Topic: Three Kingdoms Crisis (Wei)

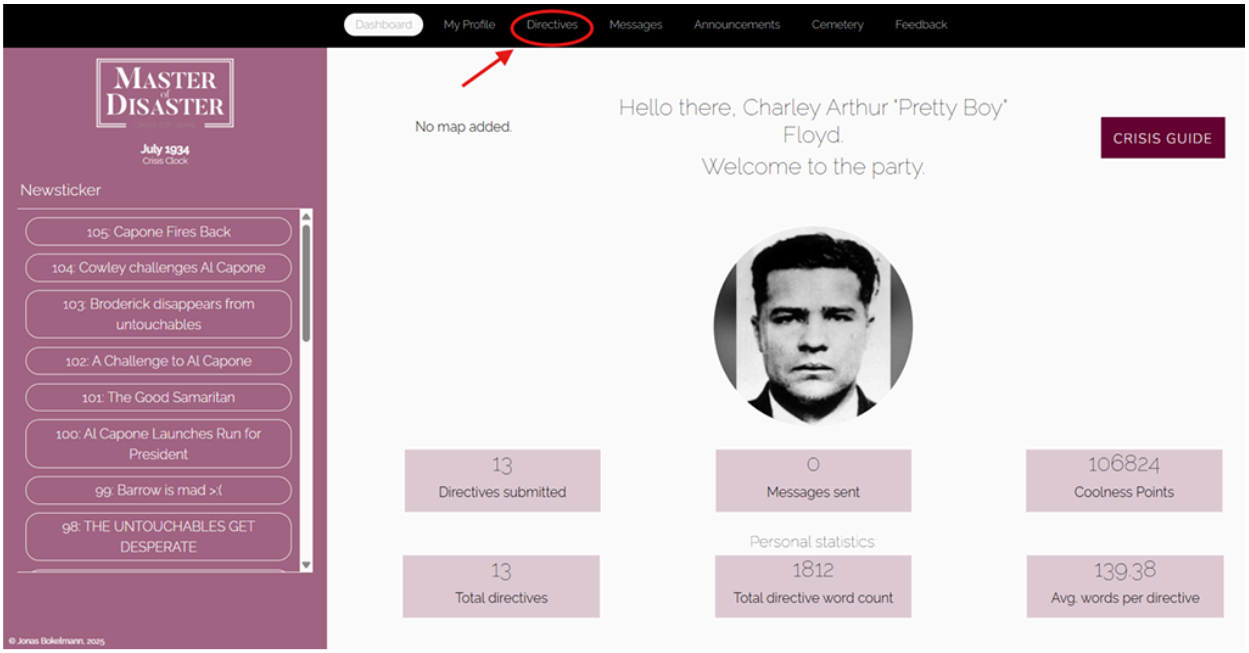


PROCEDURE:

