

Maximilien Robespierre

The most influential figure associated with the French Revolution. As a member of the Estates-General, the Constituent Assembly and the Jacobin Club, Robespierre was an outspoken advocate for the poor and one of the leading members of the Jacobin Club which sought to establish a Constitutional Democracy in the place of the Absolute Monarchy. As such he is expected to be quite aggressive while at the same time concerned with defending the First French Republic

Napoleon Bonaparte

Young, ambitious and power hungry, this young military leader from Corsica was one of the most important historical figures of the 18th and 19th century. Wishing to rise to prominence and extend his influence over both the French State and Europe he will be willing to do anything in order to gain more power and become a true Emperor.

Louis XVI, former King of the French

The exiled King of France and the last reigning monarch of the House of Bourbon, Louis XVI is one of the most important historical figures of the era. As an exiled monarch he is expected to be concerned with working towards forging alliances with other monarchist nations in order to crush the revolution and regain his rightful place as King of the French.

George III, King of Great Britain

King of Great Britain and King of Ireland George III was the monarch of the United Kingdom during the Seven Years War, the US War of Independence the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. Having recently lost control of the Thirteen Colonies in North America, a liberal rebellion to his south attempting to overthrow the French Monarchy and many parliamentarians in his own country demanding that more power be given to The House of Commons, Mad King George should attempt to contain any liberal revolutions trying to abolish the rightful rulers of states.

Francis II, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

The last Holy Roman Emperor, ruling from 1792 until 6 August 1806, when he dissolved the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation after the decisive defeat at the hands of the First French Empire led by Napoleon. Seeing the Revolution in France as a threat to his rule over the multiple kingdoms and duchies of the HRE he too should focus on containing and squashing any democratic rebellions that have erupted or might begin.

Frederick William II, King of Prussia

King of Prussia from 1786 until his death. Pleasure-loving and indolent, he is seen as the antithesis to his predecessor, Frederick the Great. Under his reign, Prussia was weakened both internally and externally, suffering from economic problems caused by mismanagement. As a monarch however he too should concern himself with containing the revolt in France and defending his position as King of Prussia.

Catherine II, Tsar of the Russian Empire

Catherine the Great as she was referred to was the longest ruling female ruler of Russia. During her time as empress of Russia her country grew stronger and begun to be considered a great power. Thus her era is considered the Golden Age of Russia. As the leader of a rising power she is expected to view this sudden change of balances in Europe as a way to further increase her empires influence on world affairs.

George Washington, 1st President of the United States of America

An experienced general in the continental army, leader of the rebels in the War of Independence and 1st President of the United States, George Washington is one of the most important individuals in both American and world history. As the president of this young nation George Washington is expected to be primarily concerned with the security of the USA. That doesn't mean however that he won't be willing to support any other rebellions wishing to liberate the common man from the tyranny of kings.

Charles IV, King of Spain

Infamous for taking a rather passive part in his own government, Charles IV King of Spain mainly left government affairs to be handled by his wife Maria Luisa. That is not to say that he might not take a bigger interest in defending his divine right as King of Spain from liberal revolts or other royal dynasties threatening his rule over the Iberian nation.

Gustav IV Adolph, King of Sweden

The last Swedish ruler of both Sweden and Finland. Being a young king which has only recently come to power Gustav IV Adolph is surely troubled by the insurrections taking place in France but due to his inexperience is unsure about how to react to it. Therefore his actions could be unexpected.

Selim III, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire

The reform-minded and for his time rather progressive Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1789 to 1807. As a prince he was very fond of literature and calligraphy and as a sultan made countless plans for reforming his empire and sought to spread education in the Ottoman State. Thus he should see the rise of liberalism in Europe as not necessarily a threat.

Pius VI, Pope, Leader of the Papal State

As the Head of the Catholic Church, Pope Pius VI was troubled by the radical anti-religious stance that the French Revolutionaries had taken condemning the French Revolution and the suppression of the Gallican Church that resulted from it. As such he is expected to be a big enemy of the Revolution and its proponents.

William V, King of the United Netherlands

Having suffered a defeat in the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War and with growing restlessness in the United Provinces fuelled by a coalition of old Dutch States Party regenten and democrats, called the Patriots, which is challenging King William V authority more and more, the Kingdom of the United Netherlands stands confused about which side to take in this brewing conflict as well as to

how to handle internal conflicts. Thus William V will need to take measures in order to ensure his Kingdoms survival.

Stanislav Poniatovski, King of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

The last monarch of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Recognized as a great patron of the arts and sciences and an initiator and firm supporter of progressive reforms, he is also remembered as the King of the Commonwealth whose election was marred by Russian intervention. Troubled by the position Poland has been brought to by the First Partition of Poland by Austria, Prussia and the Russian Empire, he should be willing to do anything necessary to rebuild his country and help the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth regain its place as a leading power in Eastern Europe.