



WYOMUN VI

The Peloponnesian War: Conflict or Diplomacy?



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Hello Delegates!

My name is Emmie Morehous and I will be your chair for this committee. I have been doing Model UN since 6th grade. This is my second time chairing a WYOMUN committee, and I'm looking forward to seeing how the committee plays out! Last year I chaired and it was so much fun, so I know that this year's experience will be too! I am very excited to have a group of middle schoolers because I know that when I was in middle school, high school Model UN was something I had never explored before. I hope to form a safe space where you can explore new subjects and Model UN skills. WYOMUN has been so much fun for me and I hope that as a chair I can help you grow to be a better delegate.

Outside of Model UN I play three instruments. I just got a new ukulele last Christmas so I have been teaching myself how to play that along with relearning the chords on the guitar! I also have played the piano since kindergarten. I love playing and listening to music and it seems that my passion for it just keeps growing. I have two cats that are both twenty pounds and I love them so much, and I also have a dog whose sole purpose in life is to make sure I feel loved more than anything. I love surrounding myself with so many different opportunities whether it be through school, Model UN, or volunteering.

I volunteer through many different organizations. Last summer I volunteered as a counselor at a camp for underprivileged youth and I believe that it changed my life. I also volunteer weekly at my church. I love playing music in the service, doing mission work with the youth, and working with the young kids. I think these opportunities are what sparks my drive to learn more about our society and how I can make a difference.

I am so excited to meet all of you, and hope that you are as excited as I am for WYOMUN! Please feel free to contact me at emmiesuem@gmail.com if you have any questions or concerns!

Emmie Morehous
 Head Chair
 The Peloponnesian War: Conflict or Diplomacy?



Hello Delegates,

My name is Gabe Litwin and I will be your Crisis Director! This is my first year doing WYOMUN, and I am beyond excited. I am a sophomore and love to act. During the year, you can find me at the University of Cincinnati's College Conservatory of Music taking dance and acting classes. I have been acting since kindergarten, and have loved every second of it.

As an actor, I can make things dramatic. I usually find myself going to great lengths to make something funny. As Crisis Director, there will be no shortage of my theatrical drama. I might even dress up in some 431 B.C. clothing... When I act, I like to live truthfully under imaginary circumstances that the playwright has written. For example, when I played Lord Farquaad in *Shrek the Musical Jr.* in middle school, I acted like everything happening was real. I imagined that as Lord Farquaad, I really did need to find a princess to marry so I could live happily ever after. I feel that actors are not pretenders, or liars, but the most honest, and truthful people in the world. Actors are just trying to tell their characters' stories. During my acting classes, I also learned how to work better with people and understand their issues.



I love study hall. It is probably my favorite class. This year, I had a year long study hall, but I chose to give it up to become a Guidance Office Aide. As a Guidance Office Aide, I deliver notes to teachers and students, along with assisting any of the Guidance Counselors with their daily tasks. Last school year, I volunteered with the Missoula Children's Theatre in their weeklong camp held at the middle school. Also last year, I received the Presidential Volunteer Service Award for my completion of over 100 volunteer hours.

Last spring, I played on the JV Tennis team and received the Cowboy Award for coachability and sportsmanship. I'm going to be honest, I'm not the best at tennis. I'm trying though!

I also like to travel. Over the years, I have had the opportunity to visit countries such as Canada, France, Spain, and Italy. I have also been able to see some of those countries' largest cities, such as Vancouver, Paris, Bilbao, Venice, Florence, and Italy. My favorite part of Italy was either seeing St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice or the Colosseum in Rome.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to email me at glitwintoo@gmail.com.

Gabe Litwin
Crisis Director
The Peloponnesian War: Conflict or Diplomacy?

Introduction

After the Greco-Persian War, during which Athens and Sparta were allies, differences in views came about. Soon these two powerful city-states became enemies. Their foreign policies and political views gradually shifted away from one another. As they began to separate, each city-state gained allies, creating two separate leagues. These leagues continued to grow until one of them became so large that it threatened all of Greece: the Delian League. With this threat, Sparta and its allies broke their treaty with Athens, bringing the threat of war to the Greek city states.

