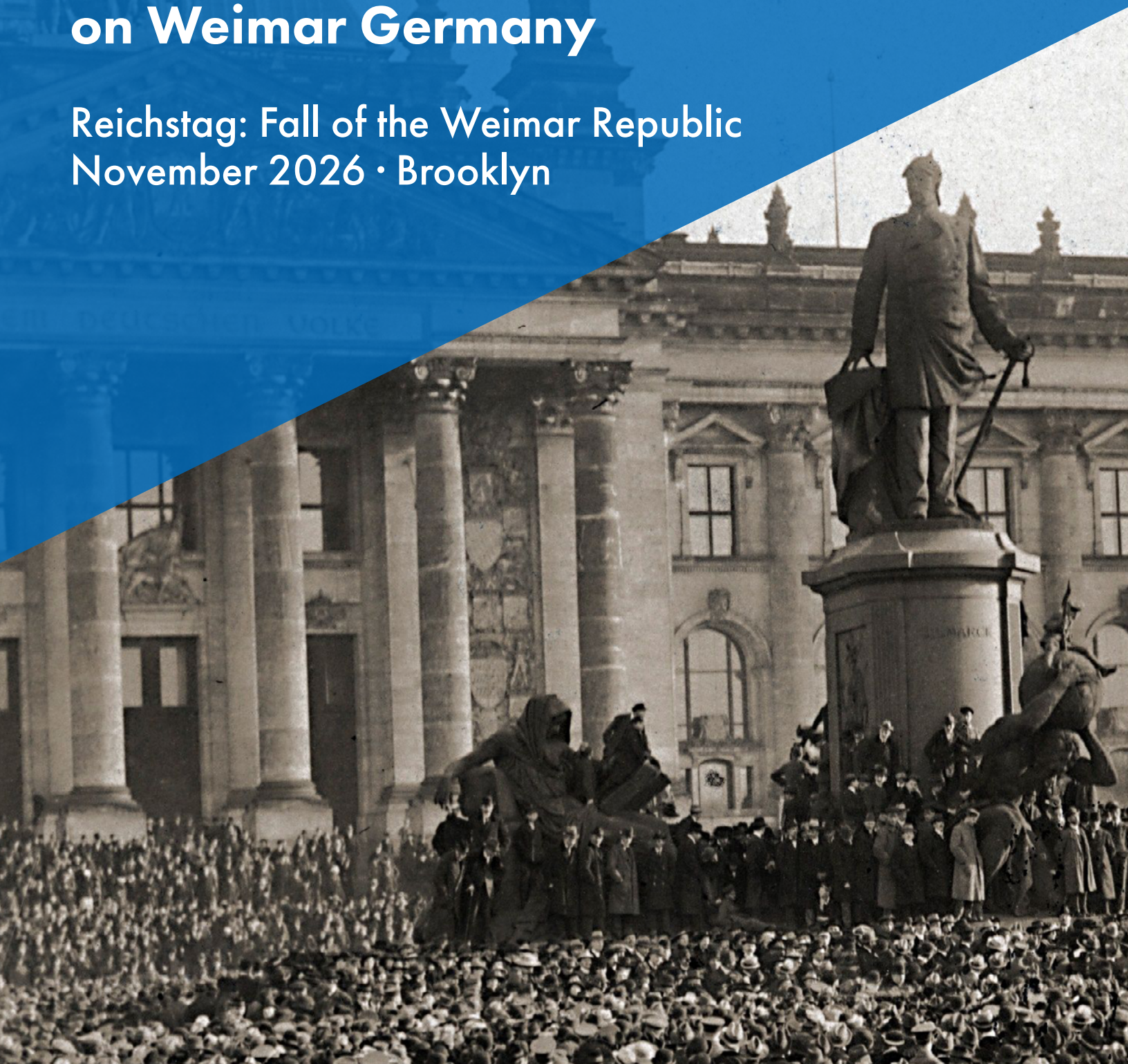
TechMUNIX

Specialized General Assembly
Historical Joint Crisis Cabinet on Weimar Germany

Reichstag: Fall of the Weimar Republic
November 2026 · Brooklyn



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1

Letters from Dais

Mankind’s Struggle for Lasting Peace
UN Photo/Manuel Elías



Courtesy of Jayden Cunha

Jayden Cunha

Chair

jcunha6390@bths.edu

Hello delegates!

