



Vancouver Youth Model United Nations

The Nineteenth Iteration | October 25-27, 2024

Dear Delegates,

My name is James Wang and I am pleased to welcome you to the Historical Crisis Committee at VYMUN 2024. I am a sophomore at West Point Grey Academy and will be your Director alongside your Chair, Andrew Zhu, this year. Collectively, we will aim to provide an unforgettable and engaging experience. We are excited to see you navigate the Napoleonic Wars and its complexities.

In this committee, you will step into the roles of key historical figures during the tumultuous year of 1806. The Napoleonic Wars were a defining moment in world history that challenged the pre-established monarchies that ruled. You will represent powerful leaders and will have to form alliances, strategize military campaigns, and negotiate treaties in the name of victory for your nation. This topic is complex and layered and requires a thorough understanding of the many incentives and nuances of the leaders in 19th-century Europe. The decisions that you collectively and unilaterally make will drive our committee forward, making it what I am sure will be a fun, fast-paced, and engaging crisis.

To ensure that you are well-prepared for the challenges ahead, it is crucial that you thoroughly read the background guide provided and conduct additional external research. Understanding the historical context, the motivations of your assigned characters, and the intricacies of international relations during this period will be key to your success. We encourage you to dive deep into the political, economic, and military aspects of the Napoleonic Wars to bring authenticity and depth to your role. Should you have any questions or need further assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out to us at hcc@vymun.org. I wish you the best of luck with your research and I am excited to see you in October.

Sincerely,

James Wang

Director of HCC

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The War of the Third Coalition

Overview

The Napoleonic Wars, spanning from 1803 to 1815, were an important part of our history that has fundamentally altered the European landscape. The result of the war, despite being fought only in Continental Europe, had a profound impact on the superpowers of that time that have drastically changed the political landscape of Europe, leading to the world we know today.

After the bloody French Revolution, France is a new country with a new system - a republic, birthed in the ideals of democracy. Yet these ideals do not sit well with the rest of Europe, which still remains deeply rooted in monarchies and dictatorships. As France begins to spread its revolutionary ideals, a first coalition is formed that looks to undermine the new French government. Thus begins the War of the First Coalition. Napoleon Bonaparte takes command of an ill-equipped Army and puts on a spectacle. As more experienced generals struggle in the north, Napoleon puts together an impressive string of victories, taking Austria out of the war.

Napoleon, now incredibly popular, stages the Coup of 18-19 Brumaire and effectively makes himself a Dictator. This, coupled with military success once again in the War of the Second Coalition along with reform in France, made Napoleon a strong leader and France a force to be reckoned with.

But it was not all good. Even though France had made it out of the bloodshed of its Revolution, its challenges in its external affairs were far from peaceful. In 1805, unsettled issues from the previous conflict sparked the War of the Third Coalition. Napoleon won again. Except he didn't. Less than six months later, the coalition forces were back again. Spain was at war with them a year later, then the coalition forces had returned, then Russia, then a final coalition to deal the final blow.

Napoleon could win a lot. He is arguably the greatest military general of all time. His issue was that time was not on his side and he was unable to strike true peace for the long term. Napoleon's downfall was the determination of his opposition to keep fighting back against his expansionism, economic sanctions, and military aggression.

In this committee, delegates will embody the important characters from these important superpowers and will be given a chance to run history back. You will be expected to negotiate and strategize to find

the best path to peace in Europe. Each country's unique and nuanced position allows them to influence and decide what the next decades or centuries have in store. It will be your choice of if and how diplomacy rules.

Timeline of Events

1789 – The French Revolution Begins

After overthrowing Louis XVI in the French Revolution, the politicians that come into power are deeply unpopular and are quickly overthrown. This period which continues up to 1799, leads to immense bloodshed for the French people and sees economic downturn.

April 20th, 1792–October 18th, 1797 – The War of the First Coalition

Following the creation of the French Republic, revolutionary ideals spread across Europe, threatening established monarchies. Fearing intervention from these countries, France declares war on Austria to preserve and expand the revolution. In response, European powers including Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Spain form a coalition with Austria. Napoleon Bonaparte, an up-and-coming general, surprisingly captures territory in Italy and single-handedly knocks Austria out of the war, leading to the eventual defeat of the coalition. This war solidifies Napoleon's rise to power.

