

# YKMUN 2024

ANTALYA PRIVATE YUKSELIS  
HIGH SCHOOL MODEL UNITED  
NATIONS CONFERENCE

## CC: RENAISSANCE EUROPE

**Agenda Item:**

**Renaissance Europe**

**Under Secretary General:**

**Melikhan Demirkıran**

**Academic Assistant:**

**Batu Ünal Arslan**

# **RENAISSANCE EUROPE STUDY GUIDE-OPEN AGENDA**

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## **1. Letter From the Secretary General**

Dear Delegates,

First of all, it is my utmost pleasure to serve you as the Secretary General for the Antalya Private Yükseliş High School Model United Nations Conference. I am more than proud of making this conference happen with my friends and waiting with a great enthusiasm to see every participant.

MUN's are great opportunities to discover your talents, improve your formal communication abilities and understand how policy is implemented. For these reasons, as a great academic team it is our mission to transfer our experiences to the new generation and to ensure that MUNs affect them in a similar way.

Lastly as an executive team, we put everything we had into this conference. My most sincere regards. Welcome to Ascend of Prestigiousness!

Yusuf Almış

## **2. Letters From the Under Secretary General and the Academic Assistant**

2.1)Dear delegates,

First of all, I am Melikhan. I'm the Under Secretary General of this committee and I would like to welcome you all to this committee. I am really looking forward to this committee. I want you all to read the guide at least once. We kept it as short as possible to make it easier for you to read. It is not very detailed and will not make you complicated. I suggest you to read the 3rd part last since it explains the process of the committee rather than the context. Also i want you to read the seventh section especially your allocation's part. So you will also have some opinions about the power you possess during the committee. I don't want to make this paragraph long. I believe we will have an amazing conference! Also don't hesitate to contact me if you have any kind of questions.

Sincerely, Melikhan 0544 368 19 43

2.2)Dear delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to see you all with us in our committee. I believe this committee is going to be an unforgettable experience for all of us. I am quite sure that we will have so much fun together during the conference.

Our committee has a unique agenda item giving chance to delegates to both use their imagination and strategies in order to process. You are going to face the excitement of the uncertainty and challenge of deciding. But at first try to enjoy this committee.

You can always contact either me or my Under-Secretary General about your questions upon committee, procedure and more. You can call me or text me via WhatsApp or Instagram.

Sincerely  
Batu Arslan

Phone Number: 0542 413 5170  
Instagram Account: batuunalarslan

### **3)How will the committee proceed?**

After the fall of Byzantine Pope Nicholas V gathered an extraordinary council of current and the most powerful landlords across Europe. In history there was not a council like this. All the events that will be happened in the committee will be an alternate timeline. As the landlords you will have the power to change the past according to the success of your directives. Since this committee is a crisis committee, it means every directive you write will cause different scenarios.

Since you are the kings of different kingdoms you will have the rights of a king. Rule like a king,have feasts like a king,live like a king. Be the king that you have always dreamt of. But even though you are a king you will face some problems that you will need to address. Under the leadership of Pope you will decide your future. Dont forget that The Ottomans had just conquered Constantinople and they aim for Europe. In addition to that there is something happening called the Renaissance. The decision is yours! You can use your authorities for the sake of Europe and your throne or you can watch everything you cherish fall apart.

#### **3.1 What is a crisis committee**

Crisis committees' procedure is so much different from General Assembly (GA) committees. Participants act as a delegate in GA committees. But in crisis committees, you can be a head of state, a commander, a political leader, or even a mafia leader according to your agenda. In our committee you are going to be a commander or politician. Crisis committees are processing mostly with directives and updates that we and our crisis team are going to give about your actions. The destiny of our committee will be totally in your hands. Your actions are going to decide your future.

##### **3.1.1 Directives**

Directives are your actions that are written in a paper. The writer of the directive should write his/her actions or orders to a paper in detail and send it to the crisis team in order to make his/her decisions happen. There is not an exact procedure for a directive. The writer should mention his/her name on top, the type of directive, his cabinet, the current date (date in our committee) and time (our daily time) and write his/her decisions or actions to the paper. And send it by writing “Related Department” to the part in “from-to” in the paper. The writer can write it as dividing it and write question to question as can be seen below or write it as paragraphs. As mentioned there are types of directives and these are;

FROM: Caesar  
TO: CTM/ Related Department

Date: 01 / 10 /BC 49  
Time: 09.11

What:

Why:

When:

Who:

Where:

**\*HOW\***

### **3.1.1. Personal Directive**

Personal Directives are the actions that the member is taking alone. The writer should write just his/her name on the “from-to” part. While taking these actions. You can use your own sources or the sources that you took from another member. These directives can be a spy directive, gathering soldiers or sending a letter to other people etcetera.

