

## Korean Peninsula

HASHINO Shinpei<sup>1</sup> & MATSUNAGA Yoshie<sup>2</sup>

Research results on the Korean Peninsula in Japan and South Korea during fiscal 2020 are reviewed below.

At the 44<sup>th</sup> National Convention of Korean Archaeology, Understanding Diversity in Korean Archaeology, held in South Korea in November (held by the Korean Archaeological Society), discussions were exchanged under literally diverse themes such as “concept and pursuit of diversity,” “diversity in the past seen in burial and ritual,” “social diversity seen in livelihood economic activities,” and “social diversity seen in manufacturing and consumption activities.” Also, Birth of “Accepted Theory:” Developmental Examination on Major Theories on Korean Ancient History (held by the Korean Ancient Historical Society) was held in the same month. In Japan, “Keishu/Kinkanduka ga Katarikakerumono” (What Kinkanduka, Gyeongju Speaks) (held by CESCHI, Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University) was held in March, where past, present, and future issues on excavation research of Kinkanduka conducted under Japanese control were discussed.

Ha Insu published all of his published papers as one book (신석기시대 고고학 [Neolithic Archaeology], Jinjin, 560 pages). The book consists of two parts: social culture and pottery in the Neolithic, and contains discussion from diverse viewpoints. Yun Jeongguk grasped manufacturing methods for each type of general lithics in the Neolithic of the Korean Peninsula, and indicated lithic manufacturing systems of the time by examination of periodical characteristics and changes (한국 신석기시대 석기제작과 체계 [Lithic Manufacturing and Systems in Korean Neolithic], Hakyoun Munhwasa, 336 pages). Kim Sangmin, while focusing on historical processes from the downfall of the Yan in Chinese warring states period to formation of one dynasty, examined developmental processes of iron tool culture from larger viewpoints of northeast Asia, and tried to reveal the meaning of regional differences in the introduction and development of iron tool culture.

The first large-scale exhibition in South Korea that focused on glass from Bronze Age to Unified Silla, 오색영롱, 한국의 고대 유리와 신라 [Sparkles of Five Colors: Ancient Korean Glass and Silla] was held at Gyeongju National Museum.

<sup>1</sup> Tokushima University, 2-1 Sanjima-cho, Minamijou, Tokushima City 770-0814, Japan  
(s\_hashino@tokushima-u.ac.jp)

<sup>2</sup> Independent Administrative Institution National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara 630-8577, Japan (matsunaga-y8x@nich.go.jp)