



# Timeline

FOR SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR





19  
31



18

SEPTEMBER

The Mukden Incident occurs when the Japanese Kwantung Army stages an explosion on a Japanese-owned railway in Manchuria near Mukden (Shenyang) and blames it on Chinese dissidents. This incident serves as a pretext for Japan to seize control of Manchuria.



10

DECEMBER

As per the resolution drafted by the League of Nations, an inquiry commission later known as 'Lytton Commission' is appointed to investigate the Manchurian situation.

19  
32





28

JANUARY

The January 28 Incident, also known as the Shanghai Incident, occurs when Chinese and Japanese forces clash in Shanghai. The conflict is resolved through negotiation.

1

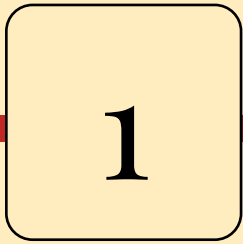
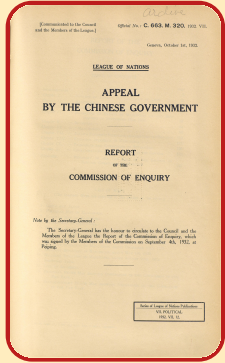
MARCH

The puppet state of Manchukuo is declared in Manchuria with Henry Pu Yi installed as its ruler.

—

APRIL

The Lytton Commission reaches China to conduct its investigation.



OCTOBER

The Lytton Commission's report is published, with copies of it being distributed to all member states at the LoN, concluding that Japan's actions in Manchuria were unjustified.





1

JANUARY

The Defense of the Great Wall was a campaign between the armies of the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan that took place until May, 1933.

27

MARCH

Japan officially leaves the League of Nations.

31

MAY

The Tanggu Truce is signed, ending the Second Battle of Hebei between Chinese and Japanese forces.

19  
34



16

OCTOBER

The Chinese Red Army, led by Mao Zedong, began the Long March, a strategic withdrawal from Nationalist forces, covering over 6,000 miles.

April 1945

JAPAN



29

DECEMBER

Japan renounces the London Naval Treaty.

19  
35

April 1945





10

JUNE

The confidential He-Umezu Agreement is signed, aiming to reduce tensions between Japan and China in North China.

27

JUNE

The North Chahar Incident was an incident in which four Japanese soldiers were detained by Chinese troops in Chahar Province, China. The incident led to the signing of the Chin-Doihara Agreement, which gave Japan control over Chahar. It was a false flag incident, meaning that it was staged by the Japanese military in order to justify an invasion of Chahar.

—

JULY

The Chin-Doihara Agreement, a secret agreement between Japan and China was signed that allowed Japan to demilitarize the Chahar Province and establish a puppet government in the area.



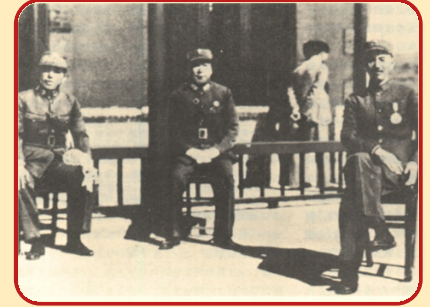
9

DECEMBER

The December 9th Movement was a mass protest led by students in Beijing on December 9, 1935, to demand that the Chinese government actively resist Japanese aggression. The protest was sparked by the Chin-Doihara Agreement, which allowed Japan to demilitarize the Chahar Province and establish a puppet government in the area.

19  
36





26

FEBRUARY

The February 26th Incident was an attempted coup d'état in Japan in 1936 by a group of young Imperial Japanese Army officers who were dissatisfied with the government's policies. The coup failed, but it had a lasting impact on Japanese politics and society.

25

NOVEMBER

The "Anti-Comintern Pact" is signed between Germany and Japan, aimed at opposing the spread of communism and indirectly aligning Japan with Nazi Germany.

12

DECEMBER

The Xi'an Incident takes place when Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, Chinese Nationalist generals, detain Chiang Kai-shek and demand a united front against Japan.



24

DECEMBER

Following the Xi'an Incident, the Kuomintang was forced to unite with the CCP against the Japanese. Hence, the Second United Front was formed to suspend the Civil War and resist the Japanese invasion.

FREEZE DATE

JULY 27, 1937