

Time Line

The Mantifang timeline East Asia

contact



	China	China/ Korea	Korea	Korea/ Japan	Japan
	Myths				Age of the Gods Kamiyo or Jindai
780000	Peking Man died in modern Zhoukoudian.				
	H. sapiens appears in modern Dao County, Hunan <sup>[1]</sup>				
500th mil.			Jeulmun pottery period		
8th mil	Rice was first domesticated in China.		Pit-Comb Ware culture, Jeulmun pottery period		
4200-2000	Silk was invented by the Yangshao culture. Oldest pottery storage/ cooking vessels from China.		Legendary establishment of Gojoseon by Dangun		
2100	Xia (Hsia) Dynasty				
1500			Gojoseon by Gijaic period.		
1600	Zhou (Chou) Dynasty				
1120			Bronze age		
800			Liaoning bronze dagger culture		
660					Emperor Jimmu end of Age of the Gods and start of traditional Japanese history
600	Knife money came into use. The Chinese people were first divided into a caste system of four occupations. n modern Zhoukoudian. Construction began on the Great Wall of China				
551	Confucius, Kong Qiu, Zhongni was born				
400			Beginning of the Iron age		

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China	China/ Korea	Korea			Korea/ Japan	Japan
480	Gautama Buddha 380 - 400 ? was born					
300	Chen Shou: Records of the Three Kingdoms.	Jin in southern Korean peninsula				
221	Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty					
213	Burning of books and burying of scholars: Classic of Poetry, the Book of Documents and works of the Hundred Schools of Thought were ordered burned.					
206	Western/Former Han					
195			Wiman Joseon			Jeulmun pottery
140	Wu adopted Confucianism					
	The Buddhist missionary An Shigao arrived in China					
108		Han Dynasty destroys Wiman Joseon, establishing four commanderies in northern Korean				
57 to 18		57 bc Goguryeo by Jumong	37 BC Silla by Bak Hyeokgeose	18 BC Baekje by Onjo	42 BC: Gaya by Suro	
0	Jezus Christ was born					
9	Eastern/Later Han					Shintoisme became natioma; religion
53		destroys Lelang commandery.				
57				King of Na gold seal is issued by Emperor Guangwu of Han to the coalition		
157				Himiko to power in Yamatai state somewhere in western Japan		
220	Three Kingdoms			First embassy of Himiko to Cao Wei		
248				Himiko dies		

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250					Kofun period and Yamato period starts. Traditional date to mark the founding of Yamato entity in Nara associated with the Sujin line of kings.
265	Jin Dynasty				
313		Goguryeo annexed the Lelang comm.			
346					Makimuku site abandoned, possibly due invaders including Baekje and Gaya confederacy men
350					Unification of Yamato Province, possibly under when foreign rule of Baekje and/or Gaya confederacy derived king
356		Buddhism from Former Qin			
369		Geunchogo Silla invades Goguryeo			
371			Chimnyu adopts Buddhism		
372		Gwanggaeto begins reign, Goguryeo regional power.			Faxian left for India acquire Buddhist texts
386	the Northern and Southern Dynasties				
392					
399	Faxian left for India acquire Buddhist texts	attacks Baekje captures Hanseong (Seoul).	Baekje moves capital south Ungjin (Gongju), again 523 to Sabi (Buyeo) in 523		
404	Huiyuan wrote On Why Monks Do Not Bow Down Before Kings, arguing for the independence of Buddhist clergy from the monarchy.				Goguryeo–Wa conflicts between Wa, Baekje, and Gaya against Goguryeo and Silla
413		Last remains of Buyeo absorbed by Goguryeo			
433		Baekje & Silla alliance against Goguryeo's aggression		attacks Tamna (Jejudo)	
461		Baekje sends an embassy to Japan			

