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Timeline

Date (y/m/d)	Real history or legend	Mythos history	Notes
350 million BC		New land masses formed in Pacific. Cthulhu group comes to Mu from distant star system.	
300 million BC		Mu sinks. Cthugha and fire vampires banished from earth.	
275 million BC		First Empire of serpent people in Valusia.	
250 million BC		Shoggoths revolt.	
225 million BC	Age of dinosaurs	First Empire of serpent people falls.	
190 million BC		Valusia sinks.	
160 million BC		Mi-Go arrive.	
70 million BC		Comet strike in Yucatan. Major geological changes.	
50 million BC		Another cataclysm.	
3 million BC		Voormis in Hyperborea. Worship of Tsathoggua.	
1.8 million BC	According to the Nihongi, Japanese gods descend from heaven		
1.7 million BC		Decline of Voormis in Hyperborea (Greenland)	
1 million BC		Ice Age. Various civilizations collapse.	
200,000 BC		Human civilization appears on Mu.	
161,844 BC		Curse of Ghatanothoa destroys Mu.	
23,000 BC		Second Empire of Serpent People on Thurian continent.	
18,000 BC		Thurian continent sinks.	
10,000 BC		Hyborian Age.	
9550 BC		Another cataclysm.	
2500 BC	China: Long Shan Culture. East China and Central River Valleys. Wheel-made pottery. Divination and Ancestral worship.		
2852 to 2205 BC	China: Three Rulers and Five Emperors. Mythical rulers (two of whom are said to have been dragons, not people), credited with inventing farming, building, medicine and silk culture.	Legendary sage-kings of China.	
2205 to 1766 BC	China: Xia Dynasty. China's legendary first dynasty. Emperor Yu, is credited with flood control and irrigation systems.		
1766 to 1122 BC	China: Shang Dynasty. First verifiable dynasty. Ritual bronze vessels and "oracle bones" calligraphy. Evidence of a relatively sophisticated medical system using acupuncture needles and medical observations inscribed.		
2000 to 700 BC	Amaterasu and Susanoo	Amaterasu is a shamaness in Kyushu (Hyuga = Miyazaki). She is a talented Dreamer, and when she dies she survives in DL. Over the years, she discovers she can communicate and sometimes control her descendents.	
667BC	Emperor Jimmu assumes throne. The Hyuga tribe (originating in Miyazaki region) spread, driving out the "Nagasune-hiko" or "long shanks." The Nagasune tribe fled to the north, where the Hyuga tribe had no power whatsoever, and once again began to grow in power around Tosa Port (Aomori). The Hyuga tribe claimed descent from the Sun, and is also connected to the sign of the cow god (not bull), whereas the Nagasune tribe is connected to the sign of the seadragon god (seaserpent?) and was anti-Hyuga. Susanoo was of the Hyuga tribe, and conquered both Izumo (Shimane-Tottori region) and Yamato (Mie region: Ise Shrine). The Yamato portion became the dominant part, and tribe steadily grew in power and influence, eventually to the Heian Period. Their bloodline became the Emperor.		
250BC	Yayoi culture		
250	Beginning of Kofun period.		
300	Yamato Period (until 710)		
520	Ise Shrine founded by Yamato line (Mie Prefecture). Ise Shrine was a major center for Mythos activity, with the active support of the government. It is still a major center for Mythos manuscripts.		
552	Asuka or Suiko period (until 645)		
645	Early Nara or Hakuho period (until 710). Taika coup d'etat.		
700	Buddhism enters Japan.	Order of the Green Dragon enters Japan. Solitary monastery in Kii Peninsula until 1560s.	
710	Nara or Tempyo period (until 794)		
764	Empress Koken appoints Buddhist monk Dokyo Grand Minister. Dokyo makes a play for the emperorship, loses. Empress Koken dies, Dokyo banished. To prevent future possible attempts for Buddhist control, capital moved from Nara to Heian (modern Kyoto). Dokyo was in fact put up by the good guys in an attempt to wrest control of the emperorship from the bad guys. He failed, but before he failed he established a number of families in the imperial court with the duty of watching for Mythos activity,		

	attempting to control it, and working to return the Imperial line to its original (non-Mythos) state. This was the origin of Kurotokage.		
