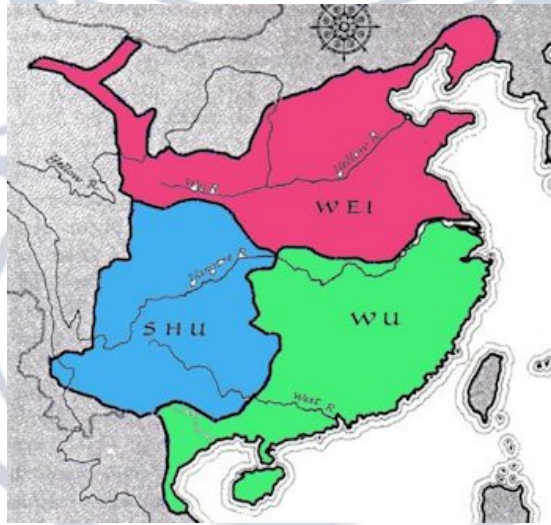


JCC Conquest of China: Eastern Wu

Thomas Jefferson Model United Nations Conference

TechMUN XXXI



High School Crisis Committee

Co-Chairs: Om Gole & Punav Khetarpal

Committee Director: Akshaya Lohia

JCC Director: Rohith Yelisetty

Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology

April 12th-13th, 2024

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to the JCC Conquest of China: Eastern Wu committee at TechMUN XXVI this April! We're excited for a weekend of lively debate and unique crisis arcs. This committee will be conducted in a three-way joint crisis committee format, with interconnected backrooms. This means that you can expect the events of one committee to affect another. To ensure smooth backroom logistics, we'll be utilizing a two-pad system. Each delegate will have one pad with them, while the second pad remains with the backroom team.

In regards to the types of delegates we're looking for, we want individuals who can bring creativity to the table and make a real impact, both in their speeches and behind the scenes in the backroom. Leadership matters, but we're more interested in leaders who can inspire collaboration, especially across committees, and fresh ideas. This conference is your chance to think outside the box and come up with innovative directives that can shape the direction of the committee. Don't be afraid to take calculated risks and explore new approaches. Lastly, no forms of harassment, bullying, or plagiarism will be tolerated.

No matter your background or experience level, our goal is to make sure TechMUN XXVI is a conference you'll remember. If you have any questions don't hesitate to contact us at caoweitechmun2024@gmail.com Let's make this conference a memorable experience filled with creativity and teamwork!

Best regards,

Punav Khetarpal, Om Gole, and Akshaya Lohia

JCC Conquest of China: Eastern Wu

Introduction of the Eastern Wu Empire

During the Three Kingdoms period (220-280 A.D.), China witnessed a dynamic struggle for supremacy among three major states. Among them, Eastern Wu, also known as Sun Wu, emerged as a significant player. Let's delve into the story of this influential dynasty.

Before attaining sovereign status in 222 A.D., Eastern Wu existed as a vassal kingdom under the control of its rival state, Cao Wei. The transformation into a fully independent and sovereign state marked a crucial turning point in the empire's trajectory. Led by its visionary founder, Sun Quan, Eastern Wu rapidly ascended to prominence in the years that followed.

In the earlier stages of its existence, Eastern Wu's dynamics were shaped within the complex framework of the Three Kingdoms, each vying for supremacy. The year 229 A.D. saw a historic proclamation as Sun Quan declared himself emperor, officially elevating Eastern Wu to the status of an empire.

It is essential to recognize the early influences that set the stage for Eastern Wu's emergence. From the time it was founded, the empire bore the ideals of benevolence and religious guidance that defined Eastern Wu's governance. This closely echoed the legacy of its predecessor, the Han Dynasty, further cementing its place in the intricate tapestry of Chinese history.

This committee begins in 230 AD, when the Three Kingdoms first emerged. With that in mind, this JCC will navigate the power struggle among the Wei dynasty, Shu Han, and Eastern Wu as they vie for control over the heartlands of China. In regards to the timeline for this committee, you can expect it to traverse from the beginning of the Three Kingdoms to their turbulent ending. That being said, the committee arc will be flexible and it will primarily be dictated by the decisions you all make.