Welcome to the Weimar Republic Specialized General Assembly of TechMUNC 2026! My name is Jayden Cunha, and I’m excited to be your chair for this conference. I’m a senior at Brooklyn Tech, and this is my fourth year on our Model UN team. MUN has given me the opportunity to meet so many interesting people and has allowed me to develop my public speaking, research, and social skills.

Outside of MUN, I’m passionate about pursuing a career in International Relations. I love exploring alt-history worldbuilding and playing Paradox games in my free time. We had a lot of fun designing this conference, so whether this one is your first or tenth, we hope this conference is a rewarding and unique experience for you all.

This committee takes place in 1918, and is based on the chaotic events in Germany following the First World War. I can’t wait to see how you all navigate economic collapse, nationalism, clashing of ideologies on the streets, and more. It won’t be easy, but with negotiation and a shared understanding of your desire to see Germany prosper, you may prevail through the storm. Or, 50 years of unification may violently come crashing down!

Feel free to contact me at jcunha6390@bths.edu. Good luck in your preparations! The fate of Germany is in your hands.



Courtesy of Jiaxu Zhao

Jiaxu Zhao
Co-Chair
jzhao3358@bths.edu

Greetings to all,

My name is Jiaxu Zhao, the co-chair for this committee.

I am a junior from Brooklyn Technical High School, and this is my fourth year participating in MUN. Model United Nations provides a fresh perspective for discussing and engaging in international affairs, while advancing critical thinking and social skills.

Beyond MUN, as a loyal Paradox Interactive fan and history enthusiast, alternate history has always been my favorite field. I am excited to participate in this committee, and it is an honor to be the co-chair this time. My colleagues and I will be chairing the Historical Joint Crisis Cabinet, and fascinating, even enchanting topics that our day can be delighted with shall be discussed.

Should you have any questions or thoughts, feel free to email me. Best wishes, and I look forward to seeing you all at the conference.



Courtesy of Emily Liu

Emily Liu
Rapporteur
eliu6424@bths.edu

Hello Delegates,

Welcome to TechMUNC IX! My name is Emily Liu, and I am the Rapporteur for this committee.

I am currently a sophomore, and this marks my second year participating in Model UN. When I first joined, I found everything incredibly overwhelming. However, once I became familiar with the rules and procedures, Model UN quickly became one of the most rewarding experiences I've had. It has helped me develop my public speaking, communication, critical thinking, and writing skills in ways other activities cannot.

I couldn't be more excited to see how each of you navigate the challenges of the Weimar Republic! As Germany faces political instability, economic hardship, and social unrest after World War I, every decision you make could shape the nation's future. Along the way, you'll not only strengthen your skills but also build friendships and memories that can last well beyond the conference.

If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to reach out. Best of luck, delegates and I can't wait to see all of you at the conference!



2

Intro duction

next - All Public Domain
this - Joseph Ferdinand Klemm

Bang! Crack! Roar!

The sounds of gunfire and uneasy echoes go through the streets of Germany. The Great War has left the nation devastated, its economy and military strained, and its people divided. From 1914 to 1918, Germany fought in World War I and ultimately faced military

defeat and the collapse of the German Empire. The German Empire was once an empire that sought to dominate the European continent, yet now crumbles. With Kaiser Wilhelm II's authority slipping away, Germany stands on the edge of political revolution. What began as dissatisfaction with the war has soon erupted into strikes, demonstrations, military revolts, and competing movements fighting to determine Germany's ultimate future.

As the old political order now collapses, there emerges a rather dangerous struggle for power. Moderate socialists seek to establish a democratic government capable of restoring stability, white revolutionary leftists frame the fall of the monarchy as an opportunity to transform German society. Inspired by such socialist movements across Europe, groups like the Spartacus League call for greater power to be placed in the hands of workers. However, Nationalists, former military officers, and the Freikorps strongly oppose the revolutionary leftists and rather, restore German strength and order.

Germany's list of problems doesn't stop at just political affairs. Years of war have weakened the economy, disrupted their industry, and placed enormous pressure on ordinary Germans. Industrialists fear further instability, regional movements that can challenge the authority of the central government, and political violence that makes cooperation difficult. Beyond Germany's borders, the victorious Allied powers are also determining what consequences Germany will face for the war. This raises further questions about its country's territory, military, economy, and position within Europe.

