

CHINA (ZHONGGUO)

Chinese history is seen as a succession of dynasties (retaining some identity characteristics of the regional “Warring States”) that rose to power, flourished, then stagnated, and finally fell, according to the “Mandate of Heaven.”

Chinese tradition begins the list of dynasties with the Xia, but the archaeological record only begins to corroborate Chinese historiography with the second dynasty, the Shang, which ruled the banks of the lower Huanghe from c.1600 BC. Historical details become more plentiful under the Western Zhou (which started in c.1046). The Zhou practice of investing royal relatives with autonomous local authority or tolerating the autonomy of local leaders, however, brought about the gradual weakening of the Zhou state. In 771 a rebel nobleman sacked the capital with the help of nomadic tribes, and starting in 704 various local lords began to assume the royal title *wang*, symbolically renouncing the suzerainty of the Zhou ruler. A plethora of rival “Warring States” replaced unity until 221, when one of them, the Qin, succeeded in eliminating the last of its rivals. The *wang* of Qin chose a new title to signal his new status as master of all China, *huangdi*, which we translate as emperor (as opposed to king). In spite of, or perhaps because of its brutal policies, the Qin dynasty did not long survive its triumph. By 202 BC it had been replaced with the more moderate Han, who ruled China with only one interruption (the reign of the failed reformer Wang Mang) until AD 220. At its strongest, the Han curtailed the incursions of the Xiongnu in the north and established a protectorate over much of the Silk Road leading to the west. Such efforts, however, drained resources and contributed to increasing corruption (despite the adoption of a Confucian bureaucracy) which, in worsening economic situation brought about violent unrest. In the end, the Han regime was overthrown by the military establishment that had suppressed the most recent challenges to its rule.

The collapse of the Han was followed by a division of China between three dynasties (Wei, Shu Han, Wu), known as the “Three Kingdoms.” In the end the Western Jin briefly reunited China (280–302), before falling victim to various “barbarian” tribes who carved out 16 kingdoms in northern China (302–439). The “Five Dynasties” or “Southern Kingdoms” (Eastern Jin, Former Song, Southern Qi, Southern Liang, and Southern Chen) carried on the imperial tradition in the south of China (317–589). Meanwhile the north had partly consolidated under the “Northern Kingdoms,” the last of which gave way to the Sui Dynasty (581–618). By 589 the Sui had absorbed the last of the “Southern Kingdoms” and reunited China under a single imperial regime.

The history of this second Chinese empire broadly parallels that of the first. The brutal regime of the Sui collapsed after a short period of success, and was replaced by the more moderate and much longer-lived Tang Dynasty (618–907). The Tang defeated the Turks in the north under Taizong and reestablished a far-flung protectorate over the Silk Road. Between 690 and 705 the empress Wu reigned in her own name (unlike other widowed empresses such as Lü in 188–180 BC or Cixi in AD 1861–1908, who invariably dominated the government from behind the scenes). The An Lushan rebellion (755–763) and the raids of Uyğurs and Tibetans severely undermined Tang prosperity. The destruction of the Uyğur Qaghanate in the 840s led to a wave of xenophobia in China, which dealt a further blow to commerce, in which foreigners were very prominent. The disappearance of the Tang was followed by the “Five Dynasties” (Later Liang, Later Tang, Later Jin, Later Han, Later Zhou) in northern China (907–960) and the “Ten Kingdoms” in the south (901–979). In the northern borderlands there appeared several “barbarian” regimes that emulated Chinese models and were poised to encroach on China (the Khitan Liao, the Tangut Western Xia, and the Jurchen Jin).

In China proper the “Five Dynasties” and “Ten Kingdoms” were supplanted by the Northern Song Dynasty (960–1127), which brought new prosperity to the country in spite of socio-economic problems that necessitated an attempt at wide-ranging reforms under Wang Anshi. Despite its military origin, the dynasty could not stem the aggression of its northern neighbors and, after paying protection money for peace, was eventually driven out of northern China by the Jurchen Jin Dynasty. Under the Southern Song (1127–1279) the economy continued to develop, and southern China naturally became the focus of government attention, thereby enhancing its economic potential. This state of affairs continued until the 13th century, when the Mongols conquered the Western Xia (1227), the Jin (1234), and eventually the Southern Song (1279), for the first time uniting all of China under foreign domination. Since 1271 the Mongol regime, having adopted aspects of the Chinese governmental system, called itself the Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368) and established its main capital at Dadu (Beijing). Ironically, though gradual and partial, the transformation of the supreme ruler of the Mongols into a Chinese *huangdi* actually contributed to the disintegration of the far-flung Mongol Empire and the increasing lack of cohesion within the Mongol elite.

A rebel against the Yuan, Zhu Yuanzhang founded the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) at Nanjing, which expelled the Mongols and for the last time placed China under the rule of a native line of monarchs. Under Chengzu (Yongle), the Ming court moved to Beijing and pursued an active military policy in both north (against the Mongols) and south (against Dai Viet). At the same time the court commissioned seven naval voyages of exploration in the Indian Ocean under the leadership of Zheng He. However, the expense of exploration discouraged further investment in it, and after Yingzong was captured by the Mongol Oyrats in 1449, Ming China assumed a defensive position and turned inwards.

Weakened by peasant rebellions, the Ming Dynasty was replaced in Beijing by the Manchu Qing Dynasty in 1644. The Manchus had already subjugated the remnants of the Yuan Dynasty in Mongolia in 1635 and had successfully combined Chinese organization with nomadic militarism. By 1683, in the reign of Shengzu (Kangxi), the Qing had

established their control over all China, including Taiwan. In the 1720s and 1730s Qing armies overran Tibet and Turkestan (definitively subjugated in 1751 and 1759). Foreign commercial and missionary ventures towards China met with some success, especially during the reign of Gaozong (Qianlong). During the following reigns China became increasingly unable to fend off the attentions of now technologically superior foreign powers and was forced to make unpopular concessions of rights and territories. This in turn exacerbated local discontent, producing violent reactions like the Taiping rebellion (1850–1864) and the Boxer Uprising (1900). By the 1890s Japan joined the European powers in applying pressure on China and extorting concessions. Meanwhile the Manchu Qing Dynasty had not only failed to stem these problems, but, much like its Mongol Yuan predecessor, never bridged the gap between Manchu conquerors and native Chinese. In a period of increased national passions, the Manchus were stripped of their power and the Qing Dynasty was deposed in 1912 (the emperor being allowed to retain his title and palace until 1924). Apart from president Yuan Shikai's attempt to declare himself *huangdi* in 1915–1916, and a 12-day Qing restoration in 1917, China has remained a republic ever since.

The list below presents the sequence of Chinese rulers until 1917. The order of traditional imperial dynasties is given in Roman numerals. The names are rendered in the *Pinyin* transcription. The dates refer to (as far as possible) rulers' reigns rather than the periods designated by "era names." The lists include: (1) personal names (like Zhu Yuanzhang), which were not used for reigning rulers and always list the clan name first (in this case Zhu); (2) posthumous names (like Gaodi); (3) temple names (like Taizu), used to describe a ruler's place in relation to the ancestral cult (these titles are always formed with *-zu* or *-zong*); and (4), for the Ming and Qing Dynasties, "era names" (like Hongwu), mottos used to designate a period of time. Before the Ming and Qing Dynasties, these had changed at intervals, often within a single reign; since Ming and Qing emperors used a single "era name" per reign, these were mistaken by westerners for regnal names. But even a careful designation like "the Hongwu emperor" is somewhat misleading, since a new "era name" would be declared some time after the emperor's actual accession and would last until some time after his death.

Rulers considered illegitimate in later tradition (sometimes simply for having been deposed) were not given real posthumous or temple names; they are usually designated Feidi ("deposed emperor") or Modi ("last emperor"), or are known by their actual or former title, such as Qinwang ("king of Qin") or Kaifenggong ("duke of Kaifeng"). The Chinese titles of nobility are given European feudal equivalents that have little to do with the actual nature of the Chinese titlature but rather reflect the relative status of each title by comparison with European feudal hierarchy. Thus we have, in descending order: *huangdi* or *di* ("emperor"), *wang* ("king" or "prince"¹) or *zhu* ("ruler"), *gong* ("duke"), *hou* ("marquis"), *bo* ("count"), *zi* ("viscount"), *nan* ("baron"); an empress is designated by clan name+*hou*: e.g., Wuhou.

EARLY DYNASTIES

- I. XIA, at Yangcheng (Dengfeng in Henan), etc.
 c.2000 BC–? Yu ... son of Gun, descendant of Huangdi
 Qi ... son of Yu
 Tai Kang ... son of Qi
 Zhong Kang ... son of Qi
 Xiang ... son of Zhong Kang
 Shaokang ... son of Xiang
 Zhu ... son of Shaokang
 Huai ... son of Zhu
 Mang ... son of Huai
 Xie ... son of Mang
 Bu Jiang ... son of Xie; abdicated
 Jiong ... son of Xie
 Jin ... son of Jiong
 Kong Jia ... son of Bu Jiang
 Gao ... son of Kong Jia
 Fa ... son of Gao
 ?–c.1600 Jie ... son of Fa; deposed
 (to Shang c.1600)
- II. SHANG, at various capitals, the last being Yin (Anyang in Henan)
 c.1600–1588 Dayi (Tang) ... son of Shigui

¹ The translation may vary, with "king" being more appropriate for an independent *wang*, and "prince" for a dependent *wang*.

