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Dynasty warriors 5 shu characters

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Dynasty Warriors 5 (Shin Sangoku Musou 4), a Koei action game in which you take on the role of an army commanding officer on fully rendered battlefields as you advance through character-specific stories, is the fifth installment in the Dynasty Warriors series. Officers and events in Dynasty Warriors 5 come from luo Guanzhong's novel Romance of the Three Kingdoms.
• Top profiles for characters in Dynasty Warriors 5 (Shin Sangoku Musou 4) Wei kingdom, Each includes a 100x100 portrait, its English name followed by Chinese (must have Chinese language support installed on your computer to view the characters), and finally a link to your GameCity (external) profile.
Shu character profiles top profiles for characters in Dynasty Warriors 5 (Shin Sangoku Musou 4) Shu kingdom, each includes a 100x100 portrait, its English name followed by Chinese (must have Chinese language support installed on your computer to view the characters), and finally a link to your GameCity (external) profile.
Wu character profiles top profiles for characters in Dynasty Warriors 5 (Shin Sangoku Musou 4) Wu Kingdom, each includes a 100x100 portrait, its English name followed by Chinese (must have Chinese language support installed on your computer to view the characters), and finally a link to your GameCity (external) profile.
Other main character profiles
Profiles for characters in Dynasty Warriors 5 (Shin Sangoku Musou 4) other realms, Each includes a 100x100 portrait, its English name followed by Chinese (must have Chinese language support installed on your computer to view the characters), and finally a link to your GameCity (external) profile.
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in: Dynasty Warriors stubs, Shu, Alliances View source
Share Shu (蜀), also known as Shu Han (蜀漢), is one of three influential kingdoms in Dynasty Warriors, Romance of the Three Kingdoms, Tactics series and Kessen II. In the Dynasty Warriors franchise, the kingdom is symbolized by green and a Chinese dragon as a reference to Qinglong. Shu is sometimes symbolized by peach flowers, a reference to the peach garden oath. Also in the Dynasty Warriors series starting in the seventh installment, Shu is the faction that has the most playable characters. Shu was ruled by Liu Bei, who, along with his sworn brothers Guan Yu and Zhang Fei, spent most of his life in exile wandering from lord to lord to escape Cao Cao, until he finally seized Shu's lands from his cousin Liu Zhang to establish his kingdom. Shu was also composed of Hanzhong and Jingzhou. Jing was subsequently conquered by Wu in 219 a.C. In 263 a.C. after years of war between and Wei, the Kingdom of Shu Han fell. The cause of Shu's fall has often been debated over the years. Some Jiang Wei's reckless military campaign against Wei and political corruption, and some attribute it to the poor lands of Shu, which were mountainous and steep.
Romance of the Three Kingdoms
In the historical novel Romance of the Three Kingdoms, Shu's kingdom experienced many problems, and many triumphs. Before winning his own land, Liu Bei had joined the other influential figures against Zhang Jiao and the Yellow Turbanos, and also against Dong Zhuo. During that time, Liu Bei gained many followers, including his future oath brothers, Guan Yu and Zhang Fei. To obtain a strata, Liu Bei visited hermit Zhuge Liang three times. On the third visit, Zhuge Liang agreed to help Liu Bei in his conquest. With the advice of his new ally, Liu Bei won relative lands, and took his own. Around 208, at the Chibi naval battle, Zhuge Liang had teamed up with Wu to attack a common adversary, Wei. Zhou Yu, Wu's strata, devised a master plan with Shu to burn Wei's ships. While Shu Pang Tong's strata was placed in Wei, in order to persuade the enemy, Zhou Yu tortured a veteran Wu, Huang Gai, making it appear that the latter would turn against his strength. Wei believed in this trick, and welcomed Huang Gai into his army. Pang Tong had had the Wei army chain their ships together, and when the time came, Huang Gai and his next unit lit a burning Wei ship. Zhuge Liang had prayed at an altar for the winds to spread the fire, and due to Pang Tong's chain strategy, the Wei fleet had burned into the sea. By 219, Lu Meng, a stratatega from Wu, had won jing's land. Guan Yu, who had been attacking nearby at the time, was captured by Wu and Wei's alliance, and was executed. This infuriated Liu Bei, who in the novel had sworn along with Zhang Fei and Guan Yu to die the same day. Ignoring the advice of others, Liu Bei went for the attack on Wu, and was received unsuccessfully. In 220, Cao Pi seized the imperial throne, and declared it to be the Wei dynasty. In response, Liu Bei proclaimed himself the new Emperor Han. A few years later, however, after many battles, including the loss at the Battle of Yiling, Liu Bei died of illness. The Shu kingdom government was succeeded by Liu Shan, Liu Bei's son. Zhuge Liang had made several invasions to the north, including the Nanman Campaign, but it was a failure. On the sixth attempt, Zhuge Liang, Shu's prime minister, died of the disease. Zhuge Liang was succeeded by many, but the last successor was Jiang Wei. He tried to continue the former strata's plans to invade the north, but each time, he was left with fewer men and supplies. In 263, Wei campaign against Shu one last time, and succeeded. Jiang Wei tried to rebel, but was killed. Liu Shan, however, surrendered and retired, after being appointed the Duke of Comfort. nobles and commoners alike were displaced, and fled. Rulers
Liu Bei (221 to 223 .C.)
