

Mongolian Empire Resistance



Chairs: *Riya Gupta & Sean Carlin*

Packet by: *Riya Gupta & Sean Carlin*

Letter from the Dias

Dearest Delegates,

It is my pleasure to formally welcome you all to our sixth annual BrewMUNC Conference! I am very pleased that you all showed interest in participating and debating among other delegates as part of this Mongolian Empire Resistance specialized committee.

My name is Riya Gupta, currently a junior at Brewster High School, and your committee Head Chair. I have had the honor of chairing for BREWMUNC 2021 and had a blast ensuring that the committee went smoothly, which it definitely did; I expect nothing less from you all and am confident that everyone will do an exceptional job. For those of you who have not attended a Model United Nations conference in the past, do not hesitate to join in on the conversation and share your perspective! That is probably the most important tip of enjoying the conference—to throw yourself out there. Nonetheless, as I have been a dedicated member of MUN since my freshman year, I have attended several conferences and have learned so much from all of the experiences, which I hope that this committee can serve the same purpose for you.

The Mongolian reign has always been a topic which has interested me because of their ability to wipe out several other empires of Eurasia during the 13th and 14th centuries with notable strategic techniques; this set them aside as an ambitious empire that continues to impact modern day. Despite the Mongols using warfare of ferocity, the same empire enabled a period filled with stability, trade, and peace, under the Pax Mongolica, which began in 1279. However, the surrounding empires that existed during the period of Mongol rule faced negative consequences due to their imperial ways which led to reigns convening to resist the Mongol rule.

Therefore, this historical committee will focus on this conflict at hand in order to find ways of effectively keeping out the Mongols from conquering the territory of other existing empires in Eurasia. As imperialistic conquest drives the Mongols to conquer China entirely, extensively terrorize Eastern Europe, sack Baghdad, and brutally attack the Mamluks of Egypt, empires do their best to resist the same Mongolian military prowess which eventually secured the Mongols' title as the largest contiguous land empire in all of history. It is your job to collaborate with other delegates of the committee to find a way of pushing the Mongols out, despite whatever difficulty it might take. Remember, as long as you somewhat follow the position you are assigned, the choices you make are entirely up to you. Updates will be given as directives/resolutions are turned in.

Last but not least, I hope that you all enjoy this conference and have a lot of fun! Thank you for attending and staying engaged in what others debate on, as well as joining in and contributing yourself. I wish you all the best of luck!

Yours truly,

Riya Gupta (Director of Operations)

For any questions, you may contact your head chair at riya.gupta@brewsterschools.org

Letter from the Dias

Hello Delegates,

I am excited to welcome you all to the BrewMUNC 2022 conference as a part of the Mongolian Empire Resistance committee.

My name is Sean Carlin. I'm a senior at Brewster High School and I will be the Vice Chair for this committee. At BrewMUNC last year, I was a member of crisis so I look forward to the opportunity to chair a committee this year. I've been a member of Model UN since the beginning of my freshman year and in that time, it's been my favorite club that I've been a part of. During my time in Model UN I've attended numerous conferences and been a part of a variety of committees. My favorite committees, however, were always the historical ones. Social Studies classes have been one of my favorites for years. I love researching the history of a group of people and learning their way of life.

The Mongols are one of my favorite groups to learn about. Their sheer dominance is unmatched as they hold the record for having the largest contiguous land empire in human history with 9.27 million square miles of territory. They are also famous for the brutal ways in which they treated their conquered subjects. Genghis Khan is also one of the most interesting historical figures to learn about. He was born with almost nothing and yet he was able to unite many nomadic Mongolian tribes under his leadership. With this power, he created an empire with lasting historical ramifications and became one of the most famous men to ever live.

In this committee, you will be tasked with stopping them. I look forward to seeing you all work together to protect your land. Make sure to be collaborative with the rest of the people in this committee. Don't be afraid to speak up even if you're new to this. You may be trying to win but don't forget that Model UN is primarily about having fun. I hope you guys enjoy this committee and I wish you luck in this experience.

