

JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE



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DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Pacific Model United Nations 2019 and the Joint Crisis Committee (JCC)! My name is Isha Murali, I am a senior at Tesla STEM High School, and I will be your Joint Director this year. Alongside me are your Joint Chair Van Monday, a senior at Tesla STEM, and your Joint Assistant Director, Sai Sunku, a sophomore at Interlake. In charge of Bloc 1, the Mongol Empire, is the lovely Sanya Gupta, a junior at Interlake. In charge of Bloc 2, the Temporary Coalition, we have the wonderful Rithikaa Prakash, a junior at ICS. All of our staff members have worked incredibly hard to prepare for this conference and I know you are all in good hands with them.

To me, JCC is always an inimitable experience. After participating in an uncountable number of JCCs and each of them is unique because of the topic, the staff, and most importantly, fellow delegates. The decisions you make have an immediate and profound effect on the situation that you are in: the Expansion of the Mongol Empire. The crisis' events will depend entirely on how you choose to deal with the situation. For this conference, you are rewriting history. Our setting is 1206, and Genghis Khan has just come into power, flung into control over the numerous Mongol tribes and forced to unite them and expand the empire until it reaches its full potential. The ambition of Genghis Khan is worrisome to empires and nations all over Asia and Europe, and they have decided to come together to curb his growth.

The goal of this guide is to clearly outline the changes to history that we have made for our crisis. Any events or facts not mentioned in the background guide should be presumed to be historically accurate. While preparing for committee, the topic history and current situation will be the most important sections we have for you to look at. As far as outside research for your own position goes, the most important things for our crisis will be military resources and geographic positions. For the most part, what is included in the background guide is all you will need to know to do well but going more in depth with outside research can only help you.

Each role we have included has great potential to be vital to the crisis as it develops, and I have the utmost confidence that you all will exceed my expectations. I look forward to the enthusiasm and unpredictable solutions you will bring to debate! Feel free to email us at jcc@pacificmun.com if you have questions about the powers of your position or any ROP questions.

Sincerely,

Isha Murali

Joint Director | Joint Crisis Committee

Pacific Model United Nations 2019



Dear Delegates,

Hello and welcome to the Mongolian Empire at PACMUN 2019! My name is Sanya Gupta, I am a senior at Interlake High School, and I will be your Director for the Joint Crisis Committee's (JCC) Bloc 1. Along with me are my fabulous Chair Harshitha Bondhi, a senior at Redmond High School, and my wonderful Assistant Director Emily Zhao, a junior at Tesla STEM High School. Throughout the course of these three days, we cannot wait to see how you fare against the forces of The Temporary Coalition comprised of essentially the rest of the world. With the information in our background guide, your own knowledge of history, and some additional research, which the dais highly recommends, I know you will be prepared to claim the world under your reign. Each and every one of you is crucial to our Empire and I know that you will apply your passion for crisis committees to create unique solutions that will ensure a Mongol victory! As our beloved leader Genghis Khan once said, "A man's greatest joy is crushing his enemies." That being said, please feel free to email our bloc, at bloc1@pacificmun.com, with questions or comments about the crisis, and we look forward to seeing you at PACMUN!

Sincerely,

Sanya Gupta

Bloc 1 Director | Joint Crisis Committee

Pacific Model United Nations 2019

Dear Delegates,

My name is Rithikaa Prakash, I am a junior at the International Community School. I along with Jathin Arjun, my Chair, a junior at Interlake High School, and Eric Xia, my Assistant Director, a junior at the Lakeside School, welcome you with open arms to JCC Bloc Two. Delegates, during this three-day long battle against the Mongol Forces, each of you will transform yourself into the roles of integral people in history and combine your forces to defeat Bloc One. Please use this background guide to aid you in your research, as a dais we feel that extra research is crucial to the bloc's success, and we hope that this background guide serves as a gateway into our topic. Do not hesitate to email us, at bloc2@pacificmun.com, with any questions you may have, and remember that this crisis will not be complete without every delegate present. The Bloc 2 dais places their faith in you.

Sincerely,

Rithikaa Prakash

Bloc 2 Director | Joint Crisis Committee

Pacific Model United Nations 2019



COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

Welcome to the Joint Crisis Committee (JCC)! This committee is one of the most fast-paced at PACMUN, designed to challenge experienced delegates and test their ability to come up with creative solutions to solve a rapidly evolving crisis. Delegates are advised to familiarize themselves with the different ROP of JCC prior to participating in this committee. The crisis ROP can be found on the PACMUN website. While JCC is recommended for experienced delegates, there are positions available for any delegate willing and prepared to adapt to a fast-paced style of debate.

