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Back to home page Return to top. Image not available Photos not available for this variation. Brand New: A new, unread, unused book in perfect condition with no missing or damaged pages. Divergence time between nodes was calibrated by MEGA7 with the four previously suggested calibration points for A 41,—51, , B 35,—44, , C 29,—42, , and D 41,—52, Bonatto and Salzano The genetic affinity between the ancient and present-day populations was measured with the outgroup f3 statistic using the following notation: f3 X , Y ; Yoruba , where X and Y are ancient and present-day populations, respectively. To cluster ancient genomes in this study, we analyzed a pairwise outgroup f3 statistic with a form of f3 X , Y ; Yoruba. In this analysis, both X and Y were ancient genomes.

To construct an admixture model depicting the historical genetic makeup of Koreans and other Asians, we fitted the SNP panel to the admixture models with the qpgraph program Patterson et al. We first set the skeleton for the admixture model as Tianyuan, Onge, and Ami by adapting a previous study McColl et al. We manually calibrated the final model with a time point which was estimated using the ALDER results. To infer the genetic association between the 88 Koreans supplementary table S1 , Supplementary Material online and our selected neighboring populations, we collected with WGS from contemporary individuals belonging to 91 populations fig. We included people from 21 and 31 Southeast Asian and North Asian ethnic groups, respectively, from which Koreans could have originated.

We predicted an average of 1. These algorithms clustered individuals into 64 homogeneous groups according to the haplotype patterns shared by the individuals supplementary figure 1 , Supplementary Material online. This homogeneity is also consistent across chip-based and WGS-based data, suggesting that there is no technical bias in the sequencing platform or the SNP prediction algorithm. Takeuchi et al. The Chinese also have similar genetic compositions to the Korean and Japanese; however, their admixture rates differed depending on geographic region. Overall, we conclude that genetic admixture events occurred first between the Southeast Asians and Chinese outside Korea and Japan and then spread, rather than occurring separately in Korea or Japan locally.

A Illustration of the geographical distribution of the 91 populations analyzed in this study. Each circle highlights a genetic cluster from B. B Principal component analysis PCA of the individuals using , linkage disequilibrium pruned SNPs in the present-day populations. Names of the genetic

clusters are given underneath the admixture group names. To reveal past genetic exchanges contributing to the current Koreans and their neighboring populations, we collected ancient genomes from across the world supplementary table S3 , Supplementary Material online , consisting of 4 Pleistocene hunter-gatherers, 13 Holocene hunter-gatherers, 20 Early Neolithic, 10 Mid Neolithic, 10 Late Copper Age, 9 Late Neolithic, 20 Early Bronze Age, 4 Mid Bronze Age, 2 Late Bronze Age, and 12 Iron Age ancient genomes distributed across European and Russian regions supplementary table S3 , Supplementary Material online.

The time scale of these ancient genomes was categorized by referring to previous research Haak et al. In addition, we included the Tianyuan genome from northern China Yang et al. We measured levels of pairwise genetic affinity among the ancient and present-day genomes by using outgroup f3 -statistics, with a form of f3 ancient, present-day; Yoruba Patterson et al. This analysis calculates the global landscape of the genetic associations between ancient and present-day genomes supplementary figure 5 and table S4 , Supplementary Material online. Based on these genetic affinities, we deduced the genetic founders of the Koreans by comparing the Tianyuan-derived alleles shared with these ancients and present-day populations.

Tianyuan shares more derived alleles with ancSEAs than with any present-day populations fig. It suggests ancCS were possibly generated from other genetic compounds. The genetic clustering of ancient genomes also confirmed the highest genetic affinity of Tianyuan in Man Bac and a slight reduction of this affinity in other ancSEAs over time fig. This evidence suggests ancSEA received an additional genetic component over time, consistent with Man Bac having the highest affinity toward Tianyuan. A Outgroup f3 statistics with the form of f3 X , Y ; Yoruba , where X and Y are ancient and present-day populations, respectively. We scaled f3 statistics between 0 and 1. In the heat map, black indicates that the f3 scaled value is close to 0 and red indicates the value is close to 1. We ordered ancient genomes in the x axis according to the time scale.

