



ZABMUN X

RESOLVING DISPUTES | REACHING MILESTONES



HISTORICAL CRISIS COMMITTEE (HCC)

TOPIC : THE WARS OF THE ROSES

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT



Honourable participants,

ZABMUN has been the crown jewel of SZABIST since the past ten years, and being the President of ZABMUN X, the honor of meeting the standards falls upon me.

ZABMUN has always been a conference par excellence and within this year's theme: Resolving Disputes | Reaching Milestones, we intend to go further than we ever have.

Our aim is to promote the art of diplomacy and creating dialogue about the important world issues.

This year, ZABMUN not only promises to provide you an exhilarating conference but it even promises you to provide extensive training sessions which would provide you the best quality debate.

It would be an immense pleasure to host your brilliant minds at the 10th conference.

Kind regards,

Syed Ahmer Hussain Qadri,
President
ZABMUN

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL



Greetings everyone!

My name is Syeda Romaiza Ibad and I am currently in my Junior Year, pursuing BSc in International Relations and Political Science. Being an advocate of debate, diplomacy and discourse, I am honoured to welcome the leaders of tomorrow to the 10th Edition of Szabist Model United Nations. ZABMUN is a conference built on proud traditions and a legacy of MUNs at SZABIST. This conference is a timely reminder of the succeeding generations that have dedicated their hard work, blood and sweat in making this conference exceptional.

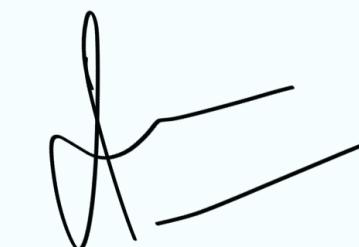
This year, we will be celebrating a Decade of Diplomacy with committees serving as 10 pillars, created with a blend of ambition, comprehensive concepts and internationally diverse topics, affirming high hopes of all. ZABMUN is modelled on open minds and fresh ideas where delegates are challenged and asked to represent national agendas or stands that they may personally disagree with. They will do so fairly and forcefully. This open-mindedness is the essence of successful diplomacy -- the ability to understand and analyse all positions, including those that they oppose.

As the Secretary-General of the conference, I recognize the value of having accomplished Committee Directors on board and how it contributes to making the conference a success and so, I have handpicked for you a mixture of ZABMUN Alumni and renowned Chairpersons from within the debating coterie, who have a profound knowledge and knack for Parliamentary discussions and debates.

I want this acceptance of differing viewpoints to clearly distinguish this conference from the rest. I believe it will prove crucial as delegates assume leadership roles in the twenty-first century. This year, the theme is quite simple: Resolving Disputes & Reaching Milestones. We want to harbour diversity and inculcate in our delegates the art of conflict resolution. I can assure all the delegates that by participating in this simulation and using this platform, these students can surely become better speakers. ZABMUN encourages each individual to trigger their analytical thinking skills, by stepping into the world of daily crisis and policy changes and enable their minds to interpret situations and suggest solutions.

Good luck to all those participating! Can't wait to see you all in December!

Kind regards,



Syeda Romaiza Ibad,
Secretary General
ZABMUN

THE WAR OF THE ROSES



TABLE OF CONTENT :

Riddle	6
PREFACE	7
EXPECTATIONS	8
TIMELINE	9
HENRY II 1154-1189	9
RICHARD I (The Lionheart) 1189 – 1199	9
JOHN 1199 -1216	10
HENRY III 1216 -1272.	10
EDWARD I 1272 – 1307	10
EDWARD II 1307 – deposed 1327.	10
EDWARD III 1327 – 1377	10
RICHARD II 1377 – deposed 1399	11
HENRY IV 1399 – 1413	11
HENRY V 1413 – 1422	11
HENRY VI 1422 - Present	11
HOUSES	12
House of LANCASTER	12
House of YORK.	13

TABLE OF CONTENT :

ARISTOCRACY	14
Duke (Duchess)	14
Marquess (Marchioness)	14
Earl (Countess)	14
Viscount (Viscountess)	15
Baron (Baroness)	15
Baronet (Baronetess)	15
Knight	15
TERMS	16
duchy, dukedom, ducal	16
marquessate, margravate	16
earldom, comital, countly	16
viscountcy or viscounty	17
barony, baronial, baronage	17
baronetcy, baronetage	17
Hierarchy	18
Current Situation of the Realm.....	19
Rules of Parliament	20
The Best Lord or Lady in the Committee.....	20
RESEARCH	21
Bibliography	21
Character Portrayal	21
Documents	21
Video links	21

RIDDLE

Who says that I am dead

Knows nought at all.