Although learning the new ROP requires extra work, this is slightly offset by the changes this committee makes to the traditional position paper format. Because JCC focuses on topics that encompass a crisis and this committee only exists in Model UN, there will be no past UN action portion to include in your position paper. Additionally, there is only one topic to write about, so the position papers should be limited to one page. And while it is possible to write an impressive position paper using only the background guide as a reference, outside research and imagination is recommended for a more complex understanding of the topic. Delegates are reminded to cite all outside sources at the end of their paper. Citations are not included in the one-page limit. **Position papers must be submitted on time to your bloc's email address: bloc1@pacificmun.com or bloc2@pacificmun.com.**

One important change in the ROP is the lack of a resolution at the end of debate. Rather than working towards a peaceful solution, each bloc is aiming to win, to unequivocally defeat the other bloc. Throughout the committee sessions, delegates pass directives, single operative clauses, through notes up to the dais. These directives can be passed individually if the operative clause falls under a single position's powers but in cases when the directive is more complex, it may fall under multiple delegates' jurisdiction. In those cases, directives need the signatures of all delegates whose powers it directly requires. If a directive acts on behalf of the entire bloc, it must be voted on and receive a simple majority in order to pass. Otherwise, directives are private and do not need to be shared with the rest of the committee.



JCC is unique in not only ROP, but structure. The committee is divided into two opposing blocs that will interact in real time to pass directives that will affect each other. The two blocs will be in two separate rooms, and the only way for delegates to easily communicate between blocs or switch blocs is through the passing of notes through the joint dais. Each bloc will have a goal they need to work together to accomplish, and each role will have specific powers they are able to use to help their bloc. It is possible to combine the jurisdictions of multiple positions and pass a joint directive as long as all relevant positions are signatories. Neutral delegates will be placed in the blocs that best align with their beliefs at the start of the crisis, but they are allowed to switch blocs at the discretion of the joint dais.

While the bloc may have an overarching goal, this committee is designed to have tensions within each bloc. Delegates should remember what their position's personal goals are and know that betraying the bloc either through espionage or by publicly defecting are both viable options, though limited by dais discretion. And because the JCC functions as a crisis, innovative and wild solutions are encouraged. While delegates must keep the debate academic, assassinations, betrayal, and kidnappings are highly encouraged, especially when used to uphold delegate positions. Good luck delegates, and may the odds be ever in your favour!

"Daisny yasaa salgaad makhyg ni tast!"



TOPIC A

Expansion of the Mongol Empire

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Let us go back in time to the year 1206. Genghis Khan has just been proclaimed as the ruler of the entire Mongol Empire. However, despite its growing size, the empire still lacks access to most forms of technology and is yet to make alliances with powerful countries. The young empire now aims to expand both through diplomatic and military means, ally with other countries, and strengthen control over the many tribes that form the Mongol Empire. Until Genghis Khan took over, these tribes had been a loosely linked federation resulting in prolonged tensions due to their antagonistic past. The primary focus of the Mongol empire is expansion, and Genghis Khan has his eye on Western Xia where some Mongols are currently diplomatically and strategically stationed. Worried by the proximity of the Mongol empire and the potential strength of combined tribal power, China has decided to form an alliance with the Mongol empire, the terms of which are still vague. Genghis Khan is holding off on any military invasions of Western Xia for the time being to avoid isolating the empire's only ally, technologically advanced Chinese.

In opposition, a coalition of empires and nations in Asia and Europe are temporarily working together to divide the tribes and destroy the Mongol Empire. Their distrust of the Mongol empire has grown due to the threat seen in the recent alliance of the Mongols with the Chinese. The superiority of Mongol armies combined with Chinese technology could be disastrous for neighboring groups when expansion started. A few representatives from each power have pushed aside their internal tensions and come to a summit to discuss the issue of the Mongol Empire. They have trouble agreeing on the severity and type of solution they will implement, but they all agree that immediate action against the Mongols is necessary.



The situation is tense both between blocs as well as inside of each bloc. The internal conflict of the weak Mongol Empire as well as their poor technology prevents them from being able to expand quickly and easily. Not only this, but the vague alliance with the Chinese makes for a strained situation politically. Any display of weakness from the Mongols may cause the Chinese to be less generous in the support they provide. Without resolving these issues, it will be impossible for the Mongols to move ahead and grow their empire. In the other bloc, tensions are present because the temporary alliance of countries that oppose the Mongol Empire was formed to be, in fact, temporary. The longer they are forced to work together, the more unstable their alliance becomes. The differences in proximity for different powers has resulted in some groups being unwilling to use their own resources to deal with this issue while Mongol-neighboring empires are in a state of panic.

HISTORY

Stretching across the length of the Silk Road, the Mongol Empire was one of the largest and most influential civilizations to exist in the modern world. Through conquest and diplomacy (most often conquest), they spread their rich and unique culture, rooting their traditions within the fabric of existing civilizations. With inspiring leaders like Genghis and Kublai Khan, their ideals pierced through Song China, Poland, and Baghdad. Despite the empire's brute strength, factions within the Mongol Empire were constantly in a state of conflict in attempts to assert their superiority over one another. Each empire's vastly unique history manifested the divide and hate present in Eurasia in the early 13th century.

Perhaps the largest and most powerful empire of the time was the Mongol Empire, the history of which begins with Temujin, otherwise known as Genghis Khan. Before Genghis Khan came into the picture around 1200 CE, the 'Mongols' didn't really exist. Genghis Khan's ancestors were simply members of a disjointed and fractured tribal system that had no centralized authority. These tribes were mostly nomadic, agricultural communities that focused on sustenance farming and trade rather than conquest. There were several dynasties of Mongol leaders that



attempted to spread nomadic influence around Central Asia, but none of them were able to seize any significant amount of territory.