Liu Shan (223 to 263 d.C.)
Other Figures
Liu Xiong - Liu Bei's Bei's eventually became an imperial guard in Yanzhou.
Liu Yuandi - Liu Bei's uncle, born in Yanjing, unknown name. When Liu Bei was a child, he sent his son and Liu Bei to study with Lu Zhi. His wife declared his discontent with Liu Bei studying with his son, but he ignored his complaints.
Liu Deran - Liu Yuandi's son, unknown name. He studied with Liu Bei as a child.
Liu Hong's father - Liu Bei, served as an employee in Yizhou. I went to live with a wealthy family.
Liu Yong - The second son of Liu Bei, unknown mother, style name was Gongshou. Mutually antagonistic with Huang Hao. He gave up on Liu Shan.
Liu Li - The third son of Liu Bei, unknown mother, style name was Fengxiao. He married Ma Chao's daughter. He died of illness in 244.
Liu Feng - Liu Bei's adopted son who served his father as a general.
Liu Xuan (劉璇) - Liu Shan's eldest son, married Fei Yi's eldest daughter, the style name was Wenheng. He was crowned prince, but died during the Zhong Hui and Deng Ai revolt.
Liu Yao - Liu Shan's second son. He surrendered after Shu Han's fall. Killed during the massive outbreak of riots that followed the Eight Princes' War.
Liu Cong - Liu Shan's third son. He surrendered after Shu Han's fall. Killed during the massive outbreak of riots that followed the Eight Princes' War.
Liu Zhan - Liu Shan's fourth son. He surrendered after Shu Han's fall. Killed during the massive outbreak of riots that followed the Eight Princes' War.
Liu Chen - Liu Shan's fifth son. He was crowned prince and tried to convince his father to fight to the death to defend Shu. Liu Shan kicked him out of court and Liu Chen was embarrassed by his father's decision. He visited ancestral remains before killing his family and himself.
Liu Xun - Liu Shan's sixth son. There's not much more written about him.
Liu Qi - Liu Shan's seventh son. He suffered the same fate as Liu Yao, Liu Cong and Liu Zhan.
Liu Xuan (劉玄) - grandson of Liu Yong, father unknowingly. He fled the riots that killed Liu Shan's sons and lived in Shu. He became a vassal under Li Fu's grandson, A Vassal Jin.
Sun Sheng, last reported his whereabouts in Chengdu. Since there are no other records about your family or children, you are considered to be the last relative of this branch of the Liu family.
Ladies
Empress Gan - Liu Bei's first wife.
Liu Shan's mother. Later her name was Empress Zhaolie.
Lady Mi - Liu Bei's second wife and Mi Zhu's younger sister.
Lady Sun - Third wife of Liu Bei and Sun Quan's younger sister.
Empress Wu - Liu Bei's fourth wife and Wu Yi's younger sister.
Two anonymous daughters - Liu Bei had them under unknown mothers. Historically captured in Changban by Cao Cao's army before Zhao Yun rescued the rest of Liu Bei's stranded family.
Lady Xiahou - Wife of Zhang Fei and mother of consorts Liu Shan.
Empress Zhang - Liu Shan's first wife.
Zhang Fei's daughter.
Mentioned in Romance of the Three Kingdoms he had married when he was 17.
Empress Zhang - Liu Shan's Second Wife. The daughter of Zhang Fei, younger of the two Concubine Wang - Lady of Liu Shan.
Liu Xuan's mother.
Consort Li - Lady of Liu Shan.
He is said to be favored by him. It is said that he was sent to Wei after Shu's fall to be given to another man.
In history, he refused to accept further humiliation and committed suicide.
Un nameless daughter of Liu Shan - Wife of Zhuge Liang's son, Zhuge Zhan.
Liu Shan's un nameless daughter - Wife of Fei Yi's son, Fei Gong.
Un nameless daughter of Liu Shan - Wife of Guan Xing's son, Guan Tong.
Vassals
Five Tiger Generals
The Five Tiger Generals (五虎將軍) are five Shu generals considered of extraordinary value to the kingdom. They include:
Guan Yu - long-devout follower and blood brother of Liu Bei, assassin of Yan Liang, head of Tiger Generals.
