



Dartmouth Model United Nations

April 5 - 7, 2019

**Historical Crisis: Fall  
of the Tokugawa  
Shogunate**



# Dartmouth Model United Nations Conference

14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference – April 5 – 7, 2019

Dartmouth College – Rockefeller Center – Hanover, NH 03755

E-mail: [dartmun@dartmouth.edu](mailto:dartmun@dartmouth.edu) - <http://sites.dartmouth.edu/modelun>

---

**Lauren Bishop**  
*Secretary-General*

December 5, 2018

**Shelley Wang**  
*Director-General*

Dear Delegates:

**Mila Escadajillo**  
*Chief of Staff*

On behalf of the entire Dartmouth Model United Nations staff, I would like to welcome and thank you for registering for the fourteenth annual Dartmouth Model United Nations conference this April 2019. We have been working relentlessly since the end of last year's conference to provide a better and more worthwhile Model U.N. experience for this spring's delegates.

**Brandon Zhou**  
*Charge d'Affaires*

DartMUN is a unique conference. We pair world-class delegations and dais staff members in smaller, more-interactive environments to facilitate an enriching experience for delegates of all skill levels. We believe DartMUN's active, small committees ensure delegates feel comfortable immersing themselves in a competitive but supportive environment that encourages trial by error and participation. Furthermore, DartMUN's well-trained staff is excited to work with your delegates this winter in committee to equip the next generation of college students with the skills to tackle complex global problems.

**Clayton Jacques**  
*Undersecretary-General of  
General Assembly*

This being said, Model United Nations is only meaningful when delegates are thoroughly prepared. To aid in your research preparation, your committee staff has spent hours researching, writing, and editing this Background Guide. The Background Guide serves as an introduction to your respective committee and an overview of the topics that you will be debating over the course of the conference.

**Daniel Bring**  
*Undersecretary-General of  
Special Committees*

The Background Guide is intended to be a starting point for your research and is not, in itself, an adequate exposure to the complexities of your committee's topics. To be prepared, each delegate should do further research and focus on processing information through the lens of their respective country or position. If you are having trouble digesting all the information, the Background Guide contains relevant discussion questions that break down the topics. Also, as questions or ideas arise, do not be shy in contacting your committee staff via e-mail. Committee staff are knowledgeable and can help you better understand a particular topic or how your country fits into a larger international debate. More often than not, discussing the problem with another person can open up more paradigms and viewpoints that may guide you throughout the brainstorming process.

**Nishanth Chalasani**  
*Undersecretary-General of  
Current Crises*

As in years past, all delegates are expected to write a brief position paper before the conference to synthesize all of their preparatory research and analysis. Please see the position paper guidelines on the conference website for specific information about content, format, etc. Committee staff will collect position papers at the beginning of the first committee session on Friday evening. Bring a hard copy because delegates who do not submit position papers will not be eligible for awards. I look forward to meeting you this coming spring.

**Samuel Zarkower**  
*Undersecretary-General of  
Future and Historical Crises*

**Bill Kosmidis**  
*Undersecretary-General of Ad-  
Hoc*

**Alec Rossi**  
*Director of Finance and Public  
Relations*

**Bethany David**  
*Director of Technology*

**Shawdi Mehrvarzan**  
*Deputy Chief of Staff*

Sincerely,

Lauren Bishop  
Secretary-General DartMUN XIV

DartMUN is a student-run, non-profit, all volunteer organization sponsored by the Rockefeller Center for Public Policy.



# Dartmouth Model United Nations Conference

14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference – April 5 – 7, 2019

Dartmouth College – Rockefeller Center – Hanover, NH 03755

E-mail: [dartmun@dartmouth.edu](mailto:dartmun@dartmouth.edu) - <http://sites.dartmouth.edu/modelun>

