

This is a work in progress

If you have any information you think I should add, add it in a comment along with the source (if possible).

Notes:

Sun Wen = Sun Yat-sen

Jiang Jieshi = Chiang Kai-shek

The purpose of this project is to detail every significant political and military event in China from 1895 to 1951. It starts near the end of the Qing dynasty, when the factors that led to its collapse arose, and then covers the actual process of revolution and its aftermath, the descent into warlordism and civil war, the Japanese invasion, and finally the process of the Communist Party seizing control of China and ending the period of Chinese instability

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1894

?.? - Tan Zhonglin replaces Liu Bingzhang as Viceroy of Sichuan

11.2 - Zhang Zhidong becomes acting Viceroy of Liangjiang to replace Liu Kunyi. Tan Jixun 張之洞 becomes Viceroy of Huguang.

1895

2.13 - Wang Wenshao is replaced as Viceroy of Yungui by Songfan.

3.20 - Peace negotiations are begun at Shimonoseki in Japan, to end the war.

4.13 - Li Hanzhang 李瀚章 is replaced as Viceroy of Liangguang.

4.16 - Tan Zhonglin becomes Viceroy of Liangguang. Lu Chuanlin 鹿傳霖 replaces Tan Zhonglin as Viceroy of Sichuan

4.17 - The Treaty of Shimonoseki is signed. It ends the Sino-Japanese War on the conditions that Joseon ceases to be a Chinese tributary, China cedes the Penghu Archipelago, Taiwan, and the Liaodong Peninsula, China pays Japan an indemnity of 200 million taels, and China grants favourable trading privileges to Japan.

4.22 - The Petition of the Examination Candidates is submitted to the Great Qing court by a group of reformist civil service examination candidates, including Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, and Tan Sitong. It recommends that China cancel the Treaty of Shimonoseki, decamp the government to Xi'an to continue the war, and institute civil and military modernisations. The Court rejects the petition.

5.2 - Mass protests in Beijing against the Treaty of Shimonoseki.

? - The Dadao Society, a society whose primary activity is the suppression of bandits, begins to attack Christians, because many bandits claimed to be Christians to take advantage of the foreign protection from the law it afforded.

?.? - Tao Mo 陶模 replaces Yang Changjun 楊昌濬 as Viceroy of Shaangan

8.28 - Li Hongzhang is reassigned to the Imperial Cabinet. He is replaced as Viceroy of Zhili by Wang Wenshao 王文韶

11.24 - Sun Wen founds the Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society)

1896

1.2 - Zhang Zhidong replaces Tan Jixun as Viceroy of Huguang. Liu Kunyi resumes office as Viceroy of Liangjiang.

4.2 - More than 3000 members of the anti-Western and anti-Christian Plum Blossom Fists group (known to westerners as the "Boxers") demonstrate in Guanxian, Shandong under 赵三多's leadership.

?.?: Tibetans in Tewo [*the bo*], Potsa [*包座, bod rtsa*], Shaotse [*双寨, Hra'o tse*] and [甲供, *rgyal gong*] Gyelgong revolt. They are defeated by Yang Changjun [杨昌俊] and Xia Yuxiu [夏毓秀].

6.3 - The Sino-Russian Secret Treaty is signed, which gives the Russians permission to build the Chinese Eastern Railway and station troops along the path of the railway.

6.? - The Dadao Society attacks a christian church in Dangshan, Anhui. The Dadao Society members in Tongshan, Fengxian, Xiaoxian, and Shandong (Caoxian and Shanxian) responded to the attack. However, they were suppressed by Qing troops.

1897

? - 赵三多's group is renamed the Fists of Harmony and Justice

4.25 - Yan Shuqin 阎书勤 and Zhao Sanduo 赵三多, two Boxer leaders, gathers a large group of Boxers in Liyuan, a village in Weixian, Xingtai.

4.27 - Yan Shuqin's Boxers attack the church in Liyuan and kill two church members.

7.? - The Dadao Society in Dangshan, Tongshan, and Fengxian rose to attack the church, but was suppressed by the Qing, and their leaders executed.

11.1 - The Dadao Society murders two German catholic priests in Juye, Shandong

11.13 - Three German warships, SMS Kaiser, SMS Prinzess Wilhelm, and SMS Cormoran arrive in the Jiaozhou Bay and land at Zhanqiao Pier

11.14 - Germans occupy Jiaozhou Bay.

12.15 - The Russian fleet enters Dalian Harbour, hoping to prevent a rival power such as Germany from seizing the port.

1898

3.6 - Kiautschou Bay is leased to Germany. The Germans also gain complete control of developmental loans, mining, and railways in Shandong. The German move to secure concessions from China motivates the other European powers to seek concessions for themselves as well.

3.27 - Lüshunkou is leased to Russia for 25 years. Additionally, the Russians are allowed to build a railway connecting Lüshunkou to the Chinese Eastern Railway. A Russian garrison is stationed in Baitouzi near Liaoyang (unsure when this was established, played a role in the Boxer Rebellion)

4.22 - French occupy Zhanjiang

5.24 - The Royal Navy takes possession of Weihaiwei. Japanese withdraw from Weihaiwei?

5.29 - France forces the Chinese to lease Kouang-Tchéou-Wan/Guangzhouwan to them for 99 years. In addition to the territory acquired, France was given the right to connect the bay by railway with the city and harbour situated on the west side of the peninsula; however, when they attempted to take possession of the land to build the railway, forces of the provincial government offered armed resistance. As a result, France demanded and obtained exclusive mining rights in the three adjoining prefectures.

6.9 - Russians commence building the section of the Great Qing Eastern Provinces Railway from Harbin to Manzhouli, and the section of the Great Qing Eastern Provinces Railway from Harbin to Ussuriysk. Work commences at all three ends. The New Territories are leased to the British for 99 years.

6.11 - Emperor Guangxu begins the Wuxu Reform, cooperating with progressive Chinese officials such as Tan Sitong, Kang Youwei, and Liang Qichao to enact a series of radical modernising reforms.

?.? - Dong Fuxiang, who commands the Gansu Braves army, is transferred to Zhili. His troops are reorganised into the Wuwei Corps.

6.15 - Wang Wenshao is replaced as Viceroy of Zhili by Prince Ronglu

6.? - 朱红灯 leads a Spiritual Fists attack against churches in Changqing, Shandong. He fights against the militia of landlords in the county.

6.30 - The Governor of Shandong, Zhang Rumei, asked the Qing court to consider the suggestion of co-opting the Fists of Harmony and Justice to compete against western encroachment. The court acquiesces.

7.1 - The British pressure the Chinese into leasing the port of Weihaiwei for as long as the Russians retain Lüshunkou.

9.5 - Zhang Yuanji recommends ending Manchu-Han differences and dissolving the Eight Banners system

9.15 - Ronglu leaves his post as Viceroy of Zhili and marches on Beijing. Yuan Shikai becomes acting Viceroy of Zhili.

9.? - Bian Baoquan 邊寶泉 is replaced by Xu Yingkui as Viceroy of Minzhe.

9.16 - Yuan Shikai, the commander of the New Army in Tianjin, is summoned to Beijing by Emperor Guangxu.

9.20 - Yuan Shikai arrives in Beijing by train.

9.21 - The conservative Manchu general Ronglu enters Beijing with his army, and forces Guangxu into seclusion in the Forbidden City.

9.22 - Dowager Empress Cixi becomes the paramount Chinese leader. The reformist edicts are repealed.

9.24 - Tan Sitong is arrested

9.28 - Tan Sitong is executed without trial. Five other major reformist figures are executed. Yulu becomes Viceroy of Zhili 裕祿. Kuijun 奎俊 replaces Yulu as Viceroy of Sichuan

10.24 - The Plum Blossom Fists, now known as the Firsts of Harmony and Justice, rebel in Guanxian, Shandong (now Weixian, Hebei). 赵三多 raises the slogan "Uphold the Qing, destroy foreigners!"

10.26 - The Qing army defeats the Firsts of Harmony and Justice in Guanxian. 赵三多 retreats to Linqing and hides there.

1899

2.? - Italy demands the lease of Sanmen Bay and its surrounding territories, on the grounds that it would be used as a refueling base for the Royal Italian Navy, and requested to obtain access to Sanmen Bay and Poyang Lake. The Qing government rejects this

2.? - 朱红灯 moves his area of operation to Chiping

3.8 - Italy sends an ultimatum to the Chinese, demanding Sanmen Bay. When China rejects it, Italian warships occupy Sanmen Bay

3.12 - Italy withdraws from Sanmen Bay

4.? - Spiritual Fists of Zhu Hongdeng 朱红灯 (who claims to be a descendant of the Ming dynasty) attack Christian churches in Chiping County. His movement soon expands across the county.

?.? - Five Qing officials who are sent to investigate Sampeling monastery are killed.

6.? - Prince Zaiyi, an anti-Western Manchu prince supportive of the Boxer movement, creates the Tiger Spirit Division, a unit of 10 thousand bannermen.

7.? - Zhu Hongdeng's movement continues to expand and attacks churches in Changqing, Chiping, and Gaotang in Shandong. Other leaders are the monks Xincheng and Yu Qingshui.

Summer - Anti-Russian riot by the Chinese citizens of Lüshunkou

8.? - Cao Futian 曹福田 fights Qing troops in Tianjin

In late 1899, the Spiritual Fists (also known by Westerners as the "Boxers" despite being a different group) rise up in Chiping, Pingyuan, Gaotang, Enxian, Yucheng, and Changqing in Shandong. They are anti-Christian and anti-Western like the Dadao Society and Fists of Harmony and Justice, but the Spiritual Fists also believe in invulnerability to bullets and divine possession, and have the characteristics of a mass movement rather than a society.

