

Events in the territory of the Republic of China (1915.12.26-1928.10.10, with some ephemeral other information)

Beijing Government - (Militarist - #dd2018, National Assembly/Northern Revolutionary Faction - 3d575f, Qing/Manchu - #fec400)

- 1915.12.26 - Hongxian Emperor/Yuan Shikai (Declaring Empire)
- 1916.3.22 - Yuan Shikai (Beiyang Clique)
- 1916.6.6 - Li Yuanhong (Allied with National Assembly, competing with Premier Duan Qirui)
- 1917.5.23 - Li Yuanhong (Independent Government, Allied with National Assembly)
- 1917.7.1 - Zhang Xun (Restoring Great Qing)
- 1917.7.9 - No Government
- 1917.8.1 - Feng Guozhang (Dujuntuan, sharing power with Duan Qirui)
- 1917.11.16 - Feng Guozhang (Zhili Clique)
- 1918.3.8 - Xu Shuzheng and Wang Yitang found the Anfu Club.
- 1918.3.23 - Feng Guozhang (Zhili Clique, sharing power with Anhui Clique)
- 1918.10.10 - Xu Shichang (Dominated by Anhui Clique). Xu is well-known as a peacemaker.
- 1920.7.23 - Xu Shichang (Dominated by Zhili and Fengtian Cliques)
- 1921.12.24 - Xu Shichang (Dominated by Fengtian Clique)
- 1922.1.25 - Xu Shichang (Dominated by Wu Peifu)
- 1922.6.2 - Zhou Ziqi (Dominated by Wu Peifu)
- 1922.6.11 - Li Yuanhong (Independent Government, Wu Peifu holds real governmental power)
- 1922.11.21 - Under pressure from other Zhili warlords, Wu Peifu disbands the cabinet he has created. Li Yuanhong now holds governmental power.
- 1923.6.14 - Gao Lingwei (Dominated by Cao Kun)
- 1923.10.10 - Cao Kun (Zhili Clique)
- 1924.11.2 - Huang Fu (Dominated by the Citizenry Army)
- 1924.11.24 - Duan Qirui (Anhui Clique)
- 1926.4.20 - Hu Weide (Dominated by Fengtian and Zhili Cliques)
- 1926.5.13 - Yan Huiqing (Dominated by Fengtian and Zhili Cliques)
- 1926.6.22 - Du Xigui (Dominated by Fengtian and Zhili Cliques)
- 1926.10.1 - Wellington Koo (Dominated by Fengtian and Zhili Cliques)
- 1927.6.18 - Zhang Zuolin (Fengtian Clique)
- 1928.6.3 - Beijing Government Dissolved

Military Affairs Council

- 1916.5.8 - Set up in Zhaoqing, recognised by the National Protection Army, and led by Li Yuanhong and Tang Jiyao.
- 1916.6.29 - Li Yuanhong becomes President.
- 1916.7.14 - Disbanded.

Canton Government - #0000aa

- 1917.8.? - Part of the National Assembly reconvenes in Canton
- 1917.9.10 - Sun Yat-sen (Kuomintang)

- 1918.7.5 - Governing Committee (Coalition of Kuomintang, KMT political allies, Old Guangxi Clique, and Yunnan Clique)
- 1918.8.21 - Cen Chunxuan (Old Guangxi Clique)
- 1920.11.29 - Governing Committee (Coalition of Kuomintang, KMT political allies, and Yunnan Clique)
- 1921.5.5 - Sun Yat-sen (Kuomintang)
- 1922.6.16 - Canton Government suspended by Guangdong Clique
- 1923.3.2 - Sun Yat-sen (Kuomintang)
- 1925.3.12 - Hu Hanmin (Right KMT)
- 1925.7.1 - Wang Jingwei (Left KMT)
- 1926.3.20 - Wang Jingwei (Left KMT, Dominated by Chiang Kai-shek)
- 1926.4.16 - Tan Yankai (Left KMT, Dominated by Chiang Kai-shek)
- 1926.12.5 - Nationalist Government moved to Wuhan

Wuhan Government - #9f2083

- 1926.12.5 - The Wuhan Government's authority is divided between a large number of committees, and is heavily influenced by the CCP. Nobody really leads the it, although Xu Qian is probably the most influential, and Deng Yanda is also important. Tan Yankai is also a member of the Wuhan Government, although he supports Chiang Kai-shek.
- 1927.3.10 - Wuhan de jure strips Chiang Kai-shek of his authority.
- 1927.4.10 - Wang Jingwei (Left KMT)
- 1927.9.15 - Left and Right KMT reconciled.
- 1927.9.21 - Wuhan Government Dissolved.

Nanjing/Shanghai Government - #24267f

- 1927.4.18 - Chiang Kai-shek (Right KMT). Located in Shanghai.
- 1927.8.12 - Shanghai Government Dissolved. Continues as the de facto headquarters of the Right KMT.
- 1927.9.21 - Tan Yankai (KMT, Dominated by New Guangxi Clique). Government moved to Nanjing.
- 1927.12.13 - Breaks off relations with the USSR.
- 1928.1.1 - Tan Yankai (KMT, Dominated by Chiang Kai-shek)
- 1928.10.10 - Chiang Kai-shek (KMT). Different factions of the Central Government form in Nanchang (the Political Science Clique, led by Zhang Qun) and Nanjing (the Central Club Clique, loyal to Chiang). This division still exists by 1944.

Communists:

- 1921.7.23 - The GCD (Chinese Communist Party) is founded in Shanghai.
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- 1926.3.12 - Dissolution of the First United Front.

Anhui - #dec56f

- 1915.12.26 - Ni Sichong (Beiyang Clique)
- 1916.4.10 - Zhang Xun (Beiyang Clique)
- 1916.6.6 - Zhang Xun (Beiyang Army, Monarchist, Autonomous)
- 1917.5.29 - Ni Sichong (Dujuntuan/Declaring Independence)
- 1917.6.22 - Ni Sichong (Dujuntuan)

- 1917.11.14 - Ni Sichong (Anhui Clique?) Possibly is initially unaligned but later joins the Anhui Clique?
- 1918.3.8 - Ni Sichong (Anhui Clique)
- 1920.9.21 - Zhang Wensheng (Zhili Clique). Ni Sichong resigns.
- 1922.10.7 - Ma Lianjia (Zhili Clique)
- 1924.11.24 - Wang Yitang (Anhui Clique). Zhili Clique units remain in the province.
- 1925.?.? - Sun Dianying establishes a domain around Bozhou (and Guoyang?).
- 1925 - Some Zhili Clique units in Anhui defect to the Citizenry Army.
- 1925.2.14 - Zhang Zongchang becomes overall commander in Shandong, Jiangsu, and Anhui
- 1925.4.24 - Jiang Dengxuan (Fengtian Clique?)
- 1925.11.25 - Deng Ruzhuo (League of Five Provinces/United Provinces). Chen Diaoyuan is the commander-in-chief of the Anhui army.
- 1926.?.? - Lou Pai-hsün, a Red Spears leader from Henan, enters Bozhou and Guoyang. Possibly he allies with Sun Dianying?
- 1927.11.24 - Anhui province jointly controlled by Sun Chuanfang and Zhang Zongchang.
- 1927.1.5 - Zhang Zongchang assumes control of Anhui north of the Yangzi. Sun Dianying joins the Fengtian Clique.
- 1927.2.27 - Sun Chuanfang's troops at Qimen defect.
- 1927.3.2 - Chen Diaoyuan defects, bringing over all of Anhui not garrisoned by Zhang Zongchang into the NRA. Sun Chuanfang still controls Wuhu.
- 1927.3.3 - NRA takes Huangshan.
- 1927.3.4 - Nationalists take Anqing. Governor is He Jian (Right KMT).
- 1927.3.5 - Li Zongren secretly allies with Tang Shengzhi against Chiang Kai-shek.
- 1927.3.6 - Cheng Qian attacks Wuhu.
- 1927.3.7 - Nationalists take Hefei.
- 1927.3.13-18 - Nationalists take Huoshan, Lu'an and Huoqiu.
- 1927.3.17 - Cheng Qian enters Wuhu and takes Dangtu.
- 1927.3.21 - Nationalists take Bengbu.
- 1927.4.6 - Zhang Zongchang retakes Bengbu.
- 1927.4.10 - Zhang Zongchang retakes Hefei. Li Zongren supports Chiang against Wuhan.
- 1927.5.10 - Chen Diaoyuan launches an offensive, retaking Hezhou.
- 1927.5.16 - Li Zongren launches an offensive, retaking Hefei.
- 1927.5.17-19 - Nationalists take the area south of Bengbu
- 1927.5.20 - Nationalists take Bengbu
- 1927.5.21 - Nationalists take Huaiyuan
- 1927.5.22 - Nationalists take Mengcheng
- 1927.5.27 - Nationalists take Fuyang. Wuhan forces take Funan and Linqian.
- 1927.5.28 - Nationalists take Suzhou
- 1927.5.31-6.1 - Nationalists take Guoyang

- 1927.6.2 - Nationalists secure all of Anhui province. Sun Dianying allies with the Nationalists.
- 1927.7.21 - Tang Shengzhi takes Fengtai.
- 1927.7.24 - Tang Shengzhi takes Hefei.
- 1927.7.28 - Tang Shengzhi takes Anqing with 25,000 troops.
- 1927.8.6 - Anguojun retakes Xuyi.
- 1927.8.9 - Sun Chuanfang retakes Bengbu, as part of the Anguojun's most threatening counteroffensive yet.
- 1927.8.10-20 - Anguojun retakes Mengcheng and the area west and east of Bengbu.
- 1927.8.21 - Tang Shengzhi attacks the NRA in Anhui.
- 1927.8.22 - Sun Dianying re-joins the Fengtian Clique. Anguojun retakes Qianjiao and Tangjizhen.
- 1927.8.23 - Anguojun takes Huainan and Huoqiu.
- 1927.8.24 - Anguojun retakes Tongling, Wuhu and Ma'anshan?
- 1927.8.? - NRA retakes Tongling, Wuhu, and Ma'anshan?
- 1927.8.30 - Tang Shengzhi launches an offensive towards Hefei (controlled by the Anguojun).
- 1927.9.6 - Tang Shengzhi's subordinate Liu Xing besieges Wuhu. Chen Diaoyuan and Li Zongren are north of the Yangtze by this point. Cheng Qian is south of it.
- 1927.9.? Tang Shengzhi takes Chuzhou, Tongling, and Ma'anshan.
- 1927.9.9 - Nationalists retake Chuzhou?
- 1927.9.11 - Nationalists retake Ma'anshan.
- 1927.9.14 - Nationalists retake Dingyuan.
- 1927.10.? - Chen Diaoyuan (Kuomintang)
- 1927.10.15 - NRA counteroffensive against Tang Shengzhi.
- 1927.10.17 - Anguojun retakes Lanfeng.
- 1927.10.18 - Nationalists relieve Wuhu?
- 1927.11.21 - Nationalists take Tongling.
- 1927.10.22 - Nationalists take Anqing.
- 1927.10.25 - Nationalists take Wangjiang.
- 1927.10.27 - Tang Shengzhi expelled from Anhui.
- 1927.11.8 - Nationalists retake Huoqiu.
- 1927.11.9 - NRA takes Mingguang.
- 1927.11.11 - Nationalists retake Huainan.
- 1927.11.14 - Nationalists retake Huaiyuan and Fenyang.
- 1927.11.15 - Nationalists retake Letuzhen.
- 1927.11.16 - Nationalists retake Mengcheng and Fengyang. Nationalists and Red Spears take Bengbu.
- 1927.11.? - Sun Chuanfang unsuccessfully counterattacks Bengbu.
- 1927.11.18 - Nationalists retake Suzhou.
- 1927.12.16 - Sun Dianying allies with the Nationalists. Nationalists secure all of Anhui.
- 1928.(Spring) - Northern Anhui Soviet set up in Fuyang County.
- 1928.(End of 1928) - Northern Anhui Soviet crushed.

- 1929.5.3 - Nanjing government direct authority?
- 1934 - Political Science Clique control.

Zhejiang - #667acc

- 1915.12.26 - Zhu Rui (Beiyang Clique)
- 1916.4.11 - Qu Yingguang (Beiyang Clique)
- 1916.4.12 - Lu Gongwang (Declaring Independence)
- 1916.5.8 - Lu Gongwang (Military Affairs Council)
- 1916.7.14 - Lu Gongwang (Zhejiang Clique)
- 1917.1.1 - Yang Shande (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.5.29 - Yang Shande (Dujuntuan/Declaring Independence)
- 1917.6.22 - Yang Shande (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.14 - Yang Shande (Unaligned Northern Warlord)
- 1919.8.14 - Lu Yongxiang (Anhui Clique)
- 1924.8 - Fujian troops (led by "Zang" and "Yang") flee to Zhejiang and join the Zhejiang army.
- 1924.9.8 - Zhili invade the province from Fujian at Yushu.
- 1924.9.15 - Zhili take Hangzhou
- 1924.9.20 - Sun Chuanfang (Zhili Clique)
- 1924.10 - Brief rebellion against Sun Chuanfang in Ningpo.
- 1925.?.? - Sun Chuanfang (League of Five Provinces/United Provinces)
- 1926.10.15 - Civil Governor Xia Chao defects to the Nationalists, with full control given that Sun has no units in Zhejiang
- 1926.10.16 - Xia Chao declares independence.
- 1926.10.16? 17? 18? - Xia Chao attacks Shanghai, but is forced to withdraw back to Zhejiang.
- 1926.10.19 - Sun Chuanfang approaches Chiaying.
- 1926.10.20 - Xia Chao's army is destroyed, and he is killed.
- 1926.10.23 - Chekiang rebellion defeated.
- 1926.12.(Before 8th November) - Sun Chuanfang grants independence to Zhejiang, which is controlled jointly by Zhou Fengqi (based in Hangzhou) and Chen Yi (also based in Hangzhou?)
- 1926.12.11 - Zhou Fengqi defects to the NRA.
- 1926.12.17 - Chen Yi defects the NRA.
- 1926.12.19 - Zhejiang formally becomes an autonomous province under KMT suzerainty. Zhou Fengqi withdraws from Hangzhou to Quzhou.
- 1926.12.12-1927.1.10 - Sun Chuanfang invades Zhejiang from Fujian, retaking all of the province except Quzhou, and capturing Chen Yi east of the Cao'eijiang River.
- 1927.1.10 - Sun takes Lanxi and Jinhua.
- 1927.1.16 - Nationalists under Bai Chongxi enter Zhejiang, taking Wenzhou
- 1927.1.20 - Bai Chongxi takes command of NRA forces in Zhejiang.
- 1927.1.20-23 - Nationalist counteroffensive approaches Taizhou and Jinhua
- 1927.1.24 - Nationalists take Ningbo.
- 1927.1.27 - Nationalists attack Sun at Lanxi and Jinhua.

- 1927.1.29 - Nationalists take Lanxi and Jinhua.
- 1927.2.2 - Nationalists take Tonglu
- 1927.2.3 - General Nationalist advance towards Hangzhou from the south. Sun Chuanfang still holds Longyou.
- 1927.2.5 - Nationalists take Shengzhou.
- 1927.2.11 - Sun Chuanfang attacks Tonglu.
- 1927.2.14 - Nationalists counterattack at Tonglu
- 1927.2.15 - Nationalists take Longyou
- 1927.2.17 - Nationalists capture Hangzhou.
- 1927.2.18 - Nationalists take the area west of Hangzhou
- 1927.2.23 - Zhejiang under complete Nationalist control. Zhou Fengjie is governor.
- 1927.4.11 - Zhejiang supports Chiang.
- 1927.8.(Mid) - Zhejiang is effectively independent and supports Wuhan.
- 1927.9.(Late) - Zhou Fengjie is overthrown by the First Army.

Zhili/Hebei - #cc6666

- 1915.12.26 - Zhu Jiabao (Beiyang Army). Sun Yue controls troops in Daming? Cao Kun also controls troops?
- 1916.6.6 - Zhu Jiabao (Beiyang Army)
- 1916.6.6 - Duan Qirui controls Tianjin, Tangshan, and Shanhaiguan.
- 1916.9.16 - Cao Kun (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.5.29 - Cao Kun (Dujuntuan/Declaring Independence)
- 1917.6.22 - Cao Kun (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.16 - Cao Kun (Anhui Clique)
- 1918.6.14 - Cao Kun (Zhili Clique)
- 1919.12.12 - Feng Guozhang dies.
- 1920.7.4 - Duan Qirui dismisses Wu Peifu and Cao Kun from their posts.
- 1920.7.? - Zhang Zuolin occupies Shanhaiguan and Machangzhuangcun. Wu Peifu takes command of Zhili forces in Baoding and south of Tianjin.
- 1920.7.12 - Zhili-Anhui War begins.
- 1920.7.14 - Duan Qirui captures Gaobei.
- 1920.7.16 - Duan Qirui takes Poplar. Zhili Forces hold Beicang.
- 1920.7.17 - Wu Peifu attacks the western wing of Duan Qirui's forces, causing it to collapse.
- 1920.7.18 - Wu Peifu takes Zhuozhou. Fengtian forces take Tianjin.
- 1920.7.19 - Duan Qirui resigns and hands his command over to Xu Shuzheng.
- 1920.7.? - Fengtian forces withdraw from Zhili province.
- 1922.4.19 - Fengtian forces invade Zhili through Shanhai pass.
- 1922.4.? - Fengtian forces occupy Lanfang, Fengtai, Changxindian, Tianjin, Yangliuqingzhen, Tangshan, and Junliangcheng.
- 1922.4.? - Fengtian forces advance south of Tianjin, taking Yaomaducun.
- 1922.4.29 - Fengtian forces in Beijing drive back the Zhili to Renqiu and Hejian.
- 1922.4.30-5.3 - Wu Peifu advances towards Beijing from the southwest to outflank the Fengtian forces.

- 1922.5.4 - Zhili forces take Yaomaducun. Zhili forces take Machangzhuangcun, Yangliuqing and Junliangcheng.
- 1922.5.5 - Wang Chengbin takes Tianjin.
- 1922.5.10 - Hu Jingyi commands troops along the northern part of the Beijing-Hankou Railway.
- 1922.6.18 - First Zhili-Fengtian War ends. Zhang Zuolin withdraws beyond Shanhai Pass.
- 1922.5.6 - Fengtian forces retreat to Luanzhou.
- 1922.10.22 - Wang Chengbin (Zhili Clique). Wu Peifu continues to command Zhili forces around Baoding, and Qinhuangdao.
- 1924.9.15 - Second Fengtian-Zhili War. Fengtian forces approach Qinhuangdao.
- 1924.9.18 - Fengtian forces attack Qinhuangdao.
- 1924.10.7 - Fengtian forces take Jiumenkou.
- 1924.10.8-11 - Fengtian take the heights near Shimenzhai.
- 1924.10.13 - Zhili forces attack Jiumenkou.
- 1924.10.23 - Hu Jingyi joins the Citizenry Army.
- 1923.10.26 - Zhang Zongchang and Li Jinglin attack Luanzhou,
- 1924.10.28 - Zhang Zongchang takes Luanzhou.
- 1924.10.29-30 - Fengtian forces Xifengkuo pass.
- 1924.10.31 - Zhili forces surrounded in Qinhuangdao and Shanhai. Guo Songling takes over the area between Qinhuangdao, Liutaizhen, and Tangshan. Wu Peifu retreats to Tianjin. Zheng Shiqi takes Cangzhou and Machang. Yan Xishan takes Shijiazhuang.
- 1924.11.1 - Guo Songling takes Shanhaiguan and Qinhuangdao.
- 1924.11.2 - Feng Yuxiang takes Beicang, Yangcun (and Hanzhuangxiang?). Wu Peifu retreats to Junliangcheng. Guo Songling takes Tangshan and Liutai. Wu Peifu still holds Tanggu.
- 1924.11.3 - Li Jinglin? takes Tanggu. Wang Chengbin defects Zhili province to the Citizenry Army.
- 1924.11.5 - Li Jinglin occupies Tianjin and Hebei.
- 1924.11.11 - Lu Yongxiang (Fengtian Clique). Li Jinglin is still in Tianjin.
- 1924.11.? - Yan Xishan hands Shijiazhuang over to Hu Jingyi?
- 1924.12.11 - Li Jinglin (Fengtian Clique)
- 1925.1.3 - Feng Yuxiang controls the Beijing-Hankou Railway in Zhili, Fengtian forces the Tianjin-Pukou Railway.
- 1925.(Early) - Citizenry Army forces withdraw west of Beijing and Baoding.
- 1925.4.? - Citizenry Army begins receiving Soviet support and becomes aligned with the Kuomintang.
- 1925.11.22 - Guo Songling defects to the Citizenry Army.
- 1925.12.9 - Citizenry Army attacks Tianjin.
- 1925.12.25 - Sun Yue (Citizenry Army)
- 1925.12.23 - Citizenry Army takes Tianjin.
- 1926.3.? - Zhang Zongchang and Chu Yupu invade Zhili from Shandong. Fengtian Clique takes Tianjin.

