






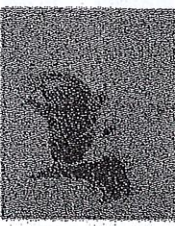




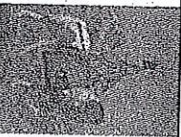
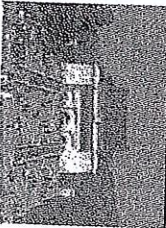


Name of dynasty	Comments	Images	Meanwhile...
Xià 夏 2070 -1600 BCE?	A mythical period with controversies still raging over archeological evidence for later textual claims. It is associated with the early Bronze age Èrlǐtóu 二里头 culture, discovered in Henan in 1959.		Sumerians invent solar calendar ca. 2170
Shāng 商 1600-1046 BCE	The most famous site of Shang culture is Ānyāng 安阳, in Henan. The earliest form of Chinese writing, known as oracle bone script, dates from late in the Shang era.		Cf. Egyptian hieroglyphs, 3200 BCE
Zhōu 周 1046-771 BCE (East) 770-221 B.C (West)	The beginning of the iron age in China, the time of Confucius and the 'hundred schools' of philosophy, and also of the Warring States, which ended in the creation of the Chinese empire.		Socrates, Plato and Alexander the Great
Qín 秦 221-206 BCE	The famous terracotta army was created for the tomb of Qín Shǐhuángdì 秦始皇帝. Known as the First Emperor. He opposed to Confucianism and is infamous for having 'burnt the books and buried the scholars'.		The time of Hannibal.
Hàn 汉 206 BCE – 220 CE	The Han dynasty consolidated the Qin's geopolitical achievements but resurrected Confucianism, which became a philosophy of state and a cosmology. Paper was invented (105 CE) and a money economy developed.		The Roman Empire and the beginnings of Christianity
Six Dynasties Lǐu Cháo 六朝 220-581	A long period of conflict between independent states, as well as one of cultural efflorescence, this was the time when Buddhism made extensive inroads into China.		Decline of Western Roman Empire and rise of the Eastern.
Suǐ 隋 581-618	Like the Qin, the Sui was a short-lived dynasty that served to establish a single, imperial government, unifying rival states. In this dynasty, the Grand Canal, linking the Yangzi River valley to the capital, was created..		Early years of Mohammed (b.570 a.d)
Táng 唐 618-907 CE	The Tang Dynasty held sway over an empire that extended well into central Asia. The political power of Buddhist monasteries was destroyed, bureaucratic government gradually strengthened, and the south gained in significance. Culturally this is thought of as a golden age, and especially the great age of Chinese poetry.		Age of the Vikings; Carolingian renaissance in Western Europe; Islamic conquest of Persia.

Five Dynasties Wǔdài 五代 907-960 CE	Rival dynasties controlled different areas of China, and struggled with each other for ascendancy. The south was divided among numerous kingdoms.		Emergence of Holy Roman Empire.
Sòng 宋 960-1127 (North) 1127-1279 (South)	The Song capital moved from Kaifeng during the northern period to Hangzhou during the southern, when most of the north was controlled by the Jurchen (related to the Manchus). The dynasty is associated with the rise of the literati as a key force in Chinese society; the flourishing of urban economy and culture; technological advances in warfare, navigation, and printing; porcelain, painting, and Neo-Confucianism		Norman Conquest of England; Crusades; Magna Carta (1215);
Yuán 元 1279-1368	Genghis Khan's descendants ruled China as part of the Mongol empire. In this period, Marco Polo is believed to have visited China. The Silk Route, linking east and west, was much used at this time.		Petrarch and the beginning of the Renaissance
Míng 明 1368-1644	The last 'native' dynasty, founded by a man of humble birth whose grandson established the dynastic capital in Beijing, built the Forbidden City, and oversaw the famous voyages of Zheng He. In this dynasty the Great Wall was consolidated and extended, Portugal established a colony in Macao, and the Jesuits became advisors at the court in Beijing. Economy and society were greatly affected by engagement in world trade and the influx of silver.		Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Ferdinand Magellan, settlement of Americas
Qīng 清 1644-1911	The Manchus invaded the Ming empire from the north and conquered much of central Asia to create an enormous, prosperous and mostly peaceful empire of which Han China formed the largest part. In the 19 th century Manchu rule was threatened by the Opium Wars (1839-42, 1856-1860), and the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864), inter alia, but the empire lasted till the early 20 th century.		English Revolution, American Revolution, French Revolution, industrial revolution, European overseas empires, rise of Japan.
Republic of China 1912-1949 Zhōnghuá Mínguó 中华民国	The Republic of China failed to realize early promises of democracy and was run largely by warlords until the Nationalist Revolution of 1928 brought about a new-style government under the Nationalist Party (KMT), with the capital in Nanjing. China suffered invasion by the Japanese and then a civil war, which brought the Communist Party to power in 1949.		First World War, Great Depression, Second World War, beginnings of decolonization.

