

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Letter From the Secretary General**
- 2. Letter From the Under Secretary General**
- 3. Introduction to the Committee**
 - a. Agenda Item: The Struggle between Assassins and Mongols**
 - b. Introduction of Historical Crisis Committee**
- 4. Mongols**
 - a. Army**
 - b. Economy**
 - c. State Structures**
- 5. Assassins**
 - a. Who were the Assassins?**
 - b. Organizational structures**
 - c. Economy**
 - d. Fidayeens**
- 6. Matrix**
 - a. Kitbuqa Noyan**
 - b. Baiju Noyan**
 - c. Guo Kan**
 - d. Yoshimut**
 - e. Argun Aqa**
 - f. Ata-Malik Juvayni**
- 7. Draft Directive**
- 8. Bibliography**

1. Letter From the Secretary General

Dear delegates,

With my absolute pleasure, I would like to extend a heartfelt welcome to each delegate who is participating in the very first edition of FBOMUN. As the Secretary-General of this conference, I can confidently say that I am beyond excited to witness your commitment and the talent in diplomacy that you will bring to this year's event.

This year marks the beginning of our journey, and as we take this first step with high dedication, our committees will highlight the global challenges that people face every day, while also offering spaces shaped by creativity and imagination. Throughout this journey, I wholeheartedly believe that you will find ways to overcome the challenges ahead by utilizing your critical thinking skills.

As you step into the world of Model United Nations, I strongly encourage you to think like diplomats and approach each agenda with creativity and resilience. Never forget that the experiences and skills you gain during this conference will not only stay here; they will stay with you and continue to guide you throughout your future, inspiring both yourselves and others.

Thank you all for being a part of this journey and for helping us shape the very first chapter of FBOMUN. I wish you a delightful conference that fulfills you both academically and socially. Remember that you are the ones who will make this path unforgettable. If you ever need any further assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Best Regards,

Tuna Cevat TUNÇ

Secretary General of FBOMUN'26

Tunacevat.tunc15@gmail.com

2. Letter From the Under Secretary General

Dear delegates,

It is a great honor to welcome you all to the Historical Crisis Committee. I believe this committee, formed by a team that has overcome many challenges, will provide an exceptional experience for FBOMUN.

In this committee, you will witness the war between a cult shrouded in mystery and assassination atop mountain peaks and a massive army that brought the world to its knees. Throughout our sessions, you will be expected to use your creativity and imagination to plan and strategize your next moves.

As the Crisis Team, we have put in a great deal of hard work to make this committee unforgettable. We are truly excited to embark on this adventure with you.

Kind Regards,

Yusuf YONTAR
Under Secretary General of HCC

3. Introduction to the Committee

a. Agenda Item: The Struggle between Assassins and Mongols

In the mid-thirteenth century, as dust clouds rising from the Eurasian steppes settled over the Islamic world and the Middle East, one of the most asymmetrical and relentless conflicts in human history was quietly taking shape. The year 1253 marked the turning point when this inevitable showdown finally came to a head and swords were drawn from their sheaths. Yet this storm did not erupt overnight; its roots lay in a long history stretching back to a mysterious doctrine on mountain peaks and the first steps of the steppe's unstoppable war machine.

It all began in 1090 when Hasan Sabbah -known for his genius and unwavering resolve- seized Alamut Castle, situated on the steepest peaks of the Alborz Mountains, with virtually no bloodshed. This small community, representing the Nizari branch of the Shi'a-Isma'ili sect, knew full well that it could not withstand massive armies like those of the powerful Seljuk Empire that surrounded them in open warfare. This military helplessness led Hasan-i Sabbah to develop one of history's most extraordinary asymmetric warfare doctrines.

Fortresses (impregnable eagle's nests built atop mountain peaks and equipped with water cisterns and food stores sufficient for years) were established. Most importantly, they trained assassins who viewed death not as an end, but as a sacred gateway to the promised paradise. These elite assassins -who spoke multiple languages, mastered the art of disguise, and could strike down their target, even within the most heavily guarded palace, with a single dagger- spread terror across a vast region, from the Seljuk vizier Nizam al-Mulk to the Crusader counts. The Assassins had established such a reign of terror in the shadow of their daggers that no ruler of the era could go to bed without armor or sit comfortably on his throne without paying them tribute.