- 1926.4.6 - Zhang Zuolin raids the Soviet embassy in Tianjin.
- 1926.4.7 - Chu Yupu (Fengtian Clique).
- 1927.6.2 - Red Spear uprising takes Yongnian.
- 1927.8.(Late) - Zhang Zuolin attacks Yan Xishan at Shijiazhuang.
- 1927.9.(Late) - Yan Xishan withdraws into Shanxi from Shijiazhuang.
- 1927.10.1 - Yan Xishan takes Fuping and Shijiazhuang.
- 1927.10.3 - Yan Xishan takes Raoyang.
- 1927.10.12 - Yan Xishan attacks Baoding.
- 1927.10.14 - Yan Xishan takes Baoding and Zhuozhou.
- 1927.10.16 - Anguojun retakes Zhuozhou.
- 1927.10.21 - Anguojun retakes Jiulongzhen.
- 1927.10.27 - Yan Xishan retakes Jiulongzhen.
- 1927.12.5 - Anguojun takes Dingxing, Yixian, Jiulongzhen, and Longmenxiang.
- 1927.12.? - Anguojun takes Laiyuan.
- 1928.1.2 - Yan Xishan takes Puyang.
- 1928.1.3 - Yan Xishan takes Quzhou.
- 1928.2.29 - Third Collective Army retreats from Baoding to Quyang and Dingzhou.
- Early 1928 - Peasant rebellion in southern Hebei captures twenty counties.
- 1928.4.5 - Third Collective Army retreats to Shanxi. Second Collective Army takes over operations from it in Henan and southern Hebei?
- 1928.4.17 - Second Collective Army takes Handan.
- 1928.4.23 - Second Collective Army retreats to Daming.
- 1928.4.25 - Anguojun takes Daming.
- 1928.4.28 - Anguojun takes Qucunxiang.
- 1928.4.29 - Anguojun retreats to Puyang.
- 1928.4.30 - Second Collective Army retakes Daming and Puyang.
- 1928.5 - Second Collective Army advances north along the Beijing-Hankou Railway, while the Third Collective Army advances through the highlands to the west of that.
- 1928.5.1 - Second Collective Army takes Weixian.
- 1928.5.2 - Second Collective Army takes Handan.
- 1928.5.5 - Third Collective Army takes Jingxing. Second Collective Army takes Xingtai?
- 1928.5.6 - Second Collective Army takes Linxi. Third and Second Collective Armies besiege Shijiazhuang.
- 1928.5.8 - Third Collective Army takes Zhuozhou, Zhaoxian, and the area south of Fuping.
- 1928.5.9 - Besieged Shijiazhuang falls to the Second and Third Collective Armies. Third Collective Army takes Xingtang. Second Collective Army takes Xinle and Hengzhui.
- 1928.5.10 - Third Collective Army takes Tangxian.
- 1928.5.11 - Third Collective Army takes Fuping.
- 1928.5.12-16 - First Collective Army takes Cangzhou? Second Collective Army besieges Baoding?
- 1928.5.17 - Fengtian forces launch a massive counteroffensive against the Second and First Collective Armies, breaking the Second's siege of Baoding.

- 1928.5.18 - Third Collective Army takes Laiyuan.
- 1928.5.21 - Third Collective Army takes Shunping.
- 1928.5.25 - Fengtian counterattack stalls at Dingzhou, Raoyang, and Dongguang. The Fourth Collective Army arrives to assist the Second.
- 1928.5.27 - Third Collective Army takes Mancheng.
- 1928.5.28 - First Collective Army launches an offensive northwards.
- 1928.5.30 - Fengtian forces attack Mancheng. By this point, Zhang Zuolin defends the western sector, Sun Chuanfang the centre, and Zhang Zuolin the eastern sector.
- 1928.5.31 - Second Collective Army takes the areas south and west of Suning.
- 1928.6.1 - Second Collective Army takes Suning and Renqiu.
- 1928.6.2 - First Collective Army takes Cangzhou. The Anguojun retreats to Gu'an, Tianjin, and Beijing.
- 1928.6.4 - Sun Chuanfang withdraws from Gu'an.
- 1928.6.6 - Second Collective Army takes the railway between Beijing and Tianjin.
- 1928.6.11 - Zhang Zongchang's troops west of Tianjin defect to the Third Collective Army.
- 1928.6.12 - Zhang Zongchang withdraws from Tianjin. The Fourth Collective Army under Bai Chongzhi advances east of Tianjin.
- 1928.6.20 - Renamed Hebei.
- 1928.9.7 - Fourth Collective Army attacks Tangshan.
- 1928.9.9 - Fourth Collective Army takes Tangshan.
- 1928.9.15 - Zhang Zongchang withdraws to the Luan River.
- 1928.9.23 - Zhang Zongchang defeated.
- Bai Chongzhi garrisons Beijing until December 1928
- 1929.2.13 - Red Spear uprising in northern Anhui and northern Jiangsu, and in Lianshui. It is eventually suppressed.

Fengtian/Liaoning - #a5a553

- 1915.12.26 - Zhang Zuolin (Beiyang Army)
- 1916.6.6 - Zhang Zuolin (Fengtian Clique)
- 1916.7 - Babojob takes Guojiadian, on the main line of the South Manchuria railway, defeating Wu Junsheng.
- 1916 - Babojob defeated at Linxi in Inner Mongolia.
- 1917.5.29 - Zhang Zuolin (Fengtian Clique, Independent)
- 1917.6.22 - Zhang Zuolin (Fengtian Clique)
- 1917.7.1 - Zhang Zuolin becomes viceroy (presumably appointed as such by Zhang Xun)
- 1917.7.12 - Viceroy position abolished.
- 1919.11.? - Koreans take Tonghua and Baishan?
- 1919.11.? - Koreans take Tonghua and Baishan?
- 1920.2.? - Koreans take Kuandian?
- 1920.5.? - Koreans take Fusong?
- 1920.10.? - Japanese take Kuandian?
- 1920.11.? - Koreans defeated?

- 1923.9.? - Part of the Special Administrative Region of the Three Eastern Provinces, which has administrative independence equal to a province.
- 1924.12.10 - Zhang Zongchang's military post in Manchuria is revoked.
- 1925.11.22 - Guo Songling invades Liaoning.
- 1925.11.? - Japanese refuse to let Guo Songling occupy Yingkou.
- 1925.11.? - Guo Songling besieges Shenyang.
- 1925.12.? - Guo Songling cut off from Zhili province.
- 1925.12.23 - Guo Songling is attacked from his north flank by Japanese troops and Fengtian cavalry.
- 1925.12.24 - Guo Songling is captured and defeated.
- 1928.6.3 - Zhang Zuolin is assassinated in the Huanggutun Incident.
- 1928.6.4 - Zhang Xueliang (Fengtian Clique)
- 1928.12.29 - Zhang Xueliang flies the KMT flag, nominally completing the unification of China.
- 1928.12.30 - Zhang Xueliang is appointed commander of the Northeast Border Defence Army.
- 1929.1.28 - Renamed Liaoning.
- 1929.(Early) - Horqin Left Middle Banner revolts under Gada Meiren.
- 1931.(Spring) - Gada Meiren defeated.
- After WW2 - Xiong Shihui has supreme authority of the oNationalists in Manchuria.

Fujian - #8366cc

- 1915.12.26 - Li Houji (Beiyang Army). Yongchun and areas near Xiamen and Quanzhou are controlled by Chen Zongyi and Lin Jiafeng.
- 1916.(Early) - Youxi, Sha, Yongan, and Guihua (Yanping and northern Tingzhou) are controlled by bandits.
- 1916.6.6 - Li Houji (Dujuntuan)
- 1916.6.7 - Pucheng country controlled by mutinous Beiyang units.
- 1916.?.? - Northern and Southern factions coalesce in the province. The front line between them is Xinghua prefecture between Fuzhou and Xiamen. Xu Chongzhi (a Sun Yat-sen ally and later a Constitutional Protection Army ally) leads troops in the Yongchun area.
- 1917.5.29 - Li Houji (Dujuntuan/Declaring Independence).
- 1917.6.22 - Li Houji (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.14 - Li Houji (Dujuntuan)
- 1918.(Before May) - Presumably northern troops under Li Houji take Xiamen and part of the border with Guangdong? These troops are around 25,000 men.
- 1918.8.30 - Chen takes Zhangzhou.
- 1918.?.? - Chen Jiongming secures the southeastern part of Fujian, including Xiamen. South Fujian warlords join him?
- 1918.(Late November) - Armistice in Fujian between Li Houji and Chen Jiongming
- 1918.9.18 - Chen attacks in the Tong'an area.
- 1920.7.? - Li Houji defects to the Zhili Clique? Wang Yongquan still leads pro-Anhui forces in Fujian.

- 1920.(Early August) - Guangxi forces invade Fujian.
- I believe that Chen Jiongming continues to have a presence in Fujian beyond this point.
- 1920.(Spring and Summer) - Chen Jiongming attacks Anhui, just north of Xiamen.
- 1920.?.? - Bandits control Xianyou county.
- 1922.?.? - Xu Chongxhi and Li Fulin advance into Fujian and take Tingzhou.
- 1922.8.? - Xu Chongzhi takes Changting.
- 1922.10 - Xu Chongzhi takes Fuzhou. Xiamen is now controlled by Zang Zhiping, a former subordinate of Li Houji.
- 1923.1.17 - Li Houji ousted by Xu Chongzhi and Wang Yongquan.
- 1923.1.23 - Wang Yongquan (Anhui Clique)
- 1923.3.20 - Sun Chuanfang (Zhili Clique). Anhui forces still persist in Fujian.
- 1924.6.22 - The Village Salvation Society, led by Li Qingqan, controls Hakka areas in Fujian, as well as Zhangzhou.
- 1924.8 - "Yang" and "Wang" lead Anhui troops from Fujian into Zhejiang.
- 1925.(After May 30) - Zhou Yinren (League of Five Provinces/United Provinces)
- 1926.9.(Late) - Two of Zhou's commanders on the Fujian-Guangdong border defect after he attacks Shantou.
- 1926.10.9 - He Yingqin moves toward Yongting.
- 1926.10.10 - He Yingqin takes Yongting.
- 1926.10 - He Yingqin infiltrates the hilly interior of Fujian. Around 10,000 Fujian natives assist his invasion. He Yingqin takes Dingzhou with assistance from NRA troops arriving from Ruijin. Zhou Yinren retreats to Zhangzhou by the 14th. NRA takes Tong'an on the 20th, and Quanzhou on the 21st. NRA takes Hsienyu and Yangtai on the 26th.
- 1926.11.8 - He Yingqin takes Zhangzhou.
- 1926.11.25 - NRA reaches the Fujian-Zhejiang border in the northwest of the province.
- 1926.12.9 - He Yingqin takes Fuzhou.
- 1926.12.15 - Zhou Yinren retreats into Zhejiang.
- 1927.4.18 - Fujian supports Chiang Kai-shek.
- 1927.7.? - Yang Shuzhuang (Right KMT?)
- Late 1930s - Village Salvation Society disbanded?
- 1929.2.5 - Chen Naiyuan (KMT)
- 1930.1.6 - Fang Shengtao (KMT)
- 1932.12.7 - Jiang Guangnai (KMT)

Heilongjiang - #443366

- 1915.12.26 - Zhu Qinglan (Beiyang Army?)
- 1916.5.3 - Bi Guifang (Beiyang Army?)
- 1916.6.6 - Bi Guifang (Heilongjiang Clique)
- 1916.7.31 - Zhang Guogan (Heilongjiang Clique)
- 1917.?.? - Rebellion against provincial governor leading to takeover by Fengtian Clique (probably occurred around this time)
- 1917.6.16 - Xu Lanzhou (Fengtian Clique?)
- 1917.7.26 - Bao Guiqing (Fengtian Clique)
- 1919.7.6 - Sun Liechen (Fengtian Clique, Dominated by Zhang Zuolin?)

- 1920 - Hulunbuir is re-incorporated into Heilongjiang, but Russian influence remains.
- 1921.3.12 - Wu Junsheng (Fengtian Clique)
- 1923.9.? - Part of the Special Administrative Region of the Three Eastern Provinces, which has administrative independence equal to a province.

Henan - #4d8799

- 1915.12.26 - Zhao Ti (Beiyang Army). Liu Zhenhua controls a domain around Songshan. Fan Zhongxiu also controls territory.
- 1915.6.6 - Zhao Ti (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.5.29 - Zhao Ti (Dujuntuan/Declaring Independence)
- 1917.6.22 - Zhao Ti (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.14 - Zhao Ti (Zhili Clique? Anhui Clique? Unaligned?)
- 1919.? - Yan Xishan is defeated in Henan.
- 1919? 1920.4.? - Zhao Ti (Zhili Clique)
- 1922.4 - Zhao Ti (Fengtian Clique? Independent Militarist?) Feng Yuxiang and Hu Jingyi invade Henan.
- 1922.5.10 - Feng Yuxiang (Zhili Clique). Hu Jingyi is transferred to Zhili. Feng and Hu are part of the Zhili Clique.
- 1922.10.31 - Zhang Fulai (Zhili Clique, Dominated by Wu Peifu)
- 1923.? - Red Spears expel Shaanxi troops from Lushi County.
- 1924.11.7 - Sun Yue invades Henan.
- 1924.?.? - Fan Zhongxiu joins the Citizenry Army.
- 1924.12.? - Yu Yuzheng, a Citizenry Army member, takes Luoyang. Hu Jingyi invades from the north.
- 1924.12.6 - Hu Jingyi (Citizenry Army). Han Yukun controls Kaifeng and western Henan. Eastern Henan (including Zhengzhou) is controlled by Citizenry Army forces.
- 1925.2.25 - Liu Zhenhua attacks Luoyang.
- 1925.3.6 - Han Yukun takes Longmen? Liu Zhenhua takes Luoyang?
- 1925.3.9 - Liu Zhenhua defeated at Luoyang.
- 1925.3.? - Hu Jingyi, Sun Yue, and Fan Zhongxiu take charge of Citizenry Army forces against Han Yukun. They repulse Han Yukun to Songxian.
- 1925.4.2 - Han Yukun poisons himself.
- 1925.4.10 - Yue Weijun (Citizenry Army). Hu Jingyi dies and his position is taken by Yue Weijun.
- 1925.4.? - Liu Zhenhua flees to Shanxi.
- 1925.(Summer) - Red Spears seize control in Yingyang.
- 1925.?.? - Lou Pai-hsün establishes a Red Spears base in Qixian.
- 1925.12.23 - Wu Peifu invades Henan. He is eventually defeated and withdraws back to Hubei.
- 1926.?.? - Red Spears control the rural areas around Tongxu.
- 1926.1.1 - Red Spears take Yingze, near Yingyang. Yue Weijun subsequently retakes Yingze.
- 1926.1.? - Liu Zhenhua moves back into Henan from Shanxi and defeats Yue Weijun, who retreats north of the Yellow River.

- 1926.3.17 - Kou Yingjie (Dominated by Wu Peifu). Yue Weijun defeated.
- 1926.?.? - Henan forces take Qixian. Red Spears escape and attack Suixian, but are defeated by troops advancing from Qixian. Lou escapes to Bozhou and Guoyang in Anhui.
- 1926.5.20 - Lou Pai-hsün advances into Henan, attacking Huai-yang.
- 1926.?.? - Lou Pai-hsün defeated.
- 1926.9.11 - Feng Yuxiang enters Henan at Tongguan.
- Late 1926? Early 1927? - Feng retreats from Henan.
- Late 1920s - The Bare Eggs society seizes control in the rural areas of Xinyang.
- 1927.3.? - Red Spear uprising takes Chushanzhen.
- 1927.4.4 - NRA takes Xinyang.
- 1927.5.? - Some of Wu Peifu's forces defect. Zhang Fakui then launches an offensive into Henan, defeating Wu Peifu at Zhumadian. Lou Pai-hsün takes Kaifeng from Wu Peifu.
- 1927.5.3 - Wu Peifu resigns. Zhang Xueliang takes control. Red Spears attack Fengtian Clique forces in southern and northern Henan.
- 1927.5.5 - Feng Yuxiang, a Left KMT ally, enters Henan at Tongguan.
- 1927.5.12 - Feng Yuxiang takes Guanyintang.
- 1927.5.15 - Zhang Xueliang retreats to Yencheng.
- 1927.5.? - NRA northward offensive to the east of Yencheng.
- 1927.5.21 - Zhang Xueliang then withdraws from Yencheng.
- 1927.5.28 - Feng Yuxiang takes Luoyang.
- 1927.5.? - Feng Yuxiang takes Zhengzhou and Kaifeng. Feng also takes the Kung-hsien Arsenal, which serves as his headquarters. Zhang Xueliang withdraws north of the Yellow River.
- 1927.6.? - Red Spear uprising takes Huaxian.
- 1927.6.1 - Wuhan forces reach Zhengzhou.
- 1927.6.2 - Pro-Chiang forces take Zhecheng.
- 1927.6.4 - Wuhan forces take control of Kaifeng.
- 1927.6.7 - Pro-Chiang forces take Shangqiu.
- 1927.6.13 - Feng Yuxiang (Citizenry Army).
- 1927.6.20 - Feng Yuxiang allies with Chiang Kai-shek.
- 1927.7.19 - Tang Shengzhi retreats to Shenqiu, and subsequently is expelled from Henan.
- 1927.9.(Early) - Tang Shengzhi enters southern Henan at the Wusheng Pass.
- 1927.10.1 - Yan Xishan takes Linzhou and Xinxiang.
- 1927.10.5 - Yan Xishan takes Hebi, Lankao, and Anyang.
- 1927.10.18 - Anguojun retakes Shangqiu.
- 1927.10.20 - Anguojun forces retake Linzhou, Hebi, and Anyang.
- 1927.10.25 - Anguojun retakes Kaifeng.
- 1927.10.30 - NRA retakes Kaifeng.
- 1927.11.1 - NRA takes Linzhou and Lankao.
- 1927.11.6 - NRA takes Shangqiu.

- 1928.4.17 - Second Collective Army takes Hebi and Anyang.
- 1928.12.28 - Han Fujun (Citizenry Army)
- 1929.5.20 - Feng Yuxiang allies with the Guangxi Clique.
- 1929.5.23 - Han Fujun defects to the KMT. Feng's forces suffer casualties withdrawing westward. Subsequently, Feng's forces are expelled from Shandong and Henan.
- 1929.6.29 - Yan Xishan threatens to intervene in the war with his 200,000 men and thus peace is reached.
- 1929.10.10 - Feng Yuxiang rebels against Chiang.
- 1929.11.12 - Battle of Lo Hukow in Henan.
- 1929.11.(End) - Feng withdraws from Henan.
- 1929.12.4 - "String of mutinies" instigated by the Reorganisationists. (including Tang Shengzhi at Zhengzhou?).
- 1929.12.21 - Yan Xishan and Zhang Xueliang ally with Chiang.
- 1930.2.10 - Yan Xishan allies with Feng Yuxiang.
- 1930.4.23 - Feng Yuxiang invades Henan.
- 1930.4.? - Wan Xuancai (Citizenry Army)
- 1930.9.25 - Chiang takes Lanfeng,
- 1930.10.3 - Chiang takes Kaifeng.
- 1930.10.6 - Chiang takes Zhengzhou.
- 1930.10.9 - Chiang takes Luoyang.
- 1934 - Political Science Clique control.

