

## Chronology

*A few dates from other ancient traditions are given at right*

### Shāng Dynasty

- 01259 **King Pán Gǔng** moves capital to Yǐn; changes name of dynasty to Yǐn  
01200 **King Wǔ Dīng**. Aryan invasion of China. First writing, “oracle bones”

### Jōu Dynasty

- 01028 **Wǔ-wáng** conquers Shāng, but soon dies  
Regency of Jōu-gūng; rebellions of some conquered Shāng people  
**Chǎng-wáng**, second Jōu King; end of Jōu-gūng regency  
*01017-0978 King David of Judea*
- 0781 **Yōu-wáng**, last effective king of Jōu  
0771 Jōu capital destroyed; effective end of Jōu Dynasty

### Spring and Autumn Period

- 0770 **Jōu Píng-wáng** relocates Jōu remnant to the eastern capital, Lwò-yáng  
*0750 Homer of Chios composes Menis*
- 0722 **Lǚ Yǐn-gūng** begins Chūn/Chyōu chronicle; cultural independence of Jōu.  
0000 Chí Hwán-gūng leads northern incursion into Chǔ  
0632 Jìn Wǔn-gūng coordinates northern defeat of Chǔ at Chǎng-pú  
0607 Kung Fǎng-shú leaves Sùng for Lǚ; he is the ancestor of the Kǔngs of Lǚ  
0592 Birth of Kǔng Hǎ, the father of Confucius [§1]  
*0586 Jerusalem Temple destroyed, Judeans Exiled*
- 0572 **Lǚ Syāng-gūng** moves to counter power of Three Families; uses Shú Lǎu  
0563 Kǔng Hǎ's exploit in the attack on Bì-yáng gains him status as a warrior  
0556 His second exploit in breaking the Chí siege of Dzáng  
0553 Kǔng Hǎ marries a wife from the Yén clan, merchants to the court of Lǚ  
0549 Confucius (Jùng-ní) born; his father dies shortly afterward [§2]  
0541 **Lǚ Jāu-gūng** marries a wife from Wú, a strategic political move  
0517 Jāu-gūng's exile; Confucius is a member of his guard  
0509 **Lǚ Dìng-gūng** returns to Lǚ, is patron of Confucius. Seeks ally in Wú  
0494 **Lǚ Aī-gūng** Continues as a limited patron of Confucius. Seeks ally in Ywè  
0479 Death of Confucius

### Warring States Period

- 0478 LY 4. Remembered sayings of Confucius recorded [§3]  
0470 LY 5. India-derived breath-control meditation seen in Yén Hwéi. [§4]  
0460 LY 6. Pantheon of admirable past personages; none from Lǚ  
0453 Battle of Jìn-yáng; Jìn divides into three states: Jàu, Hán, Wèi  
0440 LY 7. Dzǎngdǎ emphasizes Jōu heritage [§5]  
0436 LY 8. Dzǎng Ywén records four of his father's sayings.  
0405 LY 9. Dzǎng Ywén is head of Confucian school. [§6]  
0400 *General literacy*. MZ 17 denounces war. Dzwó Jwàn (DJ) begins  
0390 LY 10. Kǔng Dǎ-sǎ leads Analects school. [§7]  
**0386** Tyén usurpation in Chí; new impulse given to modernization.  
0360 LY 11 makes terms with disciple tradition; rejects Dzǎngdǎ [§8]  
*New developments in war and statecraft [§9]*  
0345 LY 3. An interrupted ritual treatise [§10]

**[Warring States Period]**

- 0343 Battle of Mǎ-líng; Chí defeats an army of Ngwèi in Ngwèi territory (§7)  
*Now begins the age of general warfare in China*
- 0342 Chí ruler assumes title King; response in LY 3. DDJ begins (§8)  
*0331 Alexander conquers and Hellenizes Bactria*
- Scientific and other developments. (§9]
- 0330 Mencius and others leave Lǚ for Chí. Nèi Yè (GZ 49) in Chí  
Chí Statecraft (§10)
- 0327 Mencius returns from Chí; brings knowledge of Gwǎndǔ doctrines to Lú
- 0326 LY 12-13 includes quotations from Gwǎndǔ; rejects meditation (§11]
- 0320 Mencius leaves for Ngwèi (§12]
- 0319 Mencius goes to Chí (§13]
- 0315 King of Yēn abdicates in favor of his minister; civil chaos ensues
- 0314 Mencius advises annexing Yēn. Chí expelled from Yēn; Mencius disgraced
- 0313 Chí creates advisory group Jì-syà; Dzwǒ Jwàn presented to Chí King
- 0310 LY 14-15 break with meditation tradition; renunciation of war
- 0303 Mencius dies. His disciples divide into two schools (§13]
- 0000 Sywǎndǔ studies with Gvnmóudǔ, the music master of Lǚ (§14)
- 0274 Debate on human nature in: Mencius 6a and Sywǎndǔ 23  
Sywǎndǔ in Chǔ (SZ 1-2, 25-32) (§15]
- 0270 LY 17 argues the three-year mourning period with the Micians
- 0262 LY 18 responds to anti-Confucian jeers in Jwǎngdǔ 4
- 0249 Lǚ is destroyed; DDJ 80-81, MZ 50, MC 7B38, LY 20

**Chín Dynasty**

- 0221 **Chín Shǐ-hwáng**. Confucian texts are studied only by court scholars (§16]
- 0209 **Second Emperor** of Chín is an incompetent; the dynasty quickly declines.
- 0208 Fall of Chín; warfare between Chǔ and Hàn; the great Chinese epic (§17]  
One rebel state, Chv́n, gives a position to the Confucian Kǔng Fú

**Hàn Dynasty**

- 0206 **Hàn Gāu-dzǔ** has contempt for Confucians (§23)
- 0187 **Empress Lǚ** seeks to create her own dynasty; patronizes Confucians (§18)
- 0179 **Hàn Wv́n-dì**. and Empress Dòu. Court patronage of Dàuism.  
HFZ 20-21 commentaries on selected DDJ passages.
- 0156 **Hàn Jǐng-dì** .
- 0154 Revolt of Seven Kings. Soon suppressed; most of the Kings are killed  
Emperors generally favor Confucians as reliable civil servants
- 0140 **Hàn Wǔ-dì**. Several plead for court recognition of Dàuism  
Szmǎ Tán is appointed Court Astrologer 太史, begins Shǐ Jì
- 0122 Formal acceptance of Confucianism.  
The rest of Former Hàn; Retrospective on the Hàn Academy 太學

*Confucians continue as civil servants in later Imperial history*