---

**Lauren Bishop**  
*Secretary-General*

**Shelley Wang**  
*Director-General*

**Mila Escadajillo**  
*Chief of Staff*

**Brandon Zhou**  
*Charge d'Affaires*

**Clayton Jacques**  
*Undersecretary-General of  
General Assembly*

**Daniel Bring**  
*Undersecretary-General of  
Special Committees*

**Nishanth Chalasani**  
*Undersecretary-General of  
Current Crises*

**Samuel Zarkower**  
*Undersecretary-General of  
Future and Historical Crises*

**Bill Kosmidis**  
*Undersecretary-General of Ad-  
Hoc*

**Alec Rossi**  
*Director of Finance and Public  
Relations*

**Bethany David**  
*Director of Technology*

**Shawdi Mehrvarzan**  
*Deputy Chief of Staff*

Dear Delegates:

Welcome to DartMUN and the Fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate Historical Crisis Committee! Over the next few days, you will be determining the fate of Japan. Our committee will begin after the opening of Japan in 1854. We hope that you will fully take advantage of this opportunity to reshape the nation, and perhaps change the world.

Hello! My name is Nora Guskowski (call me Gus) and I'm one of your Crisis Directors for this conference. I'm a '22 from Pomfret, Connecticut, and I plan to major in history at Dartmouth. Outside of MUN, I also write for the Jack-o-Lantern (Dartmouth College's humor magazine), I'm part of the Museum Club, and I'm currently involved in writing an original stage play. I can't wait to see the direction Japan takes over the course of our committee!

Hi, my name is Zach Spicer and I'll be your Crisis Director for this conference. I'm a '22 from Boca Raton, Florida and I plan on majoring in Economics, although my interests extend to international relations and comparative politics, specifically in East Asia. Besides MUN, on campus you can find me writing for Black Praxis (our campus' magazine for black students), studying Chinese, or taking a nap. I hope you enjoy the committee!

Hey! My name is Ian Reinke and I will be one of your Crisis Managers for this conference. I am a '22 from Milwaukee, Wisconsin and I plan on majoring in Government, with a focus on international relations and comparative politics, and I also maybe plan on minoring in French, Chinese, or Russian. Aside from participating in MUN on campus, I am heavily involved in volunteering for College Democrats for whom I did a fellowship this term. If you want to know anything about getting politically active on campus or are interested in learning about the language opportunities at Dartmouth let me know! I hope you enjoy the committee we have organized for you!

Hi, my name is Ambrose Tierney and I will be one of your crisis managers. I am a '22 from Cohasset, Massachusetts, about 45 minutes south of Boston. I plan on being a government major, and I am involved in the campus political community. As a veteran of crisis myself, and a history buff, I'm very interested to see how you all approach the problems presented to you. Remember that no solution is too creative. I look forward to meeting you all this spring!

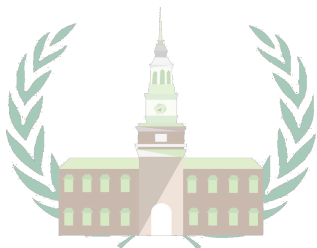
Crisis managers will work behind the scenes, outside of committee, to answer your notes and move events along based on your actions. We will sometimes come in, to act out current events. Your crisis directors will be your chairs, inside committee.

We are all working hard to make this committee the best it can be. See you this spring!

Sincerely,

Nora Guskowski, Zach Spicer, Ian Reinke, Ambrose Tierney

DartMUN is a student-run, non-profit, all volunteer organization sponsored by the Rockefeller Center for Public Policy.



# Historical Crisis: Fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate

## DartMUN XIV

### ***Background***

The Tokugawa shogunate was the last hereditary feudal military government of Japan. It began in 1600 and ended in 1867 with the overthrow of the final shogun, Tokugawa Yoshinobu. The shogunate first took control after Japan's "warring states period" after Tokugawa Ieyasu consolidated power and conquered the other warlords. The shogunate was based on a strict class hierarchy. The daimyo (feudal lords) and samurai (military nobility) made up the ruling class, with farmers, merchants, and artisans below. The title of shogun passed between members of the Tokugawa clan, and they represented the pinnacle of hierarchical Japanese society.

Up until shortly before this committee begins, Japan was an isolationist nation. The official policy of the Tokugawa shogunate was *sakoku* (literally, "country in chains"), under which foreigners were not allowed to enter or leave the country under penalty of death. Trade with foreign nations was strictly controlled, to massive profits for the shogunate. While the Japanese traded extensively with China, the only Western influence allowed was a single Dutch outpost in Nagasaki.