Hunan - #878444

- 1915.12.26 - Tang Xiangming (Beiyang Army, Autonomous)
- 1916.1 - Yuan Shikai's troops enter western Hunan to fight Guizhou forces.
- 1916.2.1 - NPA attacks Xiangxi
- 1916.2.2 - NPA takes Laohuang.
- 1916.2.4 - Guizhou troops take Tongguan.
- 1916.2.5 - Guizhou troops take Qianyang.
- 1916.2.13 - Guizhou troops attack Oujiang.
- 1916.2.14 - Guizhou troops take Oujiang.
- 1916.2.16 - Guizhou troops take Mayang.
- 1916.2 - Throughout the rest of the month, Guizhou forces take Hongjiang, Jingxian, Tongdao, Suining and other places.
- 1916.3.(Mid) - Northern troops counterattack Mayang and Qianyang.
- 1916.(Late March) - Cheng Qian establishes a revolutionary base at Jingxian.
- 1916.4.26 - Wang Yunting, garrison commander at Lingling, joins the National Protection Army as Guangxi forces invade.
- 1916.(End of April-Early May) - Civilian armies under Liu Zhong briefly capture Xiangxiang, Shaoyang, Xinhua, and Hengshan before being driven from them by northern troops. Around this time Cheng Qian expands his control over much of Southwest Hunan.
- 1916.5.6 - Guangxi forces invade Hunan.
- 1916.5.16 - Guangxi forces attack Hengyang,

- 1916.5.19 - Guangxi forces take Hengyang.
- 1916.5.24 - Tian Yingzhao, garrison commander in West Hunan, joins Cheng Qian. He does not command the Beiyang troops fighting against the Guizhou army.
- 1916.(Prior to Tang's defection) - Zeng Jiwu establishes a small force in Hunan. Presumably it is near Changsha?
- 1916.5.29 - Tang Xiangming (National Protection Army Ally)
- 1916.6.6 - Tang Xiangming (Independent)
- 1916.(Early June) - After Yuan Shikai dies, his troops leave Hunan.
- 1916.6.? - Tang Xiangming defeats the civilian armies in Hunan.
- 1916.(Mid June) - Cheng Qian occupies Ningxiang and Xiangtan. By this time (possibly already by the end of the National Protection War) Rongting's forces have taken up positions in southern and central Hunan and on the outskirts of Changsha.
- 1916.7.1 - Cheng Qian advances on Changsha. Lu Rongting deploys artillery on Yuelu Mountain.
- 1916.7.4 - Zeng Jiwu (Independent). Zeng takes control of Tang Xiangming's domain. Cheng Qian and Zeng Jiwei both occupy parts of Changsha.
- 1916.7.15 - Anhui Clique troops under Wu Guangxin occupy Yueyang.
- 1916.7.16 - Liu Renxi (Civilian, accepted by the regional commanders in Hunan. Independent)
- 1916.8 - Lu Rongting withdraws from Hunan.
- 1916.8.3 - Tan Yankai (Civilian, accepted by the regional commanders in Hunan. Accepts Beijing)
- 1916.(Soon after Tan Yankai becomes governor) - The Hunan army is reorganised into four divisions, with Chen Fuchu (this division contains Chen Jiayou and Qing Heng's brigades) and Zhao Hengti (this division contains Li Youwen's and Wu Jianxue's brigades) both leading troops in Changsha (both are also trusted subordinates of Tan Yankai), and Cheng Qian's army being divided into two divisions, one commanded by Tao Zhongxun (this division contains Zhu Zhehuang's and Zhou Zefan's brigades. This division might be located in West Hunan?) and the other by Cheng Qian (this division contains Lin Xiumei and Zhou Wei's brigades). Remaining garrison commands are Tian Yingzhao (West Hunan), Wang Zhengya (Anchangli?), Wang Yunting (Lingling).
- 1916.9.? - After some conflicts between Cheng Qian and Tao Zhongxun, the Hunan army is reorganised into two divisions. Zhao Hengti's division now contains Li Youwen's and Lin Xiuwei's brigades, and Chen Fuchu's now contains Chen Jiayou's and Zhu Zhehuang's brigades. However, Chen Fuchu no longer trusts Tan Yankai. Zhou Zefan's brigade is now a garrison in western Hunan alongside Tian Yingzhao's garrison. Qing Heng's brigade becomes part of Wang Zhengya's garrison in Anchangli?. Wu Jianxue's brigade and Zhou Wei's brigade become guard corps.
- 1917.8.6 - Fu Liangzuo (Anhui Clique? Zhili Clique? Northern Militarist?). Tan Yankai stills holds control. However, he cannot count on support from Zhu Zhehuang, Li Youwen, or Chen Fuchu, since they have promised to accept Fu Liangzuo. Chen Jiayou, a brigade commander trusted by Tan Yankai, moves into Western Hunan, and Lin Xiumei, another trusted commander, moves into Southern Hunan. Tan Yankai also

replaces Wang Yunting (Liling garrison commander) with Liu Jianfan, another trusted subordinate.

- 1917.9.9 - Tan Yankai hands control over to Fu Liangzuo. Zhili Clique troops under Fan Guozhang and Wang Ruxian occupy Yueyang.
- 1917.9.18 - Liu Jianfan (a garrison commander) and Lin Xiumei (a brigade commander) declare independence and announce support for the Constitutional Protection Movement.
- 1917.9.? - Cheng Qian returns to Hunan. He takes control of Lin Xiumei's troops. Zhu Zehuang's brigade is sent to Western Hunan to watch over the rebellion. Li Youwen's troops defect to the South, Zhao Hengti arrives to take command of both them and Liu Jianfan. At some point between now and April 1918, Tian Yingzhao and the troops under his command also declare support for the south, as does Zhou Zefan.
- 1917.(Mid October) - Guangxi troops under Tan Haoming (a subordinate of Lu Rongting) enter Hunan and halt the northern advance.
- 1917.11.14 - The two Northern divisions in Hunan declare a unilateral ceasefire.
- 1917.11.? - Wang Ruxian and Fan Guozhang take Changsha, deposing Fu Liangzuo.
- 1917.11.18 - Southern troops take Changsha.
- 1917.11.? - Southern offensive forces Northern troops to retreat to Yueyang. Wang Ruxian retreats into Hubei (near Jingzhou)?. Chen Jiayou rebels in support of the South and attacks Zhu Zehuang's troops, who mutiny against him. Chen Fuchu, Zhu, and Li Youwen flee Hunan.
- 1917.11.18 - Wang Ruxian (Zhili Clique).
- 1917.12.3 - Tan Yankai (Constitutional Protection Movement). He is opposed by forces loyal to Cheng Qian.
- 1918.1.? - Chen Jiayou is overthrown by forces loyal to Cheng Qian.
- 1918.1.27 - Guangxi and Hunan forces occupy Yueyang without a fight.
- 1918.(Early March) - Wu Peifu (Zhili Clique) and Zhang Jingyao (Anhui Clique) invade Hunan from the north. Zhang Huaizhi (Anhui Clique) invades from Jiangxi. Guangxi troops withdraw from Hunan.
- 1918.3.18 - Wu Peifu takes Yueyang.
- 1918.3.26 - Wu Peifu takes Changsha.
- 1918.3.27 - Zhang Jingyao (Anhui Clique).
- 1918.4.? - Zhang Huaizhi defeated by Southern troops. He does not withdraw from the province, but he will not advance any further. Liu Jianfan is killed.
- 1918.4.21 - Wu Peifu takes Hengyang.
- 1918.4.? - Wu Peifu's advance stops before Yongzhou. Wu Peifu then signs a ceasefire.
- Cheng Qian leads forces in Southern Hunan and is loyal to the KMT. Zhao Hengti leads forces in Southern Hunan and is ostensibly loyal to Tan Yankai but supported by the Guangxi Clique. Western Hunan is controlled by forces under Tian Yingzhao based at Chenzhou, and supported by the Yunnan Clique. Zhou Zefan is based in southwestern Hunan and is instead aligned with Guangxi and Guangdong. Zhou Wei takes control of Wugang County as a separate Militarist. Independent forces control Changde and the area south of Baoqing.

- At some point in the 1916-1919 period, Cai Juyou takes over a domain comprised of Baojing, Yuanling, and Chenxi. Chen Quzhen controls another domain to the west.
- Zhang Jingyao has troops in Changsha, Yueyang, and Baoqing. Fan Guozhang also leads troops in Yueyang. Wu Peifu controls Hengyang and much of Southern Hunan. Zhang Huaizhi controls Eastern Hunan. Li Kuiyuan garrisons Pingjiang, Liuyang, and Changsha. Feng Yuxiang is in Western Hunan, although he does not control Changde. Chen Fuchu is a garrison commander in eastern Hunan. Wang Zhengya is garrison commander in Anchangli?. Zhao Chunting is a garrison in southern Hunan. Li, Chen, and Zhao all have small, poorly-reconstituted forces and play no role in the provincial power structure.
- 1918.5.? - Zhang Huaizhi launches a failed offensive against Hunan independent forces.
- 1918.6.3 - Zhang Huaizhi withdraws from Hunan.
- 1918.6.? - Northern army leader Feng Yuxiang takes Changde. Independent forces still control the area west of it.
- 1918? - At some point between June 1918 and December 1919, Feng Yuxiang, Wu Peifu, and Zhang Jingyao are the only remaining Northern military forces, all others either withdraw or are insignificant.
- 1918.(Late 1918) - Zhou Zefan and Tian Yingzhao establish their own provincial government. However, the individual commanders under this government are largely autonomous.
- 1919? - He Jian establishes himself in Liling. Zhang Guowei establishes himself to the north.
- 1919.(Late 1919) - Zhou Zefan aligns with Guangxi. He is then coupé and killed by Liao Xiangyun, a Sun Yat-sen supporter, who takes control of his forces. Liao is then himself overthrown.
- 1919.11.? - Meeting between Lu Rongting, Tang Jiyao, and Wu Peifu at Hengyang.
- 1920.5.27 - Wu Peifu begins withdrawing from Hunan. Feng Yuxiang also withdraws from Hunan?
- 1920.6.16 - Zhang Jingyao's troops murder an American missionary. American intervention in Yueyang.
- 1920.6.18 - American troops in Yueyang withdraw.
- 1920.6.29 - Zhang Jingyao flees Changsha. Wu Guangxin (Anhui Clique). Wu Guangxin takes over Northern forces in Changsha?.
- 1920.7.29 - Tan Yankai (Pro-South Autonomous Militarist). Wu Guangxin retreats from Changsha?. Zhao Hengti supports Tan Yankai. Tan Yankai takes control of Cheng Qian's troops.
- 1920.11 - Cheng Qian's former troops rebel against Tan Yankai and march on Changsha. Zhao Hengti then rebels against Tan Yankai with the support of Wu Peifu.
- 1920.11.23 - Tan Yankai yields the military governorship to Zhao Hengti.
- 1920.11.26 - Zhao Hengti (Supported by Zhili Clique)
- 1920/1921 - He Jian is subordinated to Tang Shengzhi's troops.
- 1921.?.? - Wang Huaiyi, a subordinate of Wang Wenhua, invades Hunan and captures Hongjiang.

- 1922.2.3 - Sun Yat-sen's troops invade Hunan.
- 1922.3.? - Wang Huaiyi returns to Guizhou.
- 1922.?.? - KMT troops take Hengyang.
- 1922.(After September 9) - Chen Jiayou defeats the KMT in Hunan. Li Liejun then advances into Hunan but is disarmed by Zhao Hengti.
- 1924.9.15-10.1 - Tan Yankai attempts to invade Hunan but is unsuccessful.
- 1925.1.? - Tang Jiyao and Xiong Kewu invade Hunan.
- 1925.2.? - Tang and Xiong withdraw from Hunan.
- 1926.2.18 - Tang Shengzhi defects to the Nationalists. Tang controls the Xiang River Valley with 9,000 men, and his division is the largest. At this point Ye Kaixin (based at Yueyang) is an important division commander as well. He Yaozu and Liu Xing are mostly dominated by Zhao Hengti?
- 1926.2.24 - Tang Shengzhi takes Changsha.
- 1926.3.? - Tang Shengzhi takes Liling and Hengshan.
- 1926.3.25 - Tang Shengzhi (Hunan Militarist, Pro-KMT)
- 1926.(Late March) - Tang Shengzhi takes Yueyang.
- 1926.4.19 - Ye Kaixin retakes Yueyang.
- 1926.(Early May) - He Yaozu and Liu Xing defect to Tang Shengzhi.
- 1926.5 - Hunan troops loyal to Wu Peifu advance into the Xiang River Valley. Tang is now based at Hengyang.
- 1926.(Late May) - Troops of Li Jishen, Bai Chongxi, and Li Zongren enter Hunan to assist Tang Shengzhi. The front line is now along the Lian and Lu rivers.
- 1926.6.4 - Tang Shengzhi (KMT). Tang's forces are now designated the KMT Eighth Army.
- 1926.7.5 - NRA offensive towards Changsha.
- 1926.7.11 - Tang Shengzhi takes Changsha.
- 1926.(July) - More NRA units enter Hunan, including those of Chiang Kai-shek.
- 1926.8.? - The front is low along the Miluo River. In Early August Guizhou forces under Peng Hanzhang and Wang Tianpei enter Hunan as well in support of the NRA, and take over Hunan west of lake Dongting.
- 1926.8.17 - NRA troops cross the Miluo River at several points.
- 1926.8.16 - Wu Peifu-aligned forces retreat from the Miluo River.
- 1926.8.? - The NRA cuts Yueyang's rail link with Wuhan.
- 1926.8.22 - The NRA takes Yueyang. The remaining Hunan troops aligned with Wu Peifu come under his direct command.
- 1926.8.25 - Wu Peifu retreats from Hunan.
- 1926.12.5 - Tang Shengzhi (Wuhan Government Militarist)
- 1927.?.? - Chen Quzhen controls western Hunan.
- 1927.5.? - NRA commanders in Hunan purge the CCP, but stay loyal to Wuhan.
- 1927.8.10 - Li Jishen commences operations into Hunan from Guangdong.
- 1927.8? 9? - Li Jishen withdraws from Hunan.
- 1927.11.? - Li Jishen invades Hunan.
- 1927.11.12 - Tang Shengzhi defeated. Guangxi Clique controls Hunan.

- 1928.2.? - Cheng Qian (Right KMT?)
- 1928.5.28 - Lu Diping (Left KMT)
- 1929.2.21 - He Jian (KMT). Guangxi Clique overthrows Cheng Qian?, leading to tensions between Nanjing and Guangxi.
- 1929.(Before 31 March) - He Jian defects to Chiang?
- 1929.?.? - Zhou Chaowu commands an irregular army at Dayong.
- 1929.5-10 - Zhang Fakui and He Jian fight at Changbu.
- 1929.9.(Early) - Canton Government fights pro-Nanjing forces in Hunan.
- 1935 - Chen Quzhen no longer controls a domain.
- 1936 - Miao uprising in Qiancheng.
- 1937 - Miao uprising in western Hunan.

Hubei - #526332

- 1915.12.26 - Wang Zhanyuan (Beiyang Army, Autonomous). Wang directly controls the region of Hubei centred at Hankou. Shi Xingchuan, a division commander at Jingzhou, and Li Tiankai, a garrison commander in Xiangyang, are autonomous.
- 1916.2.18 - Brief uprising by Hunan provincial forces at south lake outside Wuchang instigated by Cai Jimin.
- 1916.5.17 - Wang Zhanyuan (Beiyang Army, Anti-Monarchist Faction)
- 1916.6.6 - Wang Zhanyuan (Dujuntuan). Feng Yuxiang is also present here?
- 1917.11.14 - Wang Zhanyuan (Zhili Clique)
- 1917.(Early August) - Wu Guangxin advances up the Yangtze and invades Sichuan.
- 1917.11.? - Wu Guangxin retreats from Sichuan to the Hubei-Sichuan border. 1917.12.1 - Shi Xingchuan, a division commander in Hubei at Jingzhou, defects to the South. However, Liu Zuolong's brigade refuses to declare independence.
- 1917.12.16 - Li Tiankai, a garrison commander in Hubei at Xiangyang, defects to the South.
- 1918.(Mid January) - Wu Guangxin attacks Shi Xiangchuan from the west along the Yangtze. Wu Peifu (a Zhili commander) attacks Li Tiankai from the north along the Han River. They are soon defeated. Li Tiankai, and his allies Cai Jimin and Tang Keming retreat into southwestern Hubei. Li Tiankai controls the area west of Yichang and at Xingshan and Zigui. and Cai and Tang control Shinan Prefecture (the area between Sichuan and Hunan). Yang Sen invades Hubei. Li Tiankai and Tang Keming are supported by the Yunnan Clique/National Pacification Army, and Cai Jimin supports the Constitutional Protection Army. Li Tiankai's former garrison area in Xiangyang is now controlled by his former subordinates Zhang Liansheng and Zhao Ronghua, two brigade commanders. Jingzhou is now garrisoned by Wang Ruxian, who has little influence and is attached to Wang Zhenyuan's army.
- 1918.9.1 - Bo Wenwei assumes command of some Hubei Independent Forces, and drives away northern forces attacking Badong and Xingshan.
- 1919.?.? - Cai Jimin is killed in a fight with Sichuan forces. Tang Keming attempts to assert leadership over the other Hubei independent forces, but is driven from power. Wang Tianzhong assumes command?
- 1919.8.14 - Bo Wenwei and Wang Tianzhong retreat to Shinanfu.

- 1919.12 - After the death of Zhou Chaowu, Tian Yingzhou calls a conference at Chenzhou.
- 1920.7.29? - Wu Guangxin is arrested and his forces are disbanded.
- 1920.10.7 - Sichuan forces force Li Tiankai to retreat to Shinan. Hubei independent forces now control only the Enshi-Hefeng area.
- 1920.11 - Wang Zhanyuan defeats the Hubei independent forces.
- 1921.6.4 - The 21st Mixed Brigade mutinies in Yichang.
- 1921.6.7 - The 2nd Division mutinies in Wuchang.
- 1921.6.? - The mutinous troops are dispersed.
- 1921.7.28 - Hunan forces invade Hubei.
- 1921.7.29-8.8 - Sichuan forces invade Hubei, taking Badong, Xingshui, and Ziguip. Xia Yaonan (a subordinate of Wu Peifu) advances into Hubei and occupies Wuhan.
- 1921.8.9 - Xia Yaonan (Zhili Clique). Wang Zhanyuan is deposed.
- 1921.8.? - Sichuan and Hunan troops withdraw from Hubei.
- 1921.10 - Yang Sen occupies Lichuan and Jianshi.
- Before 1923 - Wang Ruqin controls western Hubei.
- 1923.2.15 - Yang Sen retreats back into Sichuan because of a war there.
- 1923.11.? - Kong Geng occupies Lichuan and Jianshi (and Badong?). Lao Yangren's bandits control Yunxian. Troops in Xingshan mutiny.
- 1924.7.5 - Xiong Kewu's troops flee to Enshi and Hefeng.
- 1924.? - An Jianghu, a commander near Xiangyang, joins the Citizenry Army.
- 1925.1.? - Xiong Kewu moves into Hunan.
- 1925.1.10 - An Jianghu flees to Henan and joins Citizenry Army forces there.
- 1925.?.? - Yuan Zuming's troops enter Hubei and take Shizhu, Lichuan, and Shinan.
- 1925.11.1 - Northern troops (Citizenry Army?) under Wang Ruqin are in Xingshan, preparing to overthrow Wu Peifu.
- 1925.?.? - Yang Sen flees into Hubei and sets up in Badong. Wang Ruqin defeated?
- 1926.2.14 - Chen Jiamo (Zhili Clique)
- 1926-1928 - Guizhou general Li Shen campaigns in Sichuan and Hubei.
- 1926.6.6 - Yang Sen leaves Hubei.
- 1926.8.26 - Li Jishen takes Ting-szu bridge.
- 1926.8.28 - Li Zongren takes Xianning.
- 1926.8.29 - Wu Peifu attacks south from Heshengqiao Bridge.
- 1926.8.30 - Wu Peifu retreats towards Wuchang.
- 1926.8.31 - Li Jishen approaches Wuchang.
- 1926.9.1 - Li Jishen attacks Wuchang.
- 1926.9.5 - NRA takes Hanyang.
- 1926.9.2 - Li Zongren is close to encircling Wuchang.
- 1926.9.7 - NRA takes Xiantao.
- 1926.9.13 - NRA besieges Wuchang and takes Hankou. NRA takes Tianmen.
- 1926.9.14 - NRA takes Sanyangzhen.
- 1926.9.15 - NRA takes Xiangyang.
- 1926.9.? - Wu Peifu retreats from Hubei.