794	Early Heian or Konin Period (until 897)		
804	Kobo taishi (Kukai) travels to China to study Shingon Buddhism.	Tainin Hododo founded by Nakahara Hidesato (Buddhist name 眞眼和尚). He studied Shingon Buddhism, and the more exotic Black Sutra and Tainin Hodo. When he returned to Japan in 806, he established the secret Tainin Hodo sect (大忍保道堂) at its present location, under the name of Ryuzoji Temple (竜造寺). The primary goal of the Tainin Hodo is cleanse Japan of Mythotic influences, and keep it clean.	
819	Construction of Koyasan itself begun by Kukai.	Primarily for its professed mission of Shingon Buddhism, but also to serve as a cover for the Tainin Hodo.	
866	Late Heian or Fujiwara Period (until 1160)		
1160	Taira (until 1185)		
1180 to 1185	The Gempei War. The losing Taira were defeated by the winning Minamoto. Emperor Antoku committed suicide (it is claimed) by jumping into the sea at Shimonoseki, taking one of the three sacred imperial regalia (sword) with him.	At this time the Taira themselves were anti-Mythos, but still loyal to the Emperor. They raised the Emperor Antoku to be anti-Mythos, and when the pro-Mythos forces discovered they might lose the Imperial family, the Gempei Wars occurred. Antoku did not die, but became the Invisible Pretender, under the name Sakanashi (坂梨, literally "hill pear", but a homonym for "no hills". No hills would mean flat, which is "Taira" in Japanese).	Lipsett: The Sword has anti-mythotic powers, maybe including "white noise" so the IP can't be found.
1185	Kamakura Period (until 1333)		
1189	Death of Yoshitsune. History says he was killed, but legend says he fled to the northern empire, and then traveled to China to become Ghenghiz Khan. So the northern Empire was hostile to the Kamakura Shogunate, which lasted to 1333.		Davide: Yoritomo was envious, vindictive, paranoid etc. Gengiz Khan idea ties in with strong Japanese interest in continental Asia archaeology from mid-19th century. Maybe Yoshitsune ran away with something important? Or maybe it was a Nazi-like search for generic objects to help the quest for Godhood.
1274	1st Mongol invasion	Emperor uses dreaming power to call up typhoon, destroying invading fleet. First successful use of dreaming in real world, but results in brain-death of Emperor Kameyama.	
1281	2nd Mongol invasion	Emperor Gouda repeats feat, proving it wasn't mere chance.	
1333	Go-Daigo attempted to wrest control of the Imperial line, as detailed in http://www.nancho.net/nancho/otheremp.html . For a period there were two Emperors, massive civil war, and eventually things collapsed, leading to the Ashikaga Shogunate, with Godaigo out of power.	Go-Daigo was another attempt by the Taira to wrest control of the Imperial line back from pro-Mythos forces. It failed, and at that time Go-Daigo suggested that his own line live in obvious poverty, to deliberately draw attention away from the Taira, and try to provide a second chance. Since then, the anti-Mythos Imperial line has always had two branches - the visible line, living in poverty, and the hidden line, never seen (because they'd be killed if they appeared).	
1336	Nambokucho Period (N and S Courts) (until 1392)		
1392	Ashikaga Period (until 1568)		
1482	Sengoku Period (Warring States) (until 1558)		
1530	Otomo Sorin born in Funai Town (present-day Oita City).		
1542	Portuguese traders land at Tanegashima, Kyushu.		
1549	St. Francis Xavier, a Jesuit missionary, brings Christianity to Japan.		
1550	Sorin's father, stepmother and stepbrother all killed by mad retainer, Sorin becomes Lord.		
1551	Xavier visits Otomo. In the same year, Otomo dispatches a formal diplomatic envoy to the closest government office of Portugal, in Goa, India. Extensive trade with European ships in gunpowder, firearms, silk fabric, raw silk. Otomo begins aggressive territorial expansion.		
1560	Almeida, another Christian priest, opens schools and hospitals in Funai.		
1568	Oda Nobunaga conquers Kyoto. Azuchi-Momoyama Period (until 1603)		

1570-80s	Before Oda Nobunaga's campaign against the Buddhist monasteries during the 1570s and 1580s, the Order of the Green Dragon abandoned its monastery and retreated to Kyoto, where it escaped the worst of Oda's excesses by lying low.		
