

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 2: France

1. John Pierre Bautista: The French storyteller was not very famous throughout his career as writing many things like "Pourquoi la France ne devrait pas être en Afrique" and other cult classics like "Je n'aime pas le roi" or "Pourquoi nous aurions dû garder la guillotine." Though he is not well liked, he is greatly respected and thus part of the debate. His positions on this are very clear, no scramble because it is just bad business. The idea of liberating areas who are successful enough in their own way not only disgusts him but also enrages him. He is anti-slavery in the highest degree because of his belief in The Church's lovingness for life and strict ruling of the bible. Though his beliefs some would call radical he finds quite reasonable because of his family's long lasting wealth going all the way back to William the Conqueror, the first monarch of England, even though he is of French descent. He believes in a free government where people are all equal and those not willing to work should be punished.
2. Antoine Lortie: A member of France's Council of ministers, Antoine could be considered the most influential member at this entire committee. His high status and wealth not only gives him more reason to act on conquering Africa but also more power to do so. He believes in the necessity for France to capture as much as they can as quick as they can because of profit available and the idea of moving more slaves to across the Atlantic. Antoine believes that the mineral rich areas of Africa should be seized by France. Antoine already has connections to the small small French settlements in Algiers and holds influence of what decisions are made in these settlements in Africa.
3. Antonin Albert: The weapons salesman that is trying to make a buck. Antonin Albert is the main gun smith in France, at the time, and will go by any means necessary to make money for his family. His factories produce a countless number of bullets, and through the scramble, he has already made millions of Francs by his charter with the French Government. Called the Merchant of Tears by some who oppose him, Antonin is a terrifying character who does not care about human life and only wants to make off with more than what he started with. An orphan from birth who was abandoned on the streets of Paris, he learned to make well with what he has, and never plans to go broke again, and this scramble is the best way he knows how. Antonin believes that France should focus their time and resources on successfully seizing gold mines.

4. Maxim Garenne: The French General. Maxim is not only the general in charge of leading the fight on the African territories and tribes, but it was his idea for France to get into the fight. Though he has been tried for espionage and corruption numerous times, he has never been found guilty and nobody dares speak against him, though there is a rumor of him being connected to the black market and sometimes turning a blind eye. His father was a commander in the French Army and so was his father, all the way back to the age of Napoleon. He cares about two main things, family and pride. His wife was killed in childbirth to his second son. He seeks to have his oldest be part of the fight if he were to sign off on it. He believes in saving both his family and his hidden interest, but it is also likely to believe that his son could be killed and thus is yet to chose a side on whether on whether to continue the fight in Africa or not, even though he had a large impact on the push for it in the first place. Maxim is a master strategist whose knowledge and battle plans even rival the Great Napoleon. Ultimately, Maxim is a critical asset for the France if they wish to be successful in the Scramble for Africa.
5. Arnaud Milhaud: Nicknamed King Midas, Arnaud is a banker who just wants gold. Arnaud lives a simple bankers life and just wants the profits, there is lots of gold and salt and ivory in Africa, but he only wants gold. The profits alone in Africa were enough to convince him to go and buy a mining company that flopped due to attacks from native tribes. Arnaud wants revenge on the “Izakakwai” tribe who killed all his workers and caused major recessions on his business. The best way he can is to help conqueror the western part of Africa and help destroy them all in order to get his revenge and start up his mining business again to get the gold he desires. Arnaud holds a great deal of hatred towards the native Africans and believes them to be nothing more than brutal savages.
6. Godefroy Brochard: A cult leader. In France, feared by none. In Africa, feared by all. Throughout his many journeys to and from Africa he has led many religious sacrifices and tribal genocide, but in France he is shown as being a cult leader promoting peace and freedom throughout France. His cult has reached the tens of thousands of people, which give him a great deal of influence in French government and life. He wants the scramble for Africa to be done because it allows him to increase his public agenda to the people of France, but also allows him and his followers to commit the sacrifices required for their faith. Ultimately, his cult believes in the Way of the Jashin. This belief is focused on bringing utter death and destruction to those below one’s status. This is why Brochard seeks to kill the native Africans believing them to be savages, while holding peace with his own Frenchmen.
7. Gabriel Thibault: A leader in the Muslim community in France. However, Gabriel is not actually one, for he is secretly a Christian. He promises to people not to help conqueror Africa because of the large Muslim majority in Western Africa, but secretly he has been giving money for the funds on behalf of the church. This makes his double life both very risky and untrustworthy for those who find out. His main goal is to sabotage the Islamic church in France by giving false lectures

