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Crisis Ad-Hoc: Avengers



**CLAREMONT
MCKENNA
COLLEGE**
April 26-27, 2025

Letter from the Chair

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Ad Hoc Committee: Debating the Sokovia Accords. My name is Kat Lanzalotto, and I'm so excited to serve as your Chair for this weekend. I'm currently a senior at Claremont McKenna College, where I study Philosophy, Politics, and Economics (PPE). I also just finished up as the VP of CMC MUN where I have been a team member for all four years of college. Outside of MUN, I love doing crosswords and spending time with my roommates on our apartment balcony. I am super passionate about debate and making creative policy through collaboration to solve any issue - even those involving the Avengers. Ad hoc committees are incredibly fun but also I commend you all for taking on the challenge of less time to prepare for this weekend. If you have questions at any point, I am here to help you out alongside the rest of our committee staff! This is not your standard committee, since you are not heads of state or UN envoys — you are the Avengers called into an emergency session after your own team has fractured. I cannot wait to see how the Avengers Assemble (or disassemble) in the process. But most of all, I want to make sure this weekend is fun for us all so I hope we can all enjoy the time we spend together in committee

Kat Lanzalotto (Chair) - Please feel free to contact me at klanzalotto25@cmc.edu!

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Rules of Procedure for Crisis

Scope

The rules of procedure outlined below are offered as a framework for both delegates and conference staff. These rules are not perfect, nor absolute. In the event of confusion or conflict of information in this guide, ultimate discretion is given to the dais for their respective committee.

Plagiarism

McKennaMUN XI has a zero tolerance policy for plagiarism of any kind. This includes plagiarism in position papers, working papers, and draft resolutions. McKennaMUN also has a strict policy against the prewriting of clauses. If it is discovered a delegate has prewritten clauses, they will be disqualified from awards.

Electronics

Electronic devices including laptops, cell phones, and tablets may not be used in committee rooms during formal debate, during moderated caucuses or unmoderated caucuses.

Conference staff may be using electronics to keep track of speeches, time, and notes on committee.

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Decorum

Delegates and conference staff must present themselves with respect and decorum throughout the entirety of the conference. This includes appropriate dress, restraint from interrupting other delegates, and interacting in a courteous manner. Conference staff and Secretariat reserve the right to penalize or disqualify delegates who do not adhere to decorous manners.

In accordance with the sensitivity statement, behavior deemed unacceptable will result in disqualification from the conference.

Working Outside Committee

Delegates in all committees are *not* permitted to work outside the committee. The writing of working papers and draft resolutions and meetings to make alliances and cooperate must all be conducted during committee time. This is to ensure that delegates are able to put in the same amount of time into committee, and that all delegates are able to take the time they need to take care of themselves outside of committee.

Crisis Committee Structure:

Crisis represents a faster-paced, dynamic version of Model United Nations, in which delegates represent individuals responding to issues in real time as they develop. Rather than debating long-term issues with international implications, delegates will instead make up regional

bodies with individual powers and mandates and seek to solve the issues of their topic using their designated powers.

Parliamentary Procedure:

While the procedure in Crisis is similar to that of the General Assembly, there are a few notable differences. All motions and points acceptable in McKennaMUN crisis committees can be found below:

Motion to Open Debate: Before any discussion can occur, a motion to open debate must pass by a simple majority, and a quorum must be present.

Moderated Caucus: This sets up a designated space and time for delegates to speak in turn decided by the chair, and articulate their points with individual speeches. Delegates can make this motion by stating a total time, individual speaking time, and topic for the moderated caucus. This passes by simple majority. The individual speaking time must break up the total speaking time evenly.

- Ex: "I move for a 6 minute moderated caucus with 45 second speaking times on the topic of rebel disarmament."

Unmoderated Caucus: This designates a period of time in which delegates can freely move about the room and discuss and write about issues. This typically takes place after a moderated

caucus in which opinions have been stated and when delegates are ready to begin writing directives to solve the issue. Only a total time needs to be given for this motion, no topic.

- Ex: "I move for a ten minute unmoderated caucus."

Introduce Directives: Once directives have been submitted to the dias, delegates can motion to introduce those directives and have them read aloud. Directives must be introduced before they can be voted on.

