

UNISMUNC XI



Committee: American Colonial
Revolution (ACR), British Side
Topic: American Revolution

Committee Type: Joint
Crisis Committee (JCC)
December 7, 2025



Chair: Madison McWilliams

Director: Henri Cohn

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Conference Schedule

Opening Ceremonies

8:00 am - 9:00 am

Committee Session I

9:00 am - 1:00 pm

Lunch Break

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm

Committee Session II

2:00 pm - 5:30 pm

Closing Ceremonies

5:30 pm - 6:15 pm

Conference Policies

UNISMUNC XI aims to foster debate, bringing students the opportunity to explore a range of topics and encourage collaboration and teamwork between delegates. Be that as it may, UNIS stresses the importance of respectful language as UNISMUNC XI will see delegates debating topics that, at times, may be heated or passionate. MUNEX encourages you to remember to stay respectful and mindful of the other students around you. We are so excited about this conference and trust that no issues will arise. The following expectations and policies are designed so that every delegate gets the most out of UNISMUNC.

Attire:

The Dress Code for UNISMUNC is formal Western business attire, and all delegates are expected to comply with this. Exceptions can be made for character purposes in crisis committees at the discretion of the chair. If you have an idea for an outfit for a crisis committee that does not fall into the parameters of traditional Western business attire, please ask your chair for permission before wearing the outfit.

Committee Assignments:

Committee assignments will be made on a first-come-first-served basis based on preference as communicated by the delegation's advisors (or individual delegates in the case of independent delegates), in order of receipt of preference. Before being assigned to a

committee, payment must be received. If payment is not submitted in a timely manner, delegations face the risk of not receiving committee assignments of their choice.

Expectations in Committee:

As you engage in debates, we ask that delegates maintain politeness and respect at all times.

While we recognize that you are representing your country's views, it is essential to express these perspectives without crossing the line into disrespectful or confrontational behavior.

Please respect one another when delegates are giving speeches. Only one delegate may speak at a time during moderated caucuses. To speak during a moderated caucus, you must raise your placard and wait to be recognized by the chair. During speeches, no ad hominem attacks will be allowed, should they occur, the subject will have the right to reply. Remember to be cognizant of your words and actions, and to listen to everyone's views and positions.

The Committee Chairs and Secretariat members are responsible for determining disruptive behavior.

Examples of disrespectful behavior may include but are not limited to:

- Speaking without being recognized,
- Use of cell phones,
- Note-passing unrelated to the committee,
- Use of technology when not allowed,

- Verbal, physical, or sexual harassment of other delegates.

The pre-writing of any resolution/directive clauses, crisis notes, or speeches is strictly forbidden and will be penalized. This does not include opening remarks. This does not include any writing during the lunch break, as UNISMUNC committees standardly operate with ‘working lunches’.

UNISMUNC has a zero-tolerance policy for any plagiarism. This includes position papers, speeches, and resolutions. Improper citation of quotes and references may result in disqualification from awards or further disciplinary action at the discretion of the chairs.

Pricing:

Please see the registration section for more information. Details on committee assignments are below.

Spectators:

Please be aware that UNISMUNC XI does not allow unregistered spectators. Student spectators are strictly prohibited. All advisors and delegates must be registered and pay the required fee(s). Non-compliance with this policy will result in exclusion from future invitations. We expect all participating delegations to respect this policy. The Secretariat reserves the right to have any unregistered spectators removed from committee chambers and escorted off of the premises if necessary, as they see fit.

Technology:

All crisis committees are strictly no-tech. Neither laptops nor cell phones will be permitted during committee sessions in crisis committees.

General Assembly (GA) committees allow technology exclusively for the purpose of resolution writing. Delegates will be permitted to use their laptops to work on resolutions during unmoderated caucuses and outside of the committee chamber when allowed by the chair. It is, however, not permitted to use technology when a fellow delegate is speaking or in committee chambers during moderated caucuses. This includes your own speeches, so please write any notes by hand or have your opening remarks printed before the conference.

