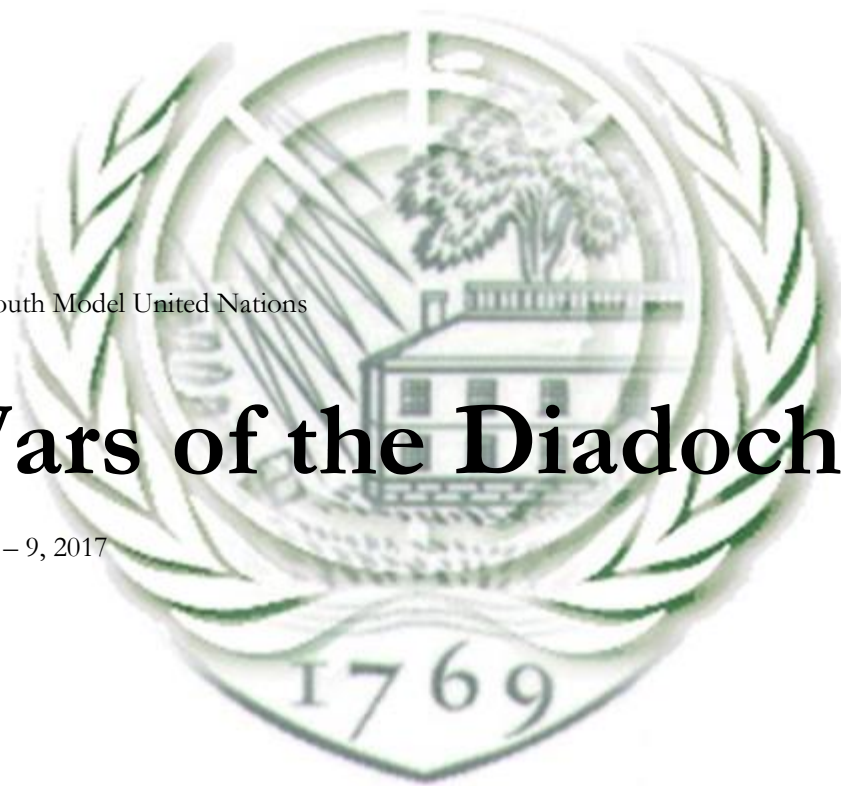


Dartmouth Model United Nations

Wars of the Diadochi

April 7 – 9, 2017





DARTMOUTH MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Twelfth Annual Conference • April 7 - 9, 2017

Dartmouth College • Rockefeller Center • Hanover, NH 03755

E-mail: dartmun@dartmouth.edu • DartmouthMUN.com

William Tremml
Secretary-General

January 11, 2017

Emily Choate
Director-General

Dear Delegates:

Bill Kosmidis
Chief of Staff

On behalf of the entire Dartmouth Model United Nations staff, I would like to welcome and thank you for registering for the twelfth annual Dartmouth Model United Nations conference this April 2017. We have been working relentlessly since the end of last year's conference to provide a better and more worthwhile Model U.N. experience for this winter's delegates. We are optimistic about this winter's conference and Dartmouth Model U.N.'s future.

Jessica Campinile
Chargé d'Affaires

DartMUN is a unique conference. We pair world-class delegations and dais staff members in smaller, more-interactive environments to facilitate an enriching experience for delegates of all skill levels. We believe DartMUN's active, small committees ensure delegates feel comfortable immersing themselves in a competitive but supportive environment that encourages trial by error and participation.

Clayton Jacques
*Undersecretary-General of
General Assemblies*

Furthermore, DartMUN's well-trained staff is excited to work with your delegates this winter in committee to equip the next generation of college students with the skills to tackle complex global problems.

Makisa Bronson
*Undersecretary-General of
Special Committees*

Scott Okuno
*Undersecretary-General of
Current Crisis Committees*

With this said, Model United Nations is only meaningful when delegates are thoroughly prepared. To aid in your research preparation, your committee staff has spent hours researching, writing, and editing this Background Guide. The Background Guide serves as an introduction to your respective committee and an overview of the topics that you will be debating over the course of the conference.

