

DNMUN23

Debate | Discourse | Diplomacy

Background Guide

JCC

Joint Crisis Cabinets

Agenda

The American Civil War

INDEX

S.No.	Content	Page No.
1	Letter from the EB	3
2	Brief Overview of the American Civil War	5
3	Recognised Causes of the War	7
4	After the War	9
5	Milestones Leading to the Development of the War	11
6	Final Word	21

Letter from the Executive Board

It's time to bring out the big guns.

With great pleasure, we, the Executive Board, present to you the Background Guide for the Joint Crisis Committee: American Civil War!

Please note that this background guide (BG) encompasses instructions for **both the Union and Confederate Cabinet** (the two cabinets). The main purpose of a BG, which the dais understands and furthers, is to render the basic understanding, facts and overview of the agenda. The BG includes the basic topics and themes that need to be studied in order to research further as pertinent to your given allocation. This would also allow the dais to gauge and judge how nuanced a delegate is with their research and its creative application.

It is imperative to understand that this BG only discusses the 'agenda'. The 'agenda' in this crisis committee consists of a selected epoch that represents the turmoil with its characteristics. Unlike other committees, here, we are running a live crisis simulation and hence, the committee will unfold with the great opportunity to navigate the intricacies of the given ambiguous crisis frame with actions that come with consequences within the live timeline. Simultaneously, it becomes important to distinguish between fact and fiction and tread carefully within the committee's mandate and the jurisdiction of your own role. The EB would thus emphasise preparing with proper research, understanding practicality/feasibility/viability/plausibility behind actions, the rationale behind policies, jurisprudence and creativity. Whilst these are important, it is even more crucial to come with the mindset to learn apart from what you have individually already consumed and also impart your understanding unhesitatingly. The EB would strongly emphasise on participating actively; not just for your personal goals but also for the development of the committee holistically.

Whilst navigating through a crisis can be challenging, especially for beginners, the EB can ensure that we shall enable and facilitate you to the best of our abilities. Come with

enthusiasm, maintain discipline and we shall help you wherever you need us. In other words, chill! We got this! Long live America and its enemies because no one knows how to romanticise wars better than the United States of America!

PLEASE NOTE: A CRISIS LETTER WILL BE SENT PRIOR TO THE CONFERENCE WITH THE FREEZE DATE. THE LETTER WOULD DISCUSS THE CRISIS DETAILS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EVERYTHING INCLUDING DOCUMENTATION, UPDATES AND RULES.

Regards,

The Executive Board of the Joint Crisis Cabinets

The Cabinet of the Union

Chairperson - Babhravee Goswami

Vice-Chairperson - Aniruddh Rajagopal

The Cabinet of the Confederacy

Chairperson - Uddeshya Pandey

Vice-Chairperson - Kshipra R. Kashyap

Committee Email: jcc.dnmun23@gmail.com

Brief Overview

The American Civil War was an internal conflict or war fought in the United States of America from April 12th, 1861 to May 26th, 1865. It was fought between the Southern states, who believed in the institution of slavery, and the Northern states, who sought to abolish it.

In 1803, France was economically weakened by the effects of the French Revolution a few years earlier, already unsteady in the aftermath of the Seven Years War and the American Revolution. To offset these losses, Napoleon decided to sell the French territory in America (which had already been facing protests and riots) to Thomas Jefferson for \$15 million. In what is termed the Louisiana Purchase, America more than doubled its geographical size as westward expansion, exploration and settlement increased manifold.

In the creation of new states, there was always the question of slavery-whether it would be allowed or disallowed by state powers. As states began to take sides, the formation of two very distinct groups began to take shape- the Democrat-backed pro-slavery South and the abolitionist North. The South depended on slavery for their labour-intensive economy, while the North focused on rapid industrialization and the usage of machine capital. The two sides maintained the status quo by lobbying states to join their respective sides and thereby maintain enough power in Congress to deny a simple majority to the opposition party. If, for example, the Republican/abolitionist states were significantly more powerful than the Democrat/pro-slavery states, then the Republicans could pass abolitionist laws without any restrictions. However, the additions of California, Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon as 'Free States' tipped the scale, leading to an increase in the Congressional strength of the Abolitionists. Resentment was rising in the South as the Democrats found themselves facing a new political challenge: the newly-formed Republican Party.

