

**THE SIGNORIA OF THE MOST SERENE
REPUBLIC OF VENICE**

**11 December 1508
Doge's Palace
Venice, Venetian Republic**

Welcome

Dear Delegates

Welcome to Busun 2009! I am very excited to be meeting you all for the Venetian Signoria of 1509. My name is Daniel Ma, and I'm a sophomore from Edison, New Jersey. I have been participating in Model UN since my seventh grade. My interests and passions, in addition to Model UN, fulfill themselves in literature and history. I plan on double majoring in Comparative Literature between French and English, and History.

The purpose of this background guide is to help you with your research. You are not expected to know everything, like the names of cardinals and the intricacies of Renaissance Italy. I have attempted to be as comprehensive as possible, as I have included many appendices to understand the dynamics of European politics in the time. It is meant to be a foundation for any future research you think will be integral.

We will be beginning our simulation on the 11th of December, 1508 AD. You, the delegates representing the Signoria of Venice, will only be responsible for knowing the events and happenings before this date, although, of course, knowledge of the subsequent unraveling of events is important in and of itself. On the 10th of December, one day before we begin, the representatives of France, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain and the Papacy met in Cambrai, in northern France, to conclude a treaty to take as much from the Venetian Republic, and thereby end its dominance in Italy and the Mediterranean, as possible. While this will be our starting point, from the 11th of December on, all events will go according to the actions of the Signoria, and the reactions of our opponents and allies.

The War of the League of Cambrai was one of many Italian Wars, in which Renaissance political affiliations had changed the dynamic of Italy, and the rise of European Nation-States such as France, England, Spain and Austria completely altered the face of European politics and diplomacy. The Italian Wars, and that of the League of Cambrai especially brings a crucial turning point in the history of Europe, and are perhaps the first true European wars, involving all major powers in the West, and some in the East. Needless to say, Italy became more or less a proxy war for the Bourbons and Hapsburg, the Germany to the USSR and the US of A in the postwar world. The defence, therefore, of Venice, perhaps the only Italian city-state to be strong enough to stand against major European powers, would be crucial. Ladies and Gentlemen, you will have the opportunity to take your own part of History.

Finally, it is important to remember that Venice is a peculiar state among all others. Straddled between the Byzantine East and the Latin West, the Most Serene Republic of Venice has in itself a certain dichotomy. It remained diplomatically impressive, mercantilistically thriving and religiously important throughout the Middle Ages. When, after France, England, Spain and Austria became unified, centralized nation-states, the Italian city-state, Venice the strongest of them all, came to occupy a strange position. It is not a nation, yet it is not merely a city either. Modeled on the Ancient Greek Classical Republics, such as Rome, Athens and Thebes, the Signoria itself has many peculiarities of government, a dynamic we will need to master if we are to save our beloved city.

The topics are: **1.) Papal interests in Romagna; 2.) French, Spanish and Imperial aggression in Italy; and 3.) Ottoman Expansion in the Eastern Mediterranean.** Though these are the three topics, we will not discuss them individually, but respond to them as a Signoria as a whole.

Good luck with your preparation, as you research into a fascinating and crucial period in history. If you have any questions or problems, I sincerely encourage you not to hesitate to contact me.

Faithfully,
Danny Ma
Venice_Signoria@busun.net

The Signoria

“Wenn man über Nacht das Unvergleichliche, das märchenhaft Abweichende zu erreichen wünschte, wohin ging man? Aber das war klar. Was sollte er hier? Er war fehlgegangen. Dorthin hatte er reisen wollen. Er säumte nicht, den irrigen Aufenthalt zu kündigen. Anderthalb Wochen nach seiner Ankunft auf der Insel trug ein geschwindes Motorboot ihn und sein Gepäck in dunstiger Frühe über die Wasser in den Kriegshafen zurück, und er ging dort nur an Land, um sogleich über einen Brettersteg das feuchte Verdeck eines Schiffes zu beschreiten, das unter Dampf zur Fahrt nach Venedig lag.”

(If one wanted to travel overnight to somewhere incomparable, to a fantastic mutation of normal reality, where did one go? Why, the answer was obvious. What was he doing here? He had gone completely astray. That was where he had wanted to travel. He at once gave notice of departure from his present, mis-chosen stopping place. Ten days after his arrival on the island, in the early morning mist, a rapid motor-launch carried him and his luggage back over the water to the naval base, and here he landed only to re-embark immediately, crossing the gangway onto the damp deck of a ship that was waiting under steam to leave for Venice.)

-Thomas Mann, Tod in Venedig

GOVERNMENT in the Italian Republics, such as Florence, Genoa and most especially Venice, differed significantly from the state of government in the grand monarchies in the rest of Europe. The situation in Italy, however, was very much a repeat of the same political dynamics found within Ancient Greece, before Alexander and the rise of Rome. In these we find not the 20th and 21st Century Republic with democratic institutions, but rather a Classical Republic, such as Athens, Thebes, and Republican Rome. In these, only the most powerful, that is, the richest men wielded any political power.

In the earlier days, there was a hint of dynastic succession amongst the Doges, ie the Dukes, of Venice. The great men tended to have their sons rule with them, a trend found often within the Principate of Ancient Rome. However, it may be a testament to the republican virtues that when looking at a list of the Venetian Doges, one will find a few surnames repeated. Of those repeated, none are from father to son, but from brother to brother, and nepotism was among some of the worst crimes within the Republic. It tended to keep blood strong, as Doges did not have to answer to dynastic luck, but to the responsibility and ability to lead the Republic as a whole. While the Doges did tend to be the best of the leaders of Venice, the element of monarchy did exist, as many ceremonial and other monarchic roles were led by the Doge. However, a very intricate system of checks and balances, as will be explained in the following, did make it a very strong, and ultimately lasting, Republic.

In this simulation, I, your chair, will represent the Doge, Leonardo Loredan, one of the most important Doges in Venetian history known for his leadership against both the Turks and the League of Cambrai.

However, the Doge was only one voice, albeit quite an important voice, in the entire scheme of the Venetian political machine. The Doge was the *Primus inter pares*, or the first among equals, but by no means would he be the monarch of Venice. The Venetian government was a complicated one, with many organs whose responsibilities would often overlap. The Republic did not have a Cabinet, as nation-states often do, but they did instead have smaller bodies of high ranking officials from various governments gather together.

It is important to remember that, while the Doge was elected for life through a complicated electoral process, most of the other statesmen were elected only for short terms. These terms varied usually between half a year to two years maximum. However, for purposes of our committee, these elections will not be held, as we will be considered to be in a state of emergency, and that we have assembled amongst us the greatest minds of Venice to deal with the problem.

The word Signoria can signify many meanings. The first is to represent the entire state of the Venetian Republic, much the same way the word "Dual Monarchy" represented Austria-Hungary, "The Union" represented the United States of America, and "The Confederacy" represented the South in the American Civil War. The second meaning signified is the Venetian government as a whole, including the Senate and all the other organs. The third, and most specific meaning relates to only the Doge, the Minor Council and the three members of the Quarantia.

This Signoria will be composed of approximately twenty members. As the elected officials you will represent in reality changed every six months, and the names of these officials were obscure, I have designated fictional names for you to represent.

The first organ encountered is the Minor Council, or the Minor Consiglio. These are the six advisors closest to the Doge, and the closest thing to an actual cabinet. One of these members is also the Red Inquisitor, and is in charge of keeping the rest of the body in line.

The next is Chief of the Quarantia, or the Capi dei Quarantia. The Quarantia means “Forty” in Venetian Italian, and signifies the forty member Supreme Tribunal of Venice, analogous to the Supreme Court of the United States or the Crown Court of the United Kingdom. The three “Chief Justices” of this system are the Chiefs of the Quarantia, numbering three. Their chief interest was in the legal mechanisms of the state, and the functioning of all legal and criminal matters.

The College of the Savi, or the Collegio di Savi, are the highest members of the Venetian Senate. The Senate itself numbers 480 members. Of these members, the Senate will vote amongst itself to select the chief advisors representing the will of the Senate, and thus the entire legislative branch of government. The Savi means the “Sages” or the Ministers of State. Within the College, there are three groups, only two of which will be represented.

The first of the groups of Savi represent the nobility and plutocracy of the City of Venice proper, that is, the island of the Rialto. They are the most influential and most powerful members of the College, and number six in total. They are called the Savi Grandi, or the Great Ministers. They were concerned chiefly with foreign policy of the state. Not only did they represent the Senate, however, they also provided a check on the Doge and his executive Minor Council, providing approval for the actions of the Doge.