5.1 - Yuan Shikai and Nie Shicheng are ordered by Ronglu to move their armies to Shandong to guard against further German aggression.

5.? - Italy sends five warships to Shanghai and again demands concessions. Belgium requests a concession in Hankou, and Japan requests a concession in Xiamen. All are rejected by the Qing.

?.? - Tao Mo is replaced by Duanfang as Viceroy of Shaangan

7.16 - Yan Shuqin leads his Boxers to attack Shilizhuang Church in Wucheng. However, the Christians are well-armed and repel Yan Shuqin. However, his forces grows from recruitment in the area. Yan Shuqin then led his forces to Shangtun in Qiuxian.

9.6 - United States Secretary of State John Hay dispatched his 'Open Door Note' to the major European powers, enunciating US policy to keep China open to trade from all nations and refrain from the political division of the country. All the imperial nations except for Russia agreed to the policy in principle, helping ensure that, although China continued to be exploited, it did not end up partitioned among the powers.

10.9 - Zhu Hongdeng leads his 2-300 Boxers from Gaotang, Chiping, and Changqing to Lizhuang, Gangzi, Pingyuan County, after hearing that the authorities have arrested Boxers there. Around 1,000 Boxers from Pingyuan and Enxian join him. From this point onwards, the Spiritual Fists become known as the Militia United in Righteousness, and adopt 赵三多's slogan "Uphold the Qing, destroy foreigners!"

10.11 - 蒋楷, the magistrate of Pingyuan sends soldiers to suppress Zhu Hongdeng, but he is defeated by Zhu Hongdeng.

10.17 - Zhu Hongdeng leads 2 thousand people to 森罗殿, preparing to attack churches in the west of Enxian.

10.18 - 10.16 - The prefect of Jinan and Yuan Shidun 袁世敦 (Yuan Shikai's brother) lead troops to Pingyuan. Zhu Hongdeng fights Qing troops at 森罗殿. Zhu Hongdeng is defeated, and after the battle, Zhu Hongdeng returned to Chiping.

11.1 - Thousands of Militia United in Righteousness come to Songmen town, Jingzhou
Early November - The Governor of Zhili, Yuxian, sent the Right Wing leader of the Huai Army, Mei Dongyi, to lead an army to Hejian Prefecture from Tianjin to protect the Christians. The Qing are initially hesitant to confront the Militia United in Righteousness

11.4 - Zhu Hongdeng's and Yu Qingshui's Militia United in Righteousness attack people in Liujiaji and Lijiazhuang in Yucheng County. Other boxers under Xincheng 心诚 occupy the area north of Chiping and the Boping area.

11.8 - Militia United in Righteousness attack people in Changqing County

11.9 - Militia United in Righteousness looted houses of Wangxiang Laozhuang and attacked people at two locations in Changqing County. They then entered Zhangguantun, Chiping and looted and burned houses, and killed people. On 11.9-11, six locations in Changqing County are attacked

11.11 - Militia United in Righteousness attack people in Boping County

11.13 - Militia United in Righteousness are persuaded to leave Songmen

11.14 - Militia United in Righteousness burn houses and a church in Boping county.

11.15 - Militia United in Righteousness burn a church in Chiping County

11.17 - Zhu Hongdeng and Xincheng attack two places in Boping County

11.21 - Zhu Hondheng is arrested. His forces are now led by Wang Liyan 王立言. Xu Daxiang 徐大香 and Dong Yanbang 董燕榜, who were Boxer leaders active in Chiping, join Wang Liyan. Zhang Guobao 张国宝 and Zhu Denghong 朱红灯 (Zhu Hongdeng's brother) lead Boxer forces in the Xiajin area. Militia United in Righteousness attack people in Changqing County

11.23 - Xincheng is arrested. His forces continue to be led by Wang Liyan.

11.24 - Fist of Harmony and Justice rob a church in Linzhen, Fucheng County. Fist of Harmony and Justice attack Maguantun

11.25 - Yu Qingshui 于清水 abducts Christians in Yucheng County

11.26 - Yu Qingshui attacks Fangjiazhuang in Yucheng

11.27 - Militia United in Righteousness attack two villages with christians in Jingzhou County

11.28 - Militia United in Righteousness attack a church in Fucheng County

11.30 - Militia United in Righteousness attack a church in Dongguang County

11(End) - Wang Liyan 王立言 attempts to attack churches in Yucheng County

12.2 - Lu Chuanlin 鹿傳霖 becomes acting Viceroy of Liangjiang. Yulu 裕祿 replaces him as Viceroy of Sichuan

12.4 - Militia United in Righteousness attack a church in Dongguang County. Militia United in Righteousness attack Christians in Shandong (in Changqing?)

12(Early) - Wang Liyan 王立言 attempts to attack churches in Yucheng County

12.6 - Yuxian, the governor of Shandong who is perceived as not taking a hard enough line on the insurgency, is replaced in his position by Yuan Shikai.

12.9 - Militia United in Righteousness abduct two Christians in Hequ Town, Jingzhou

12.10 - Militia United in Righteousness attack people in Jingzhou and destroy a church in Fucheng. They also attack Xiaoli Village and Shihaiipo in Wuyi County, as well as the people of Xiaoying Village in Fucheng County and Xihetou of Shenzhou.

12.11 - Militia United in Righteousness attack the churches and churches in Wanglesi Village, Shenzhou, and burn churches in Sugu Village. Yu Qingshui was defeated and captured by the Qing in Yucheng??. Wang Liyan was furious and destroyed all 17 churches in Yucheng County.

12.12 - Militia United in Righteousness burned down houses in Liubazhuang, Jingzhou

12.13 - Militia United in Righteousness attack in Zaoqiang County

12.14 - Militia United in Righteousness burned and robbed churches in Chadaokou Village, Jingzhou

12.15 - Militia United in Righteousness attack churches in Enxian, Dezhou and Zaoqiang

12.16 - Clash between Militia United in Righteousness and church members in Dongdaguo Village 东大过

12.18 - Militia United in Righteousness attack Zhujiache Catholic Church (in Jing County?) and clash with the Huai Army.

12.19 - Tan Zhonglin is replaced as Viceroy of Liangguang. Prince Deshou 德壽 becomes acting Viceroy.

12.20 - Militia United in Righteousness surround Dongdaguo Village 东大过. Militia United in Righteousness attack Christians in Shandong (in Changqing?)

12.21 - Militia United in Righteousness attack Christians in Shandong (in Changqing?)

12.22 - Militia United in Righteousness abduct Christians in Shulu County

12.24 - 2-3 thousand Militia United in Righteousness congregate in Xiaofan Town, Wuqiang County. Yuxian executes Zhu Hongchang and Xincheng. Militia United in Righteousness attack Christians in Shandong (in Changqing?)

12.26 - Militia United in Righteousness rob churches and households in Pingyin. About 200 Militia United in Righteousness attack a Catholic church in Pingyin.

Sometime in December, perhaps after the 24th - Wang Liyan is captured and executed

12.28 - Militia United in Righteousness attack in Pingyin.

12.30 - A British missionary is killed by the Militia United in Righteousness in Pingyin

12.31 - Militia United in Righteousness from Dezhou gathered at the Sungong Temple in Wuqiao County and burned Pangjiaqiao Church and the houses of Christians

1900

Magistrate Cheng Fangde 程方德 of Guanxian, Zhili (today Weixian), is apparently never defeated by the Boxers

Neither is Hong Yongzhou 洪用舟, the prefect of Dongchang?

1.2-3 - Militia United in Righteousness attack in Pingyin

1.5 - Kouang-Tchéou-Wan is formally appended to French Indochina

1.11 - Empress Dowager Cixi issues an edict implying for the suppression campaign against the Militia United in Righteousness to be scaled back. This marks a major shift in Qing policy, from against the rebels to in support of them. Yan Shuqin and other Boxer leaders attack (and occupies) Liyuan Village in Weixian.

1.15 - Militia United in Righteousness attack and rob Christians in Nanmeng Village, Ningjin County

1.24 - Empress Dowager Cixi issues an edict installing Prince Pujun, a boy who is the son of Prince Zaiyi, as Crown Prince

1.27 - The installment of Pujun as Crown Prince provokes a massive public backlash, as several petitions are issued to the Court protesting the edict. Western envoys demand that Cixi outlaw the Boxers.

1.19 - Cixi orders the governors of Zhili and Shandong to suppress the Militia United in Righteousness.

2.1 - People in Gaomi, Shandong, besieged the Deutsche Bahn. There was a stalemate, and the railway was destroyed.

2.14 - The German garrison in Kiautschou threatened to intervene in Gaomi.

Early - Governor-general Yulu of Zhili takes no action to suppress the Militia United in Righteousness, but Governor of Shandong Yuan Shikai moves to drive the Militia United in Righteousness from Shandong. He cooperates with local leaders to enforce the ban against them and disperses troops throughout Shandong's road network. Yuan's efforts are successful, and the Militia United in Righteousness is prevented from launching additional major attacks. Large numbers of Militia United in Righteousness invade Zhili Province, along the route Dezhou to Cangzhou

3.2 - The Western envoys demand that the Court publicly denounce the Militia United in Righteousness. Cixi refuses.

In March, the Militia United in Righteousness movement spreads to counties in eastern Baoding prefecture.

3.13 - The imperialist powers held a naval demonstration in Bohai Sea, demonstrating that they could intervene with force.

3.14 - Yuxian is appointed Governor of Shanxi. His pro-Boxer policies allow the Militia United in Righteousness to spread into Shanxi

4.1 - The western powers reiterate their demand for a public renunciation of the Boxers, and send warships to Bohai Bay.

