

Criteria under which Inscription is Proposed

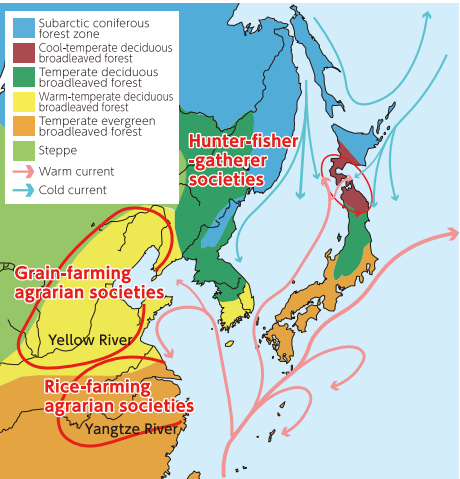
Criterion (iii)	The nominated property bears exceptional testimony to a very long-lived, globally rare prehistoric sedentary, hunter-fisher-gatherer society, which nurtured a complex spiritual culture.
Criterion (v)	The nominated property is an outstanding example of the development of sedentism from emergence, subsequent development to maturity. People in this region maintained a hunter-fisher-gatherer way of life for a very long period of time, by developing diverse modes of livelihood in adaptation to various locations, without altering the land significantly as in the case of agrarian societies.

Prehistoric society in Northeast Asia

As the global climate became warmer after the end of the last glacial period, a rice-farming agrarian society was established along the Yangtze River of China and a grain-farming agrarian society was established along the Yellow River of China. And then, hunter-fisher-gatherer societies were established in Northeast China and in Far Eastern Russia. In the Japanese archipelago, from Hokkaido Island to Okinawa Island, there appeared hunter-fisher-gatherer societies that adapted to specific geographical and climatic conditions.

In Northern Japan, a hunter-fisher-gatherer society was established against the backdrop of abundant forest resources of chestnut, walnut and other nut-bearing trees and rich aquatic resources that occurred where the warm and cold currents happened to intersect.

In Japanese history, this time was categorized as Jomon period following the Paleolithic period and before the Yayoi period when a rice-farming agriculture started.



Schematic figure of the historical development of the nominated property demonstrated by each component part

