

- Ottoman Imperial Council
 - Grand Vizier - Benderli Ali Pasha
 - The Grand Vizier is responsible for leading the Imperial Council and reports directly to the Sultan. You have power of attorney to act on behalf of the Sultan so your words, in theory, carry the weight of Mahmud II. However, many Grand Viziers before you have been deposed, exiled, and even executed by their Sultans, so be sure to use your power wisely. You achieved your current position by working your way up through the Ottoman military hierarchy, eventually being made the governor of a small area in eastern Greece. After the last Grand Vizier was deposed, you were brought in by the Sultan to put down the Greek Revolt. This should be your primary focus, and you should take whatever measures necessary to ensure the Revolt fails.
 - Minister for Finance - Abdurrahman Nafiz Pasha
 - As Minister of Finance, you preside over a bureaucratic system which some consider corrupt and archaic. The Ottoman economic system is based almost entirely on the collection of tax revenues from agricultural products, so it is susceptible to fluctuations in farming productivity. You should consider developing ways to modernize the economy before this becomes a problem. Many of the actions taken by this committee will need to be financed by the central government, thus requiring your approval; however, if the treasury dries up, you will likely be held accountable.
 - Minister for Internal Affairs - Ahmet Tabak Pasha
 - Largely responsible for ensuring the integrity of the social fabric of the Empire, you oversee the activities of high-ranking religious authorities and the various social programs of the empire. Born to a poor family of devout Muslims, your active presence in the state religious apparatus and profound work ethic were quickly noticed by superiors, and you rose quickly through the ranks of the central government. You are tasked with suppressing dissent and potential enemy saboteurs in the Empire, using your cadre of agents trained in counterintelligence. While other cabinet members have called for a violent crackdown on the Greek uprising, you believe that quiet methods are superior. You should consider alternative, non-violent or clandestine means of responding to the most recent Greek uprising.
 - Minister for the Army - Abdulaziz Ahmet Pasha
 - A military man through and through, you rose through the ranks of the Ottoman army as a young, hard-charging officer in the Russo-Turkish war of 1806. Your exceptional ability to inspire troops and manage logistics in the subsequent Serbian uprising of 1815 gained the attention of the Sultan, who made you deputy of the Ottoman army. A vocal critic of the Janissaries, you seek to remodel the Ottoman army along European lines and are keen on importing European arms and expertise to modernize the military. You hold authority over the entirety of the Ottoman ground

- forces, the largest and most powerful of the armed branches
- Minister for the Navy -- Mehmed Husrev Pasha
 - Having served as the Kapudan Pasha (Grand Admiral) of the Ottoman Navy between 1811 and 1818, you return to this role in the face of the Greek uprising as an experienced leader. Compounding this military experience is your intimate knowledge of Egypt. In the midst of the power struggle between the Ottomans and the Mamluks, you were made Governor of Egypt by the Sultan, only to have your power usurped by Muhammad Ali Pasha. A similar fate befell Hurshid Pasha, and the two of you share a common hatred towards Ali. Charged with the weakest element of the Ottoman military forces, you see the need for modernization of the Empire's military tactics and technology. Your advocacy of military reforms has put you at odds with more conservative powers, including members of the Janissary Corps.
 - Agha of the Janissaries -- Hussein Agha Pasha
 - As leader of the powerful Janissary Corps, you are one of the Empire's most powerful officials. Though you technically rank just below the viziers, your authority over the Janissaries makes you a valuable ally to any wishing to launch a military campaign, as well as a threat to anyone who dares to oppose you. Unlike the other members of the committee, your forces are not centralized in one location, but are rather spread out throughout the Empire. Despite their social and military power, the Janissaries, as an infantry force following outmoded traditions, have been threatened by attempts at military reform. You oppose such reforms violently -- the last Sultan to attempt a military overhaul was overthrown by your Janissary forces in 1807, leaving the current Sultan highly cognizant of your power and opinions. However, just as the Janissaries endow you with great power, so too can they use that power against you should you fail to advance their interests.
 - Chief of Scribes--Mehmed Said Galip Pasha
 - The Chief of Scribes occupies a central position in the state administration. As overseer of the record offices of the Imperial Council, you control what information is disseminated to the public, and how. This includes managing the state's propaganda apparatus, and--at least officially--controlling what information reaches the Sultan. As a skilled diplomat with access to extensive information about state affairs, you often act as a representative in foreign countries. In 1802, you signed the Treaty of Paris that ended Napoleon's campaign in Egypt. Having seen the effects of the French occupation in Egypt, you are highly skeptical of French influence. Acting as clerk to the Grand Vizier, you have developed a close relationship with them, which you can use to your advantage in achieving your main objective of social reform.
 - Ambassador of Prussia -- Hans von Loeffen
 - Born the third son of a Junker family, you currently serve as the Prussian ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. Although Prussia maintains distant relations with the Porte, they are keen to ensure that the Ottomans remain a viable player in Eastern European affairs. You fought as an