1.1 Crisis

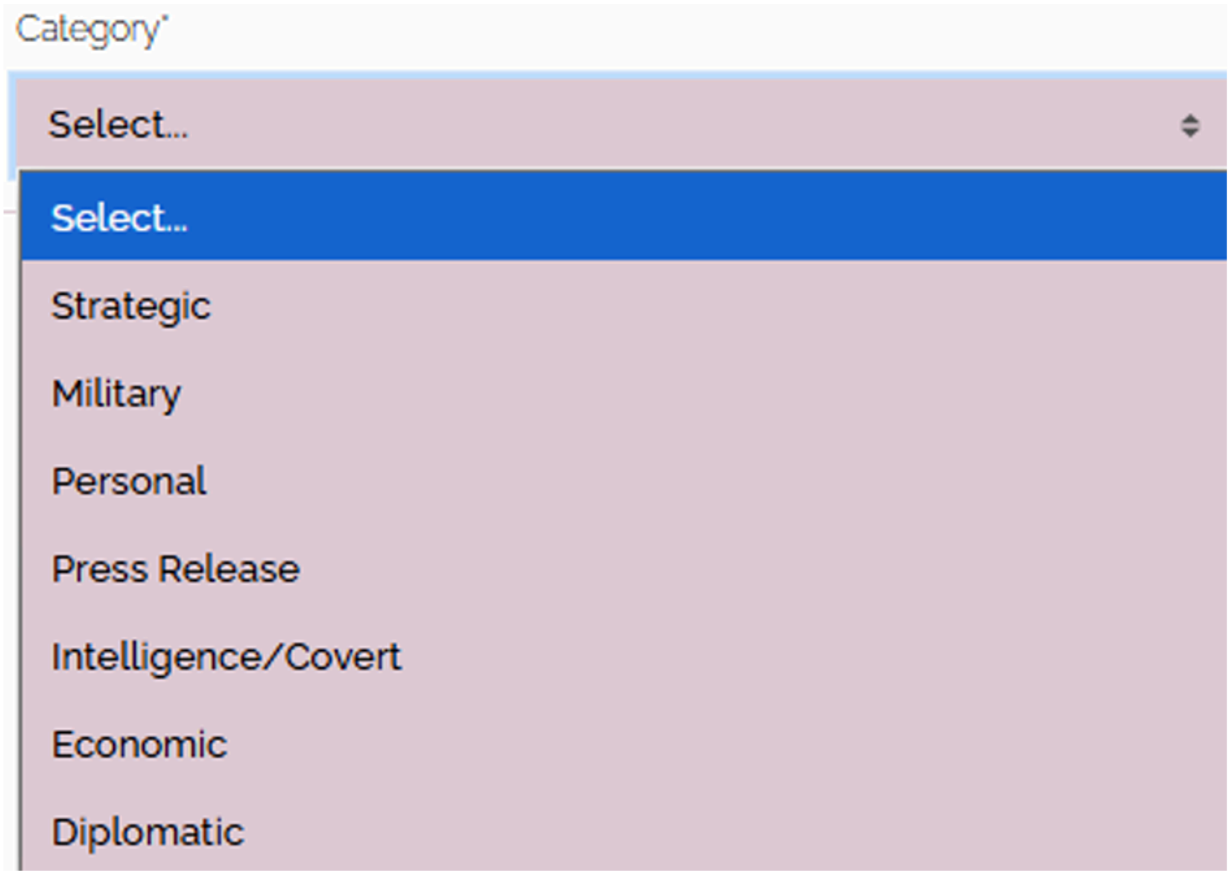
In MUN, a crisis commission is focused on solving global problems in real time through directives submitted by delegates. It is fast paced and requires critical thinking on the spot from delegates that are assigned “characters”.

Due to crisis commissions having many changes in discussion topics (due to submitted directives), policy speeches are frequently given out as “round robins”. Unlike other MUN commissions, in round robins delegates can use personal pronouns since they are meant to embody the character they are assigned. In round robins, the chair will set a speaking time and the character will discuss the new development of the topic without Points of Information. Rather than using resolution papers to take action, directives are submitted by delegates on a software called Master of Disaster. To submit a directive, you must click ‘Directives’ on the top bar.



OBJ

Once clicked, you will see the directives tab. To create a directive, you must click on ‘create
new’. When you do, you will be given four areas that you have to submit information in:
Directive title, category, co-submitters and a description of the directive. After writing the
title, you must select a category.