While the Assassins ruled their world, woven with fear, from their impregnable fortresses, a very different power was awakening in the boundless steppes of East Asia. Genghis Khan united the scattered Mongol tribes under a single iron discipline, creating the most destructive war machine history had ever seen. Crushing every army in their path and erasing cities that refused to surrender from the map, the Mongols soon began advancing westward. Between 1219 and 1221, Mongol cavalry razed the Khwarezmian Empire (the eastern bulwark of the Islamic world) and swept across the Iranian landscape like an avalanche. With the Battle of Kösedag in 1243, this force also subjugated the Anatolian Seljuk Empire, leaving no organized army in the Middle East capable of standing against them.

However, a clash between these two diametrically opposed forces was inevitable. The Mongols demanded absolute sovereignty, unconditional submission, and regular tribute in every territory they conquered. The Assassins, who had not sworn allegiance to any power for two hundred years from their mountain strongholds, refused to recognize these new conquerors. Moreover, they took deadly steps such as attacking Mongol garrisons, murdering tax collectors, and plotting assassinations against Mongol princes. According to some historical records, Hashshashin leaders even went so far as to send assassins all the way to Karakorum—the heart of the Mongol Empire—and dared to threaten the

life of the Great Khan himself. Under Genghis Khan's law, any group defying Mongol authority was ordered to be eradicated. While overthrowing traditional kingdoms was easy for Mongol cavalry, eliminating this network of assassins hidden behind the clouds required an entirely different kind of preparation.

The major turning point occurred in 1251 with the accession of Möngke Khan, a grandson of Genghis Khan, to the throne in Karakorum. Seeking to solidify his rule, Möngke Khan declared two massive campaigns to demonstrate the empire's power to the entire world. While he sent his brother Kublai east to conquer China, he tasked his other brother, Hülagü Khan, with bringing the western territories—particularly the Islamic world—entirely under Mongol rule. The first and most definitive order Möngke Khan gave to Hülagü was to leave no threat behind before marching on Baghdad—that is, to completely eradicate the Lurs and those heretical assassins in the mountains. Their fortresses would be destroyed, the resisters slaughtered, and the Hashashins' supposedly unshakable presence would be consigned to history.

b. Introduction of Historical Crisis Committee

The Historical Crisis Committee (HCC) is an interactive and dynamic Model United Nations format that simulates historical or fictional crises involving a single cabinet.

Delegates in the HCC assume specific roles—such as generals, diplomats, or rulers—each with their own unique objectives and resources. The most important feature of the HCC is its rapid decision-making process and the fact that the situation constantly changes based on delegates' actions.

In this section of the guide, we will explain how the HCC works, its structure, procedures, and provide some tips to help first-time participants understand the situation and participate effectively.

HCC Structure:

Our committee will have a single cabinet:

Mongol Side: A cabinet composed of the state's leading commanders under the leadership of the Mongol ruler.

Also a second neutral crisis team manages the overall narrative and ensures fair decision-making.

Key Mechanisms in the HCC:

a. **Directives:** A directive is the primary tool delegates use to take action. It is an official written document summarizing the actions your cabinet or character intends to implement. Directives must be specific, actionable, and realistic within the context of the scenario. The crisis team reviews the directives and decides on their outcomes.

b. **Crisis Updates:** After actions are taken through directives, the crisis team provides updates that reflect their outcomes. Crisis updates are crucial because they alter the scenario and require both sides to adapt their strategies.

There are many types of directives;

Information Directive: Asks for guidance and updates on certain topics.

Personal Directive: Issues specific tasks or responsibilities to a single person.

Joint Directive: Coordinates actions among multiple parties for a shared objective.

Cabinet Directive: Coordinates actions among the entire cabinet for a shared objective.

Military Directive: Commands or instructions for military strategy or operations.

Press Release: Publicly announces official information or updates through media.

Top Secret: Highest classification for sensitive information critical to security.