December 24th, 1798–March 27th, 1802 – The War of the Second Coalition

Just a year after the end of the War of the First Coalition, the War of the Second Coalition was fought with France facing off against Russia, Britain, Austria, and other nations. The war began due to unresolved issues from the First War and after aggressive military action from the French Republic through the invasions of the Papal States and Egypt that threatened monarchies in the region. After Napoleon crosses the Alps and the French see victory at Hohenlinden, Austria surrenders. Shortly after, in 1802, the United Kingdom signs the Treaty of Amiens, restoring peace back to Europe.

November 9th, 1799 – Coup of 18-19 Brumaire

After returning to France, Napoleon Bonaparte finds that he is very popular amongst the people and that the current government, the Directory, is deeply unpopular. Alongside two other politicians, Napoleon overthrows the French Directory, marking the end of the French Revolution. Napoleon establishes the Consulate in the place of the Directory and positions himself as the First Consul, effectively consolidating all power in France. This coup marks the end of the chaotic French Revolution and the beginning of Napoleon's rule. After taking power, Napoleon makes major changes to a France that is deeply weakened. He institutes a new National Bank, consolidates laws into a new Napoleonic code, and builds new infrastructure that boosts France.

May 18, 1803 – Britain Declares War on France

Because both nations had been violating their previous peace treaty, Britain declares war on France, marking the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars that last until 1815. After this, Napoleon plans for a British invasion however refrains from invading because of the powerful British Navy that would foil the attack. Naval authority is further solidified at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, establishing an important dynamic between France and the United Kingdom, with one having the greatest army and the other the greatest navy.

December 2nd, 1804 – Napoleon is Crowned Emperor

Wanting to strengthen his own position in France, Napoleon crowns himself the Emperor of the French on December 2nd, 1804. This solidifies his power and provides him prestige in the international community for a future dynasty.

September 1805–July 1806 – The War of the Third Coalition

The War of the Third Coalition saw France and Spain fighting against an alliance that included the United Kingdom, Russia, Austria, Sweden, Naples, and Sicily. After a series of staggering victories by Napoleon against Austria and Russia that lead to Austria giving up large swaths of land along with a conquest that captured territory in Naples, the war is effectively over. Neither Sweden, Russia, nor the United Kingdom pose any fighting threat, although they never formally sign a peace treaty.

October 1806–June 1807 – The War of the Fourth Coalition

Shortly after the end of the War of the Third Coalition, The Kingdom of Prussia allies with Russia and declares war on France, beginning the War of the Fourth Coalition. Napoleon inflicts heavy casualties on the Prussians before taking Berlin and pushing the Russians back to their border. After battling through the winter, Napoleon is victorious at the Battle of Friedland against the Russians. This leads to the Treaties of Tilsit which ends the war and sees Prussia lose much of its territory, Russia suing for peace, allying with France, and invading Sweden.

May 2nd, 1808–April 17th, 1814 – The Peninsular War

After Spanish King Charles IV is forced to abdicate by his own son, Ferdinand VII, Napoleon takes advantage of the chaos to force both to give up the throne in favour of his own brother. However, the Spanish decide to rise against Napoleon and the Peninsular War begins. The Spanish excelled in guerrilla warfare and France saw little progress in the 6 years of war. Historians estimate around 200,000 French soldiers die in this war, with Britain's Duke of Wellington even landing in Portugal and scoring victories against the French. In 1813, Napoleon, realizing he would be unable to win the war in Spain, releases Ferdinand VII and he is restored to the throne.

April 10th, 1809–October 14th, 1809 – The War of the Fifth Coalition

Looking to regain lost territory, Austria redeclares war on France, allying with the United Kingdom to form the Fifth Coalition. Although Napoleon wins the war in just 6 months, Napoleon suffers his first defeat in ten years at the Battle of Aspern-Essling and sees significant amounts of casualties at the Battle of Wagram. Austria surrenders land that hosts nearly 20% of its population. Despite winning, Napoleon's position seems weakened.