At the beginning of April, there were rains in the Shandong-Zhili border area. The peasants who comprised the Militia United in Righteousness from those areas left the movement and returned

home to tend to their land, because one of the major reasons for the rebellion was the drought in Zhili and Shandong. However, the remainder of Zhili was still in drought, and the Militia United in Righteousness remained strong in those areas.

4.6 - The British, American, German, and French ministers sent a note to the Qing government to eliminate the Boxers within two months. Otherwise, they would send soldiers and marines to Zhili and Shandong for suppression.

4.19 - The Militia United in Righteousness announce their intent to destroy the railway between Beijing and Zhending.

4.20-21 - The Qingyuan Incident broke out in Baoding: Chinese Christians fought with the Militia United in Righteousness

4.21 - Cixi issues an edict echoing the one of 11 January.

? - Cao Futian sets up his headquarters at 18 Hejia Lane, Ruyi'an Street of Hongqiao District, Tianjin

? (probably May) - When the Boxer movement spreads to Tianjin, Lin Heier (a Red Lanterns leader) sets up her headquarters at 津侯家 on the South Canal in Tianjin and gathers around 2-3,000 red lanterns.

In May, the Militia United in Righteousness spread over Zhili.

5.2 - Boxers of 赵三多 openly rebel once again and attack Zhujahe Church in Jing County.

5.3 - Liu Kunyi resumes office as Viceroy of Liangjiang.

5.? - The Militia United in Righteousness spread to Anping County

5.12 - Laishui Incident: Militia United in Righteousness massacre 30 families of Chinese Christians in Laishui

5.14 - Soldiers from Baoding led by Yang Futong arrive near Laishui

5.? - 张德成 Zhang Decheng rebels at Duliu Town in Jinghai. He soon gains around 5 thousand followers.

5.? - Boxers of 赵三多 lead attacks on churches in Fucheng (located in the southwest of Wuqiang County).

5.15 - Yang Futong enters Laishuixian and suppress the boxer movement there.

5.16 - Yang Futong is ambushed by boxer forces outside Laishuixian.

5.18 - Yang Futong fights the militia again and captures 20 boxers. This draws the attention of boxers in the surrounding areas.

5.19 - The Anping magistrate arrests the leader of the Militia United in Righteousness in the county and other people. However, over a thousand militia come to the county from surrounding areas, and he is forced to release them.

5.20 - Eight foreign powers agreed to send troops to Beijing to protect the embassy there.

? - Zhang Decheng expands his area of control to Yangliuqing Town in Xiqing District. By this point he has over 20 thousand followers.

5.22 - Yang Futong is killed at Shiting Town in the northern part of Laishui by an army of boxers.

5.24 - Li Hongzhang becomes Viceroy of Liangguang.

5.25 - Yang Mushi leads three battalions of troops to Gaobeidian and then goes to Laishui, but his orders to not allow him to suppress the movement and he only arrests two individuals directly implicated in Yang Futong's death.

5.26 - Boxers in Gaobeidian destroy the Gaobeidian-Zhuozhou railway line. Several Belgian engineers are killed.

5.27 - Boxers occupy Zhuozhou and Liulihe, destroying the railway there.

5.29 - Cixi issues an edict calling for the Militia United in Righteousness to be disbanded.

5.30 - The foreign envoys requested that foreign soldiers be allowed to come to the Tianjin concessions to defend the legations. The Court acquiesces.

5.31 - A force of 425 marines from eight countries, Japan, Russia, Britain, America, Germany, France, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, disembarks from the warships to Dagou, and then marches to Tianjin and then to Beijing.

6.1 - Boxers occupy Yongqing and kill two British missionaries there.

6.3 - 63 German and Austrian troops arrived in Beijing. As a result of the Laishui Incident, Cixi issues an edict ordering Governor-general Yulu to work to disband the Militia United in Righteousness through persuasion if possible. By this point, the Court, although it continued to publicly oppose the Militia United in Righteousness, ceased to combat against their activities, and the public orders from the Court to suppress the Militia United in Righteousness were disregarded in Zhili. However, Yuan Shikai continued to suppress the Militia United in Righteousness.

6.4 - Boxers attack Huangcun Railway Station, but are driven off by Nie Shicheng's troops.

? - 赵三多 later leads attacks on churches in southern and central Hebei. After the Five-Nation Alliance captures Beijing, they move to Guangzongxian.

6.5 - The Boxers cut the Beijing-Tianjin railway, and destroy the railway between Langcang and Beijing.

6.6 - The Eight Nation Alliance is formed to organise an intervention in China to suppress the Boxers. Governor-general Yulu reports to Cixi that the Militia United in Righteousness is becoming increasingly dangerous and destructive, have refused to disband peacefully, and that they pose a threat to the foreigners in the Tianjin concession. Boxers burn down the Luofa 落发 Station, and fight with Nie Shicheng's troops. Nie Shicheng approaches Tianjin.

6.7 - Cixi allows the Militia United in Righteousness under Li Laizhong to enter Beijing.

6.9 - Dong Fuxiang's Gansu Braves enter Beijing and join the Militia United in Righteousness, and station in Yongdingmen. By this point, the Beijing Legation Quarter is cut off from outside communication, and there are 50-100 thousand Boxers in Beijing.

6.10 - Due to the increasing violence, a second multinational force of 2157 troops under British vice-admiral Edward Seymour is dispatched from Dagou to Beijing, and reaches Tianjin by train with the cooperation of the Chinese authorities. Seymour commandeered five trains in Tianjin and departed for Beijing with his entire force on the morning of June 10. On the first day, the soldiers travelled 25 miles without incident, crossing a bridge at Yancun over the Hai River unopposed; although Chinese Gen. Nie Shicheng's army was encamped there, but he did not attack the foreigners.

6.11 - German soldiers execute a Boxer boy in Beijing, and in retaliation the Boxers attack the Legation Quarter. Sugiyama Akira, the secretary of the Japanese legation, is attacked and killed by soldiers of Dong Fuxiang at Yongding Gate. On 11 June a large force of Boxers under the leader Ni Zhanqing 倪赞清 attacks Seymour's force, but are repelled. Afterwards, Seymour is besieged at 落堡 (today in Anci District) for almost two days.

6.12 - The Boxers began to burn churches in the inner city of Beijing.

6.13 - Many churches in Beijing and Tianjin were burned down. The Boxers occupied the whole of Jinghai. Thousands of people flee into the Beijing Legation Quarter. Seymour reaches Langfang. His progress is stopped because the Qing army and Boxers were present.

6.14 - More churches in Beijing and Tianjin were burned. Seymour is again attacked by the Boxers, but repels them. The Boxers destroy the railway on Seymour's path of advance from Langfang to Beijing.

6.15 - More churches in Beijing and Tianjin were burned, and hundreds of people injured or killed. Xishiku 西什库 Church in Beijing is besieged. Boxers in Tianjin attack the concessions.

6.16 - Cixi convenes the Imperial Court to debate about whether the Qing should ally with or suppress the boxers. A fire breaks out in Beijing. Attacks on people and churches continue in Beijing and Tianjin. Seymour's communications with Tianjin are cut, and the Langcang Bridge is destroyed, as well as the railway between Langcang and Tianjin. The Boxers attack the Tianjin concessions. The Governor of Zhili, Yulu, allows Allied warships to enter the Haikou Waterway at Dagou. Luo Rongguang 罗荣光 defends the Dagou Forts.

6.17 - The foreigners take the Dagou Forts. Cixi decides to fight the foreigners and stand alongside the boxers. The Beijing Field Force besieges the Legation Quarter. The Qing army of Dong Fuxiang, Ronglu, and Nie Shicheng begin bombarding the Tianjin foreign settlements. However, Ronglu hinders the efforts to bombard the concessions by refusing to provide artillery.

6.18 - Cao Futian, Zhang Decheng, and the Qing Army attack 老龙头火车站 but is defeated. Dong Fuxiang leads his Gansu Braves to Langfang and along with the Boxers, attacks Seymour and defeats the foreigners at Langfang. Seymour on the same day attempts to advance up the Beihe River towards Tongzhou.

6.19 - The Qing government issues a notice to the foreign envoys that all foreigners must leave Beijing before the end of the day. Seymour is forced to retreat to Tianjin along the Hai River, fighting through the Boxers. His forces travel only three miles the first day.

6.21 - Cixi, in the name of Emperor Guangxu, issues a declaration of war against Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the Netherlands simultaneously. Huguang (Zhang Zhidong), Liangjiang (Li Kunyi), and Liangguang (Li Hongzhang) refuse to obey the edict. Nie Shicheng switches sides at this point. A force of American and Russian soldiers attempts to relieve Tianjin by advancing along the railway, but two miles from the city, they are ambushed by the Chinese and forced to fall back.

6.22 - Cixi offers rewards to the Boxers in exchange for killing westerners.

6.23 - Seymour's forces reach the undefended Xigu Fort six miles from Tianjin and capture it. A force of five thousand reinforcements reaches Tianjin along the railway. The Chinese retreat from that axis, but continue to besiege the foreign settlement on three sides.

6.26 - The Southwest Protection Agreement is signed, participated in by Liangjiang (Liu Kunyi), Minzhe (Xu Yingkui), Liangguang (Li Hongzhang), Huguang (Zhang Zhidong), and Shandong (Yuan Shikai). Sichuan (Kuijun) and Shaanxi (Duanfang) do not join the agreement, but express support for it. The agreement is that the declaration of war on the foreigners will be regarded as illegitimate, no hostile actions will be taken towards foreigners, Liangjiang, Liangguang, and Huguang had also previously agreed that if Beijing fell and the Empress Dowager and Emperor Guangxu were missing, a Republic would be established, and Li Hongzhang would become President.

6.27 - Cao Futian attacks 老龙头火车站 again. Riots break out in Shouyang, Shanxi, and a missionary hospital is burned down and 10 westerners killed.