*c.*1588–1586 Waibing/Bubing (Sheng) ... son of Dayi
*c.*1586–1582 Zhongren (Yong) ... son of Dayi
*c.*1582–1570 Taijia (Zhi) ... son of Dading, son of Dayi
*c.*1570–1541 Woding (Xun) ... son of Taijia
*c.*1541–1516 Taigeng/Dageng (Bian) ... son of Taijia
*c.*1516–1499 Xiaojia (Gao) ... son of Taigeng
*c.*1499–1486 Yongji (Dian) ... son of Taigeng
*c.*1486–1411 Taiwu (Mi) ... son of Taigeng
*c.*1411–1400 Zhongding (Zhuang) ... son of Taiwu
*c.*1400–1385 Wairen/Buren (Fa) ... son of Taiwu
*c.*1385–1376 Hedanjia/Jianjia (Zheng) ... son of Taiwu
*c.*1376–1357 Zuyi (Teng) ... son of Zhongding
*c.*1357–1341 Zuxin (Dan) ... son of Zuyi
*c.*1341–1336 Wojia/Qianjia (Yu) ... son of Zuyi
*c.*1336–1327 Zuding (Xin) ... son of Zuxin
*c.*1327–1321 Nangeng (Geng) ... son of Wojia
*c.*1321–1300 Yangjia/Xiangjia (He) ... son of Zuding
*c.*1300–1272 Pangeng (Xun) ... son of Zuding; settled in Yin
*c.*1272–1269 Xiaoxin (Song) ... son of Zuding
*c.*1269–1259 Xiaoyi (Jian) ... son of Zuding
*c.*1259–1200 Wuding (Zizhao) ... son of Xiaoyi
*c.*1200–1189 Zugeng (Yao) ... son of Wuding
*c.*1189–1156 Zujia (Dai) ... son of Wuding
*c.*1156–1152 Linxin (Fengxin) ... son of Zujia
*c.*1152–1144 Gengding/Kangding (Xiao) ... son of Zujia
*c.*1144–1109 Wuyi (Qu) ... son of Gengding
*c.*1109–1096 Wending/Taiding (Tuo) ... son of Wuyi
*c.*1096–1075 Diyi (Xian) ... son of Wending
*c.*1075–1046 Dixin (Zhou) ... son of Diyi
 (to Zhou *c.*1046)

III. ZHOU (Western 1046–771 at Zongzhou/Haojing; Eastern 771–256 at Chengzhou/Luoyang)

*c.*1046–1043 Wuwang (Ji Fa) ... son of Ji Chang (Wenwang)
*c.*1043–1021 Chengwang (Ji Song) ... son of Wuwang
*c.*1021–996 Kangwang (Ji Zhao) ... son of Chengwang
*c.*996–977 Zhaowang (Ji Xia) ... son of Kangwang
*c.*977–922 Muwang (Ji Man) ... son of Zhaowang
*c.*922–900 Gongwang (Ji Yihu) ... son of Muwang
*c.*900–892 Yiwang (Ju Jian) ... son of Gongwang
*c.*892–886 Xiaowang (Ji Pifang) ... son of Muwang
*c.*886–878 Yiwang (Ji Xie) ... son of Yiwang
*c.*878–841 Liwang (Ji Hu) ... son of Yiwang; deposed, died 828
 841–782 Xuanwang (Ji Jing) ... son of Liwang; under regency until 828
 782–771 Youwang (Ji Gongsheng) ... son of Xuanwang
 771–720 Pingwang (Ji Yijiu) ... son of Youwang; at Chengzhou
 • Xiewang (Ji Yuchen) ... son of Youwang; rival 771–760
 720–697 Huanwang (Ji Lin) ... son of Xiefu, son of Pingwang
 697–682 Zhuangwang (Ji Tuo) ... son of Huanwang
 682–677 Xiwang (Ji Huqi) ... son of Zhuangwang
 677–652 Huiwang (Ji Lang) ... son of Xiwang
 652–619 Xiangwang (Ji Zheng) ... son of Huiwang
 619–613 Qingwang (Ji Renchen) ... son of Xiangwang

- 613–607 Kuangwang (Ji Ban) ... son of Qingwang
 607–586 Dingwang (Ji Yu) ... son of Qingwang
 586–572 Jianwang (Ji Yi) ... son of Dingwang
 572–545 Lingwang (Ji Xiexin) ... son of Jianwang
 545–521 Jingwang (Ji Gui) ... son of Lingwang
 521–520 Daowang (Ji Meng) ... son of Jingwang
 520–476 Jingwang (Ji Gai) ... son of Jingwang
 476–469 Yuanwang (Ji Ren) ... son of Jingwang
 469–442 Zhendingwang (Ji Jie) ... son of Yuanwang
 442–441 Aiwang (Ji Quji) ... son of Zhendingwang
 441 Siwang (Ji Shu) ... son of Zhendingwang
 441–426 Kaowang (Ji Wei) ... son of Zhendingwang
 426–402 Weiliewang (Ji Wu) ... son of Kaowang
 402–376 Anwang (Ji Jiao) ... son of Weiliewang
 376–369 Liewang (Ji Xi) ... son of Anwang
 369–321 Xianwang (Ji Bian) ... son of Anwang
 321–314 Shenjingwang (Ji Ding) ... son of Xianwang
 314–256 Nanwang (Ji Yan) ... son of Shenjingwang²
 (to Qin 256)

WARRING STATES (independent regimes seceding from Zhou)

- CHU, at Danyang (Zigui in Hubei) and Ying (Jiangling in Hubei), etc.
- 740–689 Wuwang (Mi Xiongtong) ... son of Mi Xiongkan; ruler of Chu; *wang* from 704
 689–676 Wenwang (Mi Xiongzi) ... son of Wuwang
 676–671 Dugaowang (Mi Xiongjian) ... son of Wenwang
 671–625 Chengwang (Mi Yun) ... son of Dugaowang
 625–613 Muwang (Mi Shangchen) ... son of Chengwang
 613–590 Zhuangwang (Mi Lü) ... son of Muwang
 590–559 Gongwang (Mi Shen) ... son of Zhuangwang
 559–544 Kangwang (Mi Zhao) ... son of Gongwang
 544–540 Aowang (Mi Yuan) ... son of Kangwang
 540–528 Lingwang (Mi Wei) ... son of Gongwang
 528–515 Pingwang (Mi Ju) ... son of Gongwang
 515–488 Zhaowang (Mi Zhen) ... son of Pingwang
 488–431 Huiwang (Mi Zhang) ... son of Zhaowang
 431–407 Jianwang (Mi Zhong) ... son of Huiwang
 407–401 Shengwang (Mi Dang) ... son of Jianwang
 401–380 Daowang (Mi Yi) ... son of Shengwang
 380–369 Suwang (Mi Zang) ... son of Daowang
 369–339 Xuanwang (Mi Liangfu) ... son of Daowang
 339–328 Weiwang (Mi Shang) ... son of Xuanwang
 328–298 Huaiwang (Mi Huai) ... son of Weiwang
 298–262 Qingxiangwang (Mi Heng) ... son of Huaiwang
 262–237 Kaoliewang (Mi Yuan) ... son of Qingxiangwang
 237–228 Youwang (Mi Han) ... son of Kaoliewang
 228 Aiwang (Mi You) ... son of Kaoliewang
 227–223 Chuwang (Mi Fuchu) ... son of Kaoliewang
 (to Qin 223)

² Huiwang (Ji Zhun), a descendant of Zhendingwang, led Zhou resistance to the Qin 256–249.

- SONG, at Shangqiu (in Henan)
- 329–286 Kangwang (Zi Yan) ... son of Bigong (Zi Bibing); *gong* of Song; *wang* from 318 (to Chu 286)
- YUE, at Guiji (Shaoxing in Zhejiang), etc.
- ?–496 Yunchangwang ... son of Futanhou; *wang* of Yue
- 496–465 Goujianwang (Si Tanzhi) ... son of Yunchangwang
- 465–459 Luyingwang (Si Shiyu) ... son of Goujianwang
- 459–449 Bushouwang (Si Yugu) ... son of Luyingwang
- 449–412 Wengwang (Si Zhugou) ... son of Bushouwang
- 412–376 Yiwang ... son of Wengwang
- 376–375 Zhihouwang (Si Zhuqi) ... son of Yiwang
- 375–365 Wuyuwang (Si Mang'an) ... son of Zhihouwang
- 365–356 Wuzhuanwang (Si Tanzhumao) ... son of Zhihouwang
- 356–334 Wuqiangwang ... son of Wuzhuanwang (to Chu 334)
- YAN, at Ji (Beijing), etc.
- 332–320 Yiwang ... son of Houwengong; *gong* of Yan; *wang* from 323
- 320–311 Kuaiwang (Ji Kuai) ... son of Yiwang
- 311–278 Zhaowang (Ji Zhi) ... son of Kuaiwang
- 278–271 Huiwang ... son of Zhaowang
- 271–257 Wucheng ... son of Huiwang
- 257–254 Xiaowang ... son of Wuchengwang
- 254–222 Jinwang (Ji Xi) ... son of Xiaowang (to Qin 222)
- QI, at Linzi (in Shandong)
- 356–320 Weiwang (Tian Yinqi) ... son of Huangong (Tian Wu); *gong* of Qi; *wang* from 334
- 320–301 Xuanwang (Tian Pijiang) ... son of Weiwang
- 301–283 Minwang (Tian Di) ... son of Xuanwang
- 283–264 Xiangwang (Tian Fazhang) ... son of Minwang
- 264–221 Jianwang (Tian Jian) ... son of Xiangwang (to Qin 221)
- WEI, at Wei (Ruicheng in Shanxi), etc.
- 370–319 Huiwang (Ji Ying) ... son of Wuhou (Ji Ji); *hou* of Wei; *wang* from 334³
- 319–296 Xiangwang (Ji Si) ... son of Huiwang
- 296–277 Zhaowang (Ji Chi) ... son of Xiangwang
- 277–243 Anxiwang (Ji Yu) ... son of Zhaowang
- 243–228 Jingminwang (Ji Wu/Zeng) ... son of Anxiwang
- 228–225 Weiwang (Ji Jia) ... son of Jingminwang (to Qin 225)
- HAN, at Han (near Hejin in Shanxi), etc.
- 333–312 Xuanhuiwang ... son of Ji Zhaohou; *hou* of Han; *wang* from 323
- 312–296 Xiangwang (Ji Cang) ... son of Xuanhuiwang
- 296–273 Xiwang (Ji Jiu/Qi) ... son of Xiangwang
- 273–239 Huanhuiwang ... son of Xiwang

³ Historiographical tradition mistakenly inserted an Aiwang (Ji Yu) as king 324–319.