Revolution in Berlin
Soldaten im Kampf



German Federal Archive

3

Topic History



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Section I
Belle Époque

For us to understand the instability of Weimar Germany, we must first understand Germany's existence before the republic. Germany was an empire ruled by the monarchy, under Kaiser Wilhelm II. Ultimately, the Kaiser and traditional elites continued to possess political power despite Germany's elected parliament. Germany was viewed as one of Europe's strongest industrial and military powers, yet political divisions began to grow. Political groups which consisted of conservatives, liberals, and socialists held different visions of what Germany's future should look like.

1914 hit, and so did The Great War. With that, Germany entered the conflict alongside the Central Powers. Ironically, many Germans believed that victory could be achieved quickly. However, the war continued for an additional four years, leading to the exhaustion soldiers faced and casualties. On top of that, civilians faced food shortages and

economic hardships. The British then utilized a naval blockade to constrain Germany's access to essential resources and supplies. The government soon lost its confidence and the monarchy began to falter. What was once Germany's source of glory and strength was instead leaving its people increasingly frustrated with their administration.

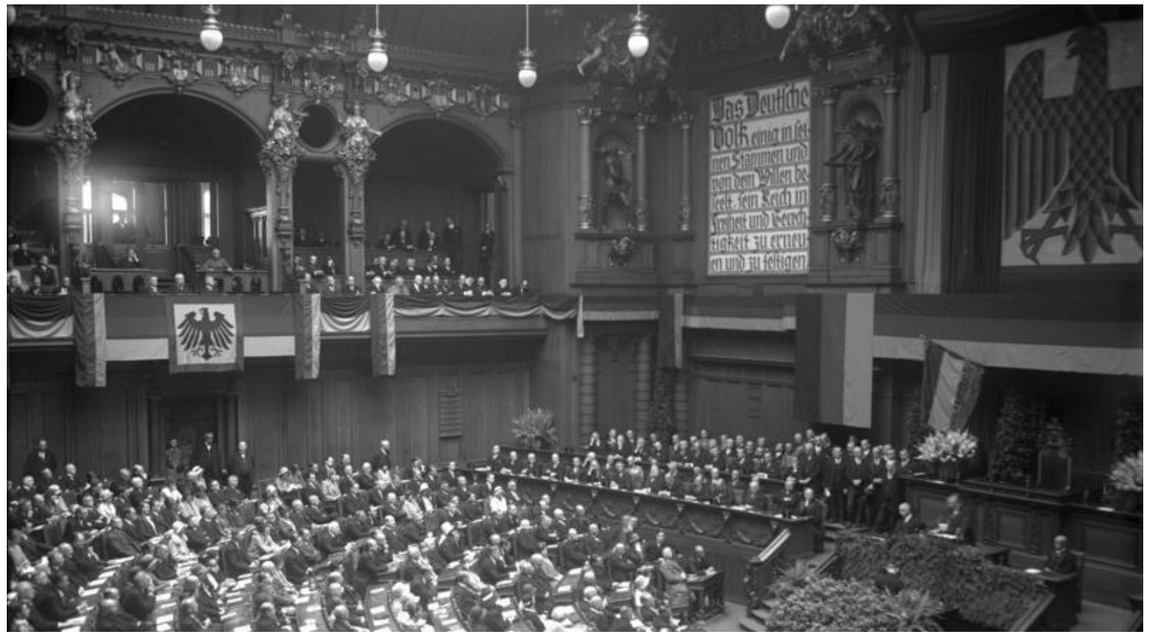
In October of 1918, German sailors at Kiel refused orders to participate in what they believed was "a pointless final naval battle." Revolts with workers and soldiers began forming, and it soon turned into a political revolution. What began as a military rebellion soon became a political revolution. With Kaiser Wilhelm II's authority rapidly collapsing, he abdicated on November 9, 1918, bringing an official end to the German Empire. Yet, the end of the monarchy did not mean the end of Germany's problems. Rather, it created an entirely new struggle over what Germany should become.

Section II
the Weimar Republic

As the old political order disappeared, there emerged a dangerous competition between elites seeking democracy and revolution. The Social Democratic Party (SPD) sought to establish a parliamentary democracy capable of restoring stability. Revolutionary socialists such as the Spartacus League viewed the collapse of the monarchy as an opportunity to transform German society and place power in the hands of workers. Nationalists and the Freikorps opposed the revolutionary left and called for the restoration of German strength and order. Germany was lost in its direction, so cooperation became difficult.