1582	Oda assassinated. In the same year, Otomo sends four emissaries (Itoh Mansho, Nakaura Julian, Chijiwa Migeru, and Hara Martino) to Pope Gregory XIII.		
1590	Toyotomi Hideyoshi supreme in Japan		
1592	Otomo's son, Yoshimune, exiled by Hideyoshi because of his actions during the invasion of Korea. The family held various ceremonial posts for generations after.		
1600	Tokugawa victorious over Hideyoshi; unites Japan. Edo period.		
1603	Tokugawa Period or Edo Period (until 1867)		
1622	Christianity prohibited in Japan. Secret Christians.		
1624	Japan refuses to allow the Spanish to land. During the next decade restrictions on foreign contact is increased.		
1637	Shimabara Rebellion.		Davide: Amakusa Shiro! Possibly Jeromites first support the revolt, and then pull the plug when they recognize Mythos elements crawling in.
1720	Tokugawa shogun Yoshimune repeals the rules on European books and studies.		
1851	Shimazu Nariakira becomes 28th Lord of Satsuma. Begins construction of Shuseikan, a collection of advanced factories built to Western technologies.		
1853	American Commodore Matthew Perry comes to Edo (Tokyo).		
1854.3.31	A treaty is signed establishing trade relations between Japan and the US.		
1860	a Japanese embassy is sent to America. Attacks against foreign traders becomes common.		
1862	Japanese trade missions are sent to Europe to negotiate trade agreements.		
1862	Seven British warships bombard Kagoshima in a fierce cannon duel. In addition to destroying cannon emplacements, the ships also destroyed the Shuseikan factories of the Shimazu han.		
1864	Attacks against foreign traders becomes less common after a show of force.		
1867	Seven British engineers brought to Kagoshima "to train Japanese engineers in spinning mill technology." Formal Japan mission to Europe to participate in the Paris Exposition, against the express wishes of the Shogunate.		
1867	Yoshinobu, the last shogun, resigns and Meiji Mutsuhito becomes emperor. Meiji Era (until 1912)		
1869	Lords of the Choshu, Hizen, Satsuma and Tosa clans surrender their feudal fiefs to the government.		
1871	An imperial decree abolishes all fiefs. A ministry of education is established to work for universal education.		
1872	Universal military service is established.		
1876	The samurai class of warriors is abolished.		
1877	Satsuma Rebellion (Saigo Takamori). Saigo dies on battlefield September 24 (seven months later), Okubo Toshimichi assassinated May 14, 1878.		
1879	Japan takes power over the Ryukyu Islands.		
1881	The emperor promises to establish a national legislature.		
1885	A cabinet is established, based off of the German system.		
1888	A privy council is established.		
1889	A constitution is drawn up.		
1890	Japan completely revises its criminal, civil and commercial laws.		
1895	Fights over Korea result in the Sino-Japanese war. Under the Treaty of Shimonoseki China gives Japan Tawian and the Pescadores. Russian, French and German interference forces Japan to accept money instead of the Liaodong Peninsula which was also awarded by the treaty.		
1898	Japan and Russia sign a treaty pledging that Korea will remain independent.		
1900	Russia occupies Manchuria and begins to move down into Northern Korea.		
1904	Diplomatic relations with Russia are broken up. Japan wins the Russo-Japanese war and a treaty is signed in New Hampshire, mediated by U.S. President Roosevelt in 1905.		

1910	Korea is formally annexed to Japan.		
1910	Count Kozui Otani (http://www.coara.or.jp/~mogura/ ; 大谷光瑞), 22nd abbot (門主) of Nishi-Honganji Temple. Fabled collection of books and artifacts in Kyoto etc, lost early 20th century. Organized expeditions (http://www.ryukoku.ac.jp/Otani/index.en.html) to central Asia in 1903 (Hotan?, Kucha Regions, under Watanabe Tesshin and Hori Kenyu), 1908-9 (Turfan, Lop Nor, Kucha and Hotan?, under Tachibana Zuicho and Nomura Eijiro) and 1910-14 (same as 2nd expedition, plus Konton? 敦煌, and the Northern Tienshan? mountains, under Tachibana and Yoshikawa Shoichiro). The Japan expeditions followed the discovery of the famous Bower Manuscripts from the Kucha Region in 1900-01 by British Lt. Col. Bower on medicine and magic, which triggered off a flurry of expeditions from France, England, India and elsewhere.		
