**Prehistoric China**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** |  | **Events** |  |
| [680,000-780,000 BC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peking_Man) |  | [Peking Man](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peking_Man) of [Zhoukoudian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhoukoudian) (est.) |  |
| 20-19,000 BC |  | last evidence of creation and use of [pottery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pottery) found in [Xianren Cave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xianren_Cave) in [Jiangxi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiangxi) province.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Chinese_history#cite_note-Xiaohong-1) |
| 7600 BC | [Zhenpiyan culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Neolithic_cultures_of_China) | Archaeological evidence on domestication of [pigs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pig) for the first time.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Chinese_history#cite_note-huang-2) |
| 7500 BC | [Pengtoushan culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pengtoushan_culture) | Analysis of Chinese rice residues show that rice had been domesticated by this time. |
| 7000 BC | [Peiligang culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peiligang_culture) |  |
| 6600 BC |  | [Jiahu script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiahu_symbols): still under debate whether this can be considered as a form of writing |
| 6000 BC | [Cishan culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cishan_culture) | Archaeological evidence on domestication of [dogs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dog) and [chickens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicken) for the first time.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Chinese_history#cite_note-huang-2) |
| 5000 BC | [Baijia culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Neolithic_cultures_of_China) | Archaeological evidence on domestication of [oxen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ox) and [sheep](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheep) for the first time.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Chinese_history#cite_note-huang-2) |
| 4500 BC | Approximate end of [Hemudu culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemudu_culture). |  |
| 4000 BC |  | [Banpo script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banpo_symbols); scholars still debate if it is actual writing or not. |
| 3630 BC |  | Approximate date of the oldest discovered [silk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk) in China, found by archaeologists in what is now [Henan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henan) province in what was the late [Yangshao period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yangshao_culture). |
| 3000 BC | [Longshan culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longshan_culture) | During the Longshan Neolithic period, the [buffaloes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_Buffalo) are domesticated for the first time in China, and the [plow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plow) may have been used. |
| 2570 BC |  |  | Approximate date for the [silk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk) and other items found at the [Liangzhu culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liangzhu_culture) site at Qianshanyang in [Wuxing District](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuxing_District), [Zhejiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhejiang); silk items found there included a braided silk belt, silk threads, and woven silk. |

**Ancient China**

[**Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Sovereigns_and_Five_Emperors)

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| **Date** | **Ruler** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 2852 BC | [Fuxi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuxi) | This period is part of [Chinese mythology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_mythology) |  |
| 2737 BC | [Yan Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yan_Emperor) |  |
| 2698 BC | [Yellow Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_Emperor) | The [Battle of Banquan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Banquan), the first battle in Chinese history and the [Battle of Zhuolu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Zhuolu), the second battle in Chinese history, fought by the Yellow Emperor. |
| 2650 BC | Legend of [Cangjie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cangjie), inventor of the [Chinese character](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_character) |
| 2597 BC | Emperor [Shaohao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaohao) |  |
| 2514 BC | Emperor [Zhuanxu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhuanxu) |  |
| 2436 BC | [Emperor Ku](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ku) |  |
| 2361 BC | [Emperor Zhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhi) | Supposed first Chinese contact with [Văn Lang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C4%83n_Lang) ([Viet Nam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viet_Nam)).[[1]](http://books.google.com/books?id=vf0XbgeD1bIC&pg=PA37&dq=2879+bc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=x5SMUbGZKIq0igKtnoGgDw&ved=0CDcQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=2879%20bc&f=false) |
| 2358 BC | [Emperor Yao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Yao) | Yao ordered [Gun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gun_%28Chinese%29) to tame the flooding of the rivers. |
| 2255 BC | [Emperor Shun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shun_%28Chinese_leader%29) | Gun failed in taming the flood and was executed on Shun's orders. |
| 2205 BC | [Yu the Great conquers the flood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yu_the_Great#Epic_flood) (est.) |

[**Xia Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xia_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Ruler** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 2194 BC | King [Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yu_the_Great) | [Nine Tripod Cauldrons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Tripod_Cauldrons) | [Bronze Age](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronze_Age) in China |
| 2146 BC | King [Qi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qi_of_Xia) |  |  |
| 2117 BC | King [Tai Kang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tai_Kang) | [Erlitou culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erlitou_culture) |  |
| 2088 BC | King [Zhong Kang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhong_Kang) |  |  |
| 2075 BC | King Xiang |  |  |
| 2047 BC | King [Hou Yi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hou_Yi) | Hou Yi expelled Xiang from Xia and arrogated the crown to himself |  |
| 2039 BC | King [Han Zhuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Han_Zhuo&action=edit&redlink=1) | Han Zhuo killed Hou Yi and took his place |  |
| 2007 BC | King [Shao Kang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shao_Kang) | Shao Kang executed Han Zhuo and restored the kingdom lost by his father King Xiang |  |
| 1985 BC | King [Zhu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhu) |  |  |
| 1968 BC | King [Huai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huai) |  |  |
| 1924 BC | King [Mang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mang) |  |  |
| 1906 BC | King [Xie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xie) |  |  |
| 1890 BC | King [Bu Jiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bu_Jiang) |  |  |
| 1831 BC | King [Jiong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiong) |  |  |
| 1810 BC | King [Jin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin) |  |  |
| 1789 BC | King [Kong Jia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kong_Jia) |  |  |
| 1758 BC | King [Gao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gao) |  |  |
| 1747 BC | King [Fa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fa_of_Xia) | [Mount Tai earthquake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Tai_earthquake) (est.) |  |
| 1728 BC | King [Jie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jie_of_Xia) | Failure in [Battle of Mingtiao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Mingtiao) |  |

[**Shang Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shang_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Ruler** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1675 BC | King [Tang of Shang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_of_Shang) | Conquest of Xia Dynasty in Battle of Mingtiao |  |
| 1646 BC | King [Tai Ding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tai_Ding) | Da Ding died before coronation |  |
| 1646 BC | King [Tai Jia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tai_Jia) |  |  |
| 1634 BC | King [Bu Bing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bu_Bing) |  |  |
| 1632 BC | King [Tai Geng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tai_Geng) |  |  |
| 1607 BC | King [Xiao Jia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiao_Jia) |  |  |
| 1590 BC | King [Tai Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tai_Wu) |  |  |
| 1515 BC | King [Yong Ji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yong_Ji) |  |  |
| 1503 BC | King [Zhong Ding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhong_Ding) |  |  |
| 1492 BC | King [Wai Ren](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wai_Ren) |  |  |
| 1477 BC | King [He Dan Jia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/He_Dan_Jia) |  |  |
| 1465 BC | King [Zu Yi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zu_Yi) |  |  |
| 1440 BC | King [Zu Xin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zu_Xin) |  |  |
| 1425 BC | King [Wo Jia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wo_Jia) |  |  |
| 1400 BC | King [Zu Ding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zu_Ding) | [Erligang Culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erligang_culture) in about 1400 BC found |  |
| 1365 BC | King [Nan Geng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nan_Geng) |  |  |
| 1330 BC | King [Yang Jia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yang_Jia_of_Shang) |  |  |
| 1290 BC | King [Pan Geng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pan_Geng) | Around this time, the capital is moved from [Zhengzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhengzhou) to [Yinxu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yinxu). |  |
| 1263 BC | King [Xiao Xin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiao_Xin) |  |  |
| 1260 BC | King [Xiao Yi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiao_Yi_of_Shang) |  |  |
| 1250 BC | King [Wu Ding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Ding) | Earliest surviving written records ([oracle bones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oracle_bone)) from this period | Around this time, the militant consort [Fu Hao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fu_Hao) is buried [in her tomb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tomb_of_Fu_Hao) at [Yinxu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yinxu). |
| 1192 BC | King [Zu Geng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zu_Geng_of_Shang) |  |  |
| 1185 BC | King [Zu Jia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zu_Jia) |  |  |
| 1166 BC | King [Lin Xin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lin_Xin) |  |  |
| 1160 BC | King [Geng Ding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geng_Ding) |  |  |
| 1147 BC | King [Wu Yi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Yi) | The [Zhou Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhou_Dynasty) is founded on the periphery of the Shang realm in 1122 BC. |  |
| 1112 BC | King [Wen Ding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wen_Ding) |  |  |
| 1101 BC | King [Di Yi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Di_Yi) |  |  |
| 1075 BC | [King Zhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Zhou_of_Shang) |  |  |
| 1050 BC | Ji Chang (posthumously known as [King Wen of Zhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Wen_of_Zhou)) dies, making this the alleged latest date for the creation of the mathematical [King Wen sequence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Wen_sequence). |  |
| 1047 BC | King Zhou takes [Daji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daji) as his concubine. |  |
| 1046 BC | [Battle of Muye](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Muye); King Zhou allegedly dies while his palace burns to the ground. |  |

[**Western Zhou Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhou_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Ruler** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1034 BC | [King Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Wu_of_Zhou) | [Bronze script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_bronze_inscriptions) in greater use. |  |
| 103? BC | [King Cheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Cheng_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 1026 BC |  |  |
| 1020 BC | [King Kang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Kang_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 1000 BC | Earliest possible date for the compilation of the [*Book of Songs*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Songs_%28Chinese%29) |  |
| 995 BC | [King Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Zhao_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 976 BC | [King Mu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Mu_of_Zhou) | During the 12th year of King Wu's reign, Zhou forces attacked and defeated some branches of the [Rong people](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rong_people), allowing for territorial expansion of Zhou. King Mu's critics, including the Duke of Zhai (as recorded in a later 4th century BC discourse of the *Biography of King Mu*), stated that Mu's expeditions to displace the Rong people were unjustified, as they kept to their own lands and hence abided by their station in the cosmological-political order with [China at the center](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tianxia). |  |
| 922 BC | [King Gong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Gong_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 899 BC | [King Yi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Yi_of_Zhou_%28Ji_Jian%29) |  |  |
| 891 BC | [King Xiao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Xiao_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 885 BC | [King Yi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Yi_of_Zhou_%28Ji_Xie%29) | When the nomadic [Rong people](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rong_people) of Taiyuan staged an attack on the Zhou capital at Haojing (present-day [Xi'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xi%27an)), King Yi called upon the aid of his nobles, a significant event which demarcated the beginning of the Zhou monarchs' dependence on their regional nobles to defend the kingdom. Under the command of Guo Gong, the Zhou were able to defeat the Rong people in a significant battle c. 854 BCE, reportedly capturing about a thousand horses. |  |
| 877 BC | [King Li](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Li_of_Zhou) | During Li's reign, the Western Rong people launched an invasion deep into Chinese territory before being pushed out. |  |
| 841 BC | [Gonghe regency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gonghe_%28regency%29) | First year of concise, consecutive court dating at the beginning of the regency of Gonghe. |  |
| 827 BC | [King Xuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Xuan_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 781 BC | [King You](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_You_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 771 BC | After King You had replaced Queen Shen with a favored concubine Baosi, the queen's father, the Marquis of Shen, allied with the Quanrong nomadic tribe to sack the capital. Queen Shen's son [Ji Yijiu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Ping_of_Zhou) was then put on the throne, initiating the Eastern Zhou era. |  |

[**Eastern Zhou Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhou_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Ruler** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 770 BC | [King Ping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ping_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 722 BC | [**Spring and Autumn Period**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spring_and_Autumn_Period) **begins**, the [Lu state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lu_%28state%29) begins the [chronicle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chronicle) of the [*Spring and Autumn Annals*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spring_and_Autumn_Annals). | Capital moved from Haojing (present-day [Xi'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xi%27an)) to [Luoyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luoyang). |
| 720 BC | [King Huan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Huan_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 707 BC | King Huan led a campaign against [Duke Zhuang of Zheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_Zhuang_of_Zheng) after the latter refused to appear in the capital, angered that Huan had dismissed him from his old post as Left Advisor at court. King Huan was allegedly shamed when he was injured in the shoulder by an arrow in an ensuing battle. Duke Zhuang continued to rule the [Zheng state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zheng_%28state%29) until his death in 701 BC. |  |
| 697 BC | [King Zhuang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Zhuang_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 685 BC | [Duke Huan of Qi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_Huan_of_Qi) began his reign over the [Qi state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qi_%28Shandong%29) in this year, and was the first of the [Five Hegemons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five_Hegemons) who assumed great autonomy from the Zhou Dynasty monarch, the latter of whom became more or less a [figurehead](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figurehead_%28metaphor%29) during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. |  |
| 682 BC | [King Xi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Xi_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 677 BC | [King Hui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Hui_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 651 BC | [King Xiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Xiang_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 645 BC | Death of [Guan Zhong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guan_Zhong), the [chancellor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_of_China) of the [Qi state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qi_%28Shandong%29) who was appointed by [Duke Huan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_Huan_of_Qi) as recommended by [Bao Shuya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bao_Shuya). Guan initiated centralizing administrative and economic reforms that, for a time, made Qi the most successful and developed state in ancient China. |  |
| 632 BC | [Battle of Chengpu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Chengpu) |  |
| 618 BC | [King Qing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Qing_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 612 BC | [King Kuang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Kuang_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 606 BC | [King Ding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Ding_of_Zhou) | [Sunshu Ao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunshu_Ao), China's first known [hydraulic engineer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydraulic_engineer). |  |
| 595 BC | [Battle of Bi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Bi) |  |
| 585 BC | [King Jian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Jian_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 575 BC | [Battle of Yanling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yanling) |  |
| 571 BC | [King Ling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Ling_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 551 BC | [Laozi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laozi), [Confucius](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucius) |  |
| 548 BC | Oldest known reference to the [*weiqi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Go_%28board_game%29) (known as [*go*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Go_%28board_game%29) in [Japanese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_language)) board game. |  |
| 544 BC | [King Jing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Jing_of_Zhou_%28Ji_Gui%29) |  | [Four occupations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_occupations) (est.) |
| 543 BC | Guided by the aristocratic statesman [Zi Chan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zi_Chan), the [Zheng state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zheng_%28state%29) creates a formal [code of law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_code). |  |
| 520 BC | [King Dao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Dao_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 515 BC | [King Jing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Jing_of_Zhou_%28Ji_Gai%29) | [King Liao of Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Liao_of_Wu) is assassinated by [Zhuan Zhu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhuan_Zhu), allowing [King Helü of Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Hel%C3%BC_of_Wu) to ascend to the throne of the [Wu state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_%28state%29). |  |
| 506 BC | [Battle of Boju](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Boju) |  |
| 500 BC | Approximate date for the invention of [cast iron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cast_iron) in China and the earliest possible date for the invention of the [iron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron) [plough](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plough), which by the 3rd century BC, with better casting techniques, would become the [heavy moldboard iron plough](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plough#Heavy_ploughs). | Approximate date for the first use of bronze [knife money](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knife_money). |
| 486 BC | [King Fuchai of Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Fuchai_of_Wu) built the Han Canal, a proto-section of the [Grand Canal of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Canal_%28China%29) |  |
| 484 BC | Death of [Wu Zixu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Zixu), an official of the [Wu state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_%28state%29) and advisor to [King Helü](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Hel%C3%BC_of_Wu). |  |
| 482 BC | [King Goujian of Yue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Goujian_of_Yue) captures the [Wu state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_%28state%29) capital in a surprise assault while [King Fuchai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Fuchai_of_Wu) was away at Huangchi. |  |
| 481 BC | **End of** [**Spring and Autumn Period**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spring_and_Autumn_Period) |  |
| 475 BC | [King Yuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Yuan_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 474 BC | The [Wu state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_%28state%29) is annexed by the [Yue state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yue_%28state%29). |  |
| 470 BC | Birth of [Mozi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozi) |  |
| 468 BC | [King Zhending](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Zhending_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 465 BC | Death of [King Goujian of Yue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Goujian_of_Yue); [his sword](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sword_of_Goujian) was later found in an archaeological site in [Hubei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubei) in the 1960s. |  |
| 441 BC | [King Ai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Ai_of_Zhou) and [King Si](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Si_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 440 BC | [King Kao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Kao_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 432 BC | [Tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tomb_of_Marquis_Yi_of_Zeng) |  |
| 425 BC | [King Weilie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Weilie_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 403 BC | The [Jin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_%28Chinese_state%29) is [partitioned](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_Jin), marking the **beginning of the** [**Warring States period**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warring_States_period). Meanwhile, [Marquis Wen of Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marquis_Wen_of_Wei) ascends to power, sponsoring [Confucianism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucianism) in the [Wei state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wei_%28state%29), and employing able advisors such as the [Legalist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legalism_%28Chinese_philosophy%29) [Li Kui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Kui_%28legalist%29), the militant officer [Wu Qi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Qi) and the hydraulic engineer [Ximen Bao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ximen_Bao). |  |
| 401 BC | [King An](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_An_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 400 BC | Astronomers [Gan De](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gan_De) and [Shi Shen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shi_Shen) [Star catalogue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_catalogue) compilation (est.) | Earliest date for the creation of the [earliest known maps made in China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_cartography#China), from the [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29). |
| 389 BC | Latest possible date for the [*Zuo Zhuan*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zuo_Zhuan) historical text. |  |
| 386 BC | The city of [Handan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handan) is founded, serving as the capital for the [Zhao state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhao_%28state%29). |  |
| 381 BC | [Wu Qi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Qi) is assassinated at the funeral of King Diao of [Chu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chu_%28state%29); his book, [*Wuzi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuzi), is considered to be one of the [Seven Military Classics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Military_Classics). |  |
| 375 BC | [King Lie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Lie_of_Zhou) | The [Zheng state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zheng_%28state%29) is annexed by the [Han state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_%28state%29). |  |
| 370 BC | [Zhuangzi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhuang_Zhou) is born around this time. |  |
| 368 BC | [King Xian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Xian_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 354 BC | [Battle of Guiling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Guiling) |  |
| 350 BC | Earliest proposed date for the [Guodian Chu Slips](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guodian_Chu_Slips), containing the oldest known version of the [*Tao Te Ching*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tao_Te_Ching), parts of the [*Book of History*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_History), and a chapter from the [*Book of Rites*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Rites) |  |
| 342 BC | [Battle of Maling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Maling) | [Crossbow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crossbow) used in China. |
| 320 BC | [King Shenjing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Shenjing_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 319 BC | [Mencius](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mencius) becomes an official in the [Qi state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qi_%28state%29) |  |
| 316 BC | Death of [Sun Bin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Bin) |  |
| 314 BC | [King Nan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Nan_of_Zhou) |  |  |
| 310 BC | Birth of [Xunzi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xunzi) |  |
| 307 BC | Imitating the northern nomadic armies, [King Wuling of Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Wuling_of_Zhao) reforms the [Zhao state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhao_%28state%29)'s military by adopting formal [cavalry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cavalry) ranks over [charioteers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chariot) and importing the [trouser-pants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trousers) style of the nomads for soldiers. |  |
| 305 BC | Birth of [Zou Yan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zou_Yan), whose [school of thought](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hundred_Schools_of_Thought) would for the first time systematically combine the two premodern theories of [Yin and yang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yin_and_yang) and the [Five Elements](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Xing). |  |
| 300 BC | [*Erya*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erya), China's oldest known dictionary |  |
| 293 BC | [Battle of Yique](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yique) |  |
| 278 BC | [Qu Yuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qu_Yuan) writes the poem [*Lament for Ying*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lament_for_Ying) and commits suicide after the fall of the [Chu state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chu_%28state%29)'s capital, [Ying](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ying_%28Chu%29), to the [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29). |  |
| 260 BC | [Battle of Changping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Changping) |  |
| 256 BC | [King Nan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Nan_of_Zhou) dies. Zhou territory annexed by Qin. | [Dujiangyan Irrigation System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dujiangyan_Irrigation_System) |
| 250 BC |  | The [repeating crossbow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Repeating_crossbow) is featured in drawings from the records of the [Chu state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chu_%28state%29). |  |
| 246 BC |  | The [Zhengguo Canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhengguo_Canal) is completed by [Zheng Guo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zheng_Guo) of the [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29). |  |

