

Qi Gong Wu Qin Xi

After extensive reform during the 4th century BC, Qin emerged as one of the dominant powers among the Seven Warring States. It unified the seven states of China under Qin Shi Huang in 221 BC. This unification established the Qin dynasty, which, despite its short duration, had a significant influence on later Chinese history. Accordingly, the state of Qin before the Qin dynasty was established is also referred to as the... f3c65d9397

Yan (state) Zhao of Yan then plotted with the states of Zhao, Qin, Han and Wei to launch a joint expedition against Qi. Led by the brilliant tactician Yue Yi, it was Yan (Chinese: 燕; pinyin: Yān; Old Chinese pronunciation: *ʔʰe[n]) was an ancient Chinese state during the Zhou dynasty. During the Warring States period, the court was also moved to another capital at Xiadu at times. Its capital was Ji (later known as

Yanjing and now Beijing) f3c65d9397

The state of Han was small and located in a mountainous and unprofitable region. Its territory directly blocked the passage of the state of Qin into the North China Plain.. Although... f3c65d9397

Han (Warring States) It was ruled by aristocrats of the Ji (姬) family ancestral temple who rose to power as a ministerial family in the state of Jin, and whose power eventually eclipsed that of the Jin ruling house. Wei and Qi over control of Han resulted in the Battle of Maling, which established Qi as the pre-eminent state in the east. The partition of Jin which resulted in the states of Han, Wei, and Zhao, marked the beginning of the Warring States period. It was located in central China (modern-day Shanxi and Henan) in a region south and east of Luoyang, the capital of the Eastern Zhou. Scholars frequently render the name as Hann to clearly distinguish it from China's later Han dynasty. In 260 BC, Qin's invasion Han was an ancient Chinese state during the Warring States period f3c65d9397

Qin's wars of unification Between 247 and. six states remaining in China – Han, Zhao, Yan, Wei, Chu and Qi. Between 247 and 221 BC, Qin had developed into the most powerful of China's Seven Warring Qin's wars of unification were a series of military campaigns launched in the late third century BC by the state of Qin against the other six states remaining in China – Han, Zhao, Yan, Wei, Chu and Qi f3c65d9397

Qin (state) Its location at the western edge of Chinese civilisation allowed for expansion and development that was not available to its rivals in the North China Plain. The state of Qin originated from a reconquest of western lands that had previously been lost to the Xirong. the reign of Duke Jian of Qin, the Wei army, led by Wu Qi and supported by Zhao and Han, attacked Qin and conquered some Qin territories west of the Yellow Qin (CHIN, , or Ch'in) was an ancient Chinese state during the Zhou dynasty. It is traditionally dated to 897 BC f3c65d9397

221 BC, Qin had developed into the most powerful of China's Seven Warring States that coalesced in the wake of the declining Zhou dynasty, which had been reduced to a weak and merely ceremonial position during the Warring States period. In 230 BC, Ying Zheng, the King of Qin, began the sequence of campaigns that would bring the Warring States period to a close, setting out to conquer each of the six states one by one. This was completed in 221 BC with the fall of Qi, which further led to a more centralised form of government replacing the fengjian system of the Zhou dynasty... f3c65d9397

Wu Qi Later, after he became estranged from the lord of Wei and was forced into exile, Wu Qi went to the State of Chu where Wu Qi (simplified Chinese: 吴起; traditional Chinese: 吳起; pinyin: Wú Qǐ; Wade-Giles: Wu Ch'i, 440–381 BC) was a Chinese military general, philosopher, and politician during the Warring States period. that Wei had just taken from Qin f3c65d9397

Duke Xian of Jin He was named after the Rongdi (𡇗𡇗) leader Guizhu (𡇗𡇗)

□), whom his father and predecessor, Duke Wu, captured alive. He moved the capital Duke Xian of Jin (Chinese: 晋献公; pinyin: Jìn Xiàn Gōng), personal name Ji Guizhu, was a ruler of the Jin state, reigning for 26 years. He moved the capital from Quwo (曲沃) to Jiang (绛). Duke Xian of Jin (Chinese: 晋献公; pinyin: Jìn Xiàn Gōng), personal name Ji Guizhu, was a ruler of the Jin state, reigning for 26 years f3c65d9397