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475	Sui Dynasty	Bodhidharma arrived in China.		conquers Usan (Ulleungdo)			
494				formally adopts Buddhism			
498				Silla attacks Baekje, breaking the alliance			
500						Japan adopted Chinese alphabet	
512			Goguryeo repulses second Sui invasion at the Salsu.				
581							
527			First of major Sui Dynasty attacks in the Goguryeo-Sui Wars				
538						Introduction of Buddhism in Japan by Seong of Baekje	
550							Sun Dynasty
562			First campaign in the Goguryeo-Tang War.		Silla completes annexation of Gaya	The last of states of Gaya confederacy are destroyed, marking extinction of Japonic languages outside Japa	
598			Silla establishes alliance with Tang				
603						introduction of Twelve Level Cap and Rank System	
605			The imperial examination was first used as the sole criterion for appointing local officials in Sui.				
607					Japanese missions to Sui China: The Wa emissary Ono no Imoko arrived in Sui.		
612			Battle of Salsu: Goguryeo routed a Sui invasion force at the Chongchon River		Baekje falls to the Silla-Tang forces		
	Tang (T'ang) Dynasty						
645		First campaign in the Goguryeo-Tang War: Tang forces dispersed a Goguryeo army which had arrived in defense of Ansi City.					

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648				Silla repels Chinese alliance forces from Korean, compl. uni. of much of the Three Kingdoms			
660				Baekje falls to the Silla Tang forces			
663		Battle of Baekgang: The allied navies of Silla and the Tang dynasty defeated a combined Baekje restorationist and Japanese force in the lower reaches of the Geum River. withdrawal of Japan from Korean politics					
668		Balhae by former Goguryeo general Dae Joyeong.					
710						Nara capital	
731		A fleet of 300 Japanese vessels is defeated on east coast on Silla Genbō and Kibi no Makibi returned from China.					
751				Silla, cultural peak, Seokguram and Bulguksa.		Buddha at Nara completed	
794						Kamma moves to Heien-Kuo became (Kyoto)	
828		Jang Bogo establishes Cheonghaejin, Wando island center of trade with China, Japan					
845	Great Anti-Buddhist Persecution: establishments of Zoroastrianism						
868	The Diamond Sutra was printed.						
900		Hubaekje ("Later Baekje") in the southwest					
907	Five Dynasties Period						
918		Founding of Goryeo by Taejo of Goryeo					
926		Goryeo completes Later Three Kingdoms, absorbing Hubaekje parts of former Balhae territory					
935				Shilla surrenders to Goryeo			
936		Hubaekje surrenders to Goryeo					
956		Emperor Gwangjong forces major land and slavery reforms, and in 958 implements civil service examinations					
960	Northern Song						

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China	China/ Korea	Korea	Korea/ Japan	Japan	
993		The first of three Goryeo-Khitans Wars.			
1008					Murasaki Shikibu "the tale of Genji"
1010		The Second Goryeo-Khitans War ravages the northern border			
1018		Third Goryeo-Khitans War, Khitans successfully repelled			
1033		Goryeo builds the Cheonri Jangseong running along the northern border.			
1127	Southern Song				
1145		Kim Bu-sik compiles the Samguk Sagi, Korea's oldest history text			
1170		The military coup			
1192					Minamoto Yoritomo Shogun Kamakura
1214	The Jin dynasty signed a treaty under which it became a vassal state paying tribute to the Mongol Empire.				
1231		The Mongol invasions of Korea begin			
1234		Choi Yun-ui's Sangjeong Gogyeum Yemun is published, world's first metal-block printed text			
1251		Goryeo completes the Tripitaka Koreana			
1268		Goryeo signs a peace treaty with the Mongols, 80-year of Yuan/ Sambyeolcho Rebellion			
1274					Mongols attempted an invasion, failed
1279	Yuan Dynasty				
1299					
1285		Il-yeon compiles the Samguk Yusa, record of history and legends			
1333					Go-Daigo restores imperial civil authority
1274					Ashikaga Takauja shogun Muramachi