Furthermore, despite their later coexistence, one of the most grand and opulent empires to challenge the rise of the Mongols was the Chinese empire, a technologically superior society with global influence through its vast and lucrative silk road. In lieu of international support due to their reluctance to interact with the outside world and xenophobic beliefs, China fostered a nation that significantly contributed to growth in the arts through advances in Chinese art, architecture, and literature. Further, the Song Dynasty was best known for its incredibly efficient army that integrated the latest military technology into one cohesive unit. Nevertheless, the Songs were a formidable force and served as a major economic, political and military power during this time.

While the Mongols and Chinese controlled most of the region, there were various empires which strongly opposed their presence. The third of the Islamic Caliphates, the Abbasid Caliphate were the primary power over most of the Middle East and the center of most of the world's trade. They believed the Mongol rule was unjust and should be stopped before it consumed the entire East. An empire with unlimited resources, a formidable military, and connections with every other civilization at the time, the Abbasid Caliphate was one of the greatest Islamic Empires to ever exist. Their empire was concentrated around Baghdad, a rich capital city that housed the royal family, the military, and most of the citizens of the Caliphate. They were also prided as the empire that ushered in the Golden Age of Islam and were unmatched in richness of art and depth of scientific advancement. The Caliphate was arguably the greatest threat to the expansion of Mongol influence.

Despite the opposing ideologies of the Delhi Sultanate and the Abbasid Caliphate, both believed that the Mongols had no place in Asia. Serving as the center of the Silk Road spice trade and the driving force behind the Indian Ocean trade, the Delhi Sultanate was an expanding empire that guarded the subcontinent of India from Mongol influence. Known for their access to all the major trade networks in and between Asia and Europe, the Sultanate rose from an extension of the Muslim Caliphate to a separate, powerful entity. As one of the major hubs of society and



culture, the Delhi Sultanate incorporated thousands of different regional languages and customs into one functional Muslim empire. However, complications regarding ancient Hindu customs lead to conflicts between the Muslim and Hindu people in the Indian subcontinent. Soon after, the Hindus became one of the Sultanate's greatest foes, willing to ally with other groups in order to defeat them.

Finally, as another force against the Mongols, the empire of Kievan Rus was a relatively isolated but powerful European empire with control over most of Northern and Southern Europe. One of the first empires to actively promote Constantinople's Eastern Christianity, Kievan Rus became a key player on the global stage due to their proximity to the Silk Road and their control over a huge amount of territory. Kievan Rus was not too active in Middle Eastern trade but managed to become a hub of European scientific advancement and culture. They drew on the previous ideas of the Greeks and Romans and used Christianity as their major religion to unify a large group of scattered tribes. However, in 1054 the empire began to splinter into factions, each warring for control over the entire empire.



TIMELINE

Timeline Key: Abbasid Caliphate Keivan Rus Chinese Dynasty Delhi
Sultanate Mongol Khanate

750: Abbasid Caliphate overthrows Umayyad Caliphate (Mongols invade in 1258), start focusing on East instead of West, and move capital to Baghdad

750-833: Abbasids promote commerce, science, industry, and arts until introduction of non-Muslim military forces

945: Igor succeeds the Viking Oleg and creates the Rurik Dynasty, signs treaty with Constantinople

980: Vladimir I Slavonizes the Rurik Dynasty, starting the Kievan Rus and ruling large territory in Europe

988: Pact with Byzantine emperor leads to Orthodox Christian conversion of Kievan Rus

1015: Syvatopolk the Accursed seizes power after Vladimir's death

1019: Yaroslav defeats Syvatopolk and becomes grand prince of Kiev

1054: Yaroslav dies, his sons divide up the empire into warring factions which soon became separate states (Mongols invaded from 1237-1242)

1055: Seljuqs overpower Abbasids and restore authority to caliphate (Mongol siege on Baghdad in 1258)

960-1210: Chinese Golden Age (Song Dynasty)

907-1125: Liao Dynasty controls Hebei Province, occupied by Khitans

1125: Jurchens defeat Liao Dynasty and invade Northern Song's capital

1127: Southern Song dynasty established, Jurchens establish Jin Dynasty (until taken over by Mongols in 1271)

1038-1227: Northwestern Western Xia Dynasty run by Tanguts, in control of what is now Gansu and northwestern Shaanxi

Early 1100s: Kubla Khan strengthens the united Mongol federation.