Best Wishes,

Sean Carlin

You can contact me via email at sean.carlin@brewsterschools.org

General Parliamentary Procedure

Point of Order - A Point of Order may interrupt a speech and be used when a delegate feels that the Chair or another delegate is not correctly following the rules of procedure.

Point of Inquiry - A Point of Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker and may be used to direct a question to the chair to clarify parliamentary procedure or to ask a question. Substantive analyses or speeches may not be made using a point of inquiry.

Point of Information - A Point of Information may not interrupt a speech and may be used either to clarify a point or motion, or to bring substantive information to the notice of the Dais. No analyses or speeches may be made using a point of information.

Point of Personal Privilege - A Point of Personal Privilege may be raised when a delegate's ability to participate in debate is immediately impaired for any physical or logistical reason (for instance, if the speaker is not audible). In addition, this point may be used to bring up any issues with the conditions of the room, such as lighting or temperature. This point may interrupt a speech, and the Dais will immediately try to resolve the difficulty.

Right of Reply - The Right of Reply may be invoked in the rare case that a delegate feels his or her personal dignity or integrity has been deliberately offended. The delegate may raise his placard and ask the Chair for a Right of Reply which will be judged at the Chair's discretion.

Motion for a Moderated Caucus - A motion to enter into a moderated caucus must specify the topic of debate, the length of the caucus, and the speaker's time. Much of the committee debate is expected to take place in a moderated caucus.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus - A motion for an unmoderated caucus is up to the Chair's discretion and must specify a topic of debate for the caucus. If this motion passes, the rules of debate will be suspended for the given amount of time, and delegates will be permitted to leave their seats to discuss and write documents for submission.

Motion to Introduce Documents - A motion to introduce documents must be recognized by the chair for any of the documents to be presented or discussed. The document will be read out loud by

the Chair or by the presenting delegate and be submitted for committee discussion if it has at least four signatures from delegates. If the document is a directive it will abide by the rules set forth below.

Motion for a Q&A Session - At the Chair's discretion, after a document has been submitted for debate, a delegate may motion for a question and answer session to ask questions of the document's author(s). If the Chair approves this motion, the rules of debate will be suspended for a session whose length is subject to the Chair's discretion.

Motion to Enter Voting Procedure - If a delegate deems that a document has been sufficiently discussed, he or she may motion to enter the voting procedure. If this motion passes, debate will be suspended on that document, and the committee will enter voting procedure.

Motion to Suspend Debate - At the end of a committee session, a delegate may motion to suspend debate. If this motion passes, debate will be suspended and resumed at the next committee session. This motion may be ruled out of order at the Chair's discretion.

Motion to Adjourn Debate - At the end of the final committee session, a delegate may motion to adjourn debate. If this motion passes, debate at this committee for this conference will be adjourned, and committee business will be concluded. This motion may be ruled out of order at the Chair's discretion.

Between Delegates - Delegates are encouraged to exchange ideas amongst one another during unmoderated caucus and through the passing of notes during normal flow of debate. Out of respect for other members of the Ministry, however, talking during another member's speech will not be tolerated. The chair may take disciplinary action against delegates who do not adhere to this policy.

NOTE: This committee will be run as a specialized committee.

Accordingly, individual/personal crisis notes will not be received by the crisis team. However, crisis will respond to directives/resolutions that are passed by the delegates and provide updates as to current situations as they evolve.

Historical Background

The year is 1229 CE and in Northern China, a new empire has arisen known as the Mongols, one that is seemingly indestructible and menacing. Despite only rising to prominence under the last two decades through the leadership of its emperor Genghis Khan, the Mongolian Empire has seemed to dominate and defeat every empire that has stood in their way since their beginnings. Although Khan was raised in a humble, impoverished family in Mongolia and struggled in his early years of his life, he did not let that prevent him from influencing the rest of the world during this century.

The power of the Golden Horde, a division of the Mongol state led by the grandson of Genghis Khan, was unexpected, but relentless. Though their attacks are often on horseback and isolated to one city, they are powerful. For instance, the Mongols have just asserted triumph over the Jin Dynasty as they conquered the Western Xia Dynasty of China at the same time. The fearless Mongols raise concern in the surrounding empires who dread the day they too will be attacked; all empires prepare for the worst to follow after they finally come in contact with the Mongols—war.