- 239–230 Hanwang (Ji An) ... son of Huanhuiwang
(to Qin 230)
- ZHAO, at Zhao (near Huoxian in Shanxi), etc.
- 326–299 Wulingwang (Ying Yong) ... son of Suhou (Ying Yu); *hou* of Zhao; *wang* from 299; abdicated, died 295
- 299–266 Huiwenwang (Ying He) ... son of Wulingwang
- 266–245 Xiaochengwang (Ying Dan) ... son of Huiwenwang
- 245–236 Daoxiangwang (Ying Yan) ... son of Xiaochengwang
- 236–228 Youmiuwang (Ying Qian) ... son of Daoxiangwang
- 228–222 Daiwang (Ying Jia) ... son of Daoxiangwang
(to Qin 222)

EARLY EMPIRE

- IV. QIN, at Yong, then Jingyang, Liyang, and finally Xianyang (in Shaanxi)
- 338–311 Huiwenwang (Ying Si) ... son of Xiaogong (Ying Quliang); *gong* of Qin; *wang* from 325
- 311–307 Wuwang (Ying Dang) ... son of Huiwenwang
- 307–250 Zhaoxiangwang (Ying Ji) ... son of Huiwenwang
- 250 Xiaowenwang (Ying Zhu) ... son of Zhaoxiangwang
- 250–246 Zhuangxiangwang (Ying Zichu) ... son of Xiaowenwang
- 246–210 Shi Huangdi (Ying Zheng) ... son of Zhuangxiangwang; *huangdi* from 221
- 210–207 Er Shi Huangdi (Ying Huhai) ... son of Shi Huangdi
- 207 San Shi Huangdi⁴ (Ying Ziyi) ... son of Fusu, son of Shi Huangdi; abdicated, died 207
(to Chu 207)
- CHU and WESTERN CHU (XI CHU) at Pengcheng (Xuzhou)
- 207–206 Chuhuaiwang⁵ (Min Xin) ... descendant of Chu Huaiwang (Mi Huai); protégé of Xiang Liang
- 206–202 Xichubawang (Xiang Yu⁶) ... son of Xiang Chao, brother of Xiang Liang
(to Western Han 202)

- V.a. WESTERN HAN (XI HAN) at Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi)
- 206–195 Gaozu⁷ (Liu Bang⁸) ... son of Liu Zhijia (Taishanghuang); *huangdi* from 202
- 195–188 Huidi (Liu Ying) ... son of Gaozu
- 188–184 Qianshaodi (Liu Gong) ... son of Huidi; deposed, died 184
- 184–180 Houshaodi (Liu Hong⁹) ... son of Huidi; deposed, died 180
- 180–157 Wendi (Liu Heng) ... son of Gaozu
- 157–141 Jingdi (Liu Qi) ... son of Wendi
- 141–87 Wudi (Liu Che¹⁰) ... son of Jingdi
- 87–74 Zhaodi (Liu Fuling) ... son of Wudi
- 74 Changyiwang¹¹ (Liu He) ... son of Bo (Changyiwang), son of Wudi; deposed, died 59
- 74–49 Xuandi (Liu Xun¹²) ... son of Jin (Daohuangkao), son of Ju (Litaizi), son of Wudi
- 49–33 Yuandi (Liu Shi) ... son of Xuandi
- 33–7 Chengdi (Liu Ao) ... son of Yuandi

⁴ Also known as Qinwang. The traditionally inferred descent is problematic, and he may have been a son, brother, or nephew (via Chengjiao) of Shi Huangdi instead of his grandson.

⁵ Also known as Yidi.

⁶ Originally named Xiang Ji.

⁷ Originally the posthumous name was Taizu, but the designation Gaozu was adopted by Eastern Han times.

⁸ Originally named Liu Ji.

⁹ Originally named Liu Shan, then Liu Yi.

¹⁰ Originally named Liu Zhi.

¹¹ Also known as Haihunhou.

¹² Originally named Liu Bingyi.

- 7–1 Aidi (Liu Xin) ... son of Kang (Gongdi), son of Yuandi
 1 BC–AD 6 Pingdi (Liu Kan¹³) ... son of Xing (Zhongshanxiaowang), son of Yuandi
 6–9 Ruzi¹⁴ (Liu Ying) ... son of Xian (Guangqihou), son of Xun (Guangqiyanghou), son of Xiao
 (Chuxiaowang), son of Xuandi; deposed, died 25
 (to Xin 9)
- XIN, at Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi)
- 9–23 Wang Mang ... son of Man, brother of Zhengjun,¹⁵ mother of Chengdi
 (to restored Western Han 23)
- V.b. WESTERN HAN (XI HAN), restored at Luoyi (Luoyang in Henan)
- 23–25 Gengshidi¹⁶ (Liu Xuan) ... son of Zizhang, son of Li, son of Xiongqu (Chonglingdaihou), son of Mai
 (Chonglingjichou), son of Fa (Changshadingwang), son of Xi Han Jingdi; deposed, died 25
 25–27 Jianshidi (Liu Penzi) ... son of Meng (Shihou), son of Xian (Shihou), son of Shun (Chengyanghuangwang),
 son of Wu (Chengyanghuiwang), son of Yi (Chengyangjingwang), son of Yan (Chenyangqingwang), son
 of Xi (Chengyanggongwang), son of Zhang (Chenyangjingwang), son of Fei (Qidaohuiwang), son of Xi
 Han Gaozu; deposed¹⁷
 (to Eastern Han 27)
- V.c. EASTERN HAN (DONG HAN), at Luoyi (Luoyang in Henan), then Xuchang (in Henan)
- 25–57 Guangwudi (Liu Xiu) ... son of Qin, son of Hui, son of Wai, son of Mai (Chonglingjichou), son of
 Fa (Changshadingwang), son of Xi Han Jingdi
 57–75 Mingdi (Liu Zhuang) ... son of Guangwudi
 75–88 Zhangdi (Liu Da) ... son of Mingdi
 88–106 Hedi (Liu Zhao) ... son of Zhangdi
 106 Shangdi (Liu Long) ... son of Hedi
 106–125 Andi (Liu Hu) ... son of Qing (Xiaode), son of Zhangdi
 125 Beixianghou¹⁸ (Liu Yi) ... son of Shou (Jibehuiwang), son of Zhangdi
 125–144 Shundi (Liu Bao) ... son of Andi
 144–145 Chongdi (Liu Bing) ... son of Shundi
 145–146 Zhidi (Liu Zuan) ... son of Hong (Bohaixiaowang), son of Chong (Le'anyiwang), son of Kang
 (Qianchengzhenwang), son of Zhangdi
 146–168 Huandi (Liu Zhi) ... son of Yi (Xiaochong), son of Kai (Xiaomu), son of Zhangdi
 168–189 Lingdi (Liu Hong) ... son of Chang (Xiaoren), son of Shu (Xiaoyuan), son of Kai (Xiaomu), son of
 Zhangdi
 189 Hongnongwang¹⁹ (Liu Bian) ... son of Lingdi; deposed, died 190
 189–220 Xiandi (Liu Xie) ... son of Lingdi; abdicated, died 234
 (to Cao Wei 220)

THREE KINGDOMS (SAN GUO) AND JIN REUNIFICATION

- VI. CAO WEI, at Luoyang (in Henan)
- 220–226 Wendi (Cao Pi) ... son of Cao Cao (Wudi)
 226–239 Mingdi (Cao Rui) ... son of Wendi
 239–254 Shaodi (Cao Fang) ... adopted son of Mingdi; son of Kai (Jinanwang), son of Zhang (Renchengweiwang),
 brother of Wendi; deposed, died 274

¹³ Originally named Liu Jizi.

¹⁴ Also known as Ding'an'gong.

¹⁵ Wang Man and Wang Zhenjun were children of Wang Jin.

¹⁶ Also known as Huaiyangwang.

¹⁷ Other pretenders included Liu Yong (son of Li, son of Jia, son of Sui, son of Ding, son of Wushang, son of Xiang, son of Mai, son of Wu, son of Wendi) and his son Liu Yu, eliminated in 29.

¹⁸ Also known as Shaodi.

¹⁹ Also known as Shaodi.

- 254–260 Gaoguixiangong (Cao Mao) ... son of Lin (Donghaidingwang), son of Wendi
 260–265 Yuandi (Cao Huan) ... son of Yu (Yanwang), brother of Wendi; abdicated, died 303
 (to Western Jin 265)

SHU HAN, at Chengdu (in Sichuan)

- 221–223 Zhaoliedi (Liu Bei) ... son of Hong, son of Xiong, descendant of Zhen (Luchenghou), son of Sheng
 (Zhongshanjingwang), son of Han Jingdi; *wang* of Han since 219
 223–263 Xiaohuaidi²⁰ (Liu Chan) ... son of Zhaoliedi; abdicated, died 271
 (to Cao Wei 263)

WU, at Jianye (Nanjing in Jiangsu)

- 222–252 Dadi (Sun Quan) ... son of Sun Jian (Wuliedi); *wang* of Wu since 200
 252–258 Feidi (Sun Liang) ... son of Dadi; deposed, died 260
 258–264 Jingdi (Sun Xiu) ... son of Dadi
 264–280 Modi (Sun Hao) ... son of He (Wendi), son of Dadi; deposed, died 284
 (to Western Jin 280)

VII.a. WESTERN JIN (XI JIN), at Luoyang (in Henan) and from 312 Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi)

- 265–290 Wudi (Sima Yan) ... son of Zhao (Wendi), son of Sima Yi (Xuandi)
 290–301 Huidi (Sima Zhong) ... son of Wudi; deposed
 301 Zhaowang (Sima Lun) ... son of Sima Yi (Xuandi)
 301–307 Huidi (Sima Zhong) ... restored
 307–313 Huaidi (Sima Chi) ... son of Wudi; in Han Zhao captivity from 311
 313–316 Mindi (Sima Ye) ... son of Yan (Wuwang), son of Wudi; regent since 311; deposed, died 318
 (to Han Zhao 316)

SIXTEEN KINGDOMS (in Northern China and Sichuan)

CHENG or HAN ZHAO, at Chengdu (in Sichuan)

- 302–303 Jingdi (Li Te) ... Di leader
 303 Qinwenwang (Li Liu) ... brother of Jingdi
 303–334 Wudi (Li Xiong) ... son of Jingdi; *huangdi*
 334 Aidi (Li Ban) ... son of Dang son of Jingdi
 334–337 Feidi/Feizhu²¹ (Li Qi) ... son of Wudi; deposed
 337–343 Zhaowendi (Li Shou) ... son of Xiang, brother of Jingdi; renamed dynasty Han
 343–347 Houdi/Houzhu²² (Li Shi) ... son of Zhaowendi
 (to Eastern Jin 347)

NORTHERN HAN (BEI HAN)/QIAN ZHAO, at Zuoguocheng (Lishi in Shanxi), then Chang'an

- 304–309 Guangwendi (Liu Yuan) ... Xiongnu leader
 309 Han Taizi (Liu He) ... son of Guangwendi
 309–317 Zhaowudi (Liu Cong) ... son of Guangwendi
 317 Yindi²³ (Liu Can) ... son of Zhaowudi
 317–328 Qinwang (Liu Yao) ... kinsman of Guangwendi; renamed dynasty Zhao in 328 (capital Chang'an)
 328–329 Zhao Taizi (Liu Xi) ... son of Qinwang
 (to Later Zhao 329)

²⁰ Also known as Houzhu and Anlesigong.