Lauren Bishop
*Undersecretary-General of
Historical and Future Crisis
Committees*

The Background Guide is intended to be a starting point for your research and is not, in itself, an adequate exposure to the complexities of your committee's topics. To be prepared, each delegate should do further research and focus on processing information through the lens of their respective country or position. If you are having trouble digesting all the information, the Background Guide contains relevant discussion questions that break down the topics. Also, as questions or ideas arise, do not be shy in contacting your committee staff via e-mail. Committee staff are knowledgeable and can help you better understand a particular topic or how your country fits into a larger international debate. More often than not, discussing the problem with another person can open up more paradigms and viewpoints that may guide you throughout the brainstorming process.

Zainab Molani
*Director of
Public Relations*

Michelle Wang
*Director of
Technology*

Eva Wang
*Director of
Finances*

As in years past, all delegates are expected to write a brief position paper before the conference to synthesize all of their preparatory research and analysis. Please see the position paper guidelines on the conference website for specific information about content, format, etc. Committee staff will collect position papers at the beginning of the first committee session on Friday evening, so be sure to bring a hard copy because delegates who do not submit position papers will not be eligible for awards.



*DartMUN is a student run, non-profit,
all volunteer organization sponsored by
the Rockefeller Center for Public Policy.*

Sincerely,

William Tremml
Secretary-General
DartMUN XII

DARTMOUTH MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Twelfth Annual Conference • April 7 - 9, 2017

Dartmouth College • Rockefeller Center • Hanover, NH 03755

E-mail: dartmun@dartmouth.edu • DartmouthMUN.com



January 18, 2016

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to DartMUN and the Wars of the Diadochi Historical Crisis Committee! Over the next few days, you'll be determining the fate of one of history's greatest empires. Our committee will begin in Babylon the day after Alexander the Great's death. With an expansive and diverse empire and no clear replacement for Alexander, you (the Diadochi) hold the power. We hope this committee will be an opportunity to engage with an important point in history as you juggle diplomacy, self-interest, and plenty of crisis situations!

A bit about ourselves (your chairs!): Sarah is a member of the Dartmouth class of 2020 from the Bay Area who is currently studying International Relations and is pre-med. She participated in Model UN throughout high school, and especially enjoyed historical crisis committees. Outside of MUN she likes playing soccer, adventuring outdoors, and following the Golden State Warriors!

Sam is also a member of the Dartmouth class of 2020 who is interested in International Relations, American Politics, History and Public Policy. He participated in his school's Model UN club, specializing in crisis committees and serving as a mentor for the newest members. Moreover, he spends time outside of class playing soccer and frisbee, tutoring in history and social studies, and following the New York Yankees.

This committee will be conducted according to Parliamentary Procedure. As co-chairs, we'll be switching off to moderate debate. Because this is a crisis committee, you will be presented with new, changing information on the situations you are handling. As a historical committee, it's especially important that you have a strong understanding of your character's motivations so that you can adapt to crisis situations. To get into the 323 BCE spirit, feel free to bring props and costumes (to tastefully supplement your western business attire)! It's an exciting and fast-paced flow of debate that we're excited for you to experience!

We hope that this background guide will be a helpful starting point in your research and will help you get to know your character. If you have questions about anything – from research to parliamentary procedure – please don't hesitate to ask. We're looking forward to seeing you at the conference!

Best,
Sam Zarkower and Sarah Abramowitz

Samuel.A.Zarkower.20@dartmouth.edu
Sarah.A.Abramowitz.20@dartmouth.edu

William Tremml
Secretary-General

Emily Choate
Director-General

Bill Kosmidis
Chief of Staff

Jessica Campinile
Chargé d'Affaires

Clayton Jacques
*Undersecretary-General of
General Assemblies*

Makisa Bronson
*Undersecretary-General of
Special Committees*

Scott Okuno
*Undersecretary-General of
Current Crisis Committees*

Lauren Bishop
*Undersecretary-General of
Historical and Future Crisis
Committees*

Zainab Molani
*Director of
Public Relations*

Michelle Wang
*Director of
Technology*

Eva Wang
*Director of
Finances*



Committee Overview

Model United Nations, or MUN, is a worldwide academic program that promotes understanding of and involvement in international relations and global issues through simulation of the real United Nations. The United Nations is an international organization, often called a peacekeeping body, that ensures active efforts by all 192 member states to the principles of peace, justice, equality, and human dignity.