- and asking for more money than can be given to the cause of the African Scramble. His hope is that people will turn away from Islam to Christianity. The reason Gabriel believes in the conquering of Africa is he wishes to spread the gospel of Christianity to France. He seeks to go directly to Africa with his funds and spread the gospel of Christianity.
8. Matthieu Thiers: The man who is related to Joan of Arc and would never let you forget it. His family history has made him wealthy from being related to giants throughout French culture and history to small businessmen who he cheated out a deal. He has abandoned his lifestyle in France and with all his money moved to Africa with his 5 children. He is now left penniless besides the grave amounts of land that he owns, being one of the “poorest rich men” in the continent, he owns a vineyard and a thousand acres in France and is willing to use it for training of the soldiers if the government promises to pay him. The government hasn’t agreed yet to Thiers terms; however, it is very likely that they do considering that Thiers holds one of the few amounts of land France has in Africa.
 9. Germain Durand: Germain Durand is a very famous rights advocate. He believes in equal rights for everyone and all things when it was a not very popular idea at the time. The idea of invading Africa and conquering land is fine with Germain, but only if the Trans-Atlantic slave trade were to end. War is not an issue to him because even though there is lots of killing, it is for the protection of something from both sides, so Germain is alright with colonization of Africa for this reason. With his perspective, he is quite flexible. He mainly wants to ensure that Africans are given rights and not treated as savages. His great grandfather was a slave owner on a farm in Nice and after visiting the area, he believed that all people should be equal. Ultimately, he is one of the critical proponents in the assimilation ideal, where France assimilates the native African people within them. He believes this will lower the chance of hostile relations between the French and native Africans.
 10. Loup Baschet: Baschet is a war general. The general wants to be remembered throughout history as one of the greatest men of all time. He wants to capture all of the land in Africa that he is able to, and knows the best way to do it. His plan is to first scout the area, and create a map of the possible tribes in the way. With this knowledge it will be easier to steer around the tribes. However, if the tribes are in critical land areas that must be captured then Baschet believes an ambush is the best way to go. Baschet believes this strategy as the most effective method in capturing any area. Baschet is also not a very religious man, being exiled from church at a young age for being too violent and denouncing God, he does not get along well with the Frenchmen who seek to spread the religious gospel in Africa. He is feared among many and sometimes called a dictator by his troops, but there is no denying he is one of the brightest and fastest thinking in the entire country, seeing as he made his position as General in only 8 years.

11. Lambert Corne: From the corn industry, Lambert Corne sought for a higher capacity of fertile land to further increase corn production. Corne overheard from Bautista about the glories of this mysterious foreign continent and how Africa was the solution to the increase of corn. Most importantly, Corne's motivation of traveling to Africa aspired from the idea of enhancing his own profit for the benefit of raising his family in a wealthier environment. He decided it would be best to take note of his journey to Africa and send letters to his family based on his descriptions. Corne's family was deliberately enthusiastic about his journey and had high hopes that his journey would be a success. According to the letters, Corne's journey appeared a bewildering accomplishment and his goal was getting closer and closer. Mrs. Corne was so excited about Lambert's descriptions that she brought up the letters to higher government officials. These officials were deeply grateful of Corne's letters and his journey and sent more of his men to Africa to claim much of the territory. In return for Corne's adventure and his discovery the president granted him 5 million francs. Corne's corn business was steeply growing and Corne finally achieved his goal of reaching a well prosperous state.
12. Serge Nicollier: Serge, unlike many other explorers, was accidentally placed in Africa. Nicollier previously had journeyed to China to retrieve their famous opium and spices. As Nicollier was progressing back to his homeland from China there was a storm ravaging in the Indian Ocean. The vigorous winds of the storm guided Nicollier's voyage to what is recognized as Ethiopia. The storm cut down much of the food supply from Nicollier's ship, and so Nicollier and his men both went hunting in the African wilderness. They came to realize that Africa has many resources to offer. With the various animals as well as the diverse abundance in plants, Nicollier saw this as an opportunity to boost his domestic country needs. On top of that slaves could be essential for laborious purposes.
13. Henri Aubert: Henri Aubert desired to seek every single aspect of the world. He's ventured to the most extraordinary sites in Europe, viewed the likes of the Native Americans in the New World, and even Iceland. But when he heard more and more about the stories of the Scramble for Africa, Aubert just couldn't resist. Aubert's temptation took him instantly to Algeria, where he found much wildlife and high intrinsic sightings. Aubert drew much of what he saw in the Algerian premises and took notes of the differences in Africa. Thanks to Aubert's journey, the French increased their population in Algeria. Overall Aubert's journey greatly benefitted France's foreign power.
14. Solange Cormier: Solange's father was a traveler of the world, a man who bestows his mind on finding the most beautiful area in the entire planet. After waiting miraculously 3 years, Solange and his family claimed that his father was missing and possibly dead. When he heard about the Scramble for Africa and the mysteries Africa holds, Solange presumed that there was a possibility in finding his father there. With permission granted, Solange and about 20 noblemen ventured upon this intriguing journey to the deep dark mysterious African