### **3.1.1. Joint Directive**

Joint Directives are the actions that the members are taking with a group. This group should have at least 2 members. If the writers are the whole committee members, the directive is now a committee directive and the writers won't be able to send it as a joint directive. These directives can be a combat operation or defending a place etcetera.

### **3.1.1. Committee Directive**

Committee directives are the actions that are taken by the whole committee. In these directives, the whole committee acts united and combines their forces. It can be a war that is going to end the war, defending members' last castle, vital evacuation plan etcetera.

### **3.1.1 Intelligence Directive**

Intelligence directives are the directives that members can investigate or learn new information about that is not mentioned in the study guide or last update. Your current number of soldiers, surrounding villages in specific distance, the number and locations of ports in Italian peninsula etcetera. But the opponents' information can't be searched in these directives. The members should create a spy group and send them to related places for gathering special and opposite cabinets' secrets in different directives.

### **3.1.1 Top Secret Directive**

Top secret directives are the directives that only concern the writer. Even cabinets' board members are not allowed to know about directives' contests. In these directives, the crisis team treats you and gives you updates privately. You should specify your directive by writing "Top Secret" on top and fold it carefully and be careful about keeping it private. It can be a betraying directive or make an agreement with the opposing side.

### **3.1.1 Press Release**

Press releases are the directives that members talk to the public, the army etcetera. Members' oratory skills are going to have a significant role in updates. If members are looking for the public's support, their sentences are going to decide how successful they are going to be. And members are allowed to use manipulation tactics and emotional sentences in their speech.

## **3.2 Updates**

Updates are the consequences of written directives. Directives go to the Crisis Team. They evaluate the directives' realism and possibility. Then the Crisis team either accepts or rejects the directive. After a directive is accepted or rejected, the Crisis Team will enter the cabinet room and announce it. After a while the Crisis Team announces the result of the directive whether it is successful or not.

Updates also get announced as the results of the rival cabinet's acts. But if it bothers you. For example you can get an update of a conflict or a battle. But you can't get an update of the enemy's spies.

Sometimes updates come from nature. For example, a natural disaster hits one of your cities. You can also get updates of these events.

### **Crisis**

Crisis is an emergency situation that is caused by an inadequate directive or successful attempts of the enemy or natural disasters.

They are mostly caused by the enemy but do not be surprised if you

have an extraordinary crisis. In a crisis situation at least a part of the cabinet has to focus on this crisis.

### 3.3 Process

1. In this committee you, delegates, will be the lords of kingdoms. You will be able to use all the authorities of a lord. The only limitation is your imagination. After a special call from the Pope, all the lords will gather in order to discuss a very specific issue: The fall of Constantinople. However, our topic and this meeting has never happened. The process, call of the Pope and the events will be happening during the committee will be an alternative timeline. Meaning you will possess the authority to change specific events via your directives. Also in those ages European citizens were gaining awareness also known as Renaissance. Your main objective will be protecting your lands against Ottomans and keeping your influence as strong or even stronger than before against Renaissance. Meanwhile you will race each other to be the strongest empire in Europe and protect your lands against eastern empires.

the fall of byzantine and ottoman authority in europe

#### A-Conflicts in Anatolian Peninsula between European kingdoms and Turkic States

It is absolute that Turks are a rival enemy and danger since they stepped on the Anatolian peninsula. They fought with the Byzantine Empire with their countries and small states. These conflicts got so hard that even European kingdoms that are enemies are reunited with the call of the Pope. European kingdoms attacked different parts of Turk-Islamic regions in the Anatolian peninsula and the Middle East and some of them were achieved. Ottomans were the biggest enemy of European nations because their main goal was conquering and ruling Europe. The European attacks weren't enough to stop the Turks and they were able to conquer more land day by day and they established states in those lands. The Byzantine Empire got stuck in the northwestern part of the Anatolian peninsula and the Ottoman State was one of the Turkic States that they have borders with.



