

We have gone as far as we can with the existing CC text. The original court chronicle continued to be kept. The DJ appends an entry from the reign of Lù Dàu-gūng (0467-0430), which prefigured the tripartition of the once-dominant state of Jìn, and thus supported the ambitions of Chí, to which the DJ had become partisan. But for practical purposes, we can trust the CC as the Kǔngs have left it, only as far as the death of Confucius in 0479.

The deep structural changes already underway continued without break after that year, but once the CC ends, the darkness descends. We have no consecutive record of events, and for the rest of the 05c, we are completely unaware of how things proceeded, in Lǔ or any other state. It is only with the appearance of widespread elite literacy, about the year 0400, that texts other than the Analects began to be written, some of them (such as the Chí statecraft compilation called the Gwǎndž, and the Chí military text Sūndž) testifying to that transformation in the years when it was completed, and Chí, the leader in making those changes, emerged as the leader in the competition to succeed the Jōu Kings, in a dynasty of their own.

The one chapter in this section gives an overview of some things that did not happen, and arguably could not happen, until these changes were made. They are the end of a process of state transformation: a shift from indirect to direct control of land and its revenues, and from a chariot force to an infantry army. With this came public law (wrongly placed by DJ in Spring and Autumn) and courts of record. The way these things interplay, and the sequences they follow, are of consequence for general understanding of the rise and transformation of states. We hope that readers will find, between the lines of the following brief chapter, something of value to them as they consider other historical situations, whether ancient or modern.