**Imperial China**

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 361 BC | [Duke Xiao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_Xiao_of_Qin) |  |  |
| 356 BC | [Shang Yang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shang_Yang) initiates a reform movement in the [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29), which is outlined in the [*Book of Lord Shang*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Lord_Shang). |  |
| 338 BC | [King Huiwen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huiwen_of_Qin) | [Shang Yang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shang_Yang) is executed. The rulers of the Qin state begin adopting the title of "King" instead of "Duke". |  |
| 316 BC | The states of [Shu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shu_%28state%29) and [Ba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ba_%28state%29) are conquered by the [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29) |  |
| 311 BC | [King Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Wu_of_Qin) |  |  |
| 306 BC | [King Zhaoxiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Zhaoxiang_of_Qin) |  |  |
| 293 BC | [Battle of Yique](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yique) |  |
| 255 BC | Emergence of the [Seven Warring States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Warring_States) |  |
| 250 BC | [King Xiaowen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Xiaowen_of_Qin) |  |
| 249 BC | [King Zhuangxiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Zhuangxiang_of_Qin) |  |  |
| 246 BC | [Ying Zheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Shi_Huang) (as King of Qin) | Ying Zheng becomes king of Qin |  |
| 230 BC | [Qin's wars of unification](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin%27s_wars_of_unification) begin. The [Han state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_%28state%29) is conquered by the [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29) |  |
| 227 BC | [Jing Ke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jing_Ke) fails to assassinate [Ying Zheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Shi_Huang). |  |
| 223 BC | The [Chu state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chu_%28state%29) is conquered by the [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29) |  |
| 222 BC | The [Yan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yan_%28state%29) and [Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhao_%28state%29) states are conquered by the [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29). |  |
| 221 BC | [First Emperor of Qin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Shi_Huang) | The [Qin state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_%28state%29) unifies China under the [Qin Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Dynasty) with a powerful [central government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government), marking the **end of the** [**Warring States period**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warring_States_period). Ying Zheng proclaims himself "Qin Shi Huang" (means "First [Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_of_China) of Qin"). | [Imperial Seal of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Seal_of_China) |
| 220 BC | Construction of the [Great Wall of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Wall_of_China) begins | [Chancellor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_%28China%29) [Li Si](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Si) standardizes the writing system with [Small Seal Script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small_Seal_Script) characters. |
| 214 BC | The [Lingqu Canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lingqu_Canal) is engineered by Shi Lu, and is the oldest [contour canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contour_canal) (i.e. follows a [contour line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contour_line)) in the world |  |
| 213 BC | Start of the [Burning of books and burying of scholars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burning_of_books_and_burying_of_scholars) policy |  |
| 210 BC | Burial of the [Terracotta Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terracotta_Army), featuring over 8,000 terracotta statues and the earliest known [umbrellas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umbrella) in China. |  |
| 209 BC | [Second Emperor of Qin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Er_Shi) | Chieftain [Modu Chanyu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modu_Chanyu) establishes the [Xiongnu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiongnu) empire on the [northern steppe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurasian_Steppe). | Military officers [Chen Sheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chen_Sheng) and [Wu Guang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Guang) [rebel against](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dazexiang_Uprising) the Qin Dynasty after fear of execution for delay of arriving at a post with newly drafted conscripts; their small revolt initiates a gradual but massive and uncoordinated revolt on several fronts against Qin authority. |
| 208 BC | The chief eunuch [Zhao Gao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhao_Gao) has the chancellor [Li Si](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Si) executed, destabilizing Qin as the rebellions of [Xiang Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiang_Yu) and others become widespread. | The Qin army led by [Zhang Han](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Han_%28general%29) defeats [Chen Sheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chen_Sheng) and [Wu Guang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Guang)'s rebel force. |
| 207 BC | [Ziying](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziying) | [Battle of Julu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Julu). [Liu Bang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gaozu_of_Han)'s rebel force enters [Guanzhong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guanzhong), the heartland of Qin. The last Qin ruler, Ziying, kills [Zhao Gao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhao_Gao) and surrenders to Liu Bang. | The [Nanyue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanyue) state is established in present-day [Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam) by the Qin general [Zhao Tuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhao_Tuo). |
| 206 BC |  | In the first month of 206 BC, after [Liu Bang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gaozu_of_Han) occupied the Qin capital of [Xianyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xianyang), [Xiang Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiang_Yu)'s rebel force arrives at the city and plunders it, destroying the [Epang Palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Shi_Huang#Other_achievements) by fire and killing [Ziying](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziying) and members of the Qin royal family. Although Ziying had already surrendered to Liu Bang in the last month of 207 BC, this event is viewed by historians as the final event of the Qin Dynasty. |  |

[**Western Han Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 206 BC |  | Start of the [Chu-Han contention](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chu-Han_contention), a civil war between the forces of [Liu Bang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gaozu_of_Han) and [Xiang Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiang_Yu) after the [fall of Qin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Han_Dynasty). | [Feast at Hong Gate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feast_at_Hong_Gate) |
| 205 BC | [Battle of Jingxing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jingxing) |  |
| 202 BC | [Emperor Gaozu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gaozu_of_Han) | [Battle of Gaixia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Gaixia) |  |
| 200 BC | [Battle of Baideng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Baideng) | Sometime in the 2nd century BC, the [multi-tube seed drill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seed_drill) is invented and increases agricultural yields as seeds are carefully planted in rows instead of being cast out onto the crop field. |
| 193 BC | Death of [Xiao He](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiao_He), the first [chancellor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_%28China%29) of the Han Dynasty |  |
| 195 BC |  |  |
| 190 BC | [Emperor Hui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Hui_of_Han) | [Chang'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chang%27an) becomes the eastern terminus of the [Silk Road](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk_Road) connecting to [Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) |  |
| 189 BC | Death of [Zhang Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Liang_%28Western_Han%29), a key advisor to Emperor Gaozu. |  |
| 180 BC | [Emperor Wen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wen_of_Han) | [Rule of Wen and Jing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rule_of_Wen_and_Jing) | [Lü Clan Disturbance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%BC_Clan_Disturbance) |
| 168 BC | [Mawangdui Silk Texts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mawangdui_Silk_Texts) are interred at the tombs of [Mawangdui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mawangdui), containing some of the oldest known textual versions of the [*I Ching*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I_Ching). |  |
| 157 BC | [Emperor Jing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Jing_of_Han) |  |  |
| 141 BC | [Emperor Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wu_of_Han) |  |  |
| 140 BC | Persuaded by [Dong Zhongshu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dong_Zhongshu)'s essay in a literary competition, [Emperor Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wu_of_Han), or his chancellor Wei Wan, adopts [Confucianism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucianism) at court. |  |
| 139 BC | Under the patronage of Prince [Liu An](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_An), the scholars known as the [Eight Immortals of Huainan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eight_Immortals_of_Huainan) publish the [*Huainanzi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huainanzi), a philosophical text that also covered subjects of [military strategy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_strategy) as well as [geography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography) and [cartography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartography). |  |
| 135 BC | [Han–Minyue War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_campaigns_against_Minyue) | [Southward expansion of the Han Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southward_expansion_of_the_Han_Dynasty) |
| 133 BC | [Han–Xiongnu War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han%E2%80%93Xiongnu_War) | [Battle of Mayi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Mayi) |
| 130 BC | [Sino-Roman relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Roman_relations) |  |
| 125 BC | [Zhang Qian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Qian) returns to China to [report on his travels and the kingdoms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Han_Dynasty) of [Dayuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dayuan) ([Fergana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fergana)), [Kangju](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kangju) ([Sogdiana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sogdiana)), [Daxia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greco-Bactrian_Kingdom) ([Greco-Bactrian Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greco-Bactrian_Kingdom)), [Shendu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) ([Indo-Greek Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Greek_Kingdom)), [Anxi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persia) ([Parthia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parthia)), and [Taozhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesopotamia) ([Mesopotamia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesopotamia)). |  |
| 119 BC | [Battle of Mobei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Mobei) |  |
| 111 BC | [Han–Dongyue War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_campaigns_against_Minyue#Third_campaign_and_conquest) | [Han–Nanyue War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han%E2%80%93Nanyue_War) |
| 109 BC | [Han–Dian War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_campaigns_against_Dian) |  |
| 108 BC | [Battle of Loulan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Loulan) | [Wiman Joseon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiman_Joseon) in [Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korea) falls to Han forces. |
| 102 BC | [Emperor Wu's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wu_of_Han) forces besiege [Kokand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kokand) in the [Fergana Valley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fergana_Valley) |  |
| 100 BC | [Steel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steel) in China. |  |
| 91 BC | [Sima Qian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sima_Qian) completes the [*Records of the Grand Historian*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Records_of_the_Grand_Historian), a groundbreaking work in [Chinese historiography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_historiography). |  |
| 87 BC | [Emperor Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhao_of_Han) |  |  |
| 86 BC | Death of [Jin Midi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Midi), an official of [Xiongnu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiongnu) ethnicity who became a [regent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regent) of the Han Dynasty during the early reign of Emperor Zhao. |  |
| 74 BC | [Emperor Xuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xuan_of_Han) |  |  |
| 67 BC | [Battle of Jushi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jushi) |  |
| 60 BC | [Protectorate of the Western Regions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protectorate_of_the_Western_Regions) is established. |  |
| 48 BC | [Emperor Yuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Yuan_of_Han) | [Consort Ban](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consort_Ban), a female poet, is born around this time. |  |
| 40 BC | The *Ji Jiu Pian* dictionary records [China's first known use of the treadle-operated tilt hammer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Chinese_inventions), while the later book *Xinlun* by [Huan Tan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huan_Tan) described the first [hydraulic-powered](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydraulics) [trip hammer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trip_hammer) which would have been operated by a [waterwheel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterwheel). |  |
| 37 BC | Death of [Jing Fang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jing_Fang), who was the first in [music theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_theory) to note that 53 [perfect fifths](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect_fifth) approximates 31 [octaves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octave). Like the later [Zhang Heng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Heng), he was also a proponent of the radiating influence theory, which stated that the light of the [moon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moon) was merely the reflected light of the [sun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun). |  |
| 36 BC | [Battle of Zhizhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Zhizhi) |  |
| 30 BC | First mention of the [wheelbarrow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheelbarrow) in history. |  |
| 18 BC | [*Biographies of Exemplary Women*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biographies_of_Exemplary_Women), a book about exemplary women in Chinese history, is compiled by the scholar [Liu Xiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Xiang_%28scholar%29). |  |
| 32 BC | [Emperor Cheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Cheng_of_Han) |  |  |
| 6 BC | [Emperor Ai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ai_of_Han) |  |  |
| 1 BC | [Emperor Ping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ping_of_Han) |  |  |
| 1 | Sometime from this year until the end of the century, the earliest representation of a [stern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stern)-mounted [rudder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudder) for steering ships is made in China, on a tomb model of a [sailing junk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Junk_%28ship%29). |  |
| 2 | [Han government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_the_Han_Dynasty) census counts 59 million people in the empire. |  |
| 3 | Emperor Ping establishes a nationwide school system on the [central](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_the_Han_Dynasty), [prefectural](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefecture_%28China%29), and [county](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_%28People%27s_Republic_of_China%29#History) levels. |  |
| 6 | [Emperor Ruzi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruzi_Ying) |  |  |
| 8 | [Liu Xin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Xin) completes his [star catalogue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_catalogue) of 1080 stars, as well as fixing the year at 365.25016 days long (11 minutes longer than the modern year) by calculating the [synodic month](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synodic_month) to be 29 43/81 days long, with a total of 235 synodic months adding up to 19 years. He is also the first Chinese to attempt a more accurate calculation of [pi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pi) at 3.154, as the Chinese before him simply approximated it to 3. [Zhang Heng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Heng) and [Liu Hui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Hui) would later improve upon Liu's calculation in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, respectively. |  |

[**Xin Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xin_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 9 | [Wang Mang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Mang) | [Emperor Ruzi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruzi_Ying) is dethroned; [Wang Mang initiates the short-lived Xin Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Han_Dynasty) | Wang Mang introduces the [well-field system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-field_system) of land distribution and agricultural production. |
| 10 | Wang Mang introduces an [income tax](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Income_tax) of 10% for professionals and skilled laborers. | Wang Mang outlaws the private use of [crossbows](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crossbow). Despite this, Liu Xiu (later [Emperor Guangwu of Han](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Guangwu_of_Han)) purchases them on the black market to aid the rebellion of his brother Liu Yan and rebel leader Li Tong in early winter of 22. |
| 12 | With pressure from aristocrats, Wang is forced to rescind the [well-field system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-field_system). |  |
| 17 | Wang Mang imposes government monopolies on liquor, salt, iron, coinage, forestry, and fishing. | [Mother Lü](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mother_L%C3%BC) initiates rebellion against a county magistrate in [Shandong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shandong) province. |
| 18 | Death of [Yang Xiong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yang_Xiong_%28author%29), a poet, [Taoist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taoism) and author who wrote the first dialect dictionary of China, the [*Fangyan*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fangyan). |  |
| 23 | [Battle of Kunyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Kunyang) | Storming of [Weiyang Palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weiyang_Palace), Wang Mang is killed, [Emperor Gengshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gengshi_of_Han) restores the Han Dynasty. |