Overall, data for these statistics are found in supplementary figure S5 and table S4 , Supplementary Material online. The overall data on ancient genomes for this D -statistic are found in supplementary figure S6 , Supplementary Material online. C Outgroup f3 statistics among ancient genomes with the form of f3 X , Y ; Yoruba. Both X and Y were ancient genomes. The overall ancient clustering is represented in supplementary figure S7 , Supplementary Material online. In these statistics, the Tianyuan genome showed a higher level of genetic affinity with present-day E si than Southeast Asians. However, several EA b Korean, Japanese, and south Chinese populations showed similar levels of affinity with Tianyuan-derived alleles to the E si populations and were equally distant to Tianyuan lineage.

These lines of analysis reveal that the basal ancient of the Tianyuan genome was separated in the Neolithic or pre-Neolithic era and independently affected current Koreans. We focused on the gene flow from the Neolithic ancients into the Korean and EA populations. According to these statistics, the baOku genomes are equally closely related to present-day E si and EA b populations, which is different from the dominant ancestry of the E si populations in baKarasuk Iron Age in Russia and irAltai Iron Age in Russia. We also analyzed genetic associations of ancCS to other ancients and present-day populations with a form of D Yoruba, ancCS; ancient, present-day populations supplementary figure 9 , Supplementary Material online. It is an agreement with genetic admixture patterns of Asian ancestry in CS ancients Allentoft et al. It supports genetic admixture between ancCS and present-day EA populations, however, it cannot explain how and how many events the ancCS influence toward EA occurred.

This supports the idea that these ancients are new genetic resources that genetically influenced EA fig. We observed several possible ancient founders by D -statistics, however, it could not clearly resolve the current genetic makeup of Korean. In a previous study, Nui Nap was a new genetic component close to present-day Vietnamese and Dai but not the ancestors of Austroasiatic speakers Lipson et al. It showed the group with the highest genetic affinity with the Koreans were the Japanese. The southern Chinese Han, and She had a higher genetic affinity with Koreans than the present-day Lau or Vietnamese, which is consistent with the admixture results fig. This suggests that the genetic components of South Chinese were transferred into Korea after admixing with Vat Komnou and Nui Nap ancestries fig. After the Bronze Age, the admixed genetic ancestry of the Vat Komnou and Nui Nap migrated to Korea due to rapid cultural and technological advances.

The positive values represent genetic ancestry to present-day populations and the negative values represent genetic ancestry to ancients at the bottom. Raw data for these analyses are represented in supplementary tables S5 and S7 , Supplementary Material online. The CS represents ancient genomes generated from central steppe regions de Barros Damgaard et al. The spot colors represent the genetic affinity of f3 -statistics. The overall ancient clustering is represented in supplementary table S8 , Supplementary Material online.

Admixture f3 Statistics a. This strongly suggests a dual origin for Korean males. In contrast to the Y-chromosome distribution, mtDNA haplotypes reflect a more complex genetic history fig. We included 11 ancients in this tree who had relatively high-sequencing depth supplementary table S9 , Supplementary Material online. The root of this clade was Tianyuan, and also coclustered with Vat Komnou ancients and present-day Chinese, representing EA ancestry. These old mtDNA waves accounted for human migration in the late Pleistocene when the Yellow sea of Korea was land, therefore, the west coast of Korea was connected to the mainland of China. However, the genetic origin of the Nui Nap is still unknown. The mtDNA topology and haplotype frequency in Okunevo imply a genetic association between Nui Nap and central steppe ancients. These clades explain southern waves of human migration by coclustering with EA b populations. It suggests that a subsequent expansion of this clade can be associated with the expansion of the Austroasiatic speaking population Lipson et al.

Haplotype analysis and the phylogenetic tree of the mtDNA support a continuous genetic influence from the north and south into Korea. We give the dominant mtDNA haplogroup clusters on the right of the tree. P, Pleistocene; H, Holocene. We estimated the admixture time of Koreans using , SNPs and obtained significant prediction results from only three populations as references; Yakut, Han, and Japanese table 2.