²¹ Also known as Yougong.

²² Also known as Guiyihou.

²³ Also known as Shaozhu.

- FORMER LIANG (QIAN LIANG), at Guzang (Wuwei in Gansu)
- 313–314 Wuwang (Zhao Gui) ... government inspector in Liangzhou
- 314–320 Mingwang (Zhang Shi) ... son of Wuwang
- 320–323 Chengwang (Zhang Mao) ... son of Wuwang
- 323–345 Wenwang (Zhang Jun) ... son of Mingwang
- 345–353 Huanwang (Zhang Chonghua) ... son of Wenwang
- 353 Aigong (Zhang Yaoling) ... son of Huanwang
- 353–354 Weiwang (Zhang Zuo) ... son of Wenwang
- 354–362 Chongwang (Zhang Xuanjing) ... son of Wenwang
- 362–376 Houzhu²⁴ (Zhang Tianxi) ... son of Wenwang
(to Former Qin 376)

- LATER ZHAO (HOU ZHAO), at Xiangguo (Xingtai in Hebei), etc.
- 319–333 Mingdi, Gaozu (Shi Le) ... Jie (Xiongnu) leader
- 333–334 Haiyangwang (Shi Hong) ... son of Mingdi
- 334–349 Wudi, Taizu (Shi Hu) ... kinsman of Mingdi
- 349 Qiaowang²⁵ (Shi Shi) ... son of Wudi
- 349 Pengchengwang, Taizi (Shi Zun) ... son of Wudi
- 349–350 Yiyangwang (Shi Jian) ... son of Wudi
- 350–351 Xinxingwang (Shi Zhi) ... son of Wudi
- 350–352 Wudaotianwang (Shi Min²⁶) ... son of Ran Zhan; adopted son of Wudi; dynasty Ran-Wei
(to Former Yan 352)

- FORMER YAN (QIAN YAN), at Ye (near Anyang in Hebei)
- 307–334 Gaozu, Wuxuandi (Murong Hui) ... Xianbei leader
- 334–348 Taizu, Wenmingdi (Murong Huang) ... son of Gaozu; *huangdi* from 337
- 348–359 Liezu, Jingzhaodi (Murong Jun) ... son of Taizu
- 359–370 Youdi (Murong Wei) ... son of Liezu; deposed
(to Former Qin 370)

- FORMER QIN (QIAN QIN), at Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi)
- 350 Taizu, Huiwudi (Fu Hong) ... Di leader
- 350–354 Gaozu, Jingmingdi (Fu Jian) ... son of Taizu; *huangdi* from 351
- 354–356 Zhaoliwang (Fu Sheng) ... son of Gaozu
- 356–384 Shizu, Xuanzhaodi²⁷ (Fu Jian) ... son of Xiong (Wenhuandi), son of Taizu
- 384–385 Aipingdi (Fu Pi) ... son of Shizu
- 385–393 Taizong, Gaodi (Fu Deng) ... son of Chang, kinsman of Shizu
- 393–394 Mozhu (Fu Chong) ... son of Taizong
(to Later Qin 394)

- LATER QIN (HOU QIN), at Beidi (Yaoxian in Shaanxi) and then Chang'an (Xi'an)
- 384–393 Taizu, Zhaowudi (Yao Chang) ... brother of Yao Xiang (Wuwang), son of Yao Yizhong (Shizu, Jingyuandi), Qiang leaders
- 393–415 Gaozu, Wenhuandi (Yao Xing) ... son of Taizu
- 415–417 Houzhu (Yao Hong) ... son of Gaozu
(to Eastern Jin 417)

²⁴ Also known as Daogong.

²⁵ Also known as Qigong.

²⁶ Originally named Ran Min.

²⁷ Also known as Zhuangliewang.

- WESTERN YAN (XI YAN), at Pingyang (Linfen in Shanxi) and Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi), etc.
- 384–385 Jibeiwang (Murong Hong) ... son of Yan Liezu
 - 385–386 Weidi (Murong Chong) ... brother of Jibeiwang
 - 386 Duansui (Murong) ... kinsman of Jibeiwang
 - 386 Xiyanwang (Murong Yi) ... son of Huan (Yiduwang), son of Yan Taizu
 - 386 Xiyanwang (Murong Yao) ... son of Weidi
 - 386 Xiyanwang (Murong Zhong) ... son of Jibeiwang
 - 386–395 Xiyanwang (Murong Yong) ... son of Murong, son of Yun, brother of Yan Gaozu
(to Later Yan 395)

- LATER YAN (HOU YAN), at Pingyang (Linfen in Shanxi) and Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi), etc.
- 385–395 Shizu, Chengwudi (Murong Chui) ... son of Yan Taizu
 - 395–397 Liezong, Huimindi (Murong Bao) ... son of Shizu
 - 397 Kaifenggong (Murong Xiang) ... son of Shizu
 - 397–398 Zhaowang (Murong Lin) ... son of Shizu
 - 398–400 Zhongzong, Zhaowudi (Murong Sheng) ... son of Liezong
 - 400–407 Zhaowendi (Murong Xi) ... son of Shizu
 - 407–409 Huiyidi (Gao Yun) ... adopted son of Liezong
(to Northern Yan 409)

- SOUTHERN YAN (NAN YAN), at Guanggu (Yidu in Shandong)
- 398–404 Xianwudi, Shizong (Murong De) ... son of Yan Taizu
 - 404–410 Zhaowendi²⁸ (Murong Zhao) ... son of Na (Muwang), brother of Xianwudi
(to Eastern Jin 410)

- NORTHERN YAN (BEI YAN), at Longcheng (Chaoyang in Liaoning)
- 409–430 Wenchengdi, Taizu (Feng Ba) ... commander of the guard for Yan Huiydi
 - 430–436 Zhaozhengdi (Feng Hong) ... brother of Wenchengdi
(to Northern Wei 436)

- WESTERN QIN (XI QIN), at Yuanchuan (Yuzhong in Gansu) and others
- 385–387 Liezu, Xuanliewang (Qifu Guoren) ... Xianbei leader, Former Qin general
 - 387–411 Gaozu, Wuyuanwang²⁹ (Qifu Qiangui) ... brother of Liezu; submitted to Later Qin in 400–408
 - 411–427 Taizu, Wenzhaowang (Qifu Chipan) ... son of Gaozu
 - 427–431 Houzhu (Qifu Mumo) ... son of Taizu
(to Xia 431)

- LATER LIANG (HOU LIANG), at Guzang (Wuwei in Gansu)
- 386–399 Taizu, Yiwudi (Lü Guang) ... Di leader and general of the Former Qin
 - 399 Yinwang (Lü Shao) ... son of Taizu
 - 399–401 Lingdi (Lü Zuan) ... son of Taizu
 - 401–403 Houzhu³⁰ (Lü Long) ... son of Bao, brother of Taizu
(to Later Qin 403)

- SOUTHERN LIANG (NAN LIANG), at Lianchuanbao (Ledu in Qinghai) and Xiping (Xining in Qinghai)
- 397–399 Wuwang, Liezu (Tufa Wugu) ... Xianbei leader, *wang* of Xiping and Wuwei
 - 399–401 Kangwang³¹ (Tufa Lilugu) ... brother of Wuwang

²⁸ Also known as Beihaiwang.

²⁹ Also known as Henanwang.

³⁰ Also known as Jiankangong.

³¹ Also known as Hexiawang.

401–414 Jingwang (Tufa Rutan) ... brother of Wuwang; submitted to Later Qin in 404–408
(to Western Qin 414)

NORTHERN LIANG (BEI LIANG), at Guzang (Wuwei in Gansu) and Zhangyi (in Gangsu)
397–400 Jiankangong (Duan Ye) ... rebel against Later Liang
400–432 Taizu, Wuxuanwang (Juqu Mengxun) ... Xiongnu leader
432–439 Aiwang (Juqu Mujian) ... son of Taizu
(to Northern Wei 439³²)

WESTERN LIANG (XI LIANG), at Dunhuang and Jiuquan (in Gansu)
400–416 Wuzhaowang, Taizu (Li Gao) ... Later Liang governor; vassal of Jin
416–419 Houzhu³³ (Li Xin) ... son of Wuzhaowang
419–421 Guanjunhou (Liu Xun) ... son of Wuzhaowang
(to Northern Liang 421)

XIA, at Tongwan (Nanbai Chengzi near Wushenqi) and Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi)
407–425 Wuliedi, Shizu (Helian Bobo³⁴) ... Xiongnu leader
425–427 Feizhu, Qinwang (Helian Chang) ... son of Wuliedi; deposed
427–432 Houzhu, Pingkangwang (Helian Ding) ... son of Wuliedi
(to Northern Liang 432)

SOUTHERN KINGDOMS (NAN CHAO)

VII.b. EASTERN JIN (DONG JIN), at Jiankang (Nanjing in Jiangsu)
318–323 Yuandi (Sima Rui) ... son of Jin (Langyewang), son of Zhou, son of Sima Yi (Xuandi); regent since 317
323–326 Mingdi (Sima Shao) ... son of Yuandi
326–342 Chengdi (Sima Yan) ... son of Mingdi
342–344 Kangdi (Sima Yue) ... son of Mingdi
344–361 Mudi (Sima Dan) ... son of Kangdi
361–365 Aidi (Sima Pi) ... son of Chengdi
365–371 Feidi (Sima Yi) ... son of Chengdi; deposed, died 386
371–372 Jianwendi (Sima Yu) ... son of Yuandi
372–396 Xiaowudi (Sima Yao) ... son of Jianwendi
396–403 Andi (Sima Dezong) ... son of Xiaowudi; deposed
403–404 Chuwudaodi (Huan Xuan) ... son of Huan Wen (Xuanwu) by Xingnan, daughter of Mingdi
404–419 Andi (Sima Dezong) ... restored
419–420 Gongdi (Sima Dewen) ... son of Xiaowudi; abdicated, died 421
(to Liu Song 420)

VIII. FORMER SONG (LIU SONG), at Jiankang (Nanjing)
420–422 Wudi (Liu Yu) ... son of Liu Qiao
422–424 Shaodi (Liu Yifu) ... son of Wudi
424–453 Wendi (Liu Yilong) ... son of Wudi
453 Yuanxiongdi (Liu Shao) ... son of Wendi
453–464 Xiaowudi (Liu Jun) ... son of Wendi
464–465 Qianfeidi (Liu Ziye) ... son of Xiaowudi
465–472 Mingdi (Liu Yu) ... son of Wendi
• Jin'anwang (Liu Zixun) ... son of Xiaowudi; rival 466
472–477 Houfeidi (Liu Yu) ... son of Mingdi

³² Aiwang's brothers Wuhui and Anzhou fled to the west and became rulers of Gaochang 443–460.