- Ex: "I move to introduce directives currently on the dias."

Enter Voting Bloc: If directives have already been introduced, delegates can motion to enter the voting bloc on these directives. Unique to crisis, delegates can designate a number of speakers for and against that directive, and state the individual speaking time for those speeches. This will allow delegates one final chance to argue in favor of or against the directives before voting. The number of pro and con speeches must be equal. Delegates can designate as many or as few speakers as they want. Directives will be voted on in the order introduced.

- Ex: "I move to enter the voting bloc on the directives, with two speakers for and two speakers against, each with thirty second speaking time."

Motion to Divide the Question: After for and against speeches but before voting on the directives, delegates can motion to divide the question on a clause of a directive. This separates

out a portion of the directive during voting. This motion requires a two-thirds majority. If it passes, the section designated by the division of the question will be voted on separately. This means the main directive can pass without this separated portion, or the separated portion can pass without the main directive. In its simplest form, it is a way of splitting up a directive, or removing unpopular portions.

- Ex: "I move to divide the question on clause 3, subclause a."

Motion to suspend debate: Each committee session will close with this motion.

Motion to adjourn: The final committee session will close with this motion, officially ending the debate.

Point of Personal Privilege: This entails all requests that are not related to debate, and can include requests to use the restroom, change the temperature, move seats, etc. - Ex: "Point of personal privilege, could we turn up the air conditioning?"

Point of Parliamentary Procedure: If a delegate is concerned that the dias has acted out of order concerning rules of procedure, delegates can make this point to request that the issue be fixed. Delegates are encouraged to make this point if they are concerned, and will not be penalized for fixing incorrect parliamentary procedure.

- Ex: "Point of parliamentary procedure, we cannot entertain a motion to enter the voting bloc before directives have been introduced."

Point of Inquiry: If a delegate has a question about rules of procedure, they can ask using this point.

- Ex: “Point of inquiry, do I need to set a topic if I motion for an unmoderated caucus?”

Point of Clarification: If a delegate has a question about the material facts of the crisis committee, they can ask using this point. Typically, time will be given after each crisis update for asking questions. The dias will decide if a point of clarification is valid, or if time has already been given for answering such a question.

- Ex: “Point of clarification, how many soldiers do we currently have at our disposal?”

Right of Reply: If a delegate is personally attacked in the speech of another delegate, they may request a right of reply speech in order to address the attack. Note: right of reply is only reserved when a delegate is attacked on a personal level, not if their policy or character ideologies are attacked. Right of replies should rarely occur.

- Ex: “Point, the previous speaker said my shoes are ugly. Right of reply?”

Motion for a Suspension of the Rules: If delegates are interested in developing a motion that is out of typical rules of procedure, whether that be merging two motions, conducting a trial, censuring a delegate, etc., these will be considered a suspension of the rules, and will typically

require a two-thirds majority to pass.

- Ex: “Motion for a suspension of the rules to put Delegate A on trial for treason.”

A Few Important Distinctions between General Assembly and Crisis:

Speakers List: There will be no speakers list in crisis committees. Instead, the chair will immediately take motions for moderated caucuses to discuss issues.

Directives: Rather than writing a single resolution on an overarching topic, delegates will write shorter, substantive documents designed to take immediate action. Directives leverage the power of the committee. Directives will take the following structure:

Title: Prohibition Commission

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Sponsors: Joseph D. Leeson, Lyle B. Chapman

Signatories: Paul W. Robsky, Jim Seeley, Mike King

1. Build a set of five fake distilleries in the warehouse region of Chicago
 - a. The distilleries will be made in five warehouses purchased using funds from an LLC funded by the Bureau
 - b. The distilleries will be used as a base of operations for spying on nearby illegal alcohol operations and will be staffed by five agents each
2. Set up an investigation of the Chicago post office
 - a. Have two agents go to each post office pretending to be interested in purchasing alcohol to search for contraband
3. Develop a new system of background checks that will require proof of the following for all Bureau of Prohibition agents:
 - a. Birth Certificates
 - b. Social Security Numbers
 - c. Statements from previous employers

Note that as opposed to resolution, directives are shorter and take direct action. Operative clauses and preambles are not present. Sponsors are those who contribute significantly to the writing of the paper. Signatories are those who are interested in seeing the topics debated. A sponsor maximum and signatory minimum will be provided in committee that each directive will need to be within before submission. Directives are voted upon by committee, and if passed by simple majority, will affect the world that the crisis committee is occurring in.