When Abraham Lincoln contested the 1860 presidential elections, he won the Republican presidential nomination after raising Northern support by outlining his plans for the restriction of enslavement. Some radical supporters doctored his ideas to amount to the abolishment of the concept of slavery. Lincoln himself planned not to confiscate slaves, but rather to ban the slave trade and gradually extinguish slavery. With their weakening power in Congress and a reformist Republican as president, dissent and unrest began to boil as the

South felt unrepresented and unheard. The people started to turn to the state, rather than the federal government, for leadership. Calls for secession began to rise, and soon one state took the lead. On December 20th, 1860, South Carolina issued the South Carolina Declaration of Secession, thereby becoming the first state to secede from the Union. Over the next two months, six more would join South Carolina and, on 8th February 1861, form the Confederate States of America. State militias fought against federal forces; abolitionists attacked slave owners; underground railroads from the South to the North were set up and local armouries were seized by the state-Union or Confederate.

Up till April, the country was in a nervous frenzy, preparing for possible war. For the Union, Lincoln wanted to preserve it as he deemed the secessions illegal. If it came to war, it would have to be a short and decisive one. For the Confederates, however, they and their freshly appointed military prepared to hold on to what they believed was the constitutional right to slavery.

Then, in the spring of 1861, the Confederates attacked a Union fort, severely undersupplied due to a Confederate siege. The Union fort surrendered and the Confederates took Fort Sumter.

April 12th, 1861.

The Union is dissolved.

War has begun.

Recognised Causes

Opinions on the Issue of Slavery: There's no doubt that the Civil War centred around slavery, though mostly indirectly. With the country literally dividing itself on the issue, the right to own slaves and where had been a hot potato tossed around by various Congressional Acts and proclamations since the early 19th century. Tensions rose with the publication of the widely-read *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe, a novel with profound insights into the situation of American slaves that was read even outside the nation in Britain and France. In the 1857 Supreme Court decision *Dred Scott v Sandford*, the Supreme Court ruled that no person of colour, free or enslaved, could become a citizen of the USA.

Manifest Destiny: Whilst this wasn't a cause in itself, the American belief in expansion and total domination added too much territory to the growing country without enough time for settling of policies and ideologies. These newly-populated territories now needed rail systems which were built mostly by slave labour as the government pursued plans for rapid growth. Manifest Destiny provided the shaky environment that bred discontent and unrest, barely patched over by agreements like the 1850 Missouri Compromise.

Lack of Representation: With the Free States gaining a majority over the Slave States in the middle of the 1850's, Southern Democrats no longer could pass their pro-slavery laws and acts without hard compromises to ensure support from the majority Republicans. Likewise, Republicans were able to promote abolitionist legislation as they no longer required Democratic support. With a slight one-party dominance emerging in Congress, the people of the South felt betrayed and angry-and war was their way to have their views heard.

The Southern Economy: With the wide usage of Eli Whitney's cotton gin and a climate best suited to agriculture and farming, the South heavily depended on crops, primarily cotton, to fuel their economy. These were produced by slave labour, sometimes in harsh and brutal working conditions. Farmers in the South feared that if abolitionist ideas were to be enforced, they would lose their stream of income and their states would become underdeveloped and run-down.

Formation of the Republican Party: The Republican Party was founded in 1854 with a powerful anti-slavery doctrine, quickly rising to become the major opposition to the Democratic Party. Abraham Lincoln contested the 1860 elections, winning a landslide victory without the support of the Southern states. He emphasised the party's abolitionist principles, but some radical followers took it to mean the complete, unconditional emancipation of all slaves, something that quickly spawned dissent everywhere in the South. While Lincoln himself aimed to implement a more conservative approach to treating the slave problem, the radicalization of his efforts and his becoming President only angered the already boiling South. A month after his election, South Carolina formally announced its secession from the Union.

After the War

The effects or implications of any war can be felt through all parts a living being can perceive and process. This would essentially mean that whilst the tangible damages can be recorded, the intangibility of some loss can be experienced more vividly in any turbulent situation. The Civil War was no stranger to this experience and its impacts led to a myriad of implications that seem to have outlasted the war itself. An estimation suggests that the war casualties included the death of 752,000 to 851,000 soldiers, around 2 percent of the American population in 1860.