I - am that is,

Two mice within Redwall.

The Warrior sleeps

'Twixt Hall and Cavern Hole.

I - am that is,

Take on my mighty role.

Look for the sword

In moonlight streaming forth,

At night, when day's first hour

Reflects the North.

From o'er the threshold

Seek and you will see;

I - am that is,

My sword will wield for me.

PREFACE :

In the 1400's the greatest British Dynasty is at its peak. The monarch lineage that began from William the conqueror has extended ten folds. The English rule over not just Britain but Scotland, Ireland and more of France than the French.

The greatest English rulers are referred to as the Plantagenets. They gave England many of its modern-day laws and structure of government. They tamed a wild land and made it into the super power that it was.

Most modern-day historians have given British Monarchy single dimensions but these rulers were much more than what the masses are led to believe. Each individual either King, Queen, Earl Countess or Duke was a character in his own right. They forged the mighty Plantagenet Empire into the marvel that history has shown us.

There are two sides to every coin and this story is not different. Where on one cornerstone you have the massive expansions during Henry the 2nd and Brave Battles of Henry the 5th there were lost battles and squandered wealth which resulted in the Magna Carta.

While most rulers learned from the mistakes of the past and placed counter measures to prolong their rule and extend their dynasty most lacked that vision.

EXPECTATIONS:

All nobles in attendance are expected to be well verse in the British monarchy up till that era. They are expected to be familiar with their allotted character and the resources available to said character.

It will be in the lords and Ladies favour if they arrive prepared and immersed in their role. They should also look up future prospects of the role and how it panned out as well as the past. After all, "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Nobles are expected to retain their character. In addition, it is highly recommended to get acquainted with the home and family of your role.

It should be noted that in a crisis committee events act as catalysts accelerating the normal momentum greatly. Therefore, it is proposed that nobles comply with all the events that take place around them. Nobles are expected to address the various challenges and quickly secure a vibrant environment. It should also be noted that nobles may face personal crises to deal with themselves or with the help of others.

Although it is advisable for nobles to read the story, the Dias prefers nobles who propose their own creative solutions.

TIMELINE

PLANTAGENT KINGS



A.S.Jamieson

HENRY II 1154-1189

Henry of Anjou was a strong king. A brilliant soldier, he extended his French lands until he ruled most of France. He laid the foundation of the English Jury System and raised new taxes (scutage) from the landholders to pay for a militia force. Henry is mostly remembered for his quarrel with Thomas A Becket, and Becket's subsequent murder in Canterbury Cathedral on 29th December 1170. His sons turned against him, even his favourite John.

RICHARD I (The Lionheart) 1189 – 1199

Richard was the third son of Henry II. By the age of 16, he was leading his own army putting down rebellions in France. Although crowned King of England, Richard spent all but 6 months of his reign abroad, preferring to use the taxes from his kingdom to fund his various armies and military ventures. He was the leading Christian commander during the Third Crusade. On his way back from Palestine, Richard was captured and held for ransom. The amount paid for his safe return almost bankrupted the country. Richard died from an arrow-wound, far from the kingdom that he so rarely visited. He had no children.

JOHN 1199 -1216

John Lackland was the fourth child of Henry II. Short and fat, he was jealous of his dashing brother Richard I whom he succeeded. He was cruel, self-indulgent, selfish and avaricious, and the raising of punitive taxes united all the elements of society, clerical and lay, against him. The Pope excommunicated him. On 15th June 1215 at Runnymede the barons compelled John to sign Magna Carta, the Great Charter, which reinstated the rights of all his subjects. John died – from over-eating – a fugitive from all his enemies. He has been termed “the worst English king”.

HENRY III 1216 -1272

Henry was 9 years old when he became king. Brought up by priests he became devoted to church, art and learning. He was a weak man, dominated by churchmen and easily influenced by his wife's French relations. In 1264 Henry was captured during the rebellion of barons led by Simon de Montfort and was forced to set up a 'Parliament' at Westminster, the start of the House of Commons. Henry was the greatest of all patrons of medieval architecture and ordered the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey in the Gothic style.