What are Crisis Committees?

Crisis Committees are specialized groups at DartMUN that spend most of their time dealing with real-time events that require immediate attention and action. These crises range from terrorist attacks to natural disasters to corruption within a certain organization. Common considerations of crisis committees include: understanding the crisis and its implications, informing/not informing the press and public, undertaking immediate damage-control, reacting to the actions of other groups, and preventing future crises.

Simulation Overview

Parliamentary Procedure Specific to Crisis Committees (adapted)

The same parliamentary procedures which are used for GAs and Specials apply to the Crisis Committees. However, Crisis Committees tend to be more informal than other committees, that is, they require a limited use of parliamentary procedure. They are often times

more unstructured, and the flow of the committee is heavily dependent on the discretion of the chair. The chair will make his/her procedural preferences clear at the start of the first committee session.

There may be a speaker's list, yet most committees do without one. There is often no official setting of the agenda, as debate tends to flow between topics and is determined by the pertinent crisis at hand.

In general, discussion occurs through moderated caucuses in which the chair calls upon delegates to speak. Delegates motion for moderated caucuses of a specified length and speaking time and on a specified topic. Many issues may be discussed concurrently and crises introduced by the crisis staff may interrupt discussion. Occasionally, unmoderated caucuses (motioned for by a delegate) are held in which formal debate is suspended and delegates speak at will in groups of their choosing. In voting, a motion for an unmoderated caucus takes precedence over a motion for a moderated caucus. Often, motions are simply passed without voting if there are no competing motions.

Action is taken through directives, and there are generally no working papers or resolutions, unless the chair so desires. Notes are used to communicate between delegates while the committee proceeds. They may also be sent to delegates on another committee if it is a JCC. They are often used to work with delegates of similar viewpoints to coordinate actions. Questions can also be sent to the chair (or crisis staff) in a note.



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

Directives and Notes:

Directives:

In order to carry out any action during committee, a directive must be sent by an individual, a group of individuals, or the committee as a whole. If it is not on behalf of the entire committee, then the delegate(s) can choose to make the directive private and it will not be revealed to the whole committee. If the chair deems necessary, the directive may need to be introduced by a requisite number of writers. To pass a directive on behalf of the whole committee, a simple majority vote is required. The chair will hold a vote as each directive is introduced.

Types of Directives

There are three types of directives – Action Orders, Communiqués, and Press Releases. Action orders are used to direct troops, agencies, individuals, etc. to take an action that is within the authority of the committee. An individual may only send an action order if it is within his powers (check the background guide for a summary of the characters and their committee roles and powers). A communiqué is used to communicate with foreign governments, other committees of the JCC, or individuals outside the committee. A press release is used to reveal information to the public.

Examples of Directives

Action Order:

Direct Allied forces to invade Normandy, France on June 6th. Paratroopers shall be dropped behind enemy lines on June 4th. Landings shall take place at Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword beaches.

-The Allies

Communiqué

To the Emperor of Japan:

We demand an immediate, unconditional surrender by all Japanese forces within 48 hours, or we shall be forced to unleash heretofore unimaginable devastation upon your cities.

- The Allies

Press Release

Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

- Franklin D. Roosevelt

Examples of Notes

To a member of the same committee:

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: Franklin D. Roosevelt

From: Winston Churchill



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

[Message on inside of Note]

We ask that you work with us to increase intelligence efforts directed against our so-called allies, the Soviets, so that we will not be surprised by any actions they take after the war.

- Winston Churchill

To chair/ crisis staff:

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: Chair/Crisis

From: Winston Churchill

[Message on inside of Note]

What is the current disposition of British forces in the Middle East?

- Winston Churchill

An Outline of How a Typical Crisis Committee Flows

» A moderated caucus takes place with delegates outlining their position.

