競技者氏名

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**Jomon culture**

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Jomon culture, which began in 13,000 BC and continued for about 10,000 years, is a well- known prehistoric culture peculiar to the Japanese archipelago. It formed a long-lasting, sustainable society by adapting to the ecosystem which is uncommonly rich in biodiversity and coexisting with nature. Without implementing the full-scale agriculture and pastoralism, Jomon culture accomplished and continued a sedentary and corporative society for long periods based on hunting, gathering and fishing as main subsistence. Therefore, being different from neolithic cultures in rest of the world, Jomon culture is an extraordinarily rare prehistoric culture in the world history.

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**Seeking World Heritage Inscription**

Jomon cultural sites are widely distributed throughout the Japanese archipelago. Despite that basic elements of Jomon culture are shared with other regions, thousands of sites are known in Hokkaido and northern Tohoku region. It is also a representative region where typical cultural spheres in Jomon period flourished, such are like Ento-pottery Culture and Kamegaoka Culture Among them, ‘Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku can strongly represent the whole features of Jomon culture. In these sites, a ceramic assemblage of the oldest group in the world was unearthed, and clay figurines associated with Jomon spiritual world and large stone circles concentrated. In addition, there are many sites where rich natural environment is conserved in this group. For instance, vegetation and landform both of which are reminiscent of prehistoric Jomon culture are well-preserved.

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Jomon Archaeological Sites in Hokkaido and Northern Tohoku are, representing the prehistoric culture that emerged and developed in the good relationship between human and nature, properties which proves the superior value of Jomon Culture.