EDWARD I 1272 – 1307

Edward Longshanks was a statesman, lawyer and soldier. He formed the Model Parliament in 1295, bringing the knights, clergy and nobility, as well as the Lords and Commons together for the first time. Aiming at a united Britain, he defeated the Welsh chieftains and created his eldest son Prince of Wales. He was known as the 'Hammer of the Scots' for his victories in Scotland and brought the famous coronation stone from Scone to Westminster. When his first wife Eleanor died, he escorted her body from Grantham in Lincolnshire to Westminster, setting up Eleanor Crosses at every resting place. He died on the way to fight Robert Bruce.

EDWARD II 1307 – deposed 1327

Edward was a weak and incompetent king. He had many 'favourites', Piers Gaveston being the most notorious. He was beaten by the Scots at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. Edward was deposed and held captive in Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire. His wife joined her lover Mortimer in deposing him: by their orders he was murdered in Berkley Castle – as legend has it, by having a red-hot poker thrust up his anus! His beautiful tomb in Gloucester Cathedral was erected by his son, Edward III.

EDWARD III 1327 – 1377

Son of Edward II, he reigned for 50 years. His ambition to conquer Scotland and France plunged England into the Hundred Years War, beginning in 1338. The two great victories at Crecy and Poitiers made Edward and his son, the Black Prince, the most renowned warriors in Europe, however the war was very expensive. The outbreak of bubonic plague, the 'Black Death' in 1348-1350 killed half the population of England.

RICHARD II 1377 – deposed 1399

The son of the Black Prince, Richard was extravagant, unjust and faithless. In 1381 came the Peasants Revolt, led by Wat Tyler. The rebellion was put down with great severity. The sudden death of his first wife Anne of Bohemia completely unbalanced Richard and his extravagance, acts of revenge and tyranny turned his subjects against him. In 1399 Henry of Lancaster returned from exile and deposed Richard, becoming elected King Henry IV. Richard was murdered, probably by starvation, in Pontefract Castle in 1400.

HENRY IV 1399 – 1413

The son of John of Gaunt (third son of Edward III), Henry returned from exile in France to reclaim his estates previously seized by Richard II; he was accepted as king by Parliament. Henry spent most of his 13-year reign defending himself against plots, rebellions and assassination attempts. In Wales Owen Glendower declared himself Prince of Wales and led a national uprising against English rule. Back in England, Henry had great difficulty in maintaining the support of both the clergy and Parliament and between 1403-08 the Percy family launched a series of rebellions against him. Henry, the first Lancastrian king, died exhausted, probably of leprosy, at the age of 45.

HENRY V 1413 – 1422

The son of Henry IV, he was a pious, stern and skilful soldier. Henry had honed his fine soldiering skills putting down the many rebellions launched against his father and had been knighted when aged just 12. He pleased his nobles by renewing the war with France in 1415. In the face of tremendous odds, he beat the French at the Battle of Agincourt, losing just 400 of his own soldiers with more than 6,000 Frenchmen killed. On a second expedition Henry captured Rouen, was recognised as the next King of France and married Catherine, the daughter of the lunatic French king. Henry died of dysentery whilst campaigning in France and before he could succeed to the French throne, leaving his 10-month old son as King of England and France.

HENRY VI 1422 - Present

The present King of the Plantagenet Empire.

HOUSES

HOUSE OF LANCHESTER :



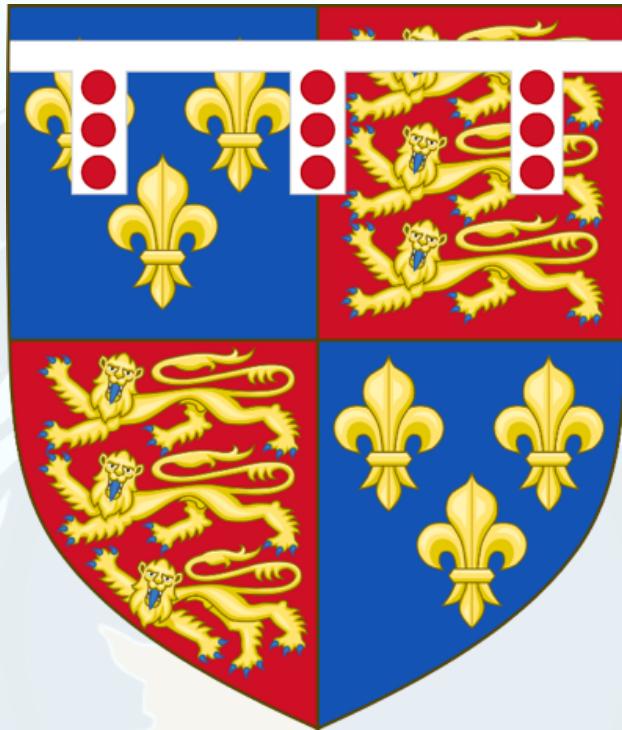
House of Lancaster, is a cadet branch of the house of Plantagenet. In the 15th century it provided three kings of England—Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI.

