



Historical Committee

ROYAL MUN

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1.1. Welcome

Dear Delegates,



It's our pleasure to have you on the first edition of the Royal MUN. Us presidents, Faisal Gutiérrez and María Gabriela Perdomo, are delighted to be the heads of the Historical committee. We are looking forward to your active participation and dedication as representatives of the nations assigned for a smooth debate. Any doubts or questions? Ask ahead!

Feel free to contact us by the following emails or phone numbers.

fgutierrez@royalschool.edu.co - 301 5932388
maperdomo@royalschool.edu.co - 300 6908374



1.2. About Historical

A Historical Model United Nations (MUN) Committee transports participants back in time, immersing them in a unique perspective and stimulating discussions from a historical era. Unlike traditional MUN committees, delegates in a Historical Committee approach their representation of their assigned country with deeper historical knowledge and context. This rich background enables them to craft positions and strategies that reflect the complexities of the past, offering opportunities to explore alternate paths and shape the course of history in innovative ways.



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Topic A: Effects of the Second Great War

- *World War II, or Second World War, (1939–45) International conflict principally between the Axis powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan—and the Allied powers—France, Britain, the U.S., the Soviet Union, and China. Political and economic instability in Germany, combined with bitterness over its defeat in World War I and the harsh conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, allowed Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party to rise to power. In the mid-1930s Hitler began secretly to rearm Germany, in violation of the treaty. He signed alliances with Italy and Japan to oppose the Soviet Union and intervened in the Spanish Civil War in the name of anticommunism. Capitalizing on the reluctance of other European powers to oppose him by force, he sent troops to occupy Austria in 1938 (the Anschluss) and to annex Czechoslovakia in 1939. After signing the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, Germany invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939. Two days later France and Britain declared war on Germany. Poland's defeat was followed by a period of military inactivity on the Western Front, known as the Phony War. At sea Germany conducted a damaging submarine campaign by U-boat against merchant shipping bound for Britain. By early 1940 the Soviet Union had divided Poland with Germany, occupied the Baltic states, and subdued Finland in the Russo-Finnish War. In April 1940 Germany overwhelmed Denmark and began its conquest of Norway. In May German forces swept through the Netherlands and Belgium on their blitzkrieg invasion of France, forcing it to capitulate in June and establish the Vichy France regime. Germany then launched massive bombing raids on Britain in preparation for a cross-Channel invasion, but, after losing the Battle of Britain, Hitler postponed the invasion indefinitely. By early 1941 Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria had joined the Axis, and German troops quickly overran Yugoslavia and Greece in April. In June Hitler abandoned his pact with the Soviet Union and launched Operation Barbarossa, a massive surprise invasion of Russia, reaching the outskirts of Moscow before Soviet counterattacks and*





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winter weather halted the advance. In East Asia Japan expanded its war with China and seized European colonial holdings. In December 1941 Japan attacked U.S. bases at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines. The U.S. declared war on Japan, and the war became truly global when the other Axis powers declared war on the U.S. Japan quickly invaded and occupied most of Southeast Asia, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies, and many Pacific islands. After the crucial U.S. naval victory at the Battle of Midway

Historical Context:

The war's roots and main reasons to start can be traced back to the aftermath of World War I (1914-1918), which left Germany and other countries economically devastated and socially unstable. The Treaty of Versailles (1919), that was the treaty or agreement that ended WWI, intended to ensure peace; instead it became the opposite by leaving a legacy of bitterness and hatred in the hearts of the German people. The economic conditions of the 1920s and 1930s and the rise of totalitarian regimes in Germany, Italy, and Japan also played a significant role. Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany in 1933, followed by his aggressive expansionist policies, the annexation of Austria, and the invasion of Czechoslovakia, were direct precursors to the war. Aswell it is important to keep in mind that the event that marked the “beginning” of WW2 was on September 1, 1939, with the German invasion of Poland, prompting Britain and France to declare war on Germany. This period saw rapid German expansion in Europe, including the fall of France and the battles for the Atlantic and North Africa.