In 1919, representatives gathered in Weimar to create a new constitution, establishing the Weimar Republic. The new government introduced parliamentary democracy and expanded political participation, including women's suffrage. However, the republic was immediately

German Federal Archive



surrounded by challenges. The Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to accept territorial losses, military restrictions, and reparations, while many Germans blamed the new democratic government for accepting such harsh conditions. Economic problems soon followed. In 1923, hyperinflation caused the German mark to lose much of its value, while the French and Belgian occupation of the Ruhr created even greater tensions. Although Germany experienced a period of relative stability during the mid-1920s, the Great Depression of 1929 once again brought unemployment and economic hardship. As frustration with the government increased, extremist movements gained greater support.

Overall, the creation of the Weimar Republic did not immediately solve Germany's problems. Instead, it placed the country at the center of a struggle between revolution, democracy, nationalism, stability, and cooperation. Former enemies would now have to consider themselves allies, while political factions would have to decide whether compromise was possible. So, can democracy survive when Germany's people are divided? Can the republic maintain order without abandoning its democratic ideals? Will the revolutionary left or nationalist right gain greater influence? Ultimately, as Germany stands between its past and its uncertain future, who will decide what Germany becomes?

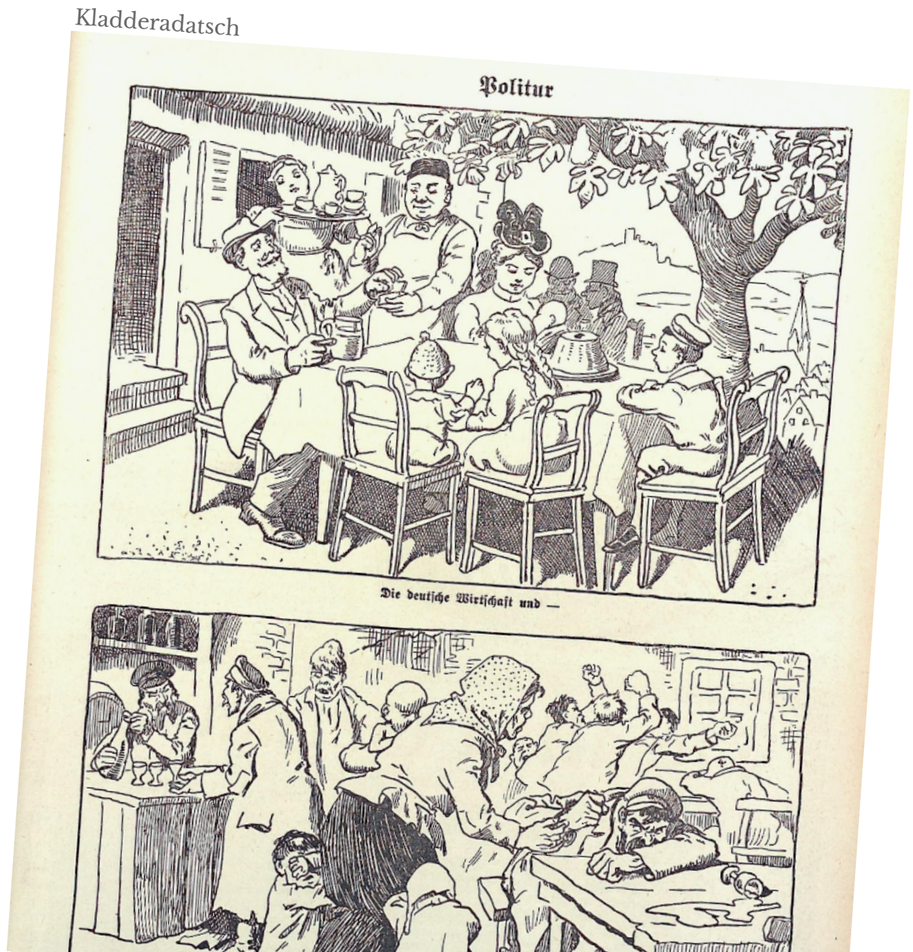
4

Current Situation

Section I
Total Disarray

The current situation is bewildering and unsettling. As the saying goes, "Only three people have ever truly understood the Schleswig-Holstein business – the Prince Consort, who is dead – a German professor, who has gone mad – and I [Lord Palmerston], who have forgotten all about it." This statement also applies to the current situation in Germania.