The second of the groups of Savi number five, and are called the Savi di Terraferma. They represent the mainland of Italy outside the lagoon, such as provinces like Friuli, Brescia, Verona, Padua, and other areas that Venice expanded into. While the Savi Grandi were concerned mostly with foreign affairs and commercial deals, the Terraferma, the mainland, provided most of the natural resources and human resources for institutions such as the army and agriculture. Therefore, they were chiefly concerned with the administration of the Mainland, and were also intricately involved with military affairs.

The last group of Savi, which will not be represented, is the Savi di Ordini. They were originally in charge of maritime and naval affairs, but when those roles were passed on to other members of the College, they were given no decision making powers whatsoever, but rather was used as a training position for young noblemen wishing to witness government. They would have been the interns for the Signoria, making copies and making coffee.

The Council of Ten, or the Consiglio di X, was the secret organ of government in the Republic. Their roles had no true portfolio, but because they met in secret with the Doge alone, they could plan many actions. They were also in charge of keeping an eye out on the entire Signoria as a whole, including the Doge, making sure they kept state secrets, were trustworthy, and were competent. Within this secretive organization, one of them was an Inquisitor of State, called the Black Inquisitor, in charge of keeping the Doge in line, to prevent him from seizing too much power. Only one of the Council of X, the chief, will be present in this simulation, and he will have the jurisdiction of espionage, state security, Chief Prosecutor in court, and also the power to banish and exile noblemen from the Republic.

There are other administrative organs not represented, such as Procurators of Saint Mark, who take care of maintaining the six communities (I Sestieri) of Venice. On a whole, the entire structure is very different from that of the modern cabinet, and to work in concert will require a different sort of thinking and actions.

The Signoria proper, that is, the Doge, the Minor Council and the Quarantia will vote as one body as the executive branch of government, while the College of the Savi will vote amongst themselves to represent the Senate. However, it is important to remember that no members of government are concerned with only one “ministry”, but rather, their jurisdictions all overlap. While this may seem anti-bureaucratic and less efficient, if worked correctly, it may in fact come up with the best possible solutions to the problems of state.

I will be designating specific tasks and administrations to each member of the Signoria. However, these are by no means the only areas of power and influence, but merely a separate specific duty given in order to carry out the matters of State. Indeed, in a modern cabinet, the Finance Minister or the Minister of War may have a greater amount of power than ambassadors, but the Savi Grandi here, who are in charge mostly of foreign affairs, are indeed more influential than the Savi Terraferma. The purpose here is to explain that you should not think yourself heads of certain departments or tasks, but merely the appointed officer of the Signoria most directly involved, although not most influential.

Doge Leonardo Loredan (Chair)

Minor Consiglio (Minor Council, The Doge’s Councillors) – 6

The agents and representatives of the Doge.

Antonio Grimani – Foreign Minister.

Pietro Lando– Secretary of the Arsenale and the Admiralty.

Francesco Donato – Master of the Horse. Secretary for Home Affairs.

Vitale Foscari – Master of the Foot.

Marcantonio Michiel –. Secretary for Overseas Territories. Minister for Agriculture and Fishery.

Giorgio Cornaro – Il Rosso. (The Red Inquisitor). Ambassador to England

Capi dei Quarantia (Chiefs of the 40, the Supreme Tribunal) – 3

The heads of the Supreme Tribunal, the Quarantia, the chiefs of the Quarantia represent the Quarantia and can act on their behalf. They can administer justice as they wish, and also are advisors to the Doge.

Alessandro Grissoni

Marino Morosini

Filipo Antolini

Collegio di Savi

Appointed by the Senate, they represent the Senate in the Signoria.

Savi Grandi (Ministers from the City Nobles) – 6

Elected from the great noble families of Venice from the city itself, these Savi have administrative powers. Voting collectively, they can administer actions within the city itself. They are also the diplomatic agents of the Senate. They can approve legislation. Consider these, in modern times, the Leaders of Congress.

Andrea Mocenigo – Ambassador to the Holy Roman Empire.

Andrea Gritti– Ambassador to Spain.

Lorenzo Giustiniani – Ambassador to Rome.

Agostino Desiderato – Leader of the Senate

Bartolomeo Contarini– Ambassador to Turkey, Duke of Athens.

Sebastiano Trentavasi – Ambassador to France

Savi Terraferma (Ministers from the Mainland) – 5

Looking after the mainland, and not merely the Rialto, they have administrative powers that apply to their respective fields. Their action orders can command the armies and navies of Venice, as well as regulate the financial, commercial and administrative centers. They represent the actual Mainland in the Senate.

Savio alle Scrittura (of Writing, of the Army and Navy)

Delegated to the task of Army and Navy strategy. Equivalent to Minister of War.

Alvise Quirino of Verona – Savio alle Scrittura

Savio Cassiere (Cashier, of Finances)

Delegated the task of managing the state budget. Equivalent to Finance Minister.

Matteo Donato of Friuli– Savio Cassiere.

Savio Ordinanze (Chief of Staff)

Chief of Staff. Equivalent to The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Giovanni Tiepolo of Ravenna – Savio Ordinanze

Savio Ceremoniale (Ceremony), Patriarch of Venice

Not usually Patriarch of Venice, but for this simulation it is. Head of the Venetian Church and communications on ecclesiastical matters with Rome.

Antonio Contarini, of Aquileia - Savio Ceremoniale, Patriarch of Venice

Savio da Mo (Shipments, Commerce)

The regulator of the Ports. He regulates commerce and trade within the state.

Cristoforo Montalbano of Dalmazia – Savio da Mo.

Capi di Consiglio dei X (Chief of the Council of 10) -1

Represent the Council of Ten, and in the Signoria, is granted the power to act on their behalf. Can banish nobles, dismiss the Doge, tries Court-martials. Because the Council of X is secretive, they manage espionage, justice, and state security as they see fit. Is also the Inquisitor Nero, keeping the Doge in line.

In modern terms, he is Attorney-General, Head of the CIA and Head of the Ministry of the Interior.

Morfeo Seranera – Capi di Consiglio dei X

La Serenissima

The Most Serene

*I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs;
A palace and a prison on each hand;
I saw from out the wave of her structure's rise
As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand:
A thousand years their cloudy wings expand
Around me, and a dying Glory smiles
O'er the far times, when many a subject land
Look'd to the winged Lion's marble pines,
Where Venice sate in state, throned on her hundred isles.
-Lord Byron*

VENICE was founded on a putrid lagoon, muddy and backwater in the most literal sense of the word. Yet, from its humble beginnings, it rose to become the mightiest Maritime Republic in Italy. Though historical evidence of the founding of Venice is scarce, the first inhabitants in the Venetian lagoon were a hodge-podge of Italians driven out during Late Antiquity, when the fall of the Western Roman Empire was all but inevitable. From there, the mélange of mainlanders escaped the marauding hosts of Germanic tribes and Hunnic hordes invading the rich vastness of Italy. It was said that from the ruins of the proud city of Aquileia, ravaged by the wrath of the Huns, came the ancestors of the Venetians.

These were likely simple and austere people, who used Venice as perhaps a temporary escape from the collapse of the Empire. They found safety, as they would again and again in their history, in the presence of the lagoon. The importance of the protection of the lagoon against more powerful foreign groups of invaders would prove to be crucial to Venetian survival. Without the might of Rome, and the waning power of Byzantine Italy, northern Italy during the majority of the Middle Ages was the site of continuous fighting and invasion from various ethnic and cultural groups, notably of the Lombards who would establish their reign over Lombardy and threaten the supremacy of the Papacy before Charlemagne's intervention.

In addition to the security that the lagoon would provide during the invasions, the second prominent geographical strength of Venice was the relationship that it would hold between the Catholic West and the Byzantine East. Before and during the murmurs of schism between the two bodies, the location of Venice and its lagoon afforded it a continual relationship with the Byzantine East, providing important trade connections linking Venice with Greece, Byzantium, Turkey, the Levant and Egypt. The relationship with Byzantium is noticeably in the architecture of the lagoon, who borrows the Byzantine architecture of reminiscent of the Eastern Mediterranean and shunning many aspects of the Romanesque and Gothic architecture of the West. However, its location within Northern Italy provided it a position central in the geopolitical scheme between the Holy Roman Empire to the North, Lombardy and Southern France to the West, the Papacy and the rest of Italy to the South, Hungary to the direct East and its sea links to Constantinople and its Emperors.