6.25 - A relief force from Tianjin reaches Xigu fort.

6.26 - Seymour evacuates Xigu Fort and returns to Tianjin.

6.29 - The first Russian forces—two rifle regiments and some Cossacks from Khabarovsk—crossed the Chinese border, followed by units from Blagoveshchensk, Nikolsk-Ussuriski, and other towns.

6.30 - Two westerners are killed in Xiaoyi.

7.? - In the early days of July, a Russian force under General Chichagov enters Jilin from Nik'olsk-Ussuriiskii, but stays within the railway zone.

7.9 - Governor Yuxian of Shanxi massacres over 55 Christians (both Western and Chinese) in Taiyuan. Li Hongzhang leaves Guangdong for the north. Prince Deshou becomes acting Viceroy of Liangguang. There is a Boxer attack 70 li east of Jilin City.

7.10 - Chinese cut the Russian telegraph lines at Harbin. Russian forces under Aigustov prepare to attack Hunchun.

7.11 - 11 Westerners are killed in Xiaoyi. Russian railway personnel begin evacuating from Jilin.

7.13 - 2 westerners are killed in Xiaoyi. The western expedition attacks the walls of Tianjin. Tianjin's walls are defended by Nie Shicheng and Ma Yukun. Russian forces invade Manchuria from Port Arthur and take Xiongyue.

7.14 - Zhang Decheng retreats from Tianjin to Beijing, and then to Shandong. Cao Futian retreats to Jinghai. 200 Chinese Christians are killed in Shanxi. From this point to the end of August, many killings of Chinese Christians are carried out in Shanxi, totalling 15-20 thousand people. The western expedition succeeds in blasting open the gate of Tianjin and captures the city. They remain at Tianjin, waiting to gather enough reinforcements for the final push to Beijing. Nie Shicheng is killed by an artillery shell at Tianjin. Song Qing and Ma Yukun retreat to Yangcun, while Dong Fuxiang retreats to Beicang. Li Heier is wounded and captured, and then killed. Boxers attack Russians retreating from the south in Jilin.

7.? - Boxers of 赵三多 lead attacks on churches in Linqing.

7.14 - Russians arrive before Shengjing. Boxers attack at Han-tao-ho-tz in Jilin.

7.15 - General Fengxiang of Heilongjiang shells Blagoveshchensk

7.16 - 7 westerners are killed in Xiaoyi.

7.17 - Fengxiang organises raids onto the Russian shore of the Amur, and inflicts casualties. Boxer attack somewhere near Changchun against 67 Russian guards, which inflicts 31 deaths.

7.17-21 - Massacres of Chinese subjects occur in Blagoveshchensk and the 64 Villages East of the River, constituting the expulsion of Chinese sovereignty from the 64 villages. Massacres such as these would continue to occur throughout the Russian invasion of Manchuria, which devastated the Manchu population.

7.18 - Changshun, of Jilin, advises the Qing court to seek alliance with Russia to save Manchuria. The Qing garrison of Eho attacks General Chichagov, but are routed.

7.19 - Fengxiang organises raids onto the Russian shore of the Amur, and inflicts casualties. Boxers attack Russian dock workers and engineers at Sanxing, but they escape. A Russian steamer with reinforcements heading towards Harbin penetrates past Sanxing. More Russian troops arrive at Xiongyue.

7.21 - A Russian steamer with reinforcements reaches Harbin along the Songhua River. Qing begins destroying the railway in Jilin.

7.22 - Russians captured Tongjiang, Heilongjiang. Shoushan warns Russians in Harbin that he considers a state of war to be in effect, and 3,000 are evacuated within the next two days.

7.24 - Russians captured Jiamusi. Russians attack Sanxing.

7.25 - Russian personnel complete their evacuation from Heilongjiang railway. Russians attack Shengjing. General operations also commence out of Dalian at the same time.

7.26 - Russians captured Sanxing. Qing attack Harbin. Russians under Orlov enter Manchuria at Manchouli. The railway west of Harbin is destroyed. Russian personnel finish evacuating the railways in Jilin.

7.27 - Yulu is succeeded as Viceroy of Zhili by Li Hongzhang.

7.30 - Russians attack Hunchun. The Qing garrison offers strenuous resistance before fleeing.

7.31 - 12 westerners are killed in Taigu

8.2 - Russians land at Aigun and Heihe. After a fierce battle, Aigun is captured. A battle is then fought for Hailar, and then in the Xing'an mountains.

8.? - Before 3rd August, Russians attack Ninguta. It holds out for 40 days before being taken.

8.3 - Fengxiang ceases shelling Blagoveshchensk. Russians relieve Harbin.

8.4 - The relief expedition, led by Alfred Gaselee and Yamaguchi Motomi and consisting of approximately 20 thousand troops, moves out from Tianjin towards Beijing along the Hai River.

8.5 - The allied expedition attacks Dong Fuxiang's entrenchments at Beicang, and defeats him.

8.6 - The allied expedition attacks Song Qing and Ma Yukun in their prepared positions at Yangcun. The Chinese withdraw, and the allies are able to advance towards Beijing along the Hai River and through Tongzhou.

8.9 - 7 westerners are killed in Xinzhou

8.13 - 3 westerners are killed in Xiaoyi

8.14 - Early on 14 August, the Japanese, Russian, British, and American forces attack Beijing. The Japanese attack Chaoyangmen, the Russians attack Dongbianmen, the British attack Guangqumen, and the Americans scale Beijing's walls between Dongbianmen and Guangqumen. The Americans and British relieve the Legation Quarter by passing through a drainage canal through the wall between Zhengyangmen and Chongwenmen. The Japanese and Russians reach the forbidden city later in the day. Dong Fuxiang's troops still occupy the Imperial City and part of the Inner City, while Ronglu's troops occupy the Forbidden City.

8.15 - Zhang Decheng leads his followers to Wangjiakou 王家口, but he is killed by merchant and landlord forces at Wangjiakou. 10 westerners are killed in Fenzhou. 7 westerners are killed in Xiaoyi. The allied expedition takes Zhengyangmen. Cixi flees from Beijing westwards, escorted by Dong Fuxiang's troops. On the way to exile, Empress Dowager Cixi appointed Li Hongzhang as the plenipotentiary to negotiate peace with the great powers and issue an order to completely eradicate the Boxers. She initially went to Zhangjiakou, and then to Taiyuan.

8.? - Russian forces which have invaded Manchuria from Dalian occupy Yingkou. They also occupy Jinzhou.

8.16 - Beitang Cathedral is relieved, and the allies take full control of Beijing, except the Forbidden City. Looting of the city begins on a massive scale. Yan Shuqin is defeated and killed by Cheng Fangde and Hong Yongzhou

8.21 - Tang Caichang attempts to start a revolt among the New Army in Wuchang, but he is arrested and beheaded.

8.28 - The allies occupy the Forbidden City. Russian forces occupy Qiqihar. The General of Heilongjiang, Shoushan, committed suicide. Russians declare that they will evacuate Beijing.

8.30 - 6 westerners are killed in Xizhou, Shanxi

9.10 - Cixi arrives in Taiyuan.

9.15 - 3 westerners are killed in Quwo County, Shanxi

9.? - Russians occupy Shanhaiguan and Qinhuangdao.

9.12 - Boduna (Songyuan, Jilin) is captured by the Russians of Aigustov.

9.13 - Russians begin withdrawing from Beijing.

9.16 - Lu Chuanlin 鹿傳霖 becomes Viceroy of Liangguang. Li Bingheng 李秉衡 replaces Lu Chuanlin as Viceroy of Liangguang

9.19 - Russians occupy Beiduna (Songyuan), in Heilongjiang.

9.20 - A Russian-German-French force captures Beitang from Ma Yukun and Jiang Guiti.

9.21 - 3 westerners are killed in Yueyang, Shanxi (today Guxian)

9.23 - Russians under Rennenkampf occupy Jilin City. They are peacefully allowed to enter without a fight by the Qing authorities, and as a result the civilian population escapes harm.

9.26 - Lu Chuanlin is replaced as Viceroy of Liangguang by Tao Mo 陶模. Duanfang is replaced as Viceroy of Shaangan by Cen Chunxuan 崧蕃.

9.28 - Russians occupy Liaoyang.

9.29 - Russians complete their withdrawal from Beijing.

10.1 - Cixi left Taiyuan for Xi'an. The Russian southern invasion force occupies Mukden. Construction on the Great Qing Eastern Provinces Railway resumes. Jinchang and Shouchang still resist in outlying regions on the border with Manchuria. However, their occupation was resisted by the Honghuzi, bandit armies which harassed the Russian supply lines. One of the important Honghuzi commanders was Zhang Zuolin.

10.13 - The German commander-in-chief Waldersee led 30,000 troops from Beijing towards Baoding.

10.19 - Waldersee occupied Baoding

10.? - Germans occupy Zhangjiakou and other places.

10.? - General Yunshan leads troops in the Guangchang area northeast of Wutai Shan. Because of his bellicose disposition, he is ordered to retreat to Shanxi.

10.26 - Cixi arrives in Xi'an, guarded by Dong Fuxiang.

11.? - Yuan Shikai's troops encircle Zhao Sanduo 赵三多 in Weixian, near Xingtai.

11.? - French troops occupy Huolu (today Luquan District)

?.? - Liu Guangcai 刘光才 repulses a French-Herman attack on Jingxing.

12.22 - The envoys of Britain, Russia, Germany, the United States, France, Japan, Italy, Austria, Spain, the Netherlands, and Belgium jointly submitted twelve articles of the proposed treaty to Yiqiu and Li Hongzhang.

12.27 - The Qing government agreed to accept the proposed articles.

1901

1.15 - Li Hongzhang and Yiqiu signed the proposed articles.