In short, this Central European behemoth is on the verge of erupting. A mixture of political instability, ideological conflict, and social problems is brewing.



German economy and its transformation into a Polish economy.

From Kladderadatsch 30/72, 27.07.1919

Internally, political movements are rampant; externally, Europe and the world are watching with predatory eyes, ready to destroy Germanic glory.

Let's get closer, start with the Holy Roman Empire... uh, perhaps not that early... from the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II - which is about right - the German Empire had become a mere shell, yet no legitimate governing body replaced it. Thus, the most pressing issue was a crisis of political legitimacy. Friedrich Ebert temporarily held the government, but their power lacked both constitutional basis and widespread acceptance. The Ebert government operated on the assumption that an Assembly would soon be convened and responsible for drafting a new constitution.

BArch, Bild 183-J0305-0600-003 / o.Ang.



However, this assumption was not universally accepted. The USPD and others believed that elections were premature and that the workers' and soldiers' councils should hold power until deeper structural reforms were achieved. Furthermore, figures like Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg did not champion parliamentary democracy but instead looked to the right at the vast Russian, as the socialist republic.

Beyond politics, the economy was, without exception, in a dismal state. Despite the armistice, the British naval blockade remained in effect, severely impacting German markets. Malnutrition and disease continued to spread throughout the country, industrial production plummeted, unemployment soared, and the enormous war expenditures had burdened Germany with heavy debt.

All these problems urgently required action. Class conflict was irreconcilable, and as mentioned earlier, the terrifying specter of a massive revolutionary communist lurking in the east further amplified the situation.

There's no time to go into detail about the other issues! Hurry, we will not only decide the fate of Germania, but Europa, even Terra, all bonded to us! Oh never mind, it appears there is a Halt...



5 Questions to Consider

~8

What should the future political structure of Germany look like following the collapse of the Empire?

Should the new parliamentary Government be protected, or will your delegation promote the establishment of an entirely new system?

How, if at all, will your delegation promote reconciliation and negotiation between the different political factions of Germany?

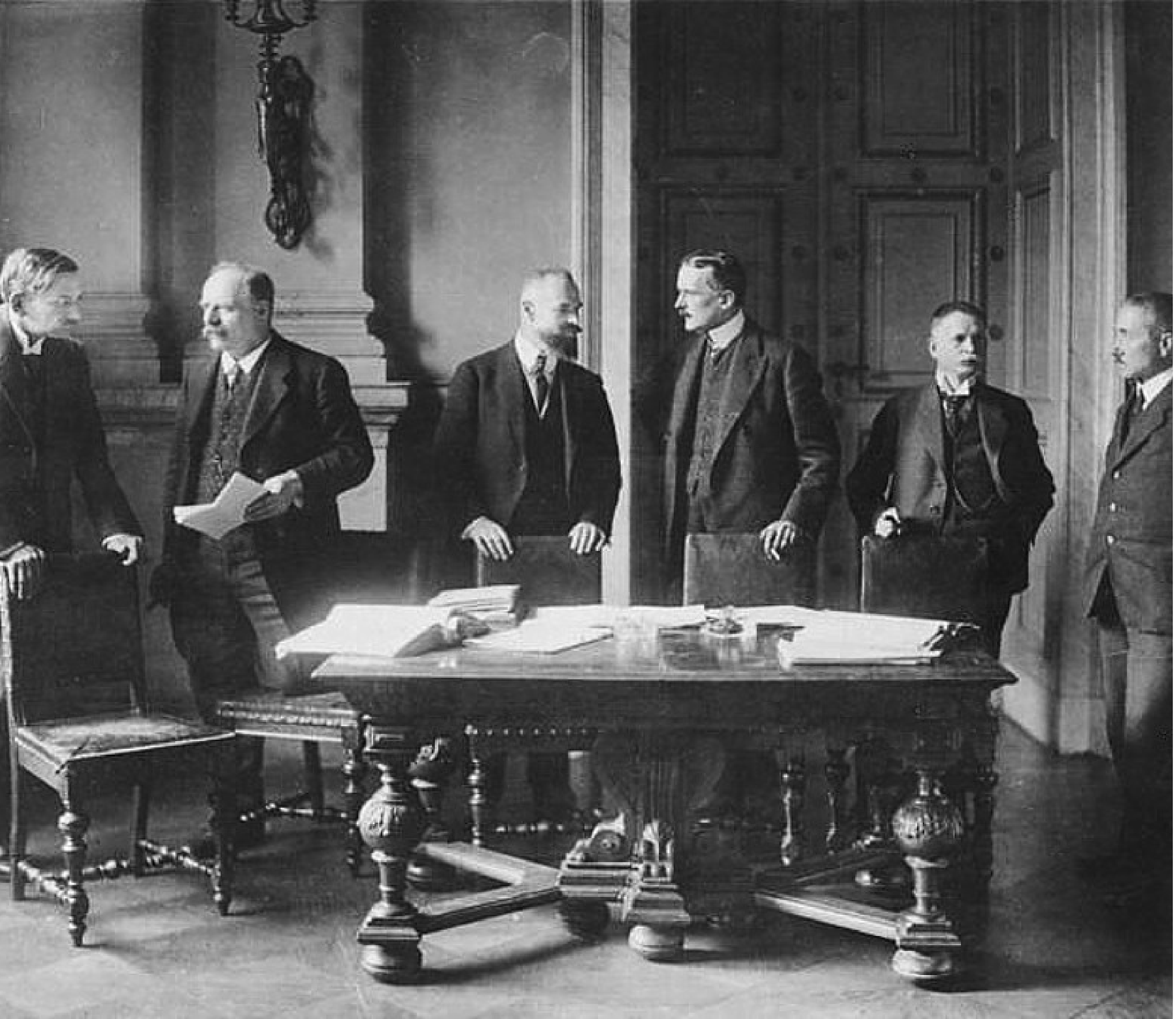
How should Germany address the economic disruption, food shortages and social instability resulting from the war?

