

IMPORTANT NOTE: Your characters below are NOT based off real people throughout history and any reference to someone is purely coincidental. Learning your character background and policy is very important to do before the conference. Also, your actions in committee must be reflected by your character policy. Chairs will be checking to make sure you stay close to your policy in your papers and during the crisis committees. Have fun and don't be afraid to be creative!

Crisis 1: Great Britain

1. Wallace Irving: Wallace Irving is the head of a secret Spy Agency of Britain. The agency is called the Special Spy Forces of Britain (SSFB). The SSFB mainly works to gather information for Britain. This includes gathering information on many of the colonies under British command and on other European nations. All this information goes through Wallace Irving. Wallace Irving's powerful position puts him in a critical role in the African Scramble. He is a huge proponent of colonizing Africa for British gains and is willing to increase surveillance and reconnaissance on the other European nations that are diving into this Scramble for Africa.
2. John Mason: John Mason is the founder of the most successful logging business in Great Britain. Mr. Mason used the industrial revolution to his advantage, utilizing new forms of machinery and more efficient methods of logging to increase production and consequently his company's profits. The Revolution, unfortunately, also led to the rapid deforestation of the British Empire and with his main source of revenue dwindling, Mason must look for other areas to obtain the natural resource of trees. Mason concludes that the best place is the new, unsettled African lands, specifically, the highly vegetated central area of the continent. Mason does not at all believe in harming any African individuals and respects their sovereignty and their own lifestyle. Mason also does not believe in the Royal government's idea to put effort into "curing" these African people as he believes it is very costly and unnecessary. Personally, John Mason does not believe in slavery, but has no problem with African tribes practicing it. It is strictly believed by Mr. Mason that Africa should be controlled by Great Britain so that the Royal nation can obtain more natural resources to keep the Industrial Revolution alive. The nation of Africa should not become permanently colonized, but should be viewed valuably, as it contains the specific resources that can keep the Great Revolution going for the British Empire.
3. Isabelle Smith: Isabelle Smith is a wealthy woman who gained her money through inheritance and marrying her also wealthy spouse. Isabelle believes in the African Scramble and all the good it can do for the British Empire. She believes that the financial rewards from obtaining the plentiful natural resources in Africa will greatly help Great Britain who lacks these essential resources. Isabelle also is a member of the Church of England and her Protestant beliefs lead her to characterize the Africans as lost children, and feel that Great Britain, being a stable nation, must be the ones to help these African people. Mrs. Smith believes

that the Royal government should put imperialism of Africa at the forefronts of their minds and work quickly and diligently to get as big a slice of the “African cake” as possible. Isabelle Smith believes that money should be no object in the African Scramble as she believes the more land Great Britain obtains the more money they will also obtain, and this money, Smith believes, will be far more than the initial financial investments put into the Scramble. Mrs. Smith, however, does respect the sovereignty of the African people and firmly believes that any exploring/conquering of land that negatively affects the natives in any way should be avoided by Great Britain.

4. John Lucas: John Lucas is an immigrant from Africa that migrated to Great Britain with his family about 14 years before King Leopold’s conquering of Congo. John Lucas believes that the idea of the African Scramble is truly repulsive. The African people are very kind and civilized they just “do things in a different way” than the more fortunate citizens of the wealthy British Empire. Mr. Lucas does agree that the people of Africa are helpless and not as civilized as Europeans; he argues however that this great division in lifestyle and beliefs is not the Africans fault but is a direct result of the demographics and environment of Africa. Africans are a very isolated group from the rest of the world, and this demographic isolation of Africa from the rest of the world has caused it not to advance with the international community. This is the reality of why Africa is so “uncivilized” in terms of other citizens of Great Britain. In Lucas’s opinion the moral reasoning Great Britain and other nations are using to involve themselves in Africa is completely insincere. These nations only think for their own personal economic benefits and are under the false impression that “more land = more power”. All these nations involving themselves in the Scramble are out for their own interests and have no sympathy toward the many African lives they are negatively affecting.
5. Albert Reynolds: Albert Reynolds is a true rags to riches story. Born into a very poor family Mr. Reynolds had to work from a very young age to help keep a roof over his family’s heads. Reynolds sprung up the social pyramid when he invested a large portion of his income into a friends business, which ended up becoming one of the wealthiest companies of the 1850s. After this Reynolds worked at his friends business as a successful financial consultant. Albert Reynolds then gained the distinguished honor of becoming a member of the Parliament. From the moment he joined, Mr. Reynolds vowed to work in Parliament and work as hard as he could to better the British Empire (specifically in the economic aspect of Parliament). On the topic of the African Scramble, Mr. Reynolds agrees with the popular idea of the need to fix the moral issue in Africa, but disagrees with the idea that Africa can improve Great Britain’s national wealth. In his opinion, Reynolds believes that Great Britain should not invest any money into exploring/conquering African territory, as the initial investments would cost much more than the potential reward. Albert Reynolds believes this because the British Empire has invested heavily in colonies before, just for them to turn their backs on Great Britain. Reynolds firmly believes that this trend will continue on if Great