At first, the inhabitants were scattered throughout the entire lagoon, with island to island contending for the most prestige amongst all the others, the right to hold the major patriarchate in the region, and thus gaining significance in the scheme of the Catholic world. Among the many conflicts found within the lagoon, prominence finally rose to proclaim the island of Rialto to become the most important and centralized portion of this Republic. It is this island that houses the most important political and commercial centers of the Republic.

In light of all this, Venice was an integral part of many conflicts in the Early Middle Ages. To speak at length of them would be to write an entire book, but a few important encounters were important in delineating the role of Venice in geopolitical events, and its diplomatic position found in 1509.

Perhaps the first of these conflicts would begin with the clash between pro-Byzantine and pro-Frankish, ie, the Holy Roman Empire of Charlemagne, parties in Venice itself. This was an important political and economic issue in the day, and it is very important to understand that Venice holds a unique position, different from other Italian city-states and other feudal holdings in Europe. While both parties were certainly effective along certain lines, the final conclusion to draw was that Venice had a staunchly independent and republican sentiment. Instead of evolving as a possession of either Empire, the Venetian Republic was able to maintain a sense of self-government that would often defy the wishes of both sides.

While nominally under Byzantine rule, Venice was, in reality, an independent city-state recognized by both East and West.

Soon, Venice expanded outside of the lagoon. Despite earlier conflicts between Hungary, later resolved by a Pope who wished to stop the infighting amongst Christian nations, the Republic was able to expand into Istria and Dalmatia on the Eastern Adriatic. It also expanded westward into the mainland of Italy, claiming Friuli, Padua and Brescia. In addition, it held important influences throughout the Greek Mediterranean. As the relations between the Byzantine Empire were strained, to the point of the sack of Constantinople by Venetians in the Fourth Crusade in the early 13th Century, Venice gained many territories and spheres of influence in the East. Crete and Corfu (Corcyra) could be added to its gains, as well as, later, Cyprus and the island of Euboea north of Attica.

Venice also played an important part in the Crusades. As probably the preeminent naval power in the Mediterranean, both East and West saw its maritime superiority as crucial in bringing victory upon the Saracens in the East. They helped in the First Crusade by transporting soldiers from Western Europe to the Holy Land, and capturing Jerusalem.

By the High Middle Ages, the Venetian Republic was the most versatile and commercially formidable power in the Mediterranean. From this civilization was built an extensive legal system, advanced economic and financial institutions, artistic and cultural growth, and, perhaps most importantly, a loyalty among the citizens. While its neighbors' inhabitants felt no nationalism beyond its communal borders, and a fealty sworn only toward the King and his aristocracy, Venetian citizens developed a sense of pride in their city and civic duty. A crucial point of difference was the willingness of citizens to sacrifice and fight for Venice, and to see themselves as part of the grand scheme of the Republic, rather than just serfs in bondage. It would be this that would be crucial.

It would be difficult to describe the entire history of this Republic from the fifth century all the way to the fifteenth. Instead, it is instead essential to paint a portrait of Venice as a whole, and the personality that the city-state conveys. As has been said, it had a people that were proud and loyal, and felt themselves attached to their city-state. Another compelling characteristic of Venetians is the pragmatism of its leaders and inhabitants. Venice, as a mercantile Republic, was incredibly driven to commercial gain. It was certainly no idealist. It tended not to take many sides on the basis of religion alone, as it had an established trade relation with the Byzantine East, the Catholic West, as well as the Muslims of Northern Africa and the Levant. When asked to help the Christians on their Crusade, the Venetians did not aim to gain a Christian holding in the East, but, rather, free trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. Whenever asked to help either the monarchs of the West or the Emperor in the East, Venice always demanded an abolition of trade restrictions, and a heavy monetary price for their support. Venice was from the outset an entity entirely different from its neighbors, and it acted always in its own practical interest.

Another important relationship was its affiliation with the sea. From the beginning, Venice was wedded to the sea, quite literally. Every year, the Doges had a tradition of dropping a finely made ring into the sea in order to proclaim Venice's marriage to this important lifeline. It was not just a ritual and symbolic connection, but a real tangible presence. Venice possessed an enormous merchant fleet and was constantly reliant on its supremacy in the sea with its fighting ships. It was the British Empire of the Middle Ages, and had the commercial prowess to match.

It is perhaps these three great traits, a republican, participative nationalism, a commercial pragmatism and maritime supremacy, that made Venice what it was by the background to the War of the League of Cambrai.

Il Quattrocento

The Fifteenth Century

“Les jaloux sont toujours mal logés à Venise.”

(Jealous men are always uncomfortable in Venice)

-Giacomo Casanova, Histoire de ma Vie

NEVER before the fifteenth Century had Europe experienced such a turning point in her development of power. The Middle Ages were still very much present throughout Europe the century before. Feudalism dominated the dynamics of Medieval Europe, as nobility was still the overriding authority throughout all of Christendom.

But, as everyone seems to have picked up on, something was happening in Renaissance Italy. Scholars have characterized it as many diverse and interrelated things. The renewed interest in Classicism, the contact with the East, the revival of a humanistic spirit, a rejuvenation of artistic and cultural achievements, and a turning point for modernism was found in the cradle of Italy. As opposed to the so-called Northern Renaissance, the Italians found themselves increasingly interested in secular affairs.

By the Fifteenth Century, there were two important rising political entities that had come to play. The Holy Roman Empire and all it stood for, though certainly still a strong force, was no longer a concentrated geopolitical force. Thus, the Italian city-state became increasingly the leading political entity in the North of Italy. Northern Italy was an amalgam of various political bodies that revolved around the core of powerful cities, who would not only dominate local areas, but also be able to increase the modernity of urban life and power, and create the centers of finance and commercial life. These city-states include among the most important: the Duchy of Milan, the Republic of Florence, the Republic of Siena, the Duchy of Savoy, the Republic of Genoa, the Duchy of Urbino, the Duchy of Modena, and, of course, our beloved Republic of Venice. This movement, though most memorably found in Italy, can also be paralleled to that of the Low Countries and Germany.

The second important political entity was even newer. By the fifteenth century, the Italian city-states, while still powerful, had nation-states that began to rise and compete in power. They were not, however, as unified as one finds nations today, but closer to a confederation under a single monarchy or central government. They tended not to revolve around a national identity as much as a royal House. The most important were the Kingdom of France, under the House of Valois, the German Hapsburgs, who ruled the Danube river valley and would be known as Austria, and the Spanish Hapsburgs who ruled the Kingdoms of Spain. Others included the Kingdom of Hungary under the Hunyadis, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Kingdom of Denmark, and the Kingdom of Poland. Finally, the lesser kingdoms included England, Portugal, Scotland, Bavaria and Saxony, among others.

The city-state and the nation-state, while not directly in conflict, would be two different movements that would decide the future of European politics. The nation-states had the vast natural resources and human capital that allowed it to harness immense influence, economically, politically and militarily. The rise of Spain, France and Austria, for Europe, made the future seem uncertain as to whether the smaller city-states could truly compete along the same lines.

History would prove that Venice was the only city-state of note that could stand toe to toe with a modern city-state. It was this century that the first Italian Wars would begin. Venice continued to expand, into the Eastern Adriatic and into the Italian mainland, past the Adige and into the Adda. Milan began to take center stage in Italian politics. A succession of rulers would challenge the scheme of this amalgamation of city-states and seemed to be able to make Milan a contender to unite Italy under one ruler.

The state of Italian politics at this point is extremely difficult to discern. Ducal families and aristocratic elements in the republics would be involved in many a diplomatic complicity. In order to gain power over each other, and the underhanded tactics and political maneuvering reached a high point. The Viscontis and

Sforzas in Milan, Borgias and Popes in Rome, the Medici in Florence and the Venetian plutocracy would prove to be adept and increasingly intricate at political intrigue. Sides during this time changed quickly, and alliances would often give way to more intrigue. The War of Ferrara was an example of city-states like Venice and the Papacy in Rome attempting to overtake Ferrara, at the defiance of Florence, Milan and Naples.

