

Chronology of the Three Dynasties (Xia, Shang and Zhou)

With or without the book burning, the exact chronicle years of the Xia and Shang kings might not have existed in the Zhou dynasty's written annals. However, the Zhou dynasty's chronicle should have existed prior to the Qin Empire's book burning of 213 B.C., as could be contrasted by the existence of the Lu Principality's annals called *The Spring & Autumn Annals* and the Jinn-Wei Principalities' annals called *The Bamboo Annals*.

In the Han dynasty, Sima Qian, from the cinder and ash, managed to glean the reign years of the Lu Principality's early lords prior to the corroborated interregnum (841-828 B.C. per *Shi-ji*/840-827 per Zhang Wenyu), and jotted down in *Shi-ji* some fragmentary records like 4 years for Lu Lord Kaogong; 6 years for Lu Lord Shangong; 14 years for Lu Lord Yougong; 50 years for Lu Lord Weigong; 37 years for Lu Lord Li4gong; 32 years for Lu Lord Xian'gong; 30 years for Lu Lord Zhen'gong [or Lu Lord Shen'gong in *The Bamboo Annals*]; and 9 years for Lu Lord Wugong. *Shi-ji* was a privately written history book by Sima Qian of the Western Han dynasty. By the end of the Western Han dynasty, Liu Xin came up with some alternative years on the Lu lords, such as 60 years for Lu Lord Shangong, 35 years for Lu Lord Xian'gong and 2 years for Lu Lord Wugong, and derived the year 1122 B.C. for the Zhou conquest of the Shang dynasty on basis of the moon phase data in *Shang-shu*, albeit failing to take into account the variance precession. Seng Yixing of the Tang dynasty, having incorporated the precession, came up with the year 1111 B.C. Since there was no evidence to prove that Liu Xin forged the new set of the early Lu lords' years, some benefit of doubt is deserved here. That is, between the time of Sima Qian and Liu Xin, some ancient records, similar to the double-wall bamboo slips from Confucius' residence, could have given Liu Xin the justification for using the new set of data to extrapolate the Zhou dynasty's reign years. On basis of the same set of data, modern bronzeware expert Zhang Wenyu derived the year 1106 B.C. for the Zhou conquest of the Shang dynasty. Zhang Wenyu, applying the consistent proprietary interpretation approach to the bronzeware texts, derived the years of 840-827 B.C. for the interregnum.

In A.D. 279, there was the excavation of the Jinn Principality's bamboo annals. However, *The Bamboo Annals* was lost and recompiled in the aftermath of the Yongjia Cataclysm, with the Southern and Northern Dynasties taking separate approach to recompiling the said book. At the time of Eastern Jinn Emperor Yuandi, Li Chong's bibliography only listed 3014 volumes of books at the imperial library per *Jing-ji Zhi* of *Sui Zhi*. By the Sui dynasty, the recompiled book *The Bamboo Annals* contained the 60-year cycle sexagenary years that could not have existed before the Qin Empire's first state-sanctioned anterior quarter remainder calendar, namely, *Zhuanxu-li* (247-104 B.C./247 B.C.-85 A.D.), that was inherited by the Han dynasty. The Qin's *Zhuanxu-li* calendar was modeled after an experimental epochal calendar, namely, the famed *Yin-li* anterior quarter remainder calendar that could be designed or invented just one chronogram or 84.71 years before the Qin Empire's *Zhuanxu-li* calendar. By the Northern Soong dynasty, Shao Yong in *Huang Ji Jing Shi* revamped the epochal calendar to forge the thearchs' years using divination and hexagrams. Before Shao Yong, Huangfu Mi of the Jinn dynasty forged the thearchs' years on basis of the Han dynasty argot and prophecy books. It was most likely that during the Southern Soong dynasty, Luo Mi realigned three cycles of sexagenary years and forged the reign years of the contemporary version of *The Bamboo Annals*. Luo Mi subtracted 120 years from the Shang dynasty to yield 508 years (1558-1051 B.C.) and 60 years from the Zhou dynasty to yield 795 years (1050-256 B.C.) in comparison with Liu Xin's 629 summary years for the Shang dynasty and 867 summary years for the Zhou dynasty. The 1995-2000 Gap Reign Year Project (i.e., 'Xia-Shang-Zhou

duan-dai gongcheng'), i.e., a multi-dynastic periodization engineering project, came out with the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties' chronicle years that selectively used the astral signs' records in history, including the forged *The Bamboo Annals*' data on the five planet's conjunction, crisscrossing or one line alignment, as well as the fictional data on the Jupiter's quail heart position on the ecliptic in *Guo Yu*. The three columns of numbers from *The Bamboo Annals*, Shao Yong's *Huang Ji Shi Jing* and the Gap Reign Year Project are listed here for contrasting the falsification, only.