Topic 1: Battle of the Three Dynasties

Background:

The Three Kingdoms Period (220-280 CE) in ancient China emerged following the collapse of the Han Dynasty, dividing the empire into Wei, Wu, and Shu Han. This epoch, rife with political intricacies and military sagas, unfolded as leaders grappled for dominance amid regional power shifts. The conflicts that triggered this division laid the groundwork for a significant and enduring phase in Chinese history, where Wei, Wu, and Shu Han each vied for supremacy, shaping the dynamics of a post-Han era marked by rivalry and territorial struggles. Eastern Wu, under the leadership of Sun Quan, has enjoyed a period of relative stability and consolidation since its decisive victory alongside Shu Han at Red Cliffs in 209 AD.

Current Situation:

The year is 230 AD, only a year since Sun Quan declared himself Emperor of Wu. This formally established the Kingdom of Wu (later known as Eastern Wu) and solidified his position as ruler and Wu as a major player in the power struggle for China. The fragile peace established at the battle of Red Cliffs has begun to crumble, and the simmering tensions between the Three Kingdoms threaten to erupt into a full-blown war for control of China. Eastern Wu finds itself precariously positioned. Though Sun Quan is well established as the sole leader of Wu, internal factions still jockey for influence, and the scars of past conflicts haven't fully healed.

Externally, the situation is equally precarious. Cao Wei, the dominant power in the north, remains a constant threat. Despite recent internal struggles, Wei possesses a formidable army and a strategic location that allows them to launch offensives on multiple fronts. Their expansionist policies keep Eastern Wu on edge.

Shu Han, occupies the strategically important Sichuan Basin. However, their forces are stretched thin, constantly facing pressure from Wei in the north. Shu Han's ability to resist Wei directly impacts Eastern Wu's security. Additionally, independent warlords in the south and southwest pose a potential distraction, requiring Eastern Wu to maintain a watchful eye and divert resources.

Eastern Wu's military strength lies in its well-trained navy, honed through years of experience on the Yangtze River and the southern seas. Their land forces are competent, but lack the size and experience of Wei's army. The fertile lands of the Yangtze River Delta and a thriving trade network provide a solid economic base for Eastern Wu. However, constant military preparedness and the need to support a growing navy strain the treasury.

This complex web of alliances, threats, and internal challenges presents Eastern Wu with a classic dilemma of how to maintain a strong defense against enemies while securing its economic future. The answer will determine Eastern Wu's fate in the coming struggle for control of China.

Possible Solutions:

There are a variety of valid approaches to maintaining and growing the Eastern Wu dynasty in the coming years. Growing Wu's military might will ensure that the dynasty is better equipped to handle the military conflicts almost inevitably coming between the three dynasties. Investing in a strong network of spies can provide vital intelligence on Shu Han, and Wei's movements and exploit any internal weaknesses they might possess. Knowing the enemy's plans allows for a more effective defense. Economic Development, Encouraging trade, improving agricultural practices, and developing new technologies can strengthen the Eastern Wu treasury, allowing for long-term military investment. A robust economy fuels military preparedness.

These are only a few of many possible ways to protect the dynasty's interests. However, to prevail above the others, Wu may be forced to take less conventional measures.

Questions to Consider:

- How can Eastern Wu balance the immediate need for military preparedness with long-term economic development? Can they achieve both without sacrificing one for the other?
- What measures will Wei and Shu Han take to increase their power and how can the Wu Dynasty preempt them?

Helpful Links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=26EivpCPHnQ>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Wu-ancient-kingdom-China-AD-222-280>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Kingdoms

The logo for TJMUN (Trent University Model United Nations) is centered on the page. It features a stylized blue emblem consisting of a globe with a compass rose and a laurel wreath. Below the emblem, the letters "TJMUN" are written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

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Topic 2: Safeguarding Dynastic Authority and Mitigating Internal Turmoil

Background:

Eastern Wu's history is marked by periods of both unity and fragmentation. Sun Quan, the current emperor, ascended to the throne after a bitter power struggle following his brother's death. While he has consolidated his position to a degree, the scars of these internal conflicts run deep. Powerful families and military leaders still vie for influence, and whispers of dissent occasionally surface.