? - Cao Futian is killed

2.12 - The Qing government accepted a list of twelve people who were to be executed for their role in the rebellion.

Late February - The court asked Li Hongzhang and Yikuan to dissuade the allies from further aggression.

3.11 - Duanfang replaces Cen Chunxuan as Viceroy of Shaangan.

3.? - German troops cross into Shanxi in the Wutai Area for a short time.

3.? - Jinchang and Shouchang surrender.

4.14 - Cen Chunxuan replaces Xilian as Governor of Shanxi

4.? - General Yunsheng is transferred away from Shanxi due to his belligerent attitude towards the Germans

4.16 - The French complain that Liu Guangcai has not withdrawn from Jingxing as agreed upon.

4.20 - Chinese withdraw from Jingxing, and retreat to Guguan, Niangziguan, and four additional points of entry into Shanxi along a 50-mile stretch of border north of Niangziguan.

4.22 - There are military clashes at the passes between Shanxi and Zhili. Allied troops trespass into Yu County. A revolt erupts in Yu County and Pingding to its south, prompting officials to flee.

4.23 - Germans and Chinese Christians take Niangziguan. The Qing army withdraws to Pingding. French attack the lightly defend Guguan.

4.26 - European forces withdraw from Shanxi back into Zhili.

4.27 - European forces complete their withdrawal to Huolu. The Germans retreat back to Baoding, while the French remain in Huolu.

5.11 - Yiqiu and Li Hongzhang gave a note to the envoys of the great powers and accepted the request for the total compensation of 450 million taels.

5.26 - The Qing government formally agreed to pay 450 million taels to the foreign powers, with 4% interest.

?.? - Songfan replaces Cen Chunxuan as Viceroy of Shaangan. Songfan is replaced as Viceroy of Yungui by Wei Guangtao.

7.? - The ineffective Prime Minister's Office (the government organ charged with management of foreign affairs) is disbanded and replaced with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately, this does not herald a major change in Chinese interaction with the western powers.

8.29 - The traditional military examination system is abolished to clear the way for a modern-style military education programme.

9.1 - An imperial decree directed all provinces to establish modern military schools.

9.7 - The Boxer Protocols are signed by Li Hongzhang and Yikuang. The terms include the destruction of the Daku Forts, the payment of an indemnity of 450 million taels, and the execution of Qing officials associated with the Boxers. However, China was not compelled to surrender any territory.

9.17 - The foreign armies leave Beijing.

11.7 - Li Hongzhang dies in office as Viceroy of Zhili. Yuan Shikai becomes acting Viceroy.

1902

1.7 - Empress Dowager Cixi returns to Beijing

2.1 - The ban on marriage between Han and Manchu is lifted

3.3 - Jing Tingbin 景廷宾 leads an uprising in Guangzong County against exactions by the Qing government.

3.? - Yuan Shikai, the governor of Zhili, sent troops to suppress Jing Tingbin.

4.23 - Jing Tingbin 景廷賓 wins a victory over Qing troops in Guangzong County, killing 70 of them. His force expands to 2-3 thousand.

4.? - Jing Tingbin's army rapidly increases to 30-40 thousand.

4.26 - A French missionary is killed in Wei County by forces of Jing Tingbin 景廷賓. Yuan Shikai sent Duan Qirui to lead Wu Weiyou's army and Zhang Tengjiao's Jiangnan Self-Strengthening Army with 2,700 troops to defeat 景廷賓.

5.? - 景廷賓 and 趙三多 declare an anti-Christian uprising in Juluxian, and adopt the slogan "Drive out foreign countries!". 景廷賓 claimed to be Grand Marshal of the Dragon League.

5 - The uprising spreads to 24 counties in Zhili, Shandong, and Henan.

5.? - The Beiyang New Army sends recruits under Bao Guiqing to defeat the Boxers, but they are besieged in Juluxian. Bao Guiqing manages to escape. After this, 景廷賓 destroys Christian churches and kills local Christians.

5.? - Jing Tingbin 景廷賓 fights against the Qing army at Jiangzhixiang 在件只 Village, and suffers heavy casualties.

景廷賓 then leads his forces to Linzhang. Zhao Sanduo does as well?

6.9 - Yuan Shikai is confirmed as Viceroy of Zhili.

?.?: Tsewang Sonam Tobgyel dies, Lobzang Tendzin Namgyel Trinle Dorje replaces him as 18th Sakyong of Choné.

? - Russians finish the section of the Great Qing Eastern Provinces Railway from Harbin to Manzhouli.

6.25 - Yuan Shikai's New Army forces are renamed the Beiyang Army. By this point they number about 50 thousand troops.

7.2 - Tao Mo ceases to be Viceroy of Liangguang.

7.3 - Deshou becomes acting Viceroy of Liangguang. Ding Zhenduo replaces Cen Chunxuan as Governor of Shanxi

7.? - 趙三多 is defeated and executed

7.16 - 景廷賓's eldest son is captured and executed in Chao'an County

7.17 - 景廷賓 is captured and executed by slow slicing.

8.5 - Cen Chunxuan replaces Kuijun as Viceroy of Sichuan

10.7 - Liu Kunyi dies.

11.? - Zhao Erxun is appointed Governor of Shanxi. A year later he is transferred to Hunan.

12.5 - Wei Guangtao becomes Viceroy of Liangjiang. Ding Zhenduo 丁振鐸 replaces him as Viceroy of Yungui.

1903

1.? - The railway connecting Russian Lüshunkou to the Chinese Eastern Railway is completed.

4.18 - Cen Chunxuan becomes Viceroy of Liangguang. Xiliang replaces Cen Chunxuan as Viceroy of Sichuan.

?.? - Xu Yingkui is replaced by Xiliang 錫良 as Viceroy of Minzhe

?.? - Li Xingrui 李興銳 replaces Xiliang as Viceroy of Minzhe

7.14 - Russians finished the section of the Great Qing Eastern Provinces Railway from Ussuriysk to Harbin.

12.29 - Manchu monopoly on posts in the Eight Banners is abolished

1904

2.15 - The China Revival Society (Huaxinghui) is founded by Huang Xing and Zhang Shizhao in Changsha.

5.? - A secret meeting of revolutionary activists is held in Wuchang to plan for a revolution by inciting the New Army to revolt.

6.? - The Science Study Centre, a revolutionary society composed of students, is founded in Wuchang with La Dasan as president. Among its leaders is Song Jiaoren. It is associated with the Huaxinghui

8.? - Zhao Erxun is appointed Secretary of Revenue

9.1 - Wei Guangtao is transferred to serve as Viceroy of Minzhe. Li Xingrui 李興銳 becomes Viceroy of Liangjiang.

10.24 - Information that the Huaxinghui is planning a revolt in Changsha is leaked to the government, and the plot is dispersed. Huang Xing and his associates are forced to remove to Shanghai.

10.28 - After the failed plot in Changsha, the Science Study Centre is dispersed by a police raid.

10.31 - Li Xingrui dies. Zhou Fu becomes Viceroy of Liangjiang

11(End) - Huang Xing and his associates flee to Japan.

1905

3.26-3.27: Local Khampas attack a Han farm colony in Batang due to dissatisfaction with Amban Fengquan's [鳳全] policies.

4.2-4.3: The crisis escalates into a full-fledged Khampa rebellion in Batang, by April 3rd the number of Khampa rebels increase to 3600

4.5: After intense negotiations between Fengquan and the chieftain of Batang, Fengquan is forced to leave for Litang. Shortly after leaving, Fengquan is murdered in Dego Dralam [Ch. Yingge Zui]

4.5: Khampas and Qing troops clash at Shangjiang Monastery.

Mid April-6.8: Qing forces under Ma Weiqi fight against monks from Garthar monastery, the Qing forces win.

?.? - Shengyun 升允 replaces Wei Guangtao as Viceroy of Minzhe

?.? - Songfan 嵩蕃 replaces Shengyun as Viceroy of Minzhe. Shengyun replaces Songfan as Viceroy of Shaangan

?.? - Duanfang replaces Songfan as Viceroy of Minzhe

7.16 - The government issues an edict proclaiming the need for leading officials to investigate new ways of government from abroad

7.20: Qing forces under Ma Weiqi clash against Khampas at Erlang bend, the Qing forces win.

7.21: Khampa forces ambush a Qing supply train in Lamaya (Apparently "270 Li east of Batang), the ambush fails, Batang officials retreat through Dashuo pass.

7.25: Qing forces encircle the retreating Batang officials in Dashuo Pass, the Qing win the battle and most important Batang officials are executed, Batang politically ceases to exist.

8.10: Khampa resistance virtually fades away.

8.20 - The Xingzhonghui and Huaxinghui merge to form the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance (Tongmenghui), which Sun Yat-sen becomes Prime Minister of.

9.2 - The Civil Service Examinations system, the foundation of the millennia-old Chinese scholar-gentry system, is abolished. However, many existing degree holders still retain considerable power in society.

12.4 - The Commission for Army Reorganisation is established, to oversee the process of reorganising the Chinese army along modern lines.

Late December-12.27: Zhao Erfeng's units march to Dingbo, which is in Litang territory.

12.27: Qing forces arrive in Dingbo* to fight against the Khampas, they are joined by a force from the west that came from Layama, the fight ends after two days.

12.31: Sampeling counter-attack Qing forces.

1906

1.4: Qing forces finally manage to encircle Sampeling monastery.

2.1 - Empress Dowager Cixi promises to form a constitutional government with no specified date

2 (Early) - The Society for Daily Increase in Knowledge (Rizhihui) in Wuchang is transformed into a revolutionary organisation by Liu Jing'an. Soon after in Huanggang, the Huanggang Institute for the Soldiery and the Students (Huanggang junxuejie jiangxisuo) is founded by Xiong Shili to spread revolutionary propaganda.