By the end of the Fifteenth Century, Italy's conflicts were no longer the wars that could be maintained within its borders. The rise of Austria, Spain and France saw continued interest in Northern Italy. Each of these powers threatened to overtake all the others, and make Europe under a single universal monarch. The French claims to Milan and Savoy, competing Austrian claims in Lombardy and Friuli, and Spanish claims for Sicily and Naples threatened to tip the balance of power one way or another, and Italy became the center of the conflict. If a single monarchy could maintain power in Italy, he could then become the hegemon of all Christian nations in Europe. A common theme throughout later Italian history is constant foreign intervention in affairs concerning solely the city-states. Through this, Italy was but a proxy war for the larger states, and Venice to be caught in the middle of it all.

The first Italian War began in 1494-1498. The perpetual struggle between Milan and Venice was brought to the forefront when the Sforzas of Milan requested France to invade Italy, under the pretext of claiming the throne of Sicily. The death of Ferdinand I of Naples brought Charles VIII of France to invade the Boot, and he advanced effectively, until the League of Venice was formed in order to prevent his seizure of the Neapolitan throne. Venice, Naples, Milan (who began to fear of France's claim on Milan), Rome and the Holy Roman Empire united together to prevent Charles from being the mightiest power in Europe. They were finally able to defeat the French at Fornovo in 1495.

However, the dynastic claims on Italy were not over by a long shot. Louis XII, son of Charles, continued to claim both Milan and Naples for the House of Valois. Allied with Venice, France defeated Milan. Pressing further, Louis offered Ferdinand of Spain parts of Naples, if Spain would aid him in his conquest. Spain agreed, and the two proceeded to invade. After the conquest, Aragon (Spain) and France fought over who would control which parts of Naples. Aragon was able to defeat France, and the map of Italy was changed for the League of Cambrai. France now had Lombardy (Milan), and Spain controlled southern Italy (Naples).

As the stage was set in Western Europe for a grand conflict, other important events occurred in the East. By 1453, the Byzantine Empire had completely fallen, and Constantinople was changed to Istanbul to be the capital the powerful new Ottoman Empire. Soon, the Ottomans would have all of Italy and the Balkans under their control, later to take over the entire Middle East, Egypt, and North Africa. This overwhelming Islamic power added a new dynamic to the conflict in Europe. Venetian naval power would begin to fight its strongest and most adamant enemy, an immense Eastern Empire with more human and natural resources than Venice could muster.

And so Venetian history, the history of Italy, and the history of Europe would come to a turning point. By then, Venice was no longer a maritime city-state, but a regional power. The sizeable public financial income and commercial expansion had reached its height. From then on, Venice would have to face its twilight. With the Ottomans in the East, the rise of the European nation-state, and the discovery of the New World and Venice's inability to compete for these colonies would bring its most difficult challenge.

Cambray

*“Though there are some disagreeable things in **Venice** there is nothing so disagreeable as the visitors.”*

-Henry James

ITALIAN affairs would now always be subject to intense foreign interference, and the independence of Italian city-states was in danger. The fall of both Milan to the French and Naples to Spain would mean that the only real power on the Italian peninsula was Venice.

Rome and the Papal States, since Late Antiquity, had been given not only spiritual power, but also temporal power in secular administration. The area the Pope would claim included both Rome and the surrounding Latium (Lazio), as well as Romagna itself. The lands outside of the eternal city, however, especially in Romagna, were not administered by the agents and officials of the Holy See, but by local landlords and aristocracy. In this light, it could be said that the Pope's control of central Italy was nominal.

However, by the fifteenth century, the Papacy had attempted to consolidate its temporal control over these affairs. Pope Alexander VI, and his illegitimate son Cesare Borgia, attempted during the First Italian War to take back control of these lands to the Papacy, rather than the local aristocracy. Borgia did indeed seize control of these lands, but faced with the impotence of Roman military power against the might of France and Spain in the Second Italian War, these local lords saw an opportunity to regain their lost territories. Rimini, Faenza and many other cities appealed to neighboring Venice to offer its subservience in return for Venetian help for regaining control of their lands.

The Pope by this time would be Julius II. Besides his political ambitions, he may be principally known as the patron for artists such as Michaelangelo, Raphael and Bramante. He was a strong willed Pope whose ambitions for the Papacy was well known. He thus demanded to the Signoria of Venice to return the cities seized. Venice understood the situation, and tried to appease the Pope by offering to give back the lands taken.

Of course, political motivations beyond the scope of these Romagnan lands. It was just a *casus belli*, a cause of war, that Rome and other European powers could use against Venice itself. Julius, while expanding into Bologna and Perugia, tried to establish a diplomatic alliance against Venice. He induced the Holy Roman Emperor, Maximilian I of Austria, to invade Venetian lands on his way to Rome for his coronation. In February 1508, Maximilian crossed the Alps, only to be rebuffed by Venetian forces twice. That just a single small Italian city-state could rebuff Imperial forces was an embarrassment to both the Empire and the Papacy. Instead, the Pope turned to Louis XII of France. Later in the year, the Republic appointed its own candidate for the bishopric of Vicenza. As a pretext to war, Julius joined together with Maximilian I, Louis XII and Ferdinand I of Spain at Cambrai on December 10 to band together against Venice.

Each of these powerful members of the League had interests in Italy that they wanted to get from the Republic. France wished to add Brescia, Cremona, Crema and Bergamo to its Milanese possessions. The Empire desired to add Istria on the Adriatic coast, Friuli, Verona and Padua. Spain wished to add Otranto, on the "heel" of Italy's boot, guarding the Adriatic. The Papacy, naturally, desired its claims in Romagna. Essentially, Venice would be left with nothing but the lagoon.

However, there is a crucial factor in this war headed for Venice. Each of the members of the alliance had conflicting values and did not exactly trust each other. The Franco-Spanish alliance of the second Italian War had disagreements between the two allies, and the League of Cambrai is no different. It is likely that Venice can diplomatically weal one of these allies away from the others, and preserve its own interests.

It is Venice's greatest challenge to date, and will decide if it has a role in the future of European politics, or will just be a pretty city that diplomats and tourists visit during the summer.

Questions to Consider

The position Venice occupies is one of peril. If Venice cannot manage to win, it will not survive, and will end up like Milan or Naples, occupied and annexed to the French and Spanish crowns. However, outnumbered both numerically and by the resources of our enemies, Venice cannot hope to win merely by its military. Though it can rely on military maneuvers and strategies, and try to gain some victories, ultimately, the fate of this city-state relies on diplomacy with foreign powers.

As we can see, our enemies have many issues with each other to exploit. It is the job of this committee to try its best to see which powers it should try to befriend, and whether it should give any concessions of land.

For military matters, it would be helpful to study the course of the actual War of the League of Cambrai. Another useful conflict would be the Lightning War that Napoleon conducted in Northern Italy. Though outnumbered, Napoleon was able to defeat each of its enemies in resounding victories.

Position Papers

Please have ready a position paper to be submitted to the Doge by the first committee session. It should be a strategic report that conveys your opinions as a member of the Signoria. Some questions you may choose to address are:

- Which of our enemies should we try to persuade to be allies?
- Should we be willing to concede any land?
- What military strategies should we have, at the outset of this war?
- How should the Signoria respond to the dynastic marriages and inheritances of our enemies? What about the Papal Conclave and the death of Julius? The vote of the Holy Roman Empire?
- Is our government system obsolete? As other monarchies expand by intermarrying, does our model of a classical republic still have a place, or should we make the Doge a constitutional monarchy?
- Spain and Portugal are beginning to have colonies and a greatly expanded navy. How do we compete, as the greatest naval power in the Mediterranean?
- With an aggressive Turkey, how can we address its continual advance in the Eastern Mediterranean?

Appendix A: Survey of the Powers

The following is a guide to help prepare understand the political entities of the time. The countries and nations are obviously not the same as those found within the United Nations in 2009, but you will be expected to understand the dynamics of this. I have attempted to give a more or less comprehensive list, but many of these states are insignificant in this conflict. The states in Italics are our enemies in the League of Cambrai.

Note: Some of the Flags are anachronistic.

The Italian City-States

The Most Serene Republic of Venice



Plutocratic Republic

Capital: The Rialto, Venice, the Veneto

Leader: Doge Leonardo Loredan

A mercantile Republic that spanned from Venice itself into Brescia, as well as the Dalmatian coast, Otranto, and various Eastern Mediterranean islands, including Corfu (Corcyra), Crete, Naxos, Euboea and Cyprus. It was a nationalistic government who resembled the older Classical Republics such as Athens and Thebes. In facing the League of Cambrai, Venice is fighting in order to preserve its very existence against the larger, more powerful nation-states. It has a strong maritime presence and commercial links throughout the Mediterranean, but even this is beginning to be challenged by the Ottoman Turks. It is now in a state of crisis.