The family name first appeared in 1267, when the title of earl of Lancaster was granted to Edmund "Crouchback" (1245–96), the youngest son of Henry III. Two of Edmund's sons by his second wife, Blanche of Artois, succeeded to the title: Thomas, earl of Lancaster (died 1322), and Henry, earl of Lancaster (died 1345). Henry's son, Henry, 1st duke of Lancaster (died 1361), was survived only by two coheiresses. The elder daughter—Maud, married to William, duke of Bavaria—died without issue a year after her father. The Lancastrian inheritance thus fell to the younger daughter, Blanche, and to her husband, John of Gaunt (died 1399), third surviving son of Edward III. After Gaunt's death his son Henry of Lancaster deposed Richard II and became king himself, as Henry IV. On his accession the duchy of Lancaster was merged in the crown, and the house of Lancaster, in the persons of Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI, ruled England for more than 60 years.

Henry V alone had the strength to rule, and his marriage to the daughter of King Charles VI of France did not improve his son's chances. Henry IV had founded his title to the throne on the descent of Lancaster from Henry III in order to avoid the greater claim of the heirs of Gaunt's elder brother Lionel, duke of Clarence. In the end his grandson was defeated by Edward IV of the house of York—the heir both of Clarence and of Gaunt's younger brother Edmund, duke of York.

The last remaining fragment of Lancastrian title was that which Henry VII derived through the Beaufort family, comprising Gaunt's legitimized natural children. By the time Henry VII had inaugurated the Tudor monarchy, the Lancaster lands were firmly in the hands of the crown.

HOUSE OF YORK:



House of York, is a younger branch of the house of Plantagenet of England. Its current lineage holds the duke of York Richard. Richard became Viceroy to Ireland, after his cousin Henry VI became King.

The House of York descended in the male line from Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of York, who was the fourth surviving son of Edward III, but were also descended in the senior line from Edward being cognatic descendants (through the female line) of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Edward's second surviving son. The Yorkist claimants therefore held a senior claim to their Lancastrian rivals according to cognatic primogeniture but a junior claim according to agnatic primogeniture.

ARISTOCRACY:

Nobility in Britain has traditionally represented the highest attainable stratum of society below the level of royalty, and is a social pre-eminence usually based on heredity and, most common nowadays, on distinguished public service. A hereditary title can be passed to a member of the family, whereas non-hereditary titles cannot.

Originally, nobility grew out of the feudal warrior classes. In those days, knights or nobles were mounted warriors who swore allegiance to their sovereign and promised to fight for him in exchange for land (usually together with serfs living there) and the income which derived from it.

In Britain, the Sovereign has always traditionally granted titles (now, in a twice-yearly Honours List), though in the last couple of centuries, this has very much been at the instigation of the Government of the day. A title (except in the case of Baronets or Knights) conferred the right on the recipient to sit in the House of Lords, and to pass on the title to his nearest male heir.

A title traditionally carried with it the right of the holder to sit in the House of Lords, but that privilege was revoked (for all but 92 members) in 1999 by the British Labour government.

Duke (Duchess)

Created in 1337, the title, Duke, derives from the Latin word dux, meaning leader, and is the highest form of non-Royal nobility (although members of the Royal Family sometimes carry the title). In French, the term is duc and in Italian, doge. Dukes in the United Kingdom are addressed as 'Your Grace'. There are twenty-seven dukedoms in the peerages of England, Scotland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, held by twenty-four persons.

Marquess (Marchioness)

The term, Marquess, derives from the Germanic word, mark, which refers to a border. In Britain, the title was created in 1385; the borders in question are the marches between England and Wales or Scotland. The normal form of address is Lord/Lady.

Earl (Countess)

The term, Earl, derives from the Old Norse word, jarl, meaning warrior, nobleman. The continental equivalent is Count, which derives from the Latin word, comes. In Britain, the title began to be used c.800, replacing the old Anglo-Saxon title of Ealdorman. The Earl was the king's official representative in the shires (counties).