TIMELINE

From the Opium War to the 1911 Revolution

1840-1842	Opium War
1842	Treaty of Nanjing and establishment of first Treaty Ports
1850—1864	Taiping Rebellion
1853—1868	Nian [Nien] Rebellion (lower northeast China)
1855—1873	Panthay Rebellion (southwest China)
1862—1878	Dongan [Tungan] Rebellion (northwest China)
1856—1860	Arrow War ['Second Opium War]
1860	Treaty of Tiannjin; further Treaty Ports established
1861	Beginnings of Self-Strengthening Movement (Tongzhi restoration)
1894	Sino-Japanese War; Taiwan ceded to Japan.
1895	Sun Yatsen (Sun Zhongshan 孫中山 1866 - 1925) organizes Revive China Society (Xingzhonghui) 興中會
1898	Emperor Guangxu 光緒 [Kuang-hsü] launches Hundred Days Reforms, supported by Kang Youwei 康有為 (1858 - 1927) and Liang Qichao 梁啟超 (1873 - 1929)
1900	Boxer Rebellion, supported by Empress Cixi [Tz'u-hsi 慈禧]
1910—1905	Late Qing Reforms
1904—1905	Russo-Japanese War; Japan victorious.
1905	Founding of Tongmenghui [T'ung-meng-hui 同盟會], the Chinese United League, Sun Yatsen as chairman.
1911, August	Demonstration against nationalization of railways in Sichuan
1911, October 10	Wuchang Incident sparks off 1911 Revolution
1912, 1 January	Founding of Republic of China, Sun Yatsen as provisional President.

The Republic of China 1911--1949

1912, 12 February	Abdication of last Manchu emperor, Puyi 溥儀.
1913	Second Revolution, put down by President Yuan Shikai 袁世凱
1917, 1 July	Attempted restoration of Qing dynasty
1919	May Fourth Movement against Treaty of Versailles
1919, 10 October	Guomintang [Kuomintang 國民黨] established in Canton
1921, 12 July	Founding of Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai
1923--1927	First United Front between KMT & CCP
1925, 30 May	May Thirtieth Movement against foreign imperialists
1926—1927	Northern Expedition under Chiang Kaishek [Jiang Jieshi 蔣介石]
1927, 12 April	'White Terror' in Shanghai. End of United Front
1927, 18 April	Nationalist Government established.
1927, September	Autumn Uprising, led by Mao
	Retreat to Jingangshan; establishment of Jiangxi Soviet.
1931	Japan invades Manchuria
1932	Japan briefly occupies Shanghai
1933--1935	CCP's Long March from Jiangxi to Yan'an; Mao Zedong 毛澤東 emerges as paramount leader.
1934, March	Founding of KMT's New Life Movement

1936, 12 December	Xi'an Incident precipitates 2 nd United Front
1937--1945	Sino-Japanese War
1938	KMT retreats west to Chongqing [Chungking]
1941	Pacific War begins; USA sends troops to China
	New Fourth Army Incident; end of 2 nd United Front.
1942	Mao's talk at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art
1948	USA stops all aid to China
1946--1949	Civil War in China: CCP vs. KMT, Mao vs. Chiang.

The People's Republic from Mao to Now

1 October, 1949	Founding of the People's Republic of China
October 1950, October	China joins Korean War
1951--1955	Mass campaigns to rectify party and national bourgeoisie
1956--7	Hundred Flowers Movement
1957	Anti-rightist campaign
1958	Great Leap Forward
1959	Dalai Lama flees Tibet
1959--61	Famine
1960	Sino-Soviet split
1966	Beginning of Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
1968 October	President Liu Shaoqi 刘少奇 removed from office
1969 April	End of GPCR. Youth sent down to the countryside
1971 September	Lin Biao's 林彪 coup attempt foiled; Lin dies in a plane crash.
1972	President Nixon visits China
1976 June	Mao dies; Gang of Four arrested
1978	Deng Xiaoping 邓小平 calls for Four Modernizations
1979	Democracy Wall Movement
1980	Introduction of One Child policy
1983	Anti-Spiritual Pollution Campaign
1989, June 4	Tiananmen massacre
1993	Deng Xiaoping declares 'To get rich is glorious'
1996	Missiles crisis in the Taiwan Strait
1997	Return of Hong Kong.
1999, January	Falun Gong demonstration suppressed
2001	China enters WTO
2003	President Jiang Zemin 江泽民
	replaced by President Hu Jintao. 胡锦涛
2003	SARS crisis
2008 May	Sichuan earthquake
2008	Beijing Olympics
2010	Liu Xiaobo wins Nobel Peace Prize