³³ Also known as Lianggong.

³⁴ Originally named Tiefu Qujie.

477–479 Shundi (Liu Zhun) ... son of Mingdi
(to Qi 479)

IX. SOUTHERN QI (NAN QI), at Jiankang (Nanjing in Jiangsu)
479–482 Gaodi (Xiao Daocheng) ... son of Xiao Chengzhi
482–493 Wudi (Xiao Ze) ... son of Gaodi
493–494 Yulinwang (Xiao Zhaoye) ... son of Zhangmao, son of Wudi
494 Hailingwang (Xiao Zhaowen) ... brother of Yulinwang; deposed, died 494
494–498 Mingdi (Xiao Luan) ... son of Daosheng, brother of Gaodi
498–501 Donghunhou (Xiao Baojuan) ... son of Mingdi; deposed, died 501
501–502 Hedi (Xiao Baorong) ... son of Mingdi; deposed, died 502
(to Liang 502)

X. SOUTHERN LIANG (NAN LIANG), at Jiankang (Nanjing in Jiangsu)
502–549 Wudi (Xiao Yan) ... son of Xiao Shunzhi
• Linhewang (Xiao Zhengde) ... son of Hong, brother of Wudi; rival 548–549
549–551 Jianwendi (Xiao Gang) ... son of Wudi; deposed, died 551
551–552 Yuzhangwang (Xiao Dong) ... son of Wudi; deposed, died 552
• Wulingwang (Xiao Ji) ... son of Wudi; rival 552–553
552–555 Yuandi (Xiao Yi) ... son of Wudi; abdicated
555 Mindi (Xiao Yuanming) ... son of Yi, brother of Wudi; deposed, died 556
555–557 Jingdi (Xiao Fangzhi) ... son of Yuandi; deposed, died 558
• Yongjiawang (Xiao Zhuang) ... son of Fangdeng, son of Yuandi; attempted restoration 558–560
(to Chen 557)

WESTERN LIANG (XI LIANG), at Jiangling (in Hubei)
555–562 Xuandi (Xiao Cha) ... son of Tong, son of Wudi
562–585 Xiaomingdi (Xiao Kui) ... son of Xuandi
585–587 Xiaojingdi (Xiao Cong) ... son of Xiaomingdi
(to Sui 587)

XI. SOUTHERN CHEN (NAN CHEN), at Jiankang (Nanjing in Jiangsu)
557–559 Wudi (Chen Baxian) ... son of Chen Wenzan
559–566 Wendi (Chen Qian) ... son of Daotan, brother of Wudi
566–568 Feidi (Chen Bozong) ... son of Wendi; deposed, died 570
568–582 Xuandi (Chen Xu) ... brother of Wendi
582–589 Houzhu (Chen Shubao) ... son of Xuandi; deposed, died 604
(to Sui 589)

NORTHERN KINGDOMS (BEI CHAO)

DAI (ancestors of the Northern Wei), at Shengle (near Helingeer, Mongolia)
295–307 Zhaodi (Tuoba Luguan) ... son of Tuoba Liwei (Shenyuandi), Xianbei chieftain
307–316 Mudi (Yilu) ... son of Shamohan (Wendi), brother of Zhaodi
316–321 Pingwendi (Tuoba Yülü) ... son of Fu (Sidi), brother of Mudi
321–325 Huidi (Tuoba Heru) ... son of Tuoba Yi (Huandi), brother of Mudi
325–329 Yangdi (Tuoba Gena) ... brother of Huidi; abdicated
329–335 Liedi (Tuoba Yihuai) ... son of Pingwendi; abdicated
335–337 Yangdi (Tuoba Gena) ... restored; abdicated
337–338 Liedi (Tuoba Yihuai) ... restored
338–377 Zhaochengdi (Tuoba Shiyijian) ... son of Pingwendi
(to Former Qin 377)

- NORTHERN WEI (BEI WEI), at Pingcheng (Taiyuan in Shanxi), then Luoyang (in Henan)
- 386–409 Daowudi, Taizu (Tuoba Gui) ... son of Dai Zhaochengdi³⁵; *huangdi* from 399
- 409–423 Mingyuandi, Taizong (Tuoba Si) ... son of Daowudi
- 423–451 Taiwudi, Shizu (Tuoba Tao) ... son of Mingyuandi
- 451–452 Yindi³⁶ (Tuoba Yu) ... son of Huang (Jingmudi), son of Taiwudi
- 452–465 Wenchengdi, Gaozong (Tuoba Jun) ... brother of Yindi
- 465–471 Xianwendi, Xianzu (Tuoba Hong) ... son of Wenchengdi; abdicated, died 476
- 471–499 Xiaowendi, Gaozong (Yuan Hong³⁷) ... son of Xianwendi
- 499–515 Xuanwudi, Shizong (Yuan Ke³⁸) ... son of Xiaowendi
- 515–528 Xiaomingdi, Suzong (Yuan Xu) ... son of Xuanwudi
- 528 Youzhu (Yuan Zhao) ... son of Baohui, son of Yu (Wenjingdi), son of Xiaowendi; deposed, died 528
- 528–530 Xiaozhuangdi,³⁹ Jingzong (Yuan Ziyou) ... son of Xie (Wenmudi), son of Xianwendi
- 530 Haiwang (Yuan Hao) ... son of Xiang, son of Xianwendi
- 530–531 Jingdi⁴⁰ (Yuan Ye) ... son of Yi, son of Zhen, son of Huang, son of Taiwudi; deposed, died 532
- 531 Runanwang (Yuan Yue) ... son of Xiaowendi
- 531–532 Qianfeidi⁴¹ (Yuan Gong) ... son of Yu (Wenjingdi), son of Xianwendi; abdicated, died 532
- 531–532 Houfeidi⁴² (Yuan Lang) ... son of Rong, son of Bin, son of Zhen, son of Huang, son of Taiwudi; abdicated, died 532
- 532–535 Xiaowudi⁴³ (Yuan Xiu) ... son of Huai, son of Xiaowendi
(continued as Western Wei 535)
- EASTERN WEI (DONG WEI), at Yecheng (Handan), Ye
- 534–550 Xiaojingdi⁴⁴ (Yuan Shanjian) ... son of Dan, son of Yi, son of Bei Wei Xiaowendi; abdicated, died 552
(to Northern Qi 550)
- WESTERN WEI (XI WEI), at Chang'an (Xian in Shaanxi)
- 535–551 Wendi (Yuan Baoju) ... son of Yu (Wenjingdi), son of Bei Wei Xiaowendi
- 551–554 Feidi (Yuan Qin) ... son of Wendi; deposed, died 554
- 554–557 Gongdi (Tuoba Kuo⁴⁵) ... son of Wendi; deposed, died 557
(to Northern Zhou)
- NORTHERN QI (BEI QI), at Ye
- 550–559 Wenxuandi, Xianzu (Gao Yang) ... son of Gao Huan (Shenwudi), son of Gao Shu
- 559–560 Feidi⁴⁶ (Gao Yin) ... son of Wenxuandi; deposed, died 561
- 560–561 Xiaozhaodi (Gao Yan) ... brother of Wenxuandi
- 561–565 Wuchengdi, Shizu (Gao Zhan) ... brother of Wenxuandi; abdicated, died 569
- 565–577 Houzhu⁴⁷ (Gao Wei) ... son of Wuchengdi; abdicated, died 577
- 577 Youzhu⁴⁸ (Gao Heng) ... son of Houzhu; deposed, died 577
- 577 Andewang (Gao Yanzong) ... son of Deng (Wenxiangdi), brother of Wenxuandi

³⁵ Alternatively Beiwei Daowudi is given as son of Shi (Mingdi), son of Dai Zhaochengdi.

³⁶ Also known by the title Nananwang.

³⁷ Originally named Tuoba Hong.

³⁸ Originally named Tuoba Ke.

³⁹ Originally Wuhaidi.

⁴⁰ Also known by the titles Donghaiwang and Changguangwang.

⁴¹ Also known as Jiemindi and Guanglingwang.

⁴² Also known as Andingwang.

⁴³ Also known as Chudi and Pingyangwang.

⁴⁴ Also known by the title Zhongshanwang.

⁴⁵ Originally named Yuan Kuo.

⁴⁶ Also known as Jinanmindaowang.

⁴⁷ Also known by the title Wengong.

⁴⁸ Also known by the title Wenguogong.