However, although the Mongols may seem like an all mighty diamond blockade from any other empire's perspective, they do have some quite evident flaws in their strategies, as well as the way they were brought up. At this time, the Mongols lack a formal civilization as they are a nomadic civilization where many different hordes of people traveled together to conquer territory; with the lack of a common purpose or a uniting thread to bring them together, friction ensued between the Mongols and served as a clear weakness making them susceptible to outside attacks.

Though this is a prominent weakness, under Genghis Khan's power, it only becomes more obvious that he aspires to bring unity to the divided Mongols. Not only does Genghis Khan have great aspirations of his time, but he also upholds a complex personality, one with such traits able to inspire others of the Mongols to continue their imperialistic stride onwards. Khan has great physical strength, tenacity of purpose, and an unbreakable will. He is not obstinate and listens to advice from others, including his wives and mother. Constructive criticism only makes the strong Genghis Khan stronger.

Ultimately, the new Mongol Empire has wasted no time with expansion and all empires are drawing up their military supplies, tactics, and troops in order to stand a chance. The Mongols pioneered the use of feigned flight, surprise attacks, hostage taking, psychological warfare and human shields. The Mongol cavalry, situated around the outside of the tumen, could swiftly advance to the front with little warning, and attack the enemy with a hail of arrows. They often offered an opportunity for the enemy to surrender and pay tribute, instead of having their city

ransacked and destroyed. Therefore, not only has the Mongolian Empire been able to take control over other empires' territory but also increase their wealth immediately by offering a simpler way to satisfy their thirst for conquest through tribute. Several tactics used by the Mongols by Genghis Khan proved they were not a force to be reckoned with.

All has been well until August 18, 1227. Genghis Khan is no longer the Emperor of the Mongolian Empire. The independent minded Genghis Khan perished as he was putting down a revolt in the kingdom of Xi Xia. On his deathbed, he ordered that Xi Xia be wiped from the face of the earth. From the period between Genghis Khan's death, Tolui ruled as the short term regent, in which later on he was replaced by a longer term successor. Obedient as always, Khan's successor of present day 1229 known as Ogedei Khan currently has the priority of leveling down whole cities and towns, killing or enslaving all their inhabitants. Ogedei Khan is the fourth son of Genghis Khan; he too has large-scale aspirations, matching those begun by Genghis. As Ogedei Khan prepares to expand the Mongolian Empire further, several other empires are forced to face similar fate as the ones who have already fallen to their knees under the ambitious Mongols, such as the Khwarezmian Empire (1220), Jin Dynasty (throughout the 1210s), Tangut kingdom of Hsi Hsia (1205-1209), Empire of Western Xia (September 1227), and more.

Furthermore, the word has been going around, allegedly from anonymous identities of the Mongolian Empire, that they have scouts who have joined the empires of the Mongols' enemies to plot their downfall. To make matters worse, the bubonic plague is spreading rampant across Central Asia, infecting individuals from all empires, including the Mongols. Leaders are dying and traditional methods of fighting are only being remembered and retained from word of mouth. New tactics of warfare are emerging and merging with those previously used. Ogedei Khan faced conflict as he dealt with the imperial treasury being empty and desperately needing riches to keep the Mongol army obedient.

Tensions are growing and surrounding empires are becoming increasingly resentful against the Mongols and the actions they may pursue in the future. The Mongolian control over the Kievan Rus' is brutal. The public is drenched in blood and filled with grief for those lost in the endless bloodshed. The power of the Golden Horde, a division of the Mongol state which was led by the grandson of Genghis Khan, was unexpected, but relentless. Though their attacks are often on horseback and isolated to one city, they are powerful. Additionally, many of the regional empires are contemplating joining forces with other dominant empires to further their extent of defense to protect themselves from the Mongolian Empire. We are on the verge of a Eurasian war and surrounding regions are put in a position where they must act responsively and calculated, even

if they may come off as cold blooded. All measures are going to be taken to stop the commanding Mongols, the question is *how* these empires will interact to preserve their empires.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT ON SIGNIFICANT EVENTS:

