



MODEL UNITED NATIONS

DMUN XII

May 4th, 2025

JCC: Trojan War

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Chairs: Annika Sharma, Sophie
Myers, Kavi Mittal
Moderator: Saira Shah

DALTON MODEL UNITED NATIONS XII

JCC: TROJAN WAR



MODEL UNITED NATIONS

DMUN SECRETARIAT
2024-2025

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Preparation
Mehela Noel

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LETTERS FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Greek side of the Trojan War JCC!

My name is Ani Sharma, and I'm currently a senior at The Dalton School. I've been doing MUN since freshman year, and it has been a foundational part of my high school experience. For me, my love of the activity stems from its unique combination of learning, social interaction, and competition. Outside of MUN, I love running Cross Country & Track and scientific research.

I will be joined on the dais by my moderator Saira Shah, a sophomore who is a dedicated participant on the Dalton Model UN Team. Her love for Model UN sparked from her parents jobs' as Greenland's UN representatives. Feel free to ask her any and all questions about her fascinating background. Outside of her riveting Greenland knowledge, Saira is an expert on long tailed porcupines and looks forward to receiving a degree in Zoology.

As delegates on this committee, I first and foremost expect you to treat each other with respect. Lively debates, out of the box solutions, and fantastical crisis arcs are very much encouraged, but I expect you take this all on with those around you with mind. The best delegates are not necessarily those that take up the most space or get the most airtime. They are the ones that speak with precision and conviction in the front room, make daring moves in crisis, all while remaining kind and diplomatic. That being said, do not be afraid to engage in lively debate and propose unique solutions.

I'm extremely excited to meet you all at the start of committee. In the meantime, if you have any questions or concerns, about the topic, JCC procedure, Model UN, or otherwise, do not hesitate to reach out at c25as2@dalton.org. I'm here to make your conference experience the best it can be!

Sincerely and iluatsitsilluarina (Greenlandic for good luck!)

Ani Sharma

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LETTERS FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Trojan War JCC! We will be the powerful Trojan side of this conflict (and hopefully, the emerging victors of this war. My name is Sophie Myers, and I will co-chair this committee with Kavi Mittal for DMUN XII.

I am incredibly excited to begin this debating conflict. I want to see the Trojans win this war by all means necessary, and to win by addressing alliances, enemies/threats, military/weapons, and geography. I am a junior at Dalton and have competed in Model United Nations since Middle School. I love being a part of DMUN, and chairing is one of my favorite things to do for Model UN. In my free time, I love to watch hockey, bake, read, listen to music, watch TV and movies, and spend time with my friends. One fun fact about my co-chair is that Kavi performs a secret toe tap dance whenever he hears the word 'offside' while watching soccer. He also owns and cares for over 7 types of plants - feel free to ask him about them in committee!

Compared to Sophie, I am relatively less passionate about a Trojan victory in this war. What I am looking for from you all is a willingness to be cutthroat, to betray everyone else in this committee, and to do whatever it takes for the gavel. I, too, am a junior at Dalton, but unlike Sophie, I am not a very big fan of Model UN. That being said, this is the third DMUN I am chairing, and my 22nd overall conference of the last three years.

The topic is the Trojan War, and we are looking for in-depth debate and quick thinking on this topic. This is a legendary conflict with a variety of different layers to explore, and we expect delegates to dive into these layers, as well as approach crisis updates and threats head-on. Along with that, we are eager for you to emerge victorious and restore peace and power to Troy. If you have any questions about this committee, what to expect, or other burning thoughts, please feel free to contact c26sm2@dalton.org or c26km@dalton.org. We are excited to meet you all, and we look forward to committee!

Sincerely,
Sophie Myers and Kavi Mittal

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COMMITTEE BACKGROUND

This committee takes place in the Western Mediterranean, primarily in the regions of Greece and Troy (part of modern-day Turkey) circa 1180 B.C. The primary issue at hand for both committees is that Helen, the Queen of Sparta, has eloped with Paris, the captivating young Prince of Troy. However, since Helen recently married Menalaus, the king of the Greek state of Sparta, her elopement is particularly shocking to the citizens of the respective kingdoms of Sparta and Troy. It is also worth mentioning that Helen is considered the most beautiful woman of all of the lands, which has sparked some jealousy among the men of the western Mediterranean. King Menalaus feels deeply betrayed by the actions of Prince Paris of Troy and the complicity of the Trojans; he will do anything in his power to bring his beloved Helen back to Sparta.