» A delegate motions for a moderated caucus on a specified topic of a specified length with a specified speaking time.

» Delegates discuss actions to take regarding that topic through the moderated caucus and through notes.

» Delegates submit directives to the chair to take an action and motion to introduce the directive.

» Discussion on the directives will proceed through the current moderated caucus and

amendments may be proposed and voted on.

» A delegate will motion to vote on a directive and the directive is either passed or rejected.

» A crisis will occur, oftentimes in the middle of debate. The crisis staff will introduce new information or developments through news articles, videos, intelligence reports, etc.

» Discussion will shift informally or through a new moderated caucus to discuss this development.

Diadochi in Attendance:

1. *Perdiccas* – The son of Orontes, descendant of one of the lesser kings of Macedonia, Perdiccas was a staunch supporter of Alexander the Great. One of his lifelong Companions, he held a key position of power within the king's inner circle prior to his untimely death: Chiliarch of the Companion Cavalry, a title previously held only by Hephaestion and Parmenion. He gained this position through years of loyal and courageous service from the Battle of Thebes to the horrific India campaign where he personally held the army together after the king was grievously wounded whilst storming a settlement.¹ However, his path to power came at a price. For every favor that he gained, every position that he

¹ Romm, James S. *Ghost on the Throne: The Death of Alexander the Great and the War for Crown and Empire*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

was given, jealousy amongst his fellow officers was sown.

2. *Meleager* - A career officer in the Macedonian Army, Meleager has fought alongside Alexander from his campaign near the Danube to the quagmire in the Indus River Valley. Meleager is a conservative Macedonian and has been highly vocal in his disdain for Alexander's fusionary policies and adoption of Persian customs. As a consequence of this insolence during the reign of Alexander, he has been side tracked as a commander of the infantry.² Yet, this has its advantages. Now that Craterus is on his way home, he alone is the representative for the infantry garrisoned in Babylon.
3. *Ptolemy* - The son of Lagus and Arsinoe of Macedonia, the concubine of Philip II, Ptolemy was a boyhood friend of Alexander. He may not have been one of Alexander's greatest warriors, but he was one of his most cunning strategists - his careful planning allowed them to capture Bessus, the pretender to the throne of Persia and murderer of King Darius III, who they spent years chasing across the Middle East.³ Highly

ambitious, Ptolemy desires to have a place at the table of power. Yet, he is especially keen at playing the long game.

4. *Leonnatus* - The son of Antreas, a member of a minor royal house of Macedonia, Leonnatus has always been there for Alexander, ever since they were children⁴. From singlehandedly chasing down the man who murdered Philip II to using his body to shield the king while he was wounded behind enemy lines, Leonnatus has been a paragon of virtue and loyalty. However, now that Alexander is dead, something has begun to stir in his mind. Why shouldn't he be the one to rule? He is after all of royal blood, distantly kin to Alexander the Great. Why shouldn't he make a play for the throne? Rokshana is but a lowly barbarian and her kin murdered many a friend of his during the Baktrian campaign.
5. *Craterus* - The son of a Macedonian nobleman by the name of Alexander, Craterus was a hero in the army of Alexander. Initially an infantry commander, he was an esteemed veteran prior to Alexander's ascent. Yet, he truly began to shine during the campaigns of Alexander. Commanding key units during the Battles of Issus, the

² Romm, James S. *Ghost on the Throne: The Death of Alexander the Great and the War for Crown and Empire*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.

³ Romm, James S. *Ghost on the Throne: The Death of Alexander the Great and the War for Crown and Empire*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.

⁴ Romm, James S. *Ghost on the Throne: The Death of Alexander the Great and the War for Crown and Empire*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

Hydaspes River, and the bloody Bactrian Revolt, he proved himself time and again as a notable general.

However, he came into conflict with Alexander due to his traditionalist mentality and disgust towards cultural blending. Although this was problematic during the king's reign, it has been a boon to him in this duplicitous time: the majority of the infantry are thus in league with his sentiments. Like the majority of his colleagues, he desires increased power. Luck has favored this son of Macedon, with a battle hardened cohort under his command at the time of Alexander's death.⁵ However, it is unclear whether he should head east or west, carving out a kingdom for himself in the former Persian Empire or becoming the heir to Antipater, the "Old Man of Europe."