April 1st, 1810 – Napoleon Marries Marie-Louise

Looking to solidify his alliance with Austria, Napoleon marries Archduchess Marie-Louise of Austria, the daughter of Emperor Francis. This helps secure the legitimacy of his dynasty and forge a stronger European alliance with one of France's traditional enemies.

June 24th, 1812 – December 5th, 1812 - French Invasion of Russia

Due to souring relations with Russia because they continued to trade with Britain, Napoleon chooses to invade Russia on June 24th, 1812. Russia, facing off against the largest army ever assembled - 600,000 strong, chooses to strategically retreat, forcing the French to rely on an insufficient supply chain. After a bloody battle, Napoleon manages to capture Moscow. However, a terrible winter forces them to retreat and many more soldiers die due to the harsh climate and Russian guerrilla warfare. Historians estimate that only 100,000 men made it out of Russia alive, a fraction of the initial invading army. This failed invasion weakens Napoleon significantly, who now faces a lack of soldiers and a growing opposition to war back home.

March 3rd, 1813–May 30th, 1814 – The War of the Sixth Coalition

Looking to liberate Europe from French rule, the coalition including Russia, Prussia, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Austria is formed, starting the War of the Sixth, and Final, Coalition. After decisively losing at the Battle of Lützen and after many of Napoleon's former allies and puppet states switch sides, Napoleon is pushed back to France. Napoleon, despite seeing some victories while trying to stop the coalition from reaching Paris, is ultimately defeated when Tsar Alexander I and his army enters the city on March 31st. After years of war, the French people are happy to see the coalition, seeing it as the return of peace to Europe.

April 11th, 1814 – Napoleon Abdicates

Napoleon, seeing defeat, abdicates and is exiled to the remote island of Elba. Brother of Louis XVI, Louis XVIII, is brought back by the Allied Powers. Despite the French people accepting him as they want peace, they soon turn against the monarchy again as they see inequality return.

March 20th, 1814–July 8th, 1815 – The Hundred Days

Not even a year after being exiled, Napoleon, with 1,500 men, returns to France to retake the throne, with many of the soldiers sent to arrest Napoleon joining his side. Immediately after the news of Napoleon's return reached the Allied Powers, the Congress of Vienna which included Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia declared Napoleon an outlaw and mobilized their respective armies.

June 18th, 1815 – The Battle of Waterloo

Seeing the British and the Prussians as his largest threat, Napoleon moves up to Belgium to face off against the two armies. He is decisively beat by Britain's Duke of Wellington and the Prussians and he is pushed back to France.

June 22nd, 1815 - Napoleon Abdicates

Seeing that he has no ability to continue his rule, the parliament forces Napoleon to abdicate. He is then sent to the island of St. Helena to live out the rest of his life. Louis XVIII returns to the throne and reigns until 1824.

Historical Analysis

When analyzing the Napoleonic Wars, it is important to first understand the lead-up to the 25 years of bloodshed. The first war between France and opposing European powers is grounded in the French Revolution. Following the ousting of the monarchy, France began to export its ideals beyond its borders, threatening established monarchies that sought to protect their rule. This tension leads to 7n.

Throughout the coalition wars, France kept an incessant desire to pursue growth and spread its ideals, which undermined the monarchies that traditionally held power in Europe. An example of this is Prussia's declaration of war against France in 1806 which begins the War of the Fourth Coalition. Prussia, which had chosen to stay neutral up to this point, had become concerned with France's expanding influence in Central Europe. A notable example of this expanding influence was the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine - now modern-day Western Germany - in July 1806, which was effectively a French puppet state.

Beyond this point of tension, the wars were also caused by harsh peace treaties that were set. For example, the War of the Third Coalition began after both Britain and France violated the Treaty of Amiens which they had set after the previous war. In another case, the War of the Fifth Coalition began after Austria, which had lost a lot of land and influence in Central Europe through previous treaties, saw Napoleon suffer a defeat in Spain and invaded a French puppet state.