The Republic of Florence



Republic

Capital: Florence

Leader: Piero Soderini

After a series of dynastic rulers through the Medici family, Florence returned to its republican and democratic institutions after the selection of Piero Soderini to the position of Gonfaloniere. Its golden age of art, culture and finance began to decline late in the 15th Century, although its conquest of Pisa by Niccolo Machiavelli was a significant gain. Machiavelli established a standing Florentine army. It is an important player in Italian politics and the League of Cambrai, as the Papacy also seeks to restore the Medici hereditary line of succession, and having Tuscany as an ally with Venice is a potential possibility. It has a significant commercial and military might.

The Duchy of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio



Monarchy

Capital: Ferrara

Leader: Alfonso I d'Este

The union between Modena and Reggio and Ferrara came to be fifty years before the League of Cambrai. Ruled by the Este family, Modena, Ferrara and Reggio lie between the Papal States and Venice. They have sided with the League of Cambrai, and are diplomatically friendly with France. Long known for a successful roster of Condotieri, this small state south of Venice is notable in the conflict against the League of Cambrai, and would be a nice addition to Venetian territory, allowing Venice to expand to the Tyrrhenian coast, if its mind were not so occupied on the greater powers.

The Duchy of Savoy



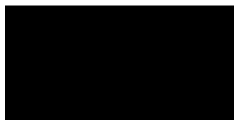
Monarchy

Capital: Chambéry, (Chiamberi)

Leader: Carlo III (Charles III)

Occupying Savoy, Piedmont and Nizza (Nice), this Duchy lies between the territories usually considered French, and those considered Italian. It has a sizeable political base, and has long been desired by the Kings of France to join. It is surrounded by French occupied Milan and Genoa to the East, and the French region of Provence to the West. We are on good terms with the anti-French factions in the Duchy, though the pro-French factions are growing ever stronger now. Notably, Savoyards have a decidedly Alpine character.

The Republic of Siena



Republic

Capital: Siena

Leader: Pandolfo Petrucci

Overshadowed by neighboring Florence, Siena has long had a rivalry with its neighbor as the second power in Tuscany. Siena's first priority is its independence from both the Papacy in the South, but especially Florence in the North. It is a center of the arts and culture, and desires neutrality in the war against the League of Cambrai.

The Marches of Mantua



Monarchy

Capital: Mantua

Leader: Francesco II Gonzaga

Lying between Modena and Venice, the Marches of Mantua, (governed by the Marquess/Marquis Francesco II), is a small Italian state whose land has long been along the border of many Italian city-states. It is rather small, and bears little significance in military and economic value, although it is possible for Venice to expand into it. It is, however, important geographically, occupying Venice's southern border.

The Duchy of Urbino



Monarchy

Capital: Urbino

Leader: Francesco Maria I della Rovere

Between Tuscany, the Papacy and the Adriatic sea, the Duchy of Urbino consists mostly of the lands surrounding an impregnable Appenine fortress. A tiny Italian state, Urbino is isolated from most of Italian conflicts, but bearing a diplomatic friendliness to the Papacy.

The Papal States



Theocracy

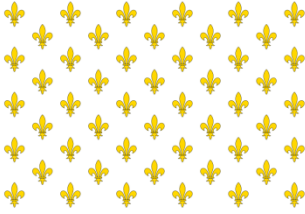
Capital: Rome

Leader: Julius II

The Popes of the Catholic Church have long been involved in temporal affairs. The League of Cambrai was formed on the behest of the papacy, seeking to extend its power in Romagna near the Venetian border. The Eternal City occupies a special place in politics, as the prestige and reputation of the Papacy gives it an added power boost, as well as the control of religious life, especially the appointments of Church positions. Julius, although desiring an end to Venetian expansion, also recognizes that foreign intervention in Italy only makes Italians weaker on its own affairs, and thus is susceptible to an agreement with Venice if convinced that too much foreign intervention in Italian affairs was a mistake, and that Venice is the only independent power in Italy strong enough to stand against the Monarchies of the rest of Europe.

The Western European Monarchies

The Kingdom of France



Monarchy

Capital: Paris

Leader: Louis XII

France is one of the two most powerful monarchies in Europe, spanning from the Channel to the French Riviera. It is one of the strongest contenders for the most powerful monarchy in Europe, and is attempting to become a hegemon to all of Europe. It currently, in addition to its traditional territory, also maintains control of Lombardy and Genoa in the Duchy of Milan. It aspires for Brescia, Bergamo, Crema and Cremona to be added to its Northern Italian domains. It also desires for a commercial Empire in the Americas. All in all, it is strong in almost every regard, possessing a strong Navy, financial structure, maritime prominence, cultural, theological and artistic achievement, powerful leadership, a special relationship with Rome for the Gallican Church in France, and a vast amount of natural resources. It also has a claim to the Kingdom of Naples, Corsica, Navarra, Rousillon, the Channel Islands, Calais, and various parts of the Low Countries. It recently incorporated both Brittany and the powerful Duchy of Burgundy into its fray. While it has conflicts with Venice, it also has severe fears of the rise of the Austrian and Spanish Hapsburgs to precede it on the totem pole. Thus, it is distrustful of its allies in the League of Cambrai, and may be played to by Venetian diplomats.

The Kingdom of Spain



Monarchy

Capital: Madrid, Barcelona

Leader: Ferdinand V of Castile, II of Aragon

Spain was recently united in 1492. However, this union is still a personal union between the Kingdom of Castile and Léon, and the Kingdom of Aragon. After the death of Catherine, Ferdinand alone would rule Spain, where the noblemen lost many privileges to the might of the Crown. Castile and Léon control most of the New World and overseas territories: Hispaniola, Oran and Melilla in Morocco, and the Philippines. It is also interested in settling into the rest of the Americas, from Florida, Mexico, Panama and South America. It also occupies the Canary Islands. The Kingdom of Aragon controls Aragon proper, as well as the Balearics, Sardinia, Sicily, and the Kingdom of Naples. It also has claims to Corsica and Attica. Spain wishes to add the Venetian controlled Otranto. It has a flourishing economy with New World resources,

and a maritime presence to match. With its centralized government and vast resources, Spain is potentially the largest and most global of Venice's enemies. It will forever have conflict with France, however, and a Spanish distrust of France after the Second Italian War may lead to diplomatic parleys between Venice and the Spanish Crown.

The Kingdom of Portugal



Monarchy

Capital: Lisbon

Leader: Manuel I Aviz-Beja

In addition to Portugal proper, the Portuguese Empire spans into Morocco, Brazil, Ceuta, the Azores, Socotra in the Arabian Sea, Aden, Goa and Macau. It is the greatest exploratory nation in Europe, and as such has large expanses of resources and merchant marines at its disposal. On the European continent, it is particularly friendly with England, as these two Kingdoms, small though they are, can help balance any European conflict. This is crucial with diplomacy with Portugal.

The Kingdom of England



Monarchy

Capital: London

Leader: Henry VII Tudor

After the Wars of the Roses, England's Tudor dynasty is on its way to rejuvenate the nation. Henry is of failing heart, some say from a broken heart from the deaths of his wife and firstborn son. It is expected that his son Henry will succeed as Henry VIII. An island nation, it has intense interests to control the expansion of France, Austria and Spain from becoming too powerful. As a third power, it is always on the side of allowing for the balance of powerful and the prevention of the Universal Monarchy. As such, it can be relied on through diplomacy that England will side with the powers that are the underdogs, and should be exploited as such. Without a major land military presence, however, England's rising naval aspirations are the only resource that can truly be relied on, though its diplomatic exploits are not lacking. It has a desire to see Scotland, Wales and Ireland under its dominion. It is closely allied with Portugal.

The Kingdom of Scotland



Monarchy

Capital: Edinburgh

Leader: James IV Stuart

It is a sparsely populated country to the north known for the melée abilities of its charge infantry. It is now known to be highly interested in its independence from English dominance, as England desires its territory. Scotland is allied closely with France and Norway, currently part of the Kalmar Union. A change of French allegiance would mean Scottish support, especially if England is opposed to France. Thus, any diplomatic parleys with France or England about changing sides must consider the position of the Scots.