1912	Taisho Era (until 1926)		
1914	Japan joins World War I on the side of the Allies, after Germany refuses to evacuate German-leased territory in China.		
1915	Japan gives China it's Twenty One Demands.		
1916	China cedes commercial rights in Inner Mongolia and southern Manchuria to Japan. As the result of World War I negotiations Japan is given the Pacific Islands and the leased territory of Jiaozhou.		
1918	Japan invades Siberia and northern Sakhalin.		
1919	The Japanese people call for universal suffrage. The government passes a reform act allowing more (but not all) people to vote.		
1922	Jiaozhou is restored to China as the result of a treaty at the Washington Conference.		
1923	Tokyo Earthquake		
1925	Universal suffrage is granted.		
1926	Hirohito succeeds as emperor. Showa Period (until 1989)		
1927	On becoming Prime Minister General Baron Tanaka Giichi resumes an aggressive policy towards China.		
1931	The Japanese army siezes Manchuria, which is then established as a puppet state of Manchukuo.		
1933	Japan announces that it will withdraw from the League of Nations in 1935 because the League requests that Japan withdraw its troops from China. In May China signs a treaty recognizing Japans conquests.		
1936	Japan signs an anti-communist agreement with Germany.		
1937	Japan signs an anti-communist agreement with Italy. The Japanese navy blockades the coast of China in an undeclared war.		
1938	The war between China and Japan is at a stalemate.		
1940	Japan occupies French bases in Asia.		
1941	Japan signs a neutrality pact with Russia.		
1941.12.07	Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Also attack the Philippines, Wake Island, Guam, Malaya, Thailand, Shanghai and Midway.		
1941.12.08	U.S. and Britain declare war on Japan. Japanese land near Singapore and enter Thailand.		
1941.12.09	China declares war on Japan.		
1941.12.10	Japanese invade the Philippines and also seize Guam.		
1941.12.11	Japanese invade Burma.		
1941.12.15	First Japanese merchant ship sunk by a U.S. submarine.		
1941.12.16	Japanese invade British Borneo.		
1941.12.18	Japanese invade Hong Kong.		
1941.12.22	Japanese invade Luzon in the Philippines.		
1941.12.23	Gen. MacArthur begins withdrawal from Manila to Bataan; Japanese take Wake Island.		
1941.12.25	British surrender at Hong Kong.		
1941.12.26	Manila declared an open city.		
1941.12.27	Japanese bomb Manila.		
1942.01.02	Manila and U.S. Naval base at Cavite captured by the Japanese.		
1942.01.07	Japanese attack Bataan in the Philippines.		
1942.01.11	Japanese invade Dutch East Indies and Dutch Borneo.		
1942.01.16	Japanese begin an advance into Burma.		
1942.01.18	German-Japanese-Italian military agreement signed in Berlin.		
1942.01.19	Japanese take North Borneo.		

1942.01.23	Japanese take Rabaul on New Britain in the Solomon Islands and also invade Bougainville, the largest island.		
1942.01.27	First Japanese warship sunk by a U.S. submarine.		
1942.12.30	The British withdraw into Singapore. The siege of Singapore then begins.		
1942.02.01	First U.S. aircraft carrier offensive of the war as YORKTOWN and ENTERPRISE conduct air raids on Japanese bases in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands.		
1942.02.02	Japanese invade Java in the Dutch East Indies.		
1942.02.08	Japanese invade Singapore.		
1942.02.14	Japanese invade Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies.		
1942.02.15	British surrender at Singapore.		
1942.02.19	Largest Japanese air raid since Pearl Harbor occurs against Darwin, Australia; Japanese invade Bali.		
1942.02.20	First U.S. fighter ace of the war, Lt. Edward O'Hare from the LEXINGTON in action off Rabaul.		
1942.02.22	President Roosevelt orders Gen. MacArthur out of the Philippines.		
1942.02.23	First Japanese attack on the U.S. mainland as a submarine shells an oil refinery near Santa Barbara, Calif.		
1942.02.24	ENTERPRISE attacks Japanese on Wake Island.		
1942.02.26	First U.S. carrier, the LANGLEY, is sunk by Japanese bombers.		
1942.02.27	Japanese naval victory in the Battle of the Java Sea as the largest U.S. warship in the Far East, the HOUSTON, is sunk.		