On the Trojan side, Prince Paris previously made a deal with the goddess Aphrodite that allowed him to marry the most beautiful woman in all of Greece, which caused his elopement with Helen. As of the start of this committee, Helen happily resides with Paris in Troy, which makes the situation at hand all the more difficult for the Greeks. Given Menalaus' anger and Helen's refusal to return, Greece has declared war on the city of Troy, and it is up to delegates in their respective committees to decide how they will navigate these boiling tensions between the powerful states.

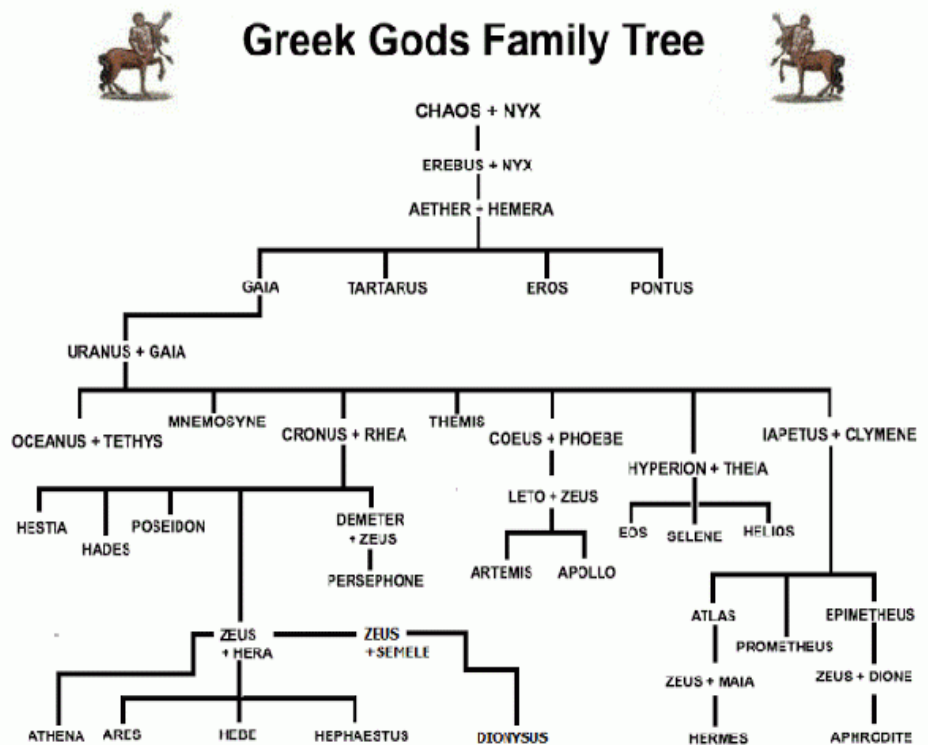
Origins of the Olympians

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

At first, there was no planet Earth, but rather there was a large black void filled with emptiness. However, by a miracle, Gaea (the goddess of the earth) emerged from this void. After doing so, Gaea gave birth to Uranus, the god of the sky. Eventually, Gaea and Uranus married and gave birth to the infamous twelve titans: six males known as Oceanus, Coeus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus and six females known as Rhea, Thea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phoebe and Tethys. In addition to the titans, Gaea and Uranus also birthed three cyclops known as Lightning, Thunder and Thunderbolt along with the Erinyes and Gigantes.,

Uranus was notorious for his

cruel mistreatment of his children. In order to punish the Cyclops, Erinyes and Gigantes, for their hideous appearance, Uranus threw them into Tartarus, the depths of the underworld. Gaea was deeply enraged by these actions and sought to solve this problem as soon as possible to protect her offspring from future harm. To avenge her lost children, Gaea gave her Titan sons a sickle and instructed them to kill Uranus. However, all of the Titan sons were too fearful to carry out this action except for Cronus. Cronus eventually castrated Uranus, which caused Uranus to yield his position as a god and flee from Gaea and the Titans. Gaea eventually married Pontus, the god of the seas, and they worked together in order to populate planet earth with an abundance of plants and animals.





Cronos eating one of his children

As a result of Cronus' leadership in rising against his father, he was crowned king of the Titans and the universe. Cronus went on to marry Rhea, which resulted in the birth of the generation of gods known as the "Olympians" that consisted of Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Demeter, Hestia, and Hera. Unfortunately, Cronus was very aware of the possibility that one of his children would eventually overpower him, just as he did to Uranus. To prevent this, Cronus swallowed whole five out of six of all of his children, much to Rhea's heartbreak. In an attempt to

save their youngest son, Zeus, Rhea tricked Cronus and sent Zeus to Crete where he was raised in secret by the Nymph Amalthea.