officer in the militia during the Napoleonic wars, and are personally keen to ensure the balance of power between Russia, Austria, and your native Prussia, which could be threatened by a weakened Ottoman state. Commanding the confidence of the Prussian government, you can request any resources you deem necessary to protect Prussian interests in the Ottoman empire. However, bear in mind that failure to justify your requests or use them effectively to achieve your interests could cost you the confidence of your home government.

- Ambassador of Great Britain--Percy Clinton Smythe, 6th Viscount of Stangford
 - Former Ambassador to Sweden and Portugal, you are new to the Embassy in the Ottoman Empire, having taken the position just last year. In this new role, you are expected to promote Anglo-Ottoman relations, safeguard the British Ionian Isles, and prevent Otto-Persian conflict, in order to protect your interests in the Persian Gulf. However, the Greek uprising has placed the stability of the region in peril, potentially harming Britain's naval and trade dominance, which hinges on its control of the straits of the Dardanelles, currently under threat by Russia. To promote regional stability, as well as to maintain the Balance of Power that prevents the outbreak of war in Europe, Britain has so far acted to maintain the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. However, this objective may be convoluted by popular sentiment at home, where an infatuation with classical civilization has inspired support for the Greek cause. In your efforts to navigate this complex political environment, you will need to draw on alliances within the Imperial Council. You can work with the Valis of Baghdad and Aleppo, with whom you have a close working relationship, due to their oversight of key trade routes to your colony of India.
- Vali of the Sidon Eyalet - Abdullah Pasha
 - As Vali of the Sidon Eyalet, you govern the lands stretching from the Bay of Keserwan in the north, near Beirut, down to the border of the Egyptian Eyalet. This roughly encompasses the territories of modern-day Lebanon and Palestine. You share borders with the Valis of Aleppo to the northeast and Damascus to the east, and have a tense relationship with Darwish Pasha due to his interest in obtaining the Golan Heights and Beqaa Valley. Domestically, a significant amount of your revenues come from the export of Levantine olive oil and cotton, the latter being threatened by the cotton industry set up by Muhammad Ali Pasha in Egypt. Given that you also share a border with this emerging power, you should consider your relationship with Ali very carefully. As a devout Muslim, you should also be cautious of any reforms that threaten to reduce the importance of Islam in the Empire.
- Vali of the Damascus Eyalet - Darwish Pasha
 - As Vali of Damascus, you govern the territories roughly corresponding to modern-day Jordan and the lower half of Syria. This is potentially the most resource-rich region within the Ottoman Empire due to the

abundance of farmland, which also happens to contain several critical trade routes. As a result, you are one of the most independently wealthy and powerful members of this committee. However, a significant amount of your resources are dedicated to the protection of your southern border against Arabian nomads. Furthermore, at the moment you lack access to the Mediterranean, so you rely on others Valis to ensure a flow of goods from the West. This is problematic due to the hatred you have for Abdullah Pasha, who claims the Beqaa Valley and Golan Heights as part of his own Eyalet. Your capital city is Damascus, which is experiencing a period of great cultural flourishing; you would therefore support reforms in the Ottoman system, so long as they do not reduce the prestige of your Eyalet or family.