Xia Dynasty (B.C.) (with Wade-Giles romanization)	Sima Qian's <i>Shi-ji</i>	<i>The Forgery Bamboo Annals</i>	Shao Yong's <i>Huang Ji Shi Jing</i>	Reign Year Periodization Project (2070-1600)	
Yü (Yu)	10 years	1989-1982	2224-2198		45 yrs per <i>Tai-ping Yu-lan</i>
Ch'i (Qi)		1978-1963	2197-2189		39 yrs per <i>Zhen Gao</i>
T'ai-k'ang (Taikang/Tai-geng, with 'geng' stem)		1958-1955	2188-2160		
Chung-k'ang (Zhongkang/ (Zhong-geng, with 'geng' stem)		1952-1946	2159-2147		
Hsiang (Xiang)		1943-1916	2146-2119		
Shao-k'ang (Shaokang/Shao-geng, with 'geng' stem)		1875-1855	2118-2058		
Chu (Di-Zhu/Di Shu1/Di Yu, Di-ning/Di-ding, with 'ding' stem)		1852-1836	2057-2041		
Hui (Di-Huai, Fen)		1833-1790	2040-2015		44 yrs per <i>Tai-ping Yu-lan</i>
Wang (Di-Mang)		1789-1732	2014-1997		58 yrs per <i>Tai-ping Yu-lan</i>
Hsieh (Di-Xie)		1730-1706	1996-1981		
Pu-chiang (Di-Buxiang, Bujiang)		1702-1644	1980-1922		
Chiung (Di-Jiong)		1643-1626	1921-1901		19 yrs per <i>Tai-ping Yu-lan</i>
Chin (Di-Jin)		1622-1615	1900-1880		
K'ung-chia (Di-Kongjia, with 'jia' stem)		1612-1604	1879-1849		
Kao (Di-Gao)		1601-1599	1948-1838		3 yrs per <i>Tai-ping Yu-lan</i>
Fa (Di-Fa)		1596-1590	1837-1819		

Lü-k'uei (Chieh/Jie, Di-Lvgui, with 'gui' stem)		1589-1559	1818-1766		
Shang Dynasty (B.C.) (with Wade-Giles romanization)	Sima Qian's <i>Shi-ji</i>	<i>The Forgery Bamboo Annals</i>	Shao Yong's <i>Huang Ji Shi Jing</i>	Reign Year Periodization Project (1600-1046)	
Ch'eng-t'ang (T'ien-yi, Tang)		1589-1547	n/a		
Ch'eng-t'ang as king		1558-1547	1766-1754		
T'ai-ting (Da-ding on the oracle bones)					
Wai-ping (Wai-bing, oracle Bu-bing)	3 years	1546-1545	n/a		
Chung-jen (Zhong-ren)	4 years	1544-1541	n/a		
T'ai-chia (Tai-jia)		1540-1529	1753-1720		33 yrs per <i>Shang-shu</i> and Wei Yuan (Qing dynasty); 12 yrs per <i>Shi-ji Suo-yin</i>
Wo-ting/Wu-ling (Wo-ding, oracle Qiang-ding)		1528-1510	1719-1692		
Hsiao-geng (Xiao-geng/Tai-geng, oracle Da-geng)		1509-1505	1691-1667		
Hsiao-chia (Xiao-jia)		1504-1488	1666-1650		
Yung-chi (Yong-ji, after Da-wu on the oracle bones)		1487-1476	1649-1638		
T'ai-wu (Tai-wu, oracle Da-wu and before Yong-ji)	75 years	1475-1401 (wrongly taken as middle ancestor king)	1637-1563		
Chung-ting (Zhong-ding)		1400-1392	1562-1550		
Wai-jen/Wai-jin (Wai-ren, oracle Bu-ren)		1391-1382	1549-1535		
Tsien-chia (Hedan-jia, oracle Jian-jia)		1381-1373	1534-1526		
Tsu-yi (Zu-yi, oracle Ju-yi with Zhong-zong temple title and 75 years of reign per <i>Shang-shu</i>)		1372-1354	1525-1507		75 years per <i>Shang-shu</i> and the oracle bones
Tsu-hsin (Zu-xin, oracle Ju-xin)		1353-1340	1506-1491		
Ch'iang-chia (Wo-jia/Kai-jia, oracle Qiang-jia)		1339-1335	1490-1466		

