

Dynastic Powers in the Han-Tang Period

Western Han (206 BC–AD 8)

Xin (AD 9–23)

Eastern Han (AD 25–220)

Three Kingdoms (220–280)

Wei, Shu, and Wu

Six Dynasties (229–589)

Wu, Eastern Jin, Liu-Song, Qi, Liang, and Chen

Western Jin (265–316)

Eastern Jin (317–420)

Southern and Northern Dynasties (420–589)

Southern Dynasties

Liu-Song (420–479)

Qi (479–502)

Liang (502–557)

Later Liang (555–587)

Chen (557–589)

Northern Dynasties

Northern Wei (386–534)

Eastern Wei (534–550)

Western Wei (535–556)

Northern Qi (550–577)

Northern Zhou (557–581)

Sui (581–618)	Tujue (552–)			Koguryō (37 BC–)	Gaochang (497–)	Tuyuhun (329–)	
	Eastern		Western				
	Main	Abo branch					
Wendi (581–604) (Kaihuang: 581–600; 587–588)	Tuobo (572–581)			P'yŏngwŏn (559–590)	Qu Qiangu 麴乾固 (561–601)	Kualü 夸吕 (540–591)	
	Datou (576–603)						
	Shabolue (581–587)						
	Abo (581–587)						
	Niili (587–603)						
Renshou: 601–604)	Dulan (588–599)			Yŏngyang (590–618)		Shifu 世伏 (591–597) Fuyun (597–635)	
	Bujia/Datou (599–603)*						
	Qimin (599–611)						
	Chuluo (603–611)†						
Yangdi (604–618) (Daye: 605–618)				Duliu 都六 (603–605) Shegui (605–617) Tongyehu 統葉護 (617–628)	Qu Boya (601–613)		
Gongdi (617–618)	Shibi (611–619)						Qu ? (614–619)

* Datou declared himself Bujia qaghan in 599 and supposedly extended his power over entire Tujue territory.
† In 611, Chuluo submitted himself to Yangdi.

Tang (618–907)