The Wu Kingdom

230 AD onwards



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The English Academy Kuwait

Model United Nations

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Procedure

During the conference, we will be using Master of Disaster, a website that will help you to send in directives, keep track of the timeline, read newsletters and co-operate with the rest of your commission. Each delegate will get a login and be assigned a historical figure you will be representing for the duration of the conference.

Due to crisis commissions having many changes in discussion topics because of the use of 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. Another change that is exclusive to Crisis commissions is the use of directives instead of resolutions to execute a plan, this can be done on the Master of Disaster website by the delegate.

Have a look around the master of disaster test website here and a feel on how to operate it.

TEAMUN’s will have a Three commission crisis where each committee will represent one of the three kingdoms during the Chinese Three Kingdoms Period from 220-280. For this conference our timeline will start from 230 and onwards. Your objective is to plan, coordinate, concur and defeat the other 2 kingdoms and claim the whole of China under your dynasty. Everything the delegate will do during the conference will and may affect the progression of future events in the timeline.

History of Wu 220-230:

1. The End of Han Dynasty (220): Sun Quan initially accepted the title of “King of Wu” and agreed to a vassal relationship to secure his western and northern flanks
2. Declaration of independence (November 222): Sun Quan cast off Wei’s overlordship and established Wu as an independent kingdom after refusing Cao Pi’s demand to send his son Sun Deng as a political hostage to the Wei Capital
3. Repelling Cao Wei Invasions (222-223): Cao Pi launched a three-way invasion of Wu in late 222, but the naval and river based defenses, combined with diseases and bad weather, forced the wei to retreat around 223.

4. Re-alliance with Shu-Han (223): Following the death of Liu Bei, the Chancellor of Shu re-established diplomatic and military ties with Sun Quan
5. Imperial Proclamation (229): After years of controlling the Jiangnan and Yangtze river regions, Sun Quan formally declared himself Emperor of Wu in May 229
6. Naval and Economic Expansion (230): During the decade, Wu solidified its reputation as the most powerful naval power of the Three Kingdoms, developing overseas trade routes, shipbuilding, and internal agricultural systems. An expedition to the island of Yizhou also led to the recruitment of its local populations to expand maritime reach

Where are we now:

Our crisis begins in 230, with the Wu having just joined the fight, a population of approximately 56 million people across China. The Wei Kingdom have control over Northern China, the Wu and Shu share parts of Southern China, with the Shu engaged in frequent war and battles with the Wei and the Wu mostly passive and avoiding engagement in major fights. The Wei are strong as ever, the Shu are losing popularity and the Wu are gaining favor among the people.

Historical Figures:

Emperor (And their Reincarnated forms):

- Sun Quan: **Sun Quan** courtesy name **Zhongmou**, formally known as **Emperor Da of Wu** (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period. He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200. He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu. Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than them and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology. He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopt a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country.

If you die: you get 3 reincarnations, including:

- Sun Liang (son of Sun Quan)
- Sun Xiu (son on Sun Liang)
- Sun Hao (son of Sun Xiu)

Imperial Chancellors:

- Gu Yong: **Gu Yong** was a minister of the Imperial Court who studied under Cai Yong, the great scholar. Gu Yong was convinced to join Wu by Zhang Hong, one of the "Two Zhangs", and served under Sun Ce, the Governor of Jiangdong.
- Lu Xun: **Lu Xun** was a Wu politician and was the imperial chancellor for Sun Quan. He started his career as an official under Sun Quan and steadily rose through the ranks, eventually promoted as Wu's third imperial chancellor.
- Bu Zhi: **Bu Zhi** was a renowned scholar of an important family in Xu Province, but he was forced to leave his home and belongings during the trouble in the province.
- Zhuge Ke: **Zhuge Ke** (諸葛恪; 203-253) was a Wu politician and was the imperial chancellor for Sun Liang. He was the eldest son of Zhuge Jin, who was the General-in-Chief that served under Wu's founding emperor, Sun Quan.

Civil Officers:

- Cen Hun: Cen Hun was the descendant of Cen Peng [zh] , one of the 28 generals of the Cloud Terrace who served Emperor Guangwu of Han. His great-grandfather Cen Zhi [zh] (岑晊), was a notable figure in the late Eastern Han who was involved in the Disasters of the Partisan Prohibitions[b]. His father Cen Ke (岑軻), was an Administrator of Poyang.[1]
- Gu Cheng: **Gu Cheng** (fl.232 to 240s), courtesy name **Zizhi**, was a military general of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China.
- Gu Tan: **Gu Tan** (c. 205–246), courtesy name **Zimo**, was an official of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China.
- Gu Ti: **Gu Ti** (fl.first half of 3rd century CE), courtesy name **Zitong**, was an official of the state of Eastern Wu in the Three Kingdoms period of China. He was a relative of Gu Yong, the second Imperial Chancellor of Eastern Wu.
- He Zhi: **He Zhi** (fl. 264–280), courtesy name **Yuangan**, was an official of the state of Eastern Wu during the late Three Kingdoms period (220–280) of China. He was a younger brother of Lady He, who married Sun He, a son and former heir apparent of the first Wu emperor Sun Quan. In 264, Sun He and Lady He's son, Sun Hao, ascended the throne as the fourth and last emperor of Wu. He Zhi, as a maternal uncle of the reigning emperor, rose to a more prominent position in the Wu government

Military Officers:

- Chen Biao: **Chen Biao** (c.204 - c.237[a]), courtesy name **Wen'ao**, was an official and military general of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China.
- Cheng Pu: **Cheng Pu** (fl.170-210),[3] courtesy name **Demou**, was a Chinese military general and politician serving under the warlord Sun Quan during the late Eastern Han dynasty of China. He previously served under Sun Quan's predecessors: Sun Jian (Sun Quan's father) and Sun Ce (Sun Quan's elder brother).[4]
- Ding Feng: **Ding Feng** (died 271),[1] courtesy name **Chengyuan**, was a Chinese military general and politician of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China.[2]

Empresses and Noblewomen:

- Lady Xie: **Lady Xie** was of a noted Kuaiji family and the first wife of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. Despite her fall from favour and early death, her family would continue to prosper at court.[1][2]
- Empress Zhu: **Empress Zhu** (died July or August 265),[b] formally known as **Empress Jing**, was an empress of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. Her husband was Sun Xiu (Emperor Jing), the third emperor of Wu.

Citations and recourses:

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