Awards Criteria:

UNISMUNC Chairs, Diases, and, in the case of crisis committees, Crisis Directors will work together to holistically evaluate delegates based on their performance throughout the entire day of debate. This includes:

- speeches given during moderated caucuses,
- performance during unmoderated caucuses (not only making one's voice heard but also including everyone in the discussion),
- writing/presenting resolutions/directions, especially those that pass,
- in crisis committees, as well as the detail and sophistication of crisis arcs.

Letter From the Director

Esteemed delegates,

We are honored to give you a warm welcome to UNISMUNC XI, specifically the 2025 American Revolution committee. At the United Nations International School, it is our mission to create a better world, and that starts with maintaining environments that can foster confidence, respect, and everything in between. This will allow us to host diplomatic discussions consisting of the new ideas offered by your bright young minds. As we welcome you to UNIS this very December, I sincerely hope that you all enter UNISMUNC XI excited to dive into the fascinating history of the American Revolution, which perplexes historians to this day.

To introduce ourselves, my name is Henri Cohn, and I will serve as your director for this year's American Revolution JCC. I am currently in 11th grade (Junior year) at UNIS, beginning the IB Diploma Program. In terms of Model UN, I am the ASG of External Affairs at UNIS. Some facts about me are that I play basketball and tennis for fun. Some of the subjects I'm interested in are the political sciences and business. My name is Ray Bonneau, and I will be serving as your chair. I am currently a Sophomore at UNIS and an ASG training delegate at UNISMUN. I play basketball and I love skiing, cars, and cats. I'm interested in computer science and AI development, and I hope to one day be the director of NASA. My name is **Madison McWilliams**, and I will be serving as your chair. I am a junior at UNIS, and I love Model UN.

Madison McWilliams & Henri Cohn

A Brief Overview of the Committee

This Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) simulates the growing conflict between the American colonial revolutionaries and the British Crown in the immediate aftermath of the Boston Tea Party in December 1773. Delegates are divided into two opposing cabinets: the American colonialists, representing revolutionaries and political leaders seeking autonomy or independence, and the British government and Loyalist forces, tasked with maintaining imperial authority and order.

The committee will unfold in real time, with both sides responding to dynamic crisis updates, shaping military, political, and diplomatic strategy. Delegates must balance short-term action with long-term objectives, as they navigate shifting alliances, domestic unrest, and the escalating possibility of armed conflict. The outcome of this committee is not predetermined; through diplomacy, war, or negotiation, delegates will shape the fate of the American colonies and the future of the British Empire.

The colonists want independence from Britain and the ability to govern themselves. They hope to create a government where they have representation and control over their own taxes and trade. The war is their chance to secure liberty and protect their rights.

Parliament wants to keep the colonies under British rule and maintain imperial authority. They aim to preserve the colonies as a source of wealth and trade. The war is their effort to restore order and prove that rebellion will not be tolerated.

Committee Procedure:

Moderated Caucuses are structured discussions where delegates sign themselves up to give short, regulated speeches. The speaking time and topic of discussion are set when the motion is proposed, and delegates take turns to speak.

Unmoderated Caucuses are divided between a regular unmoderated caucus and a gentleman's unmoderated caucus where everybody remains seated. A regular unmod entails a period free of structured, regulated debate, where delegates can mill about the committee and work with their blocs.

Some actions that are carried over from the usual committee procedure:

- Point of Order
- Point of Information
- Appeal to the Chair
- Suspension of Debate
- Adjournment of Debate
- Closure of Debate
- Roll Call Vote
- Set the Speaker's Time
- Call a guest speaker

Instead of resolutions, the crisis will debate and pass **directives**. Directives are actions or communications undertaken by the entire committee as a group and are passed by a simple majority. Unlike resolutions, which may only be entertained at the end of a session, directives should be created and debated on as much as possible. The different types of papers used in crisis committees are explained in detail in the next section.

The Committee may call for external speakers to address the body. To do so, a committee member must move to invite the guest; that motion requires a majority vote to pass.