The Lordship of Ireland



Monarchy

Capital: Dublin

Leader: Nominally Henry VII Tudor of England

A nominal union of the entire island of Ireland under Norman rule, the Lordship of Ireland is ruled instead by the Earl of Kildare. It is loosely independent. England desires its full accession to the English Crown.

The Danubian, Alpine, German and Scandinavian States

The Holy Roman Empire (Archduchy of Austria)



Confederate Monarchy

Capital: de facto in Vienna

Leader: Maximilian I

The Holy Roman Empire is nominally a union between all of Germany and northern Italy, but in reality is a union of the lands under the control of the Hapsburg monarchy: the Archduchy of Austria and various parts of Bohemia, Hungary and Southern Germany. One of its strengths is the power of its dynastic and familial alliances, allowing it a claim on many of the lands Europe. The Empire as a whole has an immense ability to conduct war, and its defeat to Venice in 1508 was most embarrassing. It seeks the whole of Friuli and Verona, as well as Venice's Istria, and stands to gain perhaps the most out of a Venetian defeat. It is a contender to become the greatest monarchy in Europe, and it has a close relationship, if not alliance, with the Catholic Monarchs of Spain. It is long known as the protector of the will of Rome and the Pope.

The Kingdom of Hungary



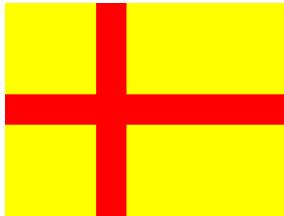
Monarchy

Capital: Budapest

Leader: Wladislaus II

Hungary once was the greatest nation in Europe, occupying an enormous population and land, and having reign over the Balkan peninsula's Bosnia and Serbia as its vassals. Recently, however, it is occupied with defeating the advance of the Ottoman Empire, and fighting for its very survival. As a land power, it is possibly an ally to Venice against the Ottomans, and its position East of Austria gives it a position to bargain for alliance with Venice.

The Kalmar Union



Monarchy

Capital: Copenhagen

Leader: John of Denmark

The Kalmar Union is a unification of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, as well their possessions of Iceland, Greenland, Gotland, parts of Finland, the Shetland Islands, the Orkney Islands and at times Pommerania. They have a sizeable commercial and maritime influence in the north, and are important political players. However, they are a bit removed from the conflicts in Italy, and only if it escalates into a English or a German War would diplomacy with the Kalmar Union ever truly matter.

The Kingdom of Bohemia



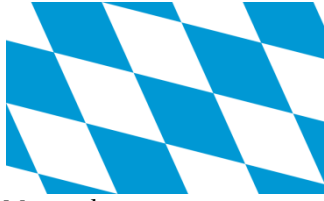
Monarchy

Capital: Prague

Leader: Vladislas II

Ruled by the Vladislas as Hungary, it is in a personal Union with Hungary. It is a major force in the forefront of the Holy Empire, and a strong independent kingdom apart from Austria. It is friendly with both Hungary and Poland, and Venice would do well to negotiate with Bohemia so that Bohemia could gain the Holy Roman Crown over Austria.

The Duchy of Bavaria



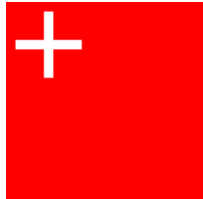
Monarchy

Capital: Munich

Leader: William IV Wittelsbach

Ruled by the powerful Wittelsbach family, Bavaria is a key satellite state under varying political affiliations. If France or Austria were to ever fight, Bavaria would perhaps be the deciding ally on who would win. It is a medium sized Duchy between Austria, Württemberg and the Hessian and Saxon lands. It has traditionally opposed the Hapsburgs, and will perhaps continue to do so. Thus, it is closely in line with France, and is its traditional Ally.

The Swiss Confederation



Confederation

Capital: None

Leader: None

A loose confederation of cantons, the Swiss Confederation was a mutual defense pact, especially against the advances of Austria. Often, the Swiss were powerful mercenaries for hire, occasionally for the French and Savoyards. The Swiss Confederation is a neutral mercenary country that is good for an alliance against the French, Spanish, Austrians and Papists, if Venice is able to get it before the other countries do.

The Margravate of Brandenburg



Monarchy

Capital: Berlin

Leader: Joachim I

Brandenburg is a Northern German state, and has traditional enemies in Pomerania, Poland, Sweden and Denmark. It is one of the Electors of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Eastern Monarchies

The Sultanate of Ottoman Turkey



Monarchy

Capital: Istanbul (Constantinople)

Leader: Bayezid II

The great Ottoman Empire, after their conquest of Constantinople, became one of the greatest naval and maritime powers in the Mediterranean. Their Empire stretches from the Balkans into Eastern Kurdistan and Armenia. All in all, it is the greatest rival in the Eastern Mediterranean that Venice has yet seen, and challenges Venice's monopoly on the East with its vast resources, manpower and technological advancement. The Ottoman state is controlled a cosmopolitan Sultan and his divan, or court, with his Grand Vizier, his prime minister, governing. Turkey is known for its skill with firepower and long range heavy Mediterranean galleys. It wants to control Rhodes, Cyprus, Dalmatia, Crete, and other Venetian overseas holdings, as well as a dominance over most of the Greek islands. As such, their expansion is a grave threat to Venice, and is just as much an issue as the League of Cambrai.

The Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania



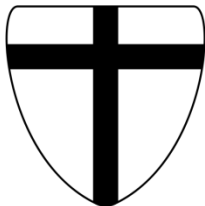
Monarchy

Capital: Krakow, Vilnius

Leader: Zygmunt I Jagiellon (Sigismund I)

A personal Union between Poland and Lithuania made one of the largest states in Europe. They had a strong army, especially in regards to their cavalry, but the nature of the union was very disunified. The local lords and nobility had a strong presence, and the lack of central government made it very difficult for the monarch to get anything accomplished.

The Teutonic Knights



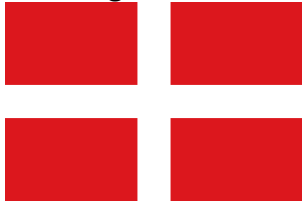
Theocracy

Capital: Konigsberg

Leader: Frederick of Saxony

A religious order controlling Prussia. It was influential in Baltic Affairs, against Pomerania, Poland and Lithuania.

The Knights of Rhodes



Theocracy

Capital: Rhodes

Leader: Emery d'Amboise

A military order in the island of Rhodes, the Knights were crucial in holding back the Ottoman advance, and are critical allies of Venice. Rhodes had been sieged once before by Turkey, and Venice sees it as necessary in the defense of Venetian interests. Rhodes is a very difficult island to attack, and the strength of the knights is one of the strong points against the Ottomans.

The Grand Duchy of Moscow



Monarchy

Capital: Moscow

Leader: Vasily III

Moscow is a country in the north of the Russian domains. After its conquest of Novgorod, it became the predominant force in the region.

The Sultanate of Mamluk Egypt



Monarchy

Capital: Cairo

Leader: Al-Ashraf Qansuh al-Ghawri

The Mamluks are the second most powerful Islamic nation in the Mediterranean. However, their power is based on constant internal turmoil, making them easy prey for Ottoman domination. They are known as fierce fighters.

The Safavid Persian Empire



Monarchy

Capital: Tabriz

Leader: Ismail I

A revival of the ancient Persian Empires, the Safavids are a nation that sets itself against the Ottoman Turks. It is a major link in the Eastern trade routes, and is known for its cavalry. Communications from Venice to Persia, however, is difficult.

The Crimean Khanate

Monarchy

Capital: Bakchisaray

Leader: Menli I Giray

After the fall of the Mongol khanates, the Crimean khanate is seen as the successor state. It is closely linked the civilization and diplomatic alliances of the Ottoman Turks. The Crimean Tatars are known for their ferocity of their cavalry charges, although their techniques are highly antiquated.

The Principality of Wallachia



Monarchy

Capital: Bucharest

Leader: Mircea III

Wallachia is a Danubian Principality, and a junior partner in the Christian war against the Ottoman expansion. Wallachia is generally friendly with Hungary, Poland and Lithuania, and is at the border between the Ottoman advance and the Hungarian line. A natural ally to Venice, if Venice were to make the effort.

