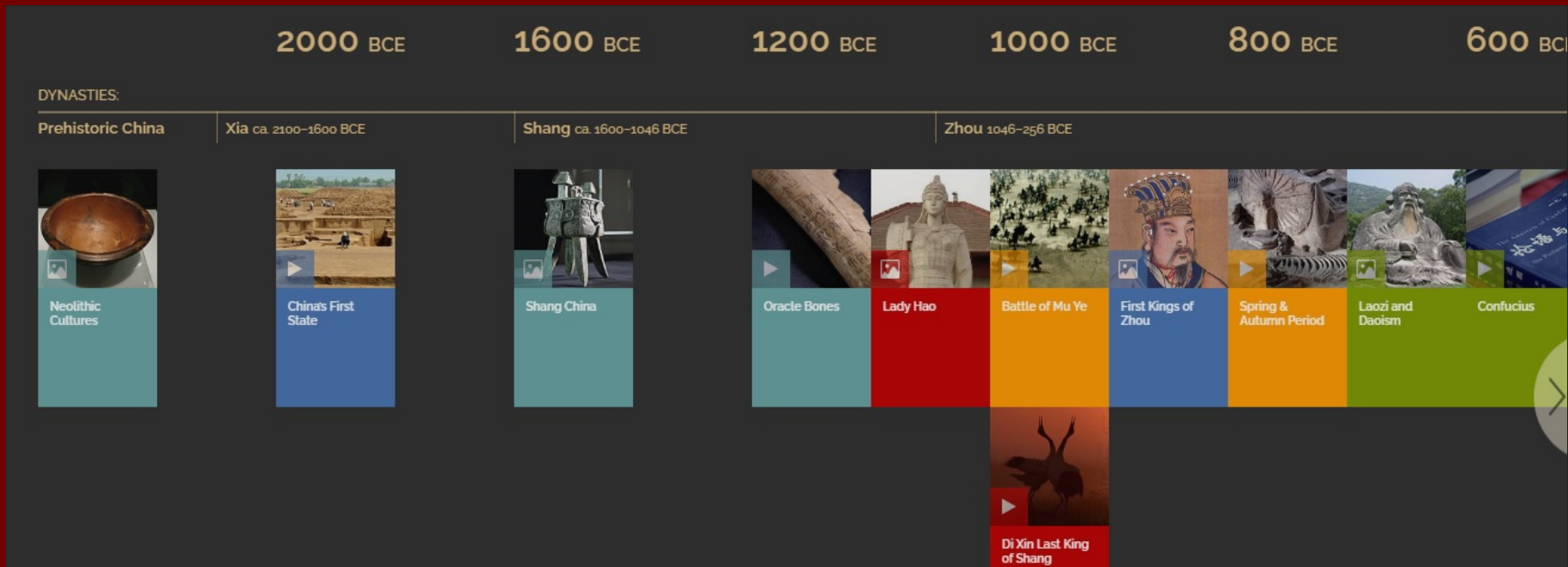


Turning Legend into History

Chinese History Timeline



<https://www.pbs.org/story-china/timeline/>

Chinese History Timeline II

← → ↺ 🔒 [bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-13017882](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-13017882) 🔍 ☆ 📺 🌐 ⚙️ ⏸ Paused

ca 1700-1046 BC - Shang Dynasty - the first Chinese state for which clear written records remain - unites much of north central China.

1045-ca 770 BC - Zhou dynasty replaces Shang as dominant force across northern China,

ca 770 BC - Zhou state collapses into loose association of warring states, known as the Eastern Zhou.

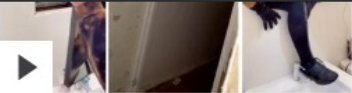
Imperial China

221-206 BC - King Ying Zheng of Qin for the first time unites much of the Chinese heartland, becomes the first ruler to use the title "emperor" as Qin Shihuangdi ("First Qin Emperor") and builds first Great Wall of China, but his empire quickly collapses after his death. After a brief period of instability, Liu Bang founds the Han dynasty.

206 BC - 220 AD - Han Dynasty: first durable state governing the entire Chinese heartland, ushers in first Chinese cultural "golden age", growth in money economy, and the promotion of Confucianism as the state philosophy. Buddhism makes its first inroads into China.

220 - 589 - Collapse of Han state results in nearly four centuries of division between competing dynasties before China is reunited by the short-lived Sui dynasty. Start of the development of southern China.