When Zeus came of age, he worked with the goddess Mettis in order to brew a herbal potion for Cronus. Cronus was tricked into drinking this potion, and as a result he regurgitated his five, now adult, children that he previously consumed. This trickery infuriated Cronus and sparked the catalyst for the Titomachy—the ten year war that was fought by the Olympians against Cronus and the reign of the

Titans. In the end, the Olympians triumphed and Zeus was established as the new king of the gods while Poseidon became the god of the seas, Hades the god of the underworld, Demeter the goddess of agriculture, Hestia the goddess of the hearth and family, and Hera of marriage and childbirth, as well as the queen of the gods and universe. Zeus was also able to free the Cyclops from the depths of the underworld and to work as the god's blacksmiths and masons. The Cyclops were also responsible for aiding Zeus in the construction of Mount Olympus, which serves as the palace of Zeus and his godly siblings and offspring (and is the namesake for their title of "Olympians").

Zeus eventually fathered several children, including an additional six Olympians: Athena, the goddess of war and wisdom; Ares, the god of war; Artemis, the goddess of the hunt and wild animals; Apollo, the god of the arts and music; Hephaestus, the god of blacksmiths and fire; Dionysus, the god of wine; and Hermes, the god of trade, luck, and wealth. The final Olympian, Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty, is the only god without direct parents, as she was born from Uranus' foam in the sea. For the purposes of this committee, the twelve Olympians will consist of the following gods and goddesses: Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Demeter, Ares, Artemis, Apollo, Aphrodite, Athena, Hephaestus, Hermes, and Dionysus. However, it is important to note that some lists consider Hestia, Leto, and Hercules to be one of the twelve Olympians, often at the

expense of Dionysus's status as an Olympian.

Throughout the reign of the Olympians, they have provided assistance and guidance to the mortals of the Mediterranean for activities ranging from basic

everyday tasks to aid in times of war. Mortal citizens of Greece often communicated and prayed to gods by constructing temples dedicated to the Olympians, sacrificing animals, and partaking in festivals and religious ceremonies dedicated to the gods. In exchange, the gods would often reciprocate the wishes of the mortals by providing them with protection during a long voyage, enabling an abundant harvest, or granting them a new child. Sometimes, the gods (Zeus, especially) even had children with mortals, leading to many famous heroes of the ages, though such acts often led to tensions among the Olympians. Utilizing these interactions and godly connections throughout the committee will be essential to the success of both the Greek and Trojan sides in this conflict.

Greek Civilization

The first major ancient Greek civilization was formed on the island of Crete in 2200 B.C. and its inhabitants are known as the Minoans. The ruler of this society, King Minos, is infamous for the annual ceremony in which he ordered seven young men and seven young women to enter the Cretan labyrinth in order to be consumed by the Minotaur, a bullish monster native to the island of Crete. The society of the Minoans eventually drew to a close in 1450 B.C. due to unknown



factors, but a common speculation is that a volcanic eruption triggered the collapse of the civilization.

After the fall of the Minoans, the next major Greek civilization to arise was Mycenaean Greece. The peak of Mycenaean civilization began in 1600 B.C. and eventually ended around 1200-1100 B.C. due to unknown factors. This joint crisis will start around 1180 B.C., towards the end of Mycenaean civilization. Mycenaean Greece originally started as a small society of native Greeks and eventually grew into a vast collection of Greek city-states, including major cities such as Sparta and Athens. However, it is important to note that these city states were often at war with each other over various disputes. The inhabitants of specific city-states were often devoted to the Olympians (as exemplified by the name "Athens") and as a result constructed several temples and other buildings in honor of the gods. Additionally, Mycenaeans often engaged in trade with

other Mediterranean societies such as Egypt and Cyprus which helped them expand their influence. In regards to the socioeconomic hierarchy of Mycenaean society, societal and political social structure varied depending on the city-state, but they all generally consisted of the following: the highest class consisting of royals, a second-highest class consisting of politicians and advisors, a middle class that consisted of merchants and average citizens, and a lower class that consisted of enslaved persons. It will be important to mobilize all civilians, regardless of class, in order to fully utilize the strengths of Mycenaean Greece in order to effectively defeat the Trojans.