Responses to directives will typically come in the form of “crisis updates.”

Crisis Notes: Crisis notes are one of the more abstract portions of crisis, and may be difficult for first-time delegates to understand. Each delegate will have an opportunity to write notes to characters outside of the room in order to improve their own personal standing and influence what is happening in committee. An example of a crisis note written from the perspective of President Richard Nixon:

Dear Spiro Agnew,

As my vice president, I need your immediate assistance. The next presidential election is growing near, and my anxiety is mounting. We had better take some drastic actions or risk losing to the Democrats. Install two wiretapping devices inside the phones of Robert Spencer Oliver and Larry O'Brien. Have four of our bribed former secret service members go to the

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Watergate hotel. Have one of them buy a hotel room across the way under a pseudonym and watch for approaching police. The other three members will purchase a hotel room adjacent to the conference room on the sixth floor. Have them drill a hole in the wall to place a secret listening device into the wall. With all of this, we will be able to spy on the Democrats during their next meeting in the hotel and get a leg-up on their election campaign!

Warm regards,

President Richard Nixon

Crisis notes consist of a variety of pieces as shown above. Delegates can write to individuals outside of committee that their character would reasonably be able to contact, and can request them to do certain actions. In response, delegates will receive answers from backroom staff indicating how successful their efforts were and may be included in a crisis update if their efforts were substantial. The point of crisis notes to accomplish a character's individual goals in the committee. These may or may not align with the goals of the whole committee, but it is up to each delegate to decide what their character is interested in doing, and develop creative plans using their resources to accomplish this.

Dynamic updates: “Crisis updates” will be conducted by crisis staff informing the delegates about real-time updates in their situation. Just as the committee takes action, their opponents and allies will be taking action as well, and crisis updates will give the committee an idea of what is happening in the world around them. Directives are designed to respond to these updates in a cyclical fashion.

Helpful Key Terms:

1. Directives: The crisis version of resolution, directives are written by the committee for the purpose of taking action as a whole, in this case as the Bureau of Prohibition. Directives are written with direct instructions on what to do, and will be interpreted by crisis staff as the Bureau’s response to crisis updates. Directives must have sponsors and signatories and must be passed by committee with a simple majority.
2. Sponsors: The delegates primarily responsible for writing a directive. Typically only one or two delegates will sponsor a directive, but a larger, more collaborative directive may have more.
3. Signatories: Delegates who didn’t necessarily write or even agree with a directive, but believe it has merit to be debated and voted upon. Typically directives will need a signatory minimum to show that the ideas contained are considered serious enough to

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be discussed by the committee.

4. Crisis notes: Notes sent by delegates as their character to members outside of the committee for the purpose of pursuing their own agenda. Delegates should use the powers outlined in their character's description as inspiration for crisis notes, and should have a goal in line with what their character is interested in.

5. Frontroom: What is happening in the room where the committee is occurring. This includes moderated caucuses, unmoderated caucuses, voting bloc, crisis updates, etc.

6. Backroom: Everything going on that the delegates cannot see. This includes staff responding to their notes, the action of outside-of-committee characters, etc.

7. Crisis/backroom staff: The members of the McKennaMUN staff answering your notes, performing crisis updates, and generally pulling the strings of committee.

Any questions? Clarifications? Totally confused? Please route all questions to

ggoldstein27@students.claremontmckenna.edu, and we will get back to you as soon as

possible.

McKenna MUN XII Sensitivity Statement

Claremont McKenna College's McKenna MUN conference is committed to promoting inclusivity, respect, and diversity among its participants. We recognize that participants come from a variety of backgrounds and experiences, and we are dedicated to creating an environment that is welcoming and safe for all. We also strive to ensure that our conference is accessible to everyone regardless of ability, race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or nationality.