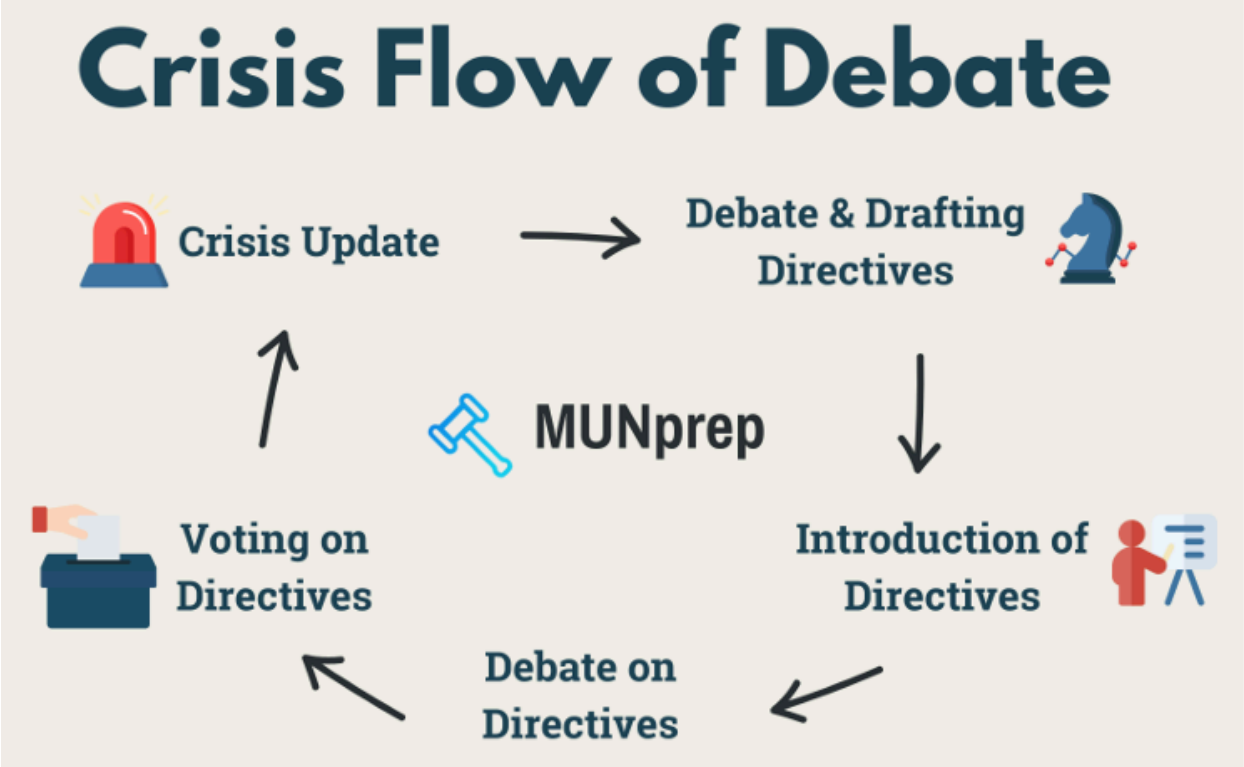


Following selecting the category, you must choose whether it is an Individual Directive,
Cabinet Directive or Group Directive in the co-submitters area. Finally, you must type a
description of the directive. When written, they will be debated upon like resolutions. If the
The majority of the commission passes the directive, it is sent to the backroom staff. Directives
are either approved or rejected by backroom staff who will overview them. Detailing your
directive descriptions increase your chances of having more accepted directives.

1.2 Joint-Cabinet Crisis

A joint-cabinet crisis (JCC) has 3 commissions instead of one like a regular crisis commission would have. There are 3 separate rooms with each commission, known as the

cabinets. These cabinets will go against each other to be the victor of an issue at hand. In this
case, as international powers, we are trying to claim as much territory compared to the other
room as possible. Therefore, the backroom staff will be processing directives from both
rooms. You all are embodying characters and are acting as if you are in 230 during China's three kingdoms era. Even though we know the distribution of land historically, since we are pretending to be in 230 anything can happen and you can change that outcome.



Directive Format

Main description of the directive, one or two simple sentences of what the delegate/group intends to do.

