



ANAVRYTA MODEL LYCEUM MODEL UNITED NATIONS
HISTORICAL CRISIS MANUAL

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY V. T. FOR THE 5TH AMLMUN SESSION

SECRETARY GENERAL'S OPENING LETTER

Esteemed Organising Team,

Honourable Advisors, Student Officers, Delegates,

With great pleasure and honour I welcome you to the 5th Anavryta Model Lyceum Model United Nations (AMLMUN) scheduled to take place from the 27th to the 29th of November 2026 in Maroussi, Athens. My name is Thanasis Pispas, I am 17 years old and serving as the Secretary-General of the 5th AMLMUN. It is with great indescribable pride that I witness the brightest of our generation coming together in pursuit of diplomatic values, constructive dialogue, peace, justice and growth.

The theme selected for this year's conference is "Countdown to 2030: Measuring progress, holding accountability and finalising policies on SDGs". Needless to say, our world still faces unprecedented problems of immense scale that require immediate action. Around the globe, the environment, human rights, democracy and all other institutions can be witnessed endangered and violated. Therefore, our goal in AMLMUN should be to fruitfully exchange perspectives on these pressing issues, solely after critically examining not only the root causes in the past and the present situation but the future too!

Consequently, AMLMUN is much more than a conference simulating the UN; It is a chance for the youth to review and actively engage with all the problems inherited from the past. It is an opportunity for them to cultivate responsibility, empathy, leadership skills and values of peace and justice. It is time for young individuals to stand up for their beliefs and ideals and shape the world however our times, but especially them to whom it belongs, deem correct and righteous. That being the case, AMLMUN caters 10 committees for all preferences, interests and MUN levels to empower and support the youth in being the change that this society so desperately needs.

Hence, I urge you without any hesitation to be a part of the 5th AMLMUN and seize the opportunity that is presented to you to use your voice, empower and develop yourselves and make our earth a safer place and our society equitable and worthy of having such admirable minds.

Looking forward to witnessing you make a difference in November!

Sincerely,

Athanasios Pispas

Secretary-General

HISTORICAL CRISIS MANUAL

FUNCTION OF THE HISTORICAL CRISIS

The Historical Crisis Committee (HC) simulates a historical event from a specific point in time. Unlike standard MUN committees, delegates are not merely discussing the past, but they are actively shaping an alternative future through their decisions and actions. The committee operates through a continuously evolving timeline influenced by delegate initiatives, crisis updates, and chair decisions.

Delegates play the role of leaders of countries relevant to the war. Unlike standard MUN procedure, they may use personal pronouns when delivering speeches. Delegates combine diplomacy, negotiation, strategic planning, and realistic decision-making, considering the interest of the country they lead in time.

LOBBYING

During the lobbying procedure delegates can form secret or public alliances or blocs, conduct negotiations, and prepare actions to submit. Actions should not only advance a delegate's objectives but also respond to ongoing developments and events occurring within the committee's timeline. By the end of Lobbying, each delegate can submit as many actions as they want. Actions can be also submitted after lobbying, though the acceptance and consideration of such actions remains entirely on the discretion of the Chairs.

Actions are formal instructions submitted by delegates that represent specific measures that their country seeks to implement in order to influence the course of events. Actions may involve military operations, economic measures, intelligence activities, public declarations, or any other initiative that the represented historical figure could realistically undertake.

Every action paper submitted to the chairs should be roughly in the size of a short paragraph and contain detailed information about the action. Delegates should clearly specify the country or countries involved in the action, the resources to be utilized, including numerical details where applicable (such as the number of troops, vehicles, ships, aircraft, or funds committed), the intended duration of the action, and the precise objective or result sought. If an action includes the involvement of another country, such as support of it or permission to use its ground for transportation, permission of the country should be requested.

After being submitted to the chairs, every action is evaluated and fact-checked to ensure that it is historically plausible, realistically achievable, and consistent with the authority and capabilities of the stated countries. Actions that lack sufficient detail may be returned for clarification or rejected by the Chair Team. An example of the format of an action paper is the following:

From: President Syngman Rhee (Republic of Korea)

I order the deployment of 10,000 Republic of Korea Army troops and 20 artillery pieces from Seoul to defensive positions south of the Han River. The forces will be transported by 500 military trucks and rail where available, moving along the Seoul-Suwon corridor over the next 4 days. At the same time, I request the delivery of ammunition and medical supplies to the frontline units. The objective of this operation is to delay the DPRK advance, secure evacuation routes for civilians, and allow additional allied reinforcements to reach the area.

DEBATE AND VOTING

Following the conclusion of the lobbying session, the committee shall proceed to the debate on submitted actions. The Chairs determine which actions will be brought before the committee and the order in which they will be debated.

The main submitter of the action shall first read the action aloud and deliver a short opening speech explaining its purpose and objectives. Delegates may then speak in favor of or against the action and may raise Points of Information to the speaker in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. A Right of Reply may be granted by the Chairs whenever deemed necessary.

At the conclusion of the debate on an action, if voting is required, delegates shall vote either In Favour or Against it. Should the action fail to obtain the necessary support, it shall be considered blocked by opposing actors and will not be implemented.

Not all actions require a vote of the committee. Actions that fall within the direct authority of the submitter, such as internal troop movements, airstrikes, sabotage operations, espionage activities, propaganda campaigns, or resource allocation, may be implemented directly by the Chairs. Actions involving the participation of other actors, affecting multiple countries, or whose execution may reasonably be opposed, prevented, or influenced by other delegates shall require debate and voting before being implemented. The Chairs retain the final authority to determine whether an action requires a vote.

Actions that fall within the direct authority of the submitter and do not require broader political approval may be implemented immediately at the start of debate on the action by the Chairs. Such actions shall be incorporated into the committee's timeline and may influence future crisis updates.

Once the procedure on an action has concluded, the committee shall move on to the debate of the next action selected by the Chairs.

FINAL PEACE TREATY

Once the conflict has reached its conclusion, the committee shall proceed to the drafting of a Final Peace Treaty. During this stage, delegates shall negotiate the post-war settlement, including matters such as territorial arrangements, governmental structures, reparations, spheres of influence, demilitarization measures, and other issues necessary for the establishment of a lasting peace.

A lobbying session shall first be held to allow delegates to negotiate and draft the treaty. The Final Peace Treaty shall be written in the form of short operative clauses. Following lobbying, the treaty shall be debated by the committee, with only brief debate permitted on each clause. Clauses shall be voted upon individually. All clauses that pass shall be compiled into the final version of the treaty, which shall serve as the official conclusion of the committee's timeline and the alternate historical future created by the delegate