1942.03.04	Two Japanese flying boats bomb Pearl Harbor; ENTERPRISE attacks Marcus Island, just 1000 miles from Japan.		
1942.03.07	British evacuate Rangoon in Burma; Japanese invade Salamaua and Lae on New Guinea.		
1942.03.08	The Dutch on Java surrender to Japanese.		
1942.03.11	Gen. MacArthur leaves Corregidor and is flown to Australia. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright becomes the new U.S. commander.		
1942.03.18	Gen. MacArthur appointed commander of the Southwest Pacific Theater by President Roosevelt.		
1942.03.18	War Relocation Authority established in the U.S. which eventually will round up 120,000 Japanese-Americans and transport them to barb-wired relocation centers. Despite the internment, over 17,000 Japanese-Americans sign up and fight for the U.S. in World War II in Europe, including the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the most decorated unit in U.S. history.		
1942.03.23	Japanese invade the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal.		
1942.03.24	Admiral Chester Nimitz appointed as Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific theater.		
1942.04.03	Japanese attack U.S. and Filipino troops at Bataan.		
1942.04.06	First U.S. troops arrive in Australia.		
1942.04.09	U.S. forces on Bataan surrender unconditionally to the Japanese.		
1942.04.10	Bataan Death March begins as 76,000 Allied POWs including 12,000 Americans are forced to walk 60 miles under a blazing sun without food or water toward a new POW camp, resulting in over 5,000 American deaths.		
1942.04.18	Surprise U.S. "Doolittle" B-25 air raid from the HORNET against Tokyo boosts Allied morale.		
1942.04.29	Japanese take central Burma.		
1942.05.01	Japanese occupy Mandalay in Burma.		
1942.05.03	Japanese take Tulagi in the Solomon Islands.		
1942.05.05	Japanese prepare to invade Midway and the Aleutian Islands.		
1942.05.06	Japanese take Corregidor as Gen. Wainwright unconditionally surrenders all U.S. and Filipino forces in the Philippines.		
1942.05.07	Japan suffers its first defeat of the war during the Battle of the Coral Sea off New Guinea; the first time in history that two opposing carrier forces fought only using aircraft without the opposing ships ever sighting each other.		
1942.05.12	The last U.S. troops holding out in the Philippines surrender on Mindanao.		
1942.05.20	Japanese complete the capture of Burma and reach India.		

1942.06.04	Turning point in the war occurs with a decisive victory for the U.S. against Japan in the Battle of Midway as squadrons of U.S. torpedo planes and dive bombers from ENTERPRISE, HORNET, and YORKTOWN attack and destroy four Japanese carriers, a cruiser, and damage another cruiser and two destroyers. U.S. loses YORKTOWN.		
1942.06.07	Japanese invade the Aleutian Islands.		
1942.06.09	Japanese postpone further plans to take Midway.		
1942.07.21	Japanese land troops near Gona on New Guinea.		
1942.07.07	The first U.S. amphibious landing of the Pacific War occurs as 1st Marine Division invades Tulagi and Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.		
1942.08.08	U.S. Marines take the unfinished airfield on Guadalcanal and name it Henderson Field after Maj. Lofton Henderson, a hero of Midway.		
1942.08.08	A major U.S. naval disaster off Savo Island, north of Guadalcanal, as eight Japanese warships wage a night attack and sink three U.S. heavy cruisers, an Australian cruiser, and one U.S. destroyer, all in less than an hour. Another U.S. cruiser and two destroyers are damaged. Over 1,500 Allied crewmen are lost.		
1942.08.17	122 U.S. Marine raiders, transported by submarine, attack Makin Atoll in the Gilbert Islands.		
1942.08.21	U.S. Marines repulse first major Japanese ground attack on Guadalcanal.		
1942.08.24	U.S. and Japanese carriers meet in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons resulting in a Japanese defeat.		
1942.08.29	The Red Cross announces Japan refuses to allow safe passage of ships containing supplies for U.S. POWs.		
1942.08.30	U.S. troops invade Adak Island in the Aleutian Islands.		
1942.09.10	A Japanese floatplane flies two missions dropping incendiary bombs on U.S. forests in the state of Oregon; the only bombing of the continental U.S. during the war. Newspapers in the U.S. voluntarily withhold this information.		