The goal of the crisis committee has two aspects: firstly, to work as a group to solve or influence the crisis in the interest of the group, and secondly, to act in your character's best interests. In this committee, many of the characters are driven by different motives and have their individual goals; for instance, Darth Maul will have vastly different goals from Lott Dod.

Written Papers:

Crisis Notes: Crisis notes are notes used in order to take personal action from a delegate, without the need for committee approval. Crisis notes are therefore bound by a character's individual portfolio power. There are a myriad of ways to write Crisis notes, but be sure to sign your character's name at the end and address it to CRISIS on the front of your folded note.

Directives: A directive is a formal written instruction or order given by a delegate or a group of delegates to the chair or to other delegates. Directives are used to propose specific actions or solutions to address the crisis at hand. They can range from proposing specific policies or strategies to calling for specific actions by other delegates or bodies within the simulation. Directives are passed frequently throughout debate, and are a lot shorter than most resolutions. They are not restrained by a specific format, and while they do need signatories and sponsors, they do not require a distinction between preambulatory and operative clauses.

Communiqués: Communiqués are committee documents used to communicate with people outside of the committee. For example, Communiqués could be used when surrender terms or ultimatums are sent to the opponent or when the committee requests aid, advice or arms from their allies. Similar to Directives, they will require a minimum of four people on the document, with two sponsors and two signatories.

Press Releases: As the name says, press releases are committee documents addressed to the public. They can be used to inform or even misinform the public according to the desires of the committee. Similar to Directives and Communiqués, Press Releases will require a minimum of three people on the document, with one sponsor and two signatories.

Topic Background

By the late 18th century, Britain found itself staggering under the crushing weight of war debt, a lingering consequence of its protracted and costly conflict with France during the Seven Years' War. Desperate to restore financial stability, the British government turned its gaze across the Atlantic to its American colonies—lands rich in resources and increasingly profitable. What had once been distant outposts of the empire were now seen as vital instruments for economic recovery. Parliament swiftly began imposing a series of taxes and trade regulations, each one tightening the Crown's grip and eroding the sense of autonomy that many colonists had come to expect.

Measures such as the Stamp Act (1765), which taxed printed materials, and the Townshend Acts (1767), which levied duties on everyday imports like glass, paint, and tea, were met with fierce opposition. The colonists saw these acts not only as economic burdens but as direct assaults on their rights as Englishmen—rights they believed guaranteed representation in decisions that governed their lives. Tensions simmered, then flared, as protests swept through the colonies. Resistance took many forms: angry pamphlets condemning tyranny, coordinated boycotts of British goods, and swelling crowds rallying in the streets.

The situation reached a fever pitch in December of 1773, when a group of colonial rebels—disguised as Mohawk warriors—boarded British ships in Boston Harbor and dumped 342 chests of tea into the icy waters below. The Boston Tea Party was more than an act of defiance; it was a declaration. In response, the British government struck back with the

Coercive Acts, known to outraged Americans as the "Intolerable Acts," aimed at punishing Massachusetts and deterring further dissent. But the Crown had underestimated the colonies' resolve.

By 1775, diplomacy had failed and the time for negotiation had passed. The first shots were fired at Lexington and Concord, transforming years of political unrest and ideological struggle into open warfare. What had begun as protests over taxes had become a full-blown revolution, and the fragile relationship between Britain and her American colonies was now irreparably shattered.

Current Situation

In December of 1773, the fragile relationship between Great Britain and its American colonies suffered a dramatic rupture. In protest of the Tea Act, legislation passed by Parliament to reinforce its right to tax the colonies and to support the struggling East India Company, colonial dissenters in Boston orchestrated a calculated act of defiance. Under the cover of night, they boarded ships docked in Boston Harbor and destroyed a shipment of taxed tea, discarding it into the water in what has become known as the Boston Tea Party. While celebrated by some colonists as a stand for liberty, this act has been condemned by British officials as a lawless rebellion, challenging not only imperial authority but the very principles of order and governance within the empire.