2.15: Forces from Tamdrin monastery come to relieve Sampeling monastery from the Qing siege, the Qing forces find themselves inside an enemy pincer move. Qing battalions are called to help in the frontlines from Nychukha but are stopped 30km from the front.

3.7: Sampeling carries a massive counter-attack and manages to regain control over lost villages.

4.? - A plan is drawn up for the expansion of the New Army into 36 divisions. Conscription is instituted to provide manpower for the project, but funding it proved to be major problem. Nevertheless, over the course of the next several years, the New Army was expanded to hundreds of thousands of troops, in every province. There were still a large number of Green Standard Army troops and local militia forces. The best of these were reorganised into the Patrol & Defense Force, and the remainder planned to be disbanded.

5.? - The Huanggang Institute for the Soldiery and the Students disbands after Xiong Shili is forced to flee by the government.

6.19: Qing forces manage to breach into the monastery, fighting ends.

7.? - A riot breaks out amongst the New Army in Nanjing.

9.2 - Zhou Fu replaces Duanfang as Viceroy of Minzhe. Duanfang replaces Zhou Fu as Viceroy of Liangjiang.

9.11 - Cen Chunxuan is replaced as Viceroy of Liangguang by Zhou Fu. Ding Zhenduo 丁振鐸 replaces Zhou Fu as Viceroy of Minzhe. Cen Chunxuan replaces Ding Zhenduo as Viceroy of Yungui.

11.? - The police become aware that the Rizhihui is a revolutionary organisation, and it is raided by the police and its members imprisoned.

11.19 - Xiong Chengji, a member of the revolutionary Yue Fei Society (Yuewanghui), leads a revolt of artillerymen in Anqing. However, Anhui's governor, Zhu Jiabao, was able to organise a defense against the revolt and prevent the infantry from joining the rebellion.

11.20 - Xiong Chengji is defeated by Zhu Jiabao and order is restored in Anqing.

1907

(1907 was “a year of revolutionary putschism”. There were more than ten uprisings; five in Guangdong, two in Guangxi, one each in Anhui and Zhejiang, and a few sporadic outbreaks in Sichuan. Since May, not a month had passed without a revolt.)

1.5: The seizure of smuggled salt escalates into conflict between the Qing and Lawok Monastery.

1.7: Lawok kidnaps two Qing soldiers.

1.21: Fighting between Lawok and the Qing begins, Tsakalo monastery forms an alliance with Lawok..

1.22: Lawok mounts a two-pronged attack against the Qing and manages to encircle the Imperial armies.

2.7: Qing reinforcements arrive in Tsakalo, after much fighting Tsakalo is defeated.

3.3 - Xiliang replaces Cen Chunxuan as Viceroy of Yungui. Zhao Erxun replaces Xiliang as Viceroy of Sichuan

4.? - The Three Northeastern Provinces are created

5.3 - Chen Chunxuan becomes Minister of Posts and Communications, replacing Lin Zhaonian.

5.28 - Zhou Fu is replaced as Viceroy of Liangguang by Cen Chunxuan. However, Cen does not assume office, and Hu Shanglin is acting viceroy. Cen Chunxuan is replaced as Minister of Posts and Communications by Chen Bi.

6.12 - The position of Viceroy of the Three Northeastern Provinces (Dongbei) is created. Xu Shichang is appointed to the position.

?.? - Qiu Jin leads a revolt of the New Army in Zhejiang, but is suppressed

?.? - Xu Xilin revolts in Zhejiang as well but is defeated.

?.? - Feng Ziyu sets up a Tongmenghui Hong Kong branch.

?.? - Songshou 松壽 replaces Ding Zhenduo as Viceroy of Minzhe

8.12 - Zhang Renjun 張人駿 becomes Viceroy of Liangguang

8.? - Chen Kuilong replaces Zhao Erxun as Viceroy of Sichuan.

9.4 - Yuan Shikai is promoted from Viceroy of Zhili to Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Yang Shixiang 楊士驤 becomes acting Viceroy.

9.5 - Zhang Zhidong is appointed Grand Councillor, and leaves Huguang. Chen Kuilong is appointed to succeed him.

9.10 - Li Minchen becomes acting viceroy of Huguang.

9.27 - An edict is passed to disband provincial banner garrisons over a 10-year period

10.9 - An edict is passed to create a set of codes which apply uniformly to [Manchus](#) and Han Chinese

1908

2.2 - Dong Fuxiang dies.

5.5 - Chen Kuilong becomes Viceroy of Huguang.

?.? - Deng Wenhui organises a Jiangxi branch of the revolutionary Society for Common Advancement

?.? - Zhao Erfeng becomes Amban of Tibet.

7.26 - The Hubei Military League (Hubei Jinjun Tongmenghui), a revolutionary conspiracy of enlisted men from the Hubei New Army, is founded by Ren Zhongyuan in Wuchang.

Late - Sun Wu, a member of the Society for Common Advancement, a revolutionary organisation, begins creating a secret revolutionary army in Huguang in association with the Gelaohui, with communication centres in Hankou, Shanghai, Wuchang, Yuzhou, Changsha, and Yichang. He also conspires with the triads in Guangxi and Guangdong. Jiao Dafeng is the leading member of Sun's movement in Hunan.

Autumn - The Tongmenghui leaders tried to instigate a mutiny in the Canton New Army, but it was later found that Zhao Sheng's 1st Regiment was not quite prepared. This prompted them to turn to the Patrol and Defence Force, which had many secret society elements in the ranks, in an attempt to stage the abortive 'Protect Asia' mutiny. This also failed.

11.14 - Emperor Guangxu is poisoned.

11.15 - Dowager Empress Cixi dies.

12.2 - Prince Puyi, a two-year child, is named Emperor Xuantong. Empress Dowager Longyu becomes the leading figure in government. Prince Zaifeng, who became Regent, and Yuan Shikai are also important leaders.

12.13 - The Hubei Military League ceases to function, and is replaced by Society for the Study of Popular Government (Qunzhi xueshe), led by Li Liuru. He Haiming is a member.

1909

1.? - Yuan Shikai is stripped of all his official positions, although he continues to maintain contacts within the Beiyang Army.

2.8 - Xiliang is appointed Viceroy of Dongbei, replacing Xu Shichang. Li Jingxi replaces Xiliang as Viceroy of Yungui.

5.? - The Gelaohui rebels against the Qing in Changsha, but is suppressed.

?.? - Choné Tibetans revolt against the Qing dynasty.

?.? - A South China Bureau of the Tongmenghui (Nanfang Zhibu) is set up in Hong Kong by Hu Hanmin. He cooperates with Ni Yingdian to subvert the New Army and Patrol & Defense Force in Guangzhou, to prepare for a revolutionary uprising.

?.? - Shengyun is replaced by Changgeng 長庚 as Viceroy of Shaangan

6.28 - Yang Shixiang dies. Duanfang becomes Viceroy of Zhili. Zhang Renjun replaces Duanfang as Viceroy of Liangjiang. Yuan Shuxun 袁樹勛 becomes acting Viceroy of Liangguang in place of Zhang Renjun.

8.? - Part of Sun Wu's army initiates a revolt without being ordered to, and is suppressed.

10.4 - Zhang Zhidong dies.

10.? - A revolutionary rebellion of triads in Guangxi associated with Sun Wu breaks out, but is suppressed.

11.? - Ruicheng 瑞澂 becomes acting Viceroy of Huguang.

11.? - The South China Bureau of the Tongmenghui plans to stage an uprising in Guangzhou on 24 February 1910.

1910

In mid-1910, a series of natural disasters break out, including devastating floods, which lands the government in a dire financial situation and causes a massive upsurge in banditry and a catastrophic rise in food prices. This leads to many New Army soldiers being underpaid and

angry at the government, as well as widespread anti-government sentiment amongst the population.

1.23 - Duanfang is dismissed and Chen Kuilong becomes Viceroy of Zhili.

Early 2.? - A New Army mutiny involving 200-300 soldiers breaks out at Suzhou.

2.9 - New Army units in Guangzhou attack the police after several New Army soldiers are detained for disturbances.

2.12 - A rebellion breaks out within the New Army in Guangzhou before the planned date of the uprising. Ni Yingdian is forced to go along with them. The rebellion is defeated by a loyalist Patrol & Defense Force unit under Li Zhen and Ni Yingdian is killed.

2.13 - A second riot of the New Army breaks out in Suzhou.

Early - The Jiangxi branch of the Society for Common Advancement ceases to function.

3.8 - A mutiny breaks out in the 13th Mixed Brigade in Qinjiangpu.

5.? - Rice riots in Changsha. Intending to take advantage of the disorder, the Society for the Study of Popular Government plans an uprising, but this is discovered by the authorities and the Society is suppressed.

Middle - Floods ravage Anhui and Jiangbei, the worst disaster area being the Grand Canal on the east, the Huai and the Ge Rivers on the south and west. Almost 18,000 square kilometres of cropland had their harvests completely ruined. 2.5 million people in Anhui are rendered homeless.

9-10 - The low-lying areas of Hubei, from Shashi down to Mianyang and Dangyang, were all underwater, and thousands of people were killed.

9.18 - The Society for the Promotion of Military Studies (Zhenwu xueshe) is formed by Yang Wenpeng to continue the revolutionary military conspiracy in Wuchang. Jiang Yiwu, Zhan Dabe and Liu Fuji are important leaders of this movement.

10.5 - The British occupy the Hpimaw/Pianma area after the Denggeng tusi's tax collectors are resisted by the local population.

10.29 - Zengqi 增祺 becomes Acting Viceroy of Liangguang

11.? - A military budget is drawn up by the government for the first time.