Tsu-ting (Zu-ding, oracle Ju-ding)		1334-1326	1465-1434		
Nan-keng (Nan-geng)		1325-1320	1433-1408		
Hu-chia (Yang-jia, oracle Tuan-jia)		1319-1316	1407-1402		
P'an-keng (Pan-geng)		1315-1288	1401-1374		
Hsiao-hsin (Xia-xin)		1287-1285	1373-1353		
Hsiao-yi (Xiao-yi)		1284-1275	1352-1325		
Wu-ting (Wu-ding)	55 years	1274-1216	1324-1266		59 years per <i>Shang-shu</i>
Zu-yi, oracle Ju-yi/ Xiao-wang					
Tsu-keng (Zu-geng, oracle Ju-geng)		1215-1205	1265-1259		
Tsu-chia (Zu-jia, oracle Ju-jia)	33 years	1204-1172	1258-1226		disputed by Wei Yuan as Tai-jia 33 yrs
Lin-hsin (Lin-xin, Feng-xin)		1171-1168	1225-1220		
K'ang-tin/Keng-tin (Geng-ding, oracle Kang-[ju-]ding)		1167-1160	1219-1199		
Wu-yi (Wu-yi)		1159-1125	1198-1195	1147-1113	
T'ai-ting/Wen-wu-ting (Tai-ding)		1124-1112	1194-1192	1112-1102	
Ti-yi (Di-Yi, Yili)		1111-1103	1191-1155	1101-1076	
Hsin/Di-Xin (Xin, Shou, Zhou-wang)		1102-1050	1154-1122	1075-1046	
Zhou Dynasty (B.C.)	Sima Qian's <i>Shi-ji</i>	<i>The Forgery Bamboo Annals</i>	Shao Yong's <i>Huang Ji Shi Jing</i>	Reign Year Periodization Project	Zhang Wenyu
King Wu-wang		1050-1045	1122-1116	1046-1043	1106-1105
King Cheng-wang		1044-1008	1115-1079	1042-1021	1104-1068
King Kang-wang		1007-982	1078-1053	1020-996	1067-1042
King Zhao-wang		981-963	1052-1002	995-977	1041-1007
King Mu-wang		962-908	1001-947	976-923	1006-952
King Gong-wang		907-896	946-935	922-900	951-929
King Yi4-wang		895-871	934-910	899-892	916-894
King Xiao-wang		870-862	909-895	891-886	928-917
King Yi-wang		861-854	894-879	885-878	893-879
King Li-wang		853-828	878-842	877-842	878-841
interregnum	841-828	841-828	841-828	841-828	840-827
King Xuan-wang	827-782	827-782	827-782	827-782	826-782
King You-wang	781-771	781-771	781-771	781-771	

King Xie-wang (770-750 per <i>The Bamboo Annals & Xi Nian</i>)		770-750		The <i>Forgery Bamboo Annals & Wang Guowei</i>	Wu Baozhou's <i>Shi4-shi Ji Gu</i>
				770-760	770
King Ping-wang	770-720	770-720	770-720		
King Huan-wang	719-697	719-697	719-697		
King Zhuang-wang	696-682	696-682	696-682		
King Xi-wang	681-677	681-677	681-677		
King Hui-wang	676-652	676-652	676-652		
King Xiang-wang	651-619	651-619	651-619		
King Qing-wang	618-613	618-613	618-613		
King Kuang-wang	612-607	612-607	612-607		
King Ding-wang	606-586	606-586	606-586		
King Jian-wang	585-572	585-572	585-572		
King Ling-wang	571-545	571-545	571-545		
King Jing3-wang	544-520	544-520	544-520		
King Dao-wang	520-520	520-520	520-520		
King Jing4-wang	519-477	519-476	519-476		
King Yuan-wang	476-469	475-469	475-470		
King Zhending-wang	468-441	468-441	469-442		
King Ai-wang	441-441	441-441	441-441		
King Si-wang	441-441	441-441	441-441		
King Kao-wang	440-426	440-426	440-426		
King Weilie-wang	425-402	425-402	425-402		
King An-wang	401-376	401-376	401-376		
King Lie-wang	375-369	375-369	375-369		
King Xian-wang	368-321	368-321	368-321		
King Shenjing-wang	320-315	320-315	320-315		
King Nan-wang	314-256	314-256	314-256		