- Vali of the Moria Eyalet - Hurshid Pasha
 - Thanks to your close personal relationship with the Sultan, you have held many high positions in the Ottoman administration, even acting as Grand Vizier for a short time. However, you currently govern the Peloponnese peninsula in southern Greece; the uprising that has just begun is within your Eyalet, making it your immediate concern. You should take whatever steps necessary to ensure that the situation does not get out of hand. Your close friendship with the Sultan means you could probably correspond with him directly, thus bypassing the Grand Vizier. You are also bound to Mehmed Husrev Pasha through a shared hatred of Muhammad Ali Pasha, as you were briefly the governor of Egypt before he forced you out.
- Vali of the Aleppo Eyalet - Mustafa Agha Barbar
 - *Note: historically this character was only the Vali of Tripoli, not Aleppo, but for the purposes of this committee he will function as both*
 - As Vali of Aleppo and Tripoli, you rule a diverse territory including the northern halves of modern day Syria and Lebanon. Crucially, you have access to the land routes connected the trade from Baghdad to the Mediterranean, and you also control the maritime trade routes from Tripoli. Through trade, your lands have experienced a great deal of European influence, both cultural and economic, and you see the benefits of reforming the Ottoman Empire to a European economic model. You have a close relationship with Percy Smythe, due to the presence of the Levant Company's headquarters in Tripoli, which produce much of your wealth. You should be aware, however, that instability currently plagues the Aleppo Eyalet, and may be heightened if your troops were to leave.
- Vali of the Silestra Eyalet - Alemdar Mustafa Pasha
 - *Note: historically, this character was killed by Janissaries before the start of committee, but for the purposes of this committee no such attempt on his life was made.*
 - As the ruler of Silestra, you govern the frontlines of the Ottoman Empire. The Western shores of the Black Sea fall within your domain, roughly

corresponding to the coastal regions of modern-day Bulgaria and Romania. The Eyalet used to be larger, extending as far as Ukraine, but the latest war with the Russian Empire saw these lands ceded in an 1812 peace treaty. You played a significant role in this war, and after gaining the previous Sultan's favor you were rewarded with the governorship of the province for your success in battle. As a result, you are more keenly aware than most of the threat posed by the Russian Empire. While you used to be a Janissary, you left the corps and now believe them to be backwards and in need of reform. When the Janissaries organized a coup to depose the previous Sultan, you continued to support him, and so your relationship with the current Ottoman regime is very strained. You have been allowed to remain in power only because of your success in defending the Empire against Russia. You should work on securing your place within the Imperial Council before addressing any other issues.

- Vali of the Baghdad Eyalet - Dawud Pasha
 - You belong to a long and prestigious Mamluk dynasty, who have ruled the Baghdad Eyalet for over a century. Despite nominally belonging to the Ottoman Empire, unlike the other Valis you have de facto autonomy from the Porte. Your territories encompass modern-day Iraq, and function as one of the world's greatest trading hubs. As governor, you oversee the trade routes which connect the Ottoman world to Arabia, Persia, India, China and beyond; you are interested in maintaining the stability of the Empire, if only due to the fact that it provides the markets for your exports. You also have a close relationship with the British government, due to your proximity to India, as well as British interest in the Persian Gulf. In the half decade since you came to power, you have taken advantage of your autonomy and begun some modernization efforts, including the reformation of your army under European training. You may choose to help the reform-minded members of the committee with this expertise, or use it to pursue your own ambitions.
- Cabinet of Muhammad Ali Pasha
 - Muhammad Ali Pasha
 - The Vali of Egypt, you rose from humble beginnings as the commander of a small group of Albanian soldiers to the de-facto head of a fledgling state. An experienced politician and soldier, you also have an eye for talent, and have restructured the Egyptian government and organized a meritocratic cabinet to manage state affairs. Your rapid action against the Mamluk class, the former rulers of Egypt, upon assuming power demonstrates your intolerance for corruption and incompetence within your regime. As the Vali, you hold ultimate responsibility for this cabinet, allowing you to appoint, dismiss or execute anyone you wish. Though you officially serve the Ottoman Empire, you do so on your own terms, frequently delaying the execution of their commands and prioritizing your

own interests. As the demands of the Empire increase, it remains to be seen whether you will cooperate, or attempt to break free and establish your complete independence.