1942.09.12	Battle of Bloody Ridge on Guadalcanal.		
1942.09.15	A Japanese submarine torpedo attack near the Solomon Islands results in the sinking of the Carrier WASP, Destroyer O'BRIEN and damage to the Battleship NORTH CAROLINA.		
1942.09.27	British offensive in Burma.		
1942.10.11	U.S. cruisers and destroyers defeat a Japanese task force in the Battle of Cape Esperance off Guadalcanal.		
1942.10.13	The first U.S. Army troops, the 164th Infantry Regiment, land on Guadalcanal.		
1942.10.13	Japanese bombard Henderson Field at night from warships then send troops ashore onto Guadalcanal in the morning as U.S. planes attack.		
1942.10.15	Japanese bombard Henderson Field at night again from warships.		
1942.10.18	Vice Admiral William F. Halsey named as the new commander of the South Pacific Area, in charge of the Solomons-New Guinea campaign.		
1942.10.26	Battle of Santa Cruz off Guadalcanal between U.S. and Japanese warships results in the loss of the Carrier HORNET.		
1942.11.14	U.S. and Japanese warships clash again off Guadalcanal resulting in the sinking of the U.S. Cruiser JUNEAU and the deaths of the five Sullivan brothers.		
1942.11.23	Japanese air raid on Darwin, Australia.		
1942.11.30	Battle of Tasafaronga off Guadalcanal.		
1942.12.02	Enrico Fermi conducts the worlds first nuclear chain reaction test at the University of Chicago.		
1942.12.20	Japanese air raids on Calcutta, India.		
1942.12.31	Emperor Hirohito of Japan gives permission to his troops to withdraw from Guadalcanal after five months of bloody fighting against U.S. forces.		
1943.01.02	Allies take Buna in New Guinea.		
1943.01.22	Allies defeat Japanese at Sanananda on New Guinea.		
1943.02.01	Japanese begin evacuation of Guadalcanal.		
1943.02.08	British-Indian forces begin guerrilla operations against Japanese in Burma.		
1943.02.09	Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal ends.		
1943.03.02	U.S. victory over Japanese in the Battle of Bismarck Sea.		
1943.04.18	U.S. code breakers pinpoint the location of Japanese Admiral Yamamoto flying in a Japanese bomber near Bougainville in the Solomon Islands. Eighteen P-38 fighters then locate and shoot down Yamamoto.		

1943.04.21	President Roosevelt announces the Japanese have executed several airmen from the Doolittle Raid.		
1943.04.22	Japan announces captured Allied pilots will be given "one way tickets to hell."		
1943.05.10	U.S. troops invade Attu in the Aleutian Islands.		
1943.05.14	A Japanese submarine sinks the Australian hospital ship CENTAUR resulting in 299 dead.		
1943.05.31	Japanese end their occupation of the Aleutian Islands as the U.S. completes the capture of Attu.		
1943.06.01	U.S. begins submarine warfare against Japanese shipping.		
1943.06.21	Allies advance to New Georgia, Solomon Islands.		
1943.07.08	B24 Liberators flying from Midway bomb Japanese on Wake Island.		
1943.08.01	A group of 15 U.S. PT-boats attempt to block Japanese convoys south of Kolombangra Island in the Solomon Islands. PT-109, commanded by Lt. John F. Kennedy, is rammed and sunk by the Japanese Cruiser AMAGIRI, killing two and badly injuring others. The crew survives as Kennedy aids one badly injured man by towing him to a nearby atoll.		