The estimated admixture time was 5,, 3,, and 2, YA when we used the Koreans itself as one reference and Yakut, Han, and Japanese as the other comparison reference population, respectively. Our estimated admixture time with Japanese 97 generations away from the Japanese is slightly earlier than the admixture date of the mainland Japanese 52 generations estimated by Takeuchi et al.

The Neolithic Man Bac genome dominantly inherited the genetic components of Tianyuan and showed its genetic components widely distributed in EA. This is consistent with the EA b ancestry frequency in contemporary Koreans. This model generally describes well the gene flow among the

three Northeast Asians; Korean, Chinese, and Japanese. A qpgraph Patterson et al. We fitted the admixture tree model with ancient genomes associated with EA b populations to make a model that could best explain the gene flow that makes up Koreans and hence the admixture model information for E si ancestry has been simplified.

Based on the D - and f3 statistics and previous reports Lipson et al. Black circles represent ghost genomes in ancestral genetic lineages lacking any evidence for a time calibration and new groups may be added when more ancient populations are found and sequenced. Black lines represent the gene flow and dotted lines represent admixture events with the marked proportions estimated by qpgraph analysis. The admixture time is shown in generations before the present. We analyzed the haplotype distributions of 88 Koreans compared with ancient and modern whole genomes and suggested two major haplotype expansion events.

A comprehensive genome comparison confirmed that Koreans possess dual ancestral genetic components originating broadly from East Siberia E si and East Asia EA b. These two major components were admixing throughout East Siberia and East Asia for an extended time up until the Neolithic period. The martial art taekwondo originated in Korea. In the s and s, modern rules were standardized, with taekwondo becoming an official Olympic sport in Football and baseball have traditionally been regarded as the most popular sports in Korea. However, the polling did not indicate the extent to which respondents follow both sports. The Korea Republic national team as it is known has qualified for every World Cup since Mexico , and has broken out of the group stage twice: first in , and again in , when it was defeated by eventual semi-finalist Uruguay in the Round of At the Summer Olympics , South Korea won the bronze medal for football. Baseball was first introduced to Korea in and has since become increasingly popular, with some sources claiming it has surpassed football as the most popular sport in the country.

The South Korea national team finished third in the World Baseball Classic and second in the tournament. The team's final game against Japan was widely watched in Korea, with a large screen at Gwanghwamun crossing in Seoul broadcasting the game live. Several Korean players have gone on to play in Major League Baseball. Basketball is a popular sport in the country as well. South Korea has traditionally had one of the top basketball teams in Asia and one of the continent's strongest basketball divisions.

Seoul hosted the and Asian Basketball Championship. The Korea national basketball team has won a record number of 23 medals at the event to date. In , South Korea hosted the Summer Olympics in Seoul , coming fourth with 12 gold medals, 10 silver medals, and 11 bronze medals. South Korea regularly performs well in archery , shooting , table tennis , badminton , short track speed skating , handball , field hockey , freestyle wrestling , Greco-Roman wrestling , baseball , judo , taekwondo , speed skating , figure skating , and weightlifting.

South Korea has won more medals in the Winter Olympics than any other Asian country, with a total of 45 23 gold, 14 silver, and 8 bronze. At the Winter Olympics , South Korea ranked fifth in the overall medal rankings. South Korea is especially strong in short track speed skating. Speed skating and figure skating are also popular, and ice hockey is an emerging sport, with Anyang Halla winning their first ever Asia League Ice Hockey title in March Domestic horse racing events are also followed by South Koreans and Seoul Race Park in Gwacheon , Gyeonggi-do is located closest to Seoul out of the country's three tracks. Competitive video gaming , also called Esports sometimes written e-Sports , has become more popular in South Korea in recent years, particularly among young people.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Country in East Asia. For other uses, see Korea disambiguation. For the government in exile that used the same name, see Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. Land controlled by South Korea shown in dark green; land claimed but uncontrolled shown in light green. South Korean Korean. See also: Names of Korea. Main article: History of Korea. Balhae violet and Silla blue , circa CE. The oldest surviving metal movable type book, the Jikji , was printed in , and Goryeo created the world's first metal-based movable type in Main article: History of South Korea. Main article: Climate of South Korea. Main article: Government of South Korea. Main article: Administrative divisions of South Korea. North Korea. Yellow Sea. Korea Strait Busan Strait. Korea Strait Tsushima Strait. Sea of Japan East Sea. Main article: Demographics of South Korea.

