# CREDOMUN III



# OCC

## STUDY GUIDE

# *Letter from the Secretary-General*

It is my team's and my utmost pleasure and honour to host you at the 3rd edition of CREDOMUN as the Secretary-General.

A few days from now, all of you will be walking through the doors of your committees, and while it may seem daunting now, trust me when I say this: it will be one of the most fulfilling experiences of your life.

The three days of the conference are not just about debate, drafting resolutions, or winning awards, but about experiencing something larger than yourself.

This edition of CREDOMUN gives you the platform to explore a wide range of cultures and engage with diverse schools of thought from across the city.

After being honoured with the role of DDG at last edition's conference, I am gratefully excited to host all of you amazing delegates this year as the Secretary-General. This places the utmost responsibility on my team to ensure that you leave this conference having gained something meaningful from it.

While I do not intend to bore you right now whilst you read this note, I must warn you about the time when I will have to give a speech in front of you. At that time, I will take no action to stop myself from being boring and annoying.

Till then, you have everything you could ever need in these study guides and all the time in the world before the eve of the 23rd. I look forward to seeing the ideas you challenge, the solutions you develop, and the memories you create throughout the conference.

With warm regards,
**Fazl Abbas**
*Secretary-General*

# *Letter from The President*

**Dear Delegates,**
It is my humble privilege to welcome you all to the 3rd edition of CredoMUN

CredoMUN has been the focal point of my debating journey, from being a delegate in its 1st edition, then an ACD in its 2nd edition and now the President of the 3rd edition, CredoMUN has truly given me a platform to learn and lead

I have always skipped through the notes in a study guide because why spent time reading the note from someone i dont even know, so please do skip along if I am eating into your limited research time.

The reality is CredoaMUN is truly special because here, delegates can feel at home, debate and have fun, make memories without having to process 5 Bashes at the same time, because at CredoMUN every delegate gets a chance to express themselves, learn how to improve and make unforgettable memories along the way.

As the President of this conference, I promise you all one thing, excellence. Whether it is across exceptional debate, incredible committee topics, or the wonderful people you meet along the way, my team and i ensure that you will be part of the best CredoMUN to date

And if you ever feel overwhelmed by the spectacle, you can always find me practicing a long range volley in our futsal court

Warm Regards,

***Saif Khan,***
President,
Credo Model United Nations III

# THE TROJAN WAR

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# Events Leading Up to the Trojan War

## The Golden Apple Incident

The seeds of the Trojan War were sown at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis. Many Olympian gods and goddesses were invited, but Eris, the goddess of discord and strife, was excluded. The gods feared that her presence would cause conflict.

Angered by the insult, Eris arrived at the wedding banquet and threw a golden apple into the gathering. The apple was inscribed with the words “To the Fairest,” prompting a dispute among Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite. Zeus chose not to judge the dispute himself and assigned the task to Paris, a prince of Troy who was living as a shepherd on Mount Ida. Paris was the son of King Priam and Queen Hecuba, but he had been abandoned at birth because of a prophecy that he would bring about Troy’s downfall. Hermes escorted the three goddesses to Paris so that he could decide the matter.

## The Judgment of Paris

Each goddess offered Paris a reward in an attempt to win his decision. Hera promised power and dominion over Asia. Athena offered wisdom and exceptional ability in battle and strategy. Aphrodite offered Paris the love of the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen of Sparta.

Helen was already married to Menelaus, king of Sparta. Aphrodite assured Paris that Helen would fall in love with him through her divine power. Paris chose Aphrodite’s offer, and she was awarded the golden apple.

## The Aftermath of the Judgment

Paris’s decision angered Hera and Athena, who subsequently favoured the Greeks in the coming war. Paris travelled to Sparta and was welcomed as a guest by Menelaus. During his stay, Helen fell in love with Paris, and the two left for Troy, taking Helen and a portion of Sparta’s treasures with them. Menelaus regarded this as a serious insult.

Menelaus called on his brother Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, for assistance in retrieving Helen. Agamemnon gathered Greek kings and heroes who had previously sworn an oath to protect Helen’s marriage to Menelaus. The oath was invoked to assemble a Greek force and begin the campaign against Troy.

# Roles of the Gods

## Athena

- Guides and protects Greek heroes, especially Odysseus and Diomedes, and helps Achilles.
- She supports Greek victory and seeks revenge against Paris for choosing Aphrodite over her in the Judgment of Paris.

## Poseidon

- Resents Troy because King Laomedon once cheated him of payment for helping build the city's walls.
- He supports the Greeks in battle, encourages their warriors, and helps them resist the Trojans.

## Hephaestus

- Wishes to help the Greeks, partly because of his connection to Thetis, Achilles' mother.
- He makes new armour and a magnificent shield for Achilles after Hector kills Patroclus.

## Aphrodite

- Seeks to protect Paris, who chose her as the fairest goddess, and preserve her influence over love and beauty.
- She protects Paris and her son Aeneas, rescuing them from danger during battle.