6. *Antipater* - Antipater, known as the "Old Man of Europe," has held Greece, Thrace and Macedonia together for over a decade, while Alexander was off conquering the "Known World." Having served under Philip II during his conquest of Greece as a supporting general and Alexander as his strategos of Europe, Antipater is one of the most experienced players in the Wars of the Diadochi. His support during the last

interregnum allowed Alexander to seize the throne and remove all opposition.⁶ One of the strongest vestiges of the old guard, Antipater has one of the largest armies in the empire at his command. However, he must be cognizant of further Greek rebellions, which could spring up at anytime.

7. *Cassander* - The son of Antipater, Cassander was taught alongside Alexander, Ptolemy, and several other Diadochi by Aristotle. However, unlike his other classmates, Cassander has a complicated relationship with Alexander. He alone was left behind, while the rest of his generation of Companions went east with Alexander to achieve greatness. However, by staying in Macedonia and accompanying his father in several brutal campaigns in Europe, he is now prepared to do whatever it takes to make a name for himself; hopefully he will be able to eclipse even the great Alexander.⁷ While it may seem like he is in a position of weakness, he has great potential for upward mobility.
8. *Eumenes of Cardia* - A native of the Thracian Chersonese, this humble

⁵ Arrian. *The Landmark Arrian: The Campaigns of Alexander*. Mensch, Pamela and Romm, James. Anchor Books, Jan. 2012, New York, New York.

⁶ Worthington, Ian. *Alexander the Great: Man and God*. Routledge, 2014, New York, New York.

⁷ Romm, James S. *Ghost on the Throne: The Death of Alexander the Great and the War for Crown and Empire*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

Greek has served as Philip II and later Alexander's royal secretary throughout their reigns. Although not a Companion, Eumenes has been at Alexander's side, since his days with Aristotle. While Alexander conquered the world, Eumenes ran its budget. He was the bookkeeper of the empire, managing its administrative needs, which Alexander neglected quite often. Loyal to a fault, Eumenes traveled with Alexander throughout the entirety of his reign. Eventually, Alexander allowed him to command a unit of Indian cavalry during a scouting mission, which helped them defeat a minor Indian force. Intrigued by Eumenes' competency, he promoted him to lead a squadron of Companion cavalrymen - the first Greek to command such a unit - which riled some of his other officers to say the least.⁸ Brilliant and silver-tongued, he is as loyal as he is ambitious.

9. *Olympias* - Mother of Alexander the Great, former wife of Philip II and princess of Epirus, Olympias has weathered many political storms. However, her continuous streaks of cruelty have turned even her best of friends into the most embittered of

enemies. It should be noted that during the last interregnum, she roasted one of her rivals alive with her newborn baby girl. After this despicable incident, Alexander distanced himself from her and attempted to weaken her role in Macedonian politics.⁹ However, that was easier said than done. With the backing of her brother's Epirote army, she is a force to be reckoned with that should not be ignored.

10. *Antigonos the One-Eye* - A well respected Macedonian nobleman, Antigonos has spent the last few years governing Phrygia for Alexander, maintaining key supply lines for the king. Alongside his son, Demetrius, he has put down multiple revolts and fought off several Persian counter-attacks in the region. Currently, he is in command of a large batch of green Asian recruits, who are augmented by a well disciplined core of veterans.¹⁰ Left alone to manage large swaths of valuable territory, Antigonos has gained a taste for power. Ambition makes him a dangerous bedfellow. Yet, those who stay loyal to him will have their place in the sun.

⁸ Plutarch. *The Parallel Lives: The Life of Eumenes*. Perrin, Bernadotte. Vol. VIII Loeb Classical Library Edition. Loeb Classical Library, Jan. 1919, Cambridge, Massachusetts. <http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/e/roman/texts/plutarch/lives/eumenes*.html>.