The response from London is expected to be swift and severe. Parliament now faces mounting pressure to reassert control and punish those responsible, while colonial leaders confront the growing reality that compromise may be slipping out of reach. As ideological divisions deepen and loyalties are tested, the Atlantic world teeters on the edge of transformation. Whether the path ahead leads to reconciliation or revolution remains uncertain, but the consequences of the next decisions will shape the political landscape of the eighteenth century and beyond.

Characters

King George III



The reigning monarch, King George III, stands as the ultimate symbol of British authority. He insists on maintaining firm control over the colonies and views resistance as a direct threat to imperial order. His determination to punish disobedience inspires both loyalty at home and fury in America.

Lord Fredrick North



As Prime Minister since 1770, Lord North shoulders responsibility for the Tea Act and other coercive policies. Though moderate in temperament, he now faces mounting pressure to enforce Parliament's supremacy and bring the colonies back into obedience, even as defiance spreads.

General William Howe



An experienced officer from the Seven Years' War, General Howe commands British troops in America. Known for his skill and pragmatism, he weighs the balance between military strength and offers of conciliation, though unrest in the colonies demands decisive action.

General Charles Cornwallis



A rising figure within the army, Cornwallis proves himself a capable and loyal commander. He looks to play a greater role in the fight to subdue rebellion, and many expect him to take on significant responsibility as the conflict escalates.

Admiral Richard Howe



Brother to General Howe, Admiral Richard oversees naval operations along the Atlantic coast. With authority at sea, he works both to choke colonial trade and to offer opportunities for reconciliation, though tensions now overshadow his efforts.

General Henry Clinton



Ambitious and tactically sharp, Clinton pushes for more aggressive strategies to suppress unrest. His differences with fellow officers leave him somewhat isolated, yet he remains convinced that concentrated force is the surest path to restoring royal control.

John Andre



A clever and energetic young officer, Major André contributes to British intelligence and the coordination of military affairs. His talents in strategy and charm make him a valued figure as Britain seeks every advantage against colonial resistance.

Thomas Hutchinson



Former governor of Massachusetts and a firm Loyalist, Hutchinson endures the fury of mobs and the scorn of Patriots for his defense of British authority. Driven from Boston, he now represents the Crown's cause abroad, urging harsh measures against colonial agitators.

Banastre Tarleton



A fiery cavalry officer, Tarleton gains a reputation for boldness and relentlessness. He champions aggressive action against rebel forces, favoring speed and intimidation as tools to break resistance wherever it appears.

William Franklin



Governor of New Jersey and the son of Benjamin Franklin, William casts his loyalty with the Crown despite his father's revolutionary sympathies. His choice embodies the divisions tearing through families and communities as the empire fractures.

Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea)



A Mohawk leader closely allied with the Crown, Brant seeks to defend Indigenous sovereignty through partnership with Britain. Educated in British ways yet loyal to his people, he rallies Native warriors to secure their lands against colonial encroachment.

George Germain



As Secretary of State for the American Colonies, Germain directs British policy toward the rebellion. His strong hand and insistence on obedience shape imperial strategy, though his style provokes friction among those charged with carrying out his orders.

Edmund Burke



One of the most eloquent voices in Parliament, Burke warns against coercion and pleads for reconciliation. Though loyal to the Crown, he insists that respecting colonial rights as Englishmen is the only way to preserve the empire from disintegration.

Sir Guy Carleton



As the Governor of Quebec, Carleton prioritizes defending his province. He is known for his pragmatism and humane policies. He is also known to have strong ties with the British.

Samuel Johnson



A towering man of letters and moral authority in Britain, Johnson denounces colonial rebellion in his influential pamphlets. He argues that demands for liberty from slave-owning colonists are hypocritical, framing the Revolution as a selfish break from rightful imperial bonds.

Questions to Consider:

- What are the political, economic, and military interests of my country or faction in this conflict?
- How can my delegation shape the outcome of the war to our advantage—through diplomacy, military strategy, or alliances?
- What are the possible consequences—both domestic and international—if my side wins or loses the war?

References

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Encyclopædia Britannica, 14 Jan. 2019, www.britannica.com/event/Boston-Tea-Party.

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