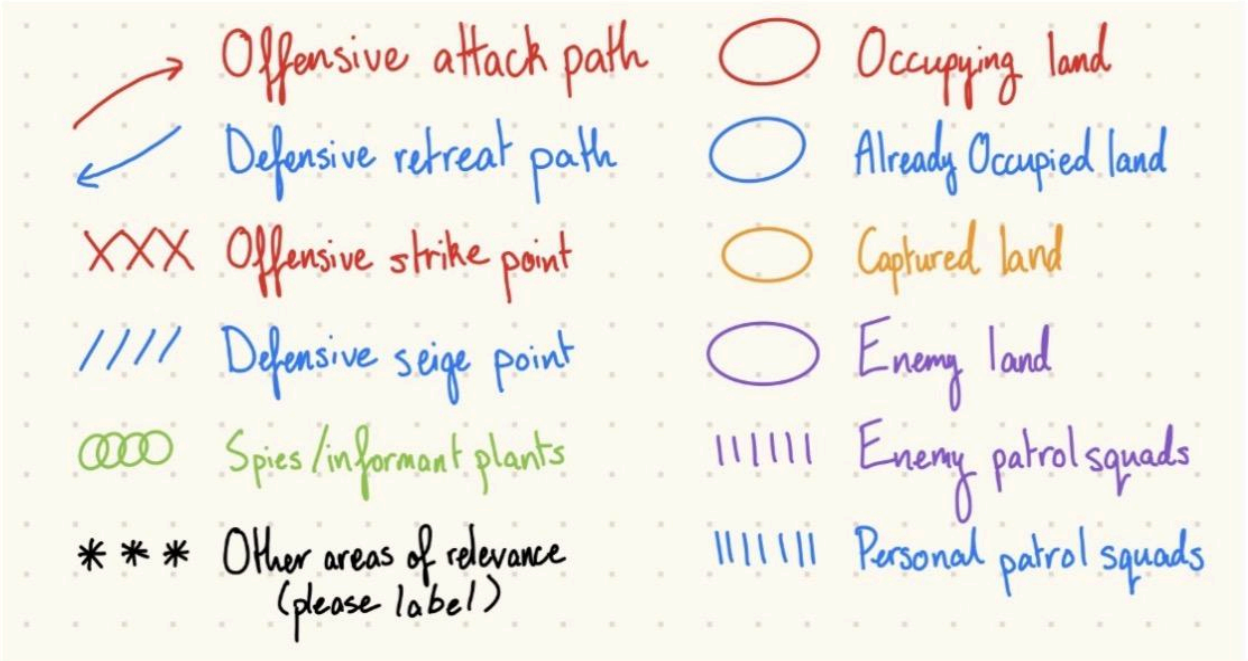
- Bullet Point
- Step-by-step
- Of how the delegates
- Plan to enact their directive
    - Side-bar bullets
    - Where the delegate
    - Declares how many peopl (soldiers or otherwise) are involved
    - How much money they might spend
    - What food they have (if relevant)
    - What materials/equiptment/weapons, they will use

War Plan Format

Main description of their overall war plan, this can be one full paragraph, two maximum, of what they would like to acheive in an ideal world where they win every battle.

- Bullet Point
- List of all their
- Main attacks plans/points
- Plan Bs Cs and Ds
    - Side-bar bullets
    - Where the delegate
    - Declares how many peopl (soldiers or otherwise) are involved
    - How much money they might spend
    - What food they have (if relevant)
    - What materials/equiptment/weapons, they will use

Marked up maps that point to where they would like to do things, using the following key;



Background:

What dynasties were like before the Han:

Our story begins at the start during the Xai dynasty. The Xai was the first dynasty in China and started with Yu the Great who was a man who worked for the benefit and improvement of his people, but over time the future leader became more and more tyrannical until the whole dynasty would collapse. This would be a trend that would follow China throughout its history until we get to the Han.

During the Han:

The Han dynasty was founded by Liu Bang who later became known as Emperor Gauzu, and during his reign China prospered, as the dynasty remained firmly in place for over four centuries, and this was considered a golden age in Chinese history. Then a new problem was faced by the dynasty. A string of child Emperors came into power and were completely unprepared to rule a kingdom the size of China, so as time passed these child emperors were given the option to hand over power to people within their family who didn't have a direct path to the throne or to the Eunuchs, and through time many of these child Emperors gave more and more power to the Eunuchs weakening their own power, but increasing their power. Through that power the Eunuchs started to become more and more corrupt and it came to a climax when a series of droughts, earthquakes, yellow river floods, and plagues struck China between the years of (176 AD-184 AD), and added that the Eunuchs then proceeded to raise taxes on the people to fund their corrupt lavish lifestyles it burst into rebellion.