See also: Koreans. Main article: Education in South Korea. Main articles: Korean language and Korean dialects. Main article: Religion in South Korea. See also: Irreligion in South Korea. Religion in South Korea census [] [5] Irreligious Protestantism Korean Buddhism Catholicism 7. Other 0. Main article: Health in South Korea. Main article: Foreign relations of South Korea. Main article: North Korea—South Korea relations. Main article: Japan—South Korea relations.

Main article: South Korea—European Union relations. Main article: South Korea—United States relations. Main article: Republic of Korea Armed Forces. This section's factual accuracy may be compromised due to out-of-date information. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. March This section needs to be updated. October Main article: Economy of South Korea. See also: Economic inequality in South Korea. Graphical depiction of South Korea's product exports in 28 color-coded categories. Incheon International Airport 's Maglev station. The Daegu Metro Line 3 monorail. Main article: Tourism in South Korea. It has been suggested that this article be split into multiple articles. Discuss November Main article: History of science and technology in Korea. See also: List of Korean inventions and discoveries.

See also: Internet censorship in South Korea. Main article: Korea Aerospace Research Institute. Main article: Culture of South Korea. See also: Culture of Korea. Main article: Korean art. Main article: Architecture of South Korea. See also: Korean architecture. Main article: Korean cuisine. Main article: Public holidays in South Korea. Main article: Sport in South Korea. Asia portal South Korea portal. Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences : 6. Archived from the original PDF on 25 September Retrieved 16 January Law No. Retrieved 26 July Chosun Ilbo. Retrieved 2 July In Demy, Timothy J. ISBN Retrieved 3 June International Monetary Fund. Retrieved 14 October Retrieved 17 July United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved 15 December Retrieved 10 February The Chosunilbo. Retrieved 27 October Perspective Monde in French. BBC News. International Institute Journal. National Public Radio. Retrieved 4 September The History of the World.

Oxford University Press. Retrieved 15 July Palgrave Macmillan. History of Humanity: From the seventh to the sixteenth century. Retrieved 8 November East Asia: A New History. Retrieved 19 November University of California Press. A New History of Korea. Harvard University

Press. The History of Korea. Korea — A Religious History. Arquivo nacional da Torre do Tombo. United Daily News in Chinese. Retrieved 28 March Los Angeles Times. Monster Island. Archived from the original on 1 November The Kyunghyang Shinmun. Sthele Press. Archived from the original on 13 March Retrieved 10 June Taehan minguk.

In English it is translated as Republic of Korea or South Korea, names which to us foreigners denote the state as a political entity distinct from its northern neighbor. To most people here, however, Taehan minguk conveys that sense only when used in contrastive proximity with the word Pukhan North Korea. Ask South Koreans when the Taehan minguk was established; more will answer ' years ago' than 'in ,' because to them it is simply the full name for Hanguk , Korea, the homeland. Free Online Library. Archived from the original on 20 May Library of Congress. Retrieved 19 August British Library. Chronology Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History". The Metropolitan Museum of Art. In Chandler, Daniel; Munday, Rod eds. A Dictionary of Media and Communication. Cengage Learning. Canada: Royal Ontario Museum. Retrieved 25 April About Korea. Archived from the original on 2 March Retrieved 12 July Asian Shravan. Archived from the original on 28 January Retrieved 17 February Most textbooks and professional historians, however, treat him as a myth.

