research Tips

While exploring this Background Guide is an excellent way to gain a basic understanding of the agenda, **it is by no means the end of the research one has to undertake to attain an extensive and comprehensive knowledge of the topic.** After obtaining an in-depth understanding, preparing for the committee will involve analysing the different aspects of the agenda and the factors affecting it. Each delegate will also be required to read up on their own allotments' ideology and stance on the issue, to debate and formulate solutions from their perspective, after assessing what is beneficial for it in both - the short and long run.

The two chairpersons of this committee - Urvashi Balasubramaniam and Swati Sood, share their research guides below. Every seasoned MUNer has a unique process that works for them, so go through the tips and processes and see what you would like to adopt as you develop your own!

Urvashi's Research Guide:

RESEARCH TIPS:

- ***Prepare a Research Bible:*** I call it that because it's the most important text that'll guide me through committee. When I research, I summarise everything I need to know - just the most important details - in different sections of a long Research Bible, as a Word document. I keep editing it as I research, adding any relevant details. "Economic situation" is a new section. "Wars" is a new section, and each war has a couple lines about it and the timeline. *In this very HYPOTHETICAL example:*

WARS:

1. War XYZ (1700-1702) - fought b/w France & Britain over territorial dispute in XYZ place. Victory for France, so we got XYZ and made it the capital.

2. Skirmish ABC (1745-1746) - small conflict in Germany against France over trade. French defeated. Have to pay tribute every year to Germany (*directive idea:- make new treaty with them, stop paying tribute and instead give them XYZ land?*)

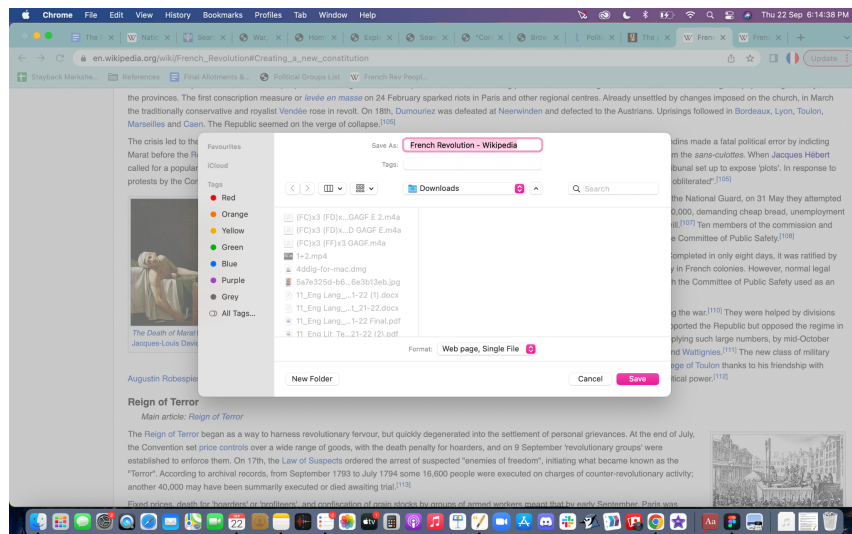
* Note - when you write information like this, you find out additional measures you can take in Directives, like how in point #2 I realised the (fictional) money France is forced to pay to Germany and thought about how I'd fix the situation. This would make a good individual directive, or an addition to more important larger directives. It also makes everything clear and easy to quickly read or skim during committee.

- ***The Best Defence is a Good Offence:*** The most important thing to do in committee, that rookie delegates most often miss out on, is **listening intently to what the other bloc is saying** and start picking apart their plans as well. You have a goal in committee, yes, but so do they! If you listen better, you can understand who has goals similar to yours and collaborate with them. You can also figure out who is directly opposing your ideas, and *ahem*, *crush them* with POIs.

Therefore, you can't just research your side. You have to at least understand what the other side could bring up so you have a plan in mind to logically break their arguments down to nothing.

- ***Never memorise Wikipedia:*** It's usually too dense to read during committee or fully memorise. The point of sites like these is to give you a background. That brings me to the next point:
- ***Treat the Committee like a Story. Treat Yourself like a Character in that Story.*** For example, when I was representing Cicero in the Roman Senate, it was MUCH easier to remember that I *hated* Mark Antony than to memorise a whole list of people in different political groups. Basically, every time Mark Antony spoke — I raised my hand for a POI to attack him. Easy.
- ***My Favourite MUN Loophole:*** You can download articles with useful information by saving the webpage, like in the screenshot

here. You can then compile important articles in a folder to reference during committee, and access them without using the Internet.