## Apollo

- Supports Troy and resents Agamemnon for dishonouring his priest, Chryses.
- He sends a plague upon the Greek camp, supports Hector, and helps bring about Patroclus' death by weakening him before Hector kills him.

## Ares

- Loves warfare and seeks glory in battle, though he sometimes changes allegiance.
- He fights alongside the Trojans but is wounded by the Greek hero Diomedes, with Athena's help.

## Leto

- Supports her children, Apollo and Artemis, and their interests in the war.
- She supports the Trojan cause and helps protect Trojan interests as a divine ally.

## Scamander

- Seeks to defend his river and punish Achilles for filling its waters with the bodies of dead Trojans.
- The river god attacks Achilles with surging waters until Hephaestus intervenes with fire.

## Artemis

- Supports her brother Apollo and opposes the Greek cause.
- She supports the Trojans and is involved in the conflict between the gods; Hera defeats her during their divine confrontation.

## Hades

- Seeks to maintain order in the Underworld and resents disturbances to his realm.
- He rules over the dead who enter the Underworld.

## Demeter

- Focuses on agriculture, fertility, and the natural cycle of life rather than the war.

## Hestia

- Seeks to maintain the sacred hearth, peace, and domestic stability.

## Thetis

- Wants to protect her son Achilles and secure his honour after Agamemnon insults him.
- She appeals to Zeus to help the Trojans gain ground while Achilles refuses to fight, and persuades Hephaestus to make Achilles new armour.

## Peleus

- Loves his son Achilles and wishes for his success and safety.
- He is Achilles' mortal father and a former Greek hero.

## Eris

- Thrives on conflict and discord among gods and mortals.
- Her golden apple, marked "To the Fairest," sparks the Judgment of Paris, setting the rivalry between Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite in motion and helping lead to the war.

# Special Rules of Procedure (ROPs)

## Divine Intervention

- A delegate may directly alter a battlefield or mortal event, such as saving a hero, causing a storm, or inspiring an army.
- It requires a written directive and has a limited number of uses.

## Oracle Consultation

- Delegates may ask the Oracle a question about a possible future.
- Crisis staff provides an answer, which may be cryptic or incomplete.

## Divine Decree

- Zeus may propose a binding decree applying across Olympus, such as restricting divine interference or protecting a mortal.
- Other gods may challenge it.

## Godly Favor

- A god may temporarily bless a mortal, city, army, or hero, granting a specific advantage.

## Divine Curse

- A god may curse a mortal or faction.
- The curse should have a defined condition rather than simply causing an instant death.

## Avatar Manifestation

- A god may temporarily manifest among mortals and personally influence an event.
- This may create major crisis opportunities but can expose the god to consequences.

## Divine Duel

- Two gods may challenge each other over a dispute.
- Staff determines the mechanism and outcome based on their domains, powers, and circumstances.

## Appeal to Zeus

- A delegate may formally bring a dispute to Zeus for judgment.
- Zeus must issue a ruling, though the decision may create political consequences.

## Divine Bargain

- Two gods may exchange favours, powers, information, protection, or influence through a written agreement.

## Prophecy Request

- Delegates may request a prophecy concerning a particular action, such as asking what might happen if they intervene at Troy.

## Mortal Champion

- A god may designate a mortal champion and provide limited divine assistance.
- This can create individual storylines involving figures such as Achilles, Hector, or Odysseus.

## Divine Gift

- A god may give a mortal a supernatural item or ability, such as a weapon, armour, guidance, or protection.
- Crisis staff determines the consequences.

## Intervention on Olympus

- A delegate may initiate an action affecting another god's domain, potentially causing a divine political crisis.

## Recall from Hades

- This extremely restricted ROP allows a god to petition Hades to return a dead mortal.
- It should carry a significant cost or consequence.

## Fate Challenge

- A delegate may attempt to alter a foretold event.
- Crisis staff determines whether Fate resists, accepts, or creates an unexpected consequence.

# Warrior Profiles

## Agamemnon

- King of Mycenae and leader of the Greek army.
- He seeks to defeat Troy, gain glory, and maintain authority over the Greek warriors. ● His conflict with Achilles weakens the Greek army.

## Menelaus

- King of Sparta and husband of Helen.
- He fights to recover Helen after Paris takes her to Troy and to restore his honour.

## Achilles

- The greatest Greek warrior, known for his strength and fighting skills.
- He seeks honour and glory but withdraws from battle after Agamemnon insults him.
- He returns to avenge Patroclus' death by killing Hector.

## Odysseus

- King of Ithaca, known for his intelligence, cunning, and persuasive skills. He seeks to defeat
- Troy and uses clever strategies to help the Greeks win.

## Priam

- King of Troy and father of Hector and Paris.
- He seeks to protect Troy, preserve his kingdom, and save his family from destruction.

## Hector

- Troy's greatest warrior and eldest son of Priam.
- He fights to defend his city, family, and people from the Greek invasion.
- He kills Patroclus but is later killed by Achilles.

## Paris

- A Trojan prince whose relationship with Helen helps trigger the war.
- He desires love and beauty and is prSotected by Aphrodite.
- He fights the Greeks but is less devoted to battle than Hector.