*Sakoku* ended in 1854, when Matthew Perry marshalled a fleet of ships

and forced the Japanese government to open the country to diplomacy and trade with the United States, Great Britain, and Russia. The treaties establishing these diplomatic relations provoked nationalist ire among the Japanese populace, although feelings towards Western influence in general varied among factions and leaders.

The period surrounding the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1867 was characterized by political and ideological turmoil. Leaders of the time had to consider such questions as whether Japan would retain a shogun-style autocracy, reinstate the powers of its emperor, create a Western-style democracy, or establish an entirely different form of government; whether Japan would remain largely agricultural or industrialize to keep up with the West; to what extent the military would remain important in governmental life without the shogunate; and whether to preserve traditional Japanese culture or embrace Western practices.

*Goal of this committee: reform or reinstate the government of Japan*

## *What are Crisis Committees?*

Crisis Committees are specialized groups at DartMUN that spend most of their time dealing with real-time events that require immediate attention and action. These crises range from terrorist attacks to natural disasters to corruption within a certain organization. Common considerations of crisis committees include: understanding the crisis and its implications, informing/not informing the press and public, undertaking immediate damage-control, reacting to the actions of other groups, and preventing future crises.

## **Simulation Overview**

### *Parliamentary Procedure Specific to Crisis Committees (adapted)*

The same parliamentary procedures which are used for GAs and Specials apply to the Crisis Committees. However, Crisis Committees tend to be more informal than other committees, that is, they require a limited use of parliamentary procedure. They are often times more unstructured, and the flow of the committee is heavily dependent on the discretion of the chair. The chair will

make his/her procedural preferences clear at the start of the first committee session.

There may be a speaker's list, yet most committees do without one. There is often no official setting of the agenda, as debate tends to flow between topics and is determined by the pertinent crisis at hand.

In general, discussion occurs through moderated caucuses in which the chair calls upon delegates to speak. Delegates motion for moderated caucuses of a specified length and speaking time and on a specified topic. Many issues may be discussed concurrently and crises introduced by the crisis staff may interrupt discussion. Occasionally, unmoderated caucuses (motioned for by a delegate) are held in which formal debate is suspended and delegates speak at will in groups of their choosing. In voting, a motion for an unmoderated caucus takes precedence over a motion for a moderated caucus. Often, motions are simply passed without voting if there are no competing motions.

Action is taken through directives, and there are generally no working papers or resolutions, unless the chair so desires. Notes are used to communicate between delegates

while the committee proceeds. They may also be sent to delegates on another committee if it is a JCC. They are often used to work with delegates of similar viewpoints to coordinate actions. Questions can also be sent to the chair (or crisis staff) in a note.

### *Directives and Notes:*

#### *Directives:*

In order to carry out any action during committee, a directive must be sent by an individual, a group of individuals, or the committee as a whole. If it is not on behalf of the entire committee, then the delegate(s) can choose to make the directive private and it will not be revealed to the whole committee. If the chair deems necessary, the directive may need to be introduced by a requisite number of writers. To pass a directive on behalf of the whole committee, a simple majority vote is required. The chair will hold a vote as each directive is introduced.

#### *Types of Directives*

There are three types of directives – Action Orders, Communiqués, and Press Releases. Action orders are used to direct troops, agencies, individuals, etc. to take an action

that is within the authority of the committee. An individual may only send an action order if it is within his powers (check the background guide for a summary of the characters and their committee roles and powers). A communiqué is used to communicate with foreign governments, other committees of the JCC, or individuals outside the committee. A press release is used to reveal information to the public.

#### *Examples of Directives*

##### *Action Order:*

Direct Allied forces to invade Normandy, France on June 6th. Paratroopers shall be dropped behind enemy lines on June 4th. Landings shall take place at Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword beaches.

-The Allies

##### *Communiqué*

To the Emperor of Japan:

We demand an immediate, unconditional surrender by all Japanese forces within 48 hours, or we shall be forced to unleash heretofore unimaginable devastation upon your cities.