The victory of the Union was marked as Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, by justifying it as a 'wartime measure'. The declaration declared that as of January 1, 1863, all enslaved people in the states currently engaged in rebellion against the Union "shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free". However, the freedom of 4 million enslaved people actually excluded the ones from the border states loyal to the Union. With this came one of the most notable products - the confirmation of a single political entity and a certain monopoly for quite some time in the hands of the Union leaders as the US witnessed political shifts at all levels. Universally proposed through the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865, it was then when the Emancipation Proclamation became a national policy where Slavery was abolished, followed by the 14th and 15th Amendments. The legality of abolition by presidential decree was questioned with no explicit mention of the word 'slavery' or 'slave' in the constitution itself albeit the abrogation of the sections that codified the same. Hence, a common notion arose where the Civil War became the reason behind the 'preservation' of the United States as a 'unified nation'.

Multiple states that ran the Southern Markets experienced an adverse dip socioeconomically, with challenges in trade and reduced industrial production, such as the ones in Kentucky and New Orleans. Internal strifes, especially Racial tensions, peaked post the amendment (and remained a major catalyst in American history for nearly a century), with white supremacist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Legion springing up. Multiple studies analysed the economic impact of the war on the US' long-term

economic performance. The advent of better technology and the usage of naval forces as a serious element in conflict was backed by the rapid rail expansions and pro-expansionist federal policies that had more impact due to reinforcement of federal powers after the *Texas v. White* decision.

Post the Civil War, the powers of the federal government expanded continually. The Union implemented measures around taxation, currency issuance, and the suspension of habeas corpus, empowering the federal government to respond to national crises. Hacker and Beard (1927) argued that the Civil War was instrumental in bringing about revolutionary movements that led to the industrialization of the United States. The Republican-majority Congress passed important legislation during the Civil War including the National Banking Act, labour legislation, and the Land Grant College Act that promoted American industrialization in the late nineteenth century. However, many of these are often subject to scepticism and critique where Hacker and Beard's analysis is labelled qualitative (Cochran 1961) and (Engerman 1966) and lacked accuracy in terms of the lost output, even account, cost recovery and so on (Goldin and Lewis 1975, 1978). The horrors of the war extended to the kith and kin of all US residents and the psychological trauma seems to only unfold gradually, seeping into multiple successive generations.

Milestones in Development and Continuity:

The American Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was a significant conflict in United States history. It pitted the Confederate States of America, composed of eleven Southern states seeking to secede from the Union, against the United States government, known as the Union. The war's causes were deeply rooted in the nation's history, including political, economic, and social factors. This guide will explore the key milestones that led to the development and continuity of the American Civil War.

Part 1: The Background

1. The Colonial Era and the Origins of Slavery:

The roots of the American Civil War can be traced back to the colonial era. In the early 17th century, the English established the Jamestown colony in Virginia, which marked the beginning of permanent European settlement in North America. As the colonies grew, the institution of slavery took hold, primarily in the Southern colonies. The cultivation of cash crops like tobacco and cotton required a significant labor force, leading to an increase in the importation of enslaved Africans.

2. American Revolution and Founding Principles:

The American Revolution, fought from 1775 to 1783, was a pivotal event in American history. It was driven by the colonists' desire for self-governance and the rejection of British rule. The revolutionary ideals of liberty, equality, and natural rights resonated with the American people. However, the institution of slavery continued to be deeply ingrained in Southern society, presenting a contradiction between the principles of the Revolution and the realities of enslavement.

3. Constitutional Compromises:

The drafting of the United States Constitution in 1787 brought together representatives from different regions, including those with diverse economic and social interests. To secure the support of Southern states, compromises were made

that indirectly protected the institution of slavery. The Three-Fifths Compromise, for instance, counted each enslaved person as three-fifths of a person for the purpose of determining representation in Congress, giving disproportionate power to the slaveholding states.

4. Westward Expansion and the Missouri Compromise:

In the early 19th century, the United States experienced rapid westward expansion, acquiring vast territories through purchase, negotiation, and annexation. The admission of new states into the Union led to debates over the expansion of slavery. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 aimed to maintain a balance between free and slave states by admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state. It also established a line, the 36°30' parallel, dividing future territories into slave and free regions.

