

Designing Boundaries in Early China

Ancient Chinese walls, such as the Great Wall of China, were not sovereign border lines. Instead, sovereign space was zonally exerted with monarchical powers expressed gradually over an area, based on possibilities for administrative action. The dynamically shifting, ritualized articulation of early Chinese sovereignty affects the interpretation of the spatial application of state force, including its cartographic representations. In *Designing Boundaries in Early China*, Garret Pagenstecher Olberding draws on a wide array of source materials concerning the territorialization of space to make a compelling case for how sovereign spaces were defined and regulated in this part of the ancient world. By considering the ways sovereignty extended itself across vast expanses in early China, Olberding informs our understanding of the ancient world and the nature of modern nation-states.

Garret Pagenstecher Olberding is Associate Professor of History at the University of Oklahoma. He is the author of *Dubious Facts: The Evidence of Early Chinese Historiography* (2012).



Designing Boundaries in Early China

The Composition of Sovereign Space

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To my beloved wife and daughter, by whose light I labor



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Chronology

Shang dynasty ca. 1600-1050 BCE Western Zhou period ca. 1050-771 BCE Eastern Zhou period 770-256 BCE Warring States period ca. 481-221 BCE Qin dynasty 221-207 BCE Han dynasty 207 BCE-220 CE Jin dynasty 266-420 CE Sui dynasty 589-618 CE Tang dynasty 618-907 CE Song dynasty 960-1276 CE Yuan dynasty 1276-1368 CE Ming dynasty 1368-1644 CE Qing dynasty 1644-1911 CE