## B- Foundation of Ottoman and Turkic movements in Europe

The Ottoman State was founded by 1st Osman in the late 13th century. Their main goal was fighting with non-muslims and this goal of theirs made them popular among the Turkic states. They were mostly friendly to other Turkic states so other states didn't attack them and supported them against the Byzantine Empire. Political situations in the Byzantine Empire led them to move to the Balkans easier. They were able to step on the European side in the 1350s.

After that they started to conquer lands easier. They cut down Byzantine access to their land in the Balkans and started to move forward. Ottomans have fought many nations in Europe. In some of those wars Ottomans were the attackers because of their main goal. But on the other hand European kingdoms got together and attacked Ottomans so many times in order to stop Ottomans and get back their land. And none of them was strong enough to stop the Ottomans. In the 2nd Kosovo War (1448) Europeans attacked Ottomans last time and after they got defeated they changed their policy to defend the land in order to attack Ottomans. And in 1451 2nd Mehmet became a Sultan and his dream was conquering Constantinople.



## C- The Fall of Constantinople

### 1. Reasons

#### a. Political

We can say a lot of political reasons that pushed the Ottomans to surround it. Primarily Constantinople was countered as a capital of earth for centuries. It was a bridge between Europe, Asia and Africa for all geographical, political and cultural sides. If the Ottomans would like to be a global superpower, they had to rule the city. So they surrounded it many times.

Moreover there was political instability in the Ottoman Dynasty owing to the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine Empire was creating political chaos as one of their strategies even since the Ottoman state was founded. They were mostly successful and they were able to affect some political cases. They even had one of the heirs of the Ottoman Empire who is a cousin of the 2nd Mehmed's father. The Byzantine Empire was threatening the Ottomans to send the heir to Anatolia. Even Ottomans were paying them to not let him come to Anatolia. It could sound ridiculous but another heir of the dynasty could cause a huge uprising in the state if he declares himself as a Sultan. These cases were just enough to attack the Byzantine Empire.

2nd Mehmed was just a 12 years old kid when he first started to rule the empire in 1444. His father was in a depression and left the empire to his son. It was hard times for Mehmed. European kingdoms started to gather up and attack Ottomans for using this to their advantage. So Mehmed wrote a letter to his dad which was saying “ If you are the Sultan, come and manage your army. If I am the Sultan, come and manage my army, this is an order.” So his father Murad the 2nd turned back to his position and stayed there until his death in 1451. But Mehmed was still young enough for European countries that they disdained him and didn't prepare an army for him. Because of this attitude of the kingdoms, his own pashas, commanders and soldiers were confused and they were questioning him and his actions. He had to conquer Constantinople to disband all of these prejudices.

#### b. Religious

Constantinople was the center of Orthodox Christians. Ruling the city would make Ottomans ruler of the Orthodox Christians so it would be easier to conquer and rule eastern Europe and Balkans. Also as the leader of orthodox christians, the Byzantine Empire could gather support from European kingdoms easily. Of course the Byzantine Emperors used his strength against the Turks many times.

On the other hand, Constantinople was also an important city for islam. Muhammed(SAV), the prophet of Islam, promised the fall of Constantinople and he mentioned with compliments about the army which would be the ruler of Constantinople. So, many muslim leaders attacked the Byzantine Empire in order to make the dream happen. The Ottomans got big support from Islamic countries and their army counted as a holy army.

#### c. Economical

For its economic importance, Constantinople was like a bridge between Europe and Asia. Wealth of both European and Asian sides should have passed Constantinople for reaching the other. All of the richness of Europe, Asia and Africa was gathered in Constantinople and then sent all around the world.

Constantinople was also the end of the famous silk road. Controlling this road has a big reputation besides its economic benefits.

Moreover, ruling Constantinople would mean ruling the bosphorus by yourself, European, Asian and more ships would have to pass the bosphorus in order to

reach black sea and the lands over it. That means every ship would pay taxes to Ottomans for passing. That's another pure income to the empire's economy.

## 2. Preparation

Even though it was one of the best sociopolitical cities in the world, Constantinople was one of the hardest places to conquer. Countless nations had tried to conquer it but none of them achieved it. Geography, walls and insane war tactics were making it impossible to conquer.