1162: Somewhere in this time Genghis Khan was born

1175-1206: Creation of Delhi Sultanate

1178: Mongol-speaking tribes fight for control



1184: Merkit tribe kidnaps Genghis Khan's wife, attacks, and is victorious

1192: Victory at battle of Taraori, Delhi is captured

1194: Victory at Chandawar

1203: Genghis Khan wins over the Kereit and then the Naiman Turks

1185: Genghis Khan elected formal leader of the federation

1187: Major conflict between Genghis Khan's supporters and the Jurkins

1205-1209: Attack against Western Xia, leader of Xia declares allegiance

1206: Muhammad of Ghor is assassinated, Qutb I-Din declares himself sultan of Delhi, start of Mamluk Dynasty; Genghis Khan is declared supreme ruler of the Mongol Empire



CURRENT SITUATION

The crisis begins with Genghis Khan's ascension as ruler of the Mongol Empire, which loosely unified the fractured tribes of Central Asia. Since these distinct factions were used to a constant state of war between them, ill feelings are barely kept in check by Genghis Khan, who is more interested in expanding his empire than caring for its wellbeing. The new emperor is quite ambitious, looking towards Asia as a source of new technology and other resources that could be used to enrich the Mongol Empire. Acting on this ambition, the Mongols forcefully entered Western Xia, launching them into a cautious alliance with China. Expanding into China is of great benefit to the Mongols, because of access to the prosperous silk roads and the formidable Chinese army; however, due to the cultural differences of the two empires, compromise is difficult. Further, as the Mongols are only a burgeoning empire, they must maintain their diplomatic alliance with China until they are powerful enough to make any other moves.

Working against the Sino-Mongol alliance are other growing empires. One of which is the Abbasid Caliphate, who strongly oppose Mongol rule. They are a very powerful empire with vast resources and a strong military, posing a great threat to the Mongol influence. The Delhi Sultanate – although embroiled in its own conflict between Hindus and Muslims – sees its responsibility to shield India from Mongol influence. Meanwhile, the European empire of Kievan Rus worries where Genghis Khan will turn after Asia, and their vast territory and population make them a strong opponent of the Mongol Empire. With some support from the Holy Roman Empire, these groups have come to a fragile alliance, named the International Coalition. Although each empire has a different perspective on how to contain the Mongol Empire's spread, they are united in their common hostility towards the Mongols. If the Mongols were to expand with the help of the Chinese, the fallout could be catastrophic.

Neither alliance is currently stable, let alone invincible, as both have exploitable, potentially fatal, faults. The Mongol Empire's main fault is the tenuous peace among its members. The tribes have been subdued for now, but without



strengthening the empire, they may break out in conflict again. In addition to this, the Empire's alliance with the Chinese is strained, kept in place only by the fear the Chinese have of being conquered. The Chinese would most likely halt their aid to the Mongols if the Mongols do not seem like an opponent worth fearing. The opposing empires of Asia and Europe have come to a temporary alliance, but due to differing opinions on how to suppress the Mongol expansion, their hesitation to act quickly in crucial moments may render them useless. And at home, each empire is facing multiple other issues. These may keep the empires from using their full resources to face the Mongols. Keeping in mind each bloc's fragile alliances, it is up to the committee to decide how to deal with this conflict.

BLOC POSITIONS

BLOC 1: The Great Wall of Mongols

Composed of the various tribes, relatives, and subjects under Genghis Khan, the supreme leader of the entire Mongol Empire, the main goal for the Mongol faction is to see their vision of world domination come to fruit. As they were united by large displays of force and authority, the individual tribes have no incentive to rebel and are therefore extremely loyal to Genghis and his cause. The main problem for the Mongols is their relatively weak presence on the global stage, caused mainly by their comparatively small numbers and geographic isolation. Their recent acquisition of the Chinese Empire has granted them access to a lot more military and trade resources. Although the Chinese people and government have pledged fealty to the Mongols, they are still being treated with suspicion due to the possibility of rebellion. The bloc itself is divided into various regional factions responsible for Mongol expansion in specific territories such as Persia/Afghanistan, Europe, the Middle East, and the Indian subcontinent; the assorted Chinese generals and leaders are also closely kept under Mongol supervision. Each regional bloc is led by a direct descendant of Genghis, with varying claims to the Mongol leadership and competing interests in their respective territories. The Chinese bloc, on the other



hand, is largely isolated from the internal politics between the regional leaders but are prominent due to their large contributions to the Mongol military and trade.

BLOC 2: The International Coalition

The International Coalition is a hasty alliance formed between the major empires of the time as a defense against the possibility of global domination by the Mongols. Although these empires all hold large amounts of land and have traded with each other frequently, their leadership is still relatively isolated, leading to fractures in the implementing power of the Coalition. Each individual leader has their own agenda, and even though they are all working together to prevent Mongol expansion, their concerns over the safety and prosperity of their own empires are far greater than their concern for the global order. The internal tensions within this bloc are made up for through the vast amount of resources that each of these empires have control over, and a combined military greater than any the world has ever seen. This bloc consists of the great Abbasid Caliphate, the Delhi Sultanate, the various Eastern European Empires (Kievan Rus, Chernigov, Volga Bulgaria), and the assorted Christian settlements. The Abbasids and the Sultanate are both followers of Islam, with their main priorities being the bustling networks of trade that their empires are a part of, and their cultural and regional diversity. The Eastern European Empires, on the other hand, are renowned for their formidable military presence, but are unstable due to the different sects of Christianity they identify with.

ROLE DESCRIPTIONS

'X'- an undisclosed amount that will be revealed at the conference to that delegate alone

BLOC 1: The Great Wall of Mongols

Alakhai Bekhi - Daughter of Genghis Khan: One of the daughters of Genghis Khan, Alakhai Bekhi is instrumental in the Khan's rule over the Mongol Empire. Bekhi controls the provisions for the military (food, horses, etc.) in the regions of the Mongol Empire near the Gobi Desert and is in charge of the Chinese regions

conquered by the Mongols. All decisions regarding military in the Mongol occupied Chinese territories must be approved by Bekhi.