The Mongol Dynasty's Strategies

The Mongols are a very dangerous group to face. They are known across Eurasia for their military effectiveness and their brutal tactics. The Mongols travel in large armies by horseback. Their primary form of weaponry is the bow. They are so skilled with the bow, due to the extreme amounts of training soldiers go through, that they are able to wipe out enemy armies even when they're severely outnumbered. They could fire arrows over 600 feet at rapid speeds while riding a horse. The Mongols were notably one of the most brutal empires to ever exist. When they conquered cities they left massive amounts of destruction. Few survivors were left once the Mongols were done somewhere. It is estimated that during their reign, the Mongols were responsible for the death of eleven percent of the world's population or about 40 million people. The Mongols would enslave the citizens of conquered land and either sell them to other countries throughout Eurasia or force them to cultivate lands. Cultures were wiped out due to the Mongols and many of them still cannot be recovered.

First Mongol Invasion of Western Xia

The newly formed Mongolian Empire's initial target was Western Xia, also known as the Tangut Empire. Genghis Khan first invaded Western Xia in 1209. The Mongols laid siege on Western Xia's capital of Zhongxing. Western Xia made a desperate plea for aid from the Jin Dynasty but it was refused. The Mongols attempted to flood the capital but this ended up backfiring as they flooded their own camp. Eventually, after nearly a year of siege, LiAnquan of Western Xia surrendered, giving Genghis Khan one of his daughters as proof of loyalty

Second Mongol Invasion of Western Xia

In the early 1220's, Western Xia attempted to break away from the Mongolian Empire and form alliances with the Jin and Song dynasties. Genghis Khan was infuriated by this betrayal. In 1225, he ordered another invasion of Western Xia, but this time it was much more severe. Mongol armies destroyed cities as they traveled, slaughtering mass amounts of the population. He wanted to rid the world of Western Xian culture and people. This invasion was an early instance of ethnocide. The Mongols continued their assault until they got to the capital. There, the decisive Battle of

Yellow River took place. Western Xia attacked with a massive army of 300,000 troops but nearly all of them died in the battle as the Mongols swiftly defeated them. After the battle, Western Xia surrendered. In response, the Mongols executed the emperor and slaughtered the population of the city.

Invasion of Qara Khitai

Genghis Khan sent two of his son-in-laws to fight the Qara Khitai. They defeated the Merkits along their way to the capital. The Mongols were outnumbered in the fight, only having twenty thousand soldiers compared to their opponents thirty thousand. The Mongols forced Prince Kuchlug to flee west by running him out of the capital. The Mongols were able to win easily, giving them a direct border to the Khwarezmian Empire.

Possible Topics of Debate:

Territory Taken by the Golden Horde:

The Golden Horde is a state of besieged Mongol territory in the Kievan Rus'. The territory has, at this point, been under Mongol control and influence for around a decade and the people have been looted dry by Mongolian forces. Delegates are encouraged to work through diplomatic and military campaigns and determine the best way to deal with the territory taken by the Golden Horde, as well as how to distribute such.

The Prevention of Mongol attacks:

In attempts to increase their territory, the Mongols have been carrying out small, mobile attacks on strongholds throughout the Kievan Rus'. Delegates are encouraged to debate the placement of troops, defenses, and requests for foreign aid in response to the methods being executed by the Mongols. Delegates are to collaborate with each other to decide whether they would like to form alliances to take down the Mongols or devise a separate strategy for their benefit.

Slowing Down the Spread of the Bubonic Plague:

The Bubonic plague has been marking its influence on all individuals with no hesitation and has been picking up in its speed throughout Central Asia. It is believed that the Mongols are also responsible for spreading the disease and infecting the other empires, whether it be intentional or not. Delegates are tasked with determining if the Mongols purposely orchestrated the spread of the Black Death in order to put themselves at a higher position, even if the disease was objective and could have possibly harmed the Mongols themselves.

