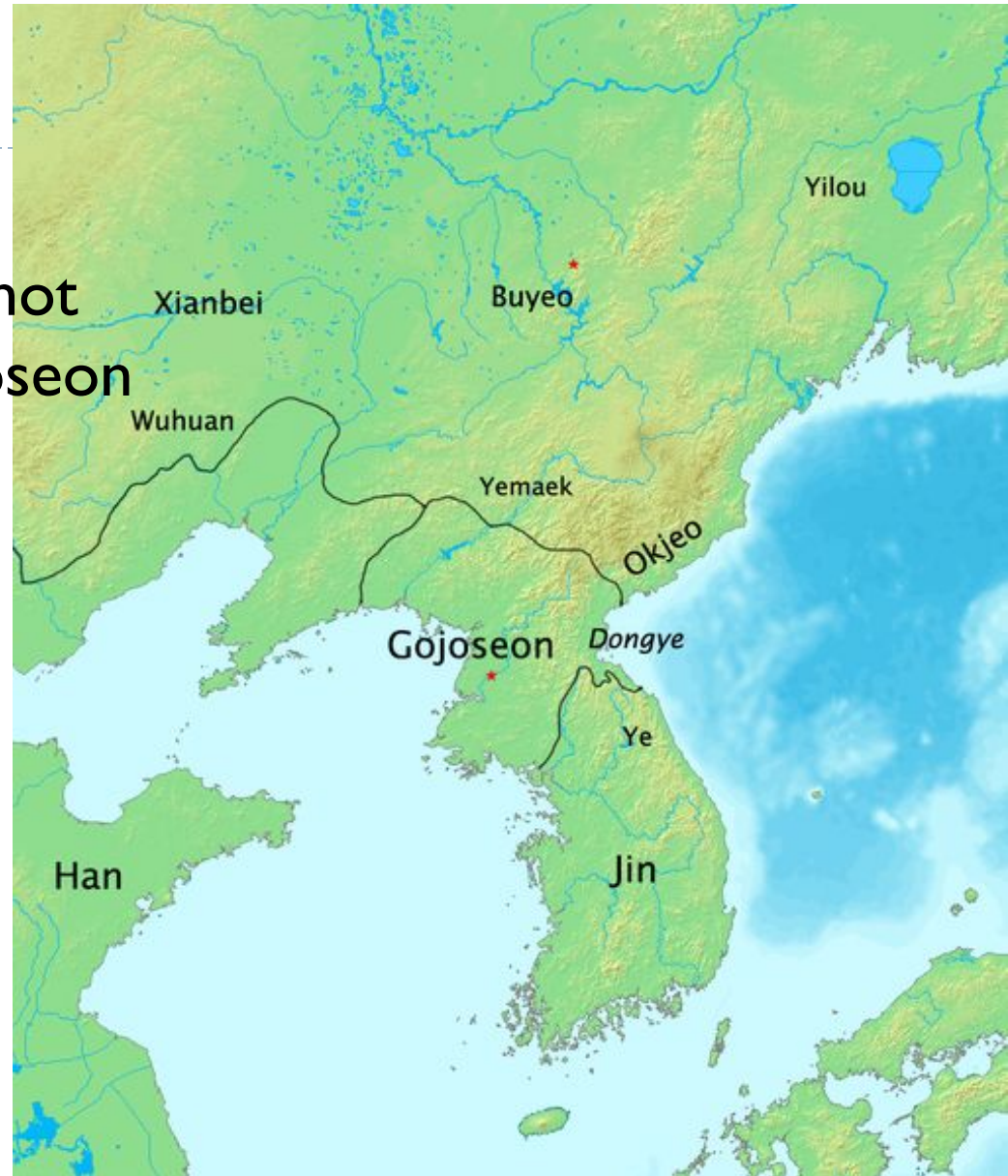




Gojoseon

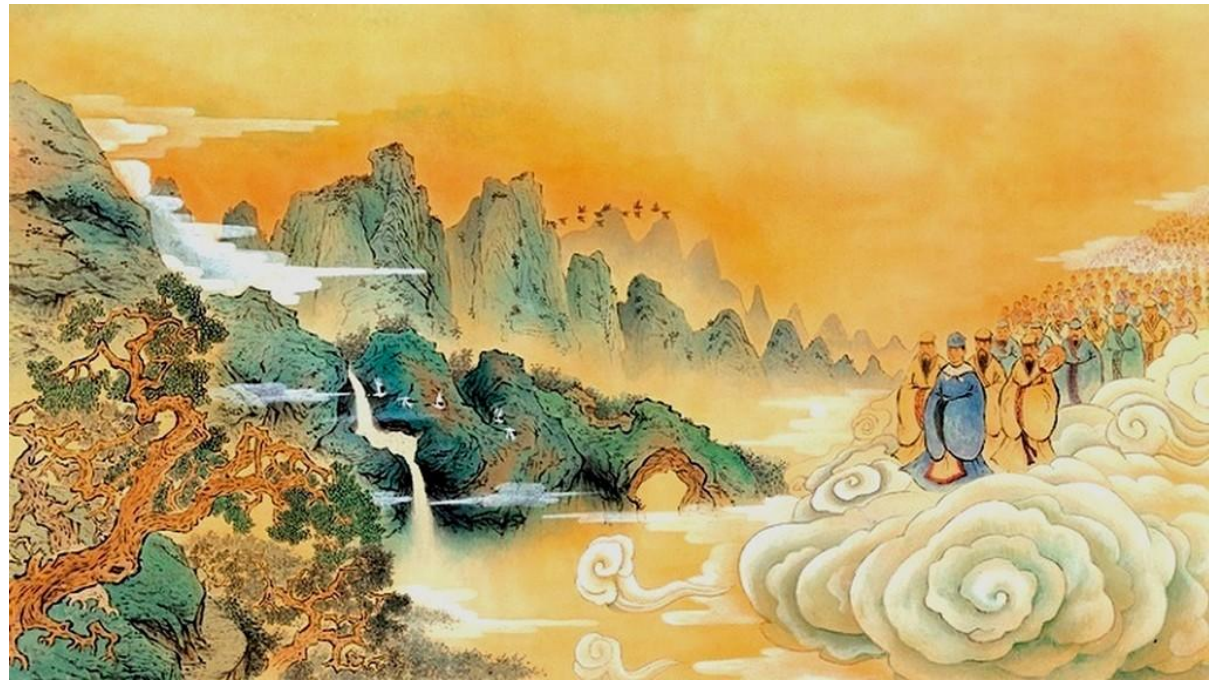
- **Gojoseon** was an ancient Korean kingdom (not to be confused with the Joseon Dynasty)



- **Tangun Wang** - the legendary founder of Gojoseon State (Ancient Joseon), considered the first Korean state formation. In Korean mythology, he is the grandson of the God of heaven

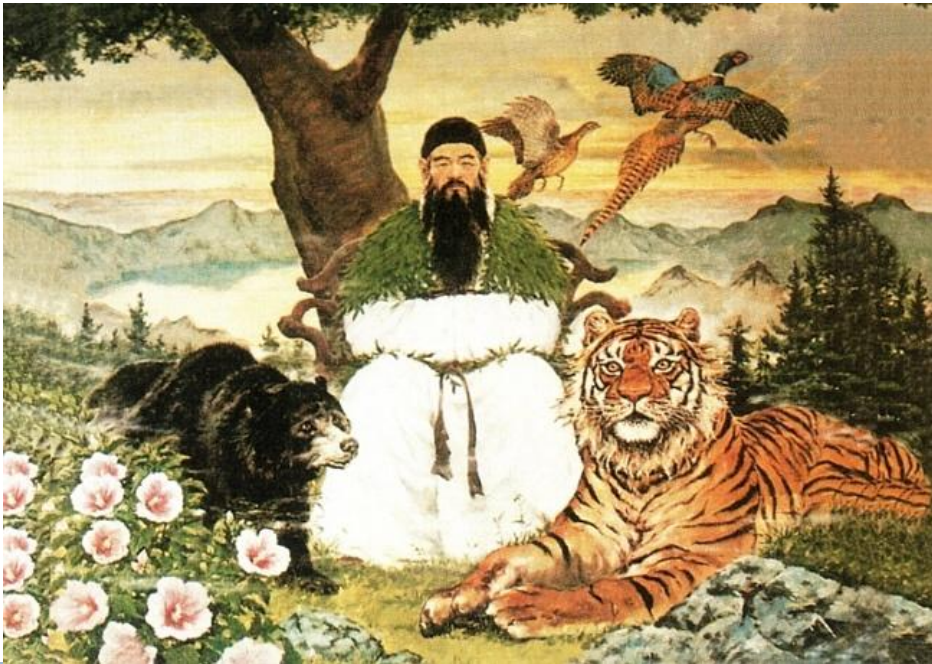


- According to the legend, the Lord of Heaven, Hwanin had a son, Hwanung, who descended to Baekdu Mountain and founded the city of Shinsi.





- Then a bear and a tiger came to Hwanung and said that they wanted to become people. Hwanung said to them that if they went in a cave and lived there for 100 days while only eating mugwort and garlic he will change them into human beings.