The yellow turban rebellion:

After so many years of being neglected by the government a Taoist wizard named Zhang Jue came along and galvanised the people into supporting him in his crusade against the Emperor as he believed that they had lost their mandate from Heaven and now had to be destroyed. Many people, even those who didn't support his ideas rose up, as they were tired of the government and their shenanigans and

he was now the excuse they were looking for to unite and fight the Emperor. In 184 AD war broke out. Around 2 million farmers, warriors and ordinary citizens armed themselves with anything they had and started to wear yellow turbans (that's where the name comes from). After the Emperor in Luoyang (that was the capital of the Han in 184) he proceeded to freak out as he didn't have the skills nor the ability to quell the rebellion, so Emperor Ling sent out a call to warlords across China to come to his assistance. Many warlords answered the call to their Emperor and amassed an army of about 350,000 men, but what they lacked in numbers they made up for in tactical genius. Some of the most famous of the warlords included: Cao Cao, Dong Zhou, Liu Bei, Sun Jian and many other names. These rulers gained a lot of power as a result of this rebellion and soon this would be very beneficial to them. But as of now they were able to work together effectively and destroyed the rebellion and saved the emperor from being overthrown.

The end of the Eunuchs:

After the passing of Emperor Ling his son who was only 13 years old was given the role of Emperor, but instead of going like the majority of his predecessors and choosing to follow the Eunuch he decided to choose his warlord uncle He Jin to be his regent. He Jin didn't like Eunuch having so much power so he and famed General Yuan Shao decided to kill them, but they first needed the approval of the Emperor's mother Empress Dowager before they could conduct their plan. Unfortunately for them she firmly declined the request, so as a result He Jin and General Yuan Shao called over infamous warlord Dong Zhou to help "convince" (threaten) the Empress to support their plan. Little to their knowledge the Eunuchs figured out their plan before Dong Zhou could arrive, so they had a trap waiting. The Eunuchs wrote a letter to He Jin pretending to be his sister and to meet him at the front of the palace and as he arrived the Eunuchs jumped out and chopped his head off. As a result imperial forces led by General Yuan Shao stormed the palace and began to massacre all the Eunuchs they could find. This led to the Emperor and his brother to flee the capital, but the left they ran into Dong Zhou. Dong Zhou realized the capital was in chaos, he had his army and the Emperor saw it as an opportunity to grab power.

Dong Zhou as regent:

One of Dong Zhou's first actions as regent was to assassinate the Emperor and to make his little brother Liu Xie (Emperor Xian) the Emperor, as he wanted to assert more control over China. Dong Zhou ruled with an iron fist over China. He made absolute decisions by himself without consulting the Emperor even though he was a "regent". He would have all who disagreed with him and all opponents executed. Finally he constantly showed utter disrespect to the Emperor and his court like keeping his sword while in the presence of the Emperor, sleeping in the Emperor's bed and walking to the Emperor instead of trotting. All this culminated in a massive hatred towards Dong Zhou by the other Warlords, so as a result they all formed a coalition headed by General Yuan Shao to oust Dong Zhou from power. Initially the coalition saw some success, successfully kicking Dong Zhou out of the capital Luoyang and forcing him to relocate to Chang'an, but after that the war entered into a stalemate. Due to a lack of cohesion between the members of the coalition and the stalemate the coalition disbanded and ended the war with Dong Zhou still a regent, but that would be the least of his worries. According to Chinese tradition a government official named Wang Yun had a very beautiful daughter and promised her to Dong Zhou's extremely skilled fighter and China's number one backstabber adopted son Lu Bu, but the next day the same official offered the same daughter to Dong Zhou, but he was so overcome by her beauty that he insisted on taking her as his concubine on the spot. After Lu Bu heard that Dong Zhou stole his girl, he and other government officials assassinated Dong Zhou then burnt his body in the streets. This led to there being a large power gap in China and all hell was about to break loose in China.