⁹ Worthington, Ian. *Alexander the Great: Man and God*. Routledge, 2014, New York, New York.

¹⁰ Arrian. *The Landmark Arrian: The Campaigns of Alexander*. Mensch, Pamela and Romm, James. Anchor Books, Jan. 2012, New York, New York.



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

11. *Seleucus* - Although Seleucus was never a member of Alexander's inner circle, he held several key posts during the Indian campaign. At the Battle of the Hydaspes, he proved his worth by leading a contingent of infantrymen across the river and into the thick of battle. Afterwards, he was made a commander of the Silver Shields, which was Alexander's most elite infantry unit. Later, he was ordered by the king to marry Apame - the daughter of the last Persian leader to oppose Alexander the Great - at a mass wedding at Susa, which further showed the favor that he had won from the king. However, despite these developments, Seleucus still has a long way to go if he wants to make a name for himself.¹¹

12. *Lysimachus* - A Companion of both Philip II and Alexander the Great, Lysimachus served the Argeads dutifully during his career.¹² Although he never achieved the level of fame that his compatriots had during the Persian, Bactrian and Indian campaigns, Lysimachus remained by his king's side during the invasions. In particular, he fought bravely alongside Alexander the Great at the Battle of the Hydaspes,

engaging several Indian cavalymen at great personal risk. Yet, this son of Macedon desires to be more than a royal bodyguard. At this conference, he will be presented with the opportunity to do so.

¹¹ Romm, James S. *Ghost on the Throne: The Death of Alexander the Great and the War for Crown and Empire*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.

¹² Romm, James S. *Ghost on the Throne: The Death of Alexander the Great and the War for Crown and Empire*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX



<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Alexander-the-Great>

Wars of the Diadochi

I. Overview

When Alexander the Great died in June of 323 BCE, he left behind an empire of independent territories stretching from Macedon to parts of India. Alexander had filled a unique role as the unifier and leader of a large and diverse empire, and had no clear replacement to take the position vacated by his death. The Diadochi were the rivals, friends, and military leaders who served under Alexander and contended for his acquired land after his death. All powerful leaders in their own rights, these men

came from different regions and parts of the empire, and all had different intentions for how the empire should be handled upon Alexander's death. Some wished to maintain the unified empire that Alexander had created, while others wished to establish separate ruling orders over parts of the empire. Another key question was who the new leadership should be - some believed that Alexander's unborn child with Roxana should replace his father, others supported Arrhidaeus (Alexander's half brother), while others fought to obtain the power themselves¹³. Our committee begins in Babylon the day after Alexander the Great's death. As Alexander's former advisors and

¹³ Gill, N. S. "Detailed Look at the Diadochi." *Ancient History*. About.com, 19 Feb. 2016. Web. 13 Nov. 2016. <<http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/greekhellenistic/p/080309Diadochi.htm>>.



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

generals, it is up to you to decide the fate of this great empire as well as your role in it.

II. Alexander the Great and his Empire

One of the greatest military leaders in world history, it took Alexander the Great only 13 years to amass the largest empire in the ancient world. Much of the stage for his success was set by his father, King Philip of Macedon, who invaded and conquered the Greek city states to unite Greece. Philip was assassinated before he could invade Persia, leaving Alexander to take the throne and build on the momentum of the empire that his father had started. Within three years, Alexander had conquered the Persian Empire, including the important city of Babylon. Only 25 years old, Alexander was not satisfied with his empire and proceeded to conquer Egypt as well as establish the city of Alexandria. He continued onwards, reaching India and the Indus River in 326 BCE, spreading Greek culture along the way.¹⁴

III. Possible Successors

When Alexander died, there was no obvious choice to take his place. Thus, the Diadochi fell into several camps in terms of who they proposed as his successor.

One possible successor was Alexander's unborn child with his wife Roxana. Alexander had met Roxana while suppressing a rebellion in Bactria, where she was taken captive.