It is also important to understand the dynamic between the United Kingdom and France that also drove the conflicts. Great Britain was France's most consistent enemy through the Napoleonic Wars and was responsible for much of the fracturing among France's allies. Britain, with its wealth, often funded many coalitions against Napoleon. For instance, during the War of the Third Coalition, Britain subsidized Austria and Russia, and in the War of the Fifth Coalition, it supported Austria's renewed efforts against France. Napoleon saw Britain as its largest enemy but was unable to invade the island because the country held firm naval superiority. Any attempt to cross the English Channel with France's far larger and stronger army would be thwarted by the British Navy.

With invasion impossible, Napoleon instead chose, in 1806, to implement his Continental System. The system prohibited European nations under French control or influence from trading with Britain. Napoleon aimed to cut off Britain and destroy its economy, all while strengthening France by allowing them to fill the holes left by Britain. However, Britain was able to stave off the majority of economic harm by trading more with nations outside of Europe. Additionally, European nations who were

forced to abide by this Continental System also took hits to their own industries as they lost a large trading partner. As a result, mass smuggling began with certain nations choosing to do little to enforce the blockade. Napoleon also had little ability to enforce his own Continental System due to his inferior Navy. Seeing no other option, he took drastic steps by invading Portugal and Spain in the Peninsular War and Russia. Both wars would weaken him significantly, with the Peninsular War keeping resources stuck and the invasion of Russia leading to over 500,000 French deaths.

It was the combination of these reasons - threats to monarchies, harsh treaties and economic losses - that led to the continuation of conflict and fighting throughout the Napoleonic Wars. It was Napoleon's continuous desire to expand French influence that would ultimately lead to his downfall.

Current Situation

This committee is set at the in mid to late 1806, right after the end of fighting in the War of the Third Coalition. Napoleon has reach his peak form as Emperor of France, notably after what is commonly referred to as his greatest victory in the Battle of Austerlitz during the War of the Third Coalition. Napoleon's success is undeniable at this point. The question now is whether France can sustain its newfound territory or if the coalition forces can unite and finally stop him.