4. Mongols

The general state of the Mongol Empire, the most powerful and disciplined state of Central Asia, is as follows:

The Mongol Empire, having reached its zenith under the leadership of Möngke Khan, functions as a relentless and highly organized war machine that spans from the Pacific Ocean to the gates of Europe. By **1253**, the empire was no longer a collection of nomadic tribes but a sophisticated superpower that combined nomadic mobility with sedentary bureaucracy and advanced technology.

a. Army

The organization of the Mongol army in the 13th century was one of the most disciplined, technologically advanced, and systematic military structures in history:

The Decimal (Onluk) System: The foundation of the Mongol army rests on a decimal hierarchy perfected by Genghis Khan. The army was organized into the following units: Arban (10 men), Zuun (100 men), Mingghan (1,000 men), and the largest unit, the Tümen (10,000 men). This system enables a massive army to move on the battlefield as if it were a single organism. Every soldier knows his unit and commander very well; a soldier's desertion or unauthorized departure from his unit is a grave offense punishable by the execution of the entire unit. This strict discipline is the defining characteristic that distinguishes the Mongols from the chaotic armies of the Middle Ages.

Siege Warfare and Engineering: Originally a steppe cavalry force, the Mongols incorporated the world's most advanced siege technologies as they conquered China and Iran. Represented in the committee by Guo Kan, this unit employs gunpowder weapons, heavy trebuchets, and fire-throwing machines capable of leveling even the most impregnable fortresses. Faced with seemingly impregnable fortresses like Alamut, the Mongols do not simply wait; they divert river courses, construct massive siege towers, and, through engineering genius, turn nature itself into a weapon.

Logistics and Supply Network (The Yam System): The unsung hero of Mongol success was the Yam system, the world's first organized postal and communication network. Fresh horses and supplies were always ready at stations established at regular intervals. Thanks to this system, an order could travel from one end of the empire to the other at incredible speed. On the battlefield, each Mongol

soldier typically traveled with 3 to 5 spare horses. This reduced the army's dependence on supply lines and gave them the ability to move at the speed of a modern armored division.

b. Economy

Pax Mongolica and the Silk Road: The Mongols achieved the unprecedented feat of uniting the entire length of the Silk Road under a single political authority. This period, known as the "Pax Mongolica," created a secure environment where trade could flourish from China to the borders of Europe. By eliminating internal borders and banditry, the Empire ensured that luxury goods—such as Persian silk, Chinese porcelain, and Indian spices—flowed rapidly. This commercial vitality provides the liquid capital necessary to sustain the military's high-cost operations.

Monetary Standardization The Mongols sought to accelerate trade by standardizing currency. They promoted the use of silver ingots (*Yamb*) for international transactions and experimented with the world's first widespread paper currency (*Chao*). This centralization of monetary policy allowed the Empire to manage its massive financial resources from a single center, making the financing of a multi-year siege like Alamut a logistical possibility rather than a financial impossibility.

c. State Structure

At the pinnacle of the state sits the Great Khan (Möngke Khan), who rules by the mandate of the "Eternal Blue Sky." However, the Mongol state is not a simple autocracy; it is a consultative monarchy:

The Kurultai: Major decisions, such as the launching of the 1253 Western Campaign, are made in this grand assembly of the royal family and military elite.

The Golden Family (Altan Urug): Only direct descendants of Genghis Khan have the right to rule. This creates the internal dynamic seen in the committee with Yoshmut, where bloodline often carries as much weight as military rank.

Absolute Order: The Yasa emphasizes collective responsibility and absolute loyalty. In the context of the 1253 crisis, any defiance by the Assassins is seen not just as a military threat, but as a criminal violation of the Yasa that must be punished by "total erasure."

Religious Freedom: The Yasa mandates that all religions be respected provided they do not interfere with Mongol rule, a policy that allows Kitbuqa (a Christian) and Juvayni (a Muslim) to hold high office in the same administration.

5. Assassins

a. Who were the Assassins?