continent. Solange migrated in areas where he never imagined migrating; including Ethiopia, Chad and Sudan. The noblemen were in awe by their journey and wished to return and report about their experiences in Africa. Solange, on the other hand, still had not found his father and hope still installed his mind that his father's presence was near. Solange requested to stay behind in the midst of Africa while the rest of the noblemen headed back to France. Stranded in Africa, Solange continued to roam southward where he was convinced his father could've possibly crashed in the tip of South Africa.

15. Gwendoline Moineau: Gwendoline Moineau perceived the Scramble for Africa to be a rather sexist ideology considering that those that were traveling to France were dominantly of the male gender. Gwendoline depicted that if she were to travel to Africa she would cease this stereotypical topic. So in honor of this end to sexism she voyaged to Nigeria, where she found the area to be an area containing high resources for her to grow a civilized feminine territory. She traveled back to France and discussed her journey and her initial claim that she desired Nigeria to be a land with women represented as the superior gender. With her forward-thinking mindset for women she held a similar belief to the native Africans. She believes that France should create a society that coexists with the native africans to help both the economic conditions of France and the indigenous tribes.
16. Lorraine Adnet: Lorraine Adnet sought for a new husband. She came to the understanding that the majority of the men in France were self-absorbed and narcissistic, especially those of a higher social class than her. She possessed a belief that if she were to join the Scramble for Africa, there could be a possibility to find the type of men of her expectations. She took her journey to Chad, where she met an African man named Chaqui, but she decided to call him Chad instead. The name "Chaqui" in his language meant "caring", which Lorraine took in mind to be symbolic for the type of husband she wished to have. Ultimately, after Lorraine grew to know more about the native Africans, she wished to negotiate peaceful ties between France and native Africans. She seeks to become an ambassador as she has learned various native african languages already.
17. Ernest Lebas: Ernest Lebas is an Industrial tycoon. With the growth of Industrialization, France saw a boom in its economy. However, France began consuming natural resources at an alarming rate as they manufactured products. This has happened to Ernest Lebas. Each year it gets harder and harder for him to get natural resources as they become scarcer as many other industrialist have consumed these resources. If this trend continues Ernest Lebas will have no business left. However, Lebas is not worried too much. Lebas has a surplus of money and seeks to use some of this money as an investment in Africa to receive more natural resources. This is why Lebas is completely for the African Scramble.
18. Amanda Cuvier: Amanda Cuvier opposed to others whose goal in the Scramble of Africa was intended on bringing forth slaves. She initiated a protest in slavery in France and tried to gather many citizens in France to support her rebellion.

Although she did retrieve a decent amount of supporters for her request, her satisfaction still did not suffice. Cuvier believed perhaps if she were to personally go to Africa with her gathered supporters, she would gain the respect of the Africans and possibly build upon an antislavery army. She seeks to take journeys to Angola, Nigeria, Algeria and Libya to impact the Africans. She seeks to ensure that native Africans know that many European nations will be coming soon to colonize Africa. Ultimately, she wishes to do whatever she can to bring peace to African tribes.