1943.08.06	Battle of Vella Gulf in the Solomon Islands.		
1943.08.25	Allies complete the occupation of New Georgia.		
1943.09.04	Allies recapture Lae-Salamaua, New Guinea.		
1943.10.07	Japanese execute approximately 100 American POWs on Wake Island.		
1943.10.26	Emperor Hirohito states his country's situation is now "truly grave."		
1943.11.01	U.S. Marines invade Bougainville in the Solomon Islands.		
1943.11.02	Battle of Empress Augusta Bay.		
1943.11.20	U.S. troops invade Makin and Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands.		
1943.11.23	Japanese end resistance on Makin and Tarawa.		
1943.12.15	U.S. troops land on the Arawe Peninsula of New Britain in the Solomon Islands.		
1943.12.26	Full Allied assault on New Britain as 1st Division Marines invade Cape Gloucester.		
1944.01.09	British and Indian troops recapture Maungdaw in Burma.		
1944.01.31	U.S. troops invade Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands.		
1944.02.01	U.S. troops capture Kwajalein and Majura Atolls in the Marshall Islands.		
1944.02.17	U.S. carrier-based planes destroy the Japanese naval base at Truk in the Caroline Islands.		
1944.02.20	U.S. carrier-based and land-based planes destroy the Japanese base at Rabaul.		
1944.02.23	U.S. carrier-based planes attack the Mariana Islands.		
1944.02.24	Merrill's Marauders begin a ground campaign in northern Burma.		
1944.03.05	Gen. Wingate's groups begin operations behind Japanese lines in Burma.		
1944.03.15	Japanese begin offensive toward Imphal and Kohima.		
1944.04.17	Japanese begin their last offensive in China, attacking U.S. air bases in eastern China.		
1944.04.22	Allies invade Aitape and Hollandia in New Guinea.		
1944.05.27	Allies invade Biak Island, New Guinea.		
1944.06.05	The first mission by B-29 Superfortress bombers occurs as 77 planes bomb Japanese railway facilities at Bangkok, Thailand.		
1944.06.15	U.S. Marines invade Saipan in the Mariana Islands.		
1944.06.15	The first bombing raid on Japan since the Doolittle raid of April 1942, as 47 B-29s based in Bengal, India, target the steel works at Yawata.		
1944.06.19	The "Marianas Turkey Shoot" occurs as U.S. carrier-based fighters shoot down 220 Japanese planes, while only 20 American planes are lost.		
1944/6/23	Japanese Imperial Navy submarine I-52 was ambushed and sunk by Allied Forces, enroute to Nazi-occupied France with 290 metric tons of strategic metals for delivery to the German war machine, including two metric tons (4,409 lbs.) of gold valued at \$25 million, and technical experts. It was to exchange strategic materials for German technology, but was identified through US decoding. (see http://www.marinewatch.com/submarine.html).		
1944.07.08	Japanese withdraw from Imphal.		
1944.07.19	U.S. Marines invade Guam in the Marianas.		
1944.07.24	U.S. Marines invade Tinian.		
1944.07.27	American troops complete the liberation of Guam.		
1944.08.03	U.S. and Chinese troops take Myitkyina after a two month siege.		
1944.08.08	American troops complete the capture of the Mariana Islands.		

1944.09.15	U.S. troops invade Morotai and the Paulaus.		
1944.10.11	U.S. air raids against Okinawa.		
1944.10.18	Fourteen B-29s based on the Marianas attack the Japanese base at Truk.		
1944.10.20	U.S. Sixth Army invades Leyte in the Philippines.		
1944.10.23	Battle of Leyte Gulf results in a decisive U.S. Naval victory.		
1944.10.25	The first suicide air (Kamikaze) attacks occur against U.S. warships in Leyte Gulf. By the end of the war, Japan will have sent an estimated 2,257 aircraft. "The only weapon I feared in the war," Adm. Halsey will say later.		
1944.11.11	Iwo Jima bombarded by the U.S. Navy.		
1944.11.24	Twenty four B-29s bomb the Nakajima aircraft factory near Tokyo.		
1944.12.15	U.S. troops invade Mindoro in the Philippines.		
1944.12.17	The U.S. Army Air Force begins preparations for dropping the Atomic Bomb by establishing the 509th Composite Group to operate the B-29s that will deliver the bomb.		
1945.01.03	Gen. MacArthur is placed in command of all U.S. ground forces and Adm. Nimitz in command of all naval forces in preparation for planned assaults against Iwo Jima, Okinawa and Japan itself.		
1945.01.04	British occupy Akyab in Burma.		
1945.01.09	U.S. Sixth Army invades Lingayen Gulf on Luzon in the Philippines.		
1945.01.11	Air raid against Japanese bases in Indochina by U.S. carrier-based planes.		
1945.01.28	The Burma road is re-opened.		
1945.02.03	U.S. Sixth Army attacks Japanese in Manila.		
1945.02.16	U.S. troops recapture Bataan in the Philippines.		
1945.02.19	U.S. Marines invade Iwo Jima.		
1945.03.01	A U.S. submarine sinks a Japanese merchant ship loaded with supplies for Allied POWs, resulting in a court martial for the captain of the submarine, since the ship had been granted safe passage by the U.S. government.		