[**Eastern Han Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Dynasty)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 23 | [Emperor Gengshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gengshi_Emperor_of_Han) |  |  |
| 25 | [Emperor Guangwu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Guangwu_of_Han) |  |  |
| 27 | [Chimei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chimei) rebels surrender to Han authority after defeat |  |
| 31 | Prefect [Du Shi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Du_Shi) invents [waterwheel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterwheel)-powered [bellows](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bellows) for the [blast furnace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blast_furnace) in making [cast iron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cast_iron). |  |
| 33 | [Rebellion of Gongsun Shu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_history_of_China#Early_literature); Gongsun blockades the width of the [Yangtze River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yangtze_River) with a fortified floating [pontoon bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontoon_bridge), but his defenses give in once Han general [Cen Peng](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Cen_Peng&action=edit&redlink=1) employs "[castle ships](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_history_of_China#Tower_ships)" to ram and attack Gongsun's rebel navy |  |
| 43 | [Second Chinese domination of Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Chinese_domination) |  |
| 52 | The first known [gazetteer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gazetteer) of China, the *Yuejue Shu*, is written. |  |
| 57 | [Sino-Japanese relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China_%E2%80%93_Japan_relations) |  |
| 58 | Death of [chancellor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_%28China%29) [Deng Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deng_Yu). |  |
| 65 | [Liu Ying](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Ying_%28prince%29), son of Emperor Guangwu, sponsors [Buddhism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism). |  |
| 68 | [White Horse Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Horse_Temple), the first [Buddhist temple in China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Buddhism), is founded. |  |
| 73 | [Battle of Yiwulu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yiwulu) |  |
| 83 | [Wang Chong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Chong) correctly theorizes the nature of the [water cycle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_cycle); he is also the first in Chinese history to mention the use of the [chain pump](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_pump). |  |
| 87 | [Yuan An](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuan_An), an advocate of marriage alliance policies with the [Xiongnu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiongnu), is promoted to the position of [Minister over the Masses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minister_over_the_Masses). |  |
| 88 | [Emperor He](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_He_of_Han_China) |  |  |
| 89 | [Battle of Ikh Bayan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Ikh_Bayan) |  |
| 97 | [Ban Chao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ban_Chao) sends envoy [Gan Ying](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gan_Ying) to the outskirts of the [Roman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Empire). |  |
| 100 | The [*Shuowen Jiezi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shuowen_Jiezi) dictionary is completed by [Xu Shen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xu_Shen). |  |
| 105 | [Cai Lun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cai_Lun) invents [papermaking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papermaking) | [Goguryeo—Han War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jwa-won) |
| 106 | [Emperor Shang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Shang_of_Han) |  |  |
| 111 | [Emperor An](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_An_of_Han) | [Ban Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ban_Zhao) completes the [*Book of Han*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Han), which was begun by her father [Ban Biao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ban_Biao) and continued by her older brother [Ban Gu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ban_Gu). |  |
| 120 | [Zhang Heng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Heng) completes his [star catalogue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_catalogue), documenting 2,500 stars in over 100 constellations, writes a new formula for [pi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pi), corrected mistakes in the [Chinese calendar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_calendar), gave reasoning for a spherical moon that reflects light, and noted that [lunar eclipse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lunar_eclipse) occurred when the earth obstructed the sunlight reaching the moon, while a [solar eclipse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_eclipse) was the moon's obstruction of sunlight reaching earth. |  |
| 125 | [Emperor Shun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Shun_of_Han) | [Zhang Heng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Heng) invents the first [hydraulic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydraulic)-powered [armillary sphere](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armillary_sphere), given motive power by a waterwheel and incorporating an inflow [water clock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_clock), the latter of which he improved by adding a compensating tank between the reservoir and the inflow vessel. | The earliest known Chinese depiction of a mechanical distance-marking [odometer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odometer) is drawn on a mural of the Xiaotangshan Tomb. |
| 132 | [Zhang Heng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Heng) invents a [seismometer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seismometer) device that, with a [pendulum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pendulum) and complex set of gears and cranks, is able to discern the [cardinal direction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardinal_direction) of [earthquakes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake) by the dropping of bronze balls into wrought toad's mouths indicating the direction. | Birth of [Cai Yong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cai_Yong), a mathematician, astronomer, musician and calligrapher. |
| 142 | [The Kinship of the Three](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Kinship_of_the_Three) |  |
| 145 | [Emperor Chong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Chong_of_Han) |  |  |
| 146 | [Emperor Zhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhi_of_Han) |  |  |
| 147 | [Emperor Huan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Huan_of_Han) | Birth of [Lokaksema](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lokaksema_%28Buddhist_monk%29), a [Yuezhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuezhi) monk from [Kushan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kushan_Empire) who translated [Mahayana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahayana) Buddhist texts [into Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language). |  |
| 148 | [An Shigao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An_Shigao), a [Persian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persia) prince from [Parthia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parthia), arrives in China in this year to translate [Theravada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theravada) and [Mahayana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahayana) Buddhist texts [into Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language). |  |
| 166 | [Roman embassy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Roman_relations) reaches China. | [Disasters of Partisan Prohibitions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disasters_of_Partisan_Prohibitions) |
| 168 | [Emperor Ling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ling_of_Han) |  |  |
| 177 | Birth of [Cai Wenji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cai_Wenji), a female poet and music composer. |  |
| 179 | Earliest known reference to [*The Nine Chapters on the Mathematical Art*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Nine_Chapters_on_the_Mathematical_Art) |  |
| 180 | Ding Huan invents the manual-powered [rotary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotary_motion) [fan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan_%28mechanical%29), which is recorded in the [*Book of the Later Han*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_the_Later_Han) as being able to make halls cool enough for people to shiver during the summer. During the [Tang Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_Dynasty), [hydraulics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydraulics) were applied to power the rotary fan first innovated by Ding. |  |
| 184 | [Yellow Turban Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_Turban_Rebellion) | [Liang Province Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liang_Province_Rebellion) |
| 185 | [Zhi Yao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhi_Yao), a [Yuezhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuezhi) monk from [Kushan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kushan_Empire), translates [Buddhist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism) texts [into Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language). |  |
| 189 | [Emperor Shao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Hongnong) | [Dong Zhuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dong_Zhuo) deposes Emperor Shao (demoted to the status of [Prince of Hongnong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Hongnong)) | [Massacre of eunuchs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten_Attendants) |
| 190 | [Emperor Xian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xian_of_Han) | [Campaign against Dong Zhuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campaign_against_Dong_Zhuo) | [Battle of Xingyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xingyang_%28190%29) |
| 191 | [Battle of Jieqiao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jieqiao) | [Battle of Yangcheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yangcheng), [Battle of Xiangyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiangyang_%28191%29) |
| 192 | [Lü Bu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%BC_Bu) murders [Dong Zhuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dong_Zhuo) in an assassination plot masterminded by minister [Wang Yun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Yun_%28Eastern_Han%29). |  |
| 192 | [Guan Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guan_Yu), [Zhang Fei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Fei), [Liu Bei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Bei) fights against [Lu Bu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lu_Bu). |  |
| 193 | [Battle of Fengqiu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fengqiu) |  |
| 194 | [Sun Ce's conquests in Jiangdong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Ce%27s_conquests_in_Jiangdong) | [Battle of Yan Province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yan_Province) |
| 197 | [Battle of Wancheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Wancheng) |  |
| 198 | [Battle of Xiapi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiapi) | [Battle of Yijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yijing) |
| 199 | [Campaign against Yuan Shu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campaign_against_Yuan_Shu) |  |
| 200 | [Battle of Guandu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Guandu) |  |
| 202 | [Battle of Bowang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Bowang) |  |
| 204 | [Gongsun Kang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gongsun_Kang), a Chinese warlord of [Liaodong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liaodong_Peninsula), establishes the [Daifang Commandery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daifang_Commandery) in northern [Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korea). |  |
| 208 | [Battle of Red Cliffs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Red_Cliffs) - - Cao Cao loses war with 840,000 troops against Liu Bei and Sun Quan's 50,000. [Zhuge Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhuge_Liang), [Zhou Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhou_Yu), and [Pang Tong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pang_Tong) came up with the interlock of strategies, which included the Ruse of Pain strategy and many others. Zhuge Liang uses fire the third time after predicting the unusual direction of the wind blow (which at that time during the winter the wind usually blew from west to east, but he predicted that for three days the wind will blow the opposite direction) and burned down Cao's ships with most of his troops in it | [Battle of Changban](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Changban) Zhuge Liang uses fire first time, [Battle of Xiakou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiakou) Zhuge Liang uses fire second time, [Battle of Yiling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yiling_%28208%29), [Battle of Jiangling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jiangling_%28208%29) |
| 211 | [Battle of Tong Pass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Tong_Pass_%28211%29) |  |
| 213 | [Siege of Jicheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Jicheng) | [Battle of Lucheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Lucheng) |
| 214 | [Liu Bei's takeover of Yi Province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Bei%27s_takeover_of_Yi_Province) | [Battle of Jiameng Pass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jiameng_Pass) |
| 215 | [Battle of Yangping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yangping) | [Battle of Baxi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Baxi) |
| 217 | [Battle of Xiaoyao Ford](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiaoyao_Ford) | [Battle of Ruxu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Ruxu_%28217%29) |
| 218 | [Battle of Mount Dingjun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Mount_Dingjun) |  |
| 219 | [Lü Meng's invasion of Jing Province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%BC_Meng%27s_invasion_of_Jing_Province) | [Battle of Han River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Han_River), [Battle of Fancheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fancheng) |
| 220 | [Cao Pi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Pi) forces Emperor Xian to abdicate and proclaims himself Emperor of [Cao Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Wei) |  |

[**Three Kingdoms**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Kingdoms)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** ([Cao Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Wei)) | **Emperor** ([Shu Han](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shu_Han)) | **Emperor** ([Eastern Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Wu)) | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 221 | [Cao Pi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Pi) | [Liu Bei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Bei) |  | [Battle of Xiaoting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiaoting) |  |
| 222 | [Sun Quan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Quan) | [Battle of Yiling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiaoting) |  |
| 225 | [Liu Shan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Shan) | [Zhuge Liang's Southern Campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhuge_Liang%27s_Southern_Campaign) |  |
| 227 | [Cao Rui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Rui) | [Xincheng Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xincheng_Rebellion) |  |
| 228 | [Zhuge Liang's Northern Expeditions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhuge_Liang%27s_Northern_Expeditions) | [Battle of Tianshui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Tianshui), [Battle of Jieting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jieting), [Battle of Shiting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Shiting)?, [Siege of Chencang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Chencang) |
| 232 |  | Death of [Cao Zhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Zhi), a famous poet, author of the Seven Paces Poem (Written While Taking Seven Paces: "Pods burned to cook peas, Peas weep in the pot:'Grown from the same trees, Why boil us so hot?'" - It was for his brother, who was trying to find an excuse to execute him, his brother lost the bargain of telling him to make a poem in seven steps or be executed for his fraud educations), and son of [Cao Cao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Cao). |
| 234 | [Battle of Wuzhang Plains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Wuzhang_Plains) |  |
| 244 | [Cao Fang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Fang) | [Battle of Xingshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xingshi) |  |
| 247 | [Jiang Wei's Northern Expeditions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiang_Wei%27s_Northern_Expeditions) |  |
| 248 |  | The rebellion of [Triệu Thị Trinh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tri%E1%BB%87u_Th%E1%BB%8B_Trinh) in [Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam) is crushed by [Eastern Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Wu). |
| 249 | [Incident at Gaoping Tombs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_at_Gaoping_Tombs) |  |
| 250 | Introduction of [Buddhism in China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism_in_China) |  |
| 255 | [Cao Mao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Mao) | [Sun Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Liang) | [Ma Jun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ma_Jun) invents the [south-pointing chariot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South-pointing_chariot), a mechanical directional pathfinder that acts like a compass in that it always points south. This device may have employed a [differential gear system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Differential_%28mechanical_device%29), the same found in modern automobiles. | [Battle of Didao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Didao), [Guanqiu Jian and Wen Qin start a rebellion in Shouchun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Rebellions_in_Shouchun) |
| 263 | [Cao Huan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cao_Huan) | [Sun Xiu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Xiu_%28emperor%29) | [Conquest of Shu by Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conquest_of_Shu_by_Wei) | [Liu Hui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Hui) publishes the revised version of [*The Nine Chapters on the Mathematical Art*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Nine_Chapters_on_the_Mathematical_Art), with Liu's commentary. |
| 265 |  | [Sun Hao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Hao) | [Nine-rank system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine-rank_system) |  |
| 280 | [Emperor Wu of Jin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wu_of_Jin) | | [Conquest of Wu by Jin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conquest_of_Wu_by_Jin) (Si Ma, descendant of Cao's general of the army) |  |

[**Western Jin Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Dynasty_%28265%E2%80%93420%29)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 265 | [Emperor Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wu_of_Jin) | Sometime between this year and 271, the Jin Dynasty cartographer and geographer [Pei Xiu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pei_Xiu) noted a groundbreaking development in [Chinese cartography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_cartography#China), as he was the first to describe the [grid reference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grid_reference) and [graduated scale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scale_%28map%29) of measurement for Chinese maps; however, it is known that grids and familiarity with scaled distance on maps existing beforehand, while scholars point to evidence that it might have been an original innovation of [Zhang Heng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Heng). |  |
| 271 |  |  |
| 280 | Unification of China, [Conquest of Wu by Jin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conquest_of_Wu_by_Jin) | [*Records of the Three Kingdoms*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Records_of_the_Three_Kingdoms) by [Chen Shou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chen_Shou) |
| 290 | [Emperor Hui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Hui_of_Jin) |  |  |
| 291 | [War of the Eight Princes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_the_Eight_Princes) |  |
| 304 | [Sixteen Kingdoms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixteen_Kingdoms) ([Han Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Zhao), [Later Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Zhao), [Cheng Han](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheng_Han), [Former Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Former_Liang), [Later Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Liang_%28Sixteen_Kingdoms%29), [Northern Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Liang), [Western Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Liang_%28Sixteen_Kingdoms%29), [Southern Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Liang), [Former Yan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Former_Yan), [Later Yan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Yan), [Northern Yan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Yan), [Southern Yan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Yan), [Former Qin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Former_Qin), [Later Qin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Qin), [Western Qin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Qin), [Xia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xia_%28Sixteen_Kingdoms%29)) |  |
| 306 |  |
| 307 | [Emperor Huai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Huai_of_Jin) |  |
| 311 | [Emperor Min](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Min_of_Jin) | [Emperor Huai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Huai_of_Jin) is captured by [Han Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Zhao) forces, the capital is moved from [Luoyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luoyang) to [Chang'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chang%27an). |
| 313 | The state of [Goguryeo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goguryeo) in [Manchuria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchuria) and [Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korea) conquers the Jin-Chinese [Lelang Commandery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lelang_Commandery). |  |
| 316 | [Chang'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chang%27an) falls, [Emperor Min](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Min_of_Jin) surrenders to [Liu Yao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Yao), a general of the [Xiongnu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiongnu) state [Han Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Zhao). The Eastern Jin Dynasty's capital is established in [Jiankang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiankang) (present-day [Nanjing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing)). |  |
| 318 |  | Emperor Min is executed by [Liu Cong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Cong_%28Han_Zhao%29), emperor of [Han Zhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Zhao). |  |

[**Eastern Jin Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Dynasty_%28265%E2%80%93420%29)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 317 | [Emperor Yuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Yuan_of_Jin) | [Sixteen Kingdoms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixteen_Kingdoms) and [Six Dynasties](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Six_Dynasties) |  |
| 322 | First accurate tomb depiction of [stirrups](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stirrup). |
| 323 | [Emperor Ming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ming_of_Jin) |  |
| 324 | The sick and ailing rebel [Wang Dun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Dun) dies while his forces are defeated by Emperor Ming's troops. |
| 325 | [Emperor Cheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Cheng_of_Jin) |  |
| 328 | [Su Jun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Su_Jun), who waged war against the regent [Yu Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yu_Liang), is defeated by generals [Tao Kan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tao_Kan) and [Wen Jiao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wen_Jiao). |
| 342 | [Emperor Kang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Kang_of_Jin) |  |
| 344 | [Emperor Mu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Mu_of_Jin) |  |
| 353 | Calligrapher [Wang Xizhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Xizhi) writes the [*Lantingji Xu*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lantingji_Xu) in [semi-cursive script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semi-cursive_script). |
| 361 | [Emperor Ai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ai_of_Jin) |  |
| 365 | [Emperor Fei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Fei_of_Jin) |  |
| 366 | Painter [Gu Kaizhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gu_Kaizhi) becomes an officer of Jin. |
| 369 | Jin general [Huan Wen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huan_Wen) is defeated by [Murong Chui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murong_Chui), a general of the ethnic [Xianbei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xianbei) state of [Former Yan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Former_Yan). |
| 372 | [Emperor Xiaowu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xiaowu_of_Jin) |  |
| 383 | [Battle of Fei River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fei_River) |
| 396 | [Emperor An](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_An_of_Jin) |  |
| 399 | [Faxian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faxian) sails to [Sri Lanka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) and [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) to recover Buddhist texts. |
| 405 | Poet [Tao Qian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tao_Qian_%28Han_Dynasty%29) goes into retirement for the next 22 years, until his death. |
| 419 | [Emperor Gong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gong_of_Jin) |  |
| 420 | The regent [Liu Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wu_of_Liu_Song) seizes the throne from [Emperor Gong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gong_of_Jin), initiating the [Liu Song Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Song_Dynasty). |