- The Allies

*Press Release*

Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

- Franklin D. Roosevelt

*Examples of Notes*

*To a member of the same committee:*

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: Franklin D. Roosevelt

From: Winston Churchill

[Message on inside of Note]

We ask that you work with us to increase intelligence efforts directed against our so-called allies, the Soviets, so that we will not be surprised by any actions they take after the war.

- Winston Churchill

*To chair/crisis staff:*

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: Chair/Crisis

From: Winston Churchill

[Message on inside of Note]

What is the current disposition of British forces in the Middle East?

- Winston Churchill

*An Outline of How a Typical Crisis Committee 'Flows*

» A moderated caucus takes place with delegates outlining their position.

» A delegate motions for a moderated caucus on a specified topic of a specified length with a specified speaking time.

» Delegates discuss actions to take regarding that topic through the moderated caucus and through notes.

» Delegates submit directives to the chair to take an action and motion to introduce the directive.

» Discussion on the directives will proceed through the current moderated caucus and amendments may be proposed and voted on.

» A delegate will motion to vote on a directive and the directive is either passed or rejected.

» A crisis will occur, oftentimes in the middle of debate. The crisis staff will introduce new information or developments through news articles, videos, intelligence reports, etc.

» Discussion will shift informally or through a new moderated caucus to discuss this development.

### **Delegations in Attendance:**

1. **Itagaki Taisuke** - leader of Jiyuto (Liberal Party) who promoted representative democracy, took a hard line against the oligarchy, and believed in French-style political doctrine; military commander in the Tosa feudal land. Taisuke possesses ties to samurai nationally and of the area of the former Tosa Domain where he is from. He holds control and influence over the military forces of the region.
2. **Okuma Shigenobu** - leader of the Rikken Kaishinto (Constitutional Progressive Party), favored British-style political doctrines and constitutional democracy; learned English and was influenced by the New Testament and Declaration of

Independence; member of imperial loyalist faction with the Hizen province. Shigenobu possesses some limited ties with foreign Western-oriented powers. Powers that line up with his ideological stance and ideas for governance might be more sympathetic into listening to any requests or messages that he may wish to send. He possesses ties with the Dutch and speaks English.

3. **Ito Hirobumi** - leader of the Rikken Teiseito (Constitutional Imperial Rule Party), opposed the Rikken Kaishinto and favored preservation of the oligarchy; adopted son of a low-ranking samurai from the Chōshū feudal domain; one of the “Chōshū Five.” Hirobumi possesses limited ties to the samurai of his region and can be seen to have some influence with Western powers and officials due to connections he has with Great Britain.
4. **Inoue Kaoru** - also a leader of the Rikken Teiseito, led an anti-foreigner movement in Chōshū before traveling to and returning from England; one of the “Chōshū Five.” Kaoru possesses limited ties to the samurai of his



region and had some influence with Western powers and officials due to connections he had with Great Britain.

5. **Fukuzawa Yukichi** - Pro-Western thinker, believed Japan was “hopelessly backwards,” and therefore needed to Westernize as quickly as possible; he was among the first Japanese people to travel to the U.S. and Europe. Yukichi possessed some influence with foreign relations with regard to having founded a major university in Japan and possessing the ability to speak English. He had extremely limited samurai ties, but still existent.
6. **Chiba Takusaburo** - student of Ōtsuki Bankei, with grassroots connections among low-ranking samurai, affiliated with the Freedom and People’s Rights movement. Takusaburo possessed samurai ties but are limited to connections he has developed during contact and as a leader. His upbringing and connections put him in the position to be an advocate for the peasantry.
7. **Iwasaki Yataro** - entrepreneur working at a Tosa trading office in Nagasaki, influenced by Yoshida Toyo’s ideas of foreign trade and industrialization. Yataro possessed limited ties to foreign trade and corporations, in addition to domestic businesses and wealth around Japan. He held means to a sizeable amount of wealth.
8. **Okura Kihachiro** - entrepreneur who began his life as a peasant, started his own grocery store then became an arms dealer. Kihachiro possessed the means to access a wide variety of arms and military supplies. He also held the means to a sizeable amount of wealth. Due to his beginnings as a peasant he was popular with the common people.
9. **Saigo Takamori** - skilled samurai in Satsuma, believed the shogunate system to be corrupt and unjust. Takamori had a great and substantial amount of influence among samurai in Japan. He also possessed great means to access arms and military materials. He also had a great deal of influence among Japanese administrative officials and figures.