577–579 Fanyangwang (Gao Shaoyi) ... son of Wenxuandi
(to Northern Zhou 577/9)

NORTHERN ZHOU (BEI ZHOU), at Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi)

557 Xiaomindi (Yuwen Jue) ... son of Yuwen Tai, a general of Western Wei; deposed, died 557
557–560 Mingdi, Shizong (Yuwen Yu) ... brother of Xiaomindi; *huangdi* from 559
560–578 Wudi, Gaozu (Yuwen Yong) ... brother of Xiaomindi
578–579 Xuandi (Yuwen Yun) ... son of Wudi; abdicated, died 580
579–581 Jingdi (Yuwen Chan/Yan) ... son of Xuandi
(to Sui 581)

MIDDLE EMPIRE

XII. SUI, in Daxing (Xi'an in Shaanxi), Luoyang (in Hebei), and Jiangdu (Yangzhou in Jiangsu)
581–604 Wendi, Gaozu (Yang Jiang) ... son of Yang Zhong (Suihuangong)
604–617 Yangdi,⁴⁹ Shizu (Yang Guang) ... son of Wendi; deposed, died 618
617–618 Gongdi (Yang You) ... son of Zhao (Yuandetaizi), son of Yangdi; deposed, died 619
618 Qinwang (Yang Hao) ... son of Jun (Qinxiaowang), son of Wendi
618–619 Yuewang⁵⁰ (Yang Tong) ... brother of Gongdi
(to Tang 618)

XIII. TANG, in Chang'an (Xi'an in Shaanxi)
618–626 Gaozu (Li Yuan) ... son of Li Bing (Shizu, Tangrengong); abdicated, died 635
626–649 Taizong (Li Shimin) ... son of Gaozu
649–683 Gaozong (Li Zhi) ... son of Taizong
683–684 Zhongzong (Li Xiǎn⁵¹) ... son of Gaozong; deposed
684–690 Ruizong (Li Dan⁵²) ... son of Gaozong; deposed
690–705 Shengshendi (Wu Zetian⁵³) ... mother of Zhongzong and Ruizong; abdicated, died 705
705–710 Zhongzong (Li Xiǎn) ... restored
710 Shangdi⁵⁴ (Li Chongmao) ... son of Zhongzong; deposed, died 714
710–712 Ruizong (Li Dan) ... restored; abdicated, died 716
712–756 Xuanzong (Li Longji) ... son of Ruizong; abdicated, died 762
756–762 Suzong (Li Yu/Heng) ... son of Xuanzong
762–779 Daizong (Li Yu⁵⁵) ... son of Suzong
• Guangwuwang (Li Chenghong) ... son of Li Shouli⁵⁶ (Binwang), son of Li Xián⁵⁷ (Yongwang), son
of Gaozong; rival at Chang'an 763 with Tibetan support; deposed, died 764
779–805 Dezong (Li Kuo) ... son of Daizong
805 Shunzong (Li Song) ... son of Dezong; abdicated, died 806
805–820 Xianzong (Li Chun) ... son of Shunzong
820–824 Muzong (Li Heng) ... son of Xianzong
824–827 Jingzong (Li Zhan) ... son of Muzong
827–840 Wenzong (Li Ang) ... son of Muzong
840–846 Wuzong (Li Yan) ... son of Muzong
846–859 Xuānzong (Li Shen) ... son of Xianzong

⁴⁹ Also known as Mingdi.

⁵⁰ Also known as Gongdi.

⁵¹ Originally named Li Xiǎn, later Li Zhe (677), later Li Xiǎn again (698), later Wu Xiǎn (700), later Li Xiǎn again (705).

⁵² Originally named Li Xulun, later Li Lun (669), later Li Dan (678), later Wu Lun (690), later Wu Dan (698), later Li Dan (705).

⁵³ Earlier Wu Zhao, and before that Wu Mei, daughter of Wu Shihuo; technically she reigned as the sole ruler of the Zhou Dynasty.

⁵⁴ Also known as Wenwang and Xiangwang.

⁵⁵ Originally named Li Chu, later Li Yu (758).

⁵⁶ Originally named Li Guangren.

⁵⁷ Originally named Li De.

- 859–873 Yizong (Li Cui) ... son of Xuānzong
 873–888 Xizong (Li Huan) ... son of Yizong
 888–904 Zhaozong (Li Ye) ... son of Yizong
 904–907 Aidi⁵⁸ (Li Zhu) ... son of Zhaozong; deposed, died 908
 (to Later Liang 907)

YAN, at Luoyang (in Henan)

- 755–757 An Lushan ... son of Kang; rebel against Tang
 757–759 An Qingxu (An Renzhi) ... son of An Lushan
 759–761 Shi Siming (Shi Sugan) ... general of An Lushan
 761–763 Shi Chaoyi ... son of Shi Siming
 (to Tang 763)

FIVE DYNASTIES (WU DAI) in northern China

XIV. LATER LIANG (HOU LIANG), in Kaifeng (in Henan)

- 907–912 Taizu (Zhu Wen) ... son of Zhu Cheng
 912–913 Yingwang (Zhu Yougui) ... son of Taizu
 913–923 Modi (Zhu Zhen) ... son of Taizu
 (to Later Tang 923)

XV. LATER TANG (HOU TANG), at Luoyang (in Henan)

- 923–926 Zhuangzong (Li Cunxu) ... son of Li Keyong (Taizu, Feidi); *wang* of Tang since 908
 926–933 Mingzong (Li Siyuan⁵⁹) ... adopted brother of Zhuangzong
 933–934 Mindi⁶⁰ (Li Conghou) ... son of Mingzong; deposed, died 934
 934–937 Modi⁶¹ (Li Congke⁶²) ... adopted son of Mingzong
 (to Later Jin 937)

XVI. LATER JIN (HOU JIN), at Bian (Kaifeng)

- 937–942 Gaozu (Shi Jingtang) ... son of Shi Nieliji; husband of Yongninggongzhu (Lihou), daughter of Hou
 Tang Mingzong
 942–947 Chudi⁶³ (Shi Chonggui) ... son of Jingru, brother of Gaozu; deposed by the Liao, died *p.*954
 (to Later Han 947)

XVII. LATER HAN (HOU HAN), at Bian (Kaifeng)

- 947–948 Gaozu (Liu Zhiyuan) ... son of Liu Dian (Xianzu), a Shatuo Turk
 948–951 Yindi⁶⁴ (Liu Chengyou) ... son of Gaozu
 (to Later Zhou 951)

XVIII. LATER ZHOU (HOU ZHOU), at Bian (Kaifeng)

- 951–954 Taizu (Guo Wei) ... son of Guo Jian
 954–959 Shizong (Guo Rong⁶⁵) ... adopted son of Taizu
 959–960 Gongdi (Guo Zongxun) ... son of Shizong; deposed, died 973
 (to Song 960)

⁵⁸ Also known as Zhaoxuandi.

⁵⁹ Also known as Li Dan; originally Mijilie, son of Ni.

⁶⁰ Also known as Shaodi or Qianfeidi.

⁶¹ Also known as Feidi.

⁶² Originally Wang Asan, son of Wang Shi.

⁶³ Also known as Shaodi.

⁶⁴ Also known as Shaodi.

⁶⁵ Originally Chai Rong, son of Chai Shouli, brother of Chai Shi (Shengmuhou), wife of Taizu.

TEN KINGDOMS (SHI GUO) in southern China

WU (HUAINAN), at Guangling/Jiangdu (Yangzhou in Jiangsu) and later Jinling (Nanjing)
 902–905 Taizu, Xiaowudi (Yang Xingmi) ... *wang* from 902 (governor since 892)
 905–908 Liezu, Jingdi (Yang Wo) ... son of Taizu
 908–920 Gaozu, Xuandi (Yang Longyan) ... son of Taizu; *huangdi* from 919
 920–937 Ruidi (Yang Pu) ... son of Taizu; *huangdi* from 927; deposed, died 938
 (to Southern Tang 937)

SOUTHERN TANG (NAN TANG), at Xidu (Nanjing)
 937–943 Liezu, Xianzhu (Li Bian⁶⁶) ... adopted son of Wu Taizu; son of Xu Rong; *huangdi* from 938
 943–961 Yuanzong, Zhongzhu (Li Jing) ... son of Liezu
 961–976 Houzhu⁶⁷ (Li Yu) ... son of Yuanzong; deposed, died 978
 (to Song 976)

FORMER SHU (QIAN SHU), at Chengdu (in Sichuan)
 907–918 Gaozu (Wang Jian) ... governor since 891
 918–925 Houzhu⁶⁸ (Wang Yan) ... son of Gaozu; deposed, died 926
 (overthrown by Later Tang 925)

LATER SHU (HOU SHU), at Chengdu (in Sichuan)
 926–934 Gaozu (Meng Zhixiang) ... son of Meng Dao; Later Tang governor; *huangdi* from 934
 934–965 Houzhu⁶⁹ (Meng Chang) ... son of Gaozu; deposed, died 965
 (to Song 965)

SOUTHERN HAN (NAN HAN), at Fanyu (Guangzhou in Guangdong)
 905–917 Xiangdi, Liezong⁷⁰ (Liu Yin) ... son of Liu Qian; governor, then also *wang* of Nanping 909
 917–942 Gaozu, Dadi (Liu Yan) ... brother of Xiangdi
 942–943 Shangdi (Liu Bin⁷¹) ... son of Gaozu
 943–958 Zhongzong (Liu Cheng⁷²) ... son of Gaozu
 958–971 Houzhu⁷³ (Liu Chang⁷⁴) ... son of Zhongzong; deposed, died 980
 (to Song 971)

CHU, at Tanzhou (Changsha in Hunan)
 927–931 Wumudi (Ma Yin) ... governor from 896, then also *wang* of Chu 907
 931–932 Hengyangwang (Ma Xisheng) ... son of Wumudi
 932–947 Wenzhaowang (Ma Xifan) ... son of Wumudi
 947–950 Feiwang (Ma Xiguang) ... son of Wumudi
 950–951 Gongxiaowang (Ma Xi'e) ... son of Wumudi
 951–956 Chuwang (Ma Xichong) ... son of Wumudi; deposed
 (to Southern Tang 956)

WU-YUE, at Xifu (Hangzhou in Zhejiang)
 902–932 Taizu, Wusuwang (Qian Liu) ... son of Qian Kuan

⁶⁶ Originally Xu Zhigao.

⁶⁷ Also known by the title Wuwang.

⁶⁸ Also known as Shunzhenggong.

⁶⁹ Also known as Chuwang.

⁷⁰ Also known by the title Nanhaiwang.

⁷¹ Originally Liu Hongdu.

⁷² Originally Liu Hongxi.

⁷³ Also known by the title Nanyuewang.

⁷⁴ Originally Liu Jixing.