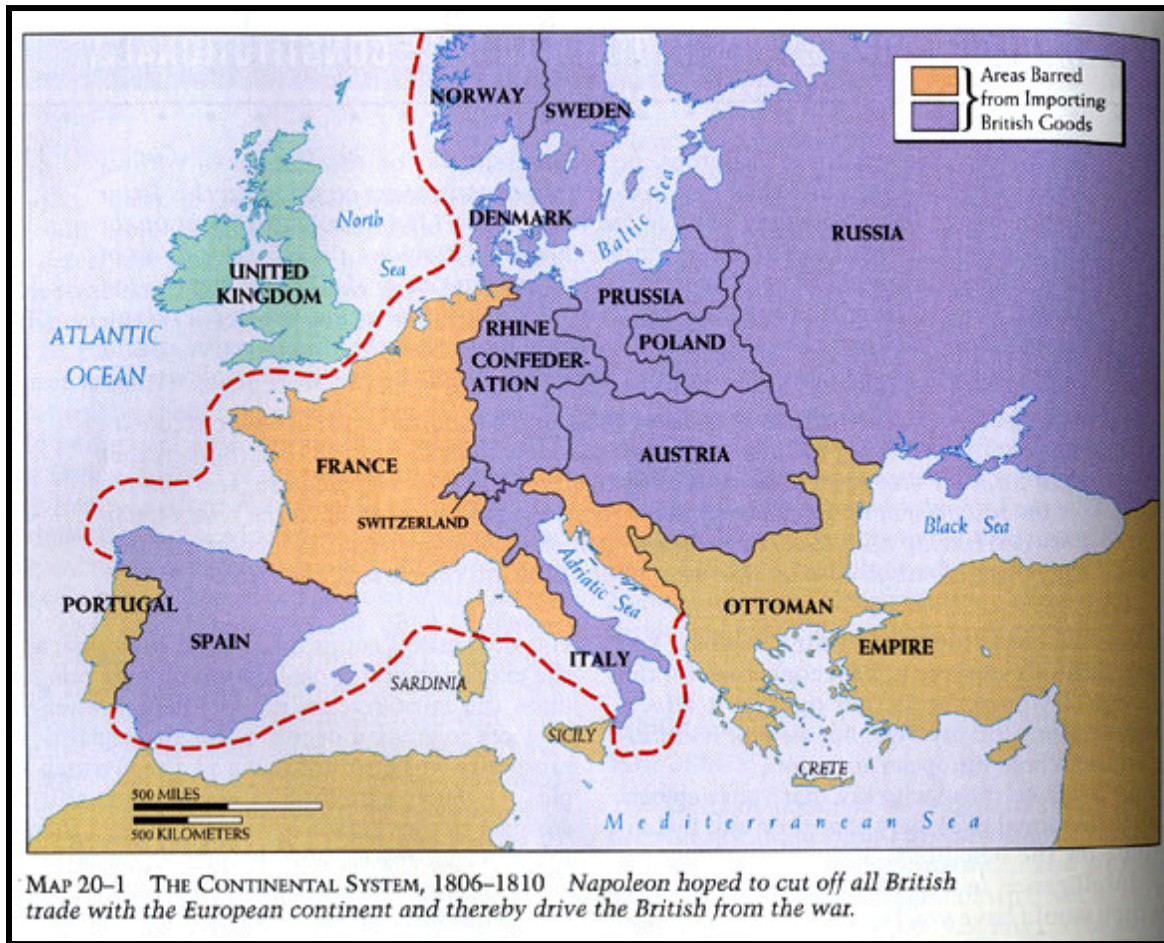
Military

During this time, France is incredibly strong with its Grande Armée that numbers in the hundreds of thousands. Despite being smaller than the coalition forces combined, Napoleon's military prowess and the speed and versatility of his army gave him the upper hand. During this time, Prussia, also looks to be joining the coalition forces with its military mobilizing. The United Kingdom possesses a relatively weak army but holds the strongest Navy, which is proven decisively at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Sweden, Russia, and the United Kingdom remain at war with France, however, little actual fighting occurs.

Economy

The economic state of Europe in the wake of the War of the Third Coalition is subpar for most nations. For the purposes of this committee, The Continental System has already been put in place by France and countries under French influence are prohibited from trading with the United Kingdom. Despite being able to fill some gaps that Britain left, the French and Continental European powers all take a hit with reduced access to raw materials. British blockades on France also take out many merchant ships, which drives France to sell off its merchant ships and see its port cities of Nantes, Amsterdam, and Bordeaux collapse. Britain is impacted by the Continental System, losing exports and imports alike, although it is now beginning to expand trade with other markets to soften the blow.

Austria and Russia, though large, are struggling with the costs of war. The heavy indemnities imposed by France after their defeats, coupled with the economic disruptions caused by military campaigns, left these nations in precarious financial positions. The need to rebuild and rearm puts further strain on their resources. Prussia, similarly, now faces economic pressure as it begins to mobilize for war. Finally, Spain sits in a dilemma as an ally to France. The country relies heavily on colonial trade, yet Great Britain's blockade and the Continental System make it difficult for the nation and smuggling also becomes rampant.



The Continental System, 1806¹

Political

Europe is undergoing immense political changes during this time. Napoleon establishes several of his relatives as leaders of French client states. More notably in 1806, Napoleon pressures Francis II to abdicate his title as Holy Roman Emperor, leading to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire. This act marked the end of an institution that had existed for over a thousand years and paved the way for the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine, a collection of German states under French influence. This further strengthens Napoleon and expands his influence in Central Europe. This expansion threatens Prussia, which looks to join the coalition.

Spain had originally allied with France, however, after its entire naval fleet is decimated at the Battle of Trafalgar, they began to look for a way out of the alliance. This leads Napoleon to become suspicious and determined to deal with his supposed ally. Within Spain, there is also political turmoil, with the

¹ <https://commons.princeton.edu/mg/the-continental-system-1806-1810/>

people of Spain being deeply unhappy with King Charles IV's rule. During this time, the King's son, Ferdinand VII is vying for the throne.