Overseas Empires

These nations are outside the context of European conflict, including in Italy. However, as the world is becoming ever more interconnected, relationships with some of these nations may, to a creative statesman, play a crucial advantage to the issues that Venice faces.

The Empire of China, under the Ming Dynasty

The Empire of Japan, under the Muromachi Shogunate

The Kingdom of Joseon Korea

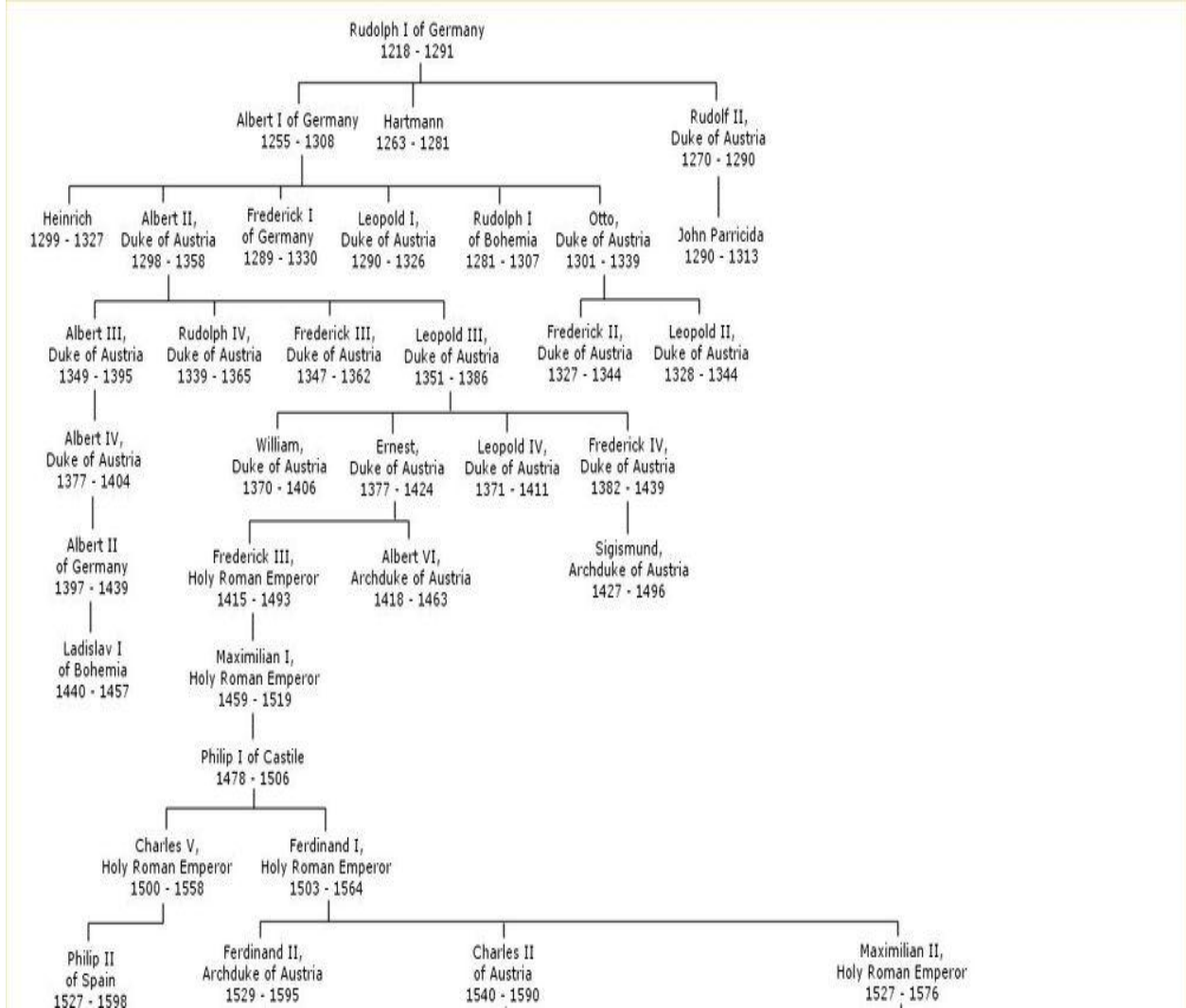
The Aztec Triple Alliance

The Incan Empire

The Iroquois Confederacy
The Mali Empire
The Kingdom of the Kongo
The Sultanate of Delhi
The Kingdom of Morocco

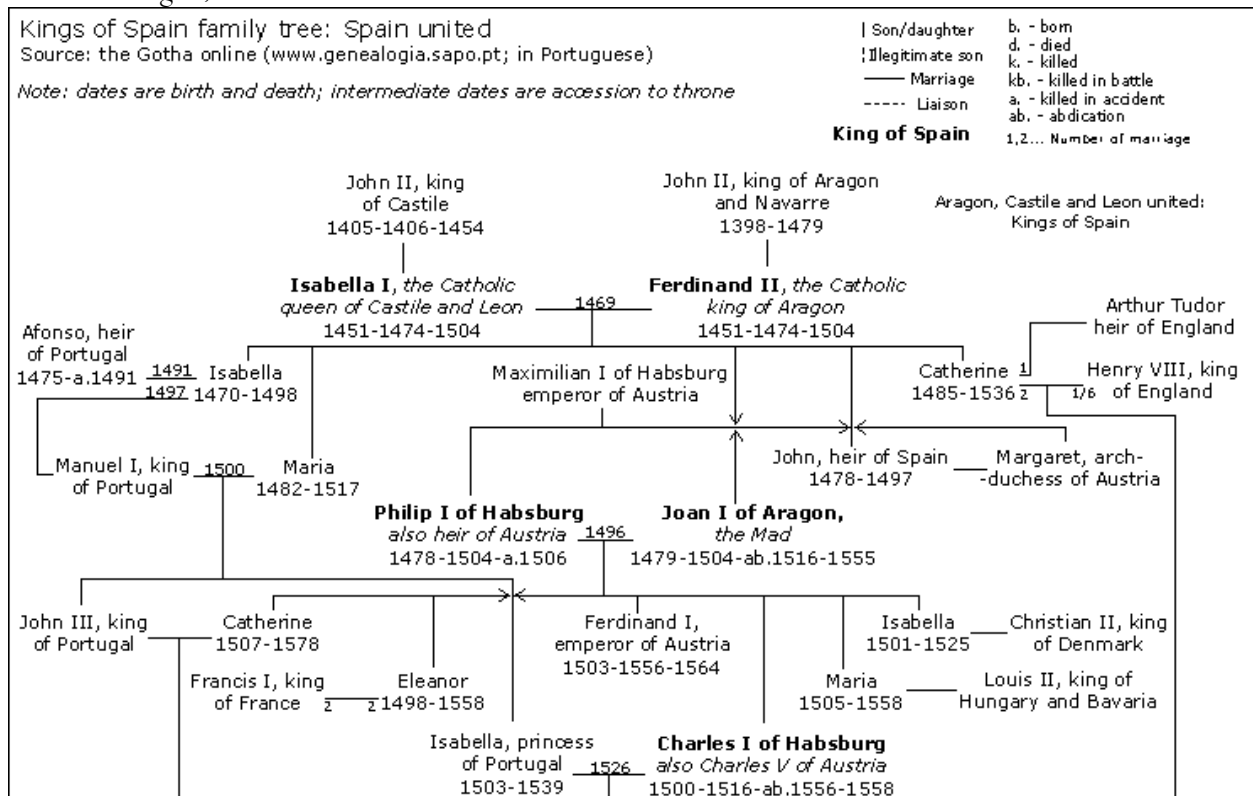
House of Hapsburg, Holy Roman Emperors, Dukes of Austria

If Maximilian were to die immediately, his grandson Karl (Carlos in Spanish, Charles in English, Carlo in Italian) would become the head of the House of Hapsburg, and most likely the Holy Roman Emperor. If anything were to happen to Charles, Ferdinand, his Brother, would become Emperor. Maximilian is in a good spot, because as soon as both he and Ferdinand V of Castile (II of Aragon) dies, Charles would inherit both the Austrian and the Spanish thrones. Charles is now eight, and Ferdinand five. Neither are married or betrothed, and it would be in the interest of many foreign lords as well as German monarchs to marry their daughters to them.