Background Information

Athens & the Delian League

In 478 BCE, an alliance of Greek city-states called the Delian League was formed and led by one of the two powerhouse city-states, Athens. The original purpose of this group was to free the western Greek city-states from Persian rule and to prevent further attacks from Persia. In



the beginning, during the Greco-Persian War, any Greek city-state could join the league as a way to protect themselves from the Persians. As time moved on and the Greeks developed new internal conflicts over foreign policy and Greek powers, the policies of the Delian League changed, leading to a required membership, oath, and tribute. This alliance grew to an overpowering size, including 300+ different city-states. This size moved the alliance in the direction of becoming an empire. Along with the size, when Pericles, the general of Athens, moved the treasury from Delos to Athens, the alliance turned into the “Athenian Empire”. This alliance was economically powerful because of the requirements placed on the members. All economic decisions of this League were made by the Athenian Treasury, specifically the tribute they had to pay to Athens. In the early stages of this alliance, members were required to pay 465 talents, but that number slowly grew to 1,500. If city-states were unable to pay this much, then they substituted

ships and needed materials for the navy. The majority of these tributes benefitted Athens, mostly the Athenian Navy.

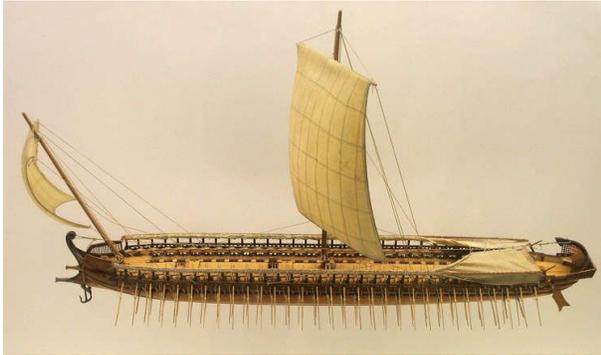
Sparta & the Peloponnesian League

In 550 BCE, a loose confederation of Greek city-states was formed and led by Sparta, the other powerhouse in Greece. The Peloponnesian League is the oldest political group in Greece. The original purpose of the Peloponnesian League was for Sparta to protect itself from its own Helots (semi-free agricultural workers who were captured in war) and other internal conflicts or rebellions. The Peloponnesian League also helped to ensure Spartan dominance. Instead of

having a set membership and paid tribute like the Delian League, members of the Peloponnesian League were able to choose their own terms with Sparta. However, members did have obligations to Sparta. These obligations stated that member swears to hold common friends and enemies and follow the military ambition of Sparta.. The only way that members could refuse their participation was if it interfered with religious beliefs or practices. In comparison to the Delian League, the Peloponnesian League was decentralized.

Technologies

The Peloponnesian War was fought between a sea power (Delian League) and a land power (Peloponnesian League).



Since the two differed in specialty, they also differed in their military technology. The Delian League's most popular naval ship was called a Trireme. A Trireme is a narrow warship that is built for speed. Oftentimes it could go nine to ten knots in short bursts. Since the ship is made of softwoods (pine, fir, etc.) it is more maneuverable and has a very tight turning radius. The trireme requires around 180 rowers all placed strategically on the ship. However, a disadvantage of this ship is the skill required

for crews and extreme attention to detail while building the ship. Triremes were mainly produced in Athens since they were expensive to build and Athens had the wealth. The other city-states also preferred paying Athens in cash payments instead of paying their time to build the ships because it was such a tedious task.