Börte - Head of the First Court of Genghis Khan: The first wife of Genghis Khan (and subsequently the Grand Empress of the Mongol Empire), Börte will do everything necessary to expand the Mongol Empire and prolong the reign of her husband. Börte makes sure that the general population supports Genghis Khan's action through "press releases".

Byambyn Rinchen - Trade Commander for the Mongols: A descendant of Genghis Khan on both sides of his family, Rinchen is essential in the movement of materials in and out of the empire, along with strengthening the ties between other powers and the Mongols. His desire to strengthen the Mongol Empire is strong, and he has the power to trade with other kingdoms and empires.

Chagatai Khan - Leader of Chagatai Khanate: The second son of Genghis Khan, Chagatai Khan rules the Chagatai Khanate, the central region of the land conquered by the Mongols. Hot-headed, temperamental and impulsive, Chagatai Khan strives to expand the Chagatai Khanate territory. All decisions and actions involving Chagatai Khanate must be approved by Chagatai Khan.

Emperor Ningzong of Song - Former Emperor of the Song Dynasty: The former Emperor of China during the Song Dynasty, Emperor Ningzong still retains some sway from his regime and controls a group of people that reside in the Mongol Empire's occupation. The Emperor is able to interact, raise morale, and garner support from his group, but all decisions regarding other kingdoms or empires must be approved by the current Mongol leader or the officer with the correct jurisdiction. Emperor Ningzong of the Song Dynasty is currently not in good terms with Emperor Zhangzong of the Jin Dynasty because of the Jin-Song Wars.

Emperor Zhangzong of Jin - Former Emperor of the Jin Dynasty: Formerly the Emperor of China during the Jin Dynasty, Emperor Zhangzong controls a small group of people who are still dedicated to him who reside in the land that is occupied by the Mongols. He is able to garner support, interact and raise morale with his "people", but any actions or decisions involving other kingdoms or empires must be approved by the current Mongol leader or the officer with the correct jurisdiction. Any actions involving direct contact with his supporters must be through Emperor Zhangzong. Emperor Zhangzong of the Jin Dynasty is currently not in good terms with Emperor Ningzong of the Song Dynasty because of the Jin-Song Wars.



Genghis Khan - Leader of the Mongol Empire: The primary leader of the Mongols, Genghis Khan controls the entirety of the Mongol Empire. Khan rules his territory with an iron fist and is known as a brutal leader. Khan will do anything to grow his power and his empire. He controls the Military, Technology, Trade, and Espionage of the Mongols. **All decisions made by the Mongols must be approved by Genghis Khan unless a delegate decides to deny his jurisdiction.**

Hulegu Khan - Founder of the Il-Khanate: Hulegu Khan is the son of Tolui and Beki making him the grandson of Genghis Khan. In an effort to create his own dynasty, he founded the Ilkhanate in the southwestern portion of the Mongolian empire. His strong military has resulted in a hold despite the ongoing tensions with the Abbasid people residing in the region. **All military actions in the Ilkhanate region and/or with these troops must be approved by Hulegu Khan.**

Jamsrangiin Tseveen - Espionage Leader for the Mongols: Tseveen is a leading scholar and figure in Mongolian politics. Through his close connections with the Khan court, he has been able to apply his wits to rise up the ranks. His tactical advice is appreciated by Genghis Khan making Tseveen one of the most valued members of the court. **All large-scale (id whole bloc) espionage actions must be approved by Jamsrangiin Tseveen. This rule is, however, flexible as deemed by dais discretion.**

Jochi Khan - In charge of the West Mongol Empire: Being the eldest son of Genghis Khan, Jochi Khan became a great military leader acquiring ownership of the western Mongol Empire. After running a campaign against the Turks on behalf of his father, Jochi soon gained popularity in the area. He later garnered more public support by saving the town from destruction through negotiations. **All decisions and actions in the Western Mongol Empire must be approved by Jochi Khan, specifically regarding military and public actions.**

Li Chunyou - Leader of the Western Xia: As the former leader of the dwindling Xia empire, Li Chunyou was forced out of power at the mercy of the Mongols. Due to the corruption under his father and his own regimes, he lacks public support and does not have access to the military. However, as he assisted his people while Genghis Khan burned their villages down, Li Chunyou was able to gather some support from the public. He currently advises Genghis Khan on the needs of the people and **has some power regarding interactions with the public. In the event of Jochi Khan's dead, Li Chunyou will gain control of the western Mongol region.**

Li Tan - Technology Commander of China: The former technology commander of China, Li Tan often speaks up against Mongol rule and has been rumored to be planning a revolt against the empire. As the technology commander, Li Tan has



control of developing Chinese technology and several armories. **Li Tan has partial control (alongside former emperors of China) of Chinese technology. In order to gain access to such technology, his as well as the appropriate emperor's approval is required.**