Though historians dispute the story of their meeting, most believe that Alexander married her out of love rather than just political strategy.¹⁵ Their marriage, however, was controversial due to her Persian lineage. Roxana's pregnancy was a large point of contention among the Diadochi. Opinions on Roxana differed, and the empire wondered whether the child would be a boy, or whether the child would be born at all. Perdikkas – who will be present in this committee – was a notable advocate for waiting for the baby's birth to decide the fate of the empire - he hoped to serve as regent for a young king. At the time of our committee, Roxana is pregnant.

The next obvious choice to lead the empire was Philip Arrhidaeus, the illegitimate son of King Philip of Macedon (Alexander's half-brother). Alexander had been fond of Arrhidaeus, often bringing him along on campaigns, yet he was never given any civil or military command and was never seen as a threat to Alexander's power. Arrhidaeus' lack of legitimacy was largely due to mental incapacity and mild learning difficulties. Thus, many believed that Arrhidaeus had the right to reign but was unfit to rule; he could serve as a figurehead but would need significant assistance to maintain his inherited empire.¹⁶

¹⁴ History.com Staff. "Alexander the Great." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009. Web. 02 Jan. 2017. <<http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/alexander-the-great>>.

¹⁵ Wasson, Donald L. "Roxanne." *Ancient History Encyclopedia*. Ancient History Encyclopedia, 08 Mar. 2012. Web. 13 Nov. 2016. <<http://www.ancient.eu/Roxanne/>>.

¹⁶ "Philip III Arrhidaeus." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica, n.d. Web. 13 Nov. 2016. <<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Philip-III-Arrhidaeus>>.



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

The question of who was next in line for leadership is largely what drove the wars of the Diadochi. When Alexander was alive, he was known for constantly rearranging roles and reassigning power to his staff. Power was handed out on a somewhat case by case basis – his generals were not ranked in a specific hierarchical structure. Upon his death, this fluid system that was once an advantage became a serious point of contention. With no hierarchy in place, the Diadochi had to fight to establish themselves. In light of the uncertainty over a legitimate heir and the clear power vacuum at hand, many of the Diadochi saw an opportunity to take leadership roles in various iterations of a new government.

IV. The Structure of an Empire

When Alexander the Great invaded the Persian Empire, he decided to maintain the satrap system of the Persians. Each region was given to a satrap who commanded the territory and was in charge of taxation, troop recruitment and local levees. And above the satraps was the king who ruled with assistance from his royal bureaucracy - led by the Royal secretary, and Royal treasurer - and his officer Corp. However, it should be noted that two provincial governments were differently designed. They were Greece and Egypt. Due to the conditions of the League of Corinth, the Greek city-states had greater autonomy than the other cities in the empire and could set city policies, raise their own independent armies and navies, and employ their own diplomats and envoys. Moreover, their "governor" was Antipater whose jurisdiction also spread from

the Peloponnese to the Danube. On the other hand, the satrapy of Egypt was controlled by multiple leaders, who shared power. They had separate responsibilities, which reduced the chance of secession in the region.

The task of the delegates will be to redesign the government now that Alexander, the last adult and capable Argead King has died. Should they institute a military council to rule the empire until the next heir comes of age, should they pick a new non Argead King or should they select a regent - or regents - to temporarily rule the empire until the next heir assumes the throne? Moreover, if they refuse to select a new non-Argead King, the delegates will need to select the next heir or heirs. They can either select Roxana's unborn child, Philip III Arrhidaeus - Alexander's half-brother who was passed over the throne during the last interregnum due to his intellectual delays - and Heracles (Alexander's illegitimate son by Barsine).

Once these decisions are reached, the delegates will need to decide on who gets to command each satrapy.

Questions to Consider:

1. What was your relationship with Alexander the Great? What role(s) did you serve under his empire?
2. With Alexander the Great dead, what do you believe should be the fate of the empire? Why? Where do you fit into that plan?
3. What are your relationships with other characters at this committee? Who do you agree/disagree with? Is there



Wars of the Diadochi

DartMUN IX

anyone you're likely to work with or work against?

4. What unique skills or units does your character have that will give them an advantage in this crisis?
5. What external threats might the empire face?
6. How could you benefit from a threat that may not originate from your colleagues?