The normal form of address is Lord/Lady.

Viscount (Viscountess)

Created in 1440, the title, Viscount, comes from the Latin vicecomes, or vice-count. The viscount was a sheriff of a shire (county) and was the Earl's deputy. The normal form of address is Lord/Lady.

Baron (Baroness)

The title, Baron, derives from the Old Germanic word, baro, meaning freeman. Created c.1066, a Baron is the lowest rank of the peerage, and is usually applied to tenants-in-chief, the holders of land granted to them directly by the monarch. The normal form of address is Lord/Lady.

Baronet (Baronetess)

Created 1611. A special hereditary rank, above Knight and below Baron, introduced by James I for the purpose of raising money for the suppression of the rebellion in Ulster. Baronets were required to pay £1,080 for the privilege of their rank. The normal form of address is Lord/Lady.

Knight

The most common title, allowing the holder to call himself Sir or herself Lady. A knighthood is not transferrable, lasting only for the lifetime of the holder. The term, knight, has come to be identified with a mounted warrior in service of his sovereign, but the earliest known usage of the term in Britain was Alfred the Great's knighting of his infant grandson, Athelstan (c.890). So, in its original form, a knighthood may have carried religious or political significance as a sign of investiture.

TERMS:

Duchy, dukedom, ducal.

The Latin *dux* was a military title that might roughly translate to "field marshal". The historical kernel of in the stories of King Arthur probably refers to a *dux bellorum* in charge of the forces holding off the barbarian onslaught in early post-Roman Britain.

The English kings introduced the French ducal structure into the British system, and it was initially a mostly royal title (as all new creations during the 20th century). In France especially after 1600, however, as well as in Britain, it has evolved into a mostly non-royal title.

A duchy (or grand duchy) is the territory ruled by a duke (or grand duke) or the lands (and/or incomes) specifically attached to the ducal title. A dukedom is the title itself. In the UK, there are properly only two duchies, those of Lancaster and Cornwall; these are essentially corporations holding properties that provide income for the Queen (who is "Duke" of Lancaster), and the Prince of Wales (who is also the Duke of Cornwall); as only these two dukedoms carry such special "attachments" with the title, duchies are thus a royal preserve.

"Duke" is normally a very exalted title; however, when equating the dignity of some dukes, some insight is needed. For example, Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies created dukes in Naples almost by the gross, and these titles cannot be considered equal to dukes in the British or other continental systems.

Marquessate, margravate.

This title glosses to "march lord", i.e. a noble in charge of the marches (the border regions) of a realm in distinction to other lords in more-settled lands. These were essentially warlords with broad powers and in this context, may be thought of as a "palatine" title. In earlier times, it was a rare title; it was later revived as a grade between count and duke.

As a senior title (about two-thirds of British dukes are also marquesses), it is not that common the United Kingdom, at least when compared to other countries (especially France where "petit marquis" was a term of derision).

Earldom, comital, countly.

"Earl" is related to Old Norse "jarl", and is equivalent to "count", which itself comes from the Latin *comes*.

This in turn is related to the English word "county", which pretty much explains what a count was: the principal figure of the county.

William I of England regarded the Anglo-Saxon "earl" as a synonym for "count", and while this was not correct, it was a practical equivalency. Old English lacked a feminine and thus the French term was adopted for an earl's wife as well as for women who hold earldoms in their own right.

Some will maintain that a British earl outranks any continental count. Compared to some other systems, especially those that incorporated the results of the often-slapdash practices of older systems (e.g., Italy), there are proportionally fewer British earls than counts.

Viscountcy or viscounty

This title is mostly confined to the United Kingdom and France, though it appears rarely in Italy and elsewhere. This is the leftover title, what the king bestowed on someone who was not important enough to merit being made a count. It's a rather late innovation. It originated in France, as the count's deputy, i.e, the "vice-count".

Barony, baronial, baronage.

Barons were originally (in Britain) those who held their lands directly from the king. Not all British nobles have baronies and many viscounts, for example, do not. (--Louis Epstein) The majority of the nobility in Britain are just plain barons. In the UK, life peers are always barons or baronesses.