How should Germany respond to the Allied powers and the conditions imposed by the armistice?

What should Germany's relationship with the military and armed organizations (most prominently the Freikorps) look like?

How should Germany address the demands and grievances of workers and soldiers?

How can Germany prevent a total collapse of stability while addressing the competing and increasingly divided interests of the population?



6
Bloc Positions



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Central Government

Friedrich Ebert

President of the Republic and of the SPD, moderate socialist, wants to keep Germany stable and prevent communist revolution.

Otto Landsberg

SPD politician and one of the three Majority Social Democrats in the Council of the People's Deputies alongside Ebert and Scheidermann. Supports establishing a parliamentary republic and maintaining government order during these revolutionary times.

Philipp Scheidemann

SPD member and close ally of Ebert, famously proclaimed the Republic from a balcony in late 1918.

Gustav Noske

SPD member, strong belief in order and stability. Organized the Freikorps to crush left-wing uprisings, especially resented by the Spartacists.

Matthias Erzberger

Member of the Centre Party, key figure in ending the Great War and serving the Republic. Especially hated by the nationalists for signing Versailles.

Hugo Haase

Co-founded the USPD. More sympathetic towards the revolutionaries than other members of the central government, but still opposed to violent revolution.

Emil Barth

USPD politician and leader of the Revolutionary Shop Stewards. Supports workers' and soldiers' councils and greater revolutionary influence over the government of the new Republic, putting him in conflict with the SPD's push towards a more moderate system.

Johannes Hoffmann

Bavarian SPD politician and supporter of the parliamentary government. Opposes the revolutionary council movement in Bavaria and represents the moderate socialist alternative, to the more radical Bavarian left-wing revolutionaries.

Wilhelm Dittmann

USPD politician and one of the six members of the first Council of the People's Deputies. Supports the new republican government, but favors giving workers' and soldiers' councils a much greater role in shaping Germany's new political system.

Friedrich Albrecht*

Liberal democratic politician from Frankfurt who supports the Republic and the creation of a parliamentary system, constitutional government, civil liberties, and private property. Staunchly opposes both a return to monarchy and a socialist revolution, seeking to build a democratic government that can maintain order without military authoritarianism.

* Fictional characters are marked with an asterisk



British Broadcasting Corporation

Nationalists

Erich Ludendorff

Former senior commander during the Great War. Blames the central government for betraying Germany, and serves as a powerful rhetorical ally of the German right.