Relevant Dates (CCW)

1939 - Germany invades Poland, marking the beginning of WWII in Europe.



1939 - France and the United Kingdom declare war on Germany.

1940 - Germany invades Denmark and Norway.

1940 - Germany launches Blitzkrieg against France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

1940 - France surrenders to Germany.

1941 - Operation Barbarossa begins, with Germany invading the Soviet Union.

1941 - Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, prompting the United States to enter the war.

Actuality of the committee 1941

Guide Questions:

- What is your country's opinion regarding the use and development of LAWS?
- Does your country have LAWS?
- Is your country manufacturing LAWS?
- Have your country used LAWS in the past?
- What actions does your country have done in face of LAWS?

Relevant Information



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Allies and Axis Powers			
Axis	Allies	Occupied	Neutral
Bulgaria	Argentina	Albania	Andorra
Finland	Australia	Belgium	Ireland
Germany	Bolivia	Czechoslovakia	Liechtenstein
Hungary	Brazil	Denmark	Portugal
Italy	Canada	Estonia	Spain
Japan	China	Ethiopia	Sweden
Romania	Chile	France	Switzerland
	Columbia	Greece	Turkey
	Costa Rica	Luxemburg	(until Feb 1945)
	Cuba	Netherlands	Uruguay
	France	Norway	Vatican City
	India	Philippines	
	Iraq	Poland	
	Lebanon	Yugoslavia	
	Mexico		
	New Zealand		
	Paraguay		
	South Africa		
	Soviet Union		
	United Kingdom		
	United States		

Certain words such as “war” and “terrorism” are not included in the parliamentary language, however, they can be included if the committee wants through a motion passed by the table.



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- Clarifying that some events, battles or treaties may not happen as it did in real life, and may change during the course of the debate, depending either on the delegate's actions or crisis presented during the committee.
- LAWS stands for: Systems of lethal autonomous weapons.
- The State of Palestine is considered as an observer state, therefore, it has voice but can't vote in the voting procedure of the working papers. However, if the committee considers necessary the vote of this country, they are in the right of making a motion to give a vote to Palestine.
- Remember that some nations won't appear in the committee as they would normally would in others as they are geographically and politically established nowadays, since this committee's events happened before the creation of United Nations, and may have been part of a union of countries that might not exist today, for example:
 - Soviet Union (doesn't exist nowadays)
 - Russia, Ukraine, Belarus (Didn't exist during WW2)
 - Yugoslavia (doesn't exist nowadays)
 - Croatia, Slovenia, Kosovo (Didn't exist during WW2)
- At the start of the committee focusing as if we were in 1941, as the day goes on, the chair will be informing the delegates when the year or an important event is happening during work time in the committee.

- **Sources**

<https://edition.cnn.com/2013/07/09/world/world-war-ii-fast-facts/index.html>

<https://www.britannica.com/summary/World-War-II>

<https://www.thecollector.com/7-former-nations-that-no-longer-exist/>

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/es/project/the-holocaust-a-learning-site-for-students>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q78COTwT7nE&rco=1>



INFO ADICIONAL PRESIDENTES:

Cosas para incluir

1. Título: Nombre del comité

1.1 Presentación de los presidentes, colocar números y correos electrónicos (obligatorio)

1.2 Hablar sobre el comité (obligatorio)

2. Contenido: Explicación del Tema A

2.1 Antecedentes históricos - línea de tiempo (opcional)

2.2 Contexto histórico (obligatorio)

2.3 Situaciones hipotéticas (opcional)

2.4 Cómo se llevará a cabo el comité, (pasado o actualidad), las fechas son importantes (obligatorio)

2.5 Preguntas guía (obligatorio)

2. 6 Información relevante (*a tener en cuenta*) (obligatorio)

3. Bibliografía: links donde los delegados puedan buscar (más) información (obligatorio)