

# KNIGHTMUN XXI



November 4th - 6th, 2022

Dear delegates,

Hello, fellow delegates! I am Caleb Rose and I will be serving as your Crisis Director. I am a Sophomore here at the University of Central Florida, majoring in International and Global Studies and minoring in Asian Studies. The reason I created this Crisis Committee is that through my coursework I was surprised to learn that not many people are aware of the Battle of Sekigahara, even though it is often seen as the most important battle on Japan's record. I am very excited to work with you all as you act as samurai, artisans, daimyō, and more in the craziest battle of feudal history!

If you have any questions about the committee or research, you can email me at [calebwrose@knights.ucf.edu](mailto:calebwrose@knights.ucf.edu)

See you soon!

Caleb

## Crisis Guide

Welcome to the Battle of Sekigahara crisis committee! These committees typically represent a very different strain of Model United Nations than the formality of the General Assembly. The committee will operate as a faster-paced version of a standard MUN committee. The sense of urgency that usually accompanies an unmoderated caucus will pervade the atmosphere of the room throughout the day. After short introductory speeches, you will be in moderated or unmoderated caucus for the majority of the conference. Crisis should feel free-flowing and dynamic, as you embody a diverse group of officials concerned about your interest groups' future. Delegates will receive a crisis update approximately every twenty minutes, but the frequency will vary depending on the flow of the committee.

There will be two main forms of action that can be taken in committee: Committee Directives and Crisis Notes. Committee directives force the entire committee to take unified action, and they require a 3:5 majority to pass. This is the most powerful form of action your committee can take. Crisis notes can be used for a multitude of purposes. Delegates may use crisis notes to ask the crisis staff for information, arrange private meetings with other delegates, or take unilateral action. Requests will only be fulfilled in accordance with the given delegate's portfolio powers and will be sent to crisis staff without committee debate. If a select group of individuals would like to take joint action without committee approval, they may submit a single note with the signatures of all participants.

# FAMILY FEUD(AL): THE BATTLE OF SEKIGAHARA

## Terms to Know:

**Bakufu:** Shogun's office/government, a.k.a *Shogunate*

**Daimyō:** Provincial rulers or magnates

- Worked under the shogun
- Forced into *alternate attendance*

**Emperor:** The monarch and the head of Japan

- Go-Yōzei reigned as emperor from 1586-1611

**Kokudaka:** A system for determining the land value for taxation purposes

- Koku was equal to the amount of rice consumed by an adult man in a year
- Kokudaka showed the financial power and the troop strength of the Sengoku daimyō
- Some kokudaka values are historically known for the people listed in this BG, while others are not and therefore left out

**Samurai:** Members of the Japanese warrior caste

- Worked under the daimyō
- Controlled small land (fiefs) and the peasants on that land
  - Daimyō were middlemen to land and paid samurai

**Shōgun:** Military dictators of Japan

- Worked under the emperor

# FAMILY FEUD(AL): THE BATTLE OF SEKIGAHARA

**Important note:** The current naming structure of Japan (family name + given name) did not materialize until the 1870s when the Japanese government created the new family registration system. Therefore, we will refer to people by their given names (which are listed after the family names in this background guide).

Ex. Toyotomi Hideyoshi, you can refer to him as *Hideyoshi*, *Hideyoshi-dono*, or *Hideyoshi-sama*

## **Pronunciation Guide:**

A- “ah” as in “father” (ah)

I- “e” as in “seat” (ii)

U- “oo” as in “spoon” (oo)

E- “e” as in “bed” (eh)

O- “oh” as in “rope (oh)

Accent Bar: ā, ī, ū, ē, ō (this means to hold the sound longer)

**Note:** When the ‘E’ vowel is followed by the ‘I’ vowel, it extends the E (eh) sound. When The “O” vowel is followed by the “U” vowel, it extends the O (oh) sound.

Ex) “ei” is be pronounced as ē (the extended eh sound)

“ou” is pronounced as ō (the extended oh sound)

You can learn more about pronunciation at this link <https://tinyurl.com/japanese-pronunciation>

## Committee History

Ever since the Ōnin War (1467-1477), Japan has been struggling with centuries of war and unrest. The country became a place for more ambitious and power-hungry people. The Ōnin War initiated the Sengoku period which is the period we currently find ourselves in. The Sengoku period is also known as "the Warring States period": a long, drawn-out struggle for domination by individual daimyō, resulting in a mass power struggle between the various houses to dominate the whole of Japan. Rapid economic development in the Sengoku period spawned a new generation of landowners and merchants. Amid a never-ending struggle, a currency-based economy grew as those involved cultivated new lands and engaged in commerce locally and overseas.