The Mongolian Empty Treasury:

For those a part of the Mongolian Empire, it is your duty to establish new ways to increase profit for the empire to put funds into the treasury. To function efficiently and effectively with assistance from an army, the Mongols need a source of money flow; the empire will not be able to continue taking control of territory without this. Incentives need to be provided to those who represent the Mongols, therefore, it must be a priority for such delegates to discuss new methods of sustaining the treasury at all costs. Methods brought up are to range from past methods used by the Mongols to the grandest of well-thought out plans devoted to the success of the Mongolian Empire.

****REGARDING POSITION PAPERS: ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT REQUIRED TO WRITE A POSITION PAPER, IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO WIN THE AWARD OF BEST POSITION PAPER, YOU MUST COMPLETE ONE AND EMAIL IT TO EITHER riya.gupta@brewsterschools.org OR sean.carlin@brewsterschools.org. POSITION PAPERS MUST BE ON YOUR ASSIGNED POSITION ONLY WITH 1.5 SPACING AND THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF YOUR PAPER BEING 1.5 PAGES. FOR NEWER DELEGATES, THIS IS HIGHLY ENCOURAGED TO ENSURE YOU HAVE DONE A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF RESEARCH.****

A general position paper is written in first person (you write as if you are in that position) and includes a description on the role you take on, your perspective on the current situation, personal interests, initiatives you plan on taking to resolve the issues, and the relationships you hold with other positions of the committee.

Positions:

- **Tolui Khan:** I, Tolui, am a Mongol khan, the fourth son of Genghis Khan by my chief khatun, Börte and I responsibly served as the regent and civil administrator following my father's death in 1227 until an individual was fit to take on his respectable position in 1229, that being my other brother, Ögedei. Prior to my short term leadership of the Mongolian Empire, I served with distinction in the campaigns against the Jin dynasty, the Western Xia and the Khwarezmid Empire. I have constantly shown dedication to the success of the Mongol dynasty and I believe that I should continue to help out with my wide range of experiences. The Mongols must continue to reign supreme and as for myself, I want to ensure I have a role in the future of the Mongols. One day, I hope to establish my own dynasty to set myself apart from just simply my father's legacy. I want to be seen as a separate individual who makes a difference in the world by widespread economic prosperity and national integration.
- **Subutai:** I am a very powerful general as part of the Mongolian Empire. I was Genghis Khan's most trusted military advisor while he was alive. I have been the most successful Mongol general and one of the most successful of all time. Mongol success is my top priority and I will stop at nothing to ensure it. I have the power of a large army while holding a high amount of military expertise.
- **Jebe:** I am a top Mongol general. I was originally in opposition to the Mongols but I defected to their cause. I have been crucial in expanding the Mongolian Empire. I am best when commanding cavalry and I've been labeled the best cavalry general in history. I served in the first war with the Jin and was crucial to our victory. There's a reason the Mongols are always on top, and it is because of our strategies and ambitious techniques implemented. We will not stop in our mission until we conquer all regions we have in mind and no other empire can stand a chance.
- **Batu Khan:** I am the founder of the Golden Horde, making me one of the most powerful people in the entire Mongol Empire. Since I am in command of the most skilled and largest army, I am very influential and I don't need to listen to many other people. I am very crafty with my battle techniques, often outsmarting the enemy. Though I tend to show no mercy

to my enemies, often making them suffer for their insubordination. I am usually trusted to lead conquest and I was the main player in the invasion of the Kievan Rus