[**Southern and Northern Dynasties**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_and_Northern_Dynasties)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Southern Dynasty** | **Northern Dynasty** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 386 |  | [North Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Wei) |  |  |
| 404 | [Huiyuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huiyuan_%28Buddhist%29), founder of [Pure Land Buddhism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pure_Land_Buddhism), writes the book *On Why Monks Do Not Bow Down Before Kings*, where he argues that Buddhist [clergy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clergy) should stay out of politics but Buddhist [laypeople](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laity) make good subjects because of belief in [karma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karma). |  |
| 420 | [Liu Song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Song) |  |  |
| 439 |  |  |
| 475 | [Bodhidharma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bodhidharma) arrives in China |  |
| 477 | Oldest known painted depiction of a [horse collar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse_collar), on a [cave mural](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mogao_Caves) of [Dunhuang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunhuang), [Northern Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Wei). |  |
| 479 | [Southern Qi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Qi) |  |  |
| 485 | After the [well-field system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-field_system) had fallen out of use, [Emperor Xiaowen of Northern Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xiaowen_of_Northern_Wei) introduces the [equal-field system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equal-field_system). |  |
| 496 | [Change of Xianbei names to Han names](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Change_of_Xianbei_names_to_Han_names) |  |
| 501 | Cui Hong begins compiling the [*Shiliuguo Chunqiu*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiliuguo_Chunqiu) |  |
| 502 | [Liang Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liang_Dynasty) |  |  |
| 523 | [Songyue Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Songyue_Pagoda) is built, the earliest known fully brick pagoda in China, in departure from the fully timber tradition. It still stands at a height of 40 m (131 ft). |  |
| 534 | [Eastern Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Wei) [Western Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Wei) |  |  |
| 543 | The [Chinese dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_dictionary) [*Yupian*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yupian) is completed by Gu Yewang. |  |
| 550 | [Northern Qi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Qi) [Western Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Wei) |  |  |
| 557 | [Chen Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chen_Dynasty) | [Northern Qi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Qi) [Northern Zhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Zhou) |  |  |
| 577 | [Northern Zhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Zhou) |  |  |
| 581 | [Emperor Jing of Northern Zhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Jing_of_Northern_Zhou) is forced to step down from the throne by his regent Yang Jian, who assumes power as [Emperor Wen of Sui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wen_of_Sui), initiating the [Sui Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sui_Dynasty). |  |

[**Sui Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sui_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 581 | [Emperor Wen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wen_of_Sui) |  |  |
| 582 | Compilation begins on the [*Jingdian Shiwen*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jingdian_Shiwen) dictionary. |  |
| 589 | [Yan Zhitui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yan_Zhitui) makes the first reference to [toilet paper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toilet_paper) in history. |  |
| 598 | [Goguryeo–Sui War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goguryeo%E2%80%93Sui_War) begins in what is now North Korea. |  |
| 600 | First of the [Japanese embassies to China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_missions_to_Imperial_China). |  |
| 601 | Lu Fayan publishes the [rime dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rime_dictionary) [*Qieyun*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qieyun). |  |
| 602 | [Third Chinese domination of Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Chinese_domination) |  |
| 604 | [Emperor Yang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Yang_of_Sui) |  |  |
| 605 | [Imperial examinations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_examination) are instituted, beginning a long bureaucratic tradition of [scholar-officialdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scholar-bureaucrats) in China. | [Zhaozhou Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhaozhou_Bridge) completed. |
| 607 | Japanese emissary [Ono no Imoko](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ono_no_Imoko) arrives in China. |  |
| 609 | [Grand Canal of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Canal_%28China%29) completed. |  |
| 610 | Engineers Geng Xun and Yuwen Kai improve the [clepsydra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_clock) clock model when they provided a [steelyard balance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steelyard_balance) that allowed seasonal adjustment in the [pressure head](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pressure_head) of the compensating tank and could then control the rate of flow for different lengths of day and night. The earlier [Zhang Heng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Heng) of the Han Dynasty was the first to add the compensating tank between the reservoir and the inflow vessel. | Emperor Yang collaborates a huge effort for all the commanderies of China to submit [gazetteers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gazetteer) describing their local areas and providing maps to the central government, in an effort to maintain control and provide better security. |
| 611 | [Four Gates Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Gates_Pagoda) is completed. |  |
| 612 | [Battle of Salsu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Salsu) |  |
| 617 | After capturing [Chang'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chang%27an), the rebel-turned-emperor [Li Yuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gaozu_of_Tang) demotes Emperor Yang to the status of a [*Taishang Huang*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taishang_Huang) (retired emperor). |  |

[**Tang Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 618 | [Emperor Gaozu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gaozu_of_Tang) | [Transition from Sui to Tang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transition_from_Sui_to_Tang) |  |
| 621 | [Battle of Hulao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Hulao) |  |
| 624 | The [*Yiwen Leiju*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yiwen_Leiju) encyclopedia is completed by [Ouyang Xun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ouyang_Xun). |  |
| 626 | [Emperor Taizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong_of_Tang) | [Emperor Taizong's campaign against Eastern Tujue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong%27s_campaign_against_Eastern_Tujue) | [Incident at Xuanwu Gate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_at_Xuanwu_Gate) |
| 635 | First [Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian) [missionaries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missionary) arrive in China: [Nestorian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nestorianism) monks from [Asia Minor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatolia) and [Persia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Empire), building [Daqin Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daqin_Pagoda). [Alopen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alopen), a Persia bishop of the [Assyrian Church of the East](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assyrian_Church_of_the_East), also writes the [Jesus Sutras](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_Sutras). | [Emperor Taizong's campaign against Tuyuhun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong%27s_campaign_against_Tuyuhun); also, [*Book of Liang*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Liang) is published. |
| 636 | [Xumi Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xumi_Pagoda) is completed. | Compilations of the [*Book of Chen*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Chen), [*Book of Northern Qi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Northern_Qi), [*Book of Zhou*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Zhou), and the [*Book of Sui*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Sui). |
| 638 | [Emperor Taizong's campaign against Tufan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong%27s_campaign_against_Tufan) |  |
| 639 | [Emperor Taizong's campaign against Xueyantuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong%27s_campaign_against_Xueyantuo) |  |
| 640 | [Protectorate General to Pacify the West](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protectorate_General_to_Pacify_the_West) | [Emperor Taizong's campaign against Xiyu states](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong%27s_campaign_against_Xiyu_states) including [Karakhoja](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_campaign_against_Karakhoja), beginning a [series of campaigns against the Western Turks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_campaigns_against_the_Western_Turks) |
| 643 | Emperor Taizong commissions artist [Yan Liben](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yan_Liben) to paint the portraits of 24 different emperors and 18 noted scholars for the [Portraits at Lingyan Pavilion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portraits_at_Lingyan_Pavilion). |  |
| 644 | [Emperor Taizong's campaign against Goguryeo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong%27s_campaign_against_Goguryeo), Tang allies with Korean [Silla](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silla) during the [Goguryeo–Tang War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goguryeo%E2%80%93Tang_War) | [First Tang campaign against Karasahr](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_campaigns_against_Karasahr) |
| 646 | [*Great Tang Records on the Western Regions*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Tang_Records_on_the_Western_Regions) is compiled by [Bianji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bianji), documenting the travels of Buddhist monk [Xuanzang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xuanzang) through the [Gobi Desert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gobi_Desert), [Kucha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kucha), [Tashkent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tashkent), [Samarkand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samarkand), [Gandhara](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gandhara), and finally to [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) where he studied at [Nalanda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nalanda). |  |
| 647 | [Protectorate General to Pacify the North](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protectorate_General_to_Pacify_the_North) |  |
| 648 | [*Book of Jin*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Jin) is compiled. | [Second Tang campaign against Karasahr](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_campaigns_against_Karasahr) and [campaign against Kucha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_campaign_against_Kucha) |
| 649 | [Emperor Gaozong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gaozong_of_Tang) | [Four Arts of the Chinese Scholar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Arts_of_the_Chinese_Scholar) (est.) |  |
| 650 | The Records of the [Tang Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_Dynasty) describes a landmark visit to China by [Sa`d ibn Abi Waqqas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sa%60d_ibn_Abi_Waqqas), one of the [sahaba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahaba), in 650. This event is considered to be the birth of [Islam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) in China. |  |
| 657 | Emperor Gaozong commissions the compilation of a large [materia medica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Materia_medica) documenting the use of 833 medicinal drugs. | [Conquest of the Western Turks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conquest_of_the_Western_Turks) |
| 659 | Compilations for the [*History of Southern Dynasties*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Southern_Dynasties) and [*History of Northern Dynasties*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Northern_Dynasties) is completed. |  |
| 663 | [Battle of Baekgang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Baekgang), Silla-Tang forces defeat Japanese-Baekje navy. |  |
| 666 | Two Chinese Buddhist monks, Zhi Yu and Zhi You, craft a mechanical [south-pointing chariot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South-pointing_chariot) for Japanese [Emperor Tenji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Tenji). |  |
| 668 | [Protectorate General to Pacify the East](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protectorate_General_to_Pacify_the_East) |  |
| 684 | [Wu Zetian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Zetian) | [Qianling Mausoleum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qianling_Mausoleum) is completed. | Death of poet [Luo Binwang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luo_Binwang). |
| 699 | Chinese troops retake the [Four Garrisons of Anxi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Garrisons_of_Anxi) from the [Tibetans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibetan_people). |  |
| 700 | Approximate date for the creation of the [Dunhuang map](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunhuang_map), an astronomical chart. |  |
| 704 | [Giant Wild Goose Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_Wild_Goose_Pagoda) is rebuilt. |  |
| 709 | [Emperor Zhongzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhongzong_of_Tang) | [Small Wild Goose Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small_Wild_Goose_Pagoda) is completed. |  |
| 710 | [Emperor Ruizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ruizong_of_Tang) | The [*Shitong*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shitong), a history of [Chinese historiography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_historiography) up until the late 8th century, is compiled by [Liu Zhiji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Zhiji). | Death of [Shangguan Wan'er](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shangguan_Wan%27er), a female writer, government official, and concubine. |
| 712 | [Emperor Xuanzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xuanzong_of_Tang_China) | [Pear Garden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pear_Garden), an Academy of Music that trained acting troupes. |  |
| 713 | [Kaiyuan newspaper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaiyuan_Za_Bao) |  |
| 725 | [Yi Xing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yi_Xing) invents a water-powered [celestial globe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armillary_sphere) featuring an [escapement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escapement) mechanism and [striking clock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Striking_clock). |  |
| 729 | [Gautama Siddha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gautama_Siddha) completes the compilation of the [*Treatise on Astrology of the Kaiyuan Era*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treatise_on_Astrology_of_the_Kaiyuan_Era). |  |
| 740 | This year marks the death of the painter [Wu Daozi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Daozi) and poet [Meng Haoran](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meng_Haoran). |  |
| 744 | Poets [Du Fu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Du_Fu) and [Li Bai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Bai) meet for the first time. |  |
| 751 | [Battle of Talas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Talas); this battle marks the beginning of the westward transmission of the ancient Chinese [papermaking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papermaking) process. |  |
| 755 | [An Lushan Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An_Lushan_Rebellion) | Death of the painter [Zhang Xuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Xuan). |
| 756 | [Emperor Suzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Suzong_of_Tang) | [Battle of Yongqiu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yongqiu) |  |
| 758 | Arab and Persian pirates loot and burn the seaport of [Guangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangzhou), causing Chinese officials to virtually shut down the port for five decades while foreign vessels from the [Indian Ocean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean) came mostly to [Hanoi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanoi) in Chinese-controlled [Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam) to trade there instead. |  |
| 757 | [Battle of Suiyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Suiyang) |  |
| 760 | Earliest date for [*The Classic of Tea*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Classic_of_Tea) by [Lu Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lu_Yu). |  |
| 761 | Death of [Wang Wei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Wei_%288th-century_poet%29), a painter, musician, poet, scholar and official. |  |
| 762 | [Emperor Daizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Daizong_of_Tang) | The [*Jingxingji*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jingxingji) is written by [Du Huan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Du_Huan), which described several major foreign countries including the [Abbasid Caliphate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbasid_Caliphate) and the [Byzantine Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Empire). |  |
| 763 | [Shi Siming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shi_Siming) is killed by his son. The [An Lushan Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An_Lushan_Rebellion) ends. |  |
| 781 | [Emperor Dezong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Dezong_of_Tang) | [Nestorian Stone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nestorian_Stele) is composed. |  |
| 783 | Death of the famous painter [Han Gan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Gan). |  |
| 785 | Official [Jia Dan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jia_Dan) begins a monumental work of [cartography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_cartography#China) and [geography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_geography#China). In it he describes many foreign places, including present-day [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan), [Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korea), [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), [Sri Lanka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka), [Arabian Peninsula](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Peninsula), the [Euphrates River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euphrates) and [Baghdad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad) of present-day [Iraq](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq), and minaret [lighthouses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lighthouse) in the [Persian Gulf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Gulf) that were later described by [Al-Masudi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Masudi) and [Al-Muqaddasi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Muqaddasi). |  |
| 794 | Prince [Li Gao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Gao) has the first Chinese [paddle-wheel ships](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paddle_steamer) made. |  |
| 798 | The Army of Divine Strategy, staffed by eunuch officers, reaches 240,000 troops, thanks largely to the revenues of the [salt commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_commission). |  |
| 799 | The lucrative trade of the [salt commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_commission), a government [monopoly](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopoly), accounts for half of the government's incoming revenues by this year. |  |
| 801 | Compilation of the [*Tongdian*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tongdian) history and encyclopedia by [Du You](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Du_You) is complete. |  |
| 805 | [Emperor Shunzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Shunzong_of_Tang) |  |  |
| 806 | [Emperor Xianzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xianzong_of_Tang) | With a renewed military, Emperor Xianzong begins a series of seven major military campaigns in which he quells all remaining rebelling provinces except for two. |  |
| 820 | [Emperor Muzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Muzong_of_Tang) |  |  |
| 824 | [Emperor Jingzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Jingzong_of_Tang) | Death of [Han Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Yu), an essayist and poet who was an early proponent of the [Classical Prose Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_Prose_Movement), while his works are considered foundations for later [Neo-Confucianism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-Confucianism). He was also an early polemecist and advocate against [Buddhism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Buddhism). |  |
| 831 | [Emperor Wenzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wenzong_of_Tang) | A [Uyghur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyghur_people) [Turk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkic_peoples) sues the son of a Tang grand general who had failed to repay a debt of 11 million government-issued copper coins. Emperor Wenzong hears the news and is so upset that he not only banishes the general, but also attempts to ban all trade between Chinese and foreigners except for trade in livestock. This ban is unsuccessful and trade with foreigners resumes, especially in maritime affairs overseas. |  |
| 843 | [Emperor Wuzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Wuzong_of_Tang) | [Chang'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chang%27an), a large fire consumes 4,000 homes, [warehouses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warehouse), and other buildings in the [East Market](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chang%27an#East_Central_Chang.27an), yet the rest of the city is at a safe distance from the blaze (which is largely [quarantined](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quarantine) in [East Central Chang'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chang%27an#East_Central_Chang.27an) thanks to the large width of roads in Chang'an that produce fire breaks). |  |
| 845 | [Great Anti-Buddhist Persecution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Anti-Buddhist_Persecution) |  |
| 846 | [Emperor Xuānzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xu%C4%81nzong_of_Tang) | Death of [Bai Juyi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bai_Juyi), a poet who penned over 2,800 poems in his lifetime. |  |
| 851 | Arab merchant Suleiman al-Tajir visits [Guangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangzhou) seaport and describes Chinese [porcelain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porcelain) manufacture, tea consumption, granaries and the Islamic [mosque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosque) of the city. He notes that the Chinese use [toilet paper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toilet_paper) instead of washing with water. |  |
| 852 | Death of [Du Mu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Du_Mu), a famous poet renowned for his vivid and realistic style. |  |
| 853 | [Duan Chengshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duan_Chengshi) publishes his [*Miscellaneous Morsels from Youyang*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miscellaneous_Morsels_from_Youyang). |  |
| 858 | An enormous flood along the [Grand Canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Canal_%28China%29) and on the [North China Plain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_China_Plain) kills tens of thousands of people. |  |
| 863 | [Emperor Yizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Yizong_of_Tang) | [Duan Chengshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duan_Chengshi) describes the [slave trade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_slavery), [ivory trade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivory_trade), and [ambergris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambergris) trade in [Berbera](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berbera), [Somalia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somalia), [East Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Africa). |  |
| 868 | [Woodblock printing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodblock_printing) of the [*Diamond Sutra*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diamond_Sutra) |  |
| 874 | [Emperor Xizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xizong_of_Tang) | [Huang Chao Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huang_Chao) |  |
| 879 | Huang Chao burns and loots the international seaport at [Guangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangzhou), killing thousands of native Chinese and foreign merchants from all over the Asian continent. |  |
| 884 | The Huang Chao Rebellion is crushed by Tang troops. |  |
| 888 | [Emperor Zhaozong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhaozong_of_Tang) |  |  |
| 907 | [Emperor Ai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ai_of_Tang) | [Zhu Wen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taizu_of_Later_Liang) overthrows the Tang Dynasty and initiates the [Later Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Liang_%28Sixteen_Kingdoms%29) | [Ten thousand years](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten_thousand_years) (est.) |