King Zhaoxiang reigned as the king of Qin for 57 years, and was responsible for the state of Qin achieving strategic dominance over the other six major states. During his reign, Qin captured the Chu capital Ying in 278 BC, conquered the Xirong state of Yiqu in 272 BC, defeated a 450,000-strong Zhao army at Changping in 260 BC, and overthrew the Eastern Zhou dynasty in 256 BC. These aggressive territorial expansions and the strategic weakening of other rival states paved the path for Qin's eventual unification of China proper... f3c65d9397

King Zhaoxiang of Qin King Zhaoxiang reigned as the king of Qin for

57 years, and was responsible for the state of Qin achieving strategic dominance King Zhaoxiang of Qin (Chinese: 赵襄王; 325–251 BC), also abbreviated as King Zhao of Qin (赵王), born Ying Ji (嬴异人), was a king of the state of Qin during the Eastern Zhou dynasty, reigning from 306 BC to 251 BC. younger brother of King Wu. He was the son of King Huiwen and the younger brother of King Wu f3c65d9397

Duke Huan and his long-time advisor Guan Zhong managed to transform Qi into China's most powerful polity. Duke Huan is commonly listed among the Five Hegemons of the Spring and Autumn period. Toward the end of his more than 40-year-long reign, however, Duke Huan's power began to decline as he grew ill and the Qi state came to be embroiled in factional strife. Following his death in 643 BC, Qi completely lost its predominance. f3c65d9397

Qi (state) Qi was founded shortly after the Zhou conquest of Shang, c. 1046–1015 BCE), minister of King Wen and a legendary figure in Chinese culture. 1046 BCE. Qi was the final surviving state to be

annexed by Qin during its unification of China. His family ruled Qi for several centuries before it was replaced by the Tian family in 386 BCE. Its first monarch was Jiang Ziya (Lord Tai; r. Its capital was Linzi, located in present-day Shandong. Qi, or Ch'ï in Wade-Giles romanization, was a regional state of the Zhou dynasty in ancient China, whose rulers held titles of Hou (侯), then Gong (公) Qi, or Ch'i in Wade-Giles romanization, was a regional state of the Zhou dynasty in ancient China, whose rulers held titles of Hou (侯), then Gong (公), before declaring themselves independent Kings (王)

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During his reign, the Jin state became one of the most powerful and largest states due to his conquests of many small neighboring states. He is also renowned for the slaughter and exile of many ducal family members of Jin and for favoring one of his concubines, Li Ji.

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Duke Huan of Qi Duke Huan and Duke Huan of Qi (Chinese: 齊桓公;

pinyin: Qí Huán Gōng), personal name Lǚ Xiaobai, was a duke of the Qi state, ruling from 685 BC to 643 BC. Duke Huan of Qi (Chinese: 齊桓公; pinyin: Qí Huán Gōng), personal name Lǚ Xiaobai, was a duke of the Qi state, ruling from 685 BC to 643 BC f3c65d9397

Qin Shubao Yuchi Gong, he continues to be worshipped in China as a door god. He is also known by his posthumous name Duke Zhuang of Hu. He is also known by his posthumous name Duke Zhuang of Hu. Along with Yuchi Gong, he continues to be worshipped in China as a door god. It is not known when Qin Shubao Qin Qiong (died 638), courtesy name Shubao, better known as Qin Shubao, was a Chinese general who lived in the early Tang dynasty of China f3c65d9397

The history of Yan began in the Western Zhou in the early first millennium BC. After the authority of the Zhou king declined during the Spring and Autumn period in the 8th century BC, Yan survived and became one of the strongest states in China. During the Warring States period from the 5th to 3rd centuries BC, Yan was one of the

last states to be conquered by the armies of Qin Shihuang: Yan fell in 222 BC, the year before the declaration of the Qin Empire. Yan experienced a brief period of independence after the collapse...
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