10. **Hijikata Toshizō** - vice commander of the Shinsengumi, ruled them harshly. Toshizō possessed a great deal of influence among the samurai and among military matters in Japan. He also possessed a great deal of access to arms and military materials. He also had a great deal of influence among Japanese administrative officials and figures.

11. **Katsu Kaishu** - naval engineer, negotiator between shogun's government and anti-shogun forces, negotiated the surrender of the Edo castle to Saigo Takamori. Kaishu possessed a great deal of political and military influence in Japan. With regard to military matters, those of the sea and naval vessels were his speciality.

12. **Hayashi Gakusai** - member of the Hayashi clan of samurai, Confucian scholars that advised the shogun; He was involved in the Treaty of Kanagawa negotiations. Gakusai possessed a great deal of influence politically and ideologically with those

supporting the Shogunate. He had limited sway with other factions.

13. **Inaba Masakuni** - former Kyoto shoshidai, adopted son of the lord of the Yodo Domain, served on the Council of Elders for the Tokugawa shogunate. Masakuni had considerable political and military influence within the shogunate circle. He had access to arms and to political and human capital domestically in Japan.

14. **Makino Tadayuki** - former Kyoto shoshidai, daimyo of Nagaoka, and served on the Council of Elders for the Tokugawa shogunate. Tadayuki held much power (militarily and politically) in the shogunate, as a one of the fudai. He was especially close to the shogun's inner circle. He had access to arms and to political and human capital domestically in Japan.

15. **Manabe Akikatsu** - former Kyoto shoshidai, former daimyo of the Sabae domain, opposed the last shogun of the Tokugawa shogunate, oversaw Ansei Treaties and Ansei Purge. Akikatsu held connections to a few foreign governments through his work with Ii

Naosuke. He also held appeal with those opposed to the Tokugawa shogunate given his open opposition to Hitotsubashi Yoshinobu.

16. **Hoshina Masaari** - daimyo of Iino domain, and wakadoshiyori. He defended Uruga against Matthew Perry, former chief commander of Choshu Expedition. Masaari held much political/military power within the shogunate. As former chief commander of the Choshu Expedition, he held many military contacts.

17. **Inaba Masami** - commissioner of the army, fleet admiral of the tokugawa navy, former daimyo of Tateyama domain, former wakadoshiyori. Masami held much more military power than other members of the committee due to his current positions. He also wielded political power within the shogunate.

18. **Matsudaira Norikata** - former second assistant director to shogunal military, proponent of Western-styled modern military, supported the idea of a peasant army, expelled from wakadoshiyori. Norikata had much political and military support from

peasants within his domain. He also had many military contacts from his past positions.

19. **Nagai Naoyuki** - served as a hatamoto for the Tokugawa shogunate, directed the Nagasaki Naval Training Center, former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. Naoyuki had direct contact to the Tokugawa shogunate, as well as the foreign governments of the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, and France. He also had power over many ships and seamen.

20. **Abe Masato** - extensive foreign policy ties, former daimyo of Shirakawa domain after being placed on house arrest. Masato held much political and military influence within the shogunate. He also had many ties to Western powers and was skilled in diplomacy.

21. **Matsudaira Yasuhide** - daimyo of Kawagoe, formerly served in embassy to Europe, former roju and gaikoku bugyo. Yasuhide held influence among young adults in his domain, alongside his ties to the Russian government and some European

governments. He also held political power within the shogunate.

## The Fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate

---

### Overview

The Tokugawa shogunate was the last hereditary feudal military government of Japan. It began in 1600 and ended in 1867 with the overthrow of the final shogun, Tokugawa Yoshinobu. The shogunate first took control after Japan's "warring states period" after Tokugawa Ieyasu consolidated power and conquered the other warlords. The shogunate was based on a strict class hierarchy. The daimyo (feudal lords) and samurai (military nobility) made up the ruling class, with farmers, merchants, and artisans below. The title of shogun passed between members of the Tokugawa clan, and they represented the pinnacle of hierarchical Japanese society.