Hermann Ehrhardt

Former commander of the Imperial Navy. Formed the Ehrhardt Brigade, a major Freikorps unit infamous for brutally suppressing revolutionary leftist movements.

Waldemar Pabst

Former army officer and now Freikorps leader, seeks to capture and kill Spartacist leadership.

Wolfgang Kapp

Strong monarchist known for opposing democracy and the Republic. Symbol of the right-wing anti-republic forces in Germany.

Franz Ritter von Epp

Former colonial military veteran and army officer turned Freikorps leader, strong proponent of authoritarian nationalism that has crushed left wing uprisings.

Wilhelm Groener

Senior German army commander who represents the military establishment during the transition from the Empire to the Republic. Cooperates with the central government in an effort to maintain military order and prevent a revolutionary takeover.

Gustav von Kahr

Conservative Bavarian politician, monarchist-leaning and deeply anti-communist. Cooperates with nationalist forces and seeks to turn Bavaria into a conservative “ordnungsstaat” (order state) against socialist and Republican influence.

Walther von Lüttwitz

Senior German general and one of the most powerful commanders in the postwar army. Strongly opposes the revolutionary left and favors preserving military authority and a strong state during the political crisis.

Richard von Kühlmann

Former German Foreign Secretary and conservative member of the Imperial political establishment. Favors maintaining order and German national interests while opposing the rapid revolutionary developments taking place in the country.

Johann Metzger*

A conservative landowner from East Prussia who fears the spread of socialism and the collapse of traditional German institutions. Supports a strong republican government if necessary to preserve order, but favors protecting private property, the military, and Germany’s traditional social structure.

* Fictional characters are marked with an asterisk



Robert Bechert, CWI International Secretariat

Revolutionary Leftists

Rosa Luxemburg

Co-founder of the Spartacus League and leading theorist of Marxist socialism. Strong critic of the Great War and opposes the moderate SPD government, seeking to overthrow capitalism. Key figure in the ongoing leftist revolt in Berlin.

Karl Liebknecht

Leading figure in the Spartacus League alongside Luxemburg, pushing for a workers’ revolution to overthrow the central government.

Ernst Thälmann

Involved in street-level resistance against the Weimar state. Encouraged mass strikes and revolutionary paramilitary brigades. Represents the Marxist-Leninist branch of the revolutionaries.

Leo Jogiches

Close political partner of Luxemburg, major figure in the Spartacus League. Works behind the scenes to organize revolutionary socialist activity, focused more on planning than public leadership.

Richard Müller

Leading figure among Berlin's Revolutionary Shop Stewards and workers' councils. Supports transferring political power to workers' and soldiers' councils and opposes the SPD's effort to move the revolution toward a moderate parliamentary government.

Kurt Eisner

Member of the USPD, proclaimed the Free State of Bavaria, seeking to forge a different course from the other Spartacists in Berlin. Under intense pressure from right-wing nationalists who seek to overthrow his revolution.

Ernst Däumig

USPD politician and leader of the Revolutionary Shop Stewards. Strong supporter of a council socialist system and opponent of immediately establishing a parliamentary National Assembly.

Karl Gareis

Bavarian USPD member, supported socialist reforms and workers' rights but not outright violent revolution like the Spartacists. Served in the Bavarian parliament and opposes the right-wing forces of von Kahr.

Georg Ledebour

USPD politician and prominent revolutionary leader in Berlin. Supports workers' and soldiers' councils having real political power and opposes the SPD's attempt to quickly establish a moderate parliamentary government.

Clara Zetkin

Marxist revolutionary and prominent member of the Spartacus movement. Supports a socialist revolution based on workers' power and strongly opposes cooperation with the moderate SPD government.

Wilhelm Adler*

A Hamburg trade-union organizer who, through armed struggle, supports the establishment of a socialist system in which the workers take control of the state and economic system. Strongly opposes the SPD's cooperation with the military and its attempt to contain the revolution, viewing them as having fully betrayed the workers of Germany.

* Fictional characters are marked with an asterisk



Bundesbildarchiv

Industrialists / Elites

Hugo Stinnes

Powerful industrial magnet, representative of Germany's big business elite. Supports cooperation with the central government, but prioritizes economic stability and industry above all.