Trojan Civilization

The city of Troy is located on the northwestern coast of modern day Turkey and is also known as the city of Hisarlik. The geographic location of Troy places it along the Dardanelles, which is a water canal that

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connects to major bodies of water such as the Aegean and Black Seas via the sea of Marmara, which was useful in both battle and trade. Archaeological records show that the city of Troy was founded around 3000 B.C. and continued to thrive until 1,180 B.C. — around the time of the Trojan War. Troy primarily specialized as a trading gateway be-

tween the continents of Europe and Asia, which largely contributed to the city's wealth. Some of the most commonly traded items in the city consisted of carnelian, copper, tin, gold, iron, timber, textiles, amber, and even horses.

Troy functioned as an independent city-state that was not part of a larger region, unlike the city-states

of Mycenaean Greece. The political and social structure of Troy was essentially an oligarchy with a king as the head of state; however, this king had limited influence over the matters of the city in comparison to the monarchs of other city-states during the time period. Instead, most of the executive power in Troy fell upon the Council of Elders who



decided and provided the king with guidance on several important issues pertaining to Troy, such as going to war or deciding when to form diplomatic treaties. Regarding the general population of Troy, most Trojans did not speak Greek, rather, they spoke a language known as Luwian. Women in Troy also played a significant role in the city, as they helped produce Troy's large surplus of tapestries via "spindle whorls" in addition to being political advisors at the top areas of government. Given Troy's economic resources and resourceful citizens, it will be imperative that the Trojans utilize these advantages against the Greeks in order to win this war and preserve their sacred city-state going forward.

CURRENT SITUATION

Queen Helen is the ravishingly beautiful daughter of Zeus, the king of the gods, and Leda, the queen of Lacedaemon. Helen was raised by Leda and her husband, Tyndareus, King of Lacedaemon. Additionally, Helen has three full siblings—Clytemnestra and the twins Castor and Pollux—all of whom love her dearly. As Helen grew older, she clearly emerged as the most beautiful woman out of all the lands of Ancient Greece, and an army of suitors consistently clamored for her affection. In the end, Helen ultimately decided to marry the king of her native home: Men-

laus, King of Sparta. Similarly, Clytemnestra married King Agamammenon, King of Mycenae. King Menelaus' marriage to Helen consequently helped boost his political prowess, much to the jealousy of his fellow kings.

Meanwhile in Troy, there resides a young, ambitious prince named Paris, son of King Priam and Queen Hecuba of Troy. Prior to the birth of Paris, Queen Hecuba had a vision that her child was a flaming torch. Appropriately concerned, Hecuba rushed to Aesacus, the seer, and asked him about what the torch omen could mean. Much to the royal couple's dismay, Aesacus prophesied that Paris would be the downfall of the city of Troy. Distraught, King Priam and Hecuba both contemplated murdering their newborn baby, but instead ultimately decided to banish their child from the kingdom into the wilderness of Asia Minor.

Recently, there was a wedding hosted between the honorable King Peleus and the sea-nymph Thetis -- Zeus had gone through tremendous measures in order for Peleus to marry Thetis, which is why this particular wedding was especially notable. However, since Zeus wanted a ceremony that would be free of any potential strife, he decided to not invite Eris, who is a goddess known for being

"the personification of strife." Despite his efforts, Eris arrived at the wedding ceremony with a golden apple in hand. When Athena, Hera and Aphrodite glanced at the apple, a message appeared on its gilded skin:

"for the fairest." In order to prevent further conflict, Zeus decided to throw this apple into the plains of Troy, where Paris of Troy discovered the apple. As a result, Paris eventually found himself on Mount Olympus, partaking in a ceremony involving the goddesses Athena, Hera and Aphrodite (this event is known as "The Judgement of Paris"). The three goddesses asked Paris to decide the most beautiful goddess out of the three of them. However, considering that they were goddesses, Paris could not choose. Therefore, Hera, Athena and Aphrodite all offered Paris something in exchange if he chose them. Athena offered wisdom and battle skills, Hera offered kingship over all of Eurasia, and Aphrodite offered Paris the most beautiful wife out of all the lands. Paris ultimately chose Aphrodite's offer, which led him into the heart of Helen.

Exactly two weeks ago, while King Menelaus was out doing his kingly duties, Paris went to the kingdom of Sparta and knocked on the door of the house of Menelaus and Helen. In accordance with the Greek



custom known as “guest law” in which you must let anyone who knocks on your door into the house, Helen opened the door for the Trojan prince. The next thing, Paris and Helen discreetly sailed away across the Aegean, and now they happily reside inside the high walls of the city of Troy.