Archaeology of Asia. Korea Between Empires. Columbia University Press. Brief History of Korea. Infobase Publishing. A Brief History of Korea. Retrieved 17 April Retrieved 21 November New history of Korea. He launched a military expedition to expand his territory, opening the golden age of Goguryeo. The Cambridge History of Japan. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved 29 July Encyclopedia of Asian history. Indiana University Press. Retrieved 11 October KBS World Radio. Archived from the original on 28 August Retrieved 26 August Universe Pub. Yang Ti, the next Sui emperor, proceeded in to mount an invasion of unprecedented magnitude, marshalling a huge force said to number over a million men.

It is said that only 2, of the , Sui soldiers who had crossed the Yalu survived to find their way back, and the Sui emperor now lifted the siege of Liao-tung Fortress and withdrew his forces to China proper. Seoul: Hollym International Corporation. China, which had been split into many states since the early 3rd century, was reunified by the Sui dynasty at the end of the 6th century. Only 2, Sui troops were able to flee from Korea. Houghton Mifflin. Retrieved 12 September Ewha Womans University Press. The New History of Korean Civilization. Korea: Outline of a Civilisation. Korean History in Maps. Retrieved 24 February Marshall Cavendish. The Harvard Dictionary of Music. Moon Living Abroad in South Korea. Avalon Travel. Retrieved 30 September Retrieved 21 July A History of Chinese Civilization.

Korea held a dominant position in the north-eastern seas. Ennins Travels in Tang China. From what Ennin tells us, it seems that commerce between East China, Korea and Japan was, for the most part, in the hands of men from Silla. Here in the relatively dangerous waters on the eastern fringes of the world, they performed the same functions as did the traders of the placid Mediterranean on the western fringes. This is a historical fact of considerable significance but one which has received virtually no attention in the standard historical compilations of that period or in the modern books based on these sources. While there were limits to the influence of the Koreans along the eastern coast of China, there can be no doubt of their dominance over the waters off these shores. The days of Korean maritime dominance in the Far East actually were numbered, but in Ennin's time the men of Silla were still the masters of the seas in their part of the world.

The History of Korea, 2nd Edition. A History of the World in Objects. Penguin UK. Arts of Korea. Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Rotarian. Rotary International. After Pusan. Archived from the original on 3 October Seoul International Pub. Buddhist Exploration of Peace and Justice. Blue Pine Books. Speeches in World History. Buswell; Jr, Donald S. Lopez 24 November The Princeton Dictionary of Buddhism. Princeton University Press. The Silk Road Encyclopedia. Seoul Selection. Asian Folk Religion and Cultural Interaction. Rough Guides. The Rough Guide to China. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Archived from the original on 29 August Digital Jikji. Greenwood Publishing Group. Retrieved 28 July Columbia Chronologies of Asian History and Culture. Retrieved 1 August The Mongolian-Khitan invasions of the late tenth century challenge the stability of the Koryo government, but a period of prosperity follows the defeat of the Khitan in Retrieved 12 November Retrieved 27 July Scott 28 November O'Reilly Media, Inc.

The Samurai Invasion of Korea — Osprey Publishing. Retrieved 25 March Japan At War: An Encyclopedia. John Whitney Hall. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Edward W. Wagner and Edward J. Seoul: Ilchokak, National Geographic. Retrieved 15 May Archived from the original on 2 May Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, ; pg. International Relations of Asia.

With three of the four major Cold War fault lines—divided Germany, divided Korea, divided China, and divided Vietnam—East Asia acquired the dubious distinction of having engendered the largest number of armed conflicts resulting in higher fatalities between and than any other region or sub-region. Even in Asia, while Central and South Asia produced a regional total of 2. The Korean War: A History. Modern Library. Various encyclopedias state that the countries involved in the three-year conflict suffered a total of more than 4 million casualties, of which at least 2 million were civilians—a higher percentage than in World War II or Vietnam. A total of 36, Americans lost their lives in the Korean theater; of these, 33, were killed in action, while 3, died there of nonhostile causes.