The daimyo were feudal lords who commanded personal armies of samurai or anyone else willing to take up arms and defend their lord's estates and help expand them. The model of governance for daimyō that owned land also transitioned from the former multilayered ownership structure of the shōen to solitary control by the local daimyō. The territory held by the daimyō reflected the holdings of these independent bodies at the local level.

## State of the Committee

It is the year 1600 and it's been just over two years since Toyotomi Hideyoshi, a man with the power and strength to unify Japan but without the authority to become shogun, died. Since then, the most powerful daimyo in the land, men of noble birth and regents to the juvenile heir of Hideyoshi, had continued the feuding for absolute power. When Hideyoshi was on his deathbed in 1598, he set up a regency government, as his new heir, Toyotomi Hideyori, was only 5 years old. Hideyoshi's death created a power vacuum; there was no appointed shōgun over the armies. Factions among the five regents had formed, leading up to the fateful battle we find ourselves on the cusp of.

## Characters

5 elders

### **Tokugawa Ieyasu**

He was the son of a minor daimyo and lived as a hostage on behalf of his father. He later succeeded as daimyo after his father's death, serving the general of the Oda clan, and building up his strength under Oda Nobunaga. He eventually became the most senior officer under the Toyotomi regime, and in 1567 Ieyasu started the family name "Tokugawa", finally making his name Tokugawa Ieyasu.

- Age: 57
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 256.0

### **Ukita Hideie**

He was a military commander and feudal lord during the Azuchi-Momoyama period. After his father died, Hideie became the head of the Ukita clan. In 1597, Hideie became a "Chief Commander" in the Imjin war (Japanese invasions of Korea), returning to serve as one of Hideyoshi's five counselors.

- Age: 27
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 57.0

### **Maeda Toshinaga**

His father was one of the leading generals of Oda Nobunaga following the Sengoku period of the 16th century extending to the Azuchi-Momoyama period. After the death of his

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father Maeda Toshiie, Toshinaga was to succeed him as a member of the Five Elders. He is married to one of Oda Nobunaga's daughters, Ei-hime.

- Age: 38
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 84.0

### **Uesugi Kagekatsu**

A Japanese samurai and daimyō, Uesugi was the primary lord of the feudal domain of Yonesawa. Upon his adopted father (Kenshin)'s death in 1578, Kagekatsu battled Kenshin's other adopted son for the inheritance, defeating him in the 1578 Siege of Otate. Because of this, he became head of the Uesugi clan. He married the sister to the head of the Takeda clan after the Siege of Otate. His wife is also the daughter of Takeda Shingen, one of the most powerful daimyō and warlords with exceptional military prestige

- Age: 44
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 120.0

### **Mōri Terumoto**

The son of Mōri Takamoto, and grandson and successor of the great warlord Mōri Motonari, he fought against Oda Nobunaga but was eventually overcome. He participated in Toyotomi Hideyoshi's Korean Campaign (1592) and built Hiroshima Castle, thus essentially founding Hiroshima.

- Age: 47
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 121.0

Daimyōs

## **Shimazu Yoshihiro**

He is the 17th head of the Shimazu clan; a skilled general during the Sengoku period who greatly contributed to the unification of Kyūshū. In both 1592 and 1597 during the Seven-Year War, Yoshihiro set his foot on the Korean peninsula and successfully carried out a series of battles. Yoshihiro is a man who pushes for war when it is possible and doesn't like to surrender in battles.

- Age: 65
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 73.0

## **Ishida Mitsunari**

Ishida is a Japanese samurai and military commander of the late Sengoku period of Japan. Mitsunari assisted his lord Toyotomi Hideyoshi in attacks against castles like the Tottori Castle and Takamatsu Castle. He's a very respected samurai who served bravely in multiple battles. After Hideyoshi seized power, Mitsunari became known as a talented financial manager due to his knowledge and skill at calculation. Hideyoshi later made him a daimyō of Sawayama.

- Age: 40
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 19.4

## **Konishi Yukinaga**

Konishi is a Kirishitan daimyō under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. He is notable for his role as the vanguard of the Japanese invasion of Korea. During that period, he adopted a Korean

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Christian girl who he named Julia. After Hideyoshi's death, Yukinaga returned to Japan from Korea. He desires to repair diplomatic relations with Korea and spread Christianity.

- Age: 45
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 20.0

## **Fukushima Masanori**

Masanori is a Japanese daimyō and the lord of the Hiroshima Domain. A retainer of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, he fought in the Battle of Shizugatake in 1583, and soon became known as one of the Seven Spears of Shizugatake (mounted bodyguards for Toyotomi Hideyoshi during the battle). He took part in many of Hideyoshi's campaigns and has a lot of experience in battle.