- Ibrahim Pasha
 - The first son of Muhammad Ali Pasha, you are a seasoned career soldier. At the bequest of your father you lead the military forces that regained Ottoman territory in Arabia during the Wahhabi wars, and as a result, you have been promoted to the position of Vali of the Hijaz. You now serve as Muhammad Ali Pasha's chief military advisor and are the de-facto commander in chief of the Egyptian forces, with a large force of elite troops to accompany you on your frequent campaigns.
- Said Pasha
 - The fourth son of Muhammad Ali Pasha, you received a foreign education in France. Your fluency in French and thorough understanding of European culture made you the natural choice for the position of Foreign Minister. In addition to your cadre of diplomats, you also have access to operatives and informants who can gather intelligence. You can also leverage your close relationship with the French Ambassador to achieve your goals of European-inspired military and social reform.
- Minister of State Infrastructure and Industry -- Ismael Pasha
 - Born to a landowning Albanian family, you became known to Ibrahim Pasha as a promising young officer during the Wahhabi wars. Following the campaign, you were given a job as an assistant magistrate in the Hejaz, where you displayed a natural proficiency in governance during Ibrahim's frequent absences. Your proficiency has led Muhammad Ali Pasha himself to select you as Minister for State Infrastructure and Industry of Egypt. In this position, you work closely with Nour and Sulaiman Pasha to promote the industrialization of the Egyptian economy. Provided that you remain loyal to your mentor Ibrahim Pasha, you can also leverage your close relationship with him to achieve your objectives.
- Secretary of the Treasury -- Nour Pasha
 - Born to an Arab spice trader in Alexandria, you ran a restaurant in Cairo that was frequented by Muhammad Ali and his family before you were pressed into his service during the invasion of Sudan. A shrewd entrepreneur, you were quickly noticed by Muhammad Ali Pasha, who employed you in the Treasury department. You have worked your way through the bureaucracy to reach your current position, and at all costs you will not give up your power, either to your adversaries or your colleagues. As a businessman, you are skeptical of the effects of proposed military, social and economic reforms on the state budget, and you will not support any initiative that is not proven to be worth its cost. You maintain close relations with other government ministers, especially Ismael and Sulaiman Pasha, with whom you work closely in order to ensure the healthy functioning of the economy.
- Minister for Agriculture and Commerce -- Sulaiman Pasha
 - You are the son of a wealthy Turkish landowner, who presided over a large estate in Egypt when Muhammad Ali became Vali of Egypt. As the

eldest son of the family, you were schooled in Istanbul, and will inherit your father's estate. Though most of your efforts are focused on bookkeeping, you are never afraid to get your hands dirty in the field, particularly since the estate under your tenure produces Muhammad Ali Pasha's favourite figs. When you entered the bureaucracy, your sharp wit and glib tongue helped you rise through the ranks rapidly; you were appointed to manage this crucial sector of the Egyptian economy at the young age of 32. You work closely with Nour and Ismael Pasha to ensure that the Egyptian people are well-fed and their goods sold for competitive profits on the market. Having grown up in Istanbul, you have a more positive view of the Imperial Council than most in this committee, and would not like to see conflict break out between Ottoman and Egyptian forces.

- Commander of Ground Forces -- Kasem Pasha
 - You are a longtime supporter of Muhammad Ali Pasha, as one of the few remaining Albanians who fought alongside him before he became Vali of Egypt. A venerable military leader, your wealth of tactical experience contributed significantly to the capture of the Hejaz from the Wahhabis. You remain a highly respected figure in the Egyptian general staff, serving as the commander of the Egyptian army and a trusted advisor to Muhammad Ali Pasha. As a member of the original Albanian forces who took Egypt, you have spent your life training to be a soldier, and see European military reform as unnecessary; after all, if the old system produced soldiers such as yourself, it must be quite effective. You should remain vigilant of the fact that many of the Albanian forces sent to Egypt were removed by Muhammad Ali himself, perhaps because he considered them a threat to his power. If this is the case, you may soon fall under suspicion yourself, and should do whatever is necessary to ensure your own safety.
- Commander of Naval Forces -- Mustafa Pasha
 - Born to a Turkish merchant in the port of Alexandria, you developed an obsession for sailing at a young age, accompanying your father on his frequent trips across the Mediterranean. You enrolled in the military academy in Istanbul and studied under the great admirals of the Ottoman navy. When you heard that Muhammad Ali was assembling a flotilla, you enthusiastically enlisted as an officer in the Egyptian navy, where your education in Istanbul made you a great asset to an otherwise inexperienced fleet. You maintain jurisdiction over the entire Egyptian flotilla. Due to the close link between the strength of a navy and the modernity of its technology, you are a strong advocate of military reform at all costs, putting you in frequent conflict with the Minister of the Treasury, Nour Pasha.
- Ambassador of France -- Jean-Baptiste de Passereau
 - Sent by the restored Kingdom of France after the fall of Napoleon, your objective is to maintain France's close relationship with Egypt, which is the major source of France's cotton, and a potential market for manufactured French goods. The Bourbons do not necessarily want to

see the Eyalet of Egypt break off from the Ottoman Empire, due to the resultant further weakening of the Ottomans. However, France would welcome a stronger Egyptian economy and a stable Egyptian government. You are responsible for requesting any resources necessary to serve France's interests in Egypt. You also act as a strong advocate of reform, cognisant that Egypt's acquisition of new technologies will require purchases from industrial allies like France.