- 1926.9.25 - Sun Chuanfang lands troops at Lake Tayeh near Wuchang.
- 1926.10.5 - Sun Chuanfang's troops retreat back down the Yangtze.
- 1926.10.10 - Li Zongren captures Wuchang. Deng Yanda (KMT?)
- 1926.12.5 - Wuhan Government sets up. Tan Yankai (Left KMT)
- 1927.3.5 - Li Zongren secretly allies with Tang Shengzhi against Chiang Kai-shek. By this point, Tang Shengzhi, Tan Yankai, Chen Mingshu, Zhe Peide, and Zhang Fakui are located in the Hunan and Hubei area.
- 1927.3.? - Chen Mingshu is deposed by Wuhan and his command given to Tang Shengzhi.
- 1927.4.10 - Wang Jingwei (Left KMT) becomes the Wuhan Government leader. Zhang Fakui and Tang Shengzhi are loyal to it.
- 1927.(Either April or May) - Yang Sen takes Yichang. Yichang's garrison commander defects to the Right KMT and moves towards Wuhan, cutting its communications with Hunan. Yang Sen attacks toward Wuhan but is unsuccessful.
- 1927.9.15 - Left and Right KMT reconciled.
- 1927.9.21 - Wuhan Government Dissolved. He Jian, a subordinate of Tang Shengzhi garrisons the area north of the Yangtze.
- 1927.10.? - Yang Sen invades Hubei again.
- 1927.11.7 - Nationalists take Hong'an, Xishui, and Qichun.
- 1927.11.8 - Nationalists take Yangxin.
- 1927.11.9 - Nationalists take Wuhan.
- 1927.11.12 - Tang Shengzhi resigns. Li Zongren takes over Hubei.
- 1928.1-2 - Yang Sen invades Sichuan again. He takes Shashi.
- 1928.2.16 - Fourth Collective Army
- 1928.3.7 - Li Zongren sets up a Self-Governing Council in Hankou.
- 1929.3.31 - Chiang launches an offensive into Hubei.
- 1929.4.20 - Chiang captures Wuhan.
- 1934 - Political Science Clique control.

Gansu - #663972

- 1915.12.26 - Zhang Guangjian (Beiyang Army). Ma Anliang controls a domain at Hezhou. Yang Bingnan controls a domain at Hexi? Labrang is controlled by the Ngoloks. Yang Jiqing is the tusi of Zhuoni. The Xidaotang controls the Taozhou area. Ma Yuanzhang controls a domain around Zhangjiachuan. Songpan is controlled by the Chinese. Ma warlord controls Hexi?
- 1916.6.6 - Zhang Guangjian (Monarchist Militarist)
- 1917.?? - Ma Qi briefly invades Hexi through the Biandu Gorge to rescue Ma Wanfu, an Ikhwan leader.
- 1917.7.1 - Zhang Guangjian (Monarchist Supporter)
- 1917.7.13 - Zhang Guangjian (Militarist Accepting Beijing)
- 1917.12 - Troops at Suzhou rebel. Suppressed by Yang Bingnan (Commander of Hexi?)
- 1918.?? - Ma Qi occupies Labrang.
- 1918.11.24 - Ma Anliang dies, and is succeeded by Ma Tingxiang.

- 1920.12.31 - Lu Hongtao (Militarist Accepting Beijing). Zhang Guangjian is succeeded by his assistant, Lu Hongtao.
- 1921.8.? - Lu Hongtao takes Hezhou?
- 1921.9.? - Lu Hongtao takes over Hexi?
- 1921.10.? - Lu Hongtao takes over Suzhou?
- 1925.?.? - Tibetan rebellion in Labrang. Ma Qi suppresses it.
- 1925.7.? - Ma warlord controls Hexi? Unknown warlord controls the area northwest of the Yellow River?
- 1925.8.29 - Feng Yuxiang (Citizenry Army). Liu Yufen is the acting commander. Lu Hongtao and the other petty warlords are driven out, only the Ma remain.
- 1926.1.9 - Li Mingzhong (Citizenry Army)
- 1926.5 - Zhang Zhaojia and Han Yulu lead an anti-Citizenry Army revolt.
- 1926.?.? - Kong Fanjin is now a revolt leader.
- 1926.8.(Mid) - Zhili forces invade Gansu?
- 1926.9.(Early) - Zhili forces withdraw from Gansu?
- 1926.(Late) - Guominjun mostly evacuates Gansu due to pressure from the warlords.
- 1927.?.? - Ngoloks retake Labrang. Guominjun defeats Zhang, Han, and Kong?
- 1928.(Spring) - Muslim revolts in the Hezhou area, led by Ma Zongying and Ma Tingxiang.
- 1927.11.? - Ma Zhongying's 25,000 men as well as a Sichuanese army in Gansu (Deng Xihou? Tian Songyao?).
- 1928 - Ma Zhongying defeats the Xidaotang and establishes his headquarters at Taozhou. Ma Tingxiang besieges Hezhou, and later is defeated by the Tibetans, allowing Feng Yuxiang to break the siege.
- 1929.1.? - Revolts break out in northern Gansu, supported by Ma Zhongying.
- 1929.5 - Ma Zhongying takes Ningxia.
- 1929 - Ma Qi takes Xiahe. Between this point and 1928, all Tibetan-held areas except Chone are under Chinese control. Ma Fuxiang revolts against the Citizenry Army.
- 1937 - Chinese take control of Chone.

Jiangxi - #ebbe95

- 1915.12.26 - Li Chun (Beiyang Army)
- 1916.5.17 - Li Chun (Beiyang Army, Anti-Monarchist Faction)
- 1916.6.6 - Li Chun (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.8.6 - Chen Guangyuan (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.14 - Chen Guangyuan (Zhili Clique)
- 1922.2.3 - Li Liejun invades southern Jiangxi.
- 1922.6.15 - Cai Chengxun (Zhili Clique)
- 1923.1 - KMT forces leave Jiangxi?
- 1924.10.24 - Fang Benren (League of Five Provinces/United Provinces)
- 1924.9.15-10.1 - Tan Yankai attempts to invade Jiangxi but is unsuccessful.
- 1926.3.24 - Deng Ruzhuo (League of Five Provinces/United Provinces).

- 1926.9.4 - NRA offensive converging towards Ganzhou. NRA also invades Jiangxi from mountainous regions towards Nanchang. One of Sun Chuanfang's generals in the Ganzhou area defects to the NRA.
- 1926.9.6 - NRA takes Ganzhou and Pingxiang.
- 1926.9.10 - NRA takes Yichun.
- 1926.9.11 - NRA takes Wuning.
- 1926.9.13 - NRA takes Xinyu.
- 1926.9.15 - NRA takes Jing'an.
- 1926.9.16 - NRA takes Nanchang and Xingan.
- 1926.9.18 - NRA takes Zhangshu.
- 1926.9.19 - NRA takes Jiujiang from along the Yangtze. NRA takes Le'an and Jinxian.
- 1926.9.21 - Sun Chuanfang launches a counterattack against NRA forces in northern Jiangxi, retaking Jiujiang and Nanchang. NRA takes Taihe.
- 1926.9.22 - NRA retakes Nanchang.
- 1926.9.23 - Sun Chuanfang retakes Nanchang.
- 1926.9.24 - Sun Chuanfang expels the NRA back into Hubei.
- 1926.9.(Late) - Zhu Peide retreats from central Jiangxi into Hunan.
- 1926.10.(Early) - Renewed NRA offensive from Hunan and Guangdong into Jiangxi.
- 1926.10 - Brief Communist uprising, crushed by Sun Chuanfang.
- 1926.10.6 - League of Five Provinces/United Provinces member province, under Zheng Junyuan. NRA attacks Yongxian.
- 1926.10.(Mid) - Nanchang changes hands several times.
- 1926.10.27 - Sun Chuanfang begins to retreat towards Nanchang.
- 1926.11.7 - NRA retakes Jiujiang.
- 1926.11.8 - Yang Ruxuan (Right KMT?)
- 1926.11.9 - NRA takes Nanchang. Chiang Kai-shek soon moves his headquarters there.
- 1927.2.? - NRA expels Sun Chuanfang's forces from Jiangxi. The troops on the Jiangxi-Anhui border remain loyal to Chiang, but stop their offensive.
- 1927.?.? - Communists take control of Ninggang.
- 1927.4.2 - Zhu Peide (Left KMT). Wuhan deposes Chiang's subordinates in Jiangxi.
- After his offensive in Henan concludes, Zhang Fakui takes control of some troops in Jiangxi, in the Nanchang area.
- 1927.6.? - Zhu Peide (Right KMT)
- 1927.8.1 - Communists launch the Nanchang Uprising.
- 1927.8.3 - Zhang Fakui retakes Nanchang. Communists then retreat through Fujian into the Chaoshan area.
- 1927.8.10 - Li Jishen commences operations into Jiangxi.
- 1927.8.? - Zhu Peide retakes Ninggang.
- 1927.?.? - Li Xiehe (Right KMT?)
- 1929.8 - Xiong Shihui (Political Science Clique. Chiang at least controls Nanchang)
- 1942.2.25 - Nanjing Government direct authority?

Jiangsu - #CC9966

- 1915.12.26 - Feng Guozhang (Beiyang Army, Autonomous). Zhang Xun's capital is in Xuzhou.
- 1915.4.14 - Units under Zhang Zhongquan, Zhang Xingli, Cai Zhengfan, and Wang Shanyue revolt at Jiangyin.
- 1915.4.15 - Rebels take take Jingjiang.
- 1915.4.23 - Feng Guozhang attacks the revolutionaries from Nanjing.
- 1915.4.27 - Rebels in Jiangyin defeated.
- 1915.4.? - Zhang Xun defeats rebels in Jingjiang.
- 1916.5.17 - Feng Guozhang (Beiyang Army, Anti-Monarchist Faction) morning
- 1916.6.6 - Feng Guozhang (Dujuntuan)
- The Anhui Clique takes over Shanghai at some point, when it takes over Zhejiang.
- 1917.7.8 - Qi Yaolin (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.8.6 - Li Chun (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.14 - Li Chun (Zhili Clique)
- 1919.12.12 - Feng Guozhang dies.
- 1920.10.12 - Qi Xieyuan (Zhili Clique). At this point Chen Diaoyuan is based in Xuzhou.
- 1921.8-9 - Jiangsu and Zhejiang almost go to war.
- 1921.11.? - The Zhili police commissioner of Shanghai is assassinated by Lu Yongxiang.
- 1924.9.3 - Jiangsu troops attack Huangdu just outside Shanghai. Suzhou Creek delineates the de facto border. Zhejiang troops by this point controls Shanghai and Songjiang. Bai Baoshan is moved to Xuzhou, while Chen Diaoyuan is moved to garrison much of Jiangsu (including Wuxi and Zhenjiang) as Qi Xieyuan's troops leave for the front. He Fenglin (an ally of Lu Yongxiang) has troops are stationed at Wusong (he may be the commander of all Zhejiang troops in Shanghai?). Zhejiang troops also make a flank attack west of Taihu Lake.
- 1924.9.15 - Zhejiang attack west of Taihu Lake fails.
- 1924.9.27 - Jiangsu offensive towards Shanghai.
- 1924.10.13 - Jiangsu forces take Shanghai.
- 1924.12.11 - Qi Xieyuan declares independence. His personal forces take up positions at Zhenjiang and Wuxi.
- 1924.12.14 - Independence rescinded. Han Guojun (Civilian not accepting Beijing)
- 1924.12.16 - Lu Yongxiang (Anhui Clique)
- 1925.1.? - Lu Yongxiang and Zhang Zongchang invade Jiangsu.
- 1925.1.13 - Lu Yongxiang occupies Nanjing.
- 1925.1.17 - Lu Yongxiang attacks Qi Xieyuan's area of control.
- 1925.1.18 - Lu Yongxiang takes Zhenjiang and Danyang.
- 1925.1.22 - Chen Diaoyuan, now allied to Fengtian, attacks Sun Chuanfang's troops at Changxing.
- 1925.1.27 - Lu Yongxiang takes Wuxi.
- 1925.1.28 - Qi Xieyuan resigns and turns his troops over to Sun Chuanfang.

- 1925.1.29 - Sun Chuanfang enters Shanghai. Zhang Zongchang takes charge of Kunshan, Xuzhou, eastern Jiangsu, and parts of Shanghai. Lu Yongxiang controls Songjiang, western Jiangsu, and parts of Shanghai..
- 1925.1.31 - Lu Yongxiang withdraws to Songjiang. Zhang Zongchang controls Kunshan, but does not withdraw from Shanghai.
- 1925.2.5 - Sun Chuanfang withdraws from Shanghai.
- 1925.2.27 - Zhang Zongchang renounces his ambition to contest Lu Yongxiang's position, and withdraws to Xuzhou.
- 1925.5.30 - May 30th Incident.
- 1925.(After 30 May) - Fengtian forces occupy Shanghai.
- 1925.8.10 - The Western Hills faction of the KMT sets up in Shanghai, led by Ye Qucang. It appeals to several military commanders, like Feng Yuxiang, for support, but is unsuccessful and thus powerless.
- 1925.8.29 - Yang Yunting (Fengtian Clique? Anhui Clique?)
- 1925.10.15 - Sun Chuanfang launches an offensive.
- 1925.11.25 - Sun Chuanfang (League of Five Provinces/United Provinces). Sun Chuanfang captures Nanjing.
- 1925.12.8 - Sun Chuanfang takes Xuzhou.
- 1926.3.10 - Western Hills faction disbanded.
- 1927.2.(Late) - NRA takes Songjiang.
- 1927.2.19 - Shanghai Commune uprising by both KMT and CCP unions.
- 1927.2.21 - Sun Chuanfang achieve some success in suppressing the uprising, although it still holds parts of the city.
- 1927.3.6 - NRA attacks west and east of Lake Tai.
- 1927.3.15 - NRA takes Liyang.
- 1927.3.16 - NRA offensive towards Lishui from east of Lake Tai. NRA takes Jintan.
- 1927.3.18 - NRA reaches the Yangtze.
- 1927.3.19 - Northern defences before Shanghai begin to crumple.
- 1927.3.20 - The waterway police of Shanghai defect to the NRA. NRA takes Suzhou, Changzhou, Wuxi, and Henglin.
- 1927.3.21 - CCP seizes control of Shanghai.
- 1927.3.22 - Bai Chongxi enters Shanghai. Chiang's headquarters moves there. CCP controls Pudong, Wusong, Chabei, and South Shanghai.
- 1927.3.23 - Northern forces withdraw north of the Yangtze.
- 1927.3.24 - NRA takes Nanjing.
- 1927.3.(Late March) - NRA troops reach 161 km north of the Yangtze in Jiangsu.
- 1927.4 - Bai Chongxi controls Nanjing. Chiang controls Shanghai. The border between them is at Longtan. The railway between Shanghai and Hanzhou is controlled by Zhou Fengjie.
- 1927.4.3-11 - Northern counteroffensive repels the NRA back to the Yangtze.
- 1927.4.12 - Chiang suppresses the CCP in Shanghai.
- 1927.5.23 - Chiang launches an offensive across the Yangtze.
- 1927.6.1 - NRA takes Huai'an.

- 1927.6.2 - NRA takes Xuzhou and Xiaoxian.
- 1927.6.7 - NRA takes Fengxian and Peixian.
- 1927.6.9 - Chiang takes Haizhou.
- 1927.7.24 - Anguojun retakes Xuzhou and Pizhou.
- 1927.7.28 - Anguojun retake Xiangshui and Guannan.
- 1927.8.1 - Anguojun retakes Yancheng.
- 1927.8.4 - Anguojun retakes Hai'an.
- 1927.8.6 - Anguojun retakes Nantong, Rugao, and Suqian.
- 1927.8.15 - Anguojun retakes Gaoyou.
- 1927.8.19 - Last NRA units withdraw south of the Yangtze.
- 1927.8.25 - Sun Chuanfang begins sending troops across the Yangtze, beginning the Battle of Longtan.
- 1927.8.26 - Sun Chuanfang lands south of the Yangtze at Longtan. By this point, Li Zongren defends the Longtan-Nanjing sector, and He Yingqin defends the Longtan-Shanghai sector. Bai Chongxi is also present.
- 1927.8.27 - Sun Chuanfang cuts the Shanghai-Nanjing Railway. By the end of the day he has 30,000 troops across the Yangtze.
- 1927.8.30 - NRA repels Sun Chuanfang from the railway.
- 1927.8.31 - Sun Chuanfang launches a counterattack with his 40,000 troops, but is unable to break through. His 30,000 remaining troops are forced to surrender. Sun Chuanfang and his bodyguard escape across the Yangtze. The NRA has suffered 8-10,000 casualties, including a large portion of its officer corps.
- 1927.9.1 - NRA takes Pukou.
- 1927.9.7 - NRA crosses the Yangtze at several points.
- 1927.9.10 - NRA retakes Gaoyou and Dongtai.
- 1927.9.11 - NRA retakes Yancheng and Jianhu.
- 1927.9.12 - NRA retakes Huai'an and Binhai.
- 1927.9.13 - Anguojun retakes Sheyang.
- 1927.9.14 - NRA takes Xiangshui and Suqian.
- 1927.12.1 - Feng Yuxiang and Bo Wenwei attacks towards Xuzhou from the west.
- 1927.12.12 - Sun Chuanfang (10,000 troops) and Zhang Zongchang (60,000 troops) attacks down the railway line from Xuzhou.
- 1927.12.13 - Anguojun counterattack stalls.
- 1927.12.16 - NRA takes Xuzhou. Anguojun retreats from Jiangsu.
- 1929.10.3 - Shi Yusan rebels with 20-27,000 troops near Nanjing, but is unable to capture it.

Jilin - #5d362f

- 1915.12.26 - Meng Enyuan (Beiyang Army). Harbin is a Russian exclave.
- 1916.6.6 - Meng Enyuan (Jilin Clique). Meng's chief of staff is Gao Yanru.
- 1917.12.? - Gao Yanru occupies Harbin.
- 1919.3.? - Korean Independence Army active in the area north of the Sino-Russo-Japanese tripoint.
- 1919.4.? - Korean Independence Army active at Liuhe?

- 1919.10.? - Koreans take Helong?
- 1919.12.? - Koreans take the area south of Jiamusi?
- 1919.7.6 - Bao Guiqing (Fengtian Clique)
- 1920.10.? - Japanese attack Koreans?
- 1920.11.? - Koreans defeated?
- 1921.3.12 - Sun Liechen (Fengtian Clique, Dominated by Zhang Zuolin?)
- 1923.9.? - Part of the Special Administrative Region of the Three Eastern Provinces, which has administrative independence equal to a province.

Guangxi - #884470

- 1915.12.26 - Lu Rongting (Militarist accepting Beijing)
- 1915.12.29? - Long Jinguang enters Guangxi to fight the NPA.
- 1916.2.21 - Li Liejun invades Guangxi.
- 1916.3.(Early) - Battles occur at Funing and Guangnan.
- 1916.3.15 - Lu Rongting (National Protection Army). Yunnan troops take Longlin.
- 1916.3.? - Yunnan forces occupy Baise and with the help of the Guangxi army, encircle Beiyang troops in Guangxi and disarm them. Some escape to Yunnan.
- 1920.(Winter) - Ma Shaojun is ordered to move from Wuzhou to Bose. He also controls Longzhou.
- 1920? - Long Yun occupies Liuzhou with 8000 men. Hu Ruoyu, Zhu Peide & Yang Yiqian occupy Guilin with 20000 men.
- 1921.6.21 - Chen Jiongming takes Wuzhou.
- 1921.7.9 - Nationalists take Hezhou.
- 1921.7.10 - Nationalists advance west of Wuzhou and Hezhou.
- 1921.7.13 - Chen Jiongming takes Yulin.
- 1921.8.5 - Chen Jiongming takes Nanning.
- 1921.(Mid-Autumn) - Yunnanese commanders in Guangxi unite under Tang Jiyao. The troops at Guilin subsequently move to Liuzhou.
- 1921.10.17 - Sun Yat-sen appoints Zhu Peide the KMT Yunnan Army commander, Peng Chengwan the KMT Jiangxi Army commander, Gu Zhenglun the KMT Guizhou Army commander, and divides the main KMT army into three corps, commanded by Li Liejun, Xu Chongzhi, and Li Fulin. Hu Hanmin and Huang Dawei also control some forces. These are all in either Guangxi or Guangdong.
- Ma Shaojun is defeated at Longzhou by Huang Dawei and Wang Mingtang. Liu Refu and Lu Yungui encircle Ma Shaojun and defeat him. Bai Chongxi and Xia Weiying, two of his subordinates, escape to Nanlung in Guizhou and join with its garrison commander Liu Xinyuan. Huang Shaoxiong organises a force of 200-300 men at Huanglan. Guangdong troops then defeat Liu Refu. Ma Shaojun takes command of troops at Pingma, and Huang Shaoxiong and Bao Chongxi are now present at Liufu, and move to join Ma's army. Huang Shaoxiong eventually controls Baise, and then Wuzhou. Chen Jiongming controls Nanning, Sun Yat-sen controls Wuzhou. By the Yunnan-Guangxi War, Huang Shaoxiong controls Nanning.
- 1922.(Early) - Lin Junting takes Nanning.
- 1922.4 - Huang Qi occupies Donglan. Guizhou Army briefly occupies Liuzhou.

