

## Korean Peninsula

MURAMATSU Yōsuke<sup>1</sup> & KOBAYASHI Takahide<sup>2</sup>

Fiscal 2021 research trends on the Korean peninsula were discussed. As an overview, there were two academic conferences held this fiscal year: *고고학 연구법의 새로운 동향* (New Trends of Archaeological Research Methods) (Yeongnam Archaeological Society) where discussion was held on research methods of artifacts, grave systems, landscape, environment, and so on; and “한국”고고학, 한반도를 넘어서 (“Korean” Archaeology, beyond the Korean Peninsula) (The 45th National Archaeological Conference/The Korean Archaeological Society) where expansion of studied regions and the relationship between modern society and archaeology were discussed under themes like “Silk Road Archaeology” and “The Korean Peninsula within Northeast Asia.”

Single publications on the paleolithic to Proto-Three Kingdoms/Lelang Commandery were: Bae, Gidong *아시아 인류 진화와 구석기 문화* (Human Evolution and Paleolithic Culture in Asia) (Han-yanghagsulchongseo) that discussed human evolution and diffusion processes in Asia; Jang, Yongjun *동북아시아 현생인류의 확산과 교류* (Diffusion and Exchanges of Modern Humans in Northeast Asia) (Jininjing) that discussed the origin, culture, and exchange/diffusion of modern humans that emerged on the Korean peninsula; Lee, Hongjong and Son, Junho *일본문화의 기원 松菊里 문화* (The Origin of Japanese Culture Songgunni Culture) (Korean Institute of Archaeology and Environment Academic Series 18, Jininjing) that analyzed developmental process of Songgunni culture and evaluated it as a process of establishing a farming system using irrigation hydroponics; Ho, Junyang *한국식 청동 무기의 동북아시아 지역 전개* (Development of Korean-style Bronze Weapons in Northeast Asian Regions) (Dong-A University Seokdang Academic Series 44, Jininjing) that discussed development of Korean style bronze weapons excavated from the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia; and so on. Other than the above, there was an academic conference *동북아시아 신석기 시대 매장 관습과 사회* (Burial Practice and Society in Northeast Asian Neolithic Period) (international academic conference held by Korean Neolithic Research Society) that compared neolithic burial practices in Northeast Asia including the Japanese archipelago.

As for after the Three Kingdoms period, miscellanies were published that contained many theses on movements within the Korean peninsula by both Japanese and Korean

<sup>1</sup> Cultural Division, Saga Prefectural Government, 1–1–59 Johnai, Saga City, Saga 840–8570, Japan (muramatsu-yosuke@pref.saga.lg.jp)

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Literature, Senshu University, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa 214–8580, Japan

## TRENDS IN ARCHAEOLOGY IN JAPAN

researchers: Habuta Yoshiyuki Sensei Taishoku Kinen Jigyōkai ed. *Hito/Haka/Shakai: Nihon Kōkōgaku kara Higashi Ajia Kōkōgaku he* (People/Grave/Society: From Japanese Archaeology to East Asian Archaeology) (Yūzankaku), and Tsukamoto Toshio-san Kanreki Kinen Ronbunshū Jimukyoku ed. *Waza to Keigan; Tsukamoto Toshio-san Kanreki Kinen Ronshū* (Skill and Perception: Miscellany Commemorating the 60th Birthday of Mr. TSUKAMOTO Toshio). Also, there were many theses related to manufacturing techniques and exchanges of metalworks such as TAKATA, Kanta *Akusesarii no Kōkōgaku: Wa to Kodai Chōsen no Kōshōshi* (Archaeology of Accessories: History of Negotiation between Wa and Ancient Korea) (Yoshikawakobunkan). Other than the above, the Section Meeting II of fiscal 2021 Kanazawa Convention “Hokuriku to Sekai no Kōkōgaku (Hokuriku and Archaeology in the World)” of the Japanese Archaeological Association, “Kodai Nihonkaiiki ni Okeru Hito no Idō (Movement of People in Ancient Sea of Japan: Ancient Ports and Related Sites)” was held related to Balhae.