Zhang Fei - long-term follower and blood brother of Liu Bei, repelled Cao Cao's armies in a confrontation in Changban Po.
Zhao Yun - former officer of Gongsun Zan, savior of Liu Shan.
Ma Chao - son of Ma Teng, enemy of Cao Cao and warrior chief of an esteemed family.
Huang Zhong - former Liu Biao officer and then Liu Bei, winner over Xiahou Yuan.
There is no explicit mention of the title and recognition by Liu Bei in the official documents. At the same time, there is a possibility that the generals would receive the rank superhonorously through Liu Shan's Way.
The Records of Three Kingdoms, however, compiles the biographies of the five within the same chapter and the author of the text, Chen Shou, makes an analysis of them collectively. It is also interesting to note that in the year 219 d. C., after Liu Bei was appointed king of Hanzhong, the generals with the exception of Zhao Yun were promoted to consecutive high-ranking positions. The novel Romance of the Three Kingdoms could be another source for the group.
Chapter 73 mentions how they would become known as the Five Tiger Generals after Liu Bei ascended to the role of king of Hanzhong, not unlike history. The rank itself had no administrative or military duties attached to it, so the concession is generally seen as one of prestige and as one that would inspire fear in the hearts of enemies, especially given the meritorious careers of the honorees.
Four Heroes
The Four Heroes, or Four Ministers, are a circle of ministers credited with stabilizing the Shu administration. All of them were largely respected, mostly entrusted by Liu Shan, and were relatively high in the civil hierarchy for his kingdom. The term does not seem to refer to any official position, but simply as a grouping between the Shu people. It is mentioned in an entry entry by Dong Yun
Records of Three Kingdoms.
Zhuge Liang - long-term adviser to the Liu clan, established the alliance with Wu, served as co-regent for Liu Shan, led punitive expeditions from the south and north, policies for the kingdom, advanced to General-in-Chief.
Jiang Wan -- recommended as successor by Zhuge Liang, right in administration, advanced to Fei Yi - ambassador to Wu, favored by Sun Quan and Zhuge Liang, attentive in administration, humble, advanced to the general-in-chief.
Dong Yun - the excess protested was therefore feared by Liu Shan, kept Huang Hao from power and was also feared by him, Liu Shan was confided from the beginning.
Five Retainers
The Five Retainers are five Shu generals that Zhuge Liang, while on his deathbed, advised Yang Yi to retufey after his death. In some translations of Romance of the Three Kingdoms, it is portrayed as a real title rather than a passing suggestion.
Liao Hua - ancient Yellow Turban, lived to see the rise, establishment and collapse of Shu.
Ma Dai, Ma Chao's cousin, killed traitor Wei Yan.
Wang Ping - former general of Wei, brave and competent in strategy, but illiterate.
Zhang Ni - brave general, sacrificed his life to save Jiang Wei.
Zhang Yi (Bogong) - friend of Liao Hua, one of Jiang Wei's best generals during Shu's later years.
General Advisors
Other
Lady Fan Maidens - Called Fan Shi in the Romance games of the Three Kingdoms.
Wife of Zhao Fan's brother. Declined in marriage to Zhao Yun.
Lady Hu - Wife of Liu Yan.
Lady Xun - Mother of Xu Shu, committed suicide when her son defected to Wei.
Lady Huang - Also called Huang Yueying. Zhuge

Liang's wife. Fictional fans Romance of the Three Kingdoms Cuan Xi - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 91. Adviser on Zhuge Liang's second campaign against Wei. Deng Tong - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 97. It is mentioned that he died in hanzhong's campaign. Ding Xian - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 91. General in Zhuge Liang's second campaign against Wei. Du Rui - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 102. Sent by Zhuge Liang to oversee the construction of wooden oxen. Du Yi - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 91. Adviser on Zhuge Liang's first campaign against Wei. Gou An (苟安) - not to be confused with Royal General Gou An (苟安). He appeared in chapter 100. He disobeyed Zhuge Liang's orders and was beaten 80 times. Infected to serve Cao Xiu. Guan Suo - the third fictional son of Guan Yu. Han Zhen - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 94. He kept the Xiping Pass against the Qiang tribes. Hu Ban - Fictional follower of Cao Cao. Hu Hua's son. He helped escape from Guan Yu and was later invited to serve Shu. Lady Cui - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 102. Liu Chen's wife commits suicide to join her dead husband. Lady Li - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 117. Wife of Ma Miao who committed suicide when she surrendered to Wei. Lady Xu - Mother of Xu Shu. In the novel, he committed suicide after his son was tricked into serving Cao Cao. Li Hu - Possibly fictional. He appeared in chapter 118. He was sent carrying the Shu terms of surrender to Deng Ai. Liu Xian - the Liu Du's fictional Lu Xun (盧遜) - Defeated Zhong Hui in Nanzheng, but was later killed by Xun Kai. Meng Jie's younger brother. Pei Yuanshao - Former Yellow Turban who tried to steal the Red Hare Guan Yu. He quickly surrendered and introduced Zhou Cang to the general. Su Shuang - Appeared in chapter 1. He donated horses to Liu Bei's army. Yan Yan - Historically treated like a guest, but there are no different records that served Shu. From other sources Bao Sanniang - Guan Suo's first wife in Hua Guan Suo Zhuan. Cai Mao - He didn't join Shu historically. Cai Wenji - He did not join Shu historically. Guan Yingping - the fictional daughter of Guan Yu. Huang Xiaoyu - Original GREE character in 100man-nin no Sangokushi. A young woman who serves as Zhuge Liang's apprentice. According to his flavored text in the Sangokushi Legion, he longs for a more fraternal relationship with Yueying. Ma Yunlu - Originally from Fan Sanguo Yanyi, she is the daughter of Ma Teng, Ma Chao's sister and Zhao Yun's wife. Mei Mei, Li Li and Luo Luo - Original characters by Koei, fictional performances of Zhang Fei's daughters. Mei Sanniang - Original character of Koei. Wang Sisters - Originated in Hua Guan Suo Zhuan, their names are Wang Tao (eldest) and Wang Yue (younger). Both are daughters of Wang Linggong, a thief in Sichuan. Unlike their father, however, the sisters were virtuous and considered heroes. Guan Suo only learned of his father's reputation and captured older sister Wang. Wang Tao came to admire his strength and soon they married. Wang Yue followed his sister and they became his second and third wife. They are said to have fought alongside him in battle and are said to have been with Bao Sanniang at Jiameng's door. Sima Ken - Koei's original character. Xingcai - Original Omega Force character. Zhou Cang - First appeared in the Sanguozhi Pinghua. Later popularized in the Romance of the Three Kingdoms. The former Yellow Turban who came to serve under Guan Yu. Lei Bin - Original Omega Force Xiaolan Character (蘭) - Koei's original character in the manga Sangokushi Koumei Den. Entering Zhuge Liang's house as a maid, her real identity is Qilin, a murderer sent by Cheng Yu. Initially bent on taking her own life when the opportunity presented itself, she came to sympathize with the strata and defected from her employer as a result. Expanding Influences Shu's description in Romance of the Three Kingdoms is internationally popular in folk tales and fiction. One of the best references to Shu in another fiction would be Water Margin, one of four classic Chinese epics. In Water Margin, Guan Yu had a fictional descendant, Guan Sheng. He reflected the appearance of his ancestor and inherited his grandfather's weapon, Green Dragon Crescent Blade. Guan Sheng was the fifth rank among the 108 stars and was nicknamed The Great Sword. Another character named Lin Chong was described to almost match Zhang Fei in appearance and also wielded the same snake spear. Lin Chong was the rank after Guan Sheng, nicknamed Panther Head, and also had an oath brother named Lu Zhishen. Yang Xiong, who was another stars, was also known under the nickname Sick Guan Guan In addition, both Guan Sheng and Lin Chong were two of the Five Tiger Generals of Mount Liang. Guan Sheng - 5th Ranked Spirit Lin Chong - 6th Ranked Spirit Qin Meng - 7th Classified Spirit Huyan Zhuo - 8th Classified Spirit Dong Ping - 16th Ranked Spirit In Japan, Liu Bei's famous three visits to recruit Zhuge Liang is adapted for Hashiba Hideyoshi and Takenaka Hanbei. The Taikoki recorded Hideyoshi visiting the hermit three times to appeal to him. His Guan Yu was Hachisuka Masakatsu (Hachisuka Masatoshi's eldest son) and his Zhang Fei was Maeno Nagayasu (Tsubouchi Mitsukage). Mitsukage is said to have favored Masakatsu and they became sworn brothers. In some Chinese accounts of Japanese history, Hideyoshi's intellect was compared to Zhuge Liang and the physical power of Tokugawa Ieyasu was compared to Guan Yu. Allied Relationships Enemies Wei Wu (after the capture and death of Guan Yu at the Battle of Fan Castle and during Yiling) Yuan Shu (after declaring himself emperor) Nanman (before Nanzhong campaigns and the seven catches of Meng Huo) Qiang tribes (during the last years of Shu) See also liu Bei's flag gallery in Dynasty Warriors AdvancesDynasty Warriors : Online Beast SymbolRomance of the Emblem of the Three Kingdoms IIIAdd a photo to this dynasty warriors stubs Shu Alliances community content gallery is available under CC-BY-SA unless otherwise noted. Observed.

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