2nd Mehmet was a smart man, he knew that normal surrounding tactics won't get the victory. So he designed a huge cannon in order to break that wall down. These cannons were abnormally huge and strong. Their usage wasn't easy but their strength was more than enough for his terms. 2nd Mehmet got a new castle built on the European side of the bosphorus right opposite the castle on the Asian side of the bosphorus which was built by 1st Beyazid who is the great-grandfather of 2nd Mehmet. 2nd Mehmet and 1st Beyazid got them built in order to prevent the arrival of any support from any other Kingdoms.

Also Ottomans used the political situations in Europe for their profits and they created an alliance with the Kingdom of Venice and Hungary . The countries agreed to not attack Ottomans during the siege. Ottomans also offered the same to the Kingdom of Genoa but Genoa didn't accept the Ottoman alliance. The Ottomans also made agreements with the Beylik of Karamanoglu and guaranteed security in Anatolia.

Even though they had agreements in both sides, they placed their soldiers in control points in both European and Anatolian sides in order to prevent and repulse the attack

On the other hand, the Byzantine Empire got their walls stronger. Each attack that wasn't able to get Constantinople gave a chance to the Byzantine Empire to develop new technologies for their walls. In the main gate of the city, their walls had double layers and there was a manmade river with the traps inside of it. The other walls facing the sea had just one layer. The Empire was experienced enough to defend Constantinople. They have the technology of burning fire on the surface of the sea and they use that technology as a flamethrower while defending Ottomans. They have special chains to prevent any other rival navies from getting close to the city.

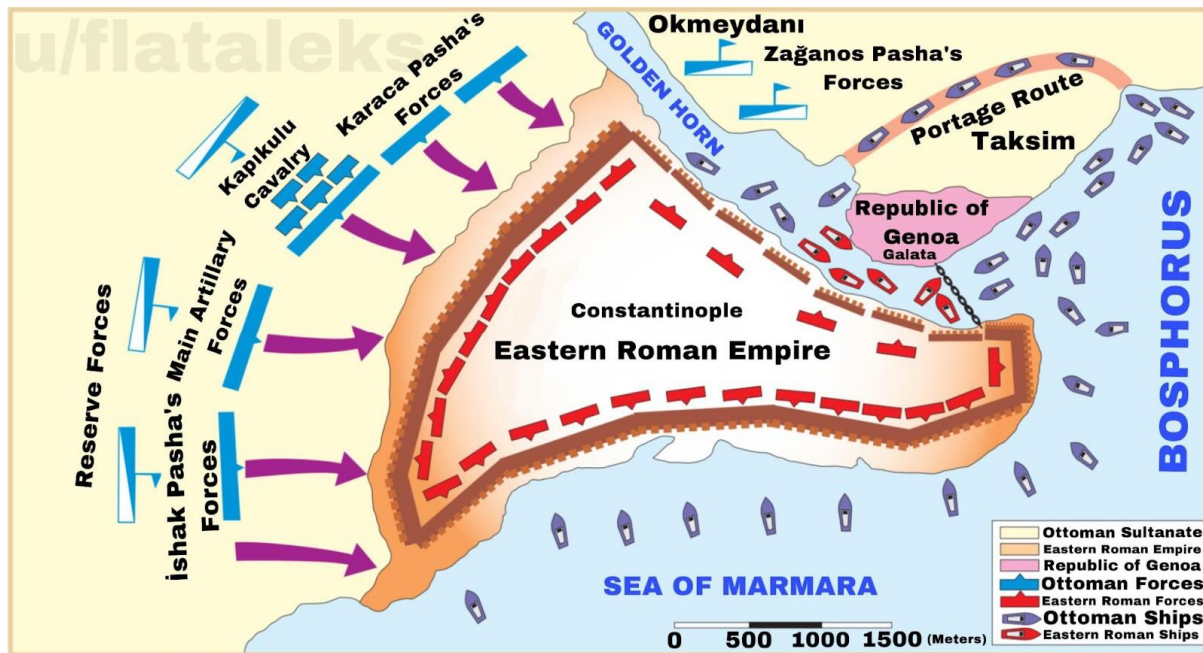
Both sides looked strong enough to win the war but of course one side got stronger than the other.