- **Yelu Chucai:** I am a top advisor in the Mongol Empire. I advised both the great Genghis Khan and the current ruler Ogedei. I believe in peace much more than violence. I did my best to convince the Mongol rulers to show mercy to people in the lands we conquered. When Genghis Khan wanted them killed, I preached for taxation instead. My Confucian beliefs are very important to me and I tend to spare those who share my beliefs. I am less of a military focused man but my aim is more based on policy.
- **Muqali:** I am a general serving the Mongol Empire. Genghis Khan named me the Viceroy of Northern China during his invasion during his war with the Khwarazmian Empire. I kept control of the area and was able to squash revolts. I was crucial in the war with the Jin Dynasty because of my military planning abilities.
- **Choe U:** As I am the second Choe dictator of the Ubong Choe Military regime, I am in charge of combatting possible Mongol invasions. The Mongols have been growing closer and closer to the city capital, Kaesong. I greatly value protection and defense. I control the Goryeo government with King Gojong as my puppet. We have a strong relationship, although I am the one who tends to make a majority of the decisions within the government. As for my personal values, I feel that to be a good dictator, the people must be dedicated and devoted to my being and our empire. I am a steadfast individual and the clear choice of selecting me as the dictator by Choe Chung-Heon only proves this. As I have talent and extensive capabilities due to my experience of the imperial army since the age of eighteen, I am always on the lookout for danger. If the Mongols approach the region I command without reason, I will be prepared with a designated plan on how to fight off the Mongols. I am confident that with the proper administrative choices, the Goryeo Dynasty can stay above ground. However, as one with integrity, I do have a few contingencies.
- **Jurchen Princess Qiguo:** I am the princess of the Qi state and daughter to Wayan Yongji, the emperor of the Jin Dynasty. The Mongols have shown interest in my being and have taken me as their own without my consent. I am Genghis Khan's widow and I am valued. I represent the prosperity of my Father's legacy of the Jin. Wanyan Yongji, otherwise referred to as Xingsheng, was my father and the emperor of the Jurchen-led Jin dynasty of China

from 1208 to 1213. The Jin Dynasty faced the threat of the up and coming Mongolian Empire, led by the all mighty leader Genghis Khan. Mongols launched a full scale invasion of the Jin Dynasty throughout smaller battles. These fearless Mongols had attempted to siege the central capital, Zhongdu, but failed. They could not stand a chance against the defense forces of the Yongji Empire and my father refused to let them advance beyond my empire. After my father's death, all I wish to do is make him proud. I want to rebuild what we have lost from the Mongols and now that Genghis Khan is dead, I am willing to do anything. From all the years of threatened aggression and execution, I am not afraid to stand my ground in order to bring back the Jin Dynasty in full swing.

- **Gojong of Goryeo:** I am the ruler of Goryeo, a powerful kingdom on the Korean peninsula, and have been since 1213. Once my advisors were killed, I was able to gain more power as ruler. Defending our great kingdom from the Mongols is my first priority. I have managed to keep the kingdom safe for my entire reign thus far and I hope to keep it that way. I am a man of defense so I can be trusted more with providing and organizing defenses of Mongols rather than attacking them. I tend to stick to Goryeo's past foreign policy. I hold disdain for the Western Chinese due to our conflict in the Goryeo-Khitans war. I did, however, ally with the Song dynasty in southeast China so I'd be willing to work with them.
- **Emperor Aizong of Jin:** Emperor and "Ningjiasu," I am the ninth emperor of the Jurchen-led Jin dynasty of China. The people of the Jin dynasty are my first and foremost priority and when the government is ineffective for the people, I will reform such aspects which lack the approval of the people. I understand policies of the history of this dynasty may have been tentative and harmful and I will do my best to transform the current dynasty into a cultivated one. The Mongolian Empire continues to push outwards, despite having a large region already. When will they realize that if they continue conquering, the world will not be at peace? There once was a time before the Mongols pursued these sweeping ways of the annihilation of individual empires. And, during this period, regions were able to coincide without much conflict. Times have changed, and we cannot go back. The Mongols will do what they want. Nobody can stop them. The only thing the Jin Dynasty can do is make sure they are in control of the factors which are controllable to make sure we are not defeated like so many of the other tribes who went face to face with the Mongols. However, if the people are not on our side during these times, they won't be when we are at war with the Mongols. The Jin Dynasty already had battles of its own, including conflicts between us

and the Southern Song Dynasty. Once these are resolved, we can put in full effort into fighting off the Mongol invasions, if they proceed.