- 1922.5 - Huang Qi is now a subordinate of Lin Junting.
- 1922 - Yang Ximin escapes into Guangxi.
- 1922.6.18 - Zhang Qihuang (a Zhili Clique member from Guangxi) is appointed governor of Guangxi. He only controls Nanning and a few counties around it though.
- 1922.8.(Late) - Lu Rongting returns to Guangxi.
- 1922.9.2 - KMT presence in Liuzhou.
- 1922.(Autumn) - Hu Ruoyu leaves for Guizhou.
- 1923.?.? - Fan Shisheng sets up on the Yunnan-Guangxi border.
- 1923.12 - By this point, the western two-thirds of Guangxi is controlled by Lu Rongting, Guilin and Hezhou are controlled by Shen Hongying, Bai Chongxi and Huang Shaoxiong control Yulin and Wuzhou, and Li Zongren controls Guigang.
- 1924.1.23 - Lu Rongting captures Guilin.
- 1924.2.6 - Lu Rongting captures Zhaoping.
- 1924.3.28 - Shen Hongying counterattacks Lu Rongting.
- 1924.4.2 - Shen Hongying retakes Zhaoping.
- 1924.4.13 - Lu Rongting besieged in Guilin and Pingle by Shen Hongying.
- 1924.?.? - Liu Rifu is now a subordinate of Huang Shaoxiong.
- 1924.6.2 - Li Zongren, Bai Chongxi, and Huang Shaoxiong ally and attack Lu Rongting.
- 1924.6.8 - Li, Bai, and Huang take Hengxian.
- 1924.6.11 - Shen Hongying takes Guilin, Pingle, and Liucheng.
- 1924.6.24 - Li, Bai, and Huang approach Nanning.
- 1924.7.23 - Li, Bai, and Huang take Jinxiu.
- 1924.7.25 - Li, Bai, and Huang take Luzhai.
- 1924.7.27 - Li, Bai, and Huang advance north of Luzhai.
- 1924.7.28 - Shen Hongying advances to near Luzhai..
- 1924.7.29 - Li, Bai, and Huang attack Shen Hongying near Luzhai.
- 1924.8.2 - Li, Bai, and Huang expel Lu Rongting from near Nanning?
- 1924.8.6 - Li, Bai, and Huang approach Yongfu.
- 1924.8.9 - Li, Bai, and Huang take Chongzuo.
- 1924.8.21 - Lu Rongting in control of Quanzhou.
- 1924.8.28 - Lu Rongting defeated by Bai, Li, and Huang and retreats to Rong'an.
- 1924.9.7 - Li, Bai, and Huang take Rong'an.
- 1924.9.13 - Lu Rongting takes Xing'an.
- 1924.9.19 - Shen Hongying defeats Lu Rongting.
- 1924.10.22 - Shen Hongying takes Huangmianxiang.
- 1924.11.6 - Zhang Qihuang defeated by Li Zongren.
- 1925.1.29 - Shen Hongying takes Luzhai.
- 1925.2.? - Huang Shaoxiong defeats Shen Hongying.
- 1925.2.1 - Hu Ruoyu and Long Yun advance into Guangxi from Yunnan.
- 1925.2.7 - Yunnanese troops attack Nanning.
- 1925.2.9 - Li, Bai, and Huang take Luzhai.
- 1925.2.14 - Li, Bai, and Huang take Hezhou.
- 1925.2.23 - 30,000 Yunnan troops under Hu Ruyou and Long Yun take Nanning.

- 1925.2.24 - Shen Hongying finally defeated at Guilin.
- 1925.2.(Late?) - 40,000 Yunnan troops under Tang Jiyu, Zhang Ruji, and Wu Xuexian attack Liuzhou from Guizhou and Hunan.
- 1925.4.17 - Yunnanese take Shanglin.
- 1925.5? - Wu Xuexian besieges Liuzhou.
- 1925.6.6 - The Yunnanese northern route retreats to Yunnan.
- 1925.5.? - Huang Shaoxiong attacks Wu Xuexian, breaking his siege.
- 1925.7.8 - Yunnanese troops are encircled in Nanning by Huang Shaoxiong and Bai Chongxi, who has returned from Guizhou.
- 1926.1.26 - Guangxi joins the National Revolutionary Army, as the Seventh Army.
- During the Northern Expedition, while the other Guangxi leaders are away, Huang Shaoxiong dominates Guangxi Province itself.
- 1926.8.? - Long Yun and Hu Ruyou retreat back to Yunnan.
- 1927.4.10 - Huang Shaoxiong supports Chiang against Wuhan.
- 1928.2.16 - The Guangxi troops become the Fourth Collective Army of the NRA.
- 1929.5.? - He Jian captures Guilin.
- 1929.6.27 - War with Guangxi Clique concludes.
- 1930 - Huang Shaoxiong breaks with the other Guangxi leaders and joins Chiang. Long Yun conducts a raid through the province.

Guangdong - #336666

- 1915.12.26 - Long Jiguang (Beiyang Army)
- 1916.1.6 - Chen Jiongming leads a revolt. It is centred on the East River. The rebels lay siege to Huizhou, attack Boluo and Shilong, and move up the East River.
- 1916.3.31 - "Colonel Mo" leads a revolt of troops at Shantou. These troops then join Chen Jiongming's army.
- 1916.3-4 - The Guangxi and Yunnan armies invade Guangdong. Li Liejun (Yunnan province army) establishes a domain in northern Guangdong.
- 1916.4.6 - Long Jiguang (Declaring Independence)
- 1916.6.9 - Long Jiguang (Militarist Accepting Beijing)
- 1916.(Late June) - Chen Jiongming retreats from Huizhou.
- 1916.7 - Hong Zhaolin takes Pingshan. Deng Keng takes Shilong.
- 1916.7.10 - Lu Rongting (Guangxi Clique). Long Jiguang moves to Hainan.
- 1916.(Late September) - Chen Jiongming turns over half of his army to civil governor Zhu Qinglan and disbands the remainder. Zhu Qinglan also controls part of Canton.
- 1917.4.10 - Chen Bingkun (Guangxi Clique)
- 1917.7.22 - Nationalist presence in Canton.
- 1917.10.29 - Li Yaohan (Guangxi Clique?)
- 1917.10.? - Zhu Qinglan places his army of 8,000 men under Chen Jiongming's command.
- 1917.11.? - Mo Rongxin (Guangxi Clique).
- 1917.12.2 - Chen Jiongming is ordered to invade Fujian and moves his headquarters to Shantou.
- 1918.5 - Chen Jiongming's force has increased to 20,000 men.

- 1918.(End of May) - Fujian forces under Li Houji invade. They threaten to take Shantou.
- 1918.(Late July) - Chen Jiongming counterattacks.
- 1918.7.31 - Chen Jiongming takes Tapu.
- 1918.8.21 - Nationalists in Canton are expelled by Cen Chunxuan.
- 1918.(During Chen Jiongming's campaign in Fujian) - Long Jiguang invades southwestern Guangdong.
- 1918.(Late November) - Chen Jiongming leaves Guangdong?
- 1919? - Long Jiguang defeated. Li Genyuan (Yunnan province army) is stationed in Qiongya.
- 1920.8.16 - Chen Jiongming and Xu Chongzhi invade Guangdong, taking Dapu, Chaozhou, and Meixian. Of Chen's 102 battalions (each is 350 men), 80 invade Guangdong, 22 remain in Fujian. At this point Li Genyuan is in Qiongya, Li Liejun is in northern Guangdong, Cen Chunxuan is in Canton, Mo Rongxin (Guangxi) is in eastern Guangdong, Wei Bangqing is near Canton along the Pearl River, and Li Fulin is at Humen. Troops loyal to Lu Rongting and Lin Hu (Republic Restoration Army, from Guangxi) are also in the province.
- 1920.(Before Chen's approach to Huizhou) - Li Genyuan moves to north of Huizhou. Zhou Lu and Yao Yuping organise a pro-Chen Jiongming militia in the Chaoshan area. Chen Jiongming takes Zhilong, Longchuan, Heyuan, and Long'an. Pro-Chen revolts in the North River and West River areas.
- 1920.8.24 - Chen Jiongming takes Shantou.
- 1920.9.6 - Zhu Zhixin revolts at Huangpu.
- 1920.9.7 - Chen Jiongming reaches the outskirts of Huizhou.
- 1920.(September-October) - Lin Hu defeats Guangdong troops at Danshui, and repulses them to Haifeng county. At the same time, Mo Rongxin and Li Genyuan retreat in the area north of Huizhou.
- 1920.9.21 - Zhu Zhixin is killed.
- 1920.9.26 - Chen Dechun revolts at Jiangmen.
- 1920.9.27 - Wei Bangping and Li Fulin, two Cantonese generals, declare their independence from the Guangxi-controlled military government. Lin Hu retreats towards Zhaoqing. Li Genyuan takes over the defence of Huizhou.
- 1920.10.16 - Chen Jiongming takes Huizhou.
- 1920.10.20 - Xu Chongzhi takes Taiwei (north of Canton?)
- 1920.10.21 - Chen Jiongming attacks Huangmapo and takes Huangli.
- 1920.10.24 - Cen Chunxuan resigns his post. Yunnan army turns against Guangxi.
- 1920.10.25 - Chen Jiongming takes Shilong.
- 1920.10.27 - Chen Jiongming takes Canton.
- 1920.(Late October) - As Chen takes Canton, Lin Hu retreats across the North River back into Guangxi. Liantankou Pass is occupied by Wei Bangqing and Li Fulin to block them, but Lin Hu takes the pass.
- 1920.(November) - Yunnan troops capture Zhaoqing and Wuzhou. Lin Hu retreats into Guangxi. Li Zongren (part of Lin Hu's army) is cut off at Yuecheng by Guangdong troops

taking Lubuxu via Shihui and Shiguo. After a day of fierce fighting, Li Zongren takes Lubuxu.

- 1920.11.10 - Chen Jiongming (Guangdong Army)
- 1920.11.23 - Tan Yankai retreats into Guangdong and joins the KMT. He becomes the commander of Sun Yat-sen's Hunan Army.
- 1920.11.29 - Nationalists return to Canton.
- 1920.12.1 - Xu Chongzhi becomes the chief of Sun Yat-sen's First Corps and Huang Dawei becomes the chief of the Second Corps. The Guangdong and Yunnan armies are not part of Sun's troops, although they are allied to him.
- 1921.6.13 - Lu Rongting takes Qinzhou.
- 1921.6.19 - Lu Rongting takes Dalubianzhen.
- 1921.7.1 - Nationalists retake Dalubianzhen.
- 1921.7.7 - Lu Rongting expelled from Guangdong in the north.
- 1921.7.15 - Chen Jiongming takes Qinzhou.
- 1921.10.8 - Sun Yat-sen proposes the "Act for Northern Expedition".
- 1921.10.17 - Sun Yat-sen appoints Zhu Peide the KMT Yunnan Army commander, Peng Chengwan the KMT Jiangxi Army commander, Gu Zhenglun the KMT Guizhou Army commander, and divides the main KMT army into three corps, commanded by Li Liejun, Xu Chongzhi, and Li Fulin. Hu Hanmin and Huang Dawei also control some forces. These are all in either Guangxi or Guangdong.
- 1922.2.3 - Hu Hanmin moves to Shaoguan.
- 1922.5.? - Sun Yat-sen's commanders leave Guangxi.
- 1922.4.? - Chen Jiongming's troops leave Guangxi.
- 1922.?.? - Yunnanese warlord Fan Shisheng sets up in Guangdong.
- 1922.6.15 - Chen Jiongming turns against the KMT with Zhili support. Sun Yat-sen holds out in the Whampoa academy, and can no longer command his armies.
- 1922.6.20 - Chen Jiongming attacks Hu Hanmin at Shaoguan. Hu Hanmin retreats.
- 1922.6.26 - Sun flees the Whampoa academy.
- 1922.6.27 - Hu Hanmin retreats to Gaozhou in Jiangxi.
- 1922.7.2 - The KMT troops turn around to confront Chen Jiongming
- 1922.?.? - Chen Jiongming destroys Huang Dawei's corps at Wenyuan. Li Liejun and Xu Chongzhi are initially based at Nanxiong. Li Liejun advances into Hunan but is disarmed by Zhao Hengti. Xu Chongzhi and Li Fulin advance into Fujian and take Tingzhou.
- 1923.1.15 - Xu Chongzhi (KMT). Sun Yat-sen's loyalists retake Canton with the assistance of Guangxi militarist Liu Zhenhuan and Yunnan militarist Yang Ximin. Chen Jiongming retreats to Huizhou. Li Fulin is based on Honan Island near Canton. Li Jishen leads the Guangdong Army of the KMT, which controls part of the Guangdong-Hunan Border and Shaoguan. Tan Yankai is also located at the Hunan border. Another force is led by Xu Chongzhi.
- 1923.1.26 - Sun-Joffe Manifesto: The USSR begins sending aid to the KMT.
- 1923.?.? - Fan Shisheng leaves for Guangxi.
- 1923.3.20 - Shen Hongying (KMT)
- 1924.5.18 - Lin Hu (KMT)

- 1924.6.16 - Whampoa Military Academy founded. It serves as Chiang Kai-shek's power base.
- 1924.8.? - Guangzhou Merchant Corps launches a brief uprising against Sun Yat-sen.
- 1924.9.? - Chen Jiongming attacks Canton. At this point his troops in Shantou are commanded by Hong Zhaolin.
- 1925.1 - Chen Jiongming attacks Canton.
- 1925.1.5 - KMT takes Dongguan.
- 1925.2.15 - KMT victory at Danshui.
- 1925.(Late February) - KMT takes Haifeng and Lufeng.
- 1925.3.3 - KMT takes Lihu.
- 1925.3.7 - KMT takes Shantou. Hong Zhaolin flees into Fujian. KMT takes Chaozhou.
- 1925.3.12 - Sun Yat-sen dies. The KMT devolves into factionalism. Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Hanmin, and Wang Jingwei compete for power in Canton. Guangzhou Merchant Corps revolts.
- 1925.3.13 - KMT takes Mianhu.
- 1925.3.14 - Guangzhou Merchant Corps suppressed.
- 1925.(Mid-March) - KMT takes Huizhou.
- 1925.5.21 - Chen Jiongming retakes Huizhou?
- 1925.6.12 - Liu Zhenhuan and Yang Ximin are defeated. Yang Ximin's troops become part of Zhu Peide's army. Chiang Kai-shek at this point becomes the Canton Garrison Commander, and also the commander of the core Party Army/First Army.
- 1925.8.10 - Liao Zhongkai is assassinated.
- 1925.9.21 - Xu Chongzhi's army is taken over by Chiang Kai-shek.
- 1925.9.23 - Hu Hanmin is exiled.
- 1925.10.6 - Chiang Kai-shek attacks Chen Jiongming.
- 1925.(Mid October) - Chiang takes Huizhou.
- 1925.11.14 - Cheng Qian now leads the KMT Sixth Army, made of Hunanese troops previously under Chen Jiongming's command.
- 1925.12.(Early December) - Chen Jiongming retreats into the mountains on the eastern fringes of Guangdong.
- 1925.12.18 - Chiang Kai-shek takes Chaozhou,
- 1925.12.? - Chen Jiongming's army disintegrates.
- 1926.(Early) - The Communists gain influence in the KMT leadership at Canton. The most important Communist is Chen Duxiu.
- 1926-1928 - Most Guangxi forces are in Guangdong. They presumably enter in late 1926 when other Nationalist forces have left for other provinces.
- 1926.3.20 - Wang Jingwei loses power. The CCP loses power in Canton but retains its headquarters in Shanghai.
- 1926.(Late March) - The CCP begins setting up peasant organisations. For now the strongest of these are in eastern Guangdong near Shantou.
- 1926.5.17 - The KMT denounces Wu Peifu.
- 1926.6.4 - Chiang Kai-shek is appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Expedition.

- 1926.7.9 - The KMT officially declares war on Wu Peifu.
- 1926.9.(Late) - Zhou Yinren attacks Shantou, which is defending by He Yingqin of the First Army.
- 1926.9.(Before September 9th) - Zhou Yinren moves to take Songkuo.
- 1926.9-13 - Zhou Yinren retreats back into Fujian.
- 1926? 1927? - Huang Shaoxiong infiltrates Guangdong.
- 1927.4.15 - Li Jishen supports Chiang Kai-shek?
- 1927.4.26 - Communists control Haifeng.
- 1927.(Early) - Li Jishen leads KMT troops in Guangdong. He supports Chiang Kai-shek, and fends off an attack by Left KMT forces from Hunan.
- 1927.8.? - Zhang Fakui moves to Guangdong.
- 1927.10.? - Wang Jingwei establishes Guangdong as his new power base. He is supported by Zhang Fakui but opposed by Huang Shaoxiong and Li Jishen.
- 1927.11.16 - Zhang Fakui takes Canton from Li Jishen.
- 1927.12.11 - Communists seize Canton and Hailufeng. Communists retreating from Jiangxi also join the uprising.
- 1927.12.14 - Zhang Fakui and Wang Jingwei retake Canton.
- 1927.15 - Huang Shaoxiong takes Zhaoqing and Li Jishen takes Heyuan from Zhang Fakui.
- 1927.12.17 - Wang Jingwei leaves for France. Zhang Fakui still controls a domain.
- 1928.1.4 - Li Jishen takes over Zhang Fakui's domain.
- 1928.3.7 - Li Jishen becomes the leader of the Canton branch of the KMT.
- 1928.12.? - Chen Mingshu (KMT). Chen Mingshu is a Hakka from Guangxi.
- 1928.12? - Bai Chongzhi sets up a Self-Governing Council in Canton.
- 1929.?.? - Government control is restored in Guangdong.
- 1929.9.17 - Zhang Fakui rebels against Nanjing and seizes Canton.
- 1931.2.? - Xu Chongzhi (KMT)
- 1931.5.? - Chen Jitang (Against KMT)
- 1931.7.1 - Hu Hanmin sets up a government at Canton, which is nominally led by Wang Jingwei.

Guizhou - #99734d

- 1915.12.26 - Liu Xianshi (Militarist accepting Beijing). Liu has a power base at Xingyi County in Guizhou's southwestern corner.
- 1916.1.27 - Liu Xianshi (Allied with Yunnan). The Tongzi area is controlled by Zhou Xicheng, the leader of the Tongzi Clique. Wang Wenhua controls forces on the Hunan border, and is under Liu Xianshi. Yuan Zuming (also under Liu Xianshi) and Sun Jianfeng also have armies in Guizhou? The province's army is six regiments. There is also a political faction called the New Xingyi Clique that is part of Liu Xianshi's faction.
- 1916.8.? - Dai Kan is transferred to Sichuan
- 1916.?.? - "Political crisis" in Guizhou that threatens to have Liu Xianshi lose power.
- 1917 - Wang Wenhua sets up a Guizhou Military Academy and leads the New Culture movement. Liu Xianshi and Wang Wenhua support the Canton Government.
- 1918.3.? - Yuan Zuming and Wang Wenhua are now opposed to each other.