Civil war (Wei view):

Wei was founded by a man named Cao Cao. Cao Cao was a brilliant military leader and tactician that earned a lot of fame during the yellow turban rebellion and he was about to prove himself further. One of his first actions in the war was to make an allice with General Yuan Shao which found him at war with Warlords Yuan Shu, Tao Qian and Gongsun Zan. He first subjugated reminiscences of the yellow turban rebellion into his sphere of influence. Cao Cao then pushed Yuan

Shu back to the river Hwai, so Yuan Shu ordered General Sun Ce to take the territory of Lu Kang. After Cao Cao's victories he got word that his family that lived in Tao Qian's region were murdered, so Cao Cao held then Tao Qian responsible, so then proceeded to launch a brutal invasion of the region where he pillaged cities and murdered over a hundred thousand innocent civilians. Tao Qian then called on another warlord Liu Bei to come to his assistance and he accepted. Now Cao Cao was fighting a two front war, and if it all could get worse Lu Bu staged a rebellion in his province. Cao Cao decided to abandon the war in Tao Qian and return to fight Lu Bu, but after defeating Lu Bu, the entire region of Tao Qian had been absorbed by Liu Bei. Then Lu Bu fled to Liu Bei where he proceeded to start another rebellion which resulted in Liu Bei allying with Cao Cao which resulted in them working together to defeat Lu Bu. Lu Bu then asked to join Cao Cao, but due to the complete opposition by his advisors he executed Lu Bu. After that Cao Cao convinced the Emperor to move into his province that technically made him in control of the Han government. In a fit of jealousy Warlord Yuan Shu declares himself Emperor of a new Zhong dynasty, but this rages his allies, so a coalition of Cao Cao, Sun Ce and Liu Bei attack him and Sun Ce ends up taking his territories. After that Liu Bei decided to betray Cao Cao and attack him but that ended up being a really dumb idea, as Cao Cao obliterated his army, and he ended up fleeing south. After Yuan Shao defeated Gongsun Zan in the north he turned on Cao Cao, but was defeated at the battle of Guandu. At this point Cao Cao practically united the entire north of China. He now wants to conquer the South. Liu Bei was now fighting for Liu Biao and ended up holding off Cao Cao. Then Liu Biao died and his son Liu Cong immediately ended up surrendering to Cao Cao, but Liu Bei in an attempt to salvage the province stopped Cao Cao's advance, but he had captured a large part of the province. Cao Cao is now planning to attack Liu Bei and Sun Quan to solidify his rule over the South. Liu Bei and Sun Quan now form an alliance to defeat Cao Cao. Liu Bei and Sun Quan now have one opportunity to defeat Cao Cao. If they win, Cao Cao's advance stops. If they lose, the entirety of China falls into the hands of Cao Cao, and all of this would culminate at the battle of Red Cliffs (208 AD). Cao Cao has to control and cross the Yangtze river. Cao Cao has about 200,000 men at his disposal, while Liu Bei and Sun Quan only have about 50,000 soldiers. On the way down the river Cao Cao's men became incredibly sea sick and were ravaged by disease which stopped them from achieving a victory in an initial skirmish at Wulin. But the tide was

about to change. One of Sun Quan's men comes up with a genius plan to deceive Cao Cao. He wrote a letter to Cao Cao wanting to defect to him and offered to bring him some of Liu Bei and Sun Quan's finest ships. As the time approached Cao Cao saw the ships and was overwhelmed with joy, but a second later the ships caught on fire, as they had been laced with flammable reeds which then crashed in Cao Cao's ships. Seeing the inevitable loss Cao Cao ordered his men to retreat through the marshlands. This destroyed any idea Cao Cao had of conquering the south ever again. Cao Cao made many attempts to try to capture the South, but resulted in stalemate or failure. In 220 Cao Cao died and was replaced by his son Cao Pi who forced the last Han Emperor Xian to abdicate and officially proclaim himself Emperor of the Wei Dynasty.

