

Genealogy of the Zhou kings (1045–256 BC)

	No.	Zhou rulers (dates of reign)		
Early Zhou principality	1045 BC	Danfu 亶父	Founded the Zhou settlement in the Zhou Plain (Zhouyuan) in the present-day province of Shaanxi.	
		Jili 季歷		
		Chang 昌 (King Wen 文)	According to written sources, he was the first to receive the Mandate of Heaven. Revered as king after the dynasty's foundation.	
Western Zhou dynasty (1045–771 BC)	1	Fa 发 (King Wu 武)	The "martial" king. Conquered the Shang kingdom and founded the Zhou dynasty in the year 1045 BC.	
		Duke Dan 旦 (regent during King Cheng's minority)	Undertook the duties of the government and resigned when King Cheng came of age.	
	2	King Cheng 成	The "accomplished" king. Founded colonies in the east.	
	3	King Kang 康		
	1000 BC	4	King Zhao 昭	Lost his army during a military campaign towards the south.
		5	King Mu 穆	
		6	King Gong 共	
	900 BC	7	King Yi 懿	
		8	King Xiao 孝	Younger son of King Mu. Enfeoffed Feizi (d. 858 BC) in the settlement of Qin (Gansu province) and gave him the surname Ying. Delegated the task of breeding horses for the Zhou royal household to the Qin family.
		9	King Yi 懿	Son of King Yi.
		10	King Li 厲 (d. 828 BC; ?–842 BC)	The "violent" king. Ruled despotically and was banned from the capital city in the year 842 BC and sent into exile.
			Gonghe 共和 Interregnum 841–828 BC	
	800 BC	11	King Xuan 宣 (827–782 BC)	Reconsolidated power. Enfeoffed prince Zhuang of Qin (821–778 BC) in Xichui (present-day Lixian, Gansu province).
		12	King You 幽 (781–771 BC)	The "gloomy" king. Caused a rebellion and was killed in the year 771 BC near Mount Li.
	13	King Ping 平 (770–720 BC)	The "pacifying" king. Was crowned with the help of the princes of Jin, Zheng, Shen and Qin in the eastern capital city Luoyang. Bequeathed the area of the former western capital city of Zhou in Shaanxi province to Duke Xiang of Qin (777–766 BC).	
	14	King Huan 桓 (719–697 BC)	Grandson of King Ping.	

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Eastern Zhou dynasty (770–256 BC)	700 BC	15	King Zhuang 莊 (697–682 BC)	During his reign, Duke Wu of Qin (697–678 BC) married a Zhou princess.
		16	King Xi 僖 (681–677 BC)	
		17	King Hui 惠 (676–652 BC)	
		18	King Xiang 襄 (651–619 BC)	During his reign, Duke Mu of Qin (659–621 BC) became one of the most powerful princes of his time.
		19	King Qing 頃 (618–613 BC)	
		20	King Kuang 匡 (612–607 BC)	
	600 BC	21	King Ding 定 (606–586 BC)	Younger son of King Qing.
		22	King Jian 簡 (585–572 BC)	
		23	King Ling 靈 (571–545 BC)	
		24	King Jing 景 (544–520 BC)	
		25	King Dao 悼 (520 BC)	
	500 BC	26	King Jing 敬 (520–476 BC)	Younger son of King Jing. Around this time, Confucius (551–479 BC) declared the first Zhou kings Wen and Wu as well as Duke Dan as upholding the ideals of royal virtue.
		27	King Yuan 元 (475–469 BC)	
		28	King Zhengding 貞定 (468–441 BC)	
	29	King Ai 哀 (441 BC)	Eldest son of King Zhengding. Murdered three months after accession to the throne.	
	30	King Si 思 (441 BC)	Second son of King Zhengding. Murdered five months after accession to the throne.	
	31	King Kao 考 (440–426 BC)	Younger son of King Zhengding.	
	32	King Weilie 威烈 (425–402 BC)	Officially recognized the division of the Jin dukedom between the houses Wei, Han and Zhao. This event is often seen as the beginning of the Warring States period.	
Warring States period (4 th –3 rd cc. BC)	400 BC	33	King An 安 (401–376 BC)	
		34	King Lie 烈 (375–369 BC)	
		35	King Xian 顯 (368–321 BC)	Younger son of King An. Stood by as all rulers of the "Warring States" proclaimed themselves to be "kings".
		36	Shenjing 慎靚 (320–315 BC)	
	300 BC	37	King Nan 赧 (314–256 BC)	The last and longest-ruling (59 years) king of the Zhou dynasty.

1 Genealogy of the Zhou kings (1045–256 BC)
The year 842 BC is the first verified date in Chinese history. Exact dates of the royal succession before

this point in time are controversial. Therefore approximate dates will be used in this catalogue for the earlier period.