Up until shortly before this committee begins, Japan was an isolationist nation. The official policy of the Tokugawa shogunate was *sakoku* (literally, "country in chains"), under which foreigners were not allowed to enter or leave the country under penalty of death. Trade with foreign nations was strictly controlled, to massive profits for the

shogunate. While the Japanese traded extensively with China, the only Western influence allowed was a single Dutch outpost in Nagasaki.

*Sakoku* ended in 1854, when Matthew Perry marshalled a fleet of ships and forced the Japanese government to open the country to diplomacy and trade with the United States, Great Britain, and Russia. The treaties establishing these diplomatic relations provoked nationalist ire among the Japanese populace, although feelings towards Western influence in general varied among factions and leaders.

The period surrounding the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate in **1867** was characterized by political and ideological turmoil. Leaders of the time had to consider such questions as whether Japan would retain a shogun-style autocracy, reinstate the powers of its emperor, create a Western-style democracy, or establish an entirely different form of government; whether Japan would remain largely agricultural or industrialize to keep up with the West; to what extent the military would remain important in governmental life without the shogunate; and whether to preserve traditional Japanese culture or embrace Western practices.

*Goal of this committee: reform or  
reinstate the government of Japan*

## **Portfolio Powers**

Portfolio powers will vary based on what role in government or military life each delegate occupies. Delegates should do careful research on their respective characters to form an idea of portfolio powers.

## **Questions to Consider:**

- What form of government would best suit Japan in the future?
- Should the military continue to play a role in the government?
- To what extent should “traditional” Japanese culture be preserved?
- Are Western ideas compatible with traditional Japanese systems of thought?
- Should Japan be involved with foreign powers? To what extent?
- Should Japan engage in expansionism?
- Should the government address the social inequalities left behind by the shogunate? Are the privileges of Samurai compatible with a new Japan?
- Will violence be needed to overthrow the old social order?

## **Sources**

“Edo Period (1603 - 1868).” *Osaka Travel:*

*Shitennoji Temple*, [www.japan-guide.com/e/e2128.html](http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2128.html).

*History.com*, A&E Television Networks, [www.history.com/topics/japan/meiji-restoration](http://www.history.com/topics/japan/meiji-restoration).

Morikawa, Hidemasa. *Zaibatsu: The Rise and Fall of Family Enterprise Groups in Japan*.

University of Tokyo Press, 1992.

“A Brief History of the Tokugawa Shogunate.”

*Japanology*, 21 Apr. 2018,

[japanology.org/2017/12/a-brief-history-of-the-tokugawa-shogunate/](http://japanology.org/2017/12/a-brief-history-of-the-tokugawa-shogunate/).

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

“Tokugawa Period.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*,

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 12 Dec. 2018,

[www.britannica.com/event/Tokugawa-period](http://www.britannica.com/event/Tokugawa-period).

Brown, Sidney Devere. “Nagasaki in the Meiji

Restoration: Choshu Loyalists and British Arms

Merchants.” *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*,

[www.uwosh.edu/home\\_pages/faculty\\_staff/earns](http://www.uwosh.edu/home_pages/faculty_staff/earns)

[/meiji.html](http://www.uwosh.edu/home_pages/faculty_staff/earns/meiji.html).

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Meiji Restoration." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 27 Sept. 2018, [www.britannica.com/event/Meiji-Restoration](http://www.britannica.com/event/Meiji-Restoration).

Dolan, Ronald, and Robert L. Worden. "Japan : a Country Study." *Planning D-Day (April 2003) - Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, Library of Congress, 1992, [www.loc.gov/item/91029874/](http://www.loc.gov/item/91029874/).

Stanley, Thomas A, and R.T.A. Irving. "Tokugawa Political System." *Hong Kong University History*, [web.archive.org/web/20080504211250/http://hkuhist2.hku.hk/nakasendo/tokupols.htm](http://web.archive.org/web/20080504211250/http://hkuhist2.hku.hk/nakasendo/tokupols.htm).