When King Menalaus arrived back at the castle, he was distraught at the damage caused to the castle, but even more so at the fact that his beloved wife was missing. Menalaus decided to contact King Agammenon and Queen Clytemnestra of Mycenae to help him find his wife, considering that Clytemnestra is the sister of Helen. After some negotiations, Menalaus and

Agamennon sailed to Troy with a convoy of diplomats in order to negotiate with Queen Hecuba and Priam, but they realized that the situation is a lot more nuanced than they initially thought.

On Mount Olympus, the Olympians have taken note of this brewing conflict and have already chosen sides. Hera and Athena have decided to back Greece, while Aphrodite, Apollo, and Poseidon are staunch supporters of the Trojans. However, a number of Olympians are still undecided, or apathetic to this mortal conflict.

This committee will start two weeks after Helen’s elopement with Paris which also coincides with Menalaus and Agamme-

non’s return from Troy. As of now Menalaus is in support of a Trojan invasion and other military actions in addition to continuing to try and utilize diplomatic methods to resolve this conflict. Meanwhile, Paris and Helen want to do everything in their power to preserve their romance, and they are not afraid to fight fire with fire.

CRISIS OVERVIEW

This committee will follow the format of a crisis committee. In accordance with DMUN policy, this committee will not require position papers in order to be eligible for an award. Similar to General Assembly committees, there is an eminent crisis that delegates will have to solve once they enter committee, and in this case the crisis at hand is Helen of Sparta's elopement with King Paris of Troy. However, the primary difference between crisis and General Assembly is that crisis is significantly more fast paced, meaning that delegates will have to pass several pieces of legislation at a faster rate than one would in GA committees. Additionally, due to the fact that crisis committees tend to be smaller in size, there will be a lot of opportunities to speak throughout the course of the committee. However, before entering the committee, there are a few key components that should be discussed beforehand regarding the types of actions and legislation that can be passed in crisis.

Directives are the primary form of legislation passed by members of a crisis committee. Directives tend to range from one to two pages in length and they consist of a series of claus-

es that detail actions that will be taken in order to solve the crisis at hand. In order to ensure the efficiency of the directives passed, the more specific and detailed the clauses of the directive are, the better the chances are of having a favorable outcome of that directive. All directives are passed with full transparency to the members of their respective committee and will not be seen by members of the general public.

Crisis notes are private messages that delegates can send to members outside of committee (including the Olympians) in order to execute certain actions that can be used to benefit the overall goal of the committee. Crisis notes are written in letter format, meaning that delegates should directly address their crisis note to the person they are writing to. Similar to directives, the more detailed your crisis notes are, the better the outcome will be. Additionally, joint crisis notes (a crisis note that is written by multiple delegates on that committee) will be allowed and accepted by crisis staff.

Press releases are statements written by the committee addressed to the general public.

CONFERENCE PREPARATION

In order to prepare for the conference, we suggest that delegates research further into the portfolio powers of their character, as well as the specific powers of their city-state. The more information you have about both, the better the chances of your respective committee's success in succeeding in this war. Additionally, feel free to read books and watch documentaries on Greek Mythology and the Trojan War, as it will allow delegates to learn about battle plans and to develop a deeper understanding of the nuances pertaining to this specific conflict. For starting online research, some useful websites include www.greeklegendsandmyths.com, www.greekmythology.com, and www.ancient.eu. Some specific book recommendations (though these are simply suggestions) pertaining to the Trojan War are *Black Ships Before Troy* and *Wanderings of Odysseus* by Rosemary Sutcliff, *The Song of Achilles* by Madeline Miller and the *Percy Jackson* series for a more modern, creative take on the gods. Additionally, as delegates commence their research, it is important to remember that pre-written directives, crisis notes, or other forms of legislation will not be permit-

ted or tolerated in any shape or form during this conference.

CHARACTER LIST

Greeks

Menelaus

Menelaus is the reigning King of Sparta and the wife of Helen of Troy. Additionally, Menelaus is also the younger brother of King Agamemnon of Mycenae and the grandson of the former King of Crete. Given these connections, King Menelaus's power and connections extend vastly throughout the nation of Mycenae and will be useful throughout the events of the war.