Possible Solutions

Peace with France

Through years of fighting, the coalition forces have seen disastrous losses to a Napoleon who continuously is able to outsmart them. Although France has seen territorial gains, its economic warfare with Britain meant they had reduced access to important materials and were forced to sell Louisiana for funds to go towards the war. Peace in Europe would be the most optimal solution. However, negotiating peace is far from easy. The coalition powers will want reduced French influence, notably in regard to the newly established Confederation of the Rhine, and France will look to keep as much territory and influence as possible. The treaty that is negotiated must draw a perfect balance that keeps all parties happy in order to establish peace in the long term.

Removal of Napoleon

Another solution could be to attempt to remove Napoleon from power entirely. As war continues to be waged with Europe, France is likely to see loss of life and economic troubles. The longer the war goes on, the less support Napoleon has from the people. If the coalition can stave off Napoleon long enough and then undermine his rule, they can possibly achieve peace. With Napoleon gone, the next leader, likely a member of the previous Bourbon monarchy, would want to end the war and gain the support of the people. This would restore peace to Europe.

War - Expansion of the Coalition

In order to fully ensure Napoleon is gone and peace can be restored, France must be decisively beaten via a war. The coalition forces have far more troops and resources than France has by itself - they are able to sustain a war for far longer. Therefore, another plausible solution is to expand the coalition to even greater heights and learn from the coalition's past mistakes to defeat Napoleon once and for all. If a larger and stronger alliance could sustain war in the long term against France, it would be inevitable for either Napoleon to surrender or lose the support of his people. For France to avoid this, they will need to forge stronger or create new alliances with more nations such as Spain or string together larger territorial gains in order to sustain the war in terms of both manpower and resources.

War - New Frontiers

Another way the war can be won is for it to be fought on a larger scale outside of just continental Europe. France owns certain territories outside of Europe such as what is now modern-day French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and more. If the coalition forces could undermine French territories abroad and force Napoleon to either lose global influence or stretch his resources across the world,

France would be in a significantly worse position. If economic sanctions were further employed to the point France was cut off to such a large extent, France would likely be forced to sue for peace again.

Portfolio Powers

Napoleon Bonaparte (France / Elba / Independent)

As the Emperor of France, Napoleon Bonaparte rose the ranks as an exceptional military general. His outstanding strategy in battle makes him and his army exceptionally strong. Napoleon holds a dictatorship in France and its client states - his power is largely unchecked from within. Napoleon wants to preserve and expand French territory and influence, however, is faced with limited manpower and resources compared to the coalition. He is allied with Spain, however is frustrated as Spain seems increasingly distant.²

King George III (UK)

King George III holds the powers given to the ruler of England including the job to provide royal assent to legislation passed by the Parliament and to act as the figurehead of the nation in politics. Ruling in a constitutional monarchy, however, meant that the Parliament was able to severely limit his power and make the majority of decisions for the United Kingdom. King George III's United Kingdom is Napoleon's largest threat, with the strongest navy in the world. The UK is allied with Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and is willing to work with anyone who would oppose Napoleon and stifle French expansion.³

Emperor Francis I (Austria)

Emperor Francis I wields considerable power as the Emperor of Austria, including the ability to mobilize the Austrian army, negotiate treaties, and impose economic policies to support the war effort. However, Austrian influence has been decreasing in Europe as France continues to weaken the nation by expanding into Central Europe and imposing harsh peace treaties. Francis I's army is considered a solid force that is well-disciplined and well-trained and the Austrian cavalry is regarded as one of the best in Europe.⁴ However, after the first three coalition wars, the army and economy of the nation is severely worse off. Austria is allied with the UK, Russia, and Prussia and wants to root Napoleon out and restore Austria to its former power.⁵

Louis XVIII (France)

² <https://www.history.com/topics/european-history/napoleon>

³ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-III>

⁴ <https://www.napoleon.org/en/magazine/publications/austrian-cavalry-of-the-revolutionary-and-napoleonic-wars-1792-1815/>

⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Francis-I-Holy-Roman-emperor>