### 3. The Surround

The surrounding process was quite hard for the Ottomans. Even though they were bombing the walls every day but sure that wasn't enough. Byzantines were professional enough to recover themselves and rebuild the wall. Ottomans had a huge army compared to the Byzantine Empire, but numbers didn't have value outside the walls. Ottomans tried many ways to reach inside. First they attacked with cannons and they tried to get closer in order to climb up the walls with their mobile towers but Byzantines burned it down with their flamethrower weapons. After that event, Ottomans tried to cover the towers with wet dirt to prevent it from burning. But that didn't work. They tried to dig tunnels under the walls but some of them got under the rivers and collapsed and remaining ones were realized by the Byzantines so they exploded them.

There was an Ottoman navy in the bosphorus controlling the siege and attacking any reinforcement ships. But 3 Genovan ships were able to attack the navy and reach Constantinople. The Byzantines were in hard times before that reinforcement and this event, except material support, was a huge damage to Ottomans soldiers because they started to lose their faith about their Sultan.

Mehmed the 2nd prepared a different strategy. There weren't many soldiers in the walls facing the inside part of the chain. The Byzantine Empire sent most of the soldiers to the front. Ottomans divided their navy to 2, half of them were going to make a fake invasion on the southern part of the city and make the Byzantine army separated. The other half of the navy transferred their ships through the land and got inside the chain. Main army was going to try to destroy the walls and enter the city. Because the Byzantine Empire wasn't fast enough to rebuild all of the walls. And they achieved it. After 2 months of siege 2nd Mehmed succeeded to rule the most important city of the world.



#### 4. Effects of the Fall

The fall of Constantinople affected the destiny of Europe. After the fall, they could easily focus on their attacks on Europe, which is one of our committee's crises. The people who runned away from Constantinople founded a Kingdom in Anatolia on the coast of black sea. Which could be a good ally according to your goals. The scientists and artists who runned away from Constantinople would be immigrants in European kingdoms and these artists would affect the destiny of renaissance by contributing scientific, artistic and cultural development.

Probably the Ottoman Empire would gather support from Arab-Muslim kingdoms easily owing to the rise of Turks among Islamic Kingdoms. In case of any alliance, the Kingdoms should be ready for any attack from North Africa and the Mediterranean sea.

The fall of Constantinople ushered a new age in world history. And if we consider the chain of effects of the fall. It is quite obvious that this event was significant enough to count as that.

#### 1. Possible issues that Kings will face due to crises

Our kings may not have figured out our agenda at first. This part is going to help our kings and for their plans in our committee. You may think of this part as a trailer and you may plan your actions considering this part.

Our kings are expected to stop the Ottomans and their attacks on Europe. Sure it won't be easy for you. As you would tackle the rise of the renaissance and political struggle among you.

a. Possible Attacks of Ottomans and Other Non-European Countries

Non-European countries were one of the biggest problems for European countries in those years, especially the Ottomans. Ottomans gained their first land in Europe in 1352 and by 1453, they got to near Belgrad. They are a big threat for our committee as they are currently unstoppable with their huge army with endorsement of technological weapons for its age. And with the fall of Constantinople they could easily get support from Turk-Islamic countries. This means that they can also attack Kingdoms by the Mediterranean sea.

Another threat for Kingdoms is the state of Altin Orda. Which is placed in the northern part of the Caspian Sea. This country is a possible ally of the Ottomans considering they were one of Turkic countries in 1453. This means there is another possible attack on Europe from East Europe.

b. Internal Conflicts Among European Countries

There was no political stability in Europe for centuries. Most of the Kingdoms were war wearies and they probably couldn't afford another war in Europe. But they should be the superpower of Europe by the end of this war. During the war, Kingdoms are fully free to create alliances and agreements according to their profits. But Lords should be aware of the external dangers and they should work together in mentioning issues.

For reminding, Kingdoms are not under obligation to fight between them, their main goal is stopping the Ottomans. This is for a probability of conflict of interest between Kingdoms.

c. Public Relations Considering the Renaissance

Renaissance is a nightmare for the church and states. But what's the reason for it? How can technological developments affect our Kingdoms?

First, states can easily manipulate their nations using these situations. The manipulations make it easier to control the public. In any case of raise of awareness, nations could easily lose their support in public. It would be a torture to try to manage a war without the support of public.

There is another possibility that is worse than losing the support, that is uprisings in states.

You can maybe manage the war without the support of the public, but you need a miracle in order to manage the war while having a rebellion in your state.

Kings would chose by themselves upon their approach to renaissance, they could try to fully block it or they can support the enlightenment.