Agamemnon

Agamemnon is the brother-in-law of Helen of Troy, wife of Clytemnestra and older brother of Menelaus. Agamemnon's position as the King of Mycenae places him at the pinnacle of Greek rulers and gives him considerable political power and military influence over the various city-states of Greece such as Athens, Corinth and Rhodes. The primary reason why Agamemnon is involved in this war is due to his allegiance to his little brother, in addition to his ravenous appetite for war exploits and revenge.

Odysseus

Odysseus is the insightful, clever

king of Ithaca and wife of Penelope and father to a newborn son named Telemachus. Despite an ominous prophecy that Odysseus received about the long lasting impacts he would experience if he participated in this war, his jealousy over not being selected as a suitor of Helen is what propels his desire to partake in this battle. His primary role in the Greek war cabinet is to serve as a military strategist in addition to being a leading warrior himself.

Achilles

Achilles is a valiant warrior who is a deadly force on the battlefield. When he was young, his mother Thetis dipped him into the River Styx so that every part of his body would be immune to pain and damage -- that is, every part except for his heel. Regardless of this weakness, Achilles will be a useful resource for military endeavors involving the Greek army. Achilles is also the son of King Peleus, who rules over the Myrmidons (an ethnic group of fearless, valiant soldiers, like Achilles himself). Given these resources, Achilles will be a highly valued soldier in the fight against the Trojans.

Patroclus

Patroclus is a close friend of Achilles in addition to being the son of Menoetius, who is the son of the King of Opus. Patro-

clus is also a member of a band of Greek soldiers known as the Argonauts, which allows him to have a significant connection to this band of Greek soldiers. Previously, Patroclus was a suitor of Helen; however, his allegiance lies with Greece.

Diomedes

Diomedes is a prominent naval commander of 80 ships and also the favorite warrior of Athena, herself. However, Diomedes is known to have a penchant for interfering with godly will, which can sometimes backfire in very negative ways. Additionally, Diomedes is the son of Tydeus, who is known for being one of the seven against Thebes.

Great Ajax

Great Ajax is a Greek warrior known for his astounding height and relentless warrior spirit. He is the son of King Telamon of Salamis and the half-brother of Teucer. Great Ajax is also a fellow friend of Achilles, as they were both taught by the Centaur named Chiron, who was instrumental in developing the both of them into the remarkable warriors that they are today. Great Ajax will essentially serve as a lieutenant in the upcoming war for the Greek army.

Nestor

King Nestor of Pylos is the son of , and will primarily serve as

another military advisor and general to the Greek side of the Trojan war. Nestor is often a mediator between resolving disputes in policy in situations of war and other crises, which also provides him with a unique diplomatic edge. Some of Nestor's prior adventures include the Argonautic Expedition and his prior stint as a hunter of the Calydonian Boar. Given Nestor's experience in warfare, he will be a valuable member of the Greek army.

Calchas

Calchas is a Greek soothsayer and son of Thestor. Calchas specifically relies on the movements of the various birds of the Mediterranean in order to determine certain outcomes and predictions about various events. Given his psychic abilities, he will be a useful resource in helping plan military strategies as well as providing suggestions for different approaches to godly intervention throughout the war -- a crucial resource for defeating the Trojans.

Peleus

King Peleus of the Myrmidons of Thessaly is the husband of Thetis and father of Achilles. Given Peleus' old age, he will primarily serve as a military advisor to the Greek army; however, Peleus is also an extremely experienced warrior. Peleus was

a primary hunter in the Catalonian Boar Hunt in addition to possessing a third of the Euridoyan Kingdom (courtesy of his uncle, King Eurytion). However, it is also important to note that Peleus' marriage to Thetis was one of the key catalysts for this conflict, which is why it will be important for Peleus to do everything in his nature to make amends.

Clytemnestra

Clytemnestra is the wife of King Agamemnon and sister of Helen of Troy, Polydeuces, Castor and Pollux. Clytemnestra's close relationship to Helen of Troy provides Clytemnestra with a distinct advantage, as this direct sisterhood shared between the two women could be utilized for a distinct diplomatic edge for the Greeks. Additionally, as the Queen of Mycenae, Clytemnestra has a particular edge when it comes to being directly involved with matters regarding rallying support from the general public. At heart, Clytemnestra is a fiercely loyal mother and sister who will do whatever it takes to bring back and avenge her loved ones, no matter the cost she might face.