- 932–941 Shizong, Wenmuwang (Qian Yuanguan) ... son of Taizu
 941–947 Chengzong Zhongxianwang (Qian Hongzuo) ... son of Shizong
 947–948 Zhongxunwang (Qian Hongzong) ... son of Shizong; deposed, died 972
 948–978 Zhongyi wang⁷⁵ (Qian Hongchu) ... son of Shizong; abdicated, died 988
 (to Song 978)

MIN, at Changle (Fuzhou in Fujian)

- 898–925 Taizu (Wang Shenzhi) ... son of Wang Ren and brother of Wang Chao
 925–926 Sizong (Wang Yanhan) ... son of Taizu
 926–935 Taizong (Wang Yanjun/Lin⁷⁶) ... son of Taizu; *huangdi* from 932
 935–939 Kangzong (Wang Jipeng/Chang⁷⁷) ... son of Taizong
 939–943 Jingzong (Wang Yanxi) ... son of Taizu
 943–946 Tiandedi (Wang Yanzheng) ... son of Taizu; *huangdi* of Yin; deposed
 (to Wu-Yue 946)

SOUTHERN PING (NAN PING), at Jiangzhou (Jiangling in Hubei)

- 907–929 Wuxinwang (Gao Jixing⁷⁸) ... adopted son of Hou Liang Taizu; governor of Jingnan, then *wang* of
 Nanping from 924
 929–948 Wenxianwang (Gao Conghui) ... son of Wuxinwang
 948–960 Zhenyi wang (Gao Baorong) ... son of Wenxianwang
 960–962 Sizong (Gao Baoxu) ... son of Wenxianwang
 962–963 Nanpingwang (Gao Jichong) ... son of Zhengyi wang; deposed, died 973
 (to Song 963)

NORTHERN HAN (BEI HAN), at Taiyuan

- 951–955 Shizu, Shenwudi (Liu Min⁷⁹) ... brother of Hou Han Gaozu
 955–968 Ruizong, Xiaohedi (Liu Chengjun) ... son of Shizu
 968 Shaozhu⁸⁰ (Liu Ji'en⁸¹) ... adopted son of Ruizong; son of Xue Zhao by Liu Shi, daughter of Shizu
 968–979 Yingwudi (Liu Jiyuan⁸²) ... adopted son of Ruizong; son of He Mou by Liu Shi, daughter of Shizu;
 deposed, died 991
 (to Song 979)

BORDER EMPIRES: KHITAN (QIDAN), TANGUT (DONGHU), JURCHEN (NÜZHEN)

LIAO (Khitan), at Shangjing (Linhuang), with regional capitals Zhongjing (Dading), Dongjing
 (Liaoyang), Xijing (Datong) and Nanjing (Xijin, Beijing)

- 907–926 Taizu (Yelü Abaoji) ... son of Yelü Saladi; Khitan leader
 926–947 Taizong (Yelü Deguang) ... son of Taizu
 947–951 Shizong (Yelü Ruan) ... son of Bei (Yingzong), son of Taizu
 951–969 Muzong (Yelü Jing) ... son of Taizong
 969–982 Jingzong (Yelü Xian) ... son of Shizong
 982–1031 Shengzong (Yelü Longxu) ... son of Jingzong
 1031–1055 Xingzong (Yelü Zongzhen) ... son of Shengzong
 1055–1101 Daozong (Yelü Hongji) ... son of Xingzong

⁷⁵ Also known by the title Dengwang.

⁷⁶ Also Wang Yanjun.

⁷⁷ Also Wang Jipeng.

⁷⁸ Originally Gao Jichang.

⁷⁹ Originally Liu Chong.

⁸⁰ Also known as Feidi.

⁸¹ Originally Xue Ji'en, son of Xue Zhao by daughter of Shizu.

⁸² Originally Xue Jiyuan.

1101–1125 Tianzuodi (Yelü Yanxi) ... son of Jun (Shunzong), son of Daozong; deposed, died 1127
(to Jin 1125)

NORTHERN LIAO (BEI LIAO), at Nanjing (Xijin, Beijing)

1122 Xuanzong⁸³ (Yelü Chun) ... son of Heluwo, son of Liao Xingzong
1122–1123 Xiaodehou (Xiao Pu) ... widow of Xuanzong
1123 Liangwang (Yelü Yali) ... son of Liao Tianzuodi
1123 Yingzong (Yelü Zhulie) ... son of Liangwang
(to Jin 1123)

WESTERN LIAO (XI LIAO, KARA KHITAI), at Balashagun (Balasagun, Tokmak)

1124–1143 Dezong (Yelü Dashi) ... 8th in descent from Liao Taizu
1143–1150 Gantianhou (Xiao Tabuyan) ... widow of Dezong; regent
1150–1160 Renzong (Yelü Yilie) ... son of Dezong
1160–1177 Chengtianhou (Yelü Pusuwan) ... daughter of Dezong; regent
1176–1213 Mozhu (Yelü Zhilugu) ... son of Renzong
1213–1218 Kuchulu (Güclüg)⁸⁴ ... husband of daughter of Mozhu; regent since 1211
(to Yuan 1218)

WESTERN XIA (XI XIA) (Tangut), at Xingqing (Yinchuan in Ningxia)

991–1004 Taizu (Li Jiqian) ... son of Li Guangyan, son of Li Yijing; Tangut chieftain
1004–1031 Taizong (Li Deming) ... son of Taizu
1031–1048 Jingzong (Li Yuanhao) ... son of Taizong; *huangdi* 1038
1048–1067 Yizong (Li Liangzuo) ... son of Jingzong
1067–1086 Huizong (Li Bingchang) ... son of Yizong
1086–1139 Chongzong (Li Qianshun) ... son of Huizong
1139–1193 Renzong (Li Renxiao) ... son of Chongzong
1193–1206 Huanzong (Li Chunyou) ... son of Renzong
1206–1210 Xiangzong (Li Anquan) ... son of Renyou (Yuewang), son of Chongzong
1210–1223 Shenzong (Li Zunxu) ... son of Yan, son of Ren, son of Chongzong; abdicated, died 1226
1223–1226 Xianzong (Li Dewang) ... son of Shenzong
1226–1227 Mowang (Li Xian) ... son of Qingpingjunwang, son of Shenzong
(to Yuan 1227)

JIN (Jurchen), at Yanjing (Beijing) and Bianjing (Kaifeng)

c.1050–1074 Jingzu (Wanyan Wugunai) ... son of Wanyan Shilu; ruler of the Jurchen under Liao supremacy
1074–1092 Shizu (Wanyan Helibo) ... son of Jingzu
1092–1094 Suzong (Wanyan Hesun) ... son of Jingzu
1094–1103 Muzong (Wanyan Yingge) ... son of Jingzu
1103–1113 Kangzong (Wanyan Wuyashu) ... son of Shizu
1113–1123 Taizu (Wanyan Min, Aguda) ... son of Shizu; *huangdi* from 1114
1123–1135 Taizong (Wanyan Sheng, Wuqimai) ... son of Shizu
1135–1150 Xizong (Wanyan Dan, Hela) ... son of Zongjun (Huizong), son of Taizu
1150–1161 Hailingjunwang (Wanyan Liang, Digunai) ... son of Zonggan (Dezong), son of Taizu
1161–1189 Shizong (Wanyan Yong, Wulu) ... son of Zongyao⁸⁵ (Ruizong), son of Taizu
1189–1208 Zhangzong (Wanyan Jing, Madage) ... son of Yungong (Xianzong), son of Shizong
1208–1213 Weishaowang (Wanyan Yongji⁸⁶) ... son of Shizong
1213–1224 Xuanzong (Wanyan Congjia,⁸⁷ Wudubu) ... brother of Zhangzong

⁸³ Also known as Tianxidi.

⁸⁴ Son of Tai Buqa (Taiwang, Tayang Hān) of the Naiman.

⁸⁵ Perhaps also named Zongfu.

⁸⁶ Originally named Wanyan Yunji.

- 1224–1234 Aizong (Wanyan Shouxu,⁸⁸ Ningjiasu) ... son of Xuanzong; abdicated, died 1234
 1234 Modi (Wanyan Chenglin) ... son of Chenghui, son of Heng, son of Zongbi, son of Taizu
 (to Yuan 1234)

LATE EMPIRE

- XIX.a. NORTHERN SONG (BEI SONG), at Bianjing (Kaifeng)
 960–976 Taizu (Zhao Kuangyin) ... son of Zhao Hongyin (Xuanzu)
 976–997 Taizong (Zhao Gui) ... brother of Taizu
 997–1022 Zhenzong (Zhao Heng) ... son of Taizong
 1022–1063 Renzong (Zhao Zhen) ... son of Zhenzong
 1063–1067 Yingzong (Zhao Shu) ... adopted son of Renzong; son of Yunrang (Puanyiwang), son of Yuanfen
 (Shanggongjingwang), son of Taizong
 1067–1085 Shenzong (Zhao Xū) ... son of Yingzong
 1085–1100 Zhezong (Zhao Xu) ... son of Shenzong
 1100–1126 Huizong (Zhao Ji) ... son of Shenzong; abdicated, died 1135
 1126–1127 Qinzong (Zhao Huan) ... son of Huizong; deposed, died 1161
 (to Chu 1127)

CHU, at Bianjing (Kaifeng)

- 1127 Tong'anwang (Zhang Bangchang) ... Song minister; protégé of the Jin; abdicated, died 1127
 (to Southern Song 1127)

- XIX.b. SOUTHERN SONG (NAN SONG, ZHAO SONG), at Lin'an (Hangzhou in Zhejiang)
 1127–1129 Gaozong (Zhao Gou) ... son of Bei Song Huizong; deposed
 1129 Yuanyitaizi (Zhao Fu) ... son of Gaozong; deposed
 1129–1162 Gaozong (Zhao Gou) ... restored; abdicated, died 1187
 1162–1189 Xiaozong (Zhao Shen⁸⁹) ... adopted son of Gaozong; son of Zicheng (Xiuanxiwang), son of Linghua
 (Qingguogong), son of Shijiang (Huayinhou), son of Congyi (Xinxinghou), son of Weixian
 (Yingguogong), son of of Defang (Qinkanghuiwang), son of Taizu
 1189–1194 Guangzong (Zhao Dun) ... son of Xiaozong; abdicated, died 1200
 1194–1224 Ningzong (Zhao Kuo) ... son of Guangzong
 1224–1264 Lizong (Zhao Yun⁹⁰) ... adopted son of Ningzong; son of Xilu (Rongwang), son of Shiyi (Zhaoguogong),
 son of Bowu (Yiguogong), son of Zishi (Wuguogong), son of Lingjia (Fangguogong), son of Shikuo
 (Jiaguogong), son of Shoudou (Lujiangwang), son of Weiji (Jiwang), son of Dezhao (Yanyiwang), son
 of Taizu
 1264–1274 Duzong (Zhao Qi⁹¹) ... adopted son of Lizong; son of Yubing (Rongwang),⁹² brother of Lizong
 1274–1276 Gongzong (Zhao Xian) ... son of Duzong; deposed, died 1323
 1276–1278 Duanzong (Zhao Shi) ... son of Duzong
 1278–1279 Weiwang⁹³ (Zhao Bing) ... son of Duzong
 (to Yuan 1279)

XX. YUAN (Mongol, Menggu), at Qaraqorum, also Qa'anbalig/Dadu (Beijing) and Shangdu

- 1206–1227 Taizu (Temüjin, Činggis Qa'an) ... son of Yesügäi Ba'atur; Mongol *qa'an* 1206
 1227–1229 (regency of Ruizong (Tolui), son of Taizu; died 1232)

⁸⁷ Originally named Wanyan Xun.