Unlike Cao Wei in the north, which boasts a long history of centralized rule, Eastern Wu has a more decentralized structure. Powerful regional governors and military commanders hold significant sway, and the emperor must tread carefully to maintain control without alienating these key figures.

The constant threat of war with Wei necessitates a strong military, further empowering these warlords. Land grants and titles have traditionally been used to reward military service, but this also concentrates power in the hands of those most likely to disobey the emperor. Striking a balance between rewarding loyalty and preventing the unnecessary empowerment of overly ambitious warlords is a constant challenge for the Eastern Wu Dynasty.

Current Situation:

The year is 230 AD, and the specter of internal conflict looms large over Eastern Wu. While the recent victory at Red Cliffs solidified Eastern Wu's position as a major power, the wounds from past internal struggles haven't fully healed. Factions loyal to previous rulers still simmer with discontent, and powerful warlords maintain their own private armies.

Emperor Sun Quan himself is relatively new to the throne, and some question his experience and authority. These doubts create an atmosphere ripe for dissent. Additionally, the ongoing war with Wei strains resources and requires heavy taxation, potentially fueling discontent amongst the populace.

Maintaining stability requires a delicate balancing act. The emperor must appease powerful families and warlords while also asserting his authority. He must ensure the military remains strong enough to defend against external threats without allowing it to become a threat to his own rule. Furthermore, fostering a sense of national identity and alleviating the burdens placed on the common people is crucial to preventing widespread unrest.

Possible Solutions:

Eastern Wu's path to internal stability hinges on a multi-pronged approach. Most importantly, the governance of Wu must be centralized. For too long, Wu's territory has been made up of small regions controlled by individual warlords. The empire must exert its influence to ensure that warlords don't operate under their own mandate. However, maintaining stability requires more than just political maneuvering.

Investing in economic development and public works is essential to bolster public support for the dynasty. By funding infrastructure projects, promoting trade, and alleviating the tax burden on the common people, Eastern Wu can improve living standards. A prosperous citizenry is far less likely to revolt.

Finally, promoting Confucian values and a strong national identity can further strengthen Sun Quan's legitimacy and create a sense of unity amongst the people. By emphasizing Confucian ideals of filial piety, social order, and loyalty to the emperor, Sun Quan can solidify his position as the rightful ruler. Public works projects and cultural events can cultivate a sense

of shared identity as citizens of Eastern Wu, fostering a spirit of national pride and a willingness to defend the dynasty against external threats.

Questions to Consider:

- How can Emperor Sun Quan effectively balance the need for a strong military with the risk of empowering warlords who could threaten his rule?
- What specific measures can be taken to promote meritocratic governance and weaken the influence of powerful families?
- How can Eastern Wu invest in economic development and public works while also maintaining a strong military presence in the face of the ongoing war with Wei?

Helpful Links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=26EivpCPHnQ>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Wu-ancient-kingdom-China-AD-222-280>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Kingdoms

The logo for the Tianjin Junior Model United Nations (TJMUN) is centered on the page. It features a large, stylized blue emblem consisting of a globe with a compass rose and a sword, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Below the emblem, the acronym 'TJMUN' is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

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Wikipedia contributors, "Battle of Red Cliffs," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia,

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Red_Cliffs.

The logo for the Tianjin International Model United Nations (TJMUN) is centered on the page. It features a stylized blue emblem consisting of a globe with a vertical line through the center, topped by a triangular structure. The emblem is surrounded by a laurel wreath. Below the emblem, the letters "TJMUN" are written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

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Dossier (All individuals are fictitious)

Sun Ying - Military General

Sun Ying is a seasoned military general known for his strategic brilliance on the battlefield. He rose through the ranks due to his unwavering loyalty to the Sun family. His younger sister serves as a diplomat, and their close bond ensures a harmonious collaboration between the military and diplomatic fronts.

Peng Fan - Strategist

A brilliant strategist, Peng Fan has gained renown for his keen insights and innovative tactics. He hails from a scholarly family but chose a path in military strategy. Peng Fan's guidance greatly influences Sun Ce's decisions, forming a formidable alliance between military might and strategic intellect.