Ogedai Khan - Regional Khan in Persia and Afghanistan: The third son of Genghis Khan and one of his more trusted sons, Ogedai Khan assisted his father in expanding the Mongol empire into Persia and Afghanistan becoming the regional Khan of the area. He believes in the bureaucratization of the Mongol Empire and wishes to split the present cultures into separate administrations. His charismatic personality, ability to compromise, and wits make him his father's favourite child. **Ogedai Khan controls the Persian/Afghan Mongols. In the event of Genghis Khan's death, Ogedai Khan will become emperor.**

Subutai - Mongol Military Leader: Serving as an Uriankhai general, Subutai is the primary military strategist of Genghis Khan and an essential member of the Khan court. As leader of all the Mongolian troops, Subutai strives to strengthen and expand the Mongol Empire, limiting pre-existing regional tensions. **He has control of the military and exchange of troops, but in the event of Genghis Khan's death, Subutai will gain control of all military actions.**

Temüge Khan - Genghis Khan's Youngest Brother: Being the youngest in the family, Temuge Khan was inclined to luxury and was often spoiled by his mother and older siblings. He did not have very many warlike tendencies but was intelligent and could plan successful attacks without actually taking part in their execution. Temuge played a crucial role in the takeover of the Xia and Jin regions and acquired quite a bit of knowledge on their culture along the way. **Temuge Khan serves as Genghis Khan's cultural advisor. He has access to some Mongol technology.**

Tolui Khan - Fourth Son of Genghis Khan: Being the son of both Genghis Khan and Borte, Tolui Khan was a skilled military general assisting his father in several military sieges. He is intelligent and often works with Temuge Khan to plan military attacks. **Tolui Khan is the Mongol strategist and field commander. He is the leader of the cavalry and most cavalry actions must be approved by him (flexible with dais discretion).**

Wang Dechen - Trade Commander of China: Aspiring to wield great power in the Chinese Empire, Wang Dechen currently holds economic influence in the position on Trade Commander of China. **He must approve all purchases made by China and sees the treasury and its finances.**



Wang Khan - Khan of the Keraites: An important early ally of Genghis Khan, Wang Khan is a Kerait ruler. Genghis Khan has been very generous in aiding Wang Khan's rise and stability, allowing him large shares of plunder when needed. However, Wang Khan feels threatened by the sheer amount of power being amassed by Genghis Khan. **Wang Khan controls his Kerait followers. He must approve all actions that take place in the Keraites.**

Wu Xi - Chinese Military General: Having valiantly fought against the Mongol uprising, Wu Xi is a Chinese nationalist and believes that the Mongol takeover strongly hurt China. He was one of the strongest generals in the Chinese army, and plans to join the rebellion against Genghis Khan's rule. **Wu Xi is in charge of a number of troops currently unknown to the Mongols. He has the authority to engage these troops upon his command and dais approval.**

Yue Fei - Han Military General: Renowned by China for his unflinching loyalty to his country and famed bravery in battle, Yue Fei will do anything to secure the future of the empire he serves. **Yue Fei commands a number of Chinese troops currently unknown to the Mongols. He has the authority to command them as he wishes with dais approval.**

Zhao Yun - Espionage Commander of China: A great military general, Zhao Yun is a fierce fighter and leader. Zhao is known to be loyal to his superiors and is not scared of employing espionage to sway the battle in his direction. **Zhao Yun is in charge of some Chinese troops and all decisions regarding Chinese militia must be approved by him.**

BLOC 2: The International Coalition

Abu Muslim - Leader of the Abbasid Caliphate: The Abbasids hold primary power and control trade in the Middle East. They are the Mongols' greatest threat. Abu Muslim works closely and oversees all actions taken by the Abbasid Ambassador of Trade, Military Leader, and Ambassador of Tech. He will go to great lengths to protect the Abbasid Caliphate and will work with the leaders of other nations who he normally wouldn't ally with to achieve his goals. **All decisions and actions made by the Abbasids must be approved by him.**

Al-Mansur Baqri - Abbasid Ambassador of Trade: As most of the world's trade is controlled by the Abbasids, Al-Mansur Baqri plays an important role in strengthening the bond between the International Coalition to defeat the Mongols. He is one of the most important ambassadors to **Abu Muslim since he can help**



create alliances with other groups and kingdoms in the International Coalition using trade, but all trades must be approved by Abu Muslim.

Alauddin Khalji - Sultan of Delhi: He feels that the Mongols are a huge threat to his empire, after fighting several wars with them and watching neighboring groups being defeated by the Mongols, he will do anything to make sure the future of his empire isn't the same. He oversees all actions taken by Sharifa Bukhari and works closely with her as well as the other leaders in the international coalition, **all decisions concerning the Indian empire must be approved by Alauddin Khalji.**

Choe U - Military Dictator of the Korean Kingdom Goryeo: Being a somewhat neighboring kingdom to the Mongols, he feels that his kingdom is highly in danger of raids and attacks by the Mongols. He works closely with the military leaders of the other groups in the International Coalition as well as the leaders of these Coalitions. He will find it beneficial to have strong bonds with the Abbasids as they are seen as the biggest threat to the Mongols. **He has x amount of troops that he can choose to use whenever he wants.**