Thetis

Thetis is a sea nymph who is the wife of Peleus and father of Achilles, and daughter of Nereus and Doris. Given her

status as a nymph, Thetis has a particular edge when it comes to reaching out to the gods for divine intervention, which will be especially useful for the Greeks considering that a good portion of the gods are upset with various members of the committee. Additionally, Thetis is also the leader of a cohort of fifty nymphs known as the Nereids. The marriage of Thetis to Peleus was also a prime provocation for the events leading up to the current war, which is why Thetis' skills and actions will be particularly important to the outcome of the war.

Philoctetes

Philoctetes is the son of King Poeas and a former suitor of Helen of Troy. Initially, he was planning on serving the Trojans per the Oath of Tyndareus; however, a bad omen sent by Hera spurred his return back to Greece. As a result of this, Philoctetes has since committed himself to serving as a military leader and warrior for the Greek army throughout the duration of this war.

Thoas

Thoas is the son of Dionysus and Ariadne and current King of the island of Tauris. Given his current control over his island and status as a demi-god, he will be a useful resource for the Greek army in terms of di-

plomacy.

Teucer

Teucer is the prince of the island of Salamis, son of King Telamon and half-brother of Great Ajax. Similar to Great Ajax, Teucer is also a prominent Greek warrior who will be a great resource for the Greek army in terms of the battlefield. Additionally, his position as a prince should enable him to effectively reach out to the constituents of his island in order to rally support for Greek war efforts.

Trojans

Paris

Prince Paris of Troy is the son of King Priam and Queen Hecuba, lover of Helen, and brother of Hector and Cassandra. Paris is known for his handsome features and penchant for mischief, which can sometimes lead to situations such as the one being faced by the Trojans at the moment. Given Paris's involvement with Helen, it will be an utmost priority of the young prince to do everything in his power to protect her, whether that be through military, diplomatic, or additional means. In addition to being a Prince of Troy, Paris spent part of his childhood raised in the wilderness due to a prophecy foretold by Aeneas, which allowed him to befriend several persons, such as Oenone

the wood nymph (a former lover of Paris who also has magical healing powers). The city of Troy is counting on Paris to rectify the mistakes he has made in order to bring peace to the Mediterranean and preserve Troy.

Helen

Helen is the wife of King Menelaus and, more recently, the lover of Prince Paris, which is the primary reason why the Greeks have declared war on the Trojans. In addition to being the most beautiful woman in all of Ancient Greece, she is also the daughter of Zeus and sister to Clytemnestra and the twins Castor and Pollux. Helen has several admirers around the world due to her devastatingly gorgeous looks, and she knows how to leverage these looks for political and social gain. Her new proximity to the upper echelons of both Troy and Greece give her a specific edge that distinguishes her from the rest of her Trojan and Greek counterparts, that can be used to her advantage during this upcoming war.

Cassandra

Cassandra is the sister of Prince Paris and daughter of King Priam and Queen Hecuba. She is often regarded as the most beautiful daughter of Priam and Hecuba and her position as Trojan royalty will make her especially valuable during this

conflict. Cassandra has been blessed with the gift of prophecy, though her ability to use such a gift continues to prove quite difficult. However, it is also important to know that Cassandra has made a few enemies along the way, including the god Apollo. Despite these challenges, Cassandra will play an essential role in preserving Troy's autonomy.

Priam

King Priam is the current King of Troy, father to Paris and Cassandra and wife of Queen Hecuba. As the son of King Laomedon of Troy, he is a fiercely loyal father and will do anything to protect his children, as well as the city state of Troy. In the last few years, Priam has played a crucial role in continuing Troy's reign of prosperity and power via strengthening the existing military forces within the nation, in addition to building fortifications along the city's walls. Priam's specific powers as king primarily extend to his control of the Trojan military and overseeing most Trojan governmental resources, which will make him a useful source of authority throughout this conflict.

Hecuba

Queen Hecuba of Troy is the wife of King Priam, and mother to nineteen children, some of which include Paris, Cassandra

and Hector. In addition to her status as the most powerful woman in Troy, she is also a former consort of the god Apollo, who ended up fathering her son Troilus. Given Queen Hecuba's extensive close connections, she has a considerable influence over many aspects of the culture of the region which will be useful for alliances and other militaristic endeavors.

Hector

Prince Hector of Troy is the brother of Paris and Cassandra and son to Queen Hecuba and King Priam. However, Hector's primary strengths tend to lie in his abilities as a warrior, rather than his looks and political inclinations (in contrast to Paris). In addition to his position as a valiant prince, he is also the husband of Andromache. Throughout this committee, Hector will serve as a valuable military leader and strategist to the Trojans and will be instrumental in ensuring their victory.

