

*Period of the Mythical Sage-Kings* (latter part of 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C.E)

*Xia (Hsia) Dynasty* (2205-1766 B.C.E)

*Shang Dynasty* (1766-1123 B.C.E)

*Zhou (Chou) Dynasty* (1122-256 B.C.E)

*Period of Spring and Autumn Annals* (770-476 B.C.E)

Laozi (Lao Tzu) (traditionally considered an older contemporary of Confucius)

*Period of the Warring States* (476-221 B.C.E)

Kongzi (Confucius) (551-479 B.C.E)

Mozi (Mo Tzu) (c.480-390 B.C.E)

Mengzi (Mencius) (c.371-289 B.C.E)

Zhuangzi (Chuang Tzu) (c.369-c. 286 B.C.E)

Xunzi (Hsün Tzu) (c.298-c. 238 B.C.E)

Han Feizi (Han Fei Tzu) (c.280-233 B.C.E)

*Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty* (221-206 B.C.E)  
The beginning of imperial China

*Han Dynasty* (206 B.C.E-220 C.E)  
The establishment of imperial China  
a period of prosperity

Dong Zhongshu (Tung Chung-shu) (c.179 - 104 B.C.E) established Confucianism as state doctrine in 136 B.C.E.

Buddhism introduced probably in first century C.E.

the last four decades marked by constant warfare, floods and droughts

Development of Neo-Taoism

*The Jin Period* (221-589)  
A period of disunity, sometimes referred to as China's dark ages

Kumarajiva (344-413), arrives in China in 401

Seng Zhao (Seng-chao) (384-414)

Bodhidharma (fl. 460-534)

*Sui Dynasty* (589-617)  
a period of renewed unity and political strength, in many ways a highwater mark of cultural achievement

<i>Tang (T'ang) Dynasty</i> another period of prosperity	(618-906)	the peak of Buddhism in China Huineng (638–713) Founder of Southern School of Chan Buddhism Fazang (Fa-tsang) (643–712 CE) Founder of Huayan (Hua-Yen) School Linji Yixuan (Lin-chi I-hsüan) (? - 866) was the founder of the Linji school of Chan Buddhism
<i>Period of Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms</i> a short uneasy interlude	(907-960)	
<i>Song (Sung) Dynasty</i> politically weaker than the <i>Tang</i> but culturally brilliant	(960-1279)	rise of Neo-Confucianism Zhou Dunyi (Chou Tun-yi or Chou Lien-hsi) (1017-1073) generally considered the pioneer of Neo-Confucianism Cheng Yi (Ch'eng Yi) (1033-1108) initiated the School of Principle ( <i>Li</i> ) in Neo-Confucianism Cheng Hao (Ch'eng Hao) (1032-1085) initiated School of Universal Mind in Neo-Confucianism Zhu Xi (Chu Hsi) (1130–1200) was a Confucian scholar in the School of Principle who became one of the most significant Neo-Confucians in China
<i>Yüan Dynasty</i> all of China ruled by the Mongols, culturally relatively unimportant	(1280-1367)	
<i>Ming Dynasty</i> restored country to Han rule	(1368-1643)	Wang Yangming (Wang Shou-jen) (1472–1529) school of Universal Mind in Neo-Confucianism reaches its culmination
<i>Qing (Ching) Dynasty</i> China under the rule of the Manchus	(1644-1911)	
<i>Republic of China</i> the <i>Republic of China</i> replaced the last dynasty, a time scarred by warlordism, Japanese invasion, civil war	(1912-1949)	
<i>People's Republic of China</i>	(1949- )	