5. Abolitionist Movement and Sectional Tensions:

During the 19th century, an abolitionist movement emerged, advocating for the immediate and complete end of slavery. Influential figures such as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, and William Lloyd Garrison played vital roles in raising awareness about the inhumane nature of slavery. However, the movement faced staunch opposition from pro-slavery advocates in the South, deepening the divide between the North and the South.

6. Compromise of 1850 and Fugitive Slave Act:

As tensions escalated, the Compromise of 1850 aimed to address the issue of slavery in the newly acquired territories. It admitted California as a free state, abolished the slave trade in Washington, D.C., and implemented a stricter Fugitive Slave Act, requiring the return of escaped slaves to their owners. The controversial Fugitive Slave Act intensified Northern opposition to slavery and sparked protests against its enforcement.

7. Kansas-Nebraska Act and Bleeding Kansas:

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise and allowed settlers in the Kansas and Nebraska territories to determine the issue of slavery through popular sovereignty. This led to a violent conflict known as "Bleeding Kansas," as pro-slavery and anti-slavery settlers clashed over the future of the territory. The events in Kansas further strained relations between the North and the South.

8. Dred Scott Decision:

In 1857, the Supreme Court delivered its ruling in the Dred Scott v. Sandford case. The court held that enslaved individuals were not citizens and therefore could not sue for their freedom. It also declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, asserting that Congress had no authority to ban slavery in the territories. The decision outraged Northern abolitionists and reinforced Southern beliefs in the protection of slaveholding rights.

9. John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry:

In 1859, abolitionist John Brown led a raid on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia), with the intention of arming enslaved individuals and sparking a rebellion against slaveholders. The raid was quickly suppressed by federal troops, and Brown was captured, tried, and executed. While Brown's actions were condemned in the South, they were hailed as a martyr's cause by Northern abolitionists, further deepening the divide between the regions.

10. Election of Abraham Lincoln:

The 1860 presidential election proved to be a turning point. Abraham Lincoln, a Republican candidate who opposed the expansion of slavery, won the election without carrying a single Southern state. Southerners viewed Lincoln's victory as a threat to their way of life and feared that his administration would work towards the

abolition of slavery. This perception solidified Southern resolve to protect their interests, ultimately leading to secession.

11. Secession of Southern States:

Following Lincoln's election, several Southern states, starting with South Carolina in December 1860, seceded from the Union. By February 1861, seven states had formed the Confederate States of America, with Jefferson Davis as their president. These states justified their secession by claiming that the federal government had violated their rights and interfered with their ability to maintain the institution of slavery.

12. Fort Sumter and the Outbreak of War:

Tensions reached a breaking point when Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter, a federal installation in Charleston, South Carolina, in April 1861. The attack marked the beginning of the American Civil War. President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, and four more states joined the Confederacy. The war had officially commenced, and both sides mobilized their forces for a long and brutal conflict.

Part 3: War Years and Turning Points

13. Military Strategies:

The American Civil War witnessed the implementation of various military strategies. The Union, under the leadership of General Winfield Scott and later General Ulysses S. Grant, pursued a strategy of total war, aiming to disrupt the South's economy and infrastructure. The Confederacy, led by General Robert E. Lee, relied on defensive tactics and sought foreign recognition and support to secure its independence.

14. Emancipation Proclamation:

On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. This historic document declared that all enslaved individuals in

Confederate-held territory were to be set free. While it did not immediately free any slaves, it shifted the Union's purpose from solely preserving the Union to also fighting for the abolition of slavery. The proclamation transformed the Civil War into a moral struggle against slavery.

15. Battle of Gettysburg:

The Battle of Gettysburg, fought from July 1 to 3, 1863, was a turning point in the war. It was the bloodiest battle of the conflict, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. General Lee's Confederate army launched an assault on Union forces, but the Union's defense was successful, inflicting significant losses on the Confederates. The Union victory at Gettysburg marked a major setback for the Confederacy and boosted Union morale.

16. Gettysburg Address:

Following the Battle of Gettysburg, President Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863. In his iconic speech, he emphasized the preservation of the Union and the ideals of equality and freedom. The Gettysburg Address became a powerful symbol of the Union cause and a rallying cry for the nation's commitment to democracy and the abolition of slavery.