- **Divide your content:** into different speeches and motions
There's usually a lot of topics to cover in an MUN. Talk to your bloc and decide the motions for the day beforehand - then plan out points for your speeches. It might not follow a rigid schedule, but at least you won't be trying to fit in a million points in one speech. Do one topic at a time, in depth.

Eg. I know that in committee session 1, I'm going to talk about how we can abolish the monarchy's power and I'm going to give my bloc an action plan to do it. I send in a bloc directive for that, it gets passed! Onto the next plan.

In committee session 2, we discuss the economic situation. I'll make a speech outlining what the problem currently is and three detailed steps we can take to solve it.

By the end of the committee, you should exhaust your Action Plan.

URVASHI'S RESEARCH PROCESS:

- **Generally understand the agenda.** Research on the French Revolution as a whole without delving into details, through Crash Course, TedED, Vox, and general articles. These will be the first few links to pop up when you google "French Revolution".

- **Read the Wikipedia page for the given allotment.** Never memorise Wikipedia or delay reading it, because it's usually too dense to read during committee. Read it like a story.
- **Read the background guide cover to cover.** Whenever you find a new or unfamiliar term (or a war you don't know about, or a person you don't know about) - do a quick search. Write a short para with important details in a new section of your Research Bible. Then, in committee, you can just refer to your summary instead of having to read an entire article. Scroll up to read about formatting in the Research Bible.
- **Now, go to the questions section of the background guide and research about the topics one by one.** Create sections in your research bible for each of them. Create a list of actions to take for every single question asked, at least three per question.
- Since ours is a joint crisis committee, **the Action Plan is one of the most important sections of your research.** For each crisis that you can predict, write a brief plan of action. It'll save time during the actual committee because you can just phrase your ideas formally and send the directives faster.

eg.

ECONOMIC PLAN

- Create a taxation bureau to ensure proper collection of taxes and eliminate corruption
- The tax bureau can audit specific regions every six months to ensure this

MILITARY PLAN (FOREIGN INVASION)

- Strengthen forces around borders
- Appoint an interim emergency branch of government to handle wartime action, while the rest of us figure out the more permanent government

Your directives should be FAR more detailed than a couple of points, but thinking about your ideas BEFORE means you save a lot of time

during committee and are prepared to give a speech on any topic - covering both why the problem exists and what you can do to solve it.

- ***Write your first speech, nothing else.*** Trust yourself! You have enough research to formulate a speech on the spot. Writing a speech beforehand just makes you less interactive in committee.

That's all from my side. Good luck, and have fun :)

Reach out to me any time if you need advice, feedback or help.

Your research is like a suit of armour, so cover everything!

- *Urvashi Balasubramaniam, Secretary-General AMUN 2022 and Chairperson of the French National Assembly.*

Swati's Research Guide:

It is important to sit down with a clean slate and write down whatever you understand about the committee and agenda without any reference to the Internet or other sources. I first write down the topic and my allotment on a piece of paper. Then I go on to draft my understanding of the agenda. Further, I make flowcharts and mindmaps about my strategy in the committee, etc. After this, I believe it is appropriate to research online and compare your own notes with material available online, draw correlations, eliminate fault lines, and then make a final strategy. The more you read up, the better it is for your reservoir of knowledge. Whether it is a historical or a conventional UN committee, it is beneficial to read, listen to podcasts, and then write down your analysis. This helps build your propensity to analyse and speak extempore. Read up about anything - Politics, Technology, Economics, or even F1 races.

Your pre-conference research is very important; however, you will have to be very proactive during committee proceedings to speak impromptu, draw up alliances, and present paperwork. Best of luck!

- *Swati Sood, Chairperson of the French National Assembly.*

Rules of Procedure

All committees at Model United Nations conferences are governed and dictated by a well-defined set of regulations. This section aims to introduce the aforementioned and delegates are requested to read it thoroughly.

The committee proceedings begin with a **roll call**. During the roll call, the Executive Board calls out the names of all countries/portfolios in alphabetical order and the delegates may respond in the following ways:

(i) *Present* - When delegates respond with 'present', they are given the option to abstain, i.e., neither vote in favour nor vote against a document in substantive voting. Substantive voting relates to voting for draft resolutions (in this case the Final Act), amendments, inter alia.

(ii) *Present and voting* - When delegates respond with 'present and voting', they are required to either vote for or against a document in substantive voting. They are not given the option of abstention.

It is important to note that all delegates are required to vote for procedural matters such as passing a motion for a moderated caucus, passing a motion for an unmoderated caucus, inter alia. No abstention is permitted in procedural votes

Forms of Debate

The forms of debate are broadly classified into 2 categories:

1. **Formal Debate** - Discussion in formal debate can be done through the General Speakers' List and the Provisional Speakers' List.