1911

Early - Refugees from the floods surge into Nanjing and Zhenjiang.

4-6 - Around 60 thousand people die in Jiangsu from a typhus and fever epidemic.

4.4 - Zhang Mingqi 張鳴岐 becomes Viceroy of Liangguang

4.? - A meeting of pro-revolutionary New Army soldiers is held in Changsha, organised by Liu Wenjin, to discuss an uprising. Although the government is informed of the event, they take punitive action, fearing a large-scale mutiny

4.20 - Zhao Erxun is appointed Viceroy of Dongbei to replace Xiliang.

5.10 - A Literary Society is established by Zhang Tingfu in Wuchang, acting as another revolutionary movement headquarters.

6-7 - Heavy rains cause another bout of flooding in the Lower Yangtze region.

6.1 - Hu Yuzhen establishes a Literary Society branch in Hankou and Hanyang.

8 - The Huai River floods in Anhui, destroying around 1 thousand square kilometres of rice.

Around half a million inhabitants were rendered homeless. The floods rise to 90 cm in Wuhu. In

Jiangxi an extensive area around Nanchang was underwater, and 2/5 of the crops were destroyed, while Jiujiang was flooded with refugees.

9.12 - The floods reach 9.27 metres high in Wuhu, the highest ever recorded. The whole area becomes an inland lake. The waters are also especially high in Hankou, and at Yichang the country is reported to resemble an inland sea. The Changde region is inundated as well.

9.14 - The revolutionary movements in Hubei, the Society for Common Advancement, the Literary Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Military Studies, merge.

10.23 - Cen Chunxuan replaces Zhao Erfeng as Viceroy of Sichuan

10.27 - In western Yunnan is garrisoned the Seventy-Sixth New Army Regiment. Two battalions are stationed in Dali, 200 men in Tengyue, and the rest in Yongcheng. The New Army troops and the 500 Patrol and Defense Force soldiers in Tengyue overthrow their commanders and elect Zhang Wenguang Military Governor of Western Yunnan. Within a week, they have raised 20-30 new battalions. A force from Tengyue commanded by Chen Yunlong then marches on Yongcheng, whose commander has already joined the Revolution, but he is murdered by his troops anyways, and they join Chen Yunlong. They then march off to capture Dali and other districts in western Yunnan. Meanwhile, bandits claiming to be revolutionaries rise up in the valleys around Tengyue. Zhang Wenguang's forces occupy Shuning. Meanwhile at Dali, Brigadier Qu Tongfeng proclaimed revolution. However, the 76th's regimental commander flees, and when Qu executes him, the Gelaohui provokes a revolt among his troops. Qu was compelled to abandon his command. The local elite in Dali then set up a Western Yunnan Self-Government General Headquarters led by civil servant Zhao Fan, former provincial military commander Li Fuxing, and school principal Yu Yunlong. Two battalions of militia were assembled to maintain order, and gentry leaders in a wide radius around Dali joined the government. Chen Yunlong attempts to capture Dali, but he is defeated in a decisive battle outside of Dali and forced to retreat into Burma. Afterwards, Li Genyuan is appointed commander of the Yunnan Second Division, and given the title of commander of the National Army. He advances into western Yunnan, dissolves the Western Yunnan Self-Government General Headquarters, and convinces Zhang Wenguang to disband his militia hordes and join him. Li Genyuan disbands the troops at Yongchang

10.28 - New Army officers in Yunnanfu, including Cai E, Tang Jiyao, Liu Zuwu, Huang Yuying, Huang Yongshe, and Li Genyuan

10.29 - Duanfang replaces Cen Chunxuan as Viceroy of Sichuan

10.30 - Yunnanese New Army south of Yunnan City, the Thirty-Seventh Brigade, rebels. The Seventy-Third Regiment (led by Deputy Military Advisor Li Genyuan and Liu Zuwu) occupies the city's north gate, west gate, and the mint, and besiege the armoury. The Seventy-Fourth Regiment and the Nineteenth Artillery Regiment (led by 37th Brigade Commander Cai E and 74th Regiment Commander Luo Peijin) rebel south of the city.

10.31 - Yunnanese New Army occupies Yunnan City and defeats the provincial government and loyalist troops in the city, establishing the Great Han Military Government, later renamed the Yunnan Military Government. It only controls Yunnan City.

11.1 - A revolt at Lin'an, Yunnan occurs. New Army 75th Regiment commander Zhao Yuxin is commandant and the gentry militia leader Zhu Chaoying (who has an army of 400 men) is his deputy.

11.2 - A Military Government of the Army of the South is established at Lin'an, Yunnan. The positions of Zhao Yuxin and Zhu Chaoying are reversed. Zhao Yuxin then repulses an surprise attack by Patrol and Defense Forces on Lin'an, and then advances into Mengzi, where the gentry raise five battalions of militia and welcome him. Zhao Yuxin contacts Li Yuanhong, offering to send a mixed brigade to Wuchang. The Yunnan Military Government appoints Zhao Yuxin Mengzi Customs daotai, and Zhu Chaoying brigadier general of Lin'an and Yuanjiang. Without authorisation from Yunnan City, Zhao Yuxin raises a fourth battalion of local volunteers. Zhu Chaoyang subsequently suppresses bands of robbers in Gejiu and 5-6 counties to the north and west. Meanwhile, the Patrol and Defense Force at Kaihua comes over to the revolutionaries after an internal conflict.

11.27 - Duanfang is assassinated.

12.3 - A mutiny in Lin'an forces Zhao Yuxin to flee and results in the breakdown of order there.

12.6 - Luo Peijin, sent south by the Yunnan City government, arrives at Mengzi and cooperates with Zhu Chaoying to quell the mutiny.

1912

1.1 - Sun Wen arrives in Nanjing from Shanghai and became the interim President of the Republic of China. This begins the Republic of China. Minjun forces under Zhang Shixiu 张士秀 and Li Fengming 李凤鸣 occupied Yuncheng, Shanxi

1.2 - Wang Jinming 王金铭, the commander of the Twentieth Division, declares support for the Republic in Luanzhou.

1.3 - Li Yuanhong is elected interim Vice President by the representatives of the provinces. Sun Wen organises a cabinet.

1.4 - Qing army in Hanyang and Hankou retreats from Xiaogan and Guangshui. The Shaanxi and West Henan Minjun under Zhang Fang 张钫 and Liu Zhenhua 刘镇华 capture Lingbao

1.5 - Qing forces under Wang Huaqing occupy Luanzhou. Minjun forces of Wang Jinming retreat to Changli. New Army (under Yang Yuanxu 杨缵绪 and Feng Temin 冯特民) in Yili rebels and declares independence. Shaanxi and West Henan Minjun captures Shanzhou, and the Qing forces there under Zhao Ti retreat to Mianchi. Duan Qirui retreats from Hankou to Xiaogan.

1.6 - Huangxian (today Longkou) declares independence

1.7 - Li Genyuan, West Yunnan Garrison Commander, quells the rebellion in Tengchong. Sun Wen issued orders to the provinces to restrict recruitment.

1.8 - Yan Xishan retreated from Taiyuan to Baotou. Shanxi Minjun captures Jiangzhou (today Xinjiang County)

1.10 - Wang Huaqing occupied Changli and crushed Wang Jinming's army. Zhang Yunkuan 庄蕴宽 becomes Military Governor of Jiangsu in Suzhou. Zhang Xingzhi 张行志, the commander of Guyuan for the Qing, besieges Fengxiang in a fierce battle

1.11 - Yuan Shikai sent envoys to the British to inform them that the Emperor was about to abdicate, and to ask whether they would support an interim government being set up. Sun Wen appointed Xu Shaozhen 徐绍桢 as Nanjing Garrison Commander. Jiang Zungui was elected as Zhejiang Military Governor. Russia supported a compromise between China and Outer Mongolia, that Outer Mongolia would remain part of China, but that China would not send troops into Outer Mongolia or appoint officials there. Li Yuanhong ordered a Northern Expedition

1.12 - Sun Wen appointed Lan Tianwei to lead the Northern Expedition fleet

1.14 - Hulunbuir deputy garrison commander Sheng Fu 胜福 declared independence. The Shaanxi-Henan Minjun retreats west from Shanzhou and Lingbao

1.15 - The Tongzhou Minjun in Zhili province is crushed. Dengzhou declares independence with Liu Yizhou 刘艺舟 as Provincial Military Governor. The armistice period was extended a further 14 days

1.16 - Assassination attempt by a group of revolutionaries against Yuan Shikai. Shaanxi Military Governor Zhang Fenghui 张凤翥 and the Qing army forces Shengyun 升允 and Ma Anliang fight each other in Lishi and Qianzhou. Jiang Zungui replaced Tang Shouqian as Military Governor of Zhejiang. Lan Tianwei 蓝天蔚 arrives at Yantai with the Northern Expedition fleet from Shanghai

1.20 - Zhao Ti occupies Tongguan. Zhang Fang retreats to Nanshan and Huazhou. Lu Rongting arrives in Guilin from Nanning

1.21 - Lu Rongting serves as the Military Governor of Guangxi

1.22 - The garrison commanders in the Manchurian provinces called on Yuan Shikai to oppose the Republic. The Shandong Military Government was established in Yantai under Acting Governor Du Qian 杜潜 (the legal governor is Hu Ying 胡瑛)

1.24 - Sichuan's Luzhou Military Government merged with the Chongqing Military Government. The Wanxian Military Government also soon merged with it. Zhang Xun is appointed as Governor-general of Liangjiang by the Throne, replacing Zhang Renjun.