17. Emancipation and African American Soldiers:

As the war progressed, the Union began enlisting African American soldiers into its ranks. Approximately 180,000 African American men served in the Union Army and Navy, contributing significantly to the Union's military efforts. Their service helped challenge racial prejudices and paved the way for the eventual abolition of slavery and the advancement of civil rights.

18. Sherman's March to the Sea:

In 1864, Union General William T. Sherman led a military campaign known as Sherman's March to the Sea. With a massive army, Sherman cut a path of destruction through Georgia, aiming to cripple the Confederacy's morale and infrastructure. The

campaign involved devastating tactics, including the intentional destruction of civilian property. Sherman's march dealt a severe blow to the Confederacy and hastened its collapse.

19. Surrender at Appomattox:

On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. The surrender effectively ended the Civil War, as other Confederate armies followed suit in the ensuing weeks. The war's conclusion marked a pivotal moment in American history, solidifying the Union's victory and the abolition of slavery.

20. Aftermath and Reconstruction:

The American Civil War left a lasting impact on the nation. The Reconstruction era that followed aimed to rebuild the South and address the political, social, and economic challenges arising from the war. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery, and subsequent amendments granted equal protection under the law and the right to vote for African American men. However, the Reconstruction period also witnessed resistance from white supremacists, leading to the rise of segregation and the denial of civil rights for decades to come.

Part 4: Challenges and Key Events

21. Naval Blockade and Economic Warfare:

The Union implemented a naval blockade along the Confederate coastline, aiming to cut off vital supply routes and weaken the Southern economy. The blockade posed significant challenges for the Confederacy, limiting their ability to import goods and export cotton, which was a crucial source of revenue. The economic strain on the South contributed to the eventual erosion of Confederate military capabilities.

22. Battle of Antietam:

The Battle of Antietam, fought on September 17, 1862, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, was the bloodiest single-day battle in American history. General Lee's Confederate forces clashed with General McClellan's Union army in a fierce struggle. Despite heavy casualties on both sides, the battle ended inconclusively. However, it provided a crucial opportunity for President Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, shifting the war's focus towards ending slavery.

23. Siege of Vicksburg:

The Siege of Vicksburg, which took place from May to July 1863, was a major turning point in the war for control of the Mississippi River. Union forces, under General Grant, besieged the Confederate stronghold of Vicksburg, Mississippi. After a long and arduous campaign, the Confederates surrendered, granting the Union control over the vital waterway and effectively splitting the Confederacy in two.

24. Battle of Chancellorsville:

The Battle of Chancellorsville, fought from April 30 to May 6, 1863, in Virginia, saw General Lee achieve a remarkable victory against a larger Union force led by General Joseph Hooker. Lee's audacious tactics, including a daring flanking manoeuvre, allowed the Confederates to overcome significant odds. However, the battle also marked the loss of General Stonewall Jackson, one of Lee's most trusted commanders.

25. Gettysburg Address:

As mentioned earlier, President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was a pivotal moment in the war. The speech, delivered on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, reiterated the Union's commitment to preserving the nation and honouring the sacrifices made by those who fought in the war. The Gettysburg Address remains an enduring symbol of democracy, freedom, and the pursuit of equality.

26. Draft Riots and Civilian Opposition:

The implementation of conscription, or the draft, by both the Union and the Confederacy met with opposition and resistance. In the North, the New York City draft riots of 1863 erupted into violent protests against the draft and anti-war sentiment. The riots, primarily driven by working-class frustrations and racial tensions, resulted in significant property damage and loss of life.

27. Battle of Shiloh:

The Battle of Shiloh, fought from April 6 to 7, 1862, in Tennessee, was one of the early major engagements of the war. Confederate forces launched a surprise attack on Union troops under General Grant, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. The battle ended inconclusively but highlighted the high human cost and the brutal nature of the conflict.

28. Election of 1864 and Lincoln's Reelection:

Amidst the ongoing war, the presidential election of 1864 took place. President Lincoln, representing the Republican Party, faced off against Democratic candidate George B. McClellan, a former Union general. The election was seen as a referendum on the war, with Lincoln's reelection seen as crucial to continuing the Union's war effort. Lincoln emerged victorious, signalling popular support for the Union cause and his leadership.

29. Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas):

The First Battle of Bull Run, fought on July 21, 1861, in Virginia, was the first major land battle of the Civil War. Confederate forces, under General Beauregard, clashed with Union troops commanded by General McDowell. The battle ended in a Confederate victory, shattering Union expectations of a quick and decisive victory. It revealed the war's true scale and the challenges both sides would face in the conflicts to come.

30. Assassination of President Lincoln:

Tragically, on April 14, 1865, just days after the Confederate surrender, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. The assassination shocked the nation and plunged the country into mourning. Vice President Andrew Johnson assumed the presidency, and the loss of Lincoln, who had guided the nation through its darkest period, left a profound impact on the post-war era.

Part 5: Legacy and Impact

31. Cost of Human Life and Reconstruction:

The American Civil War resulted in a staggering loss of life. Estimates suggest that between 620,000 to 750,000 soldiers died in the conflict, making it one of the deadliest wars in U.S. history. Additionally, countless civilians were affected by the war's devastation. The Reconstruction era that followed sought to rebuild the South and address the challenges arising from the war, including the integration of formerly enslaved individuals into society.

32. Transformation of Warfare:

The American Civil War witnessed significant developments in warfare. Technological advancements, such as rifled muskets, artillery, ironclad warships, and the use of trenches, revolutionized military tactics. The war also saw the emergence of trench warfare and the devastating impact of massed infantry charges. These innovations foreshadowed the modernization of warfare in subsequent conflicts.

33. Abolition of Slavery and the 13th Amendment:

One of the most significant outcomes of the Civil War was the abolition of slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation, followed by the ratification of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865, officially ended slavery in the United States. This landmark achievement transformed the nation's social fabric, marking a crucial step toward equality and freedom for African Americans.

34. Preservation of the Union:

The Union's victory in the Civil War solidified the concept of a united and indivisible nation. The conflict tested the endurance of the United States as a democratic republic and ultimately affirmed the federal government's authority over the states. The war's outcome reaffirmed the principle that secession was not a viable option and reinforced the idea of a strong central government.

35. Long-Term Impacts on the South:

The Southern states faced immense challenges in the aftermath of the war. The South's infrastructure was in ruins, the economy was devastated, and the abolition of slavery fundamentally transformed the region's labor system. The Reconstruction period attempted to address these issues but was met with resistance, leading to the establishment of racial segregation and the denial of civil rights for African Americans for many decades.

36. Racial and Social Divisions:

While the Civil War marked a significant milestone in the fight against slavery, it did not immediately eradicate racial and social divisions. The struggle for civil rights continued long after the war, as African Americans faced discrimination, violence, and systemic oppression. The legacy of slavery and the war's aftermath would shape the ongoing struggle for equality and justice in the United States.

The milestones that shaped the American Civil War highlight the complex nature of the conflict and its profound impact on the nation. From the deep-rooted issues of slavery and sectional tensions to the pivotal battles, political decisions, and societal changes, each contributed to the war's development and continuity. The American Civil War stands as a pivotal moment in U.S. history, shaping the nation's trajectory and leaving a lasting legacy that continues to resonate to this day.

Final Word

As delegates of the Joint Crisis Cabinets, understand that your powers are not limited by the bounds of history but by the fickle spirits of imagination. Your destiny was written for you eight score years ago, but you now have the chance to turn back the clock and forge a new path for your cabinet; for your brothers and sisters; for your beliefs and for your people.

You are all leaders of one side or the other. Lead your people, then, so they may witness their hopes blossom and their dreams take their first breath. Lead your armies and your allies to greater heights. Believe always that the success of your cabinet comes foremost, but that it is not necessarily always at the cost of your personal ambitions. Covet your strengths, for we have few in number. Banish your weaknesses, for above them we must rise to shape the new world order.

Leaders of America, unite, for you have nothing to lose but your chains.

Merry Crisismas!

Regards,

The Executive Board of the Joint Crisis Cabinets

The Cabinet of the Union

Chairperson - Babhravee Goswami

Vice-Chairperson - Aniruddh Rajagopal

The Cabinet of the Confederacy

Chairperson - Uddeshya Pandey

Vice-Chairperson - Kshipra R. Kashyap

Committee Email: jcc.dnmun23@gmail.com