⁸⁸ Originally named Wanyan Shouli.

⁸⁹ Originally named Zhao Bocong, then Zhao Yuan (1133), then Zhao Wei when adopted by Gaozong (1160), then Zhao Sheng (1162).

⁹⁰ Originally named Zhao Yuju.

⁹¹ Originally named Zhao Mengqi until adopted by Lizong (1253).

⁹² Perhaps also named Yurui.

⁹³ Also known as Di Bing.

- 1229–1241 Taizong (Ögödäi Qa'an) ... son of Taizu
 1241–1246 (regency of Naimazhen (Törägänä Qatun), widow of Taizong)
 1246–1248 Dingzong (Güyüg Qa'an) ... son of Taizong
 1248–1251 (regency of Haimishi (Oğul-Qaimiš), widow of Dingzong)
 1251–1259 Xianzong (Möngkä Qa'an) ... son of Ruizong
 1260–1294 Shizu (Qubilai, Säčän Qa'an) ... son of Ruizong; *huangdi* of Yuan from 1271
 1294–1307 Chengzong (Temür, Öljäitü Qa'an) ... son of Yuzong (Čingim), son of Shizu
 1307–1311 Wuzong (Qaišan, Külük Qa'an) ... son of Shunzong (Darmabala), brother of Chengzong
 1311–1320 Renzong (Ayurbarwada, Buyantu Qa'an) ... brother of Wuzong
 1320–1323 Yingzong (Šidebala, Gägen Qa'an) ... son of Renzong
 1323–1328 Taidingdi (Yesün-Temür) ... son of Xianzong (Kammala), brother of Chengzong
 1328 Taishundi (Ragibağ) ... son of Taidingdi; deposed, died 1328
 1328–1329 Wenzong (Tuğ-Temür, Ĵayağatu Qa'an) ... son of Wuzong; abdicated
 1329 Mingzong (Qošila, Qutuqtu Qa'an) ... son of Wuzong
 1329–1332 Wenzong (Tuğ-Temür, Ĵayağatu Qa'an) ... restored
 1332 Ningzong (Rinčenbal) ... son of Mingzong
 1332–1368 Huizong, Shundi (Toğon-Temür, Uqağatu Qa'an) ... son of Mingzong; expelled, died 1370⁹⁴
 (to Ming 1368)

XXI. MING, at Nanjing and then Beijing

- 1368–1398 Taizu, Gaodi, *Hongwu* (Zhu Yuanzhang) ... son of Zhu Shizhen
 1398–1402 Huidi, *Jianwen* (Zhu Yunwen) ... son of Biao (Xingzong), son of Taizu
 1402–1424 Chengzu,⁹⁵ Wendi, *Yongle* (Zhu Di) ... son of Taizu
 1424–1425 Renzong, Zhaodi, *Hongxi* (Zhu Gaozhi) ... son of Chengzu
 1425–1435 Xuanzong, Zhangdi, *Xuande* (Zhu Zhanji) ... son of Renzong
 1435–1449 Yingzong, Ruidi, *Zhengtong* (Zhu Qizhen) ... son of Xuanzong; deposed
 1449–1457 Daizong, Jingdi, *Jingtai* (Zhu Qiyu) ... son of Xuanzong; deposed, died 1457
 1457–1464 Yingzong, Ruidi, *Tianshun* (Zhu Qizhen) ... restored with new “era name”
 1464–1487 Xianzong, Chundi, *Chenghua* (Zhu Jianshen) ... son of Yingzong
 1487–1505 Xiaozong, Jingdi, *Hongzhi* (Zhu Youtang) ... son of Xianzong
 1505–1521 Wuzong, Yidi, *Zhengde* (Zhu Houzhao) ... son of Xiaozong
 1521–1567 Shizong, Sudi, *Jiajing* (Zhu Houcong) ... son of Youyuan (Ruizong), son of Xianzong
 1567–1572 Muzong, Zhuangdi, *Longqing* (Zhu Zaihou) ... son of Shizong
 1572–1620 Shenzong, Xiandi, *Wanli* (Zhu Yijun) ... son of Muzong
 1620 Guangzong, Zhendi, *Taichang* (Zhu Changluo) ... son of Shenzong
 1620–1627 Xizong, Zhedi, *Tianqi* (Zhu Youjiao) ... son of Guangzong
 1627–1644 Sizong, Zhuangliemin, *Chongzhen* (Zhu Youjian) ... son of Guangzong
 (to Qing 1644)

SHUN, at Beijing

- 1644–1645 Chuangwang (Li Zicheng⁹⁶) ... leader of rebellion against the Ming; deposed, died 1645
 (to Qing 1645)

SOUTHERN MING (NAN MING), at Nanjing, then Fuzhou, then Guangzhou, then Kunming

- 1644–1645 Fuwang, Anzong, *Hongguang* (Zhu Yousong) ... son of Changxun (Fuzhongwang), son of Shenzong
 1645–1646 Shaozong, Tangwang, *Longwu* (Zhu Yujian) ... son of Qisheng (Tangyuwang), son of Shihuang
 (Tangduanwang), son of Zhouyong (Tangshunwang), son of Yuwen (Tangjinwang), son of

⁹⁴ Xiaomingwang (Han Lin'er), son of Han Shantong, was recognized as rival ruler of the Song in southern China 1355–1367.

⁹⁵ Also known as Taizong.

⁹⁶ Originally named Li Hongji.

- Miqian (Tanggongwang), son of Zhizhi (Tangzhuangwang), son of Xuanda (Tangxianwang), son of Jing (Tangdingwang), son of Taizu⁹⁷
- 1646 Tangwang, *Shaowu* (Zhu Yuyue) ... brother of Shaozong⁹⁸
- 1646–1662 Zhaozong, Guiwang, *Yongli* (Zhu Youlang) ... son of Changying (Guiduanwang), son of Shenzong; deposed, died 1662⁹⁹
(to Qing 1662)
- KINGDOM OF DONG NING (DONGNING WANGGUO), at Tainan in Taiwan
- 1662 Zheng Chenggong, Guoxingye ... son of Zheng Zhilong; Ming loyalist holding Taiwan against Qing
- 1662–1681 Zheng Jing ... son of Chenggong
- 1681–1683 Zheng Keshuang ... son of Jing; abdicated, died 1707
(to Qing 1683)
- XXII. QING (Manchu, Manzu), at Shengjing (Shenyang in Liaoning), then Beijing
- 1616–1626 Taizu, Gaodi, *Tianming* (Nurhaci) ... son of Aisin Gioro Taksi (Xianzu), son of Giocangga; ruler of the Jianzhou (Manchu) since 1583; *huangdi* of Later Jin (Hou Jin) 1616
- 1626–1643 Taizong, Wendi, *Chongde*¹⁰⁰ (Huangtaiji) ... son of Taizu; *huangdi* of Qing 1636
- 1643–1661 Shizu, Zhangdi, *Shunzhi* (Fulin) ... son of Taizong
- 1661–1722 Shengzu, Rendi, *Kangxi* (Xuanye) ... son of Shizu
- 1722–1735 Shizong, Xiandi, *Yongzheng* (Yinzhen) ... son of Shengzu
- 1735–1796 Gaozong, Chundi, *Qianlong* (Hongli) ... son of Shizong; abdicated, died 1799
- 1796–1820 Renzong, Ruidi, *Jiaqing* (Yongyan) ... son of Gaozong
- 1820–1850 Xuanzong, Chengdi, *Daoguang* (Minning) ... son of Renzong
- 1850–1861 Wenzong, Xiandi, *Xianfeng* (Yizhu) ... son of Xuanzong
- 1861–1875 Muzong, Yidi, *Tongzhi* (Zaichun) ... son of Wenzong
- 1875–1908 Dezong, Jingdi, *Guangxu* (Zaitian) ... son of Yihuan (Chunxianqinwang), son of Xuanzong; posthumously adopted son of Wenzong
- 1908–1912 Xundi,¹⁰¹ *Xuantong* (Puyi) ... son of Zaifeng (Chunqinwang), brother of Dezong; posthumously adopted son of Dezong; deposed
- 1912–1917 (republic¹⁰²)
- 1917 Xundi, *Xuantong* (Puyi) ... restored; deposed; expelled 1924; Manchukuo 1932–1945; died 1967 (republic 1917)
- CELESTIAL KINGDOM OF TAIPING (TAIPING TIANGUO), at Tianjing (Nanjing)
- 1851–1864 Tianwang, *Yuannian* (Hong Xiuquan) ... son of Hong Jingyang; in rebellion against Qing
- 1864 Youtianwang (Hong Tianguifu) ... son of Tianwang
(to Qing 1864)
- MANCHUKUO (MANZHOU GUO), at Xinjing (Changchun in Manchuria)
- 1932–1945 Xundi, *Kangde*¹⁰³ (Puyi) ... former Qing emperor; head of state; *huangdi* 1934; deposed, died 1967 (to China 1945)

⁹⁷ Lùwang (Zhu Changfang), son of Yiliu, son of Ming Muzong; regent 1645.

⁹⁸ Lùwang (Zhu Yihai), son of Shouyong, son of Yitan, son of Guan, son of Jianyi, son of Dancong, son of Yangzhu, son of Taikan, son of Tan, son of Ming Taizu; regent 1645–1653.

⁹⁹ Other Ming claimants included *Dingwu* Hanwang (Zhu Benli, 1646–1663) and Huaiwang (Zhu Changqing, 1648–1661).

¹⁰⁰ Original era name *Tiancong* (until 1636).

¹⁰¹ Given the posthumous name Mindi and the temple name Gongzong by members of the imperial family in exile.

¹⁰² Yuan Shikai (president 1912–1916) made an abortive attempt to become emperor (1915–1916) with the era name *Hongxian*.

¹⁰³ Original era name *Datong* (until 1934) before formal installation as *huangdi*.