For these reasons, McKenna MUN has a conference-wide zero-tolerance policy for any forms of discrimination or bigotry, including but not limited to homophobia, sexism, racism, and xenophobia. We insist that all delegates adhere to our zero-tolerance policy, even when representing characters whose beliefs would not fall in line with that policy. If you have any questions about how you can represent the policies of your allocated position with integrity while maintaining our conference-wide commitment to inclusivity, please ask your Chair, who will be more than happy to help you navigate that challenge.

When navigating General Assembly, ECOSOC, and Crisis Committees, the following restrictions will be imposed:

1. In light of COVID-19, any attempts to use biological warfare is expressly prohibited. Arcs or policies that deny real world events or facts such as COVID-19, genocides, or exoduses are expressly prohibited.
2. Arcs or policies involving the exploitation or oppression of historically marginalized communities, the invocation of ethnic cleansing, or the use of human trafficking are strictly prohibited.
3. Anything else that is deemed inappropriate, insensitive, or offensive by the conference staff will not be a part of proceedings.

We appreciate your cooperation in maintaining a safe and respectful conference environment, and thank you for your commitment to upholding our policies and values. We welcome feedback regarding our efforts to maintain an inclusive environment at McKenna MUN XI at Advisor Feedback sessions.

Topic: The Sokovia Accords

Introduction

The Sokovia Accords demand that all enhanced individuals with superhuman abilities submit to register themselves, and only deploy under United Nations authority. The Accords have fractured the Avengers pitting a pro-regulation faction against a faction that defends individual hero autonomy. This has split loyalties, friendships, and created deep personal tensions within the group. This committee will not function like a traditional United Nations body. It is a closed door summit of the Avengers and other emerging super heroes not called by world governments but by the heroes themselves as a final effort to avoid a permanent schism over superhuman regulation.

Delegates, each of whom will represent a major superhero in the Marvel Cinematic Universe and are invited to debate the Accords, propose amendments to it, challenge the propositions legitimacy, and even decide on a new framework for superhero accountability. You are not only debating policy but decagon the future of heroism. Will the Avengers submit to an external body's control to preserve order and safety? Or is that external body too prone to evil infiltration to be trusted? These heroes must answer if they will forge a middle path or tear apart the Avenger group over the Accords. Delegates are encouraged to draw on their character's

personal history, political inclinations, and moral thinking to chart their path forward as we debate and collaborate.

Background

The Rise of Superhumans and the Creation of The Avengers

During the 20th century, there were initial projects by the U.S. government to imbue normal people with superhuman abilities and use these individuals to fight for the military during World War II. By the 21st century, there was a prominent and widespread emergence of enhanced individuals with abilities ranging from advanced technological components to innate superhuman abilities. While it was initially rare for these individuals to exist, they became more prominent after the Battle of New York in 2012. The new group of beings operate in a legal and moral gray area as there is no framework to oversee them or find them accountable for misdoing as they engage in high stakes global operations without informing the nations they enter. For proper context, though, it is necessary to outline the evolution of the Superhuman community and the turning point of the Avengers consolidating to battle Loki.¹

The battle of New York was the first time humanity was confronted by an extraterrestrial threat and showed what enhanced individuals and superheroes could do to combat global threats.

¹ "Avengers." Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki. Fandom. Accessed April 24, 2025. <https://marvelcinematicuniverse.fandom.com/wiki/Avengers>.

In May 2012, Loki, a prince of Asgard and god of mischief arrived on Earth and planned to dominate the planet.² With the Tesseract – a powerful cosmic cube that contained the Space Stone, one of six infinity stones – Loki opened a wormhole from Manhattan into space to allow a massive alien army to invade New York City. Conventional defenses like police and military could not withstand the threat of the alien invasion, especially with its scale and speed. New York quickly became a war zone until the Avengers - Earth's mightiest heroes made up of Iron Man, Captain America, Thor, Hulk, Black Widow and Hawkeye – coalesced to combat the alien threat.³ Although the heroes previously operated independently, their unification was an unprecedented display of how superheroes could be global protectors if they cooperate together.



² Whedon, Joss. 2012. The Avengers. United States: Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures.

³ Whedon, Joss. 2012. The Avengers. United States: Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures.