- **Emperor Lizong:** I am the emperor of the Song Dynasty in China. I have been emperor for almost five years now so I'm beginning to get the hang of it. I am, however, very lazy. If possible, I try to get others to do work for me. I did very little with the Mongols right outside my country and instead stayed living a luxurious life. I still hold a grudge against the Jin Dynasty for taking land that was rightfully the Song's. I've previously aided the Goryeo in battle and wouldn't mind doing that again. I'm trying to prevent the Mongols from finishing off the Song Dynasty since it has been on the decline for decades.
- **Jalal al-Din Mangburni:** I am the ruler of the Khwarazmsian Empire. I was previously a warrior and military general. The Mongols are responsible for the death of my father and the death of many of my people. The Mongols have been threatening me and now share a border with me, putting my people in danger. Though some may see me as a poor ruler, I believe I uphold the prime diplomacy, as I do what is necessary to ensure that I always have the upper hand. I am willing to do anything to protect the people, even if that includes causing mischief for other surrounding regions for my own benefit. Aggression is inevitable and if the Mongols even slightly taunt my empire, my people will attack full force on them with no remorse. The Mongols are simply barbaric and uncivilized; they do not know how to act like a normal cohesive empire. Do not test me, I will not hold back when the time comes. Karma is real.
- **Mstislav Mstislavich the Daring:** I have a long, vengeful, history with the Mongols. As the son of the Prince of Smolensk, I hold a great amount of prominence in the Kievan Rus' regarding the opposition to the Mongols. Six years ago, after many years of trying to appoint members of his family to powerful positions throughout the Kievan Rus', I joined a coalition of princes to pursue the Mongols. In a battle with the Mongols at Dnieper River, I was the only prince among the nine who escaped which allowed me to take power as the prince of Halych. The threat of the Mongols to the increasingly large number of principalities in the Kievan Rus' is growing by the day as paranoia and fear spread to the subjects. Thus far, attacks throughout Rus' have been deadly, creating large negative imprints on the financial and social state of the public.

- **Daniel of Galicia:** I am the King of Galicia, an area within the principality of Halych. Over a power struggle with Halych, Mstislav the Daring and I have become enemies. With the advancing Mongols, the Grand Prince of Kiev, Michael of Chernigov, asked me for military assistance. Since I was in a marriage alliance with the sister of Michael, I was obliged to assist. Myself and my people are now on the frontlines as the Mongols invade.
- **Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor:** I see myself as the direct descendent of the Roman Emperors and as result, I am frequently at war with the papacy. At last reaching a truce with the Pope around two decades prior, relations between myself and the papacy have improved, but continue to be weak. Though I do fear the Mongols, I plan on using their power as an excuse to assert dominance over the Papacy, keeping a close eye on all of their activities. The Mongols only serve a threat if you let them be one, which is why a powerful leader would nurture the influence of the Mongolian Empire to their benefit.
- **Andrey II Yaroslavich:** Due to the power held by my father, Yaroslav II, throughout the Kievan Rus', I have been seen as a leader of the people since the beginning of my early years. My brother was expelled from Novgorod, so as a result, I have an uneasy relationship with the leaders of the principality. Working closely with the principality of Halych, I am eager to fight the Mongol invaders to protect his homeland.
- **Pope Honorius III -** As Pope, I will ally myself with nations who support the Christian faith since it is what I have devoted my entire life to. There are many kingdoms who have pledged their loyalty to Catholicism so I have a great amount of influence throughout Europe. I work closely with the Kingdoms of Georgia and Hungary.
- **Puxian Wannu:** I am the founder of Eastern Xia. I previously worked with the Jin Dynasty in order to be protected from the Mongols. I am a warlord so I have access to a powerful army. I am trying to keep my newly formed nation intact because it's looking shaky at the moment. I want to do my best to avoid the Mongols as they are a very intimidating group to face.
- **Andrew II of Hungary:** I am the King of Hungary and Croatia. I was a member of the Fifth Crusade to the Holy Land. I was able to fund and provide men to the cause as those are my best capabilities. I see the Mongols drawing closer and closer to our border and it is making

me nervous. I will call upon many of my allies for support and I am willing to be there for them if they need it. I have a heavy favoritism for the noble class and am harsher towards the poor

- **John III Doukas Vatatzes:** I am currently serving as the Emperor of Nicaea. Nicaea is an area that was once part of the Byzantine Empire. I rule one of the last remaining parts of the Byzantine Empire so I will seek to ensure the Mongols do not finish us off. I am often referred to as “merciful” so I will seek to find a more peaceful solution to this Mongol issue instead of outright violence.