**History of Chinese Philosophy**

**Period of the Mythical Sage-Kings** (latter part of 3rd 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)
- 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
- 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.
- Development of Neo-Taoism
- The last four decades marked by constant warfare, floods and droughts

**Han Dynasty**  (206 B.C.E-220 C.E)

- The establishment of imperial China
- a period of prosperity
- Kumarajiva (344-413), arrives in China in 401
- Seng Zhao (Seng-chao) (384–414)
- Bodhidharma (fl. 460-534)

**The Jin Period**  (221-589)

- A period of disunity, sometimes referred to as China’s dark ages
- the last four decades marked by constant warfare, floods and droughts

**Sui Dynasty**  (589-617)

- a period of renewed unity and political strength, in many ways a highwater mark of cultural achievement
**History of Chinese Philosophy**

**Tang (T’ang) Dynasty**
- (618-906) another period of prosperity

**Period of Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms**
- (907-960) a short uneasy interlude

**Song (Sung) Dynasty**
- (960-1279) politically weaker than the Tang but culturally brilliant

**Yüan Dynasty**
- (1280-1367) all of China ruled by the Mongols, culturally relatively unimportant

**Ming Dynasty**
- (1368-1643) restored country to Han rule

**Qing (Ching) Dynasty**
- (1644-1911) China under the rule of the Manchus

**Republic of China**
- (1912-1949) the Republic of China replaced the last dynasty, a time scarred by warlordism, Japanese invasion, civil war

**People’s Republic of China**
- (1949- )

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Historical Outline

**Tang (T’ang) Dynasty**
- (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

**Period of Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms**
- (907-960) a short uneasy interlude

**Song (Sung) Dynasty**
- (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 (Li) 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

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