Aeneas

Aeneas, son of Aphrodite and Prince Anchises, is the most powerful soothsayer in Troy. Through his father, Aeneas also has one sister, Hippodameia. Given Aeneas's powerful psychic abilities, he will be a useful advisory resource for addressing several aspects of the war ranging from larger,

more momentous decisions to everyday choices that can steer the outcome of the war (positive or negative). Aeneas will also be crucial in terms of divine intervention, considering that his mother is the strongest godly supporter of the Trojans.

Andromache

Andromache is the wife of Prince Hector and daughter of Eëtion, King of the Cilician Thebe (a nearby city in the Anatolian Plateau). Additionally, Andromache is the mother of a baby boy named Astyanax, whose father is Prince Hector. Andromache's position as the wife of Hector placed her as the next heir to the throne as Queen after Hecuba, which provides her with considerable status and influence over the citizens of Troy. Andromache's connections in Cilician Thebe will also be useful in terms of Trojan allyships, which also places Andromache in a position to spearhead diplomatic missions relating to the upcoming war.

Antianara

Antianara is an Amazon, who are a group of warriors who have earned a reputation across the Aegean for being a formidable group of skillful, talented female soldiers. She is one of their most respectable warriors and is looked to as a leader by her people. The Amazons will prove

themselves to be a useful resource throughout the duration of this upcoming war, as their exemplary knowledge in the realm of warfare will prove to be useful throughout the numerous battles the Trojans will endure.

Troilus

Troilus is the son of Queen Hecuba and Apollo, in addition to being a fierce warrior of the Trojan army. When Troilus was young, Hecuba received a prophecy stating that if Troilus lived past the age of twenty, then he would reverse the prophecy made by Aeneas upon the birth of Prince Paris. Therefore, Troilus's primary role in this committee will be to develop military strategies and assist the Trojans on the battlefield; however, he must be extremely careful about how he goes about such things since it could potentially cost the Trojans the entire war.

Glaucus

Glaucus is the leader of the Lycian army of south west Anatolia. He is also the son of Hippolochus and the grandson of Bellerophon. As a military leader, Glaucus is known for his level headed approach to strategy, which will make him an excellent resource throughout planning battle strategy throughout the entirety of the conflict.

Chrysius

Chrysius is the daughter of the Trojan priest known as Chryses. Her father is the priest of the god Apollo, which will make her an excellent resource for divine intervention on the behalf of the Trojans. In addition to her divine connections, Chrysius is also deeply involved in Trojan city life, which will make her a valuable asset when it comes to recruiting citizens for battle.

Sarpedon

Sarpedon is the son of the king of the gods, Zeus, in addition to being the cousin of Glaucus. His background primarily relates to his experience as a valiant warrior in the Lycian army, as well as his reputation for being known as Lycian prince. Given these connections, Sarpedon will be an excellent resource for planning battle strategy, as well as serving as a connection to the gods in this time of crisis.

Penthesilea

As the daughter of Ares, Penthesilea is known for being the noble queen of the Amazons (a highly skilled group of female warriors). The Amazons will prove themselves to be a useful resource throughout the duration of this upcoming war, as their exemplary knowledge in the realm of warfare will prove to be useful throughout the nu-

merous battles the Trojans will endure. Additionally, Penthesilea's connection to Ares will serve as an excellent connection for gaining support for the Trojan cause.

Polyxena

Polyxena is the royal sister of Paris and Troilus, as well as the youngest daughter of King Priam and Queen Hecuba. As a princess, her extensive connections with many powerful figures in Troy will prove to be useful when gathering resources, information and support for the war. Using these connections will primarily be through military contacts, as well as through connections with the everyday citizens of Troy.

Polydamas

Polydamas is a close friend of Prince Hector despite not being a member of the Royal House of Troy. In addition to being an intimate friend of the heir to the Trojan throne, Polydamas is a lieutenant in the Trojan with extensive knowledge regarding military strategy and maneuvers. Polydamas is known for taking a more steady and calm approach in the event of warfare, which will be useful in terms of planning out major battle plans.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- What ways can both sides utilize their godly connections in order to benefit themselves in this event of war?
- What diplomatic deals could be made in order to come to an agreement between Sparta and Troy?
- How can lower-middle class citizens of both Greece and Troy be spurred to defend their side of the respective war?
- What are some creative, uncommon but useful military strategies that can be used in order to deceive the other side?

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