[**Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five_Dynasties_and_Ten_Kingdoms_period)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **5 Dynasties** | **10 Kingdoms** | **Events** |
| 907 | [Later Liang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Liang_%28Five_Dynasties%29) | [Wu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_%28Ten_Kingdoms%29) [Wuyue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuyue) [Min](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Min_%28Ten_Kingdoms%29) [Chu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chu_%28Ten_Kingdoms%29) [Southern Han](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Han) [Former Shu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Former_Shu) [Later Shu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Shu) [Jingnan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jingnan) [Southern Tang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Tang) [Northern Han](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Han) |  |
| 917 | Earliest known description in China of [Greek fire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_fire). |
| 919 | Earliest known description of a [flamethrower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flamethrower) in China. |
| 923 | [Later Tang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Tang) |  |
| 936 | [Later Jin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Jin_%28Five_Dynasties%29) |  |
| 947 | [Later Han](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Han_%28Five_Dynasties%29) |  |
| 950 | [The earliest known depiction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:FireLanceAndGrenade10thCenturyDunhuang.jpg) of a [fire lance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_lance) (proto gun) and lobbed [grenade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grenade). |
| 960 | Around this time, [Gu Hongzhong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gu_Hongzhong) paints the classic *Night Revels of Han Xizai*. |
| 951 | [Later Zhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Later_Zhou) |  |
| 960 |  |
| 961 | [Huqiu Tower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huqiu_Tower) is built. |
| 979 |  |

[**Five Dynasties**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five_Dynasties)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 907 | [Emperor Taizu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizu_of_Liao) |  |  |
| 926 | [Emperor Taizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong_of_Liao) |  |  |
| 947 | [Emperor Shizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Shizong_of_Liao) |  |  |
| 951 | [Emperor Muzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Muzong_of_Liao) |  |  |
| 969 | [Emperor Jingzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Jingzong_of_Liao) |  |  |
| 993 | [Emperor Shengzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Shengzong_of_Liao) | The [First Goryeo–Khitan War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Goryeo%E2%80%93Khitan_War), marking the beginning of the [Goryeo–Khitan Wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goryeo%E2%80%93Khitan_Wars) |  |
| 997 | The [Chinese dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_dictionary) [*Longkan Shoujian*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longkan_Shoujian) is compiled by the monk Xingjun. |  |
| 1005 | [Shanyuan Treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanyuan_Treaty) |  |
| 1010 | [Second Goryeo–Khitan War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Goryeo%E2%80%93Khitan_War) |  |
| 1018 | [Third Goryeo–Khitan War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Goryeo%E2%80%93Khitan_War) | [Battle of Gwiju](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Gwiju) |
| 1031 | [Emperor Xingzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xingzong_of_Liao) |  |  |
| 1056 | [Emperor Daozong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Daozong_of_Liao) | [Pagoda of Fogong Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pagoda_of_Fogong_Temple) is completed. |  |
| 1120 | [Emperor Tianzuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Tianzuo_of_Liao) | [Pagoda of Tianning Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tianning_Temple_%28Beijing%29) is completed. |  |
| 1124 | [Kara-Khitan Khanate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kara-Khitan_Khanate) |  |
| 1125 | [Song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Dynasty) and [Jin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Dynasty_%281115%E2%80%931234%29) conquest of hua. |  |

[**Northern Song Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 960 | [Emperor Taizu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizu_of_Song) | Chenqiao Mutiny | In the *Wuli Xiaoshi* (1630), Fang Yizhi states that Song Taizu was presented with gunpowder-impregnated [fire arrows](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_Arrow) in this year. [Hundred Family Surnames](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hundred_Family_Surnames) (est.) |
| 971 | Song troops defeat the [war elephants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_elephant) of [Southern Han](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Han). |  |
| 974 | Song troops construct and defend a floating [pontoon bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontoon_bridge) across the [Yangtze River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yangtze_River) in order to secure supply lines while fighting against the [Southern Tang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Tang) forces. |  |
| 976 | [Emperor Taizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong_of_Song) | [Yuelu Academy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuelu_Academy) founded. |  |
| 977 | [Longhua Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longhua_Temple#Longhua_Pagoda) is built. |  |
| 978 | [*Extensive Records of the Taiping Era*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extensive_Records_of_the_Taiping_Era) is completed. It is the first of the [Four Great Books of Song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Great_Books_of_Song). |  |
| 981 | [Battle of Bach Dang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_B%E1%BA%A1ch_%C4%90%E1%BA%B1ng_%28981%29) |  |
| 983 | [*Imperial Readings of the Taiping Era*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Readings_of_the_Taiping_Era) is completed. |  |
| 984 | Canal [pound lock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pound_lock) invented by [Qiao Weiyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology_of_the_Song_Dynasty#Civil_engineering) |  |
| 986 | [*Finest Blossoms in the Garden of Literature*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finest_Blossoms_in_the_Garden_of_Literature) is completed. |  |
| 990 | Famous painter [Fan Kuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan_Kuan) is born around this time. |  |
| 1000 | [Emperor Zhenzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhenzong_of_Song) | Sometime between this year and the end of the century, the Chinese discovered how to use [bituminous coke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coke_%28fuel%29) instead of [charcoal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charcoal) for [blast furnaces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blast_furnace) in [casting iron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cast_iron), sparing thousands of acres of prime timberland from [deforestation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deforestation). |  |
| 1005 | The [Shanyuan Treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanyuan_Treaty) is signed between Liao and Song. |  |
| 1010 | After 39 years in the making, the enormous [atlas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlas) of China commissioned by the emperor and drawn by a team of scholars under Lu Duosun and Song Zhun is completed in 1556 chapters, including maps for [individual towns, districts, counties, prefectures, circuits (provinces), and a map of the whole of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gazetteer#China). |  |
| 1011 | The [*Guangyun*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangyun) [rime dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rime_dictionary) is completed by Chen Pengnian and Qiu Yong. |  |
| 1013 | [*Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Tortoise_of_the_Record_Bureau) is completed. |  |
| 1037 | [Emperor Renzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Renzong_of_Song) | Ding Du publishes the [*Jiyun*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiyun) [rime dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rime_dictionary). |  |
| 1041 | [Bi Sheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bi_Sheng) invents the earliest [movable type](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movable_type) printing. |  |
| 1043 | [Fan Zhongyan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan_Zhongyan) and [Ouyang Xiu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ouyang_Xiu) introduce the [Qingli Reforms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qingli_Reforms), which would soon be rescinded in 1045. |  |
| 1044 | [*Wujing Zongyao*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wujing_Zongyao), first book with written [gunpowder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunpowder) formula; the book also describes the double-piston [flamethrower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flamethrower). |  |
| 1045 | [Lingxiao Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lingxiao_Pagoda) is completed. |  |
| 1049 | [Iron Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_Pagoda) is completed. |  |
| 1055 | [Liaodi Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liaodi_Pagoda) is completed. |  |
| 1060 | The compilation of the [*New Book of Tang*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Book_of_Tang), edited by [Ouyang Xiu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ouyang_Xiu), is presented to the emperor. |  |
| 1063 | [Emperor Yingzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Yingzong_of_Song) | [Pizhi Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pizhi_Pagoda) is completed. |  |
| 1068 | [Emperor Shenzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Shenzong_of_Song) | First use of the [drydock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drydock) in China |  |
| 1069 | [Chancellor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_%28China%29) [Wang Anshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Anshi) introduces the reforms of the [New Policies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_the_Song_Dynasty#Political_partisanship_and_reform), which included the [Baojia system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baojia_system), his policies breed factionalism at court while the later chancellor [Sima Guang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sima_Guang) would lead the conservatives against his party. |  |
| 1070 | [Su Song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Su_Song) publishes the *Bencao Tujing*, an [interdisciplinary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interdisciplinarity) [pharmaceutical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traditional_Chinese_medicine) treatise incorporating information on [botany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botany), [zoology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoology) and [mineralogy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mineralogy). |  |
| 1072 | [Guo Xi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guo_Xi) paints [*Early Spring*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Guo_Xi_Early_Spring.jpg). |  |
| 1075 | Diplomat [Shen Kuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shen_Kuo) asserts Song's rightful borders by using court archives against the bluff of [Emperor Daozong of Liao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Daozong_of_Liao). | Shen Kuo travels to Cizhou, and describes a forging process of [cast iron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cast_iron) under a cool blast that is considered by historians Needham and Hartwell as a predecessor to the metallurgic [Bessemer process](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bessemer_process). |
| 1076 | [Wang Anshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Anshi) resigns as [chancellor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_%28China%29). |  |
| 1077 | [Su Song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Su_Song) is sent on a diplomatic mission to the [Liao Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liao_Dynasty), discovers that the [Khitan people](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khitan_people) calendar is more mathematically accurate than the Song; [Emperor Zhezong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhezong_of_Song) later sponsors Su Song's [clock tower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clock_tower) in order to compete with Liao astronomers. |  |
| 1078 | According to the research of Robert Hartwell, China was producing on annual average 127,000,000 kg (125,000 t) of [cast iron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cast_iron) by this year, a sixfold increase since the year 806 during the Tang. |  |
| 1080 | Song forces inflict defeats on the [Western Xia Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Xia_Dynasty), [Shen Kuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shen_Kuo) takes up defense at [Yan'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yan%27an). |  |
| 1081 | An officer disobeys commands and his army is destroyed by the [Tanguts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibetan_people); although he successfully defended Yan'an, Shen Kuo is blamed for the fiasco and impeached. | [Su Song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Su_Song) publishes a 200 volume work on [Liao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liao_Dynasty)-[Song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Dynasty) relations. |
| 1084 | [Sima Guang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sima_Guang) completes the compilation of [*Zizhi Tongjian*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zizhi_Tongjian), a [universal history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_history) text of 294 volumes with 3 million [Chinese characters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_character). | The female poet [Li Qingzhao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Qingzhao) is born. |
| 1085 | [Emperor Zhezong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhezong_of_Song) | The [New Policies Group](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_the_Song_Dynasty#Political_partisanship_and_reform), a political faction once led by [Wang Anshi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Anshi), is ousted from power as the new [Empress dowager](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empress_dowager) and [regent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regent) overrule the young Emperor Zhezong with the political faction led by [Sima Guang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sima_Guang). |  |
| 1088 | [*Dream Pool Essays*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dream_Pool_Essays) by [Shen Kuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shen_Kuo), first book to describe the magnetic [compass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compass); Shen also postulates theories in early [geomorphology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geomorphology) and [paleoclimatology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleoclimatology), describes [Bi Sheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bi_Sheng)'s [movable type](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movable_type) printing, [atmospheric refraction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmospheric_refraction), problems of [calculus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calculus) and [trigonometry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trigonometry), methods of [archaeology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeology), and is the first in China to describe [camera obscura](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camera_obscura) (after [Ibn al-Haytham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alhazen)) and the concept of [true north](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/True_north). |  |
| 1090 | First known description of the mechanical [belt drive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belt_%28mechanical%29) is found in the *Book of Sericulture* by [Qin Guan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology_of_the_Song_Dynasty#Textile_machinery). |  |
| 1094 | [Clock tower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clock_tower) of [Su Song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Su_Song) is completed in [Kaifeng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaifeng), featuring an [escapement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escapement) mechanism and [chain drive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_drive) to rotate an [armillary sphere](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armillary_sphere) and sound an intricate [striking clock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Striking_clock). |  |
| 1094 | [Dongpo Academy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dongpo_Academy) is established on the island of [Hainan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hainan), on the same spot where famous poet and official [Su Shi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Su_Shi) was exiled by the [New Policies court faction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Song_Dynasty#Partisans_and_factions.2C_reformers_and_conservatives). |  |
| 1103 | [Emperor Huizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Huizong_of_Song) | [*Yingzao Fashi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yingzao_Fashi) architectural treatise is published by [Li Jie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture_of_the_Song_Dynasty#Literature) and is promoted by Huizong's government as a standard manual for construction and building. |  |
| 1107 | Death of the painter, calligrapher and poet [Mi Fu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mi_Fu). |  |
| 1111 | [Donglin Academy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donglin_Academy) is founded. |  |
| 1119 | [Zhu Yu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhu_Yu_%28author%29) publishes his *Pingzhou Table Talks*, confirming [Shen Kuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shen_Kuo)'s description of the magnetic [compass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compass) by stating its use in seafaring. |  |
| 1125 | Song Dynasty forces ally with rebel [Jurchens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurchen_people) to topple the [Khitan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Khitans) [Liao Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liao_Dynasty). |  |
| 1125 | Jin Dynasty [declares war](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurchen_campaigns_against_the_Song_Dynasty) against the Song Dynasty. |  |
| 1127 | [Emperor Qinzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Qinzong_of_Song) | [Jingkang Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jingkang_Incident), the northern third of China is conquered by the [Jurchens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurchen_people) under the [Jin Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Dynasty_%281115%E2%80%931234%29), the capital of Song Dynasty is moved south from [Kaifeng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaifeng) to [Hangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangzhou). |  |

[**Southern Song Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Dynasty)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1132 | [Emperor Gaozong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gaozong_of_Song) | China's first [permanent standing navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_history_of_China) is established, with Song naval headquarters at [Dinghai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinghai_District). | A fire destroys over 13,000 homes in the new capital at [Hangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangzhou) |
| 1135 | [Yue Fei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yue_Fei) defeats the rebels under Yang Yao by first entangling his [paddle-wheel ships](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paddle_steamer) in rotten logs and other floating debris. |  |
| 1141 | The [Treaty of Shaoxing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Shaoxing) is signed between [Jin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Dynasty_%281115%E2%80%931234%29) and Song. |  |
| 1142 | [Yue Fei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yue_Fei) is accused of alleged [treason](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treason) by the [chancellor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_%28China%29) [Qin Hui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Hui_%28Song_Dynasty%29) and put to death on Emperor Gaozong's orders. |  |
| 1161 | [Battle of Tangdao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Tangdao) and [Battle of Caishi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Caishi), Song naval victories over Jin after the latter attempted to conquer southern China. | The [*Yunjing*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yunjing) [rime dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rime_dictionary) is compiled by Zhang Linzhi. |
| 1162 | [Emperor Xiaozong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xiaozong_of_Song) | [Beisi Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beisi_Pagoda) is completed. |  |
| 1165 | [Liuhe Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liuhe_Pagoda) is completed |  |
| 1179 | [White Deer Grotto Academy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Deer_Grotto_Academy) is rebuilt by [Zhu Xi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhu_Xi). |  |
| 1189 | [Emperor Guangzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Guangzong_of_Song) |  |  |
| 1215 | [Emperor Ningzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Ningzong_of_Song) | [Battle of Zhongdu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Zhongdu) |  |
| 1241 | [Emperor Lizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Lizong_of_Song) | Emperor Lizong sponsors [Zhu Xi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhu_Xi)'s [*Four Books*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Books) and [Neo-Confucianism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-Confucianism). |  |
| 1247 | [Qin Jiushao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Jiushao) writes his [*Mathematical Treatise in Nine Sections*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_Treatise_in_Nine_Sections), which included use of the [Horner scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horner_scheme) hundreds of years before it was discovered independently by [William George Horner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_George_Horner). |  |
| 1259 | [Möngke Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%B6ngke_Khan) dies in [Chongqing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chongqing) during the Battle of Fishing Town. |  |
| 1260 | The [Toluid Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toluid_Civil_War) begins between [Ariq Böke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariq_B%C3%B6ke) and [Kublai Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kublai_Khan), forcing Kublai to retreat north as Song [chancellor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_%28China%29) [Jia Sidao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Song_Dynasty#A_fluctuating_border) pushes Mongol troops north of the [Yangtze River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yangtze_River) in an opportune assault. |  |
| 1261 | [Emperor Duzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Duzong_of_Song) | Although written of around 1100, [Yang Hui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yang_Hui) draws the first known Chinese diagram of the [Pascal's triangle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pascal%27s_triangle). | From this year until the conquest of Song, Kublai Khan attempts to gain southern Chinese acceptance in benevolent displays of releasing large bands of Southern Song merchants after short periods of capture and detainment at the border. |
| 1265 | The [Mongols](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongols), under [Kublai Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kublai_Khan)'s leadership, invade [Sichuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sichuan) and capture 146 Song naval ships as war booty. |  |
| 1267 | [Battle of Xiangyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiangyang) begins |  |
| 1269 | In this year, and every consecutive year until 1272, the Song navy attempts to break the enormous Mongol and Northern Chinese naval blockade on the [Han River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_River_%28Hanshui%29). All attempts are unsuccessful, as thousands of men and hundreds of ships are lost in the process. |  |
| 1271 | Voyage of [Marco Polo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marco_Polo) begins |  |
| 1273 | [Battle of Xiangyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiangyang) concludes with Yuan victory. |  |
| 1275 | [Emperor Gong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Gong_of_Song) | Turkish general [Bayan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayan_of_the_Baarin) defeats Song chancellor Jia Sidao's army of 130,000 troops; Jia is [impeached](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impeachment) from court and killed by one of his own guards. |  |
| 1276 | [Emperor Duanzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Duanzong_of_Song) | Unlike his contemporary and fellow painter [Zhao Mengfu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhao_Mengfu), the scholar-official [Qian Xuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qian_Xuan) declines the offer to serve the Yuan government and spends the rest of his life creating works of art. |  |
| 1278 | Scholar-general [Wen Tianxiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wen_Tianxiang) leads Song forces to resist the Mongol invaders. Wen is captured and refuses to surrender to the Yuan government. He spends four years in prison before being executed on [Kublai Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kublai_Khan)'s orders in 1283. |  |
| 1279 | [Emperor Bing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Bing_of_Song) | [Battle of Yamen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yamen); the Yuan general [Zhang Hongfan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Hongfan) crushes the last resistance of Southern Song. |  |