Britain decides to colonize any amount of territory in Africa. Reynolds also believes that the financial benefit that could be reaped from natural resources is too much of a risk as the many competing nations are contending for the same resources. Albert Reynolds does not think that the financial outcome of obtaining African resources will be much less than predicted, and definitely outweigh the cost to invest in sailing to Africa and settling down in the unknown area. All in all, Mr. Reynolds believes in the moral issue in Africa, but does not believe that the potential financial and moral rewards are worth the large financial investment.

6. Kyle Boyer: Kyle Boyer is a young soldier of the Royal Army and is a passionate nationalist with a burning love for the British Empire. Mr. Boyer believes that within the past century, Great Britain has gained a reputation of weakness after losing colonies, specifically their greatest loss of their North American colony. These losses, however, were all rare and unfortunate events, that do not demonstrate the true superiority of the British Empire. Mr. Boyer views the African Scramble as a “stage”, and at the “stage” that is Africa, Great Britain has the ability assert their dominance to the “audience of the theater” (all other nations of the world). Boyer believes this flaunting of power must be done for Great Britain to be respected again as it once was. This demonstration of power, Boyer believes, must be done by Great Britain conquering as much territory as possible whether it be through war or uncontested settlement. Boyer thinks that the more land Great Britain acquires, the more the nation will be respected by the international community. Sure Great Britain can earn money from the African Scramble, but the number one priority should be to conquer as much territory as possible by any means necessary. Boyer will even put his own life on the line for the British Empire to be viewed by all as the most superior nation.
7. Samson Abbot: Samson Abbot is the current owner of the passed-down business of “Abbot’s Artillery”. This cooperation has been passed down along the Abbot bloodline since it first opened in 1702 and the business has manufactured and sold countless numbers of weapons since it first opened. The business profits have spiked recently due to the Industrial Revolution as well as the relatively new idea of interchangeable parts invented by Eli Whitney in 1798. Mr. Abbot is an individual that is always looking for a profit for his business and doesn’t mind having a little change in his pockets. The business is so well known, prosperous and reliable, that in the past even the Royal Army has purchased massive amounts of weaponry from Abbot. It is for this reason that Abbot promotes that Great Britain involve itself in the African scramble and use military forces to obtain as much land as possible. Mr. Abbot promotes the idea of deploying as many military troops as possible into the African area so hopefully the Royal Army may need some more weaponry, which then makes more money for Mr. Abbot and his business. Samson Abbot really does not have any consideration or sympathy for what the African natives could possibly be going through but very much wants Great Britain to obtain as much territory as possible whether it be by means of force or peaceful negotiation, he really doesn’t care as long as he is selling.