The Assassins, known internally as the Nizari Ismailis, were a revolutionary Shi'a sect that established a unique "state without borders" consisting of a network of impregnable mountain fortresses stretching from Persia to Syria. Founded in 1090 by the brilliant strategist Hassan-i Sabbah after his bloodless capture of Alamut Castle, the group emerged as a response to the overwhelming military pressure of the Sunni Seljuk Empire. Recognizing that they could never defeat a conventional imperial army in an open field, Hassan Sabbah developed a sophisticated doctrine of asymmetric warfare and psychological terror that would make the group legendary across both the Islamic world and Europe.

The core of their power lay in the Fedayeen (those who sacrifice themselves), an elite corps of highly educated agents who were masters of disguise, languages, and stealth. Unlike common soldiers, the Fedayeen were trained to infiltrate the inner circles of their enemies, often spending months or years in disguise as servants, scholars, or soldiers before striking their target, usually a high-ranking vizier, general, or prince with a single dagger in a public place. This method was designed not for mass casualties, but for maximum political impact; by killing the "head" of an administration, they effectively paralyzed entire empires. This led to a state of constant paranoia among medieval rulers, many of whom began wearing chainmail under their robes at all times.

While the term "Assassin" was popularized by their enemies and European Crusaders—falsely claiming they used hashish to induce visions of paradise (the Hashshashin myth), the group was actually a deeply intellectual and religious community. Their fortresses, particularly Alamut, housed some of the most advanced libraries and astronomical observatories of the Middle Ages, attracting scholars from across the world. However, their ultimate downfall came in the 1250s when they encountered the Mongols. Unlike the Seljuks or Crusaders, the Mongols under Hulagu Khan possessed the engineering capability to bypass mountain defenses and the sheer ruthlessness to ignore suikast threats, leading to the total destruction of the Assassin fortresses by 1256 and the end of their political reign.

b. Organizational structures

The Nizari Ismaili State (the Assassins) operated with a highly centralized, secretive, and hierarchical structure that was designed for survival and power projection from within the shadows of their mountain fortresses.

At the absolute peak of the structure was the Imam. For the Nizaris, the Imam was not just a political leader but the divinely inspired spiritual successor to the Prophet Muhammed.

- The Da'i al-Du'at (**Chief Missionary**): Based at Alamut Castle, he acted as the supreme commander. During the early years, figures like **Hassan Sabbah** ruled as "Hujja" (the Proof of the Imam), wielding absolute authority over both the military and religious life of the sect.
- Da'is (**Missionaries**): The intellectual backbone. They were highly educated scholars sent to cities and foreign courts to secretly convert people and gather intelligence.
- Rafiqs (**Companions**): The "officer" class who managed the daily operations of the various fortresses and commanded local defense forces.
- Lasiqs (**Adherents**): The general population living in the villages surrounding the castles, who provided the labor and resources to sustain the state.

c. Economy

The **Assassin economy** was a highly localized and resilient system based on high-altitude hydraulic engineering and terrace farming for total self-sufficiency, supplemented by strategic "protection fees" extracted from Silk Road caravans and political tribute paid by foreign rulers to avoid suikast threats, all while maintaining decentralized wealth through secret urban assets and a thriving intellectual trade in medicine and science.

d. Fidayeens

The **Fedayeen** (literally "those who sacrifice themselves") were the elite, clandestine military wing of the Nizari Ismaili state, functioning not as a conventional army but as the world's most disciplined corps of precision operatives. Driven by intense ideological devotion and absolute obedience to their leader, the Imam, they were selected for their physical prowess, intellectual sharpness, and psychological resilience. Unlike the massive Mongol cavalry, the Fedayeen operated through asymmetric warfare, specializing in high-stakes infiltration where they would often spend months or even years living undercover as scholars, monks, or palace guards to gain the trust of their targets.

Their primary weapon was psychological terror; they favored the dagger over the bow or sword, striking their targets—usually high-ranking political or military leaders—in broad daylight and in public spaces like crowded mosques or markets. This calculated "theatre of violence" was designed to demonstrate that no amount of armor, walls, or bodyguards could protect a ruler from their reach, effectively paralyzing entire empires with fear. Despite the persistent "Assassin" myths of drug-induced frenzies, the Fedayeen were in reality cold, calculated professionals who prioritized meticulous planning and martyrdom over escape, making them the most feared intelligence and strike force of the Middle Ages.