General Qahtaba - Abbasid Military Leader: He plays an important role in the safety of the citizens and officials in the Abbasid Caliphate, and is one of the primary lines of defense against the Mongols. He works with the other military leaders in the International Coalition to help form a unified defense system against the Mongols. **Has x amount of troops he can choose to use whenever he wants but this must be approved by Abu Muslim.**

Jacques de Molay - Knights Templar: He protects the Christian pilgrims from Mongol invasion and attacks, being a leader of a smaller group in comparison to the other groups in the International Coalition, he will need to form many alliances with other groups to help keep his people safe. **He has x number of troops.**

Kazarig Khagan - Volga Bulgaria Leader: Being geographically very close to the Mongol territory, Kazarig Khagan feels very threatened by the Mongols and is determined to keep his state safe, he will find it helpful to work with other groups that may have access to different technology to help him keep his state safe as it is close to the Mongols. **All decisions concerning Volga Bulgaria must be approved by him. He has x number of troops for himself.**

Konrad I - The Northern Crusade Commander: An ambitious expansionist, Konrad I has framed his struggles to conquer Prussia as a religious struggle, gaining the support of the Teutonic Knights and the blessing of the Pope as a result. After his successful conquest of Prussia, Konrad has turned his sights to Russia, where



Eastern Orthodox Christians threaten Catholic peace. Konrad I has no aspirations beyond his small duchy but would very much like to keep the elite force of x Teutonic Knights on his side, which joining this new alliance (at least nominally) could help. Konrad, outside of the elite Teutonic Knights (who must be convinced that his motives are religiously pure), commands x troops.

Marc Alans - Volga Bulgaria Ambassador of Tech: Marc Alans is the technological advisor to Kazarig Khagan. Marc Alans is an espionage master, interested in secret communication and shady dealings. His hardline efforts to expand the Volga Bulgaria trade infrastructure has led to the monopoly and the comfortable life that the Volga Bulgarian court enjoys. Marc is intensely loyal to Volga Bulgaria. He is willing to undercut everyone else to make sure Volga Bulgaria comes out on top. Although all decisions made by Marc Alans go through Kazarig Khagan (a close friend of his), Kazarig is quite lenient in what he approves, as he knows Marc is the creative genius behind Volga Bulgaria's success. Marc, like other Ambassadors of Tech, can communicate freely and secretly.

Michael of Chernigov - Grand Prince of Chernigov: Michael is one of the Grand Princes of Kievan Rus. The Grand Princes of Kievan Rus must decide whether or not to unite in each battle fighting off the Mongol horde. If all the Grand Princes choose to unite in a battle, the battle proceeds as normal. If any Grand Prince chooses to defend their own territory instead, the Grand Princes who do unite take much heavier losses, but that Grand Prince's territory is guaranteed safe and that prince loses no troops. Michael's territory is the closest to the Mongols and the first to fall. Princes cannot send notes to one another due to the safety limitations imposed on them by their kingdoms. Michael has a medium number of troops.

Movses Onoguria - Volga Bulgaria Military Leader: Being geographically close to the Mongols, Movses Onoguria is the most important person other than Kazarig Khagan to the state. He will find it very helpful to work with the military leaders of larger groups to aid him in protecting his state. He is close to Marc Alans, as he provides him with new technology that is beneficial to his troops. All decisions made by Movses Onoguria must be approved by Kazarig Khagan.

Nour al- Rashid - Abbasid Ambassador of Tech: Nour al- Rashid is very important to the safety of the Abbasids. Belonging to the most prosperous group in the Middle East, he has the time and energy to invest in new technology to help the military provide a safe line of defense against the Mongols. He will find it beneficial to work with the other ambassadors of tech in the international coalition as well as the ambassadors of trade so that he can gain access to materials that may not be readily



available in the Middle East. **All decisions made by Nour al-Rashid must be approved by Abu Muslim, but Nour can communicate freely and secretly.**

Pope Innocent III - Pope of the Holy Roman Empire: Pope Innocent III has a powerful influence over the Christian states of Europe including the Kings. He will go to great lengths to protect the Holy Roman Empire. **To do this, he has control over all the ambassadors of the kings and can use them to achieve his goals.** He will find it helpful to work with the other leaders of the International Coalition.

Roman the Great of Galicia-Volhynia: Roman is one of the **Grand Princes of Kievan Rus**. The Grand Princes of Kievan Rus must decide whether or not to unite in each battle. If all the Grand Princes unite in a battle, the battle proceeds as normal. If any Grand Prince chooses to defend their own territory instead, the Grand Princes who do unite take much heavier losses, but that Grand Prince's territory is guaranteed safe and that prince loses no troops. Galicia-Volhynia is the Kievan Rus territory furthest away from the Mongols; other Kievan Rus princes are buffers. Princes cannot send notes to one another. **Roman has a small number of troops.**

Sharifa Bukhari - India Ambassador of Technology: As a close advisor and prince of the newly installed Delhi Prince who rose up the ranks with the Emperor himself, Sharifa Bukhari is given a lot of free rein to experiment and converse with fellow intellectuals. Especially interested in new weapons of war, Sharifa is responsible for almost all the technological advancements in the Indian military. **Sharifa Bukhari can communicate freely with members of both blocs.**