Once, a baron was an important noble, especially before the Renaissance. It was the barons who brought King John to heel at Runnymede, and "robber-baron" has entered English as the term for one of the lords who collected "tolls" from Rhine river-traffic. In olden times, when there was little differentiation in degree or rank between neighbouring nobles, "baron" could signify any noble, large or small, a meaning with some currency today on the continent, roughly equivalent in meaning to "peer" or "lord" in the UK. The status of barons varies. It can be a very high title or something of little consequence. It is definitely a noble title, however, and needs to be clearly distinguished from "baronet".

Baronetcy, baronetage.

This may be thought of as a hereditary knighthood. For convenience, it may also be thought of as a noble title, though there are those who would disagree, at least as used in the British system. A baronet is certainly not a peer; in the United Kingdom, baronets are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords (unless, of course, they additionally hold a peerage). Since we have been using the British system to classify titles, these are placed here at the end, somewhere between-and-after the British sense of Baronet-as-a-knight and Baronet-as-petty-noble.

HIERARCHY



CURRENT SITUATION OF THE REALM :

There has been a recent uprising against the government of Henry VI of England.

A band of Irishmen from Kent organized a rebellion among local small property holders angered by high taxes and prices.

They identified themselves with the family of Henry's rival, the duke of York.

They defeated a royal army in Kent and entered London, where they executed the lord treasurer. Soon they are driven out of the city; and the band disperse on being offered a pardon.

Now King and his Wife Margaret of Anjou have called for the execution of those who have not taken the royal pardon.

How can events like this be avoided in the future is the question on everyone's minds.

How can the kingdom be governed to avoid these fall outs between the royal house hold, the royal court and the commoners?

My lords and Ladies, you all have been tasked with the uphill task of safe guarding the realm. The crown needs your allegiance, your king needs your support.

You all must band together for the good of the empire.

RULES OF THE PARLIAMENT:

- The King, present in the committee appoints a speaker (referred to as lord protector)
- The lord protector will choose who gets to speak
- There is no strict rule set, all rule shall be decreed by the King
- If nobles do not agree with it, they can rebel
- All nobles have certain powers which will be revealed on the day. These shall be subjected to change by their actions in the committee as they are finite.

THE BEST LORD OR LADY IN THE COMMITTEE:

The best delegate shall be that character who fulfils the following criteria: -

1. Portrays his character to the fullest
2. Bands together support for his cause (where his nature allows)
3. Dresses up as the monarchs to add depth to the portrayal
4. Knows the previous actions of the monarchy and applies them in the current scenarios
5. Keeps in line the happenings till the present day being the riots in London in 1450
6. Faces each crisis and keeps up to pace with the committee
7. Utilises the short time to the fullest
8. The judging criteria is based on Dressing up as the character, Character Portrayal, Diplomatic skills, Substance in debate and Consistency

RESEARCH:

Bibliography

1. Britannica - <https://www.britannica.com/event/Wars-of-the-Roses>
2. Timeline - Britain's Bloody Crown -<https://timeline.pixel.video/series/britain%27s+bloody+crown>
3. BBC http://www.bbc.co.uk/wales/history/sites/themes/periods/tudors_03.shtml
4. House of Commons <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-information-office/g03.pdf>
5. Birth of the Parliament http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/middle_ages/birth_of_parliament_01.shtml
6. Royal Titles - <https://www.infoplease.com/whos-who-monarchy>

Character Portrayal

1. Portfolio vs Personal Powers -
<https://bestdelegate.com/portfolio-vs-personal-powers-in-model-un-crisis-committees/>
2. Specialised Committees -
<https://www.unitedambassadors.com/single-post/2017/01/26/Specialized-committees---For-nobles>
3. 5 Steps to Succeed in a Specialised Committee -
<https://www.unitedambassadors.com/single-post/2016/10/19/Five-Steps-to-Success-in-a-Special-Committee-at-a-Model-UN-Conference>
4. Crisis Directives - <https://bestdelegate.com/how-to-write-a-crisis-directive/>

Documents

1. Magna Carta - <https://www.law.gmu.edu/assets/files/academics/founders/MagnaCarta.pdf>
2. Important Documents in British Monarchy -
<https://www.historyhit.com/the-most-important-documents-in-british-history-100-ad-1900/>

Video links

1. The Mad King - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SB_OThWd-eA&t=140s
2. The King Maker - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fG1NpCE1B5k>
3. The Princes must die - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TeFRXB1LLYQ&t=618s>
4. A Mothers Love - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e3qER3Z3QyA&t=16s>