- Age: 39
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 24.0

## Commanders/Warriors

### **Maeda Matsu**

Maeda is a Japanese noble lady and aristocrat who is married to Maeda Toshiie, who founded the Kaga Domain. She is very intelligent and is skilled at both literary and martial arts, even to the point where she fought alongside her clan. She has nine daughters and two sons, and her husband has just died the years previous.

- Age: 53
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 100.0

## **Honda Tadakatsu**

Tadakatsu was a Japanese samurai, general, and daimyo who served Tokugawa Ieyasu.

Honda Tadakatsu was one of the Tokugawa Four Heavenly Kings (four highly effective samurai generals who fought on behalf of Tokugawa Ieyasu in the Sengoku period). Honda Tadakatsu is generally regarded as one of Tokugawa Ieyasu's finest generals, and he fought in almost all of his master's major battles.

- Age: 52
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 10.0

## **Katō Kiyomasa**

When Hideyoshi rose to power in 1585, Kiyomasa became head of the accounting bureau.

Kiyomasa was one of the three senior commanders during the Seven-Year (Imjin) War against Korea. His father's wife, Ito, was a cousin of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's mother. He was one of Hideyoshi's Seven Spears of Shizugatake (mounted bodyguards for Toyotomi Hideyoshi during the battle of Shizugatake in 1583).

- Age: 38
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 20.0

## **Date Masamune**

Heir to a long line of powerful daimyō in the Tōhoku region, he went on to found the modern-day city of Sendai. An outstanding tactician, he was made all the more iconic for his missing eye (due to childhood smallpox), Masamune was often called dokuganryū or the "One-Eyed Dragon of Ōshu". His famous crescent-moon-bearing helmet won him a

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fearsome reputation, and after Hideyoshi's death, Masamune began to support Tokugawa Ieyasu.

- Age: 33
- Kokudaka (ten thousands): 58.0

### **Ikeda Sen**

Sen is a woman trained in martial arts and was commander of a unit that consisted of 200 female musketeers (Teppō unit). She's a Japanese woman warrior (known as an onna-musha) and participated in notable military campaigns where she received 10,000 koku. She's a lord who served the Oda clan alongside her entire family. She was involved with many powerful figures and received a noble education. She's trained in martial arts and firearms (the latter being quite unusual for the time).

- Age: 37

### **Kaihime**

Lady Kai ("hime" means lady, princess, and woman of a noble family) was a Japanese woman warrior (known as an onna-musha). She is known as the heroic woman who helped her father's resistance at Oshi Castle against Toyotomi Hideyoshi's army during the siege of Odawara; she caused massive damage to the Toyotomi army. After the war, she became one of Hideyoshi's wives. She is known for her beauty and bravery.

- Age: 28

## **Sanada Yukimura**

Yukimura was a Japanese samurai warrior of the Sengoku period. He was especially known as the leading general on the defending side of the Siege of Osaka. Yukimura was called "A Hero who may appear once in a hundred years", "Crimson Demon of War" and "The Last Sengoku Hero". The famed veteran of the invasion of Korea, Shimazu Tadatsune, called him the "Number one warrior in Japan". Yukimura used to follow Ieyasu but, after Ieyasu tried to seize his territory he betrayed Ieyasu.

- Age: 33

## Miscellaneous

## **Hasegawa Tōhaku**

He is considered one of the great painters of the era, and he is best known for his byōbu folding screens and paintings. He started his artistic career as a painter of Buddhist paintings in his home province of Noto, and by the age of 20, Tōhaku was a professional painter. As of now, Tōhaku stands alone as the greatest living master of his time. He became the official painter for Hideyoshi until his master's death.

- Age: 61

## **Ono Otsū**

Ono no Ozū is a Japanese noblewoman, calligrapher, poet, painter, and musician. She studies as a student of the arts in Kyoto, studying painting, calligraphy, music, chanting, and poetry. Her work was noticed by members of the Tokugawa shogunate and was hired

to teach members of the court. Otsū is proclaimed one of the leading female calligraphers of premodern Japan.

- Age: 42

## **Chaya Shirōjirō Kiyotada**

Kiyotada was a member of a family of wealthy and influential Kyoto-based merchants who took part in the red-seal trade licensed under the Tokugawa shogunate. Members of the Chaya family were also centrally involved in the country's production and trade in textiles. After the recent death of his father in 1596, Kiyotada took over the Chaya family business.

- Age: 16

## **Toyotomi Hideyori**

Hideyori is the son and designated successor of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the general who first united all of Japan and has since recently passed away. Born in 1593, he was Hideyoshi's second son. The birth of Hideyori created a potential succession problem. To avoid it, Hideyoshi exiled his nephew and heir Hidetsugu to Mount Kōya to die. When Hideyoshi died, the five regents he had appointed Hideyori's place until he came of age began jockeying amongst themselves for power.

- Age: 7