

Position Dossier

Monarchist:

Constantine I (King of Greece)

An important figure during the Greek National Schism due to being King of Greece and commander-in-chief. Constantine I was the main leader of the royalist parties and opposed Eleftherios Venizelos during the National Schism.

Dimitrios Gounaris (Prime Minister)

A primary opponent of Venizelos, Dimitrios Gounaris served as Greek Prime Minister in 1915 and 1921-22. A right-wing politician, he would oppose Venizelos all throughout the schism and was eventually exiled for it.

Alexandros Zaimis (Prime Minister)

Alexandros Zaimis was a crucial leader of the pro-monarchist faction during the schism. Serving as Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice, High Commissioner of Crete, and most importantly Prime Minister, he wielded considerable political power in Greece. He was a moderate-conservative who served as the rival Prime Minister to Venizelos during the schism.

Prince Alexander of Greece

Prince Alexander of Greece would succeed Constantine I after his father's forced exile and abdication. He wielded little power during the war, but served as an important symbolic figurehead as a member of the royal family, while still being judged inoffensive enough to be supported in his ascension by the Venizelists.

Military:

Ioannis Metaxas (Lieutenant Colonel)

Ioannis Metaxas closely worked with Constantine I due to becoming Constantine's protégé and through their relationship, Metaxas was able to rise through the ranks and eventually became Lieutenant Colonel after the Balkan Wars. On account of the close relationship and loyalty between Constantine and Metaxas, Metaxas was a direct opposition to Eleftherios Venizelos.

Sofoklis Dousmanis (Naval Officer)

Sofoklis Dousmanis, the younger brother of Viktor Dousmanis, was twice the Greek Navy General Chief of Staff, and a major military figure during World War 1 and the National Schism. He was [largely] aligned with the crowd and the beliefs of his elder brother, and became one of the most influential figures in the Greek Navy.

Viktor Dousmanis (Army Officer)

Viktor Dousumanis, the elder brother of Sofoklis Dousmanis, was very involved with the Balkan Wars and other military affairs. He believed in the victory of Germany during the Great War and hence wanted to stay neutral so he sided with King Constantine I.

Diplomats/Major figures:

Count Wilhelm von Mirbach (German Diplomat)

The German Ambassador to Greece during part of the National Schism, Mirbach served as an important figure by being the de facto personification of the German Government during the schism within Greece. He would later be expelled from Greece as soon as Venizelos took back power in Athens.

Julius Szilassy von Szilas und Pilis

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Greece during most of the National Schism, he served similar to Wilhelm von Mirbach as an important figure as the de facto personification of the German Government and by extension the Central Powers. He would later serve as Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Constantinople/Istanbul after the Greek National Schism.

Sofia (Queen of Greece)

The wife of Constantine I and the sister of the German Sovereign, Kaiser von Wilhelm II, Queen Sofia of Greece still wielded significant power for her influence on government structures and her husband. Due to her connections with the German Emperor and the King of Greece (her husband), Queen Sofia supported staying neutral in the war.

Parliamentary:

Eleftherios Venizelos (Prime Minister)

One of the most important statesmen during World War One and the Early 1900s, as a firm supporter of the National Liberation Movement and Prime Minister for over twelve years, Venizelos was a leader of his own political faction and led the P.G.N.D against Constantine I during the National Schism

Panagiotis Danglis (Minister of Military Affairs)

A major figure in the Greek Army, Danglis served a long and distinguished career before entering politics. Serving as Minister of Military Affairs for Venizelos in 1915, he became one of the leaders of the Parliamentary faction and served as one of the three heads of the leading triumvirate of the P.G.N.D and as the commander-in-chief of the Greek Army.

Pavlos Kountouriotis (Admiral)

Serving as the Minister of the Navy at the beginning of the schism, Kountouriotis was a key figure in the Greek command structure and Navy. He formed a triumvirate to run the P.G.N.D with Danglis and Venizelos and would later serve as the regent of Greece after the death of King/Prince Alexander.

Military:

Leonidas Paraskevopoulos (Pro-Venizelos Officer)

Paraskevopoulos, a military commander from Smyrna, served as the commander of Army Corps I during the National Schism and crucially rode to the defense of Venizelos and the P.G.N.D. He was later dismissed from his post after the electoral defeat of Venizelos in 1920.

Emmanouil Zymvrakakis (Minister of Military Affairs)

Commander of the 11th Infantry Division in Thessaloniki at the outset of the Schism, he was a major driving force behind the P.G.N.D and assumed command of the Macedonian Front for the P.G.N.D. He also served as the Minister of Military Affairs under Venizelos and would rise to the rank of Lieutenant General.

Nikolaos Christodoulou (Major General in support of the P.G.N.D)

On the Macedonian front at the outset of the Schism, Christodoulou would abandon his orders from Athens to surrender to the Bulgarian forces and declared his support for the newly-formed P.G.N.D. He assumed command of the 'Serres' Division during the Schism and retired at the rank of Major General.

Diplomats/Major figures:

Maurice Sarrail (French General)

An openly socialist French General during World War 1, Sarrail was a crucial figure during the Battle of Verdun on the Western Front, Sarrail took up command of a combined allied expeditionary force during the Salonika Campaign and was a crucial supporter of the P.G.N.D and Venizelos.

Nikolaos Politis (Foreign Minister of the P.G.N.D)

A professor of law at the University of Paris, Politis became a major figure in the liberal wing of Greek Politics. Serving alongside Venizelos as diplomats for Greece during the London Peace Conference following the Balkan Wars he distinguished himself as a leading figure alongside Venizelos. He would serve as the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the P.G.N.D from 1916-1920.

Basil Zaharoff (Arms Dealer)

A greek arms dealer who was highly successful in arms dealing making him very rich. Was a very sharp and cunning man with an aggressive business tactic Including the sales to each opposing side.

Themistoklis Sofoulis (Interior Minister for P.G.N.D)

Was originally the principality of the autonomous ottoman suzerainty. Started his political career as a deputy to samos, becoming prime minister of samos in 1902. Forced to flee Greece with some exiled Samians, they unionized the island. Disputed with constantine | served as a parliamentary speaker until 1920.

Neither/Neutral:

Georgios Theotokis (Mostly neutral Greek Politician)

A four time Prime Minister of Greece who held many important political and military positions throughout his distinguished career, Theotokis was one of the major political figures that predated the Greek National Schism. Staying neutral during the conflict, he refused to mediate between Venizelos and Constantine I.

Ion Dragoumis (Mostly neutral Greek Politician and Philosopher)

A major thinker, philosopher, and politician during the early 20th century in Greece, he was originally in favor of Greece joining the entente but found himself increasingly distressed with the positions of Venizelos throughout the Schism. He was later executed in retribution for an assassination attempt against Venizelos a day beforehand, most likely unrelated to him.