- Colonel Joseph Seve
 - A retired French officer, you fought under Napoleon in the French navy. After being posted in Egypt during Napoleon's occupation, you later converted to Islam. You were asked by Muhammad Ali Pasha to help him build his new European-style army. To that end, you have played an instrumental role in founding the new Egyptian officers' academy in Aswan. Your work has made you a respected figure among the officers of the Egyptian forces. In addition to your role as an advisor on military reform, you command the Egyptian 1st corps: a sizeable regiment of troops equipped with the latest weaponry and trained in European methods of war.
- Bey of Tripolitania -- Khaled Pasha
 - Born to a long line of Arab public servants, you are an experienced Arab Ottoman governor of a North African Eyalet. In this position, you enjoy a great deal of autonomy from the Porte due to your geographical distance from Istanbul, and the logistical difficulties of controlling such fringe territories. You do, however, have connections to Istanbul; in order to get your Eyalet's goods to market, you maintain good relations with many merchants' guilds in Istanbul, utilizing their vessels to facilitate trade. You are determined to maintain and further your region's relative autonomy from foreign influence, as well as from the influence of the Imperial Council. Your relationship with Muhammad Ali Pasha is based in pragmatism more than loyalty; if Egypt were to become more autonomous, this would likely end your reliance on Istanbul.
- Bey of Sudan -- Abdul Pasha
 - As a local merchant, your natural talent for public speaking and managing finances caught the eye of your predecessor. Your ability to mediate and resolve issues through careful negotiation has several times prevented riots in Sudan over the poor treatment of the locals. Though your Eyalet is poor, it nonetheless contains territories with significant reserves of strategic resources, including iron, saltpeter and nitrite, which are all important for the manufacturing of gunpowder and weapons. The large population of your Eyalet, particularly in the lower Nile region, contributes greatly to the tax base of Muhammad Ali, and is a readily available pool of manpower that could be levied for combat in times of war. You owe your position as Bey largely to Muhammad Ali, and are his loyal ally.
- Bey of the Hejaz -- Emel Pasha
 - Although Ibrahim Pasha is the Vali of Hejaz, his frequent absences from his Eyalet have led him to appoint you, a member of a family containing many governors, as a governor in his place. As the governor of Hejaz,

you administer the two holiest cities in Islam: Mecca and Medina. You thus hold great influence in Istanbul. While you officially derive authority from the Porte, you owe your governorship to Muhammad Ali and his family, and are therefore determined to ensure the continued autonomy of his rule. In addition to your wealth and influence, you have a strong militia and many resources. You also play a large role in influencing trade with local Beys, and control maritime activity in the Red Sea. Your main goal is to maintain and even further your influence, and prevent others from challenging your power. This puts you subtly at odds with your superior, Ibrahim Pasha.

- Bey of Tunis -- Mahmud ibn Muhammad
 - You are an experienced governor, renowned for your wartime exploits as a senior officer in the Hejaz campaign, as well as for your ability to manage finances. Though your government currently retains a monopoly over most of its exports, you struggle to maintain the region's autonomy from foreign business interests, increasingly exercising control over domestic commerce. The Ottoman Porte's distance and impotence prevent it from protecting your economy from European interference, but the Cabinet of Muhammad Ali has the potential to do so. You should consider using your resources to bring yourself into the good graces of the man who may soon become the dominant power in North Africa.
- Bey of Algiers -- Husseyn Bey
 - Coming from a well-off family with important tracts of property, you are an experienced Ottoman provincial bureaucrat in Algiers. You have maintained close ties with your predecessor, Ali Khoja, under whom you served as a high-ranking Imam. Your charity as an Imam has made you a popular figure among the local populace. Following the Bourbon restoration, and France's failure to pay its debts to Algeria accrued since Napoleon's withdrawal, you expelled the French consul Deval, causing conflict between Algeria and France. Your main objective is to maintain your influence among your population and prevent foreign powers from challenging your power in Algiers. This fear of foreign powers, combined with your close ties to Islam, makes you suspicious of reforms--particularly those involving cooperation with France, and European social reforms that could threaten the position of Islam within Algerian society. While Algiers is quite far from Cairo, you are interested in the strength of Muhammad Ali's navy; as a coastal power, you are anxious of the inability of the Ottoman navy to provide you with any real protection. If Egypt came to dominate the Mediterranean, they could potentially fill the gap that the Ottoman decline has left. It therefore serves your interests to push Muhammad Ali towards independence, while ensuring you stay within his good graces.