Some 92, Americans were wounded in action, and decades later, 8, were still reported as missing. South Korea sustained 1,, casualties, including , dead. Casualties among other UN allies totaled 16,, including 3, dead. Estimated North Korean casualties numbered 2 million, including about one million civilians and , soldiers. An estimated , Chinese soldiers lost their lives in combat. In Korea, war in the early s cost nearly 3 million lives, including nearly a million civilian dead in South Korea. Before it ended, the Korean War cost over 3 million people their lives, including over 50, US servicemen and women and a much higher number of Chinese and Korean lives. The war also set in motion a number of changes that led to the militarization and intensification of the Cold War.

America in Vietnam. For the Korean War the only hard statistic is that of American military deaths, which included 33, battle deaths and 20, who died of other causes. The North Korean and Chinese Communists never published statistics of their casualties. The number of South Korean military deaths has been given as in excess of ,; the South Korean Ministry of Defense puts the number of killed and missing at , Estimates of communist troops killed are about one-half million. The total number of Korean civilians who died in the fighting, which left almost every major city in North and South Korea in ruins, has been estimated at between 2 and 3 million. This adds up to almost 1 million military deaths and a possible 2. The proportion of civilians killed in the major wars of this century and not only in the major ones has thus risen steadily.

Korea Times. The Guardian. The Nobel Foundation. Asia Foundation. Asia Times. Retrieved 2 December Retrieved 10 March USA Today. New York Times. Retrieved 5 January Korea Statistical Information Service in Korean. Archived from the original on 17 September Retrieved 27 March ISSN PMC PMID Retrieved 29 October American University of Washington. Archived from the original on 9 March Retrieved 18 February Hester 28 August The Hankyoreh. Archived from the original on 11 May Retrieved 21 October Lauber, V. Salzburg, Austria: University of Salzburg. Retrieved 16 March at www. Retrieved 29 September Archived from the original on 28 September Archived from the original on 15 February Nature Communications. Archived from the original on 5 June The Economist Intelligence Unit.

Archived from the original PDF on 14 December International Constitutional Law. Retrieved 16 February The World Factbook. Central Intelligence Agency. Transparency International. Retrieved 13 March Retrieved 9 November Statistics Korea. Retrieved 20 May Korean Statistical Information Service. Retrieved 9 September CIA Country Studies. Retrieved 22 April NSO Database.

## Letters from Korean History 한국사 편지 영문판 1 - From prehistory to Unified Silla and Balhae>

Dagger with Two-piece Haft. Stone Arrowhead. Stone Spears. Rim-Perforated Pottery. Red-Burnished Jar. Liaoning-type Bronze Dagger. Korean-type Bronze Dagger. Bronze Split Bamboo-Shaped Artifact. Pottery with Clay Strip. Bronze Ritual Bells. Introduction In Korea, the Bronze Age began around the 15th century BCE, with the everyday use of mumun pottery, ground stone tools, and wooden tools. During this period, only a few people possessed bronze tools, which served either as symbols of authority or as ritual instruments. Agriculture continued to develop, including the beginning of rice farming, which led to the formation of larger settlements that resembled the rural villages of today. Notably, this era also saw the establishment of social classes, and the appearance of the first Korean nation of Gojoseon.

In fact, Gojoseon was powerful enough to defeat the Han in an early conflict of a war that lasted about a year. Nevertheless, the prolonged war eventually triggered internal strife that brought on the collapse of Gojoseon in BCE. Goguryeo prospered greatly through victorious wars in areas close to Baekdusan Mountain and along the Amnokgang Yalu River. Right after its foundation, Goguryeo conquered a number of small states in the area and moved its capital to Gungnaeseong Tonggu near the Amnokgang River.