## 6) Politic and Social struggles among European Kingdoms

### **6.1) Effects of Wars over kingdoms**

In those ages there were no certain boundaries between kingdoms. The lands were the property of noblemen and kings more than the kingdom. Other classes of society had no rights over the lands. As a result of this it is believed that, the more lands a group or an individual had, the more power they possessed. What does a king possibly please? Yes, POWER! But there is an issue. So lets assume a lord who wants more lands, however another lord claims the lands that wanted as his lands. What happens next? Yes, WARS. Also lets expand this example, now assume not 2 lords but more than 12 kingdoms and 1 Europe. You guessed the answer!

Long story short, Europe was in a political mass and huge battles occurred between kingdoms. Battles have devastating consequences for the loser side. Although prolonged battles have negative effects for both sides, win or lose doesnt matter at all. That's why all the kingdoms were damaged by battles. No doubt, one side won but battles and struggle never ended in an age that land equaled to power. Battle means loss of men, gold, equipment, population. To rule you need people. When all the people you are meant to rule die, means you're no longer a lord. In order to gather required men for war in order to replace casualties you need to collect every men that can swing a sword. But when you take the farmer away to make him fight and when he cant make it back who would plow the fields? Providing supply to a big army requires a lot of gold, providing supply to an army which is located outside of your territory costs more than a lot of gold. Back to the empty fields. Kingdoms make gold by selling agricultural products. They also use this gold to supply the army in the battle. So if farmers are in the army, which gold will be used to support the army? At some point the army slowly start to lose motivation too. Not to mention that if a kingdom had a war ongoing it made it a lot more appealing

target for the others. Since having more enemies means a kingdom will need more men and gold to afford the war. If a king places all of his soldiers at one point, what happens to the lands that are unprotected? Yes, NO MORE LANDS!

If we take those informations into consideration. It is easy to state that kingdoms were not at their best because of prolonged wars.



## **6.2)Main reasons of wars**

So as repeated again, again and again the most obvious reason was the greed of lords. Lords wanted to be superior to other lords. They played the game of thrones and this game was played with gold and armies. To conquer lands huge twere gathered by lords and different armies were gathered to protect the lands. Those soldiers had different lives, different dreams and different purposes but they all paid the same price: the suffering of a war.

Wars also shaped around cultural reasons. Ethnicities believed they were superior and acted in that way. Two groups of people who both spoke different languages often found themselves in the fields of war. Kingdoms didnt put respect to cultures other than theirs. To spread the truth they believed to be valid, they started wars. Even though there were many truths collectively.

Another topic can be said as greed for the throne. Kingdoms did not just fight for new lands. They indeed also battled to be the superior against other heirs. A lord means power and generally each heir wanted that power. This often brought sides in battlefields. Heirs who claimed the throne and their supporters confronted each other in those battles. Brother stabbed brother. Father had his son hanged. That kind of battles for the throne lasted until one of the sides assert dominance.



When the pieces are put together with many reasons of war and obvious negative effects of them. There were a lot of wars that were increasing the loss day by day.

### 6.3) Political Mass over Europe and the effects of Renaissance

In the Middle Ages (1400B.C) as seen in the map below



There were a lot of different kingdoms. Some of them were allied, some of them were enemies. In addition to that the power that kingdoms held was not equal. Meaning they all had different amounts of men and resources. Although all the problems, each one of them were still kingdoms and they all had kings who ruled. There was not a common authority among the kingdoms except religion. Even though all the political structure and kings, religion played a huge role in Europe at that period of time. Kings were free but they were as free as the Church allowed them to be. That's why even in the hardest times Europe could still gather under one purpose. Nobody was able to say a word over the Church's. The Pope held the authority to recall all Christianity to gather and serve for the same. Religion had control over politics.

Until the Renaissance period started in Europe things continued that way. By using the religion the Church was manipulating both the public and kings. But with the Renaissance, people began to realize the world slowly, very slowly but as dangerous for the Church as slow it was. As people understood more the ability to control them by religion decreased. People started questioning the truths they were taught. They were wondering why they were starving to death while the kings were having feasts in every meal. Kings and The Church still possessed the power yet it was decreasing.

Another side effect of the Fall of Byzantine was: cannons. The cannons that were used in the Siege of Byzantine proved the world that castles were not that safe anymore. Even the strongest castle walls could be penetrated with those new cannons on top of that the usage of cannons were increasing too. It caused a panic for lords because the common thought between lords was, nobody could pass the castle walls. It also showed the lords that their warm and nice castles could be passed. Even the huge walls of Byzantine couldn't stand a chance against cannons.