Ultimately, the Avengers were able to prevent Loki from taking over the world and destroyed the alien mothership to shut down the army and save New York City. Still, the destruction caused by the battle resulted in 160 billion dollars of repairs, numerous civilian casualties, and a permanent sense that earth was vulnerable to alien threats.⁴ There was immense gratitude from humanity toward the Avengers who were labeled the Heroes of New York, but critics of these superheroes thought that superhumans should be regulated (with some even espousing non-human hatred).

The Ultron Crisis and Sokovia's Destruction

One of the most consequential events the Avengers were involved in took place in Sokovia in 2015. At this time, as there were growing fears about future extraterrestrial threats, Bruce Banner (without any government mandate or permission) initiated a covert scientific experiment to create a proactive planetary defense system for earth. Without transparency and oversight Banner worked with Tony Stark to use alien technology derived from the Mind Infinity Stone. With their efforts, Stark and Banner created Ultron, a sentient Artificial Intelligence being that was constructed to be a peacekeeper and protect humanity.⁵ Within moments of its system activation, though, Ultron deprogrammed its initial goals and instead saw humanity as inherently

⁴ "Battle of New York." *Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki*. Fandom. Accessed April 24, 2025. https://marvelcinematicuniverse.fandom.com/wiki/Battle_of_New_York.

⁵ "Ultron." *Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki*. Fandom. Accessed April 24, 2025. <https://marvelcinematicuniverse.fandom.com/wiki/Ultron>.

self-destructive, adopting a utilitarian but genocidal world view that peace could only happen if mankind were extinct.⁶

Ultron rapidly established a presence through multiple autonomous drone bodies with his powerful technological and magical capabilities and was able to find a vibranium (the world's strongest metal) form and execute a plan to lift the city of Sokovia into the stratosphere and drop it from a altitude so high would have a meteor level impact on Earth's surface. This turned Sokovia into a geopolitical hostage situation and a location of potential apocalypse. With the help of Wanda Maximoff and her twin brother Pietro, the Avengers were able to evacuate the Sokovian population (though Pietro was killed in the process).



⁶ "Ultron." *Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki*. Fandom. Accessed April 24, 2025. <https://marvelcinematicuniverse.fandom.com/wiki/Ultron>.

Nonetheless, Ultron was able to send the city of Sokovia into the sky using powerful vibranium, which the Avengers were only able to counteract by destroying the city itself with Thor's godly force.⁷

The destruction in Sokovia was a consequential event in the history of the Avengers. It spurred international resources on enhanced individuals and their relationship to global security. The event caused 177 civilians to die and nearly 500 billion dollars in damage, and was a main catalyst for the Sokovia Accords, an international proposition which will be mentioned in more detail later.⁸ Beyond fiscal and human casualties in Sokovia, there was massive population displacement that occurred after Sokovia's collapse which strained neighbouring countries and destabilized the region's politics. It also sparks conversation about technological ethics and discourse on the role of sentient artificial intelligence, expanding the definition of a weapon of mass destruction to include unregulated artificial intelligence and superhumans.

The Avenger's Botched Lagos Mission

The event that solidified international concern about the Avengers' unregulated activity in foreign and domestic missions took place in 2016 following an Avengers operation in Lagos, Nigeria. As members of the Avengers were tracking Brock Rumlow (also known as Crossbones)

⁷ Whedon, Joss. 2015. Avengers: Age of Ultron. United States: Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures.

⁸ "Battle of Sokovia." Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki. Fandom. Accessed April 24, 2025. https://marvelcinematicuniverse.fandom.com/wiki/Battle_of_Sokovia.

– a former Hydra operative and terrorist – in Lagos. After Captain America (Steve Rogers) confronted him, Rumlow tried detonating a bomb on his person to take out Rogers and the civilians near him.⁹ Wanda Maximoff, in an attempt to protect Rogers and the nearby crowd, tried to contain the explosion with her telekinetic powers but instead redirected the fire and force to a nearby building. As a result of her mistake, at least 26 people were killed including 11 human rights workers from the African nation of Wakanda, sparking mass and international outrage over the Avenger’s operations.¹⁰ Despite the Avengers’s good intentions, and even their success at not harming multiple civilians on the streets of Lagos, many world leaders were convinced that even the best trained superheroes were prone to causing catastrophic mistakes that they are legally unaccountable for.

