

Periods of Daoist History¹

1. Classical	Warring States (480-222 BCE), Qin (221-207 BCE), Early Han (202 BCE-9 CE)	<i>Laozi, Zhuangzi</i>
2. Early	Later Han (25-221 CE)	Tianshi Dao
3. Early-Medieval	Period of Disunion (221-581), Sui (581-618)	Emergence of four movements: (1) Taiqing (Great Clarity), (2) Shangqing (Highest Clarity), (3) Lingbao (Numinous Treasure), (4) Sanhuang (Three Sovereigns)
4. Late-Medieval	Tang (618-906), Song (960-1279), Yuan (1260-1368)	Tianshi, Taiqing, Lingbao dominant; internal alchemy (<i>neidan</i>) develops; Quanzhen (Complete Perfection) sect begins
5. Late-Imperial	Ming (1368-1644), Qing (1644-1911)	Zhengyi (Orthodox Unity) and Quanzhen lineages (e.g. Longmen)
6. Modern	Republican (1912-) and Communist (1949-) periods	Struggle for survival; spread abroad
7. Contemporary	1980 to the present	Revival

¹ From Louis Komjathy, *The Daoist Tradition: An Introduction* (London: Bloomsbury), 10-12; and idem, "Daoism," in Mark Juergensmeyer and Wade Clark Roof, eds., *Encyclopedia of Global Religion* (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 2012), 282.