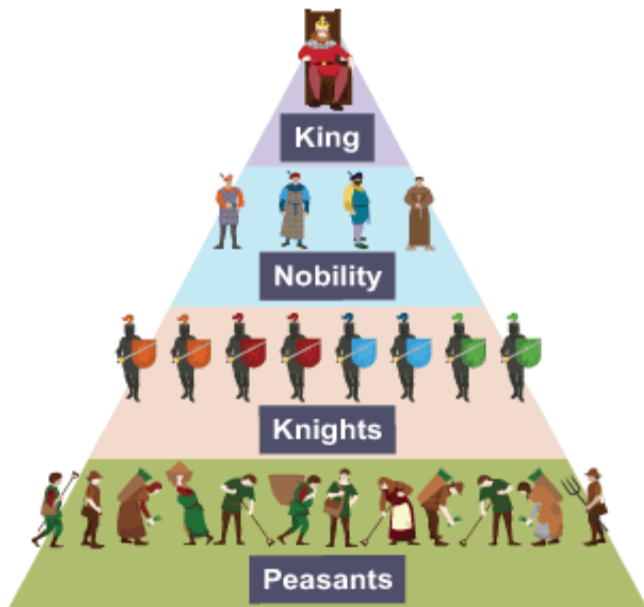
This also caused the impact of lords to decrease among Europe.



When combined the politics were in the hands of religion. Kings were ruling but behind the scenes there was the Church. But things were about to change... Or may not be in this committee?

#### **6.4) Social Mass Over Europe and the Effects of Renaissance**

Back then, people were not worthy because they were humans. To achieve rights you had limited options. Kings and priests were on top of the society. They achieved all kinds of rights even though it meant to restrict others. Nobles came after kings and priests. They also had rights and welfare. However it was really challenging to be a noble after you were born. If the family that you were born into were nobles, you were accepted as noble too. Lastly the knights, they were also respected and given some rights. And at the bottom of the society there were peasants. This class contained the rest of the society. They were given too restricted rights. They were manipulated by using religion. They were not even allowed to criticize the system. Opposing the higher class ended up with the execution of peasants. They both suffered from economic and social causes. Mostly they worked just for food and granted nothing more. Higher classes collected taxes too much to provide their own welfare. Peasants were only seen as steps to be richer.



With the Renaissance people started to question their suffering. Peasants got tired of working too hard but were rewarded with nothing. They wanted rights, they wanted equality but most importantly they wanted to live freely. With the raising awareness people began to speak the truths that they believed even if it meant to oppose the Church. As new ideas were spreading the culture level of peasants were increasing too. The excluded ones of society, the ones who were accused of being illiterate were learning. This slow process of realizing was also a proof that nothing will remain the same.

## **7) Power of Kingdoms and The Roles Of Allocations**

In this part you can find the information about your allocation that you will use in the committee.

Population will be considered as half men and half women  
You will use the given numbers for directives

### **1) Kingdom of France**

King Charles VII. was the king of France at the time

Population: 20 million

Biggest city: Paris with 100.000 people

Army: between 20.000-30.000 soldier

Naval force:50-100 war ship

Main economic activities were agriculture and trade however economy was damaged because of past wars

Most important trade items: wine and textile

## 2)Kingdom of England

King Henry VI. was the king of England at that time

Population 4 million

Biggest city: Londra with 50.000 people

Army:between 20.000-25.000 soldier

Naval force:30-50 war ship

Main economic activities were agriculture and trade. Economy was damaged because of past wars too.

Most important trade items: silk and textile

## 3)Republic of Venice

Doge Francesco Foscari was the leader at the time

Population:150.000

Biggest city:Venice

Army:10.000-15.000 soldier

Naval force:200-300 war ship

Main economic activity was trade especially sea trade because it was placed in the tradeways

Most important trade items:Murano glass,textile and spices,silk and lux items from East

## 4)Republic of Genoa

Doge Giovanni Battista Adorno was the leader at the time

Population:100.000

Biggest city:Genoa

Army:10.000-15.000 soldier

Naval force:100-200 war ship

Trade was the main economic activity. The city was placed in the tradeways.