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	China	China/ Korea	Korea	Korea/ Japan	Japan	
1281				Mongols again attempted invasion and failed		
1368	Ming Dynasty					
1388			General Yi Seonggye, engage China in a border dispute, turns his troops against Goryeo			
				End of Goryeo		
				Joseon		
1392				Yi Seonggye is crowned king, beginning the Joseon Dynasty.		
1396				Capital moved to Hanyang. (modern day Seoul)		
1402				Paper currency initiated.993		
1408				High military service examination system created		
1420				Hall of Worthies established		
1424				History of Goryeo compiled		
1432						
1443					The Treaty of Gyehae was signed, resulting in Wokou pirates becoming increasingly non-Japanese	
1446				The Hangul alphabet is promulgated by King Sejong the Great.		
1467					Civil war between feudal lords spread	
1500						
1516						
1519						
1523				Japanese in-fighting results in Ningbo Incident, bringing a trade with China to halt and resulting in a new wave of Wokou piracy.		
1568						
1572						

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China	China/ Korea	Korea				Korea/ Japan	Japan	
1576	Wu Cheng'en wrote Journey to the West.							
		First Europeans arrive to Japan, opening Nanban trade period.						
1582							Toyotomi Hideyoshi Shogun	
1579								
1580								
1581								
1584								
1590								
1592			The Japanese invasion of Korea begins under the command of Toyotomi Hideyoshi.					
1597		Siege of Ulsan: A combined Ming-Joseon force arrived at the Japanese-controlled Ulsan Japanese Castle						
1598	Battle of Sacheon: A Japanese army under siege at Sacheon drove off a numerically superior Ming-Joseon force after the accidental explosion of the Ming powder cache.							
	Battle of Noryang: The allied navies of Ming and Joseon dealt heavy damage to a Japanese fleet attempting to break their blockade of Suncheon Japanese Castle.							
1602								
1603		Togugawa Leyasu Shogun Togugawa Edo Tokugawa Shogunate divided population into classes Christianity was banned						
1620								
1624								
1627	First Manchu invasion of Korea: Nurhaci's son Hong Taiji, the khan of the later Jin dynasty, invaded Joseon.							
1635		Edict of 1635, Japanese were restricted from traveling abroad, Europeans were not allowed entry into the country, penalties for practicing Catholicism were instituted and foreign trade was restricted						
1636	Second Manchu invasion of Korea: The Joseon king Injo of Joseon recognized Hong Taiji's Qing dynasty as the rulers of China							
1638						Shipbuilding was forbidden		



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1641	Qing (Ch'ing) Dynasty								
1644									
1648									
1652									
1653			Dutch ship, with Captain Hendrick Hamel, wrecked on Jeju Island						
1662									
1663								Japan isolated	
1665									
1667									
1672									
1677									
1688									
1689									
1692									
1745									
1747									
1716				Kyōhō Reforms aimed for monetization of economy and broader import of European knowledge have started.					
1784									
1790						Neo-Confucianism became official			
1791			Persecution of Catholicism begins						
1801									

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China	China/ Korea	Korea	Korea/ Japan	Japan			
1815							
1823	The Bible was first published in Chinese.						
1830							
1858	The Qing dynasty signed the Treaty of Aigun, ceding to Russia the land north of the Amur River.						
1854						Treaty USA allowing trade in two ports	
						Russia, Japan diplomatic relations	
1864			Gojong ascends the throne with his father, Daewongun, as Regent				
1866			French Campaign against Korea				
1867						Edo shogunate failed	
1868						Edo renamed Tokyo	
1889						Meiji Empire of Japan adopted	
1871			United States expedition to Korea				
1873						Religious freedom was granted, Gregorian calendar adopted	
						Seikanron: The government debated and rejected the idea of the invasion of Korea.	
1876						Korean ports are formally opened under the Treaty of Ganghwa with Imperial Japan	
1884		Gapsin coup. In 3 days, Chinese forces are able to overwhelm the Progressives and Japanese supporters.					
1894		Donghak Rebellion prompts the First Sino-Japanese War and Gabo Reforms					
1895	First Sino-Japanese War: The Qing dynasty signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki, under which it recognized the independence of Joseon, granted Japan MFN status and ceded to it Penghu, Taiwan and the Liaodong Peninsula. Empress Myeongseong murdered by Japanese assassins						
1896			King Gojong flees to the Russian legation in Korea (Seoul).				