6. Matrix

Here the matrix of characters in this committee:

a. Kitbuqa Noyan

A legendary general of Naiman origin who holds Nestorian Christian beliefs, serving as Hulagu Khan's most trusted right-hand man. His objective is the complete military annihilation of Alamut and all other fortresses. However, his ultimate goal is to crush Islamic powers in the Middle East to expand Christian influence. To this end, he has secretly formed alliances with the Christian kingdoms of Georgia and Armenia behind Hulagu Khan's back, promising them a share of the spoils following the conquest.

b. Baiju Noyan

The oldest and most experienced commander on the Mongol western frontier, famously known for bringing the Seljuks to their knees at the Battle of Kōse Dağ. He seeks to reclaim his authority, which has been shaken by the arrival of Hulagu Khan, and to prove that his military supremacy in the region is indispensable. His secret agenda is to prevent the exposure of the covert "peace-for-tribute" agreements he made with local lords and the Assassins during his years of governing the region. Consequently, he secretly supports prolonging the siege to protect his own influence.

c. Yoshmut

The young, ambitious, royal-blooded son of Hulagu Khan and commander of the left-wing forces. His goal is to step out of his father's shadow, prove his worth, and establish himself as the primary architect of victory by being at the absolute forefront of Alamut's conquest. His secret is that, due to his military inexperience, he is actively trying to sabotage Kitbuqa's plans to overshadow the veteran general's glory, even plotting to drag a portion of the army into a reckless, unauthorized assault of his own design.

d. Guo Kan

A brilliant Chinese military engineer and the army's foremost expert in gunpowder weaponry, flamethrowers, and massive trebuchets. His objective is to test the destructive technologies he brought from the East in this challenging terrain and mathematically dismantle Alamut's defenses. However, he secretly despises the Mongols' barbaric destruction and intends to seize the Assassins' ancient alchemical and gunpowder formulas, hiding them from the Mongols to add to his personal archives.

e. Arghun Aqa

A highly rational bureaucrat responsible for the financial administration of the Khorasan and Persia regions, as well as the army's logistical network. His goal is to prevent the siege from bankrupting the Mongol treasury and to keep the supply lines secure. His secret motive stems from his partnerships with local merchants; because the prolonged war drives up prices along the supply chain, he is amassing a vast personal fortune and quietly favors slowing down the siege.

f. Ata-Malik Juvayni

A renowned historian, statesman, and chief secretary who entered Mongol service in order to preserve his culture from within. His objective is to minimize the destruction of war, particularly by saving the priceless books of the Alamut Library from Mongol wrath. His secret is that, as a Muslim, watching this destruction severely troubles his conscience; thus, he is covertly corresponding with the Assassins, advising Imam Rukn al-Din on how surrendering the library could ultimately save his life.

7. Draft Directive

“Scout Establishment”

We direct our scouts to find out where the Byzantium and Crusader armies are

and how many of them are currently present. The sultan orders them to provide him with information about their numbers, equipment, cavalry, infantry ratio, where they are located, and where they are headed. If possible, they should also try and see who is leading the force.

If possible, several of our most stealthy soldiers should infiltrate inside the enemy camps and wait as sleeping agents. Until further orders, they will be spotting the ones who are willing to return to their homeland, the ones who are open to being bribed, and the ones who are willing to pursue their personal interests over Crusader interests. (quick reminder, please remember that they have a poison that will enable them to kill themselves rather than being exposed). The scouts should take special care to check the current Seljuk areas between Nicaea and Ankara/Konya, but also venture into Byzantine territory and find out where the Crusader and Byzantine forces are assembling and rallying. They are to be very careful not to be captured, and if they are captured they should commit suicide to avoid leaking information.”

8. Bibliography

<https://youtu.be/v4FeP25Ydfw?si=k6e88KypKO7dfuO7>

<https://youtu.be/MWbyh9-KqmA?si=6TNzH0XJgz7vpZHC>

https://youtu.be/aR0dS_xk65s?si=u4HqVgtbUhojJX2f

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mo%C4%9Fol_%C4%B0mparatorlu%C4%9Fu

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

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

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