The Catholic Monarchs of Castile & Léon, and Aragon

If Ferdinand were to die immediately, the throne would pass to Juana (Joanna in English, Giovanna in Italian). Joanna, however, is known to be incompetent and mad, and thus there would be a struggle to be the regent behind all the power. Ferdinand's wife, Germaine of Foix, is three months pregnant. Notable lines of succession also include Charles of Hapsburg and his brother Ferdinand, grandsons to both Maximilian of Austria and Ferdinand of Spain, and heirs to the Austrian throne. Isabella, Eleanor, Maria and Catherine, the sisters of Charles and Ferdinand, are also important for royal marriages. They are seven, five, four and one respectively. The sons and daughters of Manuel I of Portugal and Maria of Castile and Leon are also important to watch. If they were to produce any male heirs, they could lay a significant claim on the throne of Castile alone, and unify Castile and Portugal, though not Aragon, but only if Joanna takes the throne of Aragon, and is denied the throne of Castile.



On the Ottoman Line of Succession:

Bayezid II of the Ottoman Empire has two sons, Selim and Ahmed. The moment Bayezid dies, they are expected to fight against one another for the throne, an Ottoman tradition to weed out the weak successors. As Ottomans rulers have many wives, the marriage of these sons to foreign rulers is not quite the issue. Selim currently has one notable son, Suleiman, who is 14 years old. Ahmed has no sons, but one daughter.

On the English line of Succession

Henry VII Tudor is sickly and dying, probably within the next six months. His son, Henry (Enrico in Italian), is poised to succeed him. He would be called Henry VIII. The younger Henry is currently married to Catherine of Aragon. Henry is 18, Catherine 23.

On the Portuguese line of Succession

Manuel I is currently 40 years of age. He is married to a princess of Spain, Maria of Aragon. They have two sons in line for the throne, Luis and Hernando, ages three and two. They have two daughters, Isabel and Maria, six and five. None of them are married. Currently, Queen Maria is five months pregnant. Joanna of Spain, and her sons Charles and Ferdinand were to die, Luis and Hernando would be next in line for the Spanish and Austrian throne.

On the Ferrarese line of Succession

Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, is married to Lucrezia Borgia. They have one son, Ercole (Hercules in English), six months old, and she is one month pregnant. If Alfonso were to die, Ercole would become Duke, and Lucrezia would likely rule in his place.

On the Savoyard line of Succession

Charles III, Duke of Savoy, is 22. He is unmarried at the present moment.

On the Hungarian and Bohemian line of Succession

Vladislaus II is currently 52 years of age. He is married to Anne of Foix, now 24. They have one son, Lajos (Louis in English, Luigi in Italian), now 3, and one daughter, Anna, now five.

Appendix C: The Papal Conclave

If the Pope were to die, his immediate successor would be determined by a vote by a College of Cardinals. The following is the current state of affairs in regards to the members of this, if Julius II were to die. The number of cardinals and who they would vote are written. The nationality of the cardinal who wins this election would, for purposes of this simulation, control the Papacy. You are not expected to know this intimately, but this should only serve as a reference if Julius II were to die, and if you plan on taking any significant action in influencing the decision of the Conclave. In **Bold** are the Venetians. Antonio Contarini, a member of the Signoria, would be present at the Conclave.

Name of Cardinal	Position	Nationality	Faction	Who he would vote for
Oliviero Carafa	Bishop of Sabina	Aragonese	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Giovanni Colonna	Deacon of S. Mario in Aquiro	Roman	Italian	Antonio Contarini
Giovanni Conti	Archbishop of S. Vitale	Roman	Italian	Antonio Contarini
Paulo Fregoso	Archbishop of Genoa	Genoese	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Antonio Contarini	Patriarch of Venice	Venetian		
Giovanni de' Medici	Deacon of S. Maria in Dominica	Florentine	Italian	Antonio Contarini
Guillaume Briçonnet	Bishop of Palestrina	French	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Giambattista Orsini	Deacon of S. Maria Nuova	Roman	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Luigi Massimo Piovere	Bishop of Orense	Genoese	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Giovanni Piccolomini	Archbishop of Siena	Siennese	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Adinicino della Porta	Bishop of Aleria	Milanese	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Raffaello Riario	Bishop of S Lorenzo in Damaso	Savoyard	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Jorge Lopez de Castillero	Bishop of San Crisogno	Neopolitan	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Michel de Villeneuve	Administrator of Avignon	French	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Federico Sanseverino	Archbishop of Turin	Savoyard	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Ignacio de Arbeloa	Bishop of Porto	Spanish	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Giovanni Donati	Bishop of Frascati	Venetian	Italian	Antonio

				Contarini
Alessandro Farnese	Cardinal of Ostia	Roman	French	Guillaume de Clermont
François de Tournon	Archbishop of Bourges	French	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Francesco Giustiniani	Bishop of San Giorgio Maggiore	Venetian	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Jean le Veneur	Abbot of Mont Saint Michel	French	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Albert of Mainz	Archbishop of Mainz	Brandenburger	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Inigo Lopez de Mendoza	Archbishop of Burgos	Spanish	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Eberhard de la Marck	Archbishop of Liège	Dutch	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Guillaume de Clermont	Legate in Avignon	French	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Marino Grimani	Patriarch of Aquileia	Venetian	Italian	Antonio Contarini
Bruno Albetti	Archbishop of Lucca	Roman	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Alberto di Rimini	Archbishop of Sorrento	Sieneese	Italian	Antonio Contarini
Stewart Tennant	Archbishop of Saint Andrews	Scottish	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Tommaso Andolini	Archbishop of Siracusa	Milanese	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Santino Farnese	Bishop of Sant'Angelo del Mare	Savoyard	Italian	Antonio Contarini
Giovanni Savonarola	Bishop of S Maria della Luce	Florentine	French	Guillaume de Clermont
Franz Kirchner of Dresden	Archbishop of Catania	Saxon	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Roberto Benetoretto	Archbishop of Oristano	Florentine	Italian	Antonio Contarini
Alfonso Campione	Archbishop of Napoli	Roman	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Andrea De Nicola	Bishop of S. Giovanni Rotondo	Milanese	Italian	Antonio Contarini
Antonio Torinelli	Archbishop of Palermo	Neopolitan	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
Joao do Carvalho	Archbishop of Braganza	Portuguese	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa
William Lancelyn Farrier	Archbishop of Westminster	English	Imperial	Oliviero Carafa

15 French Faction Cardinals for Guillaume de Clermont of France

13 Imperial Faction Cardinals for Oliviero Carafa of Spain

Appendix D: Electoral College of the Holy Roman Empire

The Holy Roman Empire is an electoral Empire. There are seven electors who vote for the next Emperor. Recently, they have been dominated by the Austrian Hapsburg family, but here is the breakdown of the votes in case you wish to change the traditional voting tendencies, and if Austria is majorly defeated in battle, it is even possible that most of the electors will change their votes.

The following gives an idea of who the electors are, and who they would vote for if Maximilian I died.

1. The Archbishop of Mainz, Uriel von Gemmingen. Would vote for **Louis XII of France**
2. The Archbishop of Trier, Jakob II of Baden. Would vote for **Louis XII of France.**
3. The Archbishop of Cologne, Philip II von Daun-Oberstein. Would vote for **Henry VII of England**
4. The King of Bohemia, Vladislaus II. Would vote for **Charles I of Spain.**
5. The Margrave of Brandenburg, Joachim I. Would vote for **Charles I of Spain**
6. The Count Palatine of the Rhine, Louis V. Would vote for **Louis XII of France.**
7. The Duke of Saxony, Frederick III. Would vote for **Charles I of Spain.**

Appendix E: Monetary Systems

For this committee, the monetary unit to be used is the Ducat. The ducat is 3.5 grams of gold, and is a standard unit of money all throughout the Holy Roman Empire, and all of Europe besides. However, the Ducat is only a general coin measured by weight of gold. Otherwise, these coins came in many other types of shapes, forms and designs. The “ducat”, that is, the same value of measure of money, for Florence was the Florin. For Venice, it is the Zecchini. For this committee, Ducat and Zecchini will be used interchangeably.

Sources

Here are some books and resources that you may find helpful with your research:

[A History of Venice](#) by Norwich, John Julius. Random House 1982

[Belli memorabilis Cameracensis adversus Venetos historiae libri vi](#) by Andrea Mocenigo. 1525

[The Prince](#) by Niccolò Machiavelli. 1532

[Discourses on the First Ten Books of Titus Livy](#) by Niccolò Machiavelli.