(i) *General Speakers' List (GSL)* - In a GSL, each delegate, by default, gets 90 seconds to speak. However, delegates may choose to amend this time if they feel necessary. If a delegate finishes their speech before the allotted time, they are required to yield it, as explained later. There is no topic for a GSL and delegates may use it to discuss whatever they feel is relevant. They can use it to give an introduction to the agenda, present their stance, highlight problems, inter alia. The GSL is an inexhaustible list and remains open throughout the conference.

(ii) *Provisional Speakers' List (PSL)* - A PSL differs from a GSL as it is conducted on a specific topic and is not inexhaustible. The total time of the list, along with individual speaker's time, must be specified. In case delegates finish their speeches before it has elapsed, they are required to yield the remaining time.

2. Informal Debate - Discussion in informal debate can be done via moderated and unmoderated caucuses.

(i) **Moderated Caucus** - Moderated caucuses are of the utmost importance in a committee as they enable delegates to streamline debate. This allows delegates to debate upon a specific subtopic of the agenda within the prescribed time.

(ii) **Unmoderated Caucus** - Unmoderated caucuses are a form of informal debate where the delegates are allowed to speak directly to each other. Unmoderated caucuses are used to discuss potential moderated caucus topics, to complete documentation, as well as for lobbying and building blocs.

Motions

A motion is raised when a delegate wants to lead the committee in a specific direction. The following are the types of motions that will be used in committee

1. Motion to Open Debate: This motion is raised to commence debate in the committee. It is raised at the beginning of the first committee session on the first day of the conference.

How to raise the motion: “The Delegate of the Russian Federation would like to raise a motion to open debate.”

2. Motion to Open the General Speakers' List

This motion is raised when a delegate would like to open the General Speakers List, and hence commence formal debate. The total time need not be specified, as the GSL is inexhaustible and is reverted back to in case all motions fail to pass in committee.

How to raise the motion: “The Delegate of the United States of America would like to raise a motion to enter formal debate and open the General Speakers’ List”

3. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

This motion is used when the committee wants to discuss specific subtopics of the agenda. While raising this motion, the topic, total time, and individual speaker’s time must be mentioned. It is important to note that the total time of a moderated caucus must be divisible by the per speaker’s time so as to incorporate a whole number of speakers before the moderated caucus elapses. The maximum total time it can be raised for is 20 minutes.

How to raise the motion: “The Delegate of the French Republic would like to raise a motion for a moderated caucus on the topic ‘XYZ’ for the total time being 15 minutes and the individual speaker’s time being 60 seconds”

4. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

During the first few committee sessions, unmoderated caucuses are used to build blocs, converse with other delegates, and discuss potential moderated caucus topics, while in the last few committee sessions they are primarily used for completing documentation. Just like moderated caucuses, the maximum time an unmoderated caucus can be raised for is 20 minutes. However, unmoderated caucuses do not have a topic or an individual speaker's time.

How to raise the motion: "The delegate of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela would like to raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus for the total time of 10 minutes

5. Motion for Extension

This motion is used to extend a moderated or unmoderated caucus. It must be kept in that they can only be extended by half of the original time they were raised for.

If an unmoderated caucus was originally raised for 10 minutes, then for an extension, the motion would be raised by stating: "The delegate of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay would like to raise a motion to extend the unmoderated caucus by a total time of 5 minutes"

6. Motion to open a Provisional Speakers' List (PSL)

The motion to open a PSL is generally used for debate when the committee is in crisis or to discuss documentation. Whilst raising this motion, delegates need to specify the topic, the total time, and the individual speaker's time.

How to raise the motion: "The delegate of the Republic of Peru would like to raise a motion to open a Provisional Speakers' List on the topic 'ABC' for the total time being 10 minutes and the individual speaker's time being 60 seconds"

6. Motion to Introduce a Working Paper/Draft Resolution

This motion is raised to introduce documentation to the committee, which is a prerequisite for the document to be discussed. The name of the draft resolution or working paper is to be specified while introducing the document to the committee.

How to raise the motion: "The delegate of the Dominion of Canada would like to raise a motion to introduce Draft Resolution 1.0 to committee"

7. Motion to Discuss a Working Paper/Draft Resolution

This motion is used to discuss a Working Paper or Draft Resolution. Delegates may point out loopholes, suggest modifications, and bring up features they feel are relevant while discussing a document to make it more comprehensive, effective, and implementable. The authors for a working paper and the sponsors for a draft resolution are answerable to the committee regarding the content of their documentation. When raising this

motion, the delegates are required to mention how they want the documentation to be discussed. Documentation is primarily discussed via the following methods

- a. A clause-by-clause discussion is when each and every clause of the document is discussed thoroughly. Delegates can question the authors or sponsors of the document after every clause
- b. A moderated caucus discussion enables the delegates to raise concerns and question the authors or sponsors of the document in their speeches. There is no direct question and answer session in this form of discussions. A provisional speakers'
- c. list allows delegates to talk about the document in their speeches and if they have time left, they may yield it.