[**Western Xia**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Xia)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1038 | [Emperor Jingzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Jingzong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1048 | [Emperor Yizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Yizong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1067 | [Emperor Huizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Huizong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1086 | [Emperor Chongzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Chongzong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1139 | [Emperor Renzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Renzong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1193 | [Emperor Huanzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Huanzong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1206 | [Emperor Xiangzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xiangzong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1211 | [Emperor Shenzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Shenzong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1223 | [Emperor Xianzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xianzong_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1226 | [Emperor Mozhu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Mozhu_of_Western_Xia) |  |  |
| 1227 | [Genghis Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan) dies during the siege on the final Western Xia stronghold. His successor, [Ögedei Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96gedei_Khan), conquers Western Xia and resumes the war against the [Jurchen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurchen_people) [Jin Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Dynasty,_1115-1234). |  |

[**Jin Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Dynasty,_1115-1234)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1115 | [Emperor Taizu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizu_of_Jin) | Wanyan Aguda (Emperor Taizu) leads the [Jurchens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurchen_people) to attack the [Liao Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liao_Dynasty). |  |
| 1125 | [Emperor Taizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Taizong_of_Jin) | The Jin invades the Northern Song, beginning the [Jin–Song wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_campaigns_against_the_Song_Dynasty) |  |
| 1127 | [Jingkang Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jingkang_Incident) |  |
| 1135 | [Emperor Xizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xizong_of_Jin) |  |  |
| 1153 | [Emperor Hailingwang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Hailingwang_of_Jin) | The Jin capital is moved from [Huining Fu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huining_Fu) to [Zhongdu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Beijing) (present-day [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing)) |  |
| 1157 | The capital is moved again, this time from [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing) to [Kaifeng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaifeng). |  |
| 1161 | [Emperor Shizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Shizong_of_Jin) | Hailingwang attempts to invade and conquer the Southern Song Dynasty, but their naval forces are destroyed at the [Battle of Tangdao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Tangdao) and [Battle of Caishi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Caishi) |  |
| 1164 | The Treaty of Longxing between Song and Jin ushers in four decades of peace. |  |
| 1189 | [Emperor Zhangzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Zhangzong_of_Jin) | [Chengling Pagoda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhengding#Chengling_Pagoda) is built. |  |
| 1211 | [Emperor Weishaowang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Weishaowang_of_Jin) | The [Mongol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol) leader [Genghis Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan) launches a military campaign against the Jin Dynasty. |  |
| 1214 | [Emperor Xuanzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Xuanzong_of_Jin) | In the terms of a treaty with [Genghis Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan), the Jin Dynasty becomes a vassal state of the expanding [Mongol Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_Empire). |  |
| 1215 | When the Jin court moves their capital from [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing) to [Kaifeng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaifeng) once more, [Genghis Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan) sees this as open revolt and sacks the former capital Beijing, burning the city to the ground. |  |
| 1216 | The [Song Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Dynasty) attacks Jin from the south and again in 1223 while the Jin empire was collapsing. |  |
| 1227 | [Emperor Aizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Aizong_of_Jin) | [Genghis Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan) died during the siege of the final [Western Xia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Xia) stronghold in 1227. His successor, [Ögedei Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96gedei_Khan), resumes the war against Jin in the same year. |  |
| 1233 | The [Jin capital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaifeng) is captured in the [Mongol siege of Kaifeng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_siege_of_Kaifeng) by [Ögedei Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96gedei_Khan)'s forces. |  |
| 1234 | [Emperor Modi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Modi_of_Jin) | Emperor Modi is killed by Mongol forces at the [siege of Caizhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Caizhou) in present-day [Runan County](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Runan_County) of [Henan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henan). |  |

[**Yuan Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuan_Dynasty)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1260 |  | [Kublai Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kublai_Khan) makes the Tibetan lama [Drogön Chögyal Phagpa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drog%C3%B6n_Ch%C3%B6gyal_Phagpa) State Preceptor and grants him power over [Tibet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet), his [Sakya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sakya) regime lasted until its overthrow in the 1350s by the Phagmodru myriarchy. |  |
| 1270 | [Sambyeolcho Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sambyeolcho_Rebellion) in [Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korea) against Mongol-dominated [Goryeo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goryeo). |  |
| 1271 | Emperor Shizu ([Kublai Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kublai_Khan)) | Kublai Khan founds the Yuan Dynasty. |  |
| 1273 | [Battle of Xiangyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Xiangyang) |  |
| 1274 |  | [Mongol invasions of Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasions_of_Japan) |
| 1276 | [Gaocheng Astronomical Observatory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaocheng_Astronomical_Observatory) is built. |  |
| 1279 | [Battle of Yamen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yamen) |  |
| 1287 | [Rabban Bar Sauma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabban_Bar_Sauma), a [Nestorian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nestorianism) [Uyghur Turk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyghur_people) from [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing), travels to [Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) in this year and hosted by [Andronikos II Palaiologos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andronikos_II_Palaiologos) of the [Byzantine Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Empire), [Philip IV of France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_IV_of_France), and [Edward I of England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_I_of_England) in hopes of forming [an alliance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franco-Mongol_alliance) to seize [Jerusalem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerusalem), then under the [Muslim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) [Mamluk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mamluk) [Bahri dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahri_dynasty). | [Battle of Pagan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Pagan), end of [Pagan Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pagan_Kingdom) |
| 1288 | [Battle of Bạch Đằng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_B%E1%BA%A1ch_%C4%90%E1%BA%B1ng_%281288%29) |  |
| 1289 | [Franciscan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franciscan) friars begin [mission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Christian_Missions) work in China |  |
| 1298 | [Emperor Chengzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tem%C3%BCr_Khan,_Emperor_Chengzong_of_Yuan) | [Wang Zhen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Zhen_%28official%29) improves the [movable type](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movable_type) printing of [Bi Sheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bi_Sheng) by introducing the first successful wooden type characters; he also experiments with tin metal type characters. |  |
| 1307 | [Emperor Wuzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%BCl%C3%BCg_Khan,_Emperor_Wuzong_of_Yuan) |  |  |
| 1316 | [Emperor Renzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayurbarwada_Buyantu_Khan,_Emperor_Renzong_of_Yuan) | [Guo Shoujing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guo_Shoujing) dies; among his life achievements were fixing the calendar year at 365.2425 (same as the [Gregorian Calendar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_Calendar)), building upon [Shen Kuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shen_Kuo)'s mathematical work on [trigonometry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trigonometry) by introducing [spherical trigonometry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spherical_trigonometry), and engineered an artificial [Kunming Lake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kunming_Lake) in [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing). |  |
| 1320 | [Emperor Yingzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gegeen_Khan,_Emperor_Yingzong_of_Yuan) |  |  |
| 1324 | [Emperor Taiding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yes%C3%BCn_Tem%C3%BCr_Khan,_Emperor_Taiding_of_Yuan) | The [rime dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rime_dictionary) [*Zhongyuan Yinyun*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhongyuan_Yinyun) is published by Zhou Deqing. |  |
| 1328 | [Emperor Tianshun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ragibagh_Khan,_Emperor_Tianshun_of_Yuan) |  |  |
| 1329 | [Emperor Mingzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khutughtu_Khan,_Emperor_Mingzong_of_Yuan) |  |  |
| 1330 | [Emperor Wenzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jayaatu_Khan,_Emperor_Wenzong_of_Yuan) | [Pagoda of Bailin Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pagoda_of_Bailin_Temple) is completed |  |
| 1332 | [Emperor Ningzong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rinchinbal_Khan,_Emperor_Ningzong_of_Yuan) |  |  |
| 1334 | [Emperor Huizong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukhaantu_Khan,_Emperor_Huizong_of_Yuan) | [Wang Dayuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Dayuan) ventures to [North Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Africa). |  |
| 1352 | [Zhu Yuanzhang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhu_Yuanzhang) joins the [Red Turban Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Turban_Rebellion) |  |
| 1356 | [Zhu Yuanzhang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhu_Yuanzhang)'s rebel force captures [Nanjing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing). |  |
| 1363 | [Battle of Lake Poyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Lake_Poyang), one of the largest naval battles in world history in terms of personnel. |  |
| 1368 | Rebel general [Xu Da](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xu_Da) defeats Yuan forces, while Emperor Huizong flees from [Dadu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khanbaliq) (present-day [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing)). Zhu Yuanzhang establishes the [Ming Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Dynasty) and becomes the [Hongwu Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hongwu_Emperor). |  |

[**Ming Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Dynasty)