19. Robin Besnard: After hearing about the existence of elephants in Africa, Robin Besnard greatly desired for a pet elephant, however in France elephants do not exist. Robin wanted to introduce the idea of French elephants to the people of France and spring off how exhilarating it would be to acquire French elephants. Besnard was familiar with the Ivory Trade and through propaganda Besnard gained many supporters for the Ivory Trade. As the Ivory Trade progressed, elephants began to sprout on the premises of France, hence the French elephants were established as Besnard had always dreamed of. Besnard doesn't have a specific stance on the Scramble for Africa, but believes that all of France should compromise to become on the same page.
20. Christian Neri: Christian Neri's name deceives the entire French country. Although people believed Christian Neri to be considered a faithful Christian, Neri secretly worships the Muslim religion. He believed if he were to ever reveal his true beliefs to the people of France Neri would be a disgrace to his name, and to his life, because he had gotten others to assume his faith. He believed if he were to venture to West Africa he could start his life over and worship his beliefs in peace. He also believed that inspiring Africans to worship Islam would create a great attribute Neri soon created an abundance in Muslim worshippers and accomplished a Muslim-based region in West Africa. Neri's ultimate goal with the African scramble is to spread his religious gospel.
21. Denis Malette: When Denis Malette was reaching the precipice of his youth, he started to notice his body was slowing down, he wasn't able to heal as fast as he used to, and he wasn't as athletic. Malette dreaded aging and had constantly sought for any guidance of transforming back into his younger self. When he heard a myth spreading around France spoken about a "Fountain of Youth" in Algeria, Malette mustered all his concentration on departing to Algeria instantaneously. When he arrived to Algeria, Malette searched every aspect of Algeria and asked the Algerians for any signs of the Fountain of Youth. After his two-year conquest for the Fountain of Youth, Malette came to realize it truly was just a myth. However, his exploration granted him knowledge of the mineral rich areas in Africa. He decided to ask the French government for support and resources to help his excursions for minerals.
22. Lionel Asselin: Lionel Asselin was seeking for answers, answers to the questions about his future as well as the future generation. Asselin's flabbergasting

questions continuously pondered his mind and he refused to cease finding results. Lionel overheard a rumor about the African palm reader that was about to depict any human's fortune simply from gazing and feeling the palms of an individual. Many had claimed Lionel was not the easiest man to find, and thus as Lionel journeyed to find this legendary man it took time and patience. After 6 years and 3 days Asselin was eventually able to find this fortuneteller in a solemnly peaceful cave in Chad. Reaching him, Asselin anxiously asked to have his fortune told, and so the fortune teller observed Asselin's palms. After closing his eyes and waiting 1 minute the fortune teller envisioned a darkening imagery with Asselin's grasp. He envisioned that Asselin would eventually become an essential part of the Atlantic Slave Trade. He envisioned that Asselin would round up countless innocent Africans and place them in the slave trade. Now all that is left is for Asselin to choose his destiny.

23. Christopher Grinda: Christopher Grinda was the leading command of France's naval forces. Grinda knew that France's navy wasn't as strong as Britain, and he also knew that France's ships weren't as well designed as Portugal. However, Grinda was a master strategist. The failure in naval resources was shadowed by Grinda's superior naval intelligence. Ultimately, Grinda is willing to throw full support in the African Scramble. Yet one of his larger goals is fighting and taking down the British naval forces.
24. Thomas Genest: Genest is a man of many mysteries that most cannot understand. A black market salesman by trade, he is a very wealthy man who is a major influencer in the government. He is also greatly for the expansion into Africa and has helped pay for some of the expansions himself in hopes that the government will give him access to some of the gold and slaves available. His main discovery in the grave amounts of resources in the Western parts of Africa was first fueled by discovery of giant amounts of Ivory in modern day Ivory Coast and his sales to Eastern Asia have made him one of the most influential and wealthiest persons in Europe, that most have never heard of. Genest doesn't care about how the natives are treated, he simply wants money and power.
25. Jean Loup: The Illegitimate son of a slave mother and a wealthy French businessman in America, Loup soon moved to France with his father at the young age of 21 and learned the language and culture within weeks. His quick thinking and charm has brought him to the top of the French nobility. He believes that France making an investment into Africa right now has a huge payout for the future. One key resource is slaves. Another critical resources Loup believes in is gold. Ultimately, Loup believes that if an efficient market is developed earlier the future profits will be huge. Also, Loup's humble beginnings have caused him to respect Native Africans. He believes that France should work cooperatively with these tribes.