- 1918.(Late) - Wang Wenhua creates a youth organisation, the Young Guizhou Association.
- 1919.6 - Wang Wenhua organises the Guizhou National People's Assembly.
- 1920.11.10 - Wang Wenhua takes Guiyang. Liu Xianshi retreats to Xingyi.
- Wang Wenhua takes Xingyi? and inflicts a defeat on Liu Xianshi.
- 1921.1.28 - Lu Tao (Dominated by Wang Wenhua)
- 1921.3.16 - Wang Wenhua is assassinated. He Yingqin now leads his army.
- 1921.(Summer) - Sun Jianfeng defeats He Yingqin.
- 1921? 1922? - Yunnanese troops invade Guizhou in the Xingyi region.
- 1922.4.2 - Liu Xianshi (Allied with Yunnan)
- 1922.4.21 - Yuan Zuming (Guizhou Warlord, Aligned with the North)
- 1922.(Autumn) - Hu Ruoyu takes Liping and Tianzhu. Subsequently, Tang Jiyao invades Guizhou in support of Hu Guoxiu and Liu Xianshi. Wang Tianpei opposes him.
- 1923.2.(Beginning of February) - Liu Xianshi takes Guanling.
- 1923.2.? - Liu Xianshi takes Langya and Ziyun.
- 1923.2.29 - Tang Jiyao invades Guizhou in support of Liu Xianshi.
- 1923.3.? - Tang Jiyao attacks Peng Hanzhang at Huangguoshu, and is victorious after a two-day battle.
- 1923.3.12 - Tang Jiyu (Subordinate of Tang Jiyao). The Yunnan Army controls most of northern, eastern, and southern Guizhou. Yuan Zuming controls Dushan and Bijie.
- 1923.?.? - Yuan Zuming expelled from Guizhou.
- 1924-1925 - During the Yunnan-Guangxi War, Bai Chongxi is in Guizhou.
- 1925.1.23 - Peng Hanzhang (Subordinate of Yuan Zuming) Liu Xianshi retreats to Xingyi. Yunnan troops withdraw from Guizhou.
- 1925.1? 2? - While Peng Hanzhang is governor, he defeats Liu Xianshi and takes Xingyi.
- 1925.2.17 - Tang Jiyao takes over Guizhou.
- 1925.?.? - Wang Tianpei (Pro-KMT? Unaligned?)
- 1926.?.? - Yuan Zuming returns to Guizhou and moves to the border with Yunnan.
- 1926.6.1 - Zhou Xicheng (Guizhou Clique, Tongzi clique). Peng Hanzhang and Wang Tianpei present on the border with Hunan. Zhou defeats Yuan Zeming. Li Shen commands a force.
- 1926.?.? - Li Shen leaves for Sichuan and Hubei.
- 1927.?.? - Peng Hanzhang is relieved of command by the KMT.
- 1927.7.? - Wang Tianpei is relieved of command by the KMT.
- 1927.12 - Zhang Ruji flees to Guizhou and is under Zhou Xicheng's protection.
- 1928.11.5 - Li Shen returns from Sichuan.
- 1928.12.13 - Zhou Xicheng defeats Li Shen, who flees to Sichuan.
- 1929.1.? - Zhou Xicheng and Zhang Ruji ally with the Guangxi Clique.
- 1929.4.? - Zhang Ruji leaves for Yunnan.
- 1929.5.22 - Li Shen (Guizhou Clique). Li Shen captures Guiyang with the support of Long Yun.
- 1929.5.24 - A sniper in Li Shen's army kills Zhou Xicheng. Zhou is succeeded by Mao Guangxiang.

- 1929 - Wang Jialie is already present in eastern Guizhou.
- 1929.7.? - Mao Guangxiang (Guizhou Clique). Mao Guangxiang defeats Li Shen after Long Yun withdraws from Guizhou.
- 1931.11.? - Wang Jialie (Guizhou Clique). Wang Jialie overthrows Mao Guangxiang.
- 1934 - Chen Quzhen attempts to invade Guizhou.
- 1935.1 - Liu Xiang sends troops into Guizhou to fight the Communists.
- 1936.6.1 - Guizhou is pressured by Chiang to no longer sell opium via Guangxi.

Ningxia - #5f6935

- 1916.12.26 - Ma Fuxiang (Ma Clique)
- 1921.1.7 - Ma Hongbin (Ma Clique, Subordinate of Ma Fuxiang)
- 1925 - Ma Hongbin becomes a subordinate of Feng Yuxiang.
- 1928.(Spring) - Buyantai's army is captured and disarmed by Feng Yuxiang in Ningxia.
- 1928.9.17 - Ningxia becomes a province.
- 1928.12.? - Men Zhizhong (Citizenry Army)
- 1929.5 - Ma Zhongying takes Ningxia.
- 1930.5.? - Ma Hongbin (Ma Clique). Ma Hongkui is also present.
- 1930.10.? - Ma Wenche (Ma Clique, Subordinate of Ma Fuxiang?)
- 1932.8.9 - Ma Fuxiang dies, and is succeeded by Ma Hongkui. Ma Hongbin expelled to Gansu.

Shanxi - #804040

- 1915.12.26 - Yan Xishan (Beiyang Army, Autonomous)
- 1916.5.17 - Yan Xishan (Beiyang Army, Anti-Monarchist Faction)
- 1916.6.6 - Yan Xishan (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.14 - Yan Xishan (Anhui Clique)
- 1920.7.1 - Yan Xishan (Neutral)
- 1925.4.? - Liu Zhenhua flees to Shanxi.
- 1925.?.? - Fan Zhongxiu invades Shanxi, fights Yan Xishan at Zuoquan, and retreats.
Yan Xishan (Pro-Beijing Warlord)
- 1926.?.? - Liu Zhenhua moves back into Henan from Shanxi.
- 1926.12.1 - Yan Xishan (Neutral)
- 1926.12.10 - Yan Xishan (Anguojun)
- 1927.4.22 - Yan Xishan (Aligned with Left KMT)
- 1927.4.8 - Yan Xishan (Aligned with Right KMT)
- 1927.4.9 - Yan Xishan (Neutral)
- 1927.6.6 - Yan Xishan (NRA)
- 1927.12.10 - Anguojun takes the area south of Datong.
- 1928.2.16 - Yan Xishan (Third Collective Army)
- 1928.3.8 - Anguojun takes Datong and the area east of it.
- 1928.(Early) - Anguojun advances toward Taiyuan from Datong?
- 1928.5.8 - Third Collective Army retakes Shuozhou.
- 1928.5.9? - Third Collective Army takes Datong.
- 1928.5.16 - Anguojun takes Guangling.
- 1928.5.17 - Anguojun takes Lingqiu.

- 1928.5.25 - Third Collective Army expels the Anguojun from north of Taiyuan.
- 1928.5.(Late) - The Third Collective Army retakes Datong and expels the Anguojun from Shanxi?

Shandong - #4c763b

- Revolution - Tang Shouchong controls a domain in Linpu and Tianyue.
- 1914.2.? - Tang Shouchong loses his domain.
- 1915.12.26 - Jin Yunpeng (Beiyang Clique)
- The revolts are led by Wu Dazhou and Bo Ziming
- 1916.5.30 - Zhang Huaizhi (Beiyang Army, Anti-Monarchist Faction).
- 1916.6.6 - Zhang Huaizhi (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.5.29 - Zhang Huaizhi (Dujuntuan/Declaring Independence)
- 1917.6.22 - Zhang Huaizhi (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.14 - Zhang Huaizhi (Anhui Clique)
- 1918.6.27 - Zhang Shuyuan (Anhui Clique)
- 1919.12.26 - Tian Zhongyu (Anhui Clique?)
- 1920.7.19 - Tian Zhongyu (Zhili Clique)
- 1922.2.4 - Japan withdraws from Shandong.
- 1922 - During the Zhili-Anhui War, Zhang Zongchang lands in Shandong with 4,000 men, but is repulsed after being defeated at Chaozhou.
- 1923.10.15 - Zheng Shiqi (Autonomous Militarist)
- 1924 - Red Spears Uprising on the border with Henan and Hebei.
- 1924.12.10 - Zheng Shiqi (Anhui Clique).
- 1925.5.7 - Zhang Zongchang (Fengtian Clique)
- 1926 - Red Spear uprising in western Shandong.
- 1927.?.? - Sun Chuanfang retreats into Shandong and gains control of part of it.
- 1927.6.1 - Kwantung Army troops arrive in Qingdao.
- 1927.6.(Early) - Zhang Zuolin protests Japanese intervention in Shandong.
- 1927.6.24 - Chiang takes Tacheng and Linshu.
- 1927.6.26 - Anguojun retakes Linshu. NRA takes Jining.
- 1927.6.28 - NRA takes Rizhao.
- 1927.7.(Early) - By this point, 6,000 Japanese troops have arrived in Shandong.
- 1927.7.11 - NRA takes Ningyang.
- 1927.7.19 - NRA retakes Ningyang.
- 1927.7.21 - NRA expelled from Shandong, except for Juye.
- 1927.7.24 - Anguojun retakes all of Shandong they have lost to the NRA.
- 1927.8.28 - Feng Yuxiang attacks Caozhou.
- 1927.8.30 - Feng Yuxiang takes Caozhou.
- 1927.9? 10? - Anguojun retakes Caozhou.
- 1927.11.1 - Feng Yuxiang attacks Caozhou.
- 1927.10.1 - Feng Yuxiang takes Caozhou.
- 1928.1.10 - Feng Yuxiang takes Liangshan.
- 1928.5.21 - Sun Liangcheng (KMT)
- 1928.5.28 - Shi Jingting (Citizenry Army)

- 1928.4.(Early) - Fengtian forces attack down the Yellow River against the Second Collective Army.
- 1928.4.9 - First Collective Army takes Tancheng.
- 1928.4.10 - First Collective Army takes Yicheng.
- 1928.4.13 - Second Collective Army takes Yuncheng.
- 1928.4.15 - First Collective Army takes Lanling.
- 1928.4.(Mid) - Fengtian attack repulsed.
- 1928.4.15 - Second Collective Army takes Jiaxiang.
- 1928.4.16 - First Collective Army takes Tengzhou.
- 1928.4.17-18 - Sun Chuanfang counterattacks and forces the First Collective Army to retreat nearly to the Long-hai railway. The Second Collective Army continues to advance.
- 1928.4.19 - First Collective Army counterattacks, driving Sun Chuanfang back. Japanese troops at Qingdao move towards Jinan. The Anguojun still technically controls the Jinan-Qingdao, but the Japanese infiltrate it.
- 1928.4.20 - Japanese troops arrive in Jinan.
- 1928.4.21 - Second Collective Army takes Jining. Sun Chuanfang's new line of defence will be along the railway from Jinan to Qingdao.
- 1928.4.24 - First Collective Army takes Ciyaozhen and Ningyang.
- 1928.4.25 - First Collective Army takes Pingyi and Linyi.
- 1928.4.26 - First Collective Army takes Laiwu.
- 1928.4.27 - First Collective Army troops under Chen Diaoyuan attacks the railway line just east of Jinan at Longshan Station.
- 1928.4.28 - First Collective Army takes Longshan.
- 1928.4.29 - Second Collective Army advance along the south bank of the Yellow River towards Jinan, while the first collective army attacks Jinan from the southeast. The NRA has encircled Jinan, except for the Yellow River side.
- 1928.4.30 - Anguojun troops withdraw from Jinan. The Japanese have 3,000 men there and 2,000 guarding Qingdao and the railway between Qingdao and Jinan. The Second Collective Army enters Jinan.
- 1928.5.1 - NRA crosses the Yellow River at Jinan.
- 1928.5.? - NRA cross the Yellow River at Achengzhen. The Anguojun sets up a new line of defence from Xingtai to Dezhou.
- 1928.5.8-14 - The First and Second Collective Armies expel the Anguojun from northern Shandong. Zhu Peide now leads NRA troops around Jinan.
- 1928.5.11 - Japanese seize control of Jinan and southeastern Shandong.
- 1928.5.13 - Chen Diaoyuan of the First Collective Army takes Dezhou.
- 1928.(Late) - Red Spears controls Laiyang and Zhaoyuan.
- 1928.9.4 - Chu Yupu is overthrown by Liu Zhennian, who becomes the warlord of east Shandong.
- 1929.3.? - Japanese troops withdraw from Shandong.
- 1929.4.? - Lu Xiuwen (Unknown Alignment)
- 1929.5.3 - Chen Diaoyuan (KMT?)

- 1929.(Summer) - Red Spears set up a magistrate in Dengzhou. They also control Zhihu by this point.
- 1929.9.23 - Liu Zhennian attacks the Red Spears.
- 1919.11.? - Red Spears defeated.
- 1930.(Early) - Han Fujun leads KMT forces in Shandong.
- 1930.10.? - Han Fujun rules most of Shandong.

Shenxi - #554d99

- 1915.12.16 - Chen Shufan (Beiyang Army). Jing Yuexiu controls Yulin. Yan Xiangwen is commander of the 20th division. Hu Jingyi controls forces in the south of the province.
- Hu Jingyi leads the anti-monarchist revolt.
- 1916.5.9 - Chen Shufan (Military Affairs Council)
- 1916.6.10 - Chen Shufan (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.5.29 - Chen Shufan (Dujuntuan/Declaring Independence)
- 1917.6.22 - Chen Shufan (Dujuntuan)
- 1917.11.14 - Chen Shufan (Anhui Clique?)
- 1917.9.? - Liu Zhenhua enters Shaanxi in support of revolutionary Hu Jingyi.
- 1918.1 - War between Hu Jingyi and Chen Shufan.
- 1918.2 - War between Chen Shufan and Liu Zhenhua.
- 1918.3.? - Liu Zhenhua (Unaligned). Chen Shufan still controls large areas.
- 1918.4.3 - Liu Cunhou is driven into southern Shaanxi by Xiong Kewu.
- 1918.5.? - Yu Youren establishes control in the province north of the Wei River and organises an army of 30,000 men.
- 1919.11.? - Xiong Kewu drives Liu Cunhou to Hanzhong in Shaanxi.
- 1920.7 - Yan Xiangwen (Unknown Alignment)
- 1921 - Liu Cunhou enters southern Shaanxi, then returns to Sichuan.
- 1921.5.25 - Chen Shufan defeated. Feng Yuxiang enters Shaanxi from Hunan? Hubei?.
- 1921.8.23 - Feng Yuxiang (Zhili Clique). Yan Xiangwen commits suicide.
- 1922.4.10 - Liu Zhenhua (Zhili Clique). Feng Yuxiang and Hu Jingyi leave Shaanxi for Henan.
- 1922.?.? - Yu Youren leaves and is replaced by Yu Yuzheng? Yang Hucheng retreats into the Yulin area and joins Jing Yuexiu.
- 1924.10 - Yu Yuzheng joins the Citizenry Army. Liu Zhenhua then attacks Yu Yuzheng.
- 1925.4.? - Liu Zhenhua is defeated by Yu Yuzheng and Jing Yuexiu, and flees to Shanxi.
- 1925.5.1 - Wu Xintian (Citizenry Army)
- 1925.8.29 - Sun Yue (Citizenry Army)
- 1926.1.19 - Yi Huchen (Citizenry Army)
- 1926.4.17 - Liu Zhenhua besieges Xi'an.
- 1926.5.18 - Yan Xishan invades Shaanxi.
- 1926.7 - Han Fujun and Shi Yusun defect to Yan. Citizenry Army forces (except those besieged in Xi'an) retreat from the province into Gansu.
- 1926.8 - Fighting between Yan Xishan and Feng Yuxiang continues into August.
- 1928.8? 9? - Feng Yuxiang invades Shaanxi with reinforcements from the Northwest. Possibly this is also the same fighting mentioned in the last entry?

- 1926.9.27 - Feng Yuxiang takes direct control in Shaanxi. Song Zheyuan and Liu Yufen are also important Citizenry Army commanders in Shaanxi.
- 1926.11.28 - Liu Zhenhua's siege is broken. Liu Zhenhua defects to the Citizenry Army.
- 1927.4.6 - Feng Yuxiang aligns with the Left KMT.
- 1927.6.20 - Feng Yuxiang aligns with the Right KMT.
- 1930.10.27 - Chiang takes Luoyang.
- 1935 - By this point, Muslim warlords and bandits control the Yan'an area.

Xinjiang - #dbb36e

- 1915.12.26 - Yang Zengxin (Beiyang Clique, Autonomous). Kumul Khanate autonomous.
- 1928.6.20 - Yang Zengxin (Militarist supporting KMT)

Sichuan - #c294a6

- 1915.12.26 - Chen Huan (Beiyang Clique, Autonomous). Liu Cunhou is garrison commander of Chongqing.
- 1916.1.18 - Yunnan troops arrive northwest of Gao County.
- 1916.1.19 - Yunnan troops attack southwest of Yibin.
- 1916.1.21 - Yunnan troops take Yibin.
- 1916.2.(Early) - Dai Kan (a Guizhou general) attacks Chongqing and Minjiang. Liu Cunhou rebels, attacks Yinzhou, and takes Luzhou.
- 1926.2.14 - Dai Kan attacks Sichuan troops across the border from Tongzi.
- 1926.2.(Mid) - Beiyang troops force Liu Cunhou to retreat to Naxi.
- 1926.2.18 - Guizhou troops attack places south of the Minjiang.
- 1926.2.(Late)? - Guizhou troops repelled to near the Guizhou-Sichuan border.
- 1926.2.28 - Cai E launches an offensive in Sichuan.
- 1926.3.? - Liu Cunhou retreats to Huguo.
- 1926.3.17 - Cai E launches an attack east of Naxi. Liu Cunhou takes Jiang'an.
- 1926.3.19 - Cai E takes Naxi.
- 1916.1.30 - National Protection Army invades Sichuan. Yuan Shikai's troops enter Sichuan to fight them. Sichuan People's Armies proliferate.
- 1916.3.2 - Feng Yuxiang takes Xuzhou.
- 1916.5.22 - Chen Huan (Declaring Independence)
- 1916.5.24 - Zhou Jun (Yunnan Clique).
- 1916.5? - Liu Wenhui establishes a base in southwestern Szechwan. Zhou Jun is defeated and succeeded by Liu Xiang, who has a base in south-central Sichuan.
- 1916.6.? - Chen Huan revokes his declaration of independence. Guizhou troops are led by Dai Kan. Liu Cunhou controls troops north of Chengdu.
- 1916.6.18 - Beiyang offensive in Sichuan
- 1916.6.25 - Beiyang offensive retakes Chongqing.
- 1916.6.(End) - Northern forces under Cao Kun and Zhang Jingyao withdraw from Sichuan.
- 1916.6.24 - Cai E (Yunnan Clique)
- 1916.8.? - Dai Kan (of the Guizhou Clique) is transferred to Sichuan

- 1916.9.13 - Luo Peijin (Yunnan Clique). The Yunnan Army has two divisions, the Guozhou army under Dai Kan one mixed brigade (5000 men), and the Sichuan army five divisions. The Sichuan 4th Division is led by Chen Zepei. Luo Peijin controls Chengdu.
- 1917.4.13 - Luo Peijin arrests Chen Zepei, but his soldiers join Liu Cunhou.
- 1917.4.18 - Sichuan Tripartite War begins. Liu Cunhou attacks the north gate of Chengdu.
- 1917.4.19?-6? - Luo Peijin evacuates Chengdu. Dai Kan (Guizhou Clique). Dai Kan controls Chengdu.
- 1917.6 - Liu Cunhou sends troops to the outskirts of Chengdu.
- 1917.7.1 - Liu Cunhou is appointed governor of Sichuan by Zhang Xun.
- 1917.7.5 - Liu Cunhou attacks Chengdu.
- 1917.7.17 - Liu Cunhou (Militarist Accepting Beijing). Liu Cunhou takes Chengdu.
- 1917.7.21 - Liu Cunhou takes Renshou. Dai Kan is killed. Zhou Daogang (Sichuan Clique). Zhou Daogang takes Chengdu?
- 1917.7.? - Liu Cunhou defeats Yunnan Army at Qingmeicun.
- 1917.8.8 - Liu Cunhou defeats Yunnanese at Neijiang?
- 1917.8.? - Wu Guangxin is appointed by the Beijing government to enter Sichuan and resolve its internal conflicts. Liu Cunhou supports northern government, Yunnanese troops support the southern government.
- 1917.8? 9? 10? - Wu Guangxin takes Chongqing.
- 1917.11.? - Yunnan troops leave Sichuan. Wang Wenhua and Yuan Zuming invade Sichuan. Yuan Zuming takes Huangjiao and Chongqing. Wang Wenhua takes Jiangjin, and also Keluan, Syria, He, Fu, Zi, and Nei counties. Shi Qingyang organises militias in support of Sun Yat-sen.
- 1917.11.12 - Wu Guangxin retreats from Sichuan.
- 1917.12.13 - Liu Cunhou (Sichuan Clique)
- 1918.?.? - Zhou Daogang is defeated. Liu Chengxun control Shunshu.
- 1918.2.20 - Yunnan army, Guizhou army, and Xiong Kewu take Chengdu. Wang Wenhua withdraws from Sichuan later in the month.
- 1918.2.? - Xiong Kewu (Sichuan Clique)
- 1918.3.? - Yuan Zuming and Wang Wenhua are now opposed to each other. Lu Zheng (supported by Wang Wenhua?) leads all Guizhou troops in Sichuan.
- 1918.4.3 - Liu Cunhou is driven into southern Shaanxi by Xiong Kewu, with the support of the Yunnan and Guizhou armies,
- 1918.5.1 - Li Tiankai invades Sichuan.
- 1918? - Guizhou troops leave Sichuan.
- 1919 - Sichuan is divided into nine garrison areas (Xiong Kewu, Liu Cunhou, Liu Xiang, Liu Wenhui, Liu Bin? Liu Lin?, Liu Chengxun, and three other commanders? Li Shiti, Shi Qingyang, and Huang Fusheng are also present in this time period between 1918 and 1924, however, they are effectively agents of Sun Yat-sen.
- 1919.10.7 - Xiong Kewu expels Li Tiankai from Sichuan.
- 1919.11.? - Xiong Kewu drives Liu Cunhou to Hanzhong in Shaanxi.