1.27 - The Northern Expedition Army (Yao Yuping 姚雨平 leading the Guangdong Army detachment, Ge Yinglong 葛应龙 leading the “镇” Army detachment, and Lu Gongwang 吕公望 leading the Zhejiang detachment, defeat Zhang Xun and captured Guzhen, Anhui

1.28 - Zhang Xun occupied Yingshang, and the Minjun retreated from Shouzhou. Sun Wen ordered Lu Rongting to join the Northern Expedition

1.30 - Minjun forces retreat south from Yuncheng

2.2 - The Chongqing Military Government was merged into the Chengdu Military Government

2.3 - Lin Zhen 林震, the Guangdong Army commander, defeated Zhang Xun in Su County. Chen Kuilong leaves office and Zhang Zhenfang 張鎮芳, Yuan Shikai's cousin, becomes acting Viceroy of Zhili.

2.4 - The Russian Army occupied 牐滨府. Qing appointed Zhang Xiluan 张锡銓 as Minister of Frontier Affairs of the Three Northeastern Provinces

2.5 - Song Xiaolin 宋小濂 was appointed governor of Heilongjiang. The Ministry of Finance banned borrowing foreign loans by the provinces.

2.6 - Yuan Shikai convened a meeting of princes and ministers, circulated the telegrams of Duan Qirui and others from yesterday, and decided to support the Republic.

2.8 - Zhang Xun agreed to join the republic and contacted the Guangdong Army and Zhejiang Army. The governor of Jiangxi, Ma Yubao, 马毓宝, was forced by the brigade commander Liu Shijun 刘世钧 to resign

2.10 - Yao Yuping 姚雨平, commander of the Guangdong Army in the Northern Expedition, occupied Xuzhou after negotiations with Zhang Xun failed

2.12 - Zhao Erxun ceases to be Viceroy of Dongbei

3.? - Zhao Erxun is appointed Viceroy of Dongbei by the Republic.

?.?: Choné Tibetans revolt against the Qing dynasty again in Sergo [西周], Bai Lang [洮州] was sent to suppress the rebellion and Choné's army meet in Wachong bridge [野狐桥, wa mchong], the Choné army successfully resists the invading army.

7.? - Li Genyuan hands over his authority in Western Yunnan to the provincial government.
11.3 - Zhao Erxun resigns as Viceroy of Dongbei

1916

?.?: Fourth Jamyang Zhepa dies, Amacang [阿莽仓] becomes regent of Labrang.
?.?: Paljor Rabten dies, a provisional "Jasag Assembly" is formed to rule Arik.

1917

?.? - By this point, Japanese troops are permanently stationed in Hunchun.

1918

6.?: Ma Lin leads a small army into Labrang to suppress it, his army was encircled by Tibetans in Ganjiatan (Apparently 50-60 miles from Labrang).
11.?: Ma Lin and Amangcang forces clash in Amuquhu, Amangcang runs away and Ma Lin's forces win the battle. After the battle Ma Lin returns to Labrang and abolishes Amangcang's position as regent instead electing Gungtang [贡唐仓, *gung thang*]

1919

?.?: Lumantso returns to Arik, becoming its Qingwang.

1920

10.? - The Hunchun Incident: Korean bandits burned down Hunchun's Japanese consulate, looted shops, and killed consular police, which prompted the dispatch to Kando of twenty thousand Japanese troops who executed over six thousand Korean civilians.
11.?: Lobzang Jamyang Yeshe Tenpai Gyeltsen is crowned as the fifth Fifth Jamyang Zhepa, although Gungtang stays as regent.

1925

国民革命军南征

During 1925, Chen Xialing returns to Sichuan and attempts to retake control over his old army, but realises this is a hopeless effort and leaves.

2.7 - Lai Xinhui was appointed as Governor of Sichuan by Duan Qirui's new government, replacing Deng Xihou. The Beijing government reorganised Chuanbian into the Xikang Special Administrative Region, and appointed Liu Xiang as Sichuan-Xikang Border Defense Supervisor, although he did not actually control Xikang. Duan Qirui supported the anti-Yang allies, whereas the prior government of Cao Kun had supported Yang Sen.

In the winter of 1925, Peng Guanglie was stationed in Zizhong.

Liu Wenhui, Liu Xiang, Liu Chengxun, and Lai Xinhui allied against Yang Sen

3.? - Liu Xiang and others jointly telegraphed Duan Qirui's government, asking for Yang Sen to be transferred to Beijing

4.9 - Yang Sen held a military meeting in Chengdu and decided to break the defense zone by force and initiate the "War of Unification" in Sichuan to attack Lai Xinhui and Liu Wenhui. He promoted Wang Zuanxu to command the First Division. Wang Zuanxu began contacting Liu

Xiang to discuss defection. Yang Sen's troops attacking Liu Wenhui are led by Huang Yu. Lai Xinhui was soon defeated

4.17 - Duan Qirui ordered Liu Xiang to intervene and stop the battle between Yang Sen, Lai Xinhui and Liu Wenhui

Yang Sen's troops attack Chongqing from three directions, Wang Zuanxu from Suining, Wang Zengjun from Neijiang, and Lan Wenbin from Luzhou

On 28 April, Liu Xiang and Yuan Zuming assumed overall leadership of the anti-Yang army, Lai Xinhui as "former enemy commander-in-chief", and Liu Wenhui and Deng Xihou as deputy commanders.

Yang Sen's troops capture Ya'an and Rongjing from Liu Chengxun

In May, Liu Bin retires. I assume his division is absorbed by Tian Songyao

On 16 May, Liu Xiang is appointed as Sichuan governor by Duan Qirui

On 14 July, Liu Zuming and Liu Xiang, Lai Xinhui, Deng Xihou, Liu Wenhui, and Lai Xinhui reorganised the coalition forces, with Yuan Zuming as the commander, with Liu Xiang and Liu Wenhui on the middle road, Deng Xihou on the right, and Lai Xinhui on the left.

In July, Liu Xiang, Deng Xihou, and Yuan Zuming attacked Yang Sen, and Lai Xinhui took the opportunity to regain lost ground

Liu Xiang sent forces under Yan Zhongqing to bypass Anyue to link up with Wang Zuanxu

On 23 July, Wang Zuanxu defected from Yang Sen to Liu Xiang. This was an important event, and Yang Sen regarded it as the turning point of the war. Wang Zuanxu changed the name of his division to the 16th Division of the National Army, replacing Yang Sen. Wang then takes over Zizhong, Neijiang, Longchang, and Rongchang

Liu Chengxun recaptures Ya'an and Rongjing

In the encounter at Baoxingchang, Yang Sen's main force was defeated. After Yang Sen was forced to withdraw from Sichuan, Deng led his troops into Chengdu. Subsequently, the coalition leader held a meeting to divide the spoils in Zigong. Deng Xihou's strength was second only to Liu Xiang, so Deng Xihou was given the exclusive right to collect salt tax. He collected 300,000 yuan a month and occupied Huayang, Jianyang, Suining, Hechuan, Nanchong, and Pengxian, Guanghan, Jintang, Xinjin, Guanxian, Xindu, Pixian, and Song (Pan) Mao (county) and other vast areas.

On 3 September, Yang Sen's army passed through Leshan, and then through Yibin, attempting to get to Yunnan. However, he was repulsed by Liu Wenhui, and instead ordered his troops to withdraw east and break out against Liu Xiang.

By this point, Sichuan is dominated by the "Big Four", Liu Xiang, Deng Xihou, Liu Wenhui, and Tian Songyao.

In late 1925, Peng Guanglie moved to Hongya, Jiajiang, and Mucheng. His troops were then forcibly incorporated by Liu Wenhui.

On 6 December, the victorious parties held an aftermath conference in Chengdu, where they divided the spoils of the victory. However, most of its participants left the meeting dissatisfied and decided to ally with Yang Sen against Liu Xiang.

1928

4.?: Ma Zhongying [马仲英], while escaping from Republican forces, passes through Choné territory, Zhongying leaves Choné monastery ruined due to Lobzang Tendzin Namgyel Trinle Dorje's unwillingness to co-operate.

1929

?.?: Choné monastery is attacked once again this time by Ma Gaxishun [马尕喜顺], the monastery is burnt to the ground.

1930

?.?: Kunga Paljor comes of age and replaces Lumantso as Qingwang of Arik.

?.?: Anti-Ma Headman Suoman Ka is killed in Labrang, ruining Labrang-Arik relations, Kunga Paljor has to move out of Labrang [The Arik enclave is annexed by Labrang]

1931

9.?: The First Red Army [中國工農紅軍第一方面軍] enters Dala town, which was under Choné jurisdiction, and settle down. Disobeying Kuomintang orders, Lobzang Tendzin Namgyel Trinle Dorje orders his army to not attack the communists.

1934

9.10: Chote Chaba is assassinated by Liu Wenhui's soldiers, Chote Songdian is imprisoned.

1936

8.?: The Ninth Red Army and Fourth Red Army fight nearby Choné and retreat into its territory, Lobzang Tendzin Namgyel Trinle Dorje lets them resupply.

1937

8.25: Lu Dachang [魯大昌] abolishes the Principality of Choné for Lobzang Tendzin Namgyel Trinle Dorje's crimes, who is executed*.

8.26: The "Provisional Maintenance Committee of Choné" is established, governed by Lu Dachang.

9.17: Pro-Choné Tibetans attack the village of Boyu, the attack was probably thwarted.

9.22: Choné is restored, led by 19th Sakyong Pema Wangchuk, though he was too young to lead, so his mother, Sonam Drolma, served as regent.

1940

?.?: Kunga Paljor dies under suspicious circumstances, Tashi Tsering succeeds him as Qingwang of Arik.

1944

?.?: Sonam Drolma steps down from position of regent, Pema Wangchuk takes over political affairs.

1949

?.? Arik is annexed to the PRC.

9.11: Pema Wangchuk declares the abolition of Choné in favour of the PRC.