The Current Situation: The Sokovia Accords and Avengers Civil War

After the disastrous Avenger operation in Lagos, the United Nations passed the Sokovia Accords, which 117 countries ratified. The Accords is a legal system designed to regulate and track the activities of superhumans like the Avengers. It is meant to serve as a response to international concern about unsanctioned superhuman activity and the consequences of

⁹ Russo, Joe, and Anthony Russo. 2016. *Captain America: Civil War*. United States: Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures.

¹⁰ "Lagos." *Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki*. Fandom. Accessed April 24, 2025. <https://marvelcinematicuniverse.fandom.com/wiki/Lagos>.

superhero operations.¹¹ Certain superheroes have come out in support of the Accords, like Tony Stark – Iron Man – who was approached by a woman who blamed the Avengers for her son’s death in Sokovia and feels guilty about how he helped create Ultron.

The rest of the Avengers are split on the Accords, however. In fact, the Avengers organization split into two factions over the topic: the Pro-Accords members led by Stark and the Anti-Accords group led by Steve Rogers. The Pro-Accords group thinks the Avengers need to take more responsibility for their actions and any consequences of them, while the opposing group thinks that the Avengers may be compromised and controlled by a nefarious third party if they sign the Accords. As each group solidifies and pursues their agenda to support or oppose the Sokovia Accords, these heroes will be conducting constant debate and mayhap fighting over the future of their actions and the actions of others with superhuman abilities across earth.

Questions to Consider

- Can super humans be trusted to police themselves, or is outside regulation necessary for international security?
- How can the aAvengers fix their public perceptions?
- How do you balance efficient protection of humanity and proper regulation of the heroes who protect earth?

¹¹ "Sokovia Accords." Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki. Fandom. Accessed April 24, 2025. https://marvelcinematicuniverse.fandom.com/wiki/Sokovia_Accords.

- Do the Sokovia Accords infringe on civil rights, like the right to due process or freedom of action?
- How should international law regulate superheroes?
- Who gets to decide when superheroes are sent out? Should it depend on nations or an impartial international organization?
- What are the dangers of centralized command over powerful superhumans and sophisticated technologies?
- Should individuals, who were either manipulated or framed for crimes, be punished as criminals under the Accords?
- Can a revised version of the Accords address both security and freedom concerns? If so, how?
- How should the two factions of the Avengers proceed in their conflict over the Sokovia Accords?

Character descriptions

Tony Stark, *Iron Man*

Tony Stark is a billionaire philanthropist who earned his wealth from inventions, like his iconic Iron Man armor. Tony Stark is the son of Howard Stark, a famous industrialist and inventor during World War II, though Tony's parents were tragically killed when he was young. Intelligent but arrogant, Stark is known for his groundbreaking ability to invent advanced tech with the capacity to save or change the world, especially with his work in artificial intelligence and weapons and military systems. After being kidnapped by aggressors in Afghanistan, Stark built a super suit to escape his prisoners, which he used consistently as a consulting superhero to S.H.I.E.L.D. before he joined the Avengers. Tony is a very loyal person who is driven to preserve world order and protect his loved ones and friends.

Steve Rogers, *Captain America*

Steve Rogers was born in 1918 and grew up with multiple health problems. After the US entered WWII, Steve Rogers tried to enlist but was rejected multiple times with his sickliness. Ultimately, Steve Rogers volunteered for a special project where he was injected with a super soldier serum that enhanced his physical abilities to superhuman levels – abilities Rogers honed in on as he developed his superhero persona: Captain America. In 1943, Rogers was frozen in ice

after he saved the world on a mission and it was not until the early 21st century that he woke up. Steve Rogers is known for a strong moral compass, and a difficulty truly adapting to modern life while reconciling his past world. Captain America is a leader among the Avengers who is often torn between personal loyalties and a loyalty to the United States government.