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| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1368 | [Hongwu Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hongwu_Emperor) | Zhu Yuanzhang overthrows the [Yuan Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuan_Dynasty) and founds the [Ming Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Dynasty). He adopts the reign title of "Hongwu". |  |
| 1371 | [Haijin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haijin) (maritime trade ban) |  |
| 1373 | Emperor Hongwu bans the [Imperial examinations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_examination) in favor of a recommendation system. | The [Temple of the Six Banyan Trees](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_the_Six_Banyan_Trees) is rebuilt. |
| 1375 | Latest possible date for the writing of the [*Huolongjing*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huolongjing) treatise on gunpowder weapons, as its co-editor [Liu Ji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Ji_%2814th_century%29) dies on May 16. |  |
| 1380 | Hongwu abolishes the [Chancellery of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_%28China%29), taking over direct responsibility of the [Three Departments and Six Ministries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Departments_and_Six_Ministries), although the later [Grand Secretariat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Secretariat) would aid the emperor in managing the state. |  |
| 1381 | The Ming Dynasty annexes land from the [Kingdom of Dali](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Dali), in present-day [Yunnan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yunnan) and [Guizhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guizhou), spurring a Chinese migration of hundreds of thousands. |  |
| 1382 | The [Jinyiwei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jinyiwei), a [secret police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secret_police) organization, is established. |  |
| 1384 | [Imperial examinations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_examinations) are reinstated by Hongwu, but he had the chief examiner executed on charges of corruption. |  |
| 1397 | The *Ming* [*Code of Law*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_%28law%29) is completed, yet drawing much of its clauses from the earlier [Tang Code](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_Code) of 653. |  |
| 1398 | [Jianwen Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jianwen_Emperor) |  |  |
| 1402 | [Yongle Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yongle_Emperor) | Yongle takes the throne after a three-year long civil war with his nephew, the [Jianwen Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jianwen_Emperor). |  |
| 1405 | The [overseas voyages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treasure_voyages) of admiral [Zheng He](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zheng_He) begin, sailing around Southeast Asia, throughout the [Indian Ocean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean), and as far as [East Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Africa) to reestablish tributary relations of foreign countries with China. | [Ming Xiaoling Mausoleum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Xiaoling_Mausoleum) is completed. |
| 1406 | Construction of the [Forbidden City](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forbidden_City) begins, as well as new [Beijing city fortifications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing_city_fortifications) |  |
| 1407 | [Fourth Chinese domination of Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Chinese_domination), although Chinese troops were pushed out two decades later by [Lê Lợi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%AA_L%E1%BB%A3i) of the [Lê Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%AA_Dynasty). | [Deshin Shekpa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deshin_Shekpa), the fifth [Karmapa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karmapa) of [Tibet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet), [visits the court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet_during_the_Ming_Dynasty) of [Yongle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yongle_Emperor). |
| 1408 | The massive [*Yongle Encyclopedia*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yongle_Encyclopedia) is completed. |  |
| 1415 | Restoration work on the [Grand Canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Canal_%28China%29) is completed. |  |
| 1420 | After 13 years of a massive construction project for a new capital and [Forbidden City](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forbidden_City), the [Yongle Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yongle_Emperor) declares [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing) the new capital, while [Nanjing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing) is demoted. | [Ming Dynasty Tombs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Dynasty_Tombs) are built. |
| 1424 | [Xuande Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xuande_Emperor) |  |  |
| 1427 | [Xuande Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xuande_Emperor) | Famous painter [Shen Zhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shen_Zhou) is born. |  |
| 1431 | The [Lê Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%AA_Dynasty) of [Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam) is recognized by the Ming court as a tribute state. |  |
| 1443 | [Zhengtong Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhengtong_Emperor) | The [Zhihua Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhihua_Temple) is built. |  |
| 1446 | The [Precious Belt Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precious_Belt_Bridge) is rebuilt. |  |
| 1449 | [Jingtai Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jingtai_Emperor) | [Tumu Crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tumu_Crisis); the [Zhengtong Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhengtong_Emperor) is captured by the [Mongols](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongols) after losing the battle and is released a year later |  |
| 1457 | Tianshun Emperor | Zhu Qizhen (former Zhengtong Emperor) seizes power from the Jingtai Emperor in a palace [coup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coup) and begins his second reign as the "Tianshun Emperor". |  |
| 1461 | [Rebellion of Cao Qin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rebellion_of_Cao_Qin) |  |
| 1464 | [Chenghua Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenghua_Emperor) | The [Miao people](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miao_people) and [Yao people](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yao_people) of [Guangxi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangxi) rebel against Ming authority; a combined Ming force of 190,000 (including 1,000 Mongols) crushes the rebellion within two years. |  |
| 1473 | [Zhenjue Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhenjue_Temple) is completed. |  |
| 1488 | [Hongzhi Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hongzhi_Emperor) | The Korean official [Choe Bu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choe_Bu) shipwrecks along [Zhejiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhejiang) coast of China. Travels the entire length of the [Grand Canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Canal_%28China%29) to repatriate back to [Joseon Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseon_Dynasty). He later wrote a famous book on his travels, which was printed in both [Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korea) and [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) in the latter half of the 16th century. |  |
| 1510 | [Zhengde Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhengde_Emperor) | [Prince of Anhua Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Anhua_Rebellion) |  |
| 1516 | First [Portuguese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_Empire) contact by [Jorge Álvares](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jorge_%C3%81lvares) in [Macau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macau), followed up by [Rafael Perestrello](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rafael_Perestrello) in [Guangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangzhou). |  |
| 1517 | [Fernão Pires de Andrade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fern%C3%A3o_Pires_de_Andrade) and [Tomé Pires](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom%C3%A9_Pires) are sent as ambassadors to China by [Manuel I of Portugal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manuel_I_of_Portugal); they land at [Guangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangzhou). |  |
| 1519 | [Prince of Ning rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Ning_rebellion) |  |
| 1521 | [Jiajing Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiajing_Emperor) | Events, such as the [Portuguese conquest of Malacca](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_Malacca), lead to the rejection of the Portuguese embassy and the new Jiajing Emperor calling upon the Portuguese to return power of Malacca to the loyal Ming vassal [Mahmud Shah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahmud_Shah_of_Malacca); Chinese and Portuguese ships fight at [Tuen Mun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuen_Mun), but relations are eventually smoothed out later by Leonel de Sousa and others determined to repair the reputation that the Portuguese initially won in China. |  |
| 1529 | Death of philosopher [Wang Yangming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Yangming) |  |
| 1530 | Around this time, mechanical engineer Zhou Shuxue improves Zhan Xiyuan's 14th century sand-driven mechanical [clock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clock) by adding a fourth large gear wheel, revising gear teeth ratios, and widening the orifice which collected sand in Zhan's clock, since Zhou complained that the device clogged up too often. Although lacking the essential [escapement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escapement) mechanism of earlier Chinese clocks, this sand-driven clock of Zhan and Zhou featured a [stationary dial face](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dial_%28measurement%29) over which a pointer circulated by mechanical timing. |  |
| 1549 | [Portuguese ships](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_Empire) make continuous annual trade stops to [Shangchuan Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shangchuan_Island) from now on. |  |
| 1550 | [Altan Khan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altan_Khan) breaches the [Great Wall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Wall_of_China), besieges [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing), and burns down its suburbs after looting it. |  |
| 1553 | Outer City of [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing) to the south is completed, which brought the overall size of the city to 4 by 4½ miles. |  |
| 1556 | [Shaanxi Earthquake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1556_Shaanxi_earthquake). 850,000 casualties |  |
| 1557 | The [Portuguese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_people) establish permanent settlement in [Macau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macau). |  |
| 1558 | Ming forces led by [Qi Jiguang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qi_Jiguang) defeat [Japanese pirates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wokou) at Cengang. |  |
| 1567 | [Longqing Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longqing_Emperor) | [Haijin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haijin) laws are formally repealed; government allows private foreign maritime trade, although the state had conducted all foreign trade during the ban. |  |
| 1573 | [Wanli Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wanli_Emperor) | After the [Spanish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Empire) establish a permanent base at [Manila](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manila) in the [Philippines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines), their [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americas)-mined [silver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver) trade with China trumps the Portuguese-Japanese silver trade. |  |
| 1574 | [Qin Liangyu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin_Liangyu), a later female military officer of [Miao heritage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miao_people), is born. |  |
| 1576 | [Pagoda of Cishou Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pagoda_of_Cishou_Temple) is built. |  |
| 1577 | [Wanshou Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wanshou_Temple) is built. |  |
| 1581 | Grand Secretary [Zhang Juzheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Juzheng) implements the Single Whip Reform, allowing the land tax to be paid entirely in [silver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver) due to inflated [paper currency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banknote) and widespread counterfeit coinage. |  |
| 1582 | [Jesuits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Jesus) begin [mission work in China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesuit_China_missions) | First reference is made about the publishing of private [newspapers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper) in [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing). |
| 1584 | [Abraham Ortelius](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Ortelius), in his [atlas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlas) *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, is the first known European to feature an illustration of the Chinese invention known as the 'sailing carriage', essentially a [wheelbarrow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheelbarrow) with [a ship's mast and a sail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Junk_%28ship%29). |  |
| 1587 | Physician and pharmacologist [Li Shizhen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Shizhen) publishes the [*Bencao Gangmu*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bencao_Gangmu), detailing the use of over 1,800 medicinal drugs. |  |
| 1590 | [Wu Cheng'en](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Cheng%27en) writes [*Journey to the West*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journey_to_the_West). |  |
| 1592 | When [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) invades [Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korea) in the [Imjin War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_invasions_of_Korea_%281592%E2%80%931598%29), Ming China aids Korea with troops and supplies. |  |
| 1593 | [Siege of Pyongyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Pyongyang_%281593%29) |  |
| 1597 | [Siege of Ulsan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Ulsan) |  |
| 1598 | [Battle of Sacheon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Sacheon_%281598%29) | [Battle of Noryang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Noryang); the theatrical drama [*The Peony Pavilion*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Peony_Pavilion), written by playwright [Tang Xianzu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tang_Xianzu), is performed at the [Pavilion of Prince Teng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pavilion_of_Prince_Teng). |
| 1602 | From this year until 1682, the [Dutch East India Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_East_India_Company) ships some six million [Chinese porcelain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_ceramics) items to Europe. |  |
| 1604 | [Donglin movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donglin_movement) |  |
| 1607 | The [Greek mathematical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_mathematics) treatise [*Euclid's Elements*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euclid%27s_Elements) is translated into [Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language) by [Xu Guangqi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xu_Guangqi), [Sabatino de Ursis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabatino_de_Ursis), and [Matteo Ricci](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matteo_Ricci). |  |
| 1609 | [*Sancai Tuhui*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sancai_Tuhui) encyclopedia is published. |  |
| 1610 | [*Plum in the Golden Vase*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Ping_Mei) is published. |  |
| 1615 | The [Chinese dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_dictionary) [*Zihui*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zihui) is compiled by Mei Yingzuo. |  |
| 1616 | [Nurhaci](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nurhaci) found the Later Jin Dynasty (later renamed to [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty)) in [Manchuria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchuria) | The [Nanjing Religious Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Dynasty#Religion) begins in this year, when all foreign [Jesuits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesuit) were expelled from the Ming court and the astronomy bureau; this was a temporary triumph of traditionalist Confucian officials who rejected [Western science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_revolution) in favor of [Chinese science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_science_and_technology_in_China); by 1622 this policy was reversed, and the astronomy burea was once again staffed by European Jesuits and Chinese supportive of Western science. |
| 1619 | [Battle of Sarhu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Sarhu) | Chinese philosopher [Wang Fuzhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Fuzhi) is born. |
| 1624 | [Tianqi Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tianqi_Emperor) | Headquartered in [Jakarta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jakarta), the [Dutch East India Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_East_India_Company) establishes [Dutch rule of Taiwan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Formosa). |  |
| 1626 | [Johann Adam Schall von Bell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Adam_Schall_von_Bell) writes the first treatise on the [telescope](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telescope) into the [Chinese language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language). | Jesuit [Nicolas Trigault](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolas_Trigault) writes the *Xiru Ermu Zi*, establishing the first system of [Chinese Romanization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization_of_Chinese). |
| 1627 | [Chongzhen Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chongzhen_Emperor) | [First Manchu invasion of Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Manchu_invasion_of_Korea); downfall of eunuch [Wei Zhongxian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wei_Zhongxian), who ruled as a virtual dictator for seven years; Zhang Zilie publishes the [Chinese dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_dictionary) [*Zhengzitong*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhengzitong). | Polish Jesuit [Michał Boym](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micha%C5%82_Boym) first introduces the [heliocentric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heliocentrism) model of the [Solar System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_System) into [Chinese astronomy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_astronomy). |
| 1628 | [Battle of Ningyuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Ningyuan) |  |
| 1632 | By this time, the [Manchus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchu) have conquered much of [Inner Mongolia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inner_Mongolia). |  |
| 1634 | [Chongzhen Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chongzhen_Emperor) acquires the [telescope](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telescope) of the late [Johann Schreck](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Schreck). |  |
| 1635 | [Liu Tong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liu_Tong) adds his preface to the [*Dijing Jingwulue*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dijing_Jingwulue), a [Chinese prose](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_literature) classic. |  |
| 1637 | [Second Manchu invasion of Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Manchu_invasion_of_Korea) | [Song Yingxing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Yingxing) publishes the [*Tiangong Kaiwu*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_Yingxing) encyclopedia; due to his scholarly and encyclopedic achievements, scientist and sinologist [Joseph Needham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Needham) calls him the "[Diderot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denis_Diderot) of China". |
| 1638 | The [*Beijing Gazette*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gazette) switches its production method from [woodblock printing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodblock_printing) to [movable type printing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movable_type) in this year. |  |
| 1639 | The *Nongzheng Quanshu* agricultural treatise of [Xu Guangqi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xu_Guangqi) is published. | Painter [Chen Hongshou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chen_Hongshou) travels to Beijing and earns instant acclaim by the court. |
| 1641 | Death of [Xu Xiake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xu_Xiake), whose published [travel diary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_literature) of some 404,000 [Chinese characters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_characters) includes notes on regional [geography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography), [climate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate), and [mineralogy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mineralogy). |  |
| 1642 | [Kaifeng flood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1642_Kaifeng_Flood) | With new additional [Han Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Han_Chinese) banners, the full [Eight Banners](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eight_Banners) of the Manchu Qing Dynasty are established. |
| 1644 | [Battle of Shanhai Pass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Shanhai_Pass); the Chongzhen Emperor hangs himself from the [Guilty Chinese Scholartree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guilty_Chinese_Scholartree), after hearing that rebels under [Li Zicheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Zicheng) breached the gates of Beijing | Ming general [Wu Sangui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Sangui) and the Manchu prince [Dorgon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorgon) occupy [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing); soon after, the [Shunzhi Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunzhi_Emperor) is proclaimed ruler of China under the [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty). |

[**Shun Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shun_Dynasty)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1644 | [Li Zicheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Zicheng) |  |  |

[**Qing Dynasty**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Emperor** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1644 | [Shunzhi Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunzhi_Emperor) | The [Qing Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_Dynasty) is established in China. |  |
| 1652 | The [5th Dalai Lama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/5th_Dalai_Lama) of [Tibet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet) visits the court of Shunzhi in Beijing. |  |
| 1659 | Jesuits [Martino Martini](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martino_Martini) and [Ferdinand Verbiest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand_Verbiest) arrive in China, the former for the second time. |  |
| 1661 | On the death of the Shunzhi Emperor, his confidant [Johann Adam Schall von Bell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Adam_Schall_von_Bell) is thrown into prison, eventually released, but dies shortly after. |  |
| 1662 | [Kangxi Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kangxi_Emperor) | The [Siege of Fort Zeelandia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Fort_Zeelandia) ends with the [Dutch East India Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_East_India_Company)'s surrender of [Taiwan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan) to [Koxinga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koxinga). |  |
| 1674 | [Revolt of the Three Feudatories](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolt_of_the_Three_Feudatories) |  |
| 1682 | Belgian Jesuit [Antoine Thomas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine_Thomas) arrives in China. |  |
| 1683 | [Battle of Penghu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Penghu), surrender of the [Kingdom of Tungning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Tungning) |  |
| 1689 | [Treaty of Nerchinsk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Nerchinsk) with Russia |  |
| 1690 | Death of [Yun Shouping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yun_Shouping), a painter who was considered one of the "Six Masters" of the Qing era. |  |
| 1698 | [Lugou Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lugou_Bridge) is reconstructed. |  |
| 1705 | Papal legate [Charles-Thomas Maillard De Tournon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles-Thomas_Maillard_De_Tournon) arrives in China. |  |
| 1700 | [Thirteen Factories](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteen_Factories) |  |
| 1711 | British [East India Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company) establishes a trading post in [Guangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangzhou) | The [*Peiwen Yunfu*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peiwen_Yunfu) [rime dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rime_dictionary) is completed. |
| 1716 | Publication of the [*Kangxi Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kangxi_Dictionary) |  |
| 1720 | In opposition to the [Dzungars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dzungar_people), Qing troops conquer and occupy [Lhasa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lhasa) in [Tibet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet). |  |
| 1721 | In a culmination of the [Chinese Rites controversy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Rites_controversy), the Kangxi Emperor delivers a decree banning [Christian preaching in China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesuit_China_missions) in response to a [papal bull](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papal_bull) by [Pope Clement XI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Clement_XI). |  |
| 1725 | [Yongzheng Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yongzheng_Emperor) | The [*Gujin Tushu Jicheng*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujin_Tushu_Jicheng) encyclopedia is completed. |  |
| 1732 | Death of [Jiang Tingxi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiang_Tingxi), a painter, calligrapher, and encyclopedist |  |
| 1750 | [Qianlong Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qianlong_Emperor) | French Jesuit [Jean Joseph Marie Amiot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Joseph_Marie_Amiot) is sent to China. |  |
| 1755 | [Ten Great Campaigns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten_Great_Campaigns) | [Puning Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puning_Temple) is built in commemoration of the defeat of the [Dzungars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dzungars). |
| 1760 | Initiation of the [Canton System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canton_System). |  |
| 1771 | [Putuo Zongcheng Temple](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Putuo_Zongcheng_Temple) is completed. |  |
| 1774 | The [Wenjin Chamber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wenjin_Chamber) is built. |  |
| 1780 | [Fragrant Hills](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fragrant_Hills) Pagoda is built. |  |
| 1782 | [Imperial collection of Four](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siku_Quanshu) encyclopedia is completed. |  |
| 1791 | [*Dream of the Red Chamber*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dream_of_the_Red_Chamber) is published. |  |
| 1793 | [Anglo-Chinese relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-British_relations) and the [Macartney Embassy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macartney_Embassy); [Lord Macartney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Macartney,_1st_Earl_Macartney), the first British envoy to [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing), is hosted by Qianlong's confidant [Heshen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heshen). |  |
| 1796 | [Jiaqing Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiaqing_Emperor) | [White Lotus Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Lotus_Rebellion) |  |
| 1807 | [Robert Morrison](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Morrison_%28missionary%29), first [Protestant missionary arrives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_missions_in_China_1807%E2%80%931953) |  |
| 1820 | [Daoguang Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daoguang_Emperor) |  |  |
| 1823 |  | Publication of the [Bible](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible) in [Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language) |
| 1839 | [First Opium War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Opium_War) |  |
| 1842 | First of the [Unequal Treaties](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unequal_treaty), [Treaty of Nanjing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Nanjing) |  |
| 1844 | [Wei Yuan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wei_Yuan) publishes his *Illustrated Treatise on the Maritime Kingdoms*, a [gazetteer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gazetteer) inspired by the desire to learn more of the West and the threat it posed to Qing China. | [Treaty of Wanghia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Wanghia) between the Qing Empire and the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), with the first [United States Ambassador to China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Ambassador_to_China). |
| 1850 | [Xianfeng Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xianfeng_Emperor) |  | [Ten Tigers of Canton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten_Tigers_of_Canton) |
| 1851 | [Taiping Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiping_Rebellion) | [Jintian Uprising](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jintian_Uprising) |
| 1855 | [Third Pandemic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Pandemic) of [Bubonic plague](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubonic_plague) | [Punti–Hakka Clan Wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punti%E2%80%93Hakka_Clan_Wars) |
| 1856 | [Second Opium War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Opium_War) |  |
| 1858 | [Battle of Sanhe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Sanhe) | [Treaty of Aigun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Aigun), [Treaty of Tianjin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Tianjin) |
| 1860 | [Burning of Old Summer palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Summer_Palace) | [Beijing Convention](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_of_Peking) |
| 1861 | Following the [Convention of Peking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_of_Peking), [Prince Gong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Gong_%28Qing_dynasty%29) establishes the [Zongli Yamen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zongli_Yamen) (Foreign Office). |  |
| 1862 | [Tongzhi Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tongzhi_Emperor) | [Dungan revolt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dungan_revolt_%281862%E2%80%931877%29) | The [Tongwen Guan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tongwen_Guan), or School of Combined Learning, is established to teach Chinese students [Western languages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Europe). |
| 1864 | After fighting the Taiping rebels for four years, the [Ever Victorious Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ever_Victorious_Army) is disbanded; it was the first Chinese army that employed a European [officer corps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Officer_%28armed_forces%29) and as well as tactics, strategy, and techniques. |  |
| 1868 | [Yangzhou riot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yangzhou_riot) | End of the [Nien Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nien_Rebellion) |
| 1870 | [Tianjin Massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tianjin_Massacre) |  |
| 1871 | The famous general [Li Hongzhang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Hongzhang) is appointed to the position of [Viceroy of Zhili](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viceroy_of_Zhili), an office he would hold until 1895, serving again in the same post from 1900 to 1901, until replaced by [Yuan Shikai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuan_Shikai). |  |
| 1873 | End of the [Panthay Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panthay_Rebellion) |  |
| 1876 | [Guangxu Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangxu_Emperor) | After the murder of [Augustus Raymond Margary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus_Raymond_Margary) in the '[Margary Affair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margary_Affair)', the [Chefoo Convention](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chefoo_Convention) is held to resolve the issue but turns into an excuse for the British to press for additional concessions. |  |
| 1884 | [Sino-French War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-French_War) |  |
| 1885 | [Battle of Fuzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fuzhou) |  |
| 1891 | Founding of [Shanghai Sharebrokers Association](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Stock_Exchange) |  |
| 1894 | [First Sino-Japanese War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Sino-Japanese_War)  ([Battle of Pungdo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Pungdo), [Battle of Seonghwan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Seonghwan), [Battle of Pyongyang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Pyongyang), [Battle of Yalu River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Yalu_River_%281894%29), [Battle of Jiuliancheng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jiuliancheng), [Battle of Lushunkou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Lushunkou), [Battle of Weihaiwei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Weihaiwei), [Battle of Yingkou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Yingkou)) |  |
| 1895 | [Treaty of Shimonoseki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Shimonoseki) |
| 1898 | [Hundred Days' Reform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hundred_Days%27_Reform) | [Coup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coup) led by [Empress Dowager Cixi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empress_Dowager_Cixi) |
| 1900 | [Boxer Rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boxer_Rebellion) |  |
| 1901 | [Boxer Protocol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boxer_Protocol) |  |
| 1910 | [Xuantong Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puyi) | [Huanghuagang Uprising](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huanghuagang_Uprising) |  |
| 1911 | [Xinhai Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinhai_Revolution) | [Wuchang Uprising](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuchang_Uprising) |

**Modern China**

1905-end of examination system in China

[**Republic of China**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_%281912-49%29) **(Republican Era)**

Main article: [Timeline of Republic of China history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Republic_of_China_history)