618-907 - Tang Dynasty unites China for nearly three centuries, in what is seen as the second high point of Chinese civilisation after the Han; imperial sphere

▶ The secret apartment behind my bathroom mirror

▶ Covid: How to do a lateral flow test at home

▶ Covid medicine: How fast is

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-13017882>

“Fabricate an ancient history”

Taiwan English News

Independent news in a free and democratic nation

[ABOUT TAIWAN ENGLISH NEWS](#) [CONTACT US](#) [LETTERS TO THE EDITOR](#) [PRIVACY POLICY](#)

[TAIWAN TV AND RADIO NEWS STREAMS](#)

International

Chinese professor: There were no ancient western civilizations; just modern fakes made to demean China



February 11, 2021 Phillip Charlier 46 Comments China expansionism, made in china, propaganda

Watch videos by our sponsor Destination Taiwan



Subscribe to Taiwan English News

Enter your email address to subscribe and receive notifications of new posts by email.

Join 6,804 other subscribers

Subscribe

Latest News

<https://taiwanenglishnews.com/chinese-professor-there-were-no-ancient-western-civilizations-just-modern-fakes-made-to-demean-china/>

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

- Main page
- Contents
- Current events
- Random article
- About Wikipedia
- Contact us
- Donate

Not logged in [Talk](#) [Contributions](#) [Create account](#) [Log in](#)

Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[Read](#) [Edit](#) [View history](#)

The **Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations** (**IHAC**) is a graduate research institute on ancient history, ancient languages, and archaeology at the [Northeast Normal University](#) in [Changchun, China](#) ([Jilin Province](#)). The IHAC was the first Chinese institute to establish chairs and academic research positions for [Assyriology](#), [Hittitology](#), [Egyptology](#), and [Classics](#) in a broad sense (Greek and Roman philology, ancient history, classical archaeology).

The Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations was founded in 1984, after the Chinese professors Zhou Gucheng ([Fudan University](#)), Wu Yujin ([Wuhan University](#)), and Lin Zhichun (Northeast Normal University) jointly appealed to the Ministry of Education to establish such an institution, successfully arguing that to understand Western nations, it was necessary to study their ancient as well as their modern history.

Since 1986, the IHAC has annually published the [Journal of Ancient Civilizations](#) ([JAC](#)). The JAC aims to publish the work of Chinese and international scholars dealing with history, art, [archaeology](#), [philology](#), and linguistics of the ancient Near Eastern and Mediterranean region. The articles in this international journal are written in English, German, or French. Normally, the faculty staff is Chinese. But annually, three special research and teaching positions are explicitly reserved for foreign visiting professors.

[\[edit \]](#)

External links

- Northeast Normal University official website

1775. sept. 27/.

MEMOIRE

DANS LEQUEL ON PROUVE,
QUE LES CHINOIS
SONT UNE COLONIE
EGYPTIENNE;

Lû dans l'Assemblée publique de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres, le 14. Novembre 1758. Avec un Précis du Mémoire de M. l'Abbé BARTHELEMY, sur les Lettres Phéniciennes; lû dans l'Assemblée publique de la même Académie le 12. Avril 1758.

Par M. DE GUIGNES, de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres, Professeur au Collège Royal de France en Langue Syriacque, Censeur Royal; Interprète du Roi pour les Langues Orientales, & Membre de la Société Royale de Londres.



NOUVELLE ÉDITION.

A PARIS;

Chez DESAINT & SAILLANT, rue
S. Jean de Beauvais, vis-à-vis
le Collège.

M. D C C. L X.

Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

- Joseph de Guignes (19 October 1721 – 19 March 1800)
- French orientalist, sinologist and Turkologist
- Admission to the Royal Society of London in 1752
- 1757, appointed to the chair of Syriac at the Collège de France.

- William Warburton (1698—1779), Church of England bishop of Gloucester; https://www.google.co.uk/books/edition/The_Divine_Legation_of_Moses_Demonstrate/h-VCAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0
- John Turberville Needham FRS (10 September 1713 – 30 December 1781); English biologist and Roman Catholic priest; in his *De inscriptione quondam Aegyptiaca Taurini inventa et characteribus Aegyptiis olim et Sinis communibus exerta idolo cuidam antiquo in Regia Universitate servato ad utrasque academias Londinensem et Parisiensem ... data epistola* (1761); attempted to interpret the Egyptian inscriptions on a bust, supposedly of Isis, by using Chinese characters.



John Turberville Needham

Anthropological Museum, Xiamen University



The Yellow Emperor (on the right), a legendary figure, is presented as end point in evolutionary timeline and as common ancestor of the Chinese people