On the Region Concerned in the Ancient Book "the Travel of Mu King in Zhou Dynasty"

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The ancient Chinese book "the travel of Mu king in Zhou dynasty" is a famous but disputed, especially in the region concerned in this book. Some scholars considered that Mu king's traveled to the region where was corresponded to today's Iran or East Europe plain, and some researchers discussed that Mu king only came to Hoxi Corridor in the west of today's Gansu province of China, and another author thought that Mu king on ly came to today's Shan Dong Province in the east of China. By analyzing the describe of the landscape and ecology, and the human characteristics and products recorded in the ancient book "the travel of Mu king in Zhou dynasty", this paper comes to the following conclusions: Mu king travelling region located in north-west of China, including today's Gansu province, Qinghai province, Xinjiang Weigur Autonomic Region and the west of Inner Mongolia Autonomic Region, and the book really recorded the physical landscape of the north-west of China, and the record of the book "the travel of Zhou Mu king (or Mu king in Zhou Dynasty)" was real historical fact, not fabricated.

【CateGory Index】: K928.6

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Now a burial from the Zhou Dynasty era, China's longest-lasting dynasty, has been excavated that had in the grave an elaborate chariot. The grave contained one chariot decorated with a dragon, brass bells and jade pieces; a chariot of inferior quality; remains of two horses with bronze helmets; pottery shards and stone implements. Who knows if the soldier buried there took part in the battle of Miyue? Whether he did or not, he was apparently especially honored by his people as evidenced by the richness of the grave goods. The I Ching (commonly translated as 'Book of Changes' or 'Classic of Changes') is an ancient philosophical Chinese text and one of the most important books in world literature. It is the oldest of (Chinese: Zhōu Mù Wáng), personal name Ji Man, was the fifth king of the Zhou dynasty of China. The dates of his reign are 976–922 BC or 956–918 BC. King Mu came to the throne after his father King Zhao’s death during his tour to the South. King Mu was perhaps the most pivotal king of the Zhou dynasty, reigning nearly 55 years, from ca. 976 BC to ca. 922 BC. Mu was more ambitious than wise, yet he was able to introduce reforms that changed the nature of the Zhou government.