Sithu II- King of Pagan Dynasty: Sithu is the last and greatest of Pagan Kings. Sithu is a devout Buddhist, who aims to preserve the traditions and values of the Pagan dynasty for years to come. While Sithu believes in reincarnation, he would much rather be reincarnated in a free, Pagan society than one oppressed by the hand of the Indian sultanate or the Khan/Xia horde. Sithu II, who is nearly 70 years old, has grown more and more suspicious of authority over time. Whether Chinese, Indian, or Volga Bulgarian, all emperors are potential oppressors of his people to Sithu. Sithu II will not talk to Emperors and other leaders directly, but loves talking to other delegates (he is looking for a new profession in his next life). **Sithu commands a loyal and well trained royal army.**

Ulugh Farooq: The newly installed **Indian Ambassador of Trade**. Farooq is very cosmopolitan and friendly by nature and had hoped to usher in a new age of enlightenment to the Indian subcontinent before the encroaching Khan and Xia arrived. Farooq sees the new alliance as fragile, but also as a hint of something that could be much greater. Farooq aims to **open up new flows of trade and cooperation**



between the different members of the alliance, and honestly wishes that the Khan and Xia could get along with them as well. A closet pacifist and member of the Brahmin caste, Farooq abhors violence.

Ulugh Khan - India Military Leader: Despite his unfortunate name, Khan is a military genius and visionary; his strategic ability is unsurpassed within the alliance. Fiercely loyal to his homeland, he will do anything to save India from its enemies. He is an icon to many in the Kshatriya military caste and commands wide respect among other military officers, even among the Golden Horde and Xia. However, while he commands a large army, the majority are military slaves who can be purchased away.

Vsevolod IV of Kiev: Vsevolod is one of the **Grand Princes of Kievan Rus**. Vsevolod knows the importance of collaboration. How else would he have obtained the throne if not by joining forces with his brother? Although his brother has suspiciously gone missing in the time since then (Vsevolod claims he drowned when they went swimming together) Vsevolod now wants to unite the Kievan Rus princes to defend Kievan Rus from the Mongol horde. Although such a move would be unprecedented and require complete trust in each other, Vsevolod seems authentic and a changed man. Besides, what other option do they have? If any Prince backs out of uniting forces, they are bound to be crushed separately. Princes cannot send notes to one another. Vsevolod has a medium number of troops.

Yantra Sittas - Volga Bulgaria Ambassador of Trade: Yantra knows the strategic position of Volga Bulgaria is vital to its success, having a monopoly on trade in the area. Yantra is extremely ambitious and shrewd, having grown up in a Bulgar merchant family, and believes that Volga Bulgaria should work with other countries to stem the Mongol invasion; with heavy land and monetary payment, of course. Yantra doesn't believe that living in a Mongol state would be that bad. The taxation rates might increase, but he's heard stories about Mongol vassal states being able to keep their jurisdiction and local culture. The Mongols would never interfere with the prosperous trade and markets of Volga Bulgaria. There'll always be a need for a trade ambassador in the Volga Bulgarian area.

Yuri II of Vladimir: Yuri is one of the **Grand Princes of Kievan Rus**, who must decide whether to unite with Vsevolod or not. If all the Grand Princes unite in a battle, the battle proceeds as normal. If any Grand Prince chooses to defend their own territory instead, the Grand Princes who do unite take much heavier losses, but that Grand Prince's territory is guaranteed safe and that prince loses no troops. Princes cannot send notes to one another. Yuri has a medium number of troops.



GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What cultural and political differences exist within the other bloc? How can they be exploited for your bloc's benefit? How can you incentivize internal conflict within the other bloc?
2. Are you willing to compromise in order to achieve peace? Are there certain policies that you see as non-negotiable?
3. How can the temporary alliance against the Mongol/Xia build trust in the absence of a clear leading party? Is large scale cooperation among the alliance possible? What form would this take?
4. (Bloc 1) How do you plan on securing the cooperation of conquered territories in your quest for global domination?
5. (Bloc 2) Is your civilization or empire willing and able to host refugees? Are they willing to give up home territory to the Mongols for the greater good of the alliance?
6. The current advance of the Mongol/Xia is unprecedented in its scale and speed. How reliable are traditional wartime strategies and alliances in the face of this new conflict? How might you adapt and change these strategies to survive?
7. The threat of imminent war can be a source of power or a threat to internal stability. How can the ruling authority in your empire or civilization to strengthen their rule through warfare?



FURTHER RESEARCH

<https://www.historyonthenet.com/Mongol-Empire-Timeline>

Good for a timeline

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Mongol-Empire>

Short and comprehensive summary of the Mongol Empire:

<http://www.karakalpak.com/mongols.html>

Look under the header 'Mongol Unification'

<https://www.history.com/topics/china/ghenghis-khan>

An overview of Genghis Khan's conquests

http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/main_pop/kpct/kp_song.htm

Summary of the Chinese Song Dynasty

<http://chinaknowledge.de/history/song/xixia-econ.html>

Highly recommend for information regarding the culture of Song China

https://www.jstor.org/stable/41933117?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

Another general overview

CITATIONS

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