Most important trade items:Metalworking, spices,silk and lux items from East

## 5)Kingdom of Denmark

I. Christian was the king at the time

Population:2.5 million(with Norway)

Biggest city:Kopenhag with 80.000

Army:15.000-25.000 soldiers(with Norway)  
Naval force:30-50 war ship  
Main economy relied on fishing and agriculture  
Most important trade item:Fishes

6) Holy Roman Empire  
Friedrich III was the king at the time  
Population:18 million  
Biggest city:Frankfurt with 180.000 people  
Army:50.000-100.000 soldier  
Naval force:none  
Main economic activity was agriculture

7) Burgundian Kingdom  
Philip the Good was the king at the time  
Population:2 million  
Biggest city:Brüksel with 70.000  
Army:20.000-30.000 soldier  
Naval force:none  
Main economic activity was agriculture  
Most important trade item:High quality wine and various craft items

8)Kingdom of Sweden  
II. Karl was the king at the time  
Population:1,5 million  
Biggest city:Stockholm 75.000  
Army:10.000-15.000 soldier  
Naval force:20-30 war ship  
Main economic activities were agriculture,fishing and woodcraft  
Most important trade item:Fishes,timber

### 9)Poland-Lithuania

Casimir IV Jagiellon was the king at the time

Population:6 million

Biggest city:Krakow with 130.000

Army:30.000-50.000 soldier

Naval force:2-10 war ship

Main economic activity was agriculture

### 10)Kingdom of Portugal

Afonso V was the king at the time

Population: 1,3 million

Biggest city:Lisbon with 70.000

Army:10.000-15.000 soldier

Naval force:70-150 war ship

Main economic activity was maritime trading.

### 11)Duchy of Austria

Frederick III was the duke at the time

Population:2 million

Biggest city:Vienna with 90.000

Army:15.000-20.000 soldier

Naval force: 1-4 war ships

Main economic activities were based mostly on agriculture, mining and trades.

Mining sources: Copper, Silver

### 12)Teutonic Order

The Grand Master of the Teutonic Order Paul von Rusdorf was the leader

Population: 1 million

Biggest city:Königsberg with 50.000+1000 active cult member

Army:10.000-15.000 soldier

Naval force: 3-5 war ship

Main economic activities: Land ownership, agricultural production and husbandry

### 13)Duchy of Milan

Francesco Sforza was the duke at the time

Population:1,2 million

Biggest city:Milan with 60.000

Army:15.000-20.000 soldier

Naval force:2-6 war ship

Main economic activities: Agricultural production, trades and crafting of metals and textiles

### 14)Kingdom of Bohemia

George of Poděbrady was the king at the time

Population: 3 million

Biggest city:Prag with 110.000

Army:20.000-30.000 soldier

Naval force:1 war ship

Main economic activities: Agricultural production based on grain, silver mining,trade

### 15)Kingdom of Moldavia

Stephen the Great was the king at the time

Population:800.000

Biggest city:Bucharest with 75.000

Army:10.000-15.000 soldier

Naval force:none

Main economic activities: Agricultural production, husbandry and trade

### 16)Kingdom of Navarre

John II of Navarre was the king at the time

Population:400.000

Biggest city: Pamplona: 35.000

Army: 10.000-15.000 soldier

Naval force:2 war ship

Main economic activities: Agriculture, trade

### 17)Kingdom of Castile

King Henry IV. was the king at the time

Population:7 million  
Biggest city:Toledo with 135.000  
Army:30.000-50.000 soldier  
Naval force:50-100 war ship  
Main economic activities: agricultural production, trade

18)Kingdom of Scotland  
James II was the king at the time  
Population:2 million  
Biggest city:Edinburgh with 85.000  
Army:20.000-30.000 soldier  
Naval force:7-15 war ship  
Main economic activities: agricultural production, husbandry,trade

19)Kingdom of Hungary  
Ladislaus the Posthumous was the king at the time  
Population:3 million  
Biggest city:Budapest with 90.000  
Army:20.000-30.000 soldier  
Naval forces:none  
Main economic activities: agricultural production, mining and trade

20)Kingdom of Aragon  
Alfonso the Magnanimous was the king at the time  
Population: 1,5 million  
Biggest city: Saragossa with 65.000  
Army:20.000-30.000 soldier  
Naval force:100-200 war ship  
Main economic activities: agricultural production, mining, trade and seafaring

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