- However, about halfway through the 100 years the tiger gave up and ran out of the cave. On the other hand, the bear successfully restrained herself and became a beautiful woman called Ungnyeo (웅녀, 熊女). *Hwanung later married Ungnyeo, and she gave birth to Dangun.*





<http://blog.naver.com/mama1029>



Culture

- Around 2000 BCE, a new pottery culture of painted and chiseled design is found. These people practiced agriculture in a settled communal life, probably organized into familial clans. Rectangular huts and increasingly larger dolmen burial sites are found throughout the peninsula. Bronze daggers and mirrors have been excavated, and there is archaeological evidence of small walled-town states in this period. Dolmens and bronze daggers found in the area are uniquely Korean and cannot be found in China.



Mumun pottery

- In the Mumun pottery period (1500–300 BCE), plain coarse pottery replaced earlier comb-pattern wares, possibly as a result of the influence of new populations migrating to Korea from Manchuria and Siberia.
- This type of pottery typically has thicker walls and displays a wider variety of shapes, indicating improvements in kiln technology.





Rice cultivation

- Sometime around 1200 to 900 BCE, rice cultivation spread to Korea from China and Manchuria. The people also farmed native grains such as millet and barley, and domesticated livestock.

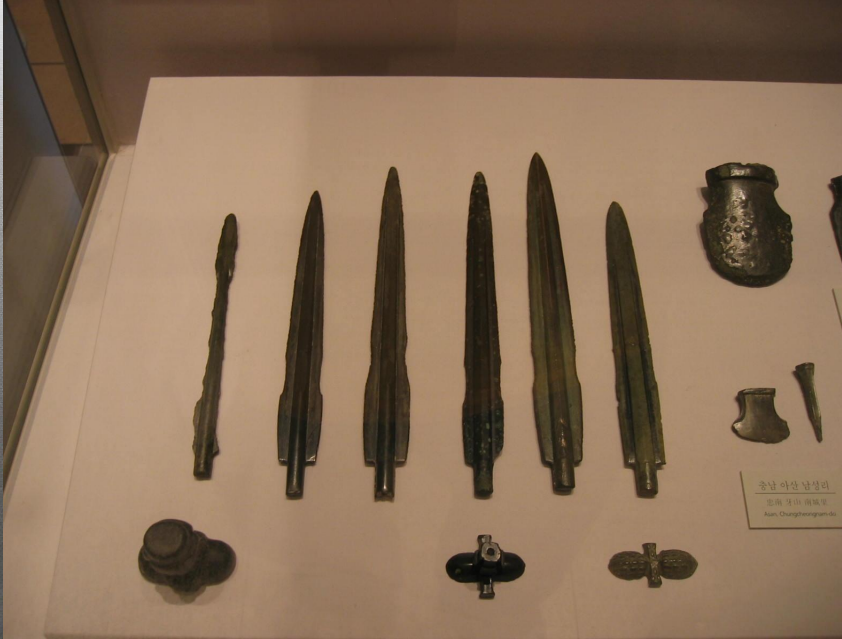




Bronze tools

- Korean bronzes contain a higher percentage of zinc than those of the neighboring bronze cultures. Bronze artifacts, found most frequently in burial sites, consist mainly of swords, spears, daggers, small bells, and mirrors decorated with geometric patterns.





Dolmen tombs

- Goindol, the dolmen tombs in Korea and Manchuria, formed of upright stones supporting a horizontal slab, are more numerous in Korea than in other parts of East Asia. Other new forms of burial are stone cists (underground burial chambers lined with stone) and earthenware jar coffins. The bronze objects, pottery, and jade ornaments recovered from dolmens and stone cists indicate that such tombs were reserved for the elite class.

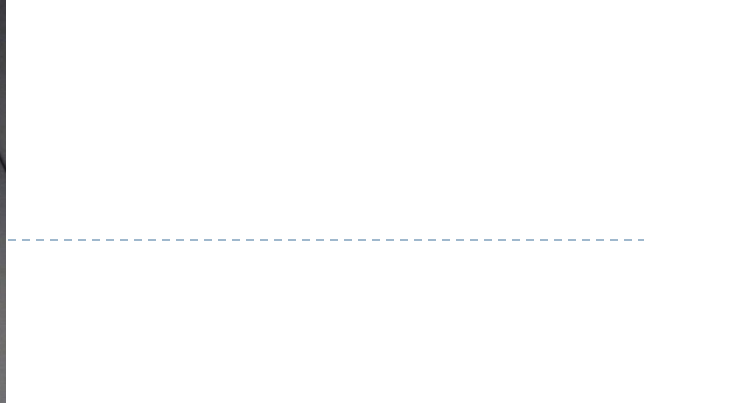




Iron culture

- Around 300 BCE, iron technology was introduced into Korea from Yan state. Iron was produced locally in the southern part of the peninsula by the 2nd century BCE. According to Chinese accounts, iron from the lower Nakdong River in the southeast was valued throughout the peninsula and Japan.





Wiman

- Coming from Yan, Wiman joined the Gojoseon as governor. He usurped the throne in 194 BC. e., overthrowing King Chung.