Natasha Romanoff, *Black Widow*

Natasha Romanoff, known as the Black Widow, is a former KGB assassin who changed loyalties toward SHIELD and the Avengers. Natasha was trained in espionage, hand-to-hand fighting, and more as she was created to be a weapon for the Russian state. After years of operating for the KGB, Nick Fury recruited Romanoff and she transitioned towards heroism. Natasha Romanoff has a past of bloody betrayals, but is on a newer path to redemption as a member of the Avengers, where she has strategy and expertise which makes her invaluable. Natasha's relationships with other Avengers, especially her bond with Clint Barton, are notable influences in her personal and heroic life.

Scott Lang, *Ant-man*

Scott Lang is a former criminal who became the second Ant-Man after he stole scientist and inventor Hank Pym's supersuit. With no training as a superhero, Scott was recruited by the man he stole from to become Ant-Man and avoid prosecution. Lang's resourcefulness and determination (alongside his humor) make him a successful hero. As Ant-Man, Lang can shrink

down to insurmountably small sizes, become as large as a skyscraper (with significant physical exertion) and communicate and work together with ants, providing him a unique advantage in combat.

T'Challa, *Black Panther*

T'Challa, the King of Wakanda, is a warrior and his nation's protector as The Black Panther. After his father was assassinated in Vienna while signing the Sokovia Accords, T'Challa became king of his nation and sought to avenge his father's death and fight whoever caused it. Wakanda itself is a technologically rich country and T'Challa is divided between protecting his country from foreign infiltration and protecting the world from evil. As a wise and prideful hero following in his father's political footsteps, T'Challa contends that superheroes should be regulated since they destroy cities and leave mass casualties in their path.

Clint Barton, *Hawkeye*

Clint Barton, also known as Hawkeye, is a skilled archer and marksman who lacks superhuman abilities but nonetheless is precise, tactical, and a deadly opponent. As a former SHIELD agent and founding Avenger, Clint is a grounded common sense Avenger who is stable during periods of chaos. Clint is influenced by his family as he participates in a dangerous career and is a loving husband and father. Hawkeye's connection to other avengers, especially Natasha Romanoff, runs deep and he has much trust with some Avengers, while others he is less loyal to.

Vision

Vision is an android creature imbued with human consciousness by Tony Stark and Bruce Banner as the Mind Stone (one of six Infinity Stones) was placed in his forehead. Vision is programmed under the mind stone to have unbound intellect, compassion, and understanding of the world he operates within, making him a valuable Avenger but one who often questions members of the group. As an android, Vision is torn between his programmed emotional awareness and growing love for Wanda Maximoff and his logical roots.

James “Bucky” Barnes, *The Winter Soldier*

James “Bucky” Barnes, who was Steve Rogers’ best friend and sidekick during the Second World War, was transformed into the Winter Soldier – a brainwashed assassin for Hydra, a terrorist organization. He transformed into a killing machine with a superhero serum and was a major foe of the Avengers. After he was freed from Hydra control, he used to support Rogers and his missions as Captain America. Bucky is an angry and remorseful character who is regaining control over his life and mind while still wrangling with how to use his superhuman abilities for good, not evil.

Peter Parker, *Spider-Man*

Peter Parker is a young genius high schooler from Queens, New York who was bitten by a radioactive spider and gifted with strength, speed, and spider-like agility (alongside other web slinging abilities). Peter struggles between the demands of super hero life and being a normal teenager, which his mentor Tony Stark complicated by recruiting Parker to his faction of Avengers. Peter is especially close to his Aunt May and friends who are central to his actions. Although Peter is one of the youngest Avengers, who is breaking his way into the group, his sense of humor and moral compass make him a relatable hero, despite his moments of immaturity.

Wanda Maximoff, *Scarlet Witch*

Wanda Maximoff who was originally a member of a villain mutant group is a powerful and complex character. She has the ability to pull from chaos magic to warp reality, manipulate events, and act as a powerful destructive force. Despite her power, Wanda is haunted by a past where her family was killed by Stark Industries technology and her twin brother was killed to save the Avengers on a previous mission. While Wanda's powers are a massive asset to the Avengers, they are often uncontrollable and dangerous. Wanda's relationship with vision also complicates her choices, as she heals emotional wounds of her past while reckoning with massive power.

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