The Peloponnesian League became most famous for a rectangular military formation called the Greek Phalanx. It was a close-rank, dense grouping of soldiers with long spears and interlocking shields. Oftentimes warriors known as Hoplites made up these formations. A Hoplite is a type of soldier that provides his own weapon and often a spear, shield, breastplate, helmet, and greaves. This new military formation allowed for the Peloponnesian League armies to move as one and breakthrough opposing forces. Along with excellent military tactics, the Peloponnesian League was known for its army's endurance and discipline. Their armies were prepared to outlast and outfight their opposing forces. The Spartan culture focused almost entirely around their military success, so young boys and men prepared since a very young age to be a part of the renowned military.

Conflicts That Led to the War

When the Delian League was formed to fight off Persian forces, many Greek city-states joined. However, after Greece felt safe from the threats of Persia, Athens decided to keep

alliances with city-states overseas. Sparta and the Peloponnesian League did not wish to keep these alliances. This brought the first of many splits between the two alliances and eventually led the Delian League to control the Mediterranean Sea. When this power was in their hands, they started to treat their members as subjects rather than partners, also bringing tensions in Greece.

From 460-445 BCE, allies of Athens and Sparta faced numerous conflicts during the First Peloponnesian War. When this ended, both Athens and Sparta were wary of each other and their allies. However, there was a treaty in place to create what ended up being a temporary peace.

Current Situation

Fifty years ago, Athens went from being a small city-state to an empire that controlled almost all of Greece. It is now 434 BCE, and last year Athens signed a treaty with Corcyra (a colony of Corinth) of mutual protection since both of these city-states have powerful navies. Sparta interpreted this as a move to provoke conflict between the two sides again, and Sparta has just cancelled its treaty with Athens. This threatens a potential war; delegates must decide whether they want to work diplomatically to resolve these issues or battle for domination.

Questions To Consider

- What are some tactics each side could use to fight?
- How can the Peloponnesian League keep good relations with Persia?
- How will each society be affected after the war?
- Would it be more beneficial to fight or to diplomatically compromise?
- How should Athens keep people from turning on them in the middle of the war?
- How will power be divided and/or limited in Greece?
- How should each side prepare themselves for a war?
- At what point will the war not benefit anyone? Is it worth fighting that much?
- How can the conflict be solved diplomatically?

The Blocs

Delian League

The people in this block want to still hold the same amount of power they currently have, if not more, by the end of the Peloponnesian War. They approach situations with less of a diplomatic view and more of a brutal, fighting view. Since they have a strong navy, they prefer to fight, specifically on sea, over diplomatically solving conflicts with the Peloponnesian League. The Delian League is very wealthy because of the immense amount of wealth in Athens. This wealth can be used to help build weapons, or even help cure potential illnesses in their military. Their wealth and navy are their strongest advantages in their fight for their power over the Peloponnesian League.

Peloponnesian League

The people in this block want power in Greece to be more equally distributed, so they are working to lessen the power that lies in Athen’s hands. The Peloponnesian League is willing to discuss matters diplomatically and compromise to solve the problems. However, if this does not work then they are willing to fight the Delian League rather aggressively. The Peloponnesian League has a potential advantage over The Delian League if they maintain good relations with the Persians. The Peloponnesian League also has a very strong army and superior soldier skills. Persia and The Peloponnesian League can come together to take down the Athenian Empire but the good relations must remain stable throughout the war. However, the Peloponnesian League must be ready for anything since the Delian League is more organized and advanced.

Non-Aligned Bloc

The delegates in this bloc don’t fit the two profiles of the other blocs. They could be Persians who have the option to choose and go back and forth between both of the leagues depending on the actions of the war. They could also be from Carthage which is just across the river and surrounded by close Greek city states. Carthaginians try to stay neutral throughout the conflict to avoid being pulled into the war, as it could significantly hurt their society.