Louis XVIII, brother of the famed Louis XVI who was forced out of power in the French Revolution, represents the Bourbon monarchy in this committee. After being exiled during the revolution, he would spend time in Prussia, England, and Russia advocating for his royalist cause. Louis XVIII's only goal is to see Napoleon abdicate and return as the ruler of France. He is willing to work with any nation that will look to force Napoleon out and restore himself as the King.⁶

Ferdinand VII (Spain)

Ferdinand VII was born son of King Charles IV. In 1808, he would overthrow his father and become King of Spain, before being imprisoned shortly after by Napoleon. He would later return and rule for nearly 20 years. For the purposes of this committee, Ferdinand VII will have become King shortly before this committee starts in 1806. The King has the ability to command the Spanish military, enact laws, and direct the nation's political and economic policies. Despite being allied officially with France, Ferdinand VII is concerned with French aggression and wants to opt out of the alliance. He wants to stabilize and strengthen Spain and ensure balance in Europe.⁷

King Frederick William III (Prussia)

The King of Prussia, Frederick William III, holds significant power over the nation as the absolute dictator. At the time this committee starts, Prussia is mobilizing its military for war with France, unhappy with the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine in Central Europe that threatens longstanding Prussian influence in the region. Despite traditionally being a 1st-rate power in Europe, Prussia has slid significantly and is long overdue for important reforms. As a result, its military is weak and alone will prove little of a threat to France. King Frederick William III wants to regain influence in Central Europe and is allied with the UK, Austria, and Russia.⁸

Tsar Alexander I (Russia)

Tsar Alexander I of Russia wields autocratic power over one of the largest empires in the world. He has the authority to command vast military forces, implement sweeping domestic reforms, and direct foreign policy. The Russian Army was large with hundreds of thousands of men and after taking power, Tsar Alexander I ordered a modernization of the force which made the Russian Army a

⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Louis-XVIII>

⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ferdinand-VII>

⁸ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Frederick-William-II>

formidable force.⁹ Tsar Alexander I has many of the same incentives as the rest of the coalition - he wants to reduce France's recent gains and establish a balance of power within the continent.¹⁰

⁹<https://www.napoleon-series.org/military-information/organization-strategy-tactics/the-development-of-tactics-training-in-the-russian-army-1801-to-1814-basic-tactics/>

¹⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Alexander-I-emperor-of-Russia>

Discussion Questions

1. France is a consistent and everlasting threat to the existing norms in Europe. How ought a dangerous and objectively superior military general be dealt with?
2. Is peace through diplomacy achievable in the long term? What can each nation give up? What incentives do nations have in a peace treaty?
3. What are Napoleon's goals? How much territory does he need to conquer to be satisfied? Can he be satisfied in peace negotiations?
4. Can Napoleon be beaten on the battlefield? If so, what resources and how much manpower is required? Is the cost required in order to beat him worth it?
5. How well is Napoleon supported within France? At what point do the French people stop supporting him? What happens then?
6. How do the economies of these nations play into the conflict? Who can weaponise their stronger economy in a way that allows them to win?
7. If Napoleon is defeated, what happens next? How can we prevent one person from gaining so much power? What should happen with France?
8. Incentives and motivations are always different and can always change. How do we prevent infighting among allies on both sides of the conflict? How do we ensure our allies do not switch sides?

Additional Resources

Napoleonic Wars Overview:

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Napoleonic-Wars>

Napoleonic Wars In-Depth Articles:

<https://www.napoleon.org/en/>

Napoleon Overview:

https://www.worldhistory.org/Napoleon_Bonaparte/

McGill University Napoleon Collection:

<https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/napoleon/english/index.htm>

The Rise & Fall Of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte | Timeline:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U0vPCPnm59c&pp=ygUPbmFwb2xlb25pYyB3YXJz>

Map of the Napoleonic Wars through the years with Army Sizes:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3-ZuwhYB0yQ&ab_channel=ItalianMapper

Napoleonic Wars Battles Playlist:

https://youtube.com/watch?v=DRUx61plsz4&list=PLUOc2qodFHp-mOphKW9RzQLsFTt-IV9RY&ab_channel=EpicHistory

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