Carl Friedrich von Siemens

Industrialist and member of the powerful Siemens family electrical and engineering empire. Similar to Stinnes, supports the central government and stability.

Hjalmar Schacht

Technocratic banker and economist, seeks to help manage Germany's collapsing economy.

Walther Rathenau

Powerful industrialist and AEG (Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft) company executive who represents Germany's powerful industrial elite. Supports maintaining economic production and stability as whispers of revolution threaten the Republic.

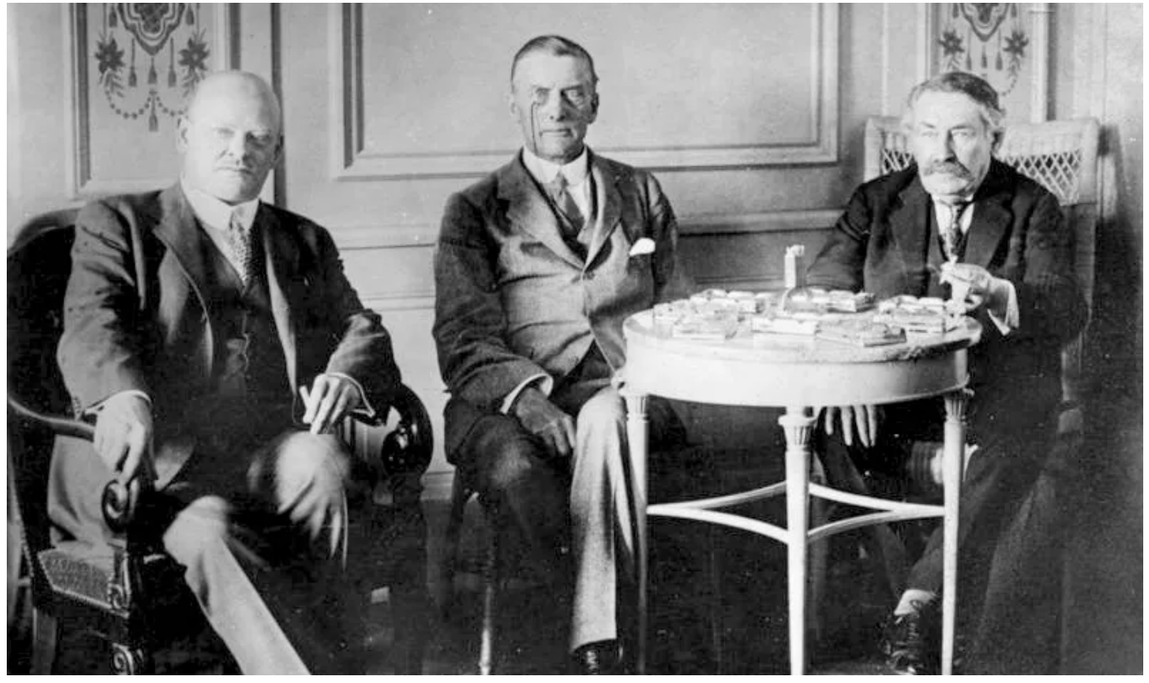
Robert Bosch

Founder of Bosch and one of Germany's major industrialists. Supports economic recovery and continued industrial production while seeking cooperation with organized labor and stability during these revolutionary times.

Heinrich Falk*

A factory owner whose business has been disrupted by strikes, shortages and political unrest. Support the continuity of the Republic and protection of private property, while also avoiding a return to monarchy or authoritarian rule.

* Fictional characters are marked with an asterisk



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Allied Representatives

Ferdinand Foch

French Marshal and Supreme Allied Commander during the final stages of the Great War. Represents the Allied powers' demands for strict German compliance with the armistice and seeks to prevent Germany from rebuilding its military strength.

Rosslyn Wemyss

British First Sea Lord and senior naval representative at the armistice negotiations. Represents Britain's interests in enforcing the armistice and securing a stable postwar settlement with Germany.

7

Back matter

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Acknowledgment
This and That

This background guide was prepared through the collective effort of the TechMUN IX Weimar dais.

Appreciation is extended to our delegates, whose engagement and participation have greatly promoted the spirit of the MUN program.

We also recognize the educational resources, public-domain materials, and open-access information that supported the development of this background guide.

And hope everyone has a great time at Model United Nations this year.

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Weimar 2026