- 1919.11.15 - Zhong Tida's 6th Division (part of Liu Cunhou's army) is driven to Nanjiang and Tongjiang by Xiong Kewu, where it is incorporated into Shi Qingyang's irregulars, who are designated the 6th Division.
- 1919.12.30 - Liu Cunhou (Sichuan Clique)
- The New Generation of Sichuan militarists can be divided into the Rapid Course Clique (Liu Xiang and Yang Sen), and the Baoding Clique (Deng Xihou, Liu Wenhui, and Tian Songyao). The Rapid Course Clique does not constitute an alliance, the Baoding Clique sort of does.
- 1920.?.? - Liu Cunhou moves into eastern Sichuan. Yunnan troops in known occupation of Leibo and Ningshu.
- 1920.(Early) - Troops from Guizhou and Yunnan attack Xiong Kewu. Wang Wenhua commands the Guizhou troops.
- 1920.4 - Shi Qingyang organises the defection of Xiong's commander at Chengdu (Lu Chao), while allied with Tang Jiyao's forces.
- 1920.5.23 - Xiong Kewu attacks Yunnanese troops.
- 1920.5? 6? - A Yunnanese counterattack is successful.
- 1920.6 - Yang Sen, a Yunnanese general from Sichuan, defects from the Yunnan army.
- 1920.7.1 - Liu Chengxun attacks Yunnanese troops in northern Sichuan.
- 1920.9.? - Lu Zheng withdraws from Sichuan. Lu Chao defeated in western Sichuan.
- 1920.9.30 - Yunnanese troops in northern Sichuan defeated.
- 1920.10.14 - Lu Chao defeated at Chongqing.
- 1920.10.? - Yunnanese army lays siege to Chengdu. Wang Wenhua's troops return to Guizhou. Liu Xiang assumes control of Chongqing from them.
- 1920.10.(Mid) - Liu Cunhou and Xiong Kewu cooperate against the Yunnan troops.
- 1920.11.3 - Xiong Kewu attacks Liu Cunhou.
- 1920.?.? - Yunnan army evacuates Sichuan.
- 1920.12.16 - Xiong Kewu takes most of eastern Sichuan from Liu Cunhou.
- 1921.2.12 - Liu Cunhou loses Chengdu?
- 1921.3.? - Liu Cunhou expelled from eastern Sichuan.
- 1921.?.? - Liu Cunhou retreats into Shaanxi. His subordinates Deng Xihou and Tian Songyao, however, separate from him and stay in Sichuan.
- 1921.7.21 - War between Liu Xiang and Xiong Kewu begins.
- 1921.8.? - Rival Sichuan militarists participate in a joint campaign into Hubei.
- 1921.?.? - Xiong Kewu's 1st Army under Dan Mouxin controls the course of the Yangtze in eastern Sichuan.
- 1922 - Xiong Kewu loses ascendancy in eastern Sichuan to Liu Chengxun, Yang Sen, and Liu Xiang, and ascendancy in central Sichuan to Deng Xihou.
- 1922.5.24 - Wang Lingji (Subordinate of Liu Xiang)
- 1922.7.? - Dan Mouxin with the help of Deng Xihou attacks Yang Sen, who is allied to Liu Xiang.
- 1922.7.12 - Liu Chengxun (Sichuan Clique)
- 1922.8 - Dan Mouxin takes Chongqing and Fuling.
- 1922.9 - Deng Xihou is already the commander of the Sichuan Third Army.

- 1923.?.? - Liu Cunhou is now based in Suiding. Yuan Zuming enters Sichuan.
- 1923.2.? - Yang Sen attacks Wanxian from Lichuan and takes Zhongxian.
- 1923.3.5 - Wang Ruqin invades Sichuan and takes Fengjie.
- 1923.3.? - Shaanxi troops take Zhaohua.
- 1923.4 - Northern troops withdraw, but still control Fengjie. Yang Sen now controls the territories they withdrew from.
- 1923.5.18 - Yang Sen takes Chengdu from Liu Xiang.
- 1923.6.23 - Wang Ruqin takes Chongqing from Liu Chengxun.
- 1923.7.1 - Yang Sen takes Yongchuan from Liu Chengxun.
- 1923.7.28 - Liu Xiang (Sichuan Clique)
- 1923.8.12 - Yang Sen takes Wanxian from Liu Chengxun.
- 1923.10.23 - Liu Chengxun retires after being defeated.
- 1924.?.? - Yunnan invades Sichuan. Xiong Kewu supports them.
- 1924.5.27 - Yang Sen (Sichuan Clique)
- 1924.7.5 - Yang Sen drives out Xiong Kewu's troops. At this point, Yang Sen controls Wanxian, Zhongxian, and Yunyang, and Northern troops control Fengjie and Chongqing.
- 1924.(Late) - Northern troops withdraw. Liu Xiang takes Chongqing, Wanxian, and Fuling. Wanxian and Fuling are under the control of Pan Wenhua, a subordinate of Liu Xiang.
- 1925.?.? - Yang Sen retakes Wanxian and Fuling?
- 1925.2.? - Yang Sen attempts to depose Liu Lin? Liu Bin? of the 1st Division, which retreats from Mianzhu to Tongjiang and Nanjiang. Liu Lin? Liu Bin? also controls Zitong. Yang Sen also attacks Ziliujing.
- 1925.3.31 - Liu Wenhui (31st Division), Liu Lin? Liu Bin? (1st Division), and Chen Hongfan (8th Division) form a coalition against Yang Sen.
- 1925.5.16 - Liu Xiang (Sichuan Clique)
- 1925.5.29 - Liu Bin takes Zhaohua and Jiange.
- 1925.?.? - Liu Xiang takes most of eastern Sichuan. Yuan Zuming (a Guizhou warlord with 50,000 men) takes Chongqing, Changshou, and Fuling. Yang Sen is expelled to Hubei. Yuan Zuming subsequently turns over Fuling, Zhongxian, and Fengdu to Yang Sen.
- 1925.12.26 - General provincial conference of military and civilian leaders in Chengdu.
- 1926.2.11 - Conference ends.
- 1926.5.? - Yuan Zuming attacked by Liu Xiang, and soon defeated.
- 1926.?.? - Deng Xihou (Sichuan Clique)
- Late 1926 - Five Sichuan generals nominally join the NRA.
- 1926-1928 - Guizhou general Li Shen campaigns in Sichuan and Hubei.
- 1927.1.24 - Lai Xinhui (Sichuan Warlord)
- 1927.?.? - Lai Xinhui has problems with Communists, and most of his domain is annexed by Liu Xiang. Lai now has only a few districts in southern Sichuan. The rampant banditry problem in the area between Chongqing and Ho-ch'uan is solved.
- 1928.1.15 - Hu Ruoyi flees to Sichuan.

- 1928-1929 - Liu Xiang takes control of large territories from Luo Zehou and Yang Sen. Luo Zehou is defeated?
- 1928.12 - Li Shen and Zhou Xicheng fight in the extreme southeast corner of Sichuan.
- 1928.12.13 - Zhou Xicheng defeats Li Shen, who flees to Sichuan.
- 1929.(Early) - Lai Xinhui eliminated.
- 1929.(Late May) - Hu Ruoyi leaves for Yunnan.
- 1929.?.? - Liu Xiang takes Wanxian. Uprising in Qijiang against Liu Xiang.
- 1930 - Tian Songyao dominant in northeastern Sichuan. Liu Wenhui takes some territory from Liu Xiang. Deng Xihou loses control in central Sichuan?
- 1931.5 - Luo Zezhou and Li Jiayou already control domains around Shunqing. At this point the boundary between them is redrawn. To their north are Tian Songyao and Deng Xihou, and to their south are Liu Wenhui and Liu Xiang.
- 1932.10 - Two-Liu War begins, with Liu Wenhui fighting Liu Xiang west of Chongqing, and Deng Xihou, and Tian Songyao at Chengdu. Tax Resistance Army rebels against Liu Wenhui.
- 1932.12.25 - Communists led by Xu Xiangqian take Tongjiang.
- 1932? 1933? 1934? - Li Jiayu and Le Zezhou now have their own garrison areas. They were formerly subordinates of Deng Xihou,.
- 1933.1 - Communists take Nanjiang and Pazhong.
- 1933.2 - Tian Songyao withdraws from attacking Chengdu. Liu Wenhui retakes the city.
- 1933.3 - Tian Songyao retakes Nanjiang and Pazhong.
- 1933.4.29 - Tian Songyao retakes Tongjiang. The Communists retreat into the mountains on the Shenxi-Sichuan border.
- 1933.(Late May) - Communists retake Tongjiang, Nanjiang, and Panzhong.
- 1933.(Ten days after their counterattack) - Communists reach the Jialing River, and take Yingshan and Chuxian.
- 1933.(Late in the Summer) - Communists take Xuanhan and Suiding. Liu Cunhou's forces are taken over by Liu Xiang.
- Late 1933 - Two-Liu War, ends, with Liu Wenhui retreating into Ya'an, Ningyuan, and Kham, and Deng Xihou and Tian Songyao taking over his territories in Sichuan proper.
- Late 1933-May 1934 - A coalition of Sichuan warlords retakes the east bank of the Jialing River, and retake all of Liu Cunhou's and Yang Sen's territories. The Communists only control Tong-nan-pa and Wanyuan.
- 1934.7 - Communists counterattack and reach the Jialing River.
- 1934.8.23 - Liu Xiang resigns. His most senior general is Liu Congyun.
- 1934.11.20 - Liu Xiang arrives in Nanjing to meet with Chiang Kai-shek. This is in fact is his first time leaving the province.
- 1935.(Early) - Central Government troops enter Wanxian.
- 1935.1.? - Central Government troops under Hu Zongnan occupy Kangyuan, before withdrawing in a few months.
- 1935.2.5 - A provincial government dominated by Liu Xiang is set up in Chongqing, previous ones existed only in name.

- 1935.2.? - The Sichuan garrison areas are disbanded, however, their former commanders still retain regional authority.
- 1935.3.? - The Communists cross the Jialing River.
- 1935.4.8 - As they advance, the Communists start to abandon their rear areas. Sichuanese troops retake Nanjing, and subsequently other areas.
- 1935.4.? - Communists pause north of Chengdu.
- 1935.5.1 - The Special Administrative Inspectorate System (also used in Henan, Hubei, and Anhui) is established in Sichuan. Five inspectors are appointed, all by the Central Government.
- 1935.(End of May) - Communist move towards Guanxian.
- 1935.6.16 - Zhu De, Mao Zedong, and Xu Xiangqian unite at Mougong.
- 1935.7.? - Central Government troops enter Mianyang,
- 1935.10.? - Central Government troops enter Chengdu.
- 1935.(Late) - Communist forces leave Sichuan. Liu Xiang stations forces in northwestern Sichuan for over a year. The Central Government fires Tian Songyao and assigns his troops to Liu Xiang, but they refuse, and Tian's subordinate Sun Chen takes over.
- During the Xi'an Incident, Liu Xiang tries to take control over central government apparatuses in Sichuan.
- 1937.(Spring) - Central Government troops disembark below Chongqing along the Yangtze and skirmish with Liu Xiang.
- 1937.6.? - Liu Xiang withdraws from Chongqing and moves his headquarters to Yongquan.
- 1937.9.1 - Sichuanese warlords begin sending troops out of Sichuan to fight against the Japanese.
- 1937.11.(Early) - Seventh War Zone created, under Liu Xiang command.
- 1937.12.1 - The Central Government partially relocates to Chongqing.
- 1937.12.? - Liu Xiang leaves Sichuan for treatment, and Chen Cheng now commands the Seventh War Zone.
- 1938.1.20 - Liu Xiang dies. The Seventh War Zone is disbanded. Liu Xiang's army is divided between Pan Wenhua, Tang Zhizun, and Wang Zuanxu.
- Sichuan's autonomous militarists preserve their power right up until the final conquest of the province by the Communists.

Yunnan - #885544

- 1915.12.25 - Tang Jiyao (Yunnan Clique, In Rebellion). Tang controls Kunming. Cai E leads troops facing Sichuan (1st Army), and Li Liejun (2nd Army) leads troops facing Guangxi. Tang leads troops facing Guizhou (3rd Army). The southern disputed area is controlled by the Wa people. The Yunnan Army has 15,000 men, the Beiyang forces attacking from Sichuan, Guizhou, and Guangxi have 80,000 men.
- 1915.12.27 - Yunnan declares independence.
- 1915.12.29 - Beiyang troops occupy the province east of Kunming?
- 1916.1.16 - Beiyang troops expelled from Yunnan?
- 1916.3.? - Beiyang troops flee into southern Yunnan from Guangxi and are defeated.
- 1916.5.29 - Tang Jiyao (Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission)

- 1921.2.8 - Gu Pinzhen (Nationalist?). He is supported by Shi Heyingqin. Long Yun is based at Mengzi?
- 1921.8 - Major bandit rebellion by Wu Xuexian in Yunnan. He takes Mengzi?
- 1921? 1922? - Gu Pinzhen takes Mengzi from Wu Xuexian.
- 1922.(Spring) - Tang Jiyao invades Yunnan from Guizhou and Guangxi and takes territory from Wu Xuexian. Hu Ruoyu remains in Guangxi.
- 1922.2.20 - Tang Jiyao takes Sicheng.
- 1922.?.? - Gu Pinzhen sends troops under Yang Ximin and Zhang Kairu against Tang Jiyao. Some of Zhang Kairu's troops revolt under Yang Zheng and declare neutrality. Yunnan's army has 50,000 men.
- 1922.3.7 - Tang Jiyao takes Kaihua.
- 1922.3.? - Gu Pinzhen retreats to Ami.
- 1922.3.13 - Tang Jiyao takes Mengzi. Gu Pinzhen retreats to Tianshengguan Pass.
- 1922.3.25 - Wu Xuexian attacks Gu Pinzhen, killing him. Fan Shisheng leaves Yunnan. Yang Ximin also leaves Yunnan?
- 1923.8.1 - Yunnan is divided into military districts, commanded by Hu Ruoyu/Hu Royu (Mengzi), Long Yun (Kunming), Li Xuanting (Dali), and Zhang Ruji (Zhaotong). Long Yun controls Kaiyuan.
- 1925.3.19 - Tang Jiyao claims leadership of the KMT.
- 1925.?.? - Gejiu (controlled by Tang Jiyao) is attacked by Mo Pu, a bandit. Other bandits in the area are Li Shaozong, Tang Songlin, and Pu Wenrong. Wu Xuexian operates northwest of Kunming.
- 1927 - Wang Ruwei has established a domain in Maguan.
- 1927.2.5 - Long Yun, Zhang Ruji, and Hu Ruoyi rebel against Yang Jiyao.
- 1927.2.9 - Long Yun takes Anning. Hu Ruoyi takes Yiliang, Zhang Ruji takes Yanglin, and Li Xuanting takes Lufeng.
- 1927.2.? - Wang Ruwei takes Xichou and Wenshan?
- 1927.4.? - Jiang Yingshu builds an army of 3,000 in Jianshui.
- 1927.4.15 - Li Shaozong attacks part of the Kunming-Hanoi Railway controlled by Long Yun. Jiang Yingshu then becomes a subordinate of Long Yun.
- 1927.5.23 - Tang Jiyao dies. He is succeeded by Tang Jiyu.
- 1927.6.13 - Hu Ruoyi arrests Long Yun and takes over his territories east of Kunming. Long's forces still remain in the field.
- 1927.7.? - Long Yun's troops along with Tang Jiyu win victories against Zhang Ruji east of Dali and at Lufeng. Long Yun has 5,000 men. Li Xuanting is no longer mentioned and his garrison area is now controlled by Tang Jiyu. Perhaps he was defeated or became a subordinate of Tang Jiyu.
- 1927.7.24 - Hu Ruoyi leaves Kunming and releases Long Yun. He retreats to northeastern Yunnan.
- 1927.?.? - Long Yun takes Xuanwei? The bandit leaders near the Kunming-Hanoi Railway become subordinates of Long Yun.
- 1927.8.18 - Zhou Xicheng occupies Xuanwei County in support of Hu Ruoyi.
- 1927.8.? - Zhang Ruji takes Qujing?

- 1927.9.? - Long Yun besieges Zhang Ruji at Qujing. Yuan Zeming occupies Pingyi and Shizhong. Liu Wenhui occupies Xundian in support of Zhou Xicheng.
- 1927.9.21 - Tang Jiyu attacks Kunming.
- 1927.9.23 - Tang Jiyu defeated at Kunming,
- 1927.10.? - Siege of Qujing lifted, but Long Yun gains control of it. Liu Wenhui withdraws from Yunnan?
- 1927.11.? - Wu Xuexian allies with Tang Jiyu. Hu Ruoyi or Zhang Ruji occupy Luliang, Luoping, and Qujing. Zhang Ruji attacks Kunming.
- 1927.12.9 - Long Yun defeats Zhang Ruji at Kunming.
- 1927.12 - Zhang Ruji flees to Guizhou.
- 1927.1.15 - Hu Ruoyi flees to Sichuan.
- 1927.1.18 - Long Yun (Yunnan Provincial Faction)
- 1928.(Early) - After some battles, Zhou Xicheng withdraws from Yunnan.
- 1928.?.? - Bandits under Zhang Jieba are active.
- 1928.3.19 - Tang Jiyu resigns.
- 1928.12.? - Li Shen retreats into Yunnan and allies with Long Yun.
- 1929.3.? - Meng Youwen defects to Hu Ruoyi and Zhang Ruji.
- 1929.4.? - Zhang Ruji takes Zhaotong.
- 1929.(Late May) - Zhang Ruji, Meng Youwen, and Hu Ruoyi advance on Kunming.
- 1929.7.14 - Long Yun is victorious at Kunming. Meng Youwen and Zhang Ruji are killed, and Hu retreats with 400 men into Ningyuan.
- 1934.2.? - British occupy the southern disputed area.
- 1936.6.1 - Yunnan is pressured by Chiang to no longer sell opium via Guangxi.
- 1937.4.? - The southern border dispute is resolved.