See also: [Republic of China (1912-49)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_%281912-49%29), [Beiyang Government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beiyang_Government), [Nationalist Government (China)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalist_Government_%28China%29) and [Communist-controlled China (1927–49)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist-controlled_China_%281927%E2%80%9349%29)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Head of State** | **Governance** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1912 | [Sun Yat-sen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Yat-sen) | [Provisional Govt.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provisional_Government_of_the_Republic_of_China_%281912%29) | [Xinhai Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinhai_Revolution) | Foundation of [Kuomintang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuomintang) |
| 1913 | [Four big families of the Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_big_families_of_the_Republic_of_China) |  |
| 1915 | [Yuan Shikai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuan_Shikai) | [Beiyang Govt.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beiyang_Government) | [Empire of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_China_%281915%E2%80%931916%29)  [New Culture Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Culture_Movement) | [National Protection War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Protection_War)  Japan's [Twenty-One Demands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-One_Demands)  [Chen Duxiu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chen_Duxiu) starts [New Youth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Jeunesse) |
| 1916 | (various leaders) | [Warlord era](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warlord_era) begins |  |
| 1919 | [May Fourth Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_Fourth_Movement) | [Treaty of Versailles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Versailles) |
| 1920 | Push for [written vernacular Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Written_vernacular_Chinese) |  |
| 1921 | Foundation of [Communist Party of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China) | [The True Story of Ah Q](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_True_Story_of_Ah_Q) |
| 1923 |  | [Radio Corporation of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_Corporation_of_China) |
| 1924 | [First United Front](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_United_Front) |  |
| 1926 | [Northern Expedition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Expedition) |  |
| 1927 | [Nanchang Uprising](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanchang_Uprising)  [Chinese Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Civil_War) | [Kuomintang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuomintang)-[Communist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China) split |
| 1928 | [Chiang Kai-shek](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiang_Kai-shek) | [Nationalist Govt.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalist_Government_%28China%29) | [Nanjing decade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing_decade) | [Zhang Zuolin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhang_Zuolin) [Jinan Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jinan_Incident) |
| 1930 | [Encirclement Campaign against Northeastern Jiangxi Soviet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encirclement_Campaign_against_Northeastern_Jiangxi_Soviet) |  |
| 1931 | [Chinese Soviet Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Soviet_Republic)  [1931 China floods](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1931_China_floods) | [Invasion of Manchuria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_invasion_of_Manchuria)  [Mukden Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mukden_Incident) |
| 1932 | [Lin Sen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lin_Sen) | [Imperial Japanese colonialism in Manchukuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchukuo)  [Pacification of Manchukuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacification_of_Manchukuo) | [January 28 Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/January_28_Incident)  [Defense of Harbin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_of_Harbin) |
| 1933 |  |  |
| 1934 | [Long March](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_March) | [New Life Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Life_Movement) |
| 1935 | [December 9th Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_9th_Movement) | [First Encirclement Campaign against Hubei–Henan–Shaanxi Soviet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Encirclement_Campaign_against_Hubei%E2%80%93Henan%E2%80%93Shaanxi_Soviet) |
| 1936 | [Xi'an Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xi%27an_Incident) | Japan establishes the [Mengjiang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mengjiang) |
| 1937 | [Second Sino-Japanese War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Japanese_War_%281937-1945%29)  ([Marco Polo Bridge Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marco_Polo_Bridge_Incident), [Battle of Shanghai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Shanghai), [Battle of Pingxingguan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Pingxingguan), [Battle of Nanjing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Nanjing), [Battle of Tai'erzhuang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Taierzhuang), [Battle of Changsha 1939](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Changsha_%281939%29), [Hundred Regiments Offensive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hundred_Regiments_Offensive), [Battle of Changsha 1941](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Changsha_%281941%29), [Battle of Changsha 1942](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Changsha_%281942%29), [Battle of Changsha 1944](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Changsha_%281944%29)) | [Nanking Massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanking_Massacre)  [Second United Front](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_United_Front) |
| 1938 | [Bombing of Chongqing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombing_of_Chongqing) |
| 1939 |  |
| 1940 |  |
| 1941 | [Yan'an Rectification Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yan%27an_Rectification_Movement) |
| 1942 |  |
| 1943 | [Cairo Declaration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cairo_Declaration) |
| 1944 | [Chiang Kai-shek](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiang_Kai-shek) |  |
| 1945 | [Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_bombings_of_Hiroshima_and_Nagasaki), [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) ends  China become one of the founding members of the [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations)  The [Campaign to Suppress Bandits in Northeast China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campaign_to_Suppress_Bandits_in_Northeast_China) |
| 1946 | [Second Chinese Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Civil_War) |  |
| 1947 | [228 Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/228_Incident) in [Taiwan Province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan_Province) |  |
| 1948 | [Liaoshen Campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liaoshen_Campaign), [Pingjin Campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pingjin_Campaign) and [Huaihai Campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huaihai_Campaign) [Constitution of the Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Republic_of_China) [Nat'l Govt.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalist_Government_%28China%29) dissolved Establishment of the [Government of the Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_the_Republic_of_China) |  |
| 1949 |  |  | Fall of [Nanjing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing), the capital of China [Establishment of the People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China) led by [Communist Party of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China) ROC govt. relocated to [Guangzhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangzhou), then [Taipei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taipei) |  |

**After 1949 (**[**People's Republic of China**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) **and** [**Republic of China**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan)**)**

See also: [History of the People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China)

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| **Date** | [**People's Republic of China**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) **(**[**Mainland Area**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainland_China)**)** | | |  | [**Republic of China**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan) **(**[**Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Area_of_the_Republic_of_China)**)** | | |
| **Paramount Leader** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |  | **President** | **Events** | **Other people/events** |
| 1949 | [Mao Zedong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong)  ([Mao Zedong Thought](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maoism)) | Founding of the [People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China) |  |  | [Li Tsung-jen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Zongren) |  | [White Terror](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Terror_%28Taiwan%29) |
| 1950 | [Battle of the Ch'ongch'on River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Ch%27ongch%27on_River), [Landing Operation on Hainan Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landing_Operation_on_Hainan_Island) | [Korean War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War)  [Canidrome massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canidrome_%28Shanghai%29) |  | [Chiang Kai-shek](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiang_Kai-shek) |  |  |
| 1951 | [Seventeen Point Agreement for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventeen_Point_Agreement_for_the_Peaceful_Liberation_of_Tibet) |  |  |  |  |
| 1952 | [Three-anti/five-anti campaigns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-anti/five-anti_campaigns) |  |  |  | San Francisco Peace Treaty does not award Taiwan to the ROC |
| 1953 | [Five Year Plan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five-Year_Plans_of_China) |  |  |  |  |
| 1956 | [Hundred Flowers campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hundred_Flowers_campaign) |  |  | ROC lost overall administration of the [Mainland China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainland_China) |  |
| 1957 | [Anti-Rightist Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-Rightist_Movement) | [Asian Flu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H2N2) |  |  |  |
| 1958 | [Great Leap Forward](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Leap_Forward) |  |  |  |  |
| 1959 | [Great sparrow campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_sparrow_campaign) causes [famine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Famine)  [Three Years of Natural Disasters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Years_of_Natural_Disasters) begins | [Tibetan uprising](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1959_Tibetan_uprising) |  |  |  |
| 1960 | [Sino-Soviet split](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Soviet_split) |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 | [Sino-Indian War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Indian_War) |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 | [Destruction of Four Olds](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Olds)  [State Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Council_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China) pushed for [Simplified Chinese characters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simplified_Chinese_characters) in the mainland | First PRC [atomic bomb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_bomb) detonation, [596 nuclear test](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/596_%28nuclear_test%29) |  | Taiwan continues the use of [Traditional Chinese characters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traditional_Chinese_characters) |  |
| 1965 |  |  |  | [Project National Glory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_National_Glory) |  |
| 1966 | [Cultural Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_Revolution)  [Three-Self Patriotic Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-Self_Patriotic_Movement)  [Down to the Countryside Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Down_to_the_Countryside_Movement) | [The Little Red Book](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Little_Red_Book) |  | [Chinese Cultural Renaissance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Cultural_Renaissance) |  |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | [Deng Pufang handicap incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deng_Pufang#Handicapping_incident) |  |  |  |
| 1969 | [Zhenbao Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhenbao_Island) [Sino-Soviet border conflict](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Soviet_border_conflict) | [Beijing Subway](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing_Subway) |  |  |  |
| 1970 | [Long March rocket](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_March_rocket), first [satellite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satellite) launch |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 |  | [Henry Kissinger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Kissinger) visits [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing) |  | [UN resolution 2758](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_General_Assembly_Resolution_2758), PRC replace ROC as [UN representative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_in_the_United_Nations) |  |
| 1972 | [Shanghai Communiqué](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Communiqu%C3%A9)  [Richard Nixon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) [visits China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon_visit_to_China_1972) |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | [Battle of the Paracel Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Paracel_Islands) |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 | [Four Modernizations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Modernizations) |  |  | [Yen Chia-kan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yen_Chia-kan) |  |  |
| 1976 | [Hua Guofeng](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hua_Guofeng)  ([Two Whatevers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two_Whatevers)) | [Tiananmen incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiananmen_incident) following the death of [Zhou Enlai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhou_Enlai)  [The Great Tangshan earthquake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1976_Tangshan_earthquake)  Death of [Mao Zedong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong) |  |  |  |  |
| 1977 | [Beijing Spring](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing_Spring) |  |  |  |  |
| 1978 | [Deng Xiaoping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deng_Xiaoping)  ([Deng Xiaoping Theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deng_Xiaoping_Theory)) | [Chinese economic reforms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_economic_reform) | [Democracy Wall Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy_Wall_Movement) |  | [Chiang Ching-kuo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiang_Ching-kuo) |  |  |
| 1979 | [One-child policy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One-child_policy)  [Four cardinal principles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_cardinal_principles)  [Sino-American relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-American_relations) | [Border-war with Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Vietnamese_War). Series of [border conflicts until 1990](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Vietnamese_conflicts_1979%E2%80%9390) |  | [Taiwan Relations Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan_Relations_Act) passed by [United States Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Congress) | [Kaohsiung Incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaohsiung_Incident) |
| 1980 | [Special Economic Zones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Economic_Zone) | Trial of [Gang of Four](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gang_of_Four_%28China%29) |  |  |  |
| 1984 | [Margaret Thatcher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margaret_Thatcher) in China, signs [Sino-British Joint Declaration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-British_Joint_Declaration) |  |  |  |  |
| 1987 |  |  |  | Lifting of [Martial Law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Terror_%28Taiwan%29) |  |
| 1988 | [Johnson South Reef Skirmish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johnson_South_Reef_Skirmish) with Viet Nam |  |  | [Lee Teng-hui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lee_Teng-hui) |  |  |
| 1989 | [Tiananmen Square protests](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiananmen_Square_protests_of_1989) | PRC declares [Martial law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martial_law) on [Lhasa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lhasa), [Tibet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet) |  | [Cheng Nan-jung](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheng_Nan-jung) [self-immolation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-immolation) |  |
| 1990 |  |  |  | [Wild Lily student movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wild_Lily_student_movement) |  |
| 1991 | First [McDonald's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McDonald%27s) restaurant in [Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing) |  |  | [Democratic Progressive Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Progressive_Party) represents [Taiwanese Independence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwanese_Independence) |  |
| 1992 | [Jiang Zemin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiang_Zemin)  ([Three Represents](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Represents)) |  |  |  | [1992 Consensus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1992_Consensus) |  |
| 1996 | [Karamay fire incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1994_Karamay_fire) |  |  | [Third Taiwan Strait Crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Taiwan_Strait_Crisis) |  |
| 1997 | [Hong Kong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong) [handover](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfer_of_the_sovereignty_of_Hong_Kong), becomes a [Special Administrative Region](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Administrative_Region_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China) | Death of [Deng Xiaoping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deng_Xiaoping) |  |  |  |
| 1998 | [Great Firewall of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Firewall_of_China) | Banning of [China Democracy Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Democracy_Party) |  |  |  |
| 1999 | [Macau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macau) [handover](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfer_of_the_sovereignty_of_Macau)  [NATO bombing of embassy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._bombing_of_the_Chinese_embassy_in_Belgrade) in [Belgrade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgrade) | [Falun Gong banned by the PRC government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Falun_Gong#ban) |  | [Resolution on Taiwan's Future](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resolution_on_Taiwan%27s_Future) |  |
| 2000 | The PRC passes [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) as the country with which the USA has the largest [trade deficit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_deficit) |  |  | [Chen Shui-bian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chen_Shui-bian) | [DDP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Progressive_Party) ended [Kuomintang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuomintang) rule in the [2000 ROC election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_presidential_election,_2000) | [Four Noes and One Without](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Noes_and_One_Without) |
| 2001 | [Tiananmen Square self-immolation incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiananmen_Square_self-immolation_incident)  Accession to [World Trade Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Trade_Organization) | [Hainan Island incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hainan_Island_incident) |  |  |  |
| 2002 |  |  |  | Accession to [World Trade Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Trade_Organization) |  |
| 2003 | [SARS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Severe_acute_respiratory_syndrome) outbreak | [Shenzhou 5](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shenzhou_5), PRC's first [manned space mission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manned_space_mission) |  | [SARS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Severe_acute_respiratory_syndrome) outbreak |  |
| 2004 | [Hu Jintao](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hu_Jintao)  ([Scientific Development Concept](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_Development_Concept)) |  | [Jiang Zemin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiang_Zemin) retires from his post as Chairman of the [Central Military Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Military_Commission) |  | [3-19 shooting incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3-19_shooting_incident) |  |
| 2005 | [Anti-Secession law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-Secession_Law_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China) | [Jilin Chemical plant explosions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2005_Jilin_chemical_plant_explosions)  [Anti-Japanese history revisionism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2005_anti-Japanese_demonstrations) |  | [Pan-Blue visit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2005_Pan-Blue_visits_to_mainland_China) |  |
| 2006 | Structural work finished in the [Three Gorges Dam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Gorges_Dam) |  |  | [Renaming of "Chiang Kai-shek Airport" to "Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan_Taoyuan_International_Airport#Origin_of_the_name) |  |
| 2007 | Head of [SFDA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Food_and_Drug_Administration) [Zheng Xiaoyu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zheng_Xiaoyu) executed  [Chang'e 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chang%27e_1) of [Lunar Exploration Program](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Lunar_Exploration_Program) | [Chinese slave scandal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2007_Chinese_slave_scandal)  [Reincarnation application](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Religious_Affairs_Bureau_Order_No._5) |  | [Renaming "Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall" to "National Taiwan Democracy Memorial Hall"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaming_of_Chiang_Kai-shek_Memorial_Hall) |  |
| 2008 | [2008 Summer Olympics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Summer_Olympics)/[2008 Summer Paralympics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Summer_Paralympics)  [Hangzhou Bay Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangzhou_Bay_Bridge) opens  [Shenzhou 7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shenzhou_7) first [spacewalk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhai_Zhigang) | [Early winter storms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Chinese_winter_storms)  [Tibetan unrest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Tibetan_unrest)  [Sichuan earthquake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Sichuan_earthquake)  [Milk scandal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Chinese_milk_scandal) |  | [Ma Ying-jeou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ma_Ying-jeou) | [Cross-strait charter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-strait_charter)  [1025 demonstration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1025_demonstration)  [Second Chen-Chiang summit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Chen-Chiang_summit)  [Wild Strawberry student movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wild_Strawberry_student_movement) | [Lien Chen & Hu Jintao at APEC Peru](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/APEC_Peru_2008#PRC_and_Taiwan) |
| 2009 | [Urumqi riots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_Urumqi_riots)  [60th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/60th_Anniversary_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China) |  |  | [Typhoon Morakot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhoon_Morakot_%282009%29) | [World Games 2009](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Games_2009) |
| 2010 | [2010 Yushu earthquake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Yushu_earthquake)  [2010 Shanghai World Expo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Shanghai_World_Expo) |  |  |  |  |
| 2011 | [Protests of Wukan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protests_of_Wukan) |  |  | [100th Anniversary of the Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/100th_Anniversary_of_the_Republic_of_China) |  |
| 2012 | [Xi Jinping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xi_Jinping)  ([Chinese Dream](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Dream)) | [Wang Lijun incident](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Lijun_incident)  [18th National Congress of CCP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/18th_National_Congress_of_the_Communist_Party_of_China) | [Diaoyu Islands dispute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diaoyu_Islands_dispute) |  |  | [Diaoyu Islands dispute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diaoyu_Islands_dispute) |
| 2013 | Third Plenum of 18th Party Congress  [Shanghai Free Trade Zone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Waigaoqiao_Free_Trade_Zone)  [Tiananmen Square attack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013_Tiananmen_Square_attack) |  |  |  | [Taiwan Pride](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan_Pride) parade (largest in Asia) |