8. Josh Nicholas: Josh Nicholas is a pastor of the Church of England and is a very strict Protestant. Looking at Africa, Nicholas views the citizens as lost souls without a leader and father in the form of God. Nicholas believes it is necessary for members of the Church of England to travel to Africa and enlighten the Africans of the pure Protestant ideals. Nicholas himself would even be willing to sail to Africa to help in “curing” the lost African people. Mr. Nicholas does not believe in any forceful imposition of beliefs on the Africans through the royal army, however, he does believe the Royal Army should be deployed to Africa to protect the African people from other land hungry nations. Mr. Nicholas believes that the best method of teaching these Africans and possibly converting them is for the Church of England affiliates and the Royal Army to settle in multiple unoccupied areas of Africa (to insure they are not infringing on African sovereignty) and spread European religion among the natives. According to Mr. Nicholas “The African natives are helplessly lost children. We (Great Britain) have the responsibility to act as the wise parents and teach the defenseless child our successful lifestyle and beliefs.”
9. Aidan Hall: Aidan Hall is the Admiral of the Royal Fleet making him the most powerful sailor in the British navy. Aidan Hall believes in the great rewards that can be reaped from gaining African territory in both the moral and financial aspects. However, Aidan Hall is also passionate about Africa for the simple fact of conquering more territory in the name of Queen Victoria. From a very young age, Aidan had always been surrounded by proud British parents and has grown up a nationalist all his life. For this reason, Mr. Hall views the African Scramble as a way to affirm Great Britain’s power to the international community in this multinational scramble. Mr. Hall believes that in order to demonstrate British power, Great Britain must conquer as much territory as possible. This can only occur by utilizing the Royal Fleet, the most powerful navy in the world who has the ability to transfer Royal Troops to Africa, carry out naval blockades and obliterate any other naval fleets that threaten to obstruct Great Britain in the African Scramble. After its devastating colony losses, conquering African territory through battles with natives or even other nations must be done so that Great Britain can reaffirm their great power and prove to the world the superiority of the nation.
10. Kai Lloyd: Kai Lloyd is a very influential member of Parliament and believes in all the benefits that can come from participating in the African Scramble. Financially, Great Britain can obtain more natural resources to continue on with the Industrial Revolution. In terms of the moral obligation, Great Britain has the opportunity to cure the uncivilized, helpless African natives, which Lloyd feels is an obligation of the British Empire to fulfill. Lloyd also sees the African Scramble as an event in which Great Britain has the opportunity to flaunt their superiority and power to the world. Recognizing and agreeing with all reasonable reasons for entering the Scramble for Africa, Lloyd pleads one thing to Parliament: not to establish any permanent colonies. After investing in such colonies and losing them due to rebellion or lack of profit, Lloyd pleads for Parliament to make sure

not to make any decisions that would cause Great Britain to permanently settle in Africa. Mr. Lloyd believes that investing so much in a colony just to have them rebel is completely insane, and it is truly a stab in the back to fund a colony and raise them to become an established, organized area through trade, just to have them leave the mother nation. Due to this, Kai Lloyd frowns upon any permanent establishment being made by Great Britain in the African territory but does understand the need for some temporary settlements to be constructed to reap all the benefits of the African territory.

11. Skye Hill: Skye Hill actually dislikes the African Scramble and sympathizes with the Africans whose land is being brutally ripped away from them. Mrs. Hill always thinks as if she is “putting herself in another's shoes”. Skye believes that this whole scramble is a great infringement of the African’s sovereignty and believes it is unlawful what the many countries are doing to accumulate land in Africa. Fearful of hatred, ridicule and possible punishment Hill has not been able to speak publicly on her views being that the popular idea is that Great Britain involve itself in the Scramble. She believes it should end immediately by all nations especially Great Britain. Hill believes that the idea of “curing” these African people is completely wrong and that attempting to alter African lifestyle is unnecessary, as they have lived on much longer than Europeans. Skye does not believe in the same things as the Africans like polytheism and slavery, but believes that the citizens of Africa should have the right to live their own way and believe in whatever they want without European lifestyle or ideals being shoved down their throats.
12. Eliot Cobb: Eliot Cobb is an explorer who is a self proclaimed “treasure hunter” and believes that the valuable metals and gems in Africa make the area worth exploring and even permanently colonizing. With recent discoveries of diamonds and gold in the Boer territory of Africa, Cobb believes that Great Britain must obtain this area and begin to extract these materials as it could potentially improve the British Empire’s wealth. Cobb also affirms that obtaining this land could lead to immigration from Great Britain into Africa which could be the start of a brand new, very wealthy and successful colony. Mr. Cobb believes that these valuable areas should be conquered by Great Britain without any hesitation and any other nation or African tribe competing for the area should be contested and terminated to both gain territory but also assert dominance to the international community.
Eliot Cobb believes that with the plentiful amount of valuable natural resources, from salt to gold, that Africa should be conquered by Great Britain because it has the potential to be a goldmine, literally and figuratively.
13. Willy Burch: Willy Burch is a passionate follower of the Church of England, this religion stems from strict Protestant ideals. Willy believes that the unsettled land of Africa is nothing more than a home to the barbaric, filthy African people. This idea stems from the fact that Africans are very far behind in terms of societal development compared to the pristine British Empire. There are not many areas in Africa where groups are organized in a civil manner under law and sleep under

roofs of building, rather their lifestyle is dependent on hunting and gathering on a daily basis and living outdoors in packs. Burch believes that “Only dogs can live in such a manner”. Not to mention the fact that African tribes, practice the inhumane slave trade (which is controlled by the Swahili). The act of a human owning another human is barbaric and this crime must end through any means necessary. The royal government must send in troops to go into Africa and settle down in multiple areas of the continent so that the truly correct European way of living can spread to the Africans and cure their polytheistic, filthy way of living. Africans have no decent morals and they need to be “corrected” either by peaceful teaching or forceful imposition of ideas.