Capital Area/Beiping

- 1915.12.26 - Controlled by Hongxian Emperor/Yuan Shikai.
- 1916.3.22 - Republican government restored, still controlled by Yuan Shikai.
- 1916.6.6 - Yuan Shikai dies. Republican Government influenced by Anhui Clique.
- 1917.5.23 - Independent Republican government.
- 1917.7.1 - Controlled by Zhang Xun. Zhang declares the restoration of the Qing.
- 1917.7.5 - Duan Qirui seizes the Beijing-Tianjin Railway 40 km from Beijing.
- 1917.7.12 - Duan Qirui attacks Beijing.
- 1917.7.13 - Zhang Xun defeated. Duan Qirui in control.
- 1917.8.1 - Joint control by Feng Guozhang and Zhang Zuolin.
- 1918.10.10 - Controlled by Duan Qirui.
- 1920.7.23 - Joint control by Cao Kun and Zhang Zuolin.
- 1921.12.24 - Controlled by Zhang Zuolin.
- 1922.1.25 - Controlled by Cao Kun
- 1922.4.22 - Controlled by Zhang Zuolin.
- 1922.5.4 - Zhili forces take Fengtai.
- 1922.5.5 - Fengtian forces retake Changxindian. They continue advancing but are overstretched and subsequently annihilated by Wu Peifu.
- 1922.6.2 - Controlled by Wu Peifu.

- 1922.11.21 - Controlled by Feng Yuxiang (Zhili Clique)
- 1924.10.23 - Controlled by Feng Yuxiang (Citizenry Army)
- 1924.11.24 - Joint control by Zhang Zuolin and Duan Qirui.
- 1926.3.18 - March 18 massacre.
- 1924.?.? - Feng Yuxiang replaces Zhang Zuolin? Duan Qirui in sole control? Feng Yuxiang in sole control? No change?
- 1924.11.24 - Zhang Zuolin expels Feng Yuxiang from Beijing.
- 1926.4.16 - Controlled by Zhang Zuolin.
- 1926.4.18 - Joint control by Wu Peifu and Zhang Zuolin. Feng Yuxiang still holds the Nankou Pass.
- 1926.8.? - Citizenry Army defeated at the Nankou Pass.
- 1927.6.18 - Controlled by Zhang Zuolin.
- 1927.10.14 - Yan Xishan takes Fengshan.
- 1927.10.16 - Yan Xishan retreats south of Fengshan.
- 1927.10.21 - Yan Xishan retreats from the Capital Area.
- 1927.10.27 - Yan Xishan approaches Beijing from the southwest.
- 1927.11.1 - Yan Xishan retreats from the Capital Area.
- 1928.5.26 - Third Collective Army takes Nankou Pass.
- 1928.6.11 - Controlled by the Third and Fourth Collective Armies (Yan Xishan and Bai Chongzhi).
- 1928.6.28 - Beijing renamed to Beiping.
- 1929.3.2 - Brief revolt by Zhang Zongchang loyalists, suppressed by the Third Collective Army.

Inner Mongolia Area - #808ff

- December 1911 - Kharchin Mongols rebel under Babojab. Gungsangnorbu, the leader of Harqin Banner, is autonomous with Japanese support but accepts the Chinese government. Gorlos Mongols rebel under Togtokh Taij.
- 1913.1.? - Mongol troops under Bayantömöriin Khaisan invade Outer Mongolia. Jirem League supports them.
- 1913.2.? - Mongols unsuccessfully attack Guisui.
- 1913.(Spring) - Katanbaatar defeats Chinese at Jingpeng and Dolon Nur.
- 1913.(Mid) - Mongols by this point control large areas of Inner Mongolia.
- 1913.12 - Mongols withdraw to Outer Mongolia.
- 1914 - Khatanbaatar Magsarjav campaigns near Guisui.
- 1915 - Babojab and Khatanbaatar fight each other at Dolon Nur and Kuke Khoto.
- 1915.(End) - Babojab retreats to Hailar.
- 1916.7 - Babojab takes Guojiadian, on the main line of the South Manchuria railway, defeating Wu Junsheng.
- 1916 - Babojab is defeated and killed at Linxi County.
- 1925.3.1 - Inner Mongolian Kuomintang formed at a conference in Kalgan, with Buyantai as chairman.
- 1926.(Spring) - Inner Mongolian Kuomintang moves its base of operations to Ikechao League in the Ordos area.

- 1929.(Early) - Horqin Left Middle Banner revolts under Gada Meiren.
- 1927.10 - Communist members attempt to gain control of the Inner Mongolian Kuomintang during a conference in Ulaanbaatar.
- 1927.11 - Inner Mongolian Kuomintang merged with the Chinese Kuomintang.
- 1928.(Spring) - Buyantai's army is captured and disarmed by Feng Yuxiang in Ningxia.
- 1931.(Spring) - Gada Meiren defeated.

Outer Mongolia Area - #df8b70

- 1911.11.28 - Four Khalkha aimags raise troops to expel the Qing.
- 1911.11.30 - The Qing governor's troops are disarmed by cossacks and Mongol militia. The Temporary Government of Khalkha is formed.
- 1911.12.29 - Jebtsundamba Khutuktu becomes Great Khan/Emperor of Mongolia.
- 1912.1 - Chinese troops leave Uliastai. Khovd holds out, hoping for reinforcements from Xinjiang. These come but are destroyed before they can reach Khovd.
- 1912.8.20 - Mongols take Khovd.
- 1919.10.? - Xu Shuzheng (a subordinate of Duan Qirui) leads 4,000 men of the Northwest Frontier Army into Outer Mongolia and captures Urga. 10,000 more troops then arrive as well. Mongolia's government is now a puppet of the Chinese.

Xizang Area - #ffdd80

- 1876 - Tibet is effectively independent.
- 1910 - Qing occupy Tibet.
- 1912.7 - Qing forces withdraw from Tibet.
- 1913.12.26 - Thubten Gyatso, Thirteenth Dalai Lama
- 1913.2.13 - Declared independence
- 1914.7.3 - China claims a new boundary with Tibet.
- 1930.10.? - Tibet appoints a resident representative in Nanjing.
- 1932.10.10 - Truce between Lhasa and Liu Wenhui. The Jinsha River is recognised as the de facto border.
- 1933.6.? - Truce between Ma Bufang and Lhasa.
- 1934.9.17 - Nanjing sends Huang Musong to Tibet to negotiate for Tibet to integrate itself into China.
- 1934.10.17 - Tibet reaffirms its status as a self-governing, independent country.

Kokonur/Qinghai Area - #94944a

- 1915.12.26 - Ma Qi (Ninghai Army). Most of the province is controlled by Tibetan chiefdoms. The southeastern part, including Rebkong, is controlled by the Ngoloks. Nangchen/Nangqen is an autonomous kingdom, controlling the parts of Kham that are in Kokonu/Qinghai. Guide, Haibei, Xining, and Kumbum (near Xining) are controlled by Ma Qi. The Monguor (today known as the Tu) are independent.
- 1917.?.? - Troops loyal to Ma Anliang attempt to suppress Tibetans in Xunhua.
- 1928.9.24 - Citizenry Army troops under Sun Lianzhong invade Qinghai.
- 1928.12.? - Sun Lianzhong captures Xining. Ma Qi appears to have still commanded troops south of Xining?
- 1931.1.6 - Sun Lianzhong leaves Qinghai, handing control back to Ma Qi (Kuomintang/Ninghai Army)

- 1931 - Monguor no longer independent.
- 1931.8.11 - Ma Lin (Kuomintang/Ninghai Army). Ma Bufang during this period appears to have commanded forces in the area around Yushu.
- 1932.4.3 - Tibetans take Ranqian.
- 1932.4.24 - Tibetans attack Lesser Surmang
- 1932.4.26 - Tibetans take Lesser Surmang
- 1932.5-6 - Tibetans continue their invasion and besiege Yushu at some point.
- 1932.7 - Ma Bufang counterattacks.
- 1932.8.20 - Ma Bufang relieves the siege of Yushu
- 1933.6.? - Truce between Ma Bufang and Lhasa.
- 1934 - 9th Panchen Lama sets up in Qinghai with an army, planning to return to Tibet.
- 1936.11.? - Ma Bufang (Kuomintang/Ninghai Army)
- 1937 - Panchen Lama dies.
- 1930s-1940s - Ma Bufang consolidates control over all of Qinghai.

Chahaer Special Administrative Region - #bcbe5f

- 1917.10 - Zhang Jingyao (Anhui Clique)
- 1919.12 - Wang Tingzhen (Anhui Clique? Unaligned?)
- 1920.9 - Zhang Jinghui (Fengtian Clique)
- 1925.1.3 - Feng Yuxiang is made duban of the Northwest Frontier.
- 1926.1.1 - Feng resigns, and Zhang Zhijiang becomes Northwest Frontier duban.
- 1926.8.? - Feng Yuxiang resumes command, but Zhang Zhijiang remains as Northwest Frontier duban.
- 1926.8.27 - Gao Weiyue (Fengtian Clique)
- 1927.10.3 - Yan Xishan takes Huai'an.
- 1927.10.6 - Yan Xishan takes Kalgan and Yanyuang.
- 1927.10.10 - Yan Xishan takes Huailai.
- 1927.10.14 - Yan Xishan takes Wofosixiang and Yuxian.
- 1927.10.16 - Anguojun retakes Huailai and Kalgan.
- 1927.10.21 - Anguojun retakes Wofosixiang.
- 1927.10.27 - Yan Xishan retakes Wofosixiang.
- 1928.3.8 - Third Collective Army expelled from Chahar.
- 1928.5.6 - Third Collective Army takes Yangyuan.
- 1928.5.25 - Third Collective Army takes Kalgan.
- 1928.5.26 - Third Collective Army takes Nankou Pass.
- 1928.6.? - Zhao Daiwen (Shanxi Clique)
- 1928.8.29 - Converted into a province.

Chuanbian/Xikang Special Administrative Region - #caca65

- 1915.12.26 - Liu Ruiheng (Sichuan Militarist). Dependent on and part of Sichuan. Ding Manwang controls Dawu. Beri (between Kanze and Derge) is an independent chiefdom. Muli is also an independent chiefdom led by Xiang Cicheng Zhaba. Muli is bordered on the northeast and southeast by the Nuosu people. Zuosuo and Qiansuo are also independent chiefdoms in Ningyuan. Tibetan forces control the area west of the

Lancang River. Aba, Ngawa, Lho-Jang, and Gyarong are controlled by local Amdo chiefdoms. Lithang is an independent chiefdom? Hor states are independent.

- 1917.9.30 - Xiong Kewu (Sichuan Militarist). Peng Risheng is commander of the troops defending Qamdo.
- 1917.(Late 1917) - Tibetans take Riwoqe and Ngada.
- 1918.2.2 - Chen Xialing (Sichuan Militarist)
- 1918.4.? - Tibetans take Qamdo. Zhaojue independent and ruled by local Tibetans
- 1918 - Tibetans occupy a large area of northwestern Xikang west of Kanze and northwest of Bathang.
- 1918.10.10 - Ceasefire between Sichuan and Tibet.
- 1920.?.? - Yunnan troops in known occupation of Ningshu.
- 1920.10.? - Yunnan expelled from Ningshu.
- 1923? - Zhaojue brought under Han control again
- 1925.2.? - Liu Xiang (Sichuan Militarist)
- 1927.?.? - Liu Wenhui (Sichuan Militarist)
- 1928.?.? - Liu Wenhui deposes Ding Manwang.
- 1928-1930 - Liu Wenhui takes Yanjing, Dapcheng, and Derong
- 1929.?.? - Tibetans take parts of Bathang and Kanze districts.
- 1929? 1930? - Hu Ruoyi retreats into Xikang and attempts to enter Muli but is defeated.
- 1930.6 - Liu Wenhui occupies Beri. Tibet subsequently then take Beri and most of Kanze district.
- 1931.3 - Tibetans take the area west of Nyarong.
- 1931.3.24-4.12 - Tibetans take all of Kanze and Nyarong, and approach Kangding.
- 1931.4.? - Tibetans retreat from close to Kangding.
- 1932.5 - Tibetans expelled from Kanze and Nyarong.
- 1932.6 - Tibetans expelled from Beri?
- 1932.7 - Tibetans expelled from Derge and retreat to the Jinsha River.
- 1932.10.10 - Truce between Lhasa and Liu Wenhui. The Jinsha River is recognised as the de facto border.
- 1933 - A pair of Tibetans attempt to establish a state independent of both Tibet and China in Kham, but are defeated.
- 1934.11 - Liu Wenhui kills the leader of Muli. Xiang Zhaba Songdian becomes its new leader.
- 1940 - Muli is still an independent chiefdom.

Hulunbuir - a15158

- 1912 - Gui Fu (Mongol Warlord)
- 1915.11.7 - Hulunbuir Special Administrative Region. Power is shared with Russia (represented by Semyonov).
- 1918 - Semyonov retreats into Hulunbuir for a few months.
- 1920 - Re-incorporated into Heilongjiang. Gui Fu defeated?

Rehe Special Administrative Region - #cc6bd5

- 1915.12.26 - Jiang Guiti (Unaligned?)
- 1920.9 - Zhang Jinghui (Fengtian Clique)

- 1922.5.22 - Wang Huaqing (Zhili Clique)
- 1924.7.1 - Mi Zhenbao (Zhili Clique)
- 1914.9.22-10.22 - Fengtian offensive takes first Lingyuan and Pingquan, then after a short resupply Zhang Zongchang takes Lengkou Pass, and then Li Jinglin and Zhang Zongchang push deep into Zhili territory. The defending Zhili forces are Hu Jingyi (defects along with Feng Yuxiang), Wang Chengbin (defects along with Feng Yuxiang), Yan Zhitang, and Dong Zhengguo.
- 1924.11.22 - Kan Chaoxi (Citizenry Army?)
- 1925.1.3 - Feng Yuxiang is made duban of the Northwest Frontier.
- 1926.1.1 - Feng resigns, and Zhang Zhijiang becomes Northwest Frontier duban.
- At some point during the Anti-Fengtian War, Mongol units of the Citizenry Army capture Jingpeng, Wudan, and Unxi.
- 1926.4.5? 8.18? - Fengtian Clique control, under Tang Yulin.
- 1928.8.29 - Converted into a province.

Suiyuan Special Administrative Region - #99804d

- 1916.12.16 - Zhili Clique?
- 1920.12.31 - Ma Fuxiang (Ma Clique). Ma controls Baotou. Fengtian forces controls parts of Suiyuan.
- 1922 - Ma Fuxiang gains territory from the Zhili-Fengtian conflict.
- 1925.1.3 - Feng Yuxiang is made duban of the Northwest Frontier.
- 1925.1.4 - Li Mingzhong (Citizenry Army)
- 1926.1.1 - Feng resigns, and Zhang Zhijiang becomes Northwest Frontier duban.
- 1926.8.? - Feng Yuxiang resumes command, but Zhang Zhijiang remains as Northwest Frontier duban.
- 1926.8.22 - Shanxi forces occupy Fengzhen.
- 1926.9.8 - Shang Zhen (Shanxi Clique)
- 1926.12.26 - Fengtian forces take Baotou from the Citizenry Army.
- 1927.9 - Man Tai (Mongol/Revolutionary?)
- 1927.11 - Guo Xipeng (Fengtian Clique)
- 1928.1.10 - Anguojun takes Ulanqab.
- 1928.3.8 - Anguojun takes Fengzhen.
- 1928.3.? - Ji Jinchun (Fengtian Clique). Fengtian Clique takes Guisui?
- 1928.5.4 - Third Collective Army takes Fengzhen.
- 1928.6.? - Li Peiji (Shanxi Clique). Fengtian Clique expelled from Suiyuan?
- 1928.8.29 - Converted into a province.

Dongsheng Special Administrative Region - #a5a553

Altai - b8905c

- 1915.12.26 - Cheng Ke
- 1919.6.1 - Annexed by Yang Zengxin.

Tarbagatay - b5a45b

- 1915.12.26 - Bi Guifang
- 1916.?.? - Annexed by Yang Zengxin.

*Tannu Uriankhai - #6c6236

Altai Uriankhai-
Bandit Domains - #bfbf99
Red Spears - #ff80ab

Overview of the 1911-1915 Era:

Provincial Military Governments were divided into two types. Provinces like Yunnan had united armies which were well-controlled by the provincial authorities. Provinces like Hubei and Hunan had armies that were fragmented and decentralised (though still numerous) owing to the rapid mobilisation during the Xinhai Revolution. In the second type, the military governments often had a very civilian outlook (very unlike the warlord governments that later developed) and sought to demobilise the revenue-draining armies. This demobilisation contributed to Yuan's victory during the Second Revolution, and since educated soldiers were disbanded, armies became less supportive of the republicans/nationalists.

Kokonur Area (at least the part controlled by China) was under the control of Hui Muslim generals known as the Ma Clique. Muslim generals also controlled parts of Gansu, including Ningxia.

Xinjiang was under the control of Yang Zengxin, who was allied to Yuan Shikai but effectively independent.

Inner Mongolia was divided into Suiyuan, Chahar, and Rehe provinces in 1913-1914. In 1911-1914, Shanxi, Zhili, and Fengtian all administered territories that in 1913-1914 became parts of these new provinces. The far western section of Inner Mongolia was appended to Ningxia (a subsection of Gansu that had a separate governor).

Henan and Zhili had not joined the revolution and were Yuan Shikai's domain. Yuan Shikai sought to reduce the autonomy of the other provinces and create a centralised national administration. To do this he had to use military means to subjugate them and bring them into his domain, however, this removed their civilian power structures. Yuan sought to create a centralised bureaucracy to remove his dependence on military force and prevent his army from coalescing around his generals into factions that might challenge his authority. However, he was unable to truly achieve these goals.

When Yuan attempted to restore the monarchy, thereby igniting the National Protection War, his generals exploited the fact that he now needed them more than vice versa, asserting their autonomy and causing the delicate machine of state Yuan had built to stumble and crash. By Yuan's death, the Warlord Era was already well underway.

During the Warlord Era, China was divided along five levels of factionalism:

Firstly, the North and South formed loose interest groups that usually aligned against the other. Although the internationally recognised government was in Beijing, from 1917 onward, the South often housed its own rival government in Canton. Although the Northern Expedition might appear to have united the North and South, this effect was only superficial, essentially, it resulted in the diminishing of the North's power and the breakaway from the South of a new faction, the Centre.

Secondly, different groups competed for leadership of the North or South. This level is most helpfully divided into civilian and military sections.

Within governments, different civilian interest groups competed for influence. Because of their position in government, these groups had access to legitimate tools of leadership. The political parties were the Progressive Party (which remained consistently disunited during the Militarist Era), the Communications Clique, and the outlawed Nationalist Party. These parties were very weak, however, and their power was only defined by the support they gave to other factions. In the first stage of the Militarist Era, the President and the Premier competed for influence over the government, reaching a crisis in mid-1917. The Premier eventually won out by creating the Anfu Club, a political party that functioned as an arm of his super-provincial faction. After this, civilian interest groups were always either powerless, subservient to, or extensions of military interest groups.

Military interest groups formed the other section of this level. After the crisis between the President and Premier, the North was divided into alliances of several individual provinces, forming cliques like the Zhili Clique and the Anhui Clique*. The South also exhibited this, beginning with the Military Affairs Council. Some political interest groups were able to assemble a military power all their own (like the KMT), thereby achieving relevance. These were rivals of one another, and eventually conflict between them took priority over the conflict between North and South.

Thirdly, individual provinces often asserted a large degree of autonomy from the Central Government. Provincial military governors were able to control the civil administration of their provinces, giving them fiscal independence and allowing them to monopolise all organs of decision making. A few provinces (notably Hunan) experimented with the opposite: a civilian administration with control over the military. These attempts were short-lived, however.

Fourth, military forces in each province were often divided into smaller independent commands. These were usually armies, garrison areas, or divisions. These had their own commanders who had a significant degree of autonomy from the provincial administration. In some provinces, the military governor was simply the most powerful individual commander at the present moment and had to defend his position from others.

Fifth, these formations were divided into divisions, brigades, battalions, similar formations, and their equivalents. The authority of a division or garrison commander rested entirely on the

loyalty of his officers and the troops they led. Often the selection of units assigned to individual divisions was arbitrary, exacerbating this. If a division commander was unable to ensure this, his troops might defect to other divisions, mutiny, or simply act independently. Irregular units (like civilian armies, Communist guerrillas, bandit armies, non-Han tribal forces, and proto-military formations) without any designation also existed. Without a formal place in the provincial military they received no funding or support, but often managed to be significant players in the provincial arena.

* Rather confusingly, these super-provincial alliances usually adopted the name of a province that had some connection to their leadership or origin. Because of this it can be difficult to distinguish between super-provincial alliances and individual provinces whose militarists have a presence in other provinces. These cliques, although they may have had influence in other provinces, were always irrevocably tied to their home provinces, unlike northern factions which operated on a more national level.