Qing Wan - Artisan

Qing Wan is an accomplished artisan specializing in intricate pottery. Her artistry is admired not only in Wu but also among diplomatic circles, subtly contributing to the kingdom's cultural influence. Qing Wan has influence over the public's customs and behaviors.

Peng Ma - Naval Commander

Peng Ma is a highly respected naval commander renowned for his expertise in maritime warfare. His unwavering loyalty and decades of experience make him an indispensable asset in safeguarding Eastern Wu's maritime borders, ensuring the kingdom's security in the tumultuous waters of the Three Kingdoms era.

Shao Yun - Military Officer

Born into a prestigious family with a long-standing tradition of military service, Shao Yun quickly rose through the ranks due to his exceptional battlefield prowess. His illustrious lineage, coupled with his unwavering loyalty to the kingdom, solidifies his position as a trusted military officer, inspiring confidence and respect among his comrades and superiors alike.

Chao Neng - Trade Minister

Chao Neng, a cousin of Sun Quan, assumes the pivotal role of overseeing trade and commerce within Eastern Wu. His sharp business acumen not only bolsters Wu's economy but also fosters mutually beneficial relationships with neighboring states through the negotiation and implementation of lucrative trade agreements, further solidifying the kingdom's influence and prosperity in the region.

Liu Wei - Archer and Strategist

Liu Wei, an exceptional archer and strategist, is recognized for his precision in battle. Trained by Lu Meng, Liu Wei's exceptional skills on the battlefield contribute significantly to Wu's military success. He is known for his calm demeanor and ability to make quick decisions under pressure. He is a key asset, closely favored by the emperor for his great acumen in offensive and defensive forms of battle.

Li Shi - Court Physician

Once a humble herbalist, Li Shi rose to prominence after curing a mysterious illness that plagued the court. His innovative treatments and dedication to the Emperor's health have made him an indispensable asset to the kingdom. His knowledge of rare medicinal herbs is unparalleled, and he is often seen deep in the imperial gardens, seeking out the perfect ingredients for his next remedy, however, he is closely watched by the King's guards who are ever watchful for malintent.

Wei Ming - Elite Guard Captain

Wei Ming, known for his unyielding loyalty and strategic prowess, commands the elite guard with a mix of discipline and honor. His mentorship under the legendary general Zhou Yu has prepared him for any threat to the throne. Despite his stern appearance, Wei Ming is deeply respected by his men for his fairness and the personal sacrifices he has made to protect the royal family.

Chen Yue - Diplomat

Chen Yue, leveraging her scholarly background and linguistic talents, navigates the complex political landscape with grace. Her efforts have diffused tensions between rival warlords on multiple occasions, earning her a reputation as a peacemaker. She is also versed in cultural etiquette, often using her knowledge of traditions and customs to forge strong alliances and gather intelligence.

Zhu Huan - Navy Admiral

Zhu Huan, a tactical genius on the high seas, has led numerous victorious campaigns against pirates and enemy fleets. His leadership is guided by the wisdom of the ancient mariner Zheng He, whose teachings he follows devoutly. His camaraderie with his sailors is legendary, often sharing tales of the sea that inspire loyalty and courage in the face of adversity.

Xi Chen- Scholar

Xi Chen, renowned for his passion for learning, emerges as a prominent figure within Eastern Wu's intellectual circles. Despite lacking noble lineage, Xi Chen's insatiable thirst for knowledge and pursuit of scholarly endeavors bring prestige to Wu, showcasing the kingdom's intellectual

depth and cultural richness. People from across the kingdom seek Xi Chen out to resolve their conflicts and solve difficult problems.

Jin Wei - Chief of Staff

Jin Wei, a trusted advisor to Sun Quan, ascends to the role of chief of staff through years of diligent service and astute political maneuvering. Rising from humble origins, Jin Wei's diplomatic finesse and strategic acumen have played a pivotal role in shaping Eastern Wu's policies and forging alliances with neighboring states.

Li Feng - Military Commander

Li Feng, once feared as a pirate, undergoes a transformative journey under the mentorship of Lu Meng, emerging as a respected military commander within Eastern Wu's ranks. Despite his tumultuous past, Li Feng's loyalty to the Sun family and his dynamic, unpredictable style of warfare add an unconventional edge to Wu's military strategies, often confounding adversaries while upholding the kingdom's honor and integrity.