Status of Wei as of 230

Cao Pi has since died and been succeeded by his son Cao Rui. The kingdom prospered, civilians were granted land and directed to return agricultural lands that were abandoned during the uprisings and fighting; this allowed them to farm and eat and earn money; which granted the Cao family of rulers great favour with their people and earned them loyalty. They had also developed strong alliances with the Koreans, Vietnamese and Japanese leaders as well as strengthening their ties to the Northern tribes allowing them to gain military strength and diplomatic alliances.

Timeline

This particular part of Chinese history, although it may be mythical, has so many betrayals, wars, tragedies, and losses leading up to the three kingdoms era that it would make Game of Thrones look like a Dr.Suess publication. Good news is you don't need to be familiar with all of the details of this era as we will start our crisis at the year 230 AD (which is pretty straightforward to understand) so the following timeline should be enough for you to understand the setting of the crisis.

Date	Event	Notes
184	Yellow turban rebellion	This marks the beginning

	starts	of the end for the Han dynasty and power starts to slip into the hands of warlords
189	Dong Zhou seizes power	This guy is a warlord now he is taking the role of emperor this made other warlords mad
190	Coalition against Dong Zhou is formed	All the warlords that now envy Dong Zhou form a coalition against a greater enemy to fight him out of power note that members of this coalition hate each other too
192	Dong Zhou is assassinated	Lu Bu, his subordinate, is the one who kills Dong Zhou
196	Cao Cao now controls the emperor	Cao Cao took in the emperor into his “protection” and basically controls him
200	Battle of Guandu	Cao Cao beats Yuan Shao securing control over all of northern china (this is what will later become the kingdom of Wei)
208	Battle of Red Cliffs	Most high stakes battle so far as if Cao Cao won he would unify China unfortunately he got defeated by Liu bei And Sun Quan (to be rulers of Shu and Wu respectively)

216	Cao Cao is now King of wei	The best military strategist of China calls himself king of the northern lands of China lays down foundations for a state called Wei
220	Cao Cao dies and Cao Pi takes control	Wei is officially established as a state under Cao Pi after han emperor is forced to leave power
221	Shu Han established	Liu Bei declares himself emperor trying to challenge Wei
222-225	Wei attacks Wu	Wu is still not an official state but this refers to the lands of the later Wu state. (the campaign against Wu was unsuccessful)
223	Liu Bei dies	Liu shan is his successor and is now ruler of Shu
226	Cao Pi dies	Cao Rui is now ruler of Wei
229	Sun Quan Declares he is emperor of Wu	Wu is a state now ruled by Sun quan

Guess what, now we have 3 kingdoms ruled by 3 rulers hence, “The Three Kingdoms”. We are Wei and are facing 2 rival kingdoms Wu and Shu, as of now u can ignore any historical details that occurred after 230 AD (In real life) as whatever happens beyond 230 AD gets decided during the conference. But feel free to take lessons from history, learn from our mistakes and exploit our enemies’ weaknesses. Although on paper we are stronger than Wu and Shu we still faced major defeats against them so don't overestimate our capabilities.

Key terms:

Dynasty: A succession of rulers of the same line of descent.

Eunuchs: A castrated man placed in charge of a harem or employed as a chamberlain in a palace.

Warlords: A military commander exercising civil power by force usually in a limited area.

Regent: A person who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.

Yangtze river: A river 6299 kilometers long in central China flowing from the Kunlun Mountains in southwestern Qinghai (province) east into the East China Sea, and is the main divider between the 3 Kingdoms.

Stalemate: A situation in which neither side can gain an advantage or win.

Topics of discussion:

1. RULE ALL OF CHINA