Delegates

Pericles	Pericles was the commander-in-chief during the time of the Peloponnesian War. He promotes democracy in Athens and used the Delian League to form a vast, powerful empire. During the First Peloponnesian War, he led many Athenian troops in battle against Sparta and its allies. As commander-in-chief, he tried to call city-states together for unification talks but they never worked out to plan. Also, due to his high position, he is exposed to many different cultures and ideas from different city-states.
Lysander	Lysander is a successful Spartan statesman and general. He leads the Spartan troops in battle. He tends to plot dangerous missions and takes care of his prisoners of war very brutally. Lysander,

	<p>similar to Pericles, also takes charge of foreign policies for Sparta. Lysander promoted a political oligarchy, unlike Athens, which supported democracy.</p>
Archidamus II	<p>Archidamus II is the king of Sparta through family inheritance. At the start of the conflicts he tried to prevent a major war. However, when those actions did not work, he worked to organize the defense of Sparta while also helping lead troops into invasions of Athens. His first example of his military career was during a major fight with the helots in Sparta where he fought to help Sparta contain chaotic outbreaks within their city-state.</p>
Alcibiades (Alkibiades)	<p>Alcibiades is an Athenian statesman and general who does not know which League (Sparta or Athens) he most aligns with. However, he sides with Athens for the time being and works to defend the city-state of Athens while also take down the of Sparta. He is most well known for his ways of cunning and treachery. Through all of his accomplishments leading up to the war, he has massive amounts of both enemies and admirers. However, depending on how the war plays out, Alcibiades may switch sides.</p>
**Amar	<p>Amar is a Spartan diplomatic leader who searches for peace constantly through treaties and confrontation with enemies. Through his power he easily meets with many different city-states and neighbors but conflicts always arise when trying to find the long lost peace. However, Amar is easily manipulated by</p>

	<p>Sparta's defensive and offensive military coordinators when dealing with issues between Sparta and Athens. He needs to overcome his struggle to find his voice in order to help find peace in the current crisis.</p>
**Bemus	<p>Bemus is a Spartan Agoge trainer who works to judge the strength of young boys. Agoge is the training involved in cultivating loyalty towards Sparta whether it be through military training, social events, dancing, or singing. He then decides who is strong enough and who is too weak to fight in battle. The ones he deemed too weak he killed. He always leaned towards a side of war instead of treaties and diplomacy because Bemus believes that he forms and trains amazing soldiers.</p>
**Altair	<p>Altair is an Athenian general who is constantly searching for power. He leads troops into battle but when the battles do not turn out well due to his lack of leadership skills, he tortures captives back in Athens. In fact, during the first Peloponnesian War, he was known for torturing captured Spartans. It was said that he did this to make the captives feel like their own city-state, Sparta, had no chance of winning.</p>
**Avel	<p>Avel is from a lower to middle class family unlike the other elite leaders and generals. He does not believe that fighting is the best way to solve the conflicts because he is also a merchant so he wants to stay alive to supply his family with what they need. Avel was forced to fight along Sparta and its allies during the First Peloponnesian War and knows that when war breaks out he will fight again. Generals see him as a huge asset to the</p>

	<p>military, however Avel does not want to fight because of his family's dependence on him.</p>
<p>**Bates</p>	<p>Bates is from the Athenian hoplite class, which is equivalent to a middle class. As an obligation to his class, he must serve in the army. He could afford a full set of armor after saving up for four months. As a hoplite soldier, he earns monthly wages which are enough to sustain his whole family when the conflicts are settled. Though the monthly wages were paid at minimum wage, they were enough to remake the money that they lost while fighting in the war and not attending to their farmland.</p>
<p>**Aristied</p>	<p>Aristied is the Athenian diplomatic leader who trusts his navy and military to take care of the conflict without much damage to their city-state. However Aristied must make the decision when the damage to Athenian society has gone too far and from there how to deal with it. It is up to him to decide if he wants to have a diplomatic plan in place with other city states and neighbors or if he wants to figure it out all by himself.</p>
<p>**Acacius</p>	<p>Acacius is a Spartan general. He is most well known for how he treats war captives. He is significantly kinder than most war generals. He does not test brutal methods on war captives and he secretly keeps them in good housekeeping with warm enough clothing and substantial amounts of food. However, Acacius cannot take in all war captives. He keeps the best care of the potential family members that are trying to stay alive to help their families when the conflicts are resolved.</p>