14. Ashton Avery: Ashton Avery is an ambitious entrepreneur, thriving in the age of the Industrial Revolution. Ashton Avery’s motives for gaining land in Africa are not for the sake of his country, but for his business. Avery’s business, like many other entrepreneurs of his time, involved cotton. Although there is enough cotton in Africa for Avery’s business to prosper long after his demise, he finds himself in a moral dilemma, debating the unethical conquering of another country’s land. Avery found himself swaying back and forth on the issues of providing for his family, and taking land that is not rightfully his, nor his country’s. Avery was raised in a simple rural town, facing poverty many times, for his father could not rightfully maintain his family’s needs. Avery knows he must provide for his family, but always will try to find a more peaceful approach on retrieving the land.
15. Ashley Shwartz: Ashley Shwartz is a mother of four, working as a nurse. She is against the unethical use of land for political gain. Ashley was raised in a home with a strict code of conduct. The number one rule her home was to take into consideration of others before one’s own self-interests. Ashley is completely against the use of land being taken away from the natives. Ashley believes that the unethical use of the land will also go hand-in-hand with unethical use of Africans and their natural resources they could use as a country. Ashley finds the idea of expansion unnecessary, since Great Britain is one of the most powerful countries in the world. Ashley’s morals and opinions tend to get in the way of the interests of the country’s economic and geographic pursuits. Unless Ashley finds herself in a place of possible compromise, Ashley will stand for what she believes in.
16. Terry Black: Terry Black is a young philosopher, fully supporting the conquering of African land. Black’s idol has been Charles Darwin and his studies of geology, biology, and the study natural selection in particular. One of Darwin’s most famous theories involves the idea of “natural selection,” the idea that the better-adapted organisms will produce more offspring and survive longer. Taking on the “White Man’s Burden,” Terry finds it essential to guide the so-called “savages” into a more civilized state, which can be provided by the people of Great Britain. Terry is a firm nationalist, fully supporting the nation’s pursuits. He believes the humanitarian aid he and his fellow philosophers can provide for the Africans will

be essential for building a stronger country and find the perfectibility in man. Terry will do whatever it takes to save the “savages.”

17. Angel Pearce: Angel Pearce is a civilian and strict follower of the Church of England. Angel grew up in a house, which defended and supported Great Britain with all its might. Angel has also had some violent tendencies with those who didn't agree with the teachings of the church or dishonored the Queen in any way. Angel firmly believed that everyone should convert to the Church of England. Angel specifically wants to stop the spread of Catholicism. Angel feels that if Portugal and/or Spain gain control of Africa, the spread of Catholicism would soon take over Europe and take control over Great Britain. Angel's anger towards Portugal and Spain was fueled by nationalism and his love for the Church. Angel believes the people of Portugal and Spain could possibly be saved if Great Britain takes over a majority of Africa and converts enough people to build a large following of the Church. Angel will do whatever it takes to help Great Britain and the Church.
18. Billie Schmidt: Billie Schmidt is a young trade merchant, against the conquering of African land. Billie, having African roots, is very deeply affected by the possible plundering of his ancestors' land. Billie understands the economic gains from the land, but proposes that Great Britain go forth with a different approach. Billie finds that his African roots give him an advantage in trade with countries such as Barbados. Billie proposes that rather than taking control of the land, Great Britain should simply propose trade with them. Billie finds that with this plan, Britain will still be able to spread ideas, gain economically, and maintain a neutral partnership with native tribes. Even more so, if Britain partners up and fights alongside the native tribes, Britain will be able to maintain a stronger partnership with the natives and would be able to prevent other countries from the possible gains their alliance could entitle.
19. Robin Snyder: Robin Snyder, an elderly school teacher, is heavily for the territorial conquests Great Britain would like to pursue. Robin was raised with a “wild imagination” brought up by the old teachings of her parents. When Robin was a little girl, she was often told that the sole purpose of African Americans on Earth were to be slaves and honor the white man's wishes. Robin was told corrupt stories about people from Africa, making it hard for her to accept them as humans. Robin believes Africans are wild beasts that do not deserve the land they walk on. Although she is a teacher of children, she does not let her opinions interfere with her teachings. Robin is somewhat a political figure, and voices her opinion on what to teach the children. Robin takes pride in her country, religion, and background and will firmly stand beside the Queen and her country's decision.
20. Casey Boone: Casey Boone, a former running-mate to Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, is a politician eager for serious reformation. Casey Boone's policies are centered on the idea of reforming from the inside and building a stronger country,