1945.03.02	U.S. airborne troops recapture Corregidor in the Philippines.		
1945.03.03	U.S. and Filipino troops take Manila.		
1945.03.19	Fifteen square miles of Tokyo erupts in flames after it is fire bombed by 279 B29s.		
1945.03.10	U.S. Eighth Army invades Zamboanga Peninsula on Mindanao in the Philippines.		
1945.03.20	British troops liberate Mandalay, Burma.		
1945.03.27	B-29s lay mines in Japan's Shimonoseki Strait to interrupt shipping.		
1945.04.01	The final amphibious landing of the war occurs as the U.S. Tenth Army invades Okinawa.		
1945.04.07	B29s fly their first fighter-escorted mission against Japan with P-51 Mustangs based on Iwo Jima; U.S. carrier-based fighters sink the super battleship YAMATO and several escort vessels which planned to attack U.S. forces at Okinawa.		
1945.04.12	President Roosevelt dies, succeeded by Harry S. Truman.		
1945.05.08	Victory in Europe Day.		
1945.05.20	Japanese begin withdrawal from China.		
1945.05.25	U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff approve Operation Olympic, the invasion of Japan, scheduled for November 1.		
1945.06.09	Japanese Premier Suzuki announces Japan will fight to the very end rather than accept unconditional surrender.		
1945.06.18	Japanese resistance ends on Mindanao in the Philippines.		
1945.06.22	Japanese resistance ends on Okinawa as the U.S. Tenth Army completes its capture.		
1945.06.28	MacArthur's headquarters announces the end of all Japanese resistance in the Philippines.		
1945.07.05	Liberation of Philippines declared.		
1945.07.10	1000 bomber raids against Japan begin.		
1945.07.14	The first U.S. Naval bombardment of Japanese home islands.		
1945.07.16	First Atomic Bomb is successfully tested in the U.S.		
1945.07.26	Components of the Atomic Bomb "Little Boy" are unloaded at Tinian Island in the South Pacific.		
1945.07.29	A Japanese submarine sinks the Cruiser INDIANAPOLIS resulting in the loss of 881 crewmen. The ship sinks before a radio message can be sent out leaving survivors adrift for two days.		
1945.08.06	First Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima from a B-29 flown by Col. Paul Tibbets.		

1945.08.08	U.S.S.R. declares war on Japan then invades Manchuria.		
1945.08.09	Second Atomic Bomb is dropped on Nagasaki from a B-29 flown by Maj. Charles Sweeney. Emperor Hirohito and Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki then decide to seek an immediate peace with the Allies.		
1945.08.14	Japanese accept unconditional surrender; Gen. MacArthur is appointed to head the occupation forces in Japan.		
1945.08.16	Gen. Wainwright, a POW since May 6, 1942, is released from a POW camp in Manchuria.		
1945.08.27	B29s drop supplies to Allied POWs in China.		
1945.08.29	The Soviets shoot down a B29 dropping supplies to POWs in Korea; U.S. troops land near Tokyo to begin the occupation of Japan.		
1945.08.30	The British re-occupy Hong Kong.		
1945.09.02	Formal Japanese surrender ceremony on board the MISSOURI in Tokyo Bay as 1000 carrier-based planes fly overhead; President Truman declares VJ Day.		
1945.09.03	The Japanese commander in the Philippines, Gen. Yamashita, surrenders to Gen. Wainwright at Baguio.		
1945.09.04	Japanese troops on Wake Island surrender.		
1945.09.05	British land in Singapore.		
1945.09.08	MacArthur enters Tokyo.		
1945.09.09	Japanese in Korea surrender.		
1945.09.13	Japanese in Burma surrender.		
1945.10.24	United Nations is born.		
1947	A new constitution becomes effective in May.		
1949	The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is established.		
1951	By terms of a peace agreement Japan renounces all claim to Korea, Taiwan, the Kurils and Sakhalin. The US and Japan sign an agreement that the US military will protect Japan.		
1989	Heisei Era.		
1995	Kansai Earthquake		
2000	Hokkaido and Miyakejima earthquake/volcanoes.		