Wiman Joseon Dynasty

- In 109 BC. e. Wu-Di, a Chinese emperor of the Han Dynasty, launched a massive invasion of Gojoseon in the Liao River.



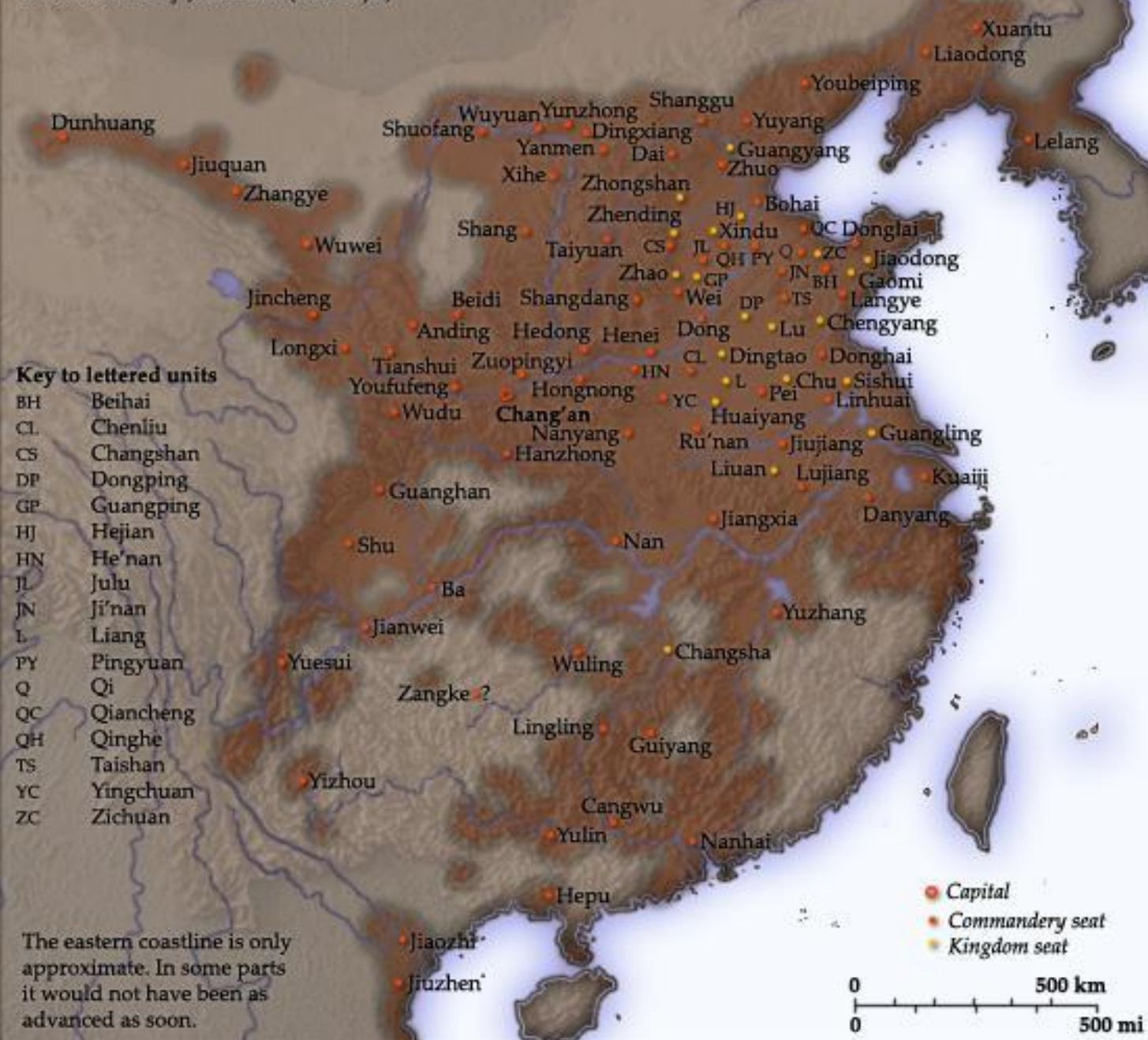
- After a year of Gojoseon war fell, and in southern Manchuria and the northern part of the Korean Peninsula occurred four Chinese District:
 - «Lè làng» (樂浪; Korean: Nunn),
 - «Xuán tú» (玄菟; Hëndo)
 - «Zhēn fān» (真番; Chinbon)
 - «Lín tún» (臨屯; Imdun)



HAN COMMANDERIES AND KINGDOMS CE 2

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Prehistoric Joseon fell, and on its ruins arose a few small states: Goguryeo, Buyeo, Okjeo and Dongye...

...Three Chinese district after several decades fell under the blows of the local resistance, but the last, Lola, was held until 313, when it was conquered by the expanding state of Goguryeo.