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			Korean Empire		
1897			20 February. King Gojong returns to the his palace		
1898	The Guangxu Emperor instituted reforms and changes in the imperial examination,				
1899	First Hague Peace Conference held in Netherlands, 26 nations participated				
	The Guangxu Emperor was removed from the imperial palace.				
1900	Boxer Rebellion:				
1904				Japan went to war with Russia	
1905			Japan-Korea Treaty of 1905. Korea became the protectorate of Imperial Japan		
1907			June. The Hague Secret Emissary Affair		
1907			18 July. Gojong was abdicated in favour of his son, Sunjong by Imperial Japan		
1908	The Guangxu Emperor died of arsenic poisoning and Puyi became emperor				
1909			26 October. Ito Hirobumi (Japanese Resident-General of Korea) is assassinated by Korean independence activist An Jung-geun.		
1910			29 August. The Japan-Korea Treaty of 1910 started the annexation of the Korean Empire by Imperial Japan		
1912	Republic Period				
1914					
	Xinhai Revolution:				
1915	Japan issued the Twenty-One Demands to the Republic of China, including demands for territory in Shandong, Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, rights of extraterritoriality for its citizens in China, and influence in China's internal affairs.				
	Japanese invasion of Manchuria: The Kwantung Army invested all Manchurian territory along the South Manchuria Railway.				
	The independent state of Manchukuo was established on the territory of Japanese-occupied Manchuria.				

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	China	China/ Korea	Korea	Korea/ Japan	Japan
	Yuan declared himself the Hongxian Emperor				
	The progressive, anti-Confucian New Culture Movement was founded.				
	The Treaty of Versailles, among whose provisions was the transfer of German territories in Shandong to Japan, was signed.				
			Japanese Colonial rule		
1916			The final wave of Uibyeong rebels is defeated by Japanese forces		
1919			March 1st Movement. mysterious death of Gojong. Declaration of Korean Independence. Nationwide peaceful demonstrations are crushed by Japanese military and police forces after two months. Governor-General Hasegawa resigns.		
			The establishment of The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea in Shanghai. Saito Makoto appointed as third Governor-General of Korea. The period of "cultural policy" begins.		
1920			Battle of Cheongsanri, Korean independence Army, led by Kim Jwa-jin, victory.		
1928			June 10th Movement.		
1926					
1931			Japan conquered Manchuria, renamed it, installed new puppet regime		
1932			Lee Bong Chang fails to assassinate Emperor Hirohito, Manchukuo, is established Yun Bong Gil bombs Japanese Military gathering in Shanghai		
1932					
1937				Japan launched invasion of China	
1938			Governor-General of Korea begins Soshi-kamei (Order Japanese-style name changes)		
	Outbreak of World ware 2 Netherlands declared neutrality				
1940					
1942					

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China	China/ Korea	Korea		Korea/ Japan	Japan
1943	Cairo Conference: Chiang, United States president Franklin D. Roosevelt, and British prime minister Winston Churchill issued the Cairo Declaration, under which the three powers expressed their desire for the independence of Korea and the return of Chinese territories.				
1945				A-bombs on Hiroshima, Nagasaki	
End world war 2 Surrender of Japan: Japanese forces in China formally surrendered to Chiang Kai-shek. On 8 May 1945, the Allies accepted Germany's surrender, about a week after Adolf Hitler had committed suicide.					
The Constitution of the Republic of China came into force, dissolving the Nationalist government and renaming the NRA the Republic of China (ROC) Armed Forces.					
Division of Korea					
		South	North		
1945		After the surrender of Japan, divided between Soviet and American at the 38th parallel.			
		6 Sept. Peoples Republic of Korea with Yuh Woon-Hyung, but 1946 February, US Army and Yuh Woon Hyung is murdered. breaks it and Yuh Woon Hyung is murdered.			
1946		US-USSR Joint-Commission on the formation of a Korean Government reaches an impasse. The Joint-commission is dissolved as the Cold War begins.			
			International Military Tribunal for the Far East, the prosecution of Japanese leaders for war crimes.		
1947				Constitution of Japan goes into effect.	
1948	Mao declared the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC).	10 May. UN sponsored elections are held in South Korea			
	The ROC moved its capital from Chengdu to Taipei.	15 August. Establishment of the Republic of Korea with Syngman Rhee as President			
1949	People's Republic of China			9 September. Establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-sung as Premier	
1950		25 June. The Korean War begins			