**Athos	Athos is Spartan's defensive coordinator, and compared to Acacius he is brutal. He is well known for using the prisoners of war to test new weapons on. He tests the effectiveness of weapons by the reactions of the captives. This tactic is brutal but is what Athos is known for when it comes to fighting. He has the power to build defense mechanisms in Sparta but also has a tight budget to work on the defense mechanisms and new weapons to protect their city-state.
**Charon	Charon is the Athenian defensive coordinator. He is one of the first Athenian civilians to successfully create many different types of walls and forts. This improvement greatly affects how Athens sees itself in the war and compared to Sparta. Charon must combine this success with other defensive tactics to help keep the war going. Now with these new skills he can test what works best where and how to use his own budget to maintain walls and forts while also providing soldiers with appropriate armor and weapons.
**Cancer	Cancer is the Athenian offensive coordinator. He used guerilla type warfare to attack Sparta and its allies. Cancer works to organize complex plans whether it be through the navy, foot soldiers, or ambushes. He focuses primarily on Sparta but works to spread his military and strength across all of Greece that is against Athens. He needs to work together with both Charon and Aristied to figure out what way of ending the conflict is best for Athens and which way will give Athens more power than other Greek city-states.

<p>Nicolas</p>	<p>Nicolas is the Spartan Head of the Garrison. His battles are always perfectly coordinated and planned using all different tactics to attack Athens and its allies. Nicolas is also known for his top of the line weaponry which can kill off any number of enemies. This provides his troops with well thought out plans and impressive weaponry at every battle they are a part of. Nicolas struggles to find the balance between victory and pure domination so by working with Amar he strives to turn Sparta into a well functioning city-state so that once the conflict is over, he will control Greece and all its city-states.</p>
<p>**Alida</p>	<p>Alida is an Athenian spy who through working with Cancer, Charon, and Aristied can become many different people through a switch or two of outfits. This provides an insight into Sparta's battle tactics, military training, and plans for the start and end of the conflict. Their status gives them a great ability to spy anywhere. They can get insight into what the non-aligned groups are planning and who they are siding with. They are wary of being caught because the Spartans know of Alida's position as a spy.</p>
<p>**Hanno</p>	<p>Hanno is a Carthaginian Diplomatic Leader who does not wish to take part in the war. Hanno does not want to have to pick sides and wishes for their society as a whole to stay unaffected. They believe that the best way to deal with conflicts is to sign treaties and stay true to those treaties with the other neighboring city states. However, Hanno knows that they must keep an eye on the war because if it gets too out of hand and outsider might be needed to help shut things down.</p>

**Arman	Arman is the Persian diplomatic leader who sides with Hanno. He also does not want to participate in any of the ways mentioned above. He wishes to help maintain Persia in a good state and help his country recover from their losses as a society in the Persian Wars. Arman also understands that he will need to watch the war in case it starts to involve his country and communicate very closely with Bahadur to decide the best way to protect Persia while also shut down the ongoing conflict.
**Bahadur	Bahadur is the Persian Head of the Garrison, who wants Persia to pick a side and fight because he believes it will help progress the war however this creates tension between Arman and Bahadur. Bahadur understands that his military lost to the Greeks in the Greco-Persian War but trusts that through his intense training camps he has soldiers and navy crews that could help ease the conflict between the Greek city states.
**Himilco	Himilco is the Carthaginian offensive coordinator who hates the Persians with a passion, but must overcome that boundary to work with them to keep the war away from their non-aligned regions. Himilco and Hanno have similar opinions when it comes to the war. However, Himilco must work with the non-aligned coordinators and leaders to judge how the war is going and how it is affecting their regions.

Further Research

Although this guide is a great starting point for research, additional investigation is necessary for further understanding of the committee and the topics to be discussed. Delegates

are strongly encouraged to look for sources beyond the background guide, especially when researching topics specific to particular positions. Taking these actions will ensure a successful committee experience for all delegates.

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