How to raise the motion: *"The delegate of Jamaica would like to raise a motion to discuss Draft Resolution 1.0 through a moderated caucus with total time 15 minutes and individual speaker's time 1 minute"*

8. Motion to Move into Amendment Procedure for a Draft Resolution

After the discussion of a draft resolution, delegates may choose to move into amendment procedure to suggest addition, modification, or deletion of clauses. They can suggest changes by sending amendment chits to the Executive Board. When the amendments are introduced, the sponsors of the draft resolution may deem them friendly or unfriendly by consensus.

(i) A *friendly amendment* does not need to be voted upon and is directly incorporated into the resolution

(ii) An *unfriendly amendment* has to be voted upon and needs to obtain the votes a special majority of at least 2/3rds of the strength of the committee to be incorporated into the draft resolution

Delegates are to note that there is no amendment procedure for working papers.

How to raise the motion: *"The delegate of Belize would like to raise a motion to move into amendment procedure for Draft Resolution 2.0"*

9. Motion to Close Debate Move into Voting Procedure for a Draft Resolution

This motion is raised to move into the voting procedure for a draft resolution. A draft resolution requires a special majority comprising 2/3rds of the committee strength in order to pass. Once a draft resolution passes, it is adopted and is considered the final document of the committee representing the conclusion it has come to. It is important to note that once a draft resolution passes, voting will not be conducted for any other resolutions. The voting for a resolution is done through a roll call vote. In a roll call vote, the Executive Board calls out the names of the countries/portfolios present in the committee in alphabetical order and the delegates may respond with yes, no, abstain, yes with rights, or no with rights.

(i) Delegates may respond with a *yes* to vote in favour of the draft resolution (or Final Act, in this case),

(ii) Delegates may respond with a *no* to vote against the draft resolution,

(iii) Delegates may respond with an *abstain* if they wish to neither vote in favour of nor vote against the resolution. However, delegates can only abstain if they responded with 'Present' during their roll call

(iv) Delegates may respond with *yes/no with rights* when they vote in favour of or against a resolution and wish to give reasons for the same. They are then given a 30 seconds comment after voting for all delegates is complete

How to raise the motion: *"The delegate of the Republic of Cuba would like to raise a motion to move into voting procedure for Draft Resolution 1.0 through a roll call vote"*

10. Motion to Recess

This motion is used to temporarily suspend debate at the end of each committee session.

How to raise the motion: *"The delegate of the Kingdom of Spain would like to raise the motion for committee to recess"*

11. Motion to Adjourn

This motion is raised on the last day of the conference to conclude committee proceedings. How to raise the motion: *"The delegate of the People's Republic of China would like to raise the motion to adjourn committee"*

Yields:

1. **Yield to Another Delegate-** When a delegate yields their time to another delegate, the delegate to whom the remaining time is yielded may comment on the original speech given or further build up on it. Delegates are to confer with each other and obtain prior permission before yielding their time to another delegate.
2. **Yield to the Chair -** When a delegate yields to the Chair, their remaining time is dissolved with the committee time.
3. **Yield to Points of Information (POIs)-** When a delegate yields to points of information, other delegates may ask them questions based on their speech. The number of POIs recognised by the chair will depend on the time remaining from the speech.
4. **Yield to Comments-** When a delegate yields to comments, speakers are recognised to make comments regarding the speech for the remaining time.

Points:

POI (Point of information): This point is used when a delegate wishes to ask another delegate a question after they complete their speech or during any point in committee.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry - This point is used when a delegate needs clarification or has a question about committee procedure.

Point of Order - This point is used to point out factual inaccuracies committed by another delegate. Eg. The delegate said the capital of India was Mumbai, when it is in fact Delhi.

Point of Personal Privilege - This point is used when a delegate experiences personal discomfort or inconvenience that hinders their ability to participate in committee. Eg. Can we put the fan off?

Right to Reply - A right to reply is used by a delegate to comment or reply when they feel their integrity has been compromised due to personal allegations, insults, or comments made about them. If a Right to Reply is granted, then the delegate will be allowed to speak immediately, outside the list of speakers.

[END OF BACKGROUND GUIDE. GOOD LUCK, DELEGATES!]