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		August. UN Forces are driven back to South-east corner (The Pusan Perimeter)		
		September. UN Troops make an Amphibious Landing at Inchon.		
1952				
1953		The Korean War is halted by the Korean Armistice Agreement that has remained until now.		
1956			Japan joins United Nations	
		A student uprising begins the April Revolution which overthrows the autocratic First Republic of South Korea. Syngman Rhee resigns and goes into exile.		
1958	Great Leap Forward:			
1960		16 May. Military forces, headed by General Park Chung Hee, overthrow the Second Republic of South Korea		
1961		12 November. Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea.		
1966	Cultural Revolution:			Tokyo hosted the Olympics
1970	United States secretary of state Henry Kissinger visited Beijing.	22 April. Start of the government-operated New Community Movement		
1971	The People's Republic of China is admitted to the United Nations,			
1972	1972 Nixon visit to China	12 August. The first Red Cross talks between North and South Korea are held		
		President Park Chung Hee declares Emergency Martial Law		
1974		15 August. Assassination of first lady Yuk Young-soo by self-proclaimed North Korean Mun Segwang.		
1976	Tiananmen Incident	18 August. The Axe Murder Incident in Panmunjom, Joint Security Area.		
1978		26 October. Detection of 3rd underground tunnel. Made by North Korea to attack SK		

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China	China/ Korea	Korea		Korea/ Japan	Japan	
				Jimmy Carter visits Korea		
1979				26 October, President Park Chung Hee is assassinated		
				Coup d'état of December Twelfth, Chun Doo Hwan gets military power		
1980				Gwangju massacre. Martial Law is declared throughout the nation. The city of Gwangju becomes a battleground between dissenters and the Armed Forces (18–27 May). Some reports claim over 100 casualties		
1987				A student uprising begins the June Democracy Movement, which overthrows the autocratic Fifth Republic of South Korea.		
1988				24th Olympic Games held in Seoul		
1990				11 September: South Korea and the USSR establish diplomatic relations		
1991				17 September: North Korea (DPRK) and South Korea (ROK) join the United Nations		
26 December: The end of the Cold War as the Soviet Union ceased to exist and North Korea loses military and economic aid						
1992				24 August: South Korea and the People's Republic of China (PRC) establish diplomatic relations		
1994				Kim Jong Il takes control of North Korea upon the death of his father Kim Il-Sung. Start of the Arduous March.		
1997						
1999				The DPRK promises to freeze long-range missile tests		
2002				The 2002 FIFA World Cup jointly held by Korea & Japan.		
2004				The DPRK reaffirms moratorium		
2005						
2007				The second summit between DPRK and ROK leaders is held		

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China	China/ Korea	Korea		Korea/ Japan	Japan	
2011				Kim Jong Il dies, Kim Jong un takes over as the Supreme Leader of North Korea.		
2012	2012 China anti-Japanese demonstrations: Anti-Japanese protests took place in China due to a dispute over ownership of the Diaoyu Islands		19 December: Park Geun-hye, a daughter of Park Chung-hee, is elected as first female and the 11th president of South Korea.			
	2013 Tiananmen Square attack: A car was driven into a crowd in Tianamen Square, killing the driver and two passengers, Uyghurs associated with the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, and two pedestrians.					
2017						