rather than expanding territory to convert others. Casey does believe in expanding British ideals and using the territory they have obtained to do so, however, forcing the ideas is not his approach. Casey Boone does believe in the idea of the “White Man’s Burden” to the extent of expanding power through diplomacy rather than military force. Casey has bountiful amounts of love and pride for his country, however will only condone the use of African land, given that Great Britain shows support for the native Africans by providing equal citizenship rights.

21. Bret Howard: Bret Howard is a simple farmer, with immense pride for his country. Bret has always stood loyal to his Queen and believes the Parliament of Great Britain is proving itself to be very forward thinking. Bret believes that with the conquered land, the possibility of farming more resources for trade is a brilliant idea. Bret, having one of the biggest plantations in Great Britain, could finally find ways to expand his business, not only onto different land, but with different crops too. Bret would have a diverse group of resources and could possibly find ways to expand to trade as well. Bret finds that this new expansion of Britain could provide an abundance of jobs for the future generations and will create a more diverse workforce. Bret does believe in the equal rights for native Africans and believes if his farming were to expand, he could help diversify the farming and trade industry.
22. Dane Booker: Dane Booker is a passionate coal miner. Dane, although in a very physically demanding line of work, loves his job. Dane finds the physical demand exhilarating and is proud of the work he does, since it is so essential to the country’s booming economy. Dane is a very religious man who loves his country and would do anything to see it prosper. Although Dane doesn’t condone the use of military force, he finds that the country must do what is necessary to keep its powerful position in the world. Dane Booker, raised in a profession-oriented household, found himself knowing what he wanted to do ever since he was five. Dane remains to keep family as his first priority and will continue to provide for them for as long as he can.
23. Shay Hunter: Shay Hunter is the child of a merchant worker. Shay, being only eleven years old, is an incredibly bright fellow. His parents, having lived a hard life, keep him well informed on the news of the country so he can maybe one day change the world. When Shay had heard the news about the possibility of conquering Africa, Shay was hesitant, for it was against the moral teachings of his parents. His parents believed that one must respect others and their culture, so Shay finds it very unethical for Great Britain to be pushing their culture upon others. Not to mention, Shay also finds trouble concluding the need for more territory if trade alliances can easily be made. Shay realizes that if Great Britain successfully conquers land in Africa, he and his family will be forced to separate, due to the different lines of work they’ll be put up for. Shay wants to find some sort of approach to freely express his ideas and become involved.

24. Leigh Baker: Leigh Baker is a humble nurse who doesn't often speak her mind. However, when the topic of taking land solely for political gain arose, she took a strong stance. Leigh finds herself in the predicament of having to be shipped out with armies fighting for the land. Leigh takes pride in her work, but doesn't know how she can aid those fighting for an unjust cause. Leigh can very much refuse the offer, however wonders if this new endeavor will be able to provide a platform for her to speak her mind. Leigh believes political gain can be found in other approaches, such as making peace with native tribes and benefitting from that by providing protection. In this case, Leigh would then offer her help to Africans and British hurt in battle against feuding countries. Leigh wishes to find a platform where she can speak freely, and when she gets the chance she will take the opportunity.
25. Gabe Sparks: Gabe Sparks is a young naval soldier, assigned to take part in conquering land in Africa. Gabe was raised in an unorthodox family. Gabe's mother and father were divorced when he was seven years old, a scandal beyond belief for the masses. Gabe had a hard time accepting the fact that his father was considered an adulterer. From then on, Gabe had become the man of his family. Gabe had to take on the responsibilities of his father. However, as Gabe got older, he was having trouble finding work, so he enlisted in the Navy. Now that Gabe has found out that the teachings of the Church of England will be brought to Africa, Gabe became infuriated with the idea of fighting for his country. Gabe strongly believed in the people's right to be whatever religion they choose, much like how his family took the teachings of many different religions. Gabe is now in the moral predicament: the obligation to fight for his country or the rights of others just like him. Gabe hopes to find a compromise of sorts, but will not tolerate any hostility towards the natives or their culture.