Cheng Wei - Bodyguard

Cheng Wei, Sun Ce's loyal foster brother, rises to prominence as the commander of the personal bodyguard unit through unwavering dedication and steadfast service. His commitment to duty not only fosters trust and reliability within the royal circle but also reflects his deep-seated loyalty to Sun Ce and his unwavering resolve to safeguard the kingdom's interests.

Feng Zhang - Military Strategist

Feng Zhang, a prodigious military strategist, ascended through the ranks under the tutelage of General Zhou Yu. Renowned for his quick thinking and adaptability, Feng Zhang has swiftly become a rising star within Eastern Wu's military hierarchy, earning respect for his innovative tactics and strategic acumen.

Mei Li - Court Musician

Mei Li, a talented musician hailing from a prestigious lineage, captivates the court of Eastern Wu with her melodious compositions and enchanting performances. As Sun Quan's niece, Mei Li's role as a court musician not only enhances the cultural ambiance of Wu's court but also fosters a deeper appreciation for the arts among the kingdom's elite.

Wen Jin - Warrior

Wen Jin, mentored by the esteemed Lu Meng, has garnered renown as a formidable warrior revered for his mastery of martial arts. Descended from a lineage of warriors who served under Sun Jian, Wen Jin's prowess on the battlefield is a testament to his dedication and the enduring legacy of his family's loyalty to Eastern Wu.

Yuan Cheng - Veteran General

Yuan Cheng, a seasoned general with a distinguished military lineage spanning generations, epitomizes loyalty and experience within Eastern Wu's military command. Revered for his unwavering dedication to the Sun family and his strategic brilliance on the battlefield, Yuan Cheng commands respect as a respected figure among his peers and subordinates.

Lady Bu - Court Administrator

Lady Bu, a distant relative of the Bu family, assumes the role of court administrator. Her organizational skills and attention to detail contribute to the smooth functioning of the royal court. Lady Bu is involved in planning events of the kingdom, and she is a trusted advisor to the emperor.

Zhu Li - Governor of a Border Province

Zhu Li, appointed as the governor of a border province, plays a crucial role in maintaining stability and safeguarding Wu's territorial boundaries. Zhu Li is known for his fairness and ability to resolve conflicts peacefully. Before becoming a governor, Zhu Li was a scholar and diplomat who traveled extensively to various neighboring countries and learned their languages and customs.

Lady Zhong - Philanthropist

Lady Zhong, a concubine of Sun Quan, dedicates herself to philanthropy, supporting various charitable initiatives and social welfare projects within the kingdom. Lady Zhong possesses a variety of resources, and her high wealth is viewed with envy across the kingdom. She has funded and overseen many public works sanctioned by the emperor.

Xue Zong - Architect

Xue Zong, an innovative architect, contributes to the expansion and beautification of Wu's capital. His architectural designs reflect the kingdom's prosperity and cultural richness. He has been involved in projects commissioned by the emperor and has personally developed portions of his very residence.

Cheng Wei - Merchant

Cheng Wei, a childhood friend of Sun Shangxiang, emerges as a prominent figure in the realm of commerce. Through his astute business acumen and extensive trade networks, Cheng Wei plays a pivotal role in fostering economic growth and prosperity for Eastern Wu, leveraging his connections to secure lucrative trade agreements and bolster the kingdom's wealth.

Zhao Wei - Warrior and Strategist

Zhao Wei, renowned as a close confidant and comrade-in-arms of Sun Ce, distinguishes himself on the battlefield through his unmatched martial prowess and strategic brilliance. His steadfast

loyalty and unwavering dedication to the Sun family make him a formidable asset to Eastern Wu, as Zhao Wei's tactical acumen and combat prowess ensure victories in even the most challenging of military campaigns.

An Doa Wei car - Bodybuilder

An Dao Wei Car is a renowned bodybuilder within the Eastern Wu Dynasty, admired for his exceptional physique and strength. His muscular prowess has garnered him a loyal fanbase throughout the kingdom, with many individuals fascinated by his dedication to physical fitness. However, rumors persist that An Dao Wei Car may engage in the use of steroids to enhance his muscle growth, though such allegations remain unsubstantiated.