Through many wars, it drove away the factions loyal to the Han dynasty and expanded its territory as far as Liaodong in the west and to the northeast of the Korean Peninsula. It became a powerful state, exerting control over Manchuria and the northern part of the Korean Peninsula. There were also a number of small states, such as Okjeo and Dongye, in present-day Hamgyeong-do and the northern parts of Gangwon-do along the east coast of the Korean Peninsula. Located in outlying areas, they did not develop very rapidly. Okjeo offered tributes such as salt and fish to Goguryeo. Dongye held a sacrificial rite for heaven called Mucheon in October to build a spirit of collaboration by singing and dancing together. Its specialties included dangung an archery bow and gwahama a horse small enough to pass unhindered beneath fruit trees. These two states were also incorporated into Goguryeo.

The area south of Gojoseon was occupied by a large group of small states including Mahan, Jinhan, and Byeonhan. Mahan was a confederacy of fifty-four small states composed of , households in total located in present-day Gyeonggi-do, Chungcheong-do, and Jeolla-do. Byeonhan was located in presentday Gimhae and Masan while Jinhan located in present-day Daegu and Gyeongju. Each of the latter two was composed of 40, —50, households. The three mini-states were collectively known as Samhan Three Han States.

The people of Samhan held rites of sacrifice for heaven in May and October. On such occasions, they gathered together to enjoy liquor, food, singing and dancing. Along with the spread of Iron Age culture and the development of farming skills, powerful states such as Goguryeo, Baekje and Silla gradually were established in Manchuria and on the Korean Peninsula. Goguryeo was the first of the three Kingdoms to firmly establish itself as a sovereign country. It started expanding its territory in the late 1st century and strengthened a king-centered ruling system by the late 2nd century. By the early 4th century, King Micheon of Goguryeo had driven away factions loyal to the Han dynasty from the Korean Peninsula.

It also established Taehak, a Confucian educational institute. Baekje was established in 18 BCE jointly by the people who lived along the Hangang River, people originating from Buyeo and Goguryeo, and migrants from elsewhere. By the mid-3rd century, during the reign of King Goi, Baekje had seized complete control over the areas along the Hangang River and established a solid system of political governance by accommodating the advanced culture of China. By the mid-4th century, King Geunchogo occupied Mahan and expanded the territory as far as the south coast of present-day Jeollanam-do. Along the northern border, Baekje confronted Goguryeo in a bid to take control of presentday Hwanghae-do. It also exerted control over Gaya in the south. In , his son King Jangsu set up a stele 6.

The inscription, comprising 1, characters, explains how Goguryeo was founded and how it expanded its territory. Silla originated in Saroguk, one of the mini states of Jinhan. It was established as a kingdom in 57 BCE by the natives of present-day Gyeongju and people from other regions. Those with the family names Park, Seok, and Kim acceded to the throne in turn. By around the 4th century, the Kingdom occupied most of the areas east of the Nakdonggang River.

During the reign of King Naemul, Silla allowed Goguryeo troops to remain within the Kingdom to help drive away Wako invaders. It also adopted Chinese culture and civilization through Goguryeo. It features upright decorations and curved jade pendants. In Byeonhan, located along the lower reaches of the Nakdonggang River, the Gaya Confederation emerged, with Geumgwan Gaya playing a leading role. The confederation developed an Iron Age culture and exerted considerable influence on areas along the Nakdonggang River. Gaya states started rice farming early on, thus its farming culture flourishing. It also traded actively with Wa Japan and Lelang, taking advantage of an abundance of iron and convenient sea routes. Great Gilt-bronze Incense Burner of Baekje 6th Century This precious object has helped researchers broaden their understanding of the production skills, handicrafts, artistic culture, religion, and philosophy of Baekje. Unification of the Three Kingdoms under Silla By the 5th century, each of the three Kingdoms Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla on the Korean Peninsula was committed to a policy for territorial expansion under a firmly established governing apparatus centered on the King.

He occupied Hanseong present-day Seoul , the capital of Baekje, and areas along the Hangang River, expanding his territory down to present-day

Jungnyeong Pass Danyang and Yeongju and Namyang-myeon, Gyeonggi-do. Thanks to this territorial expansion, Goguryeo established a colossal empire in Manchuria and on the Korean Peninsula, dominating as a power in Northeast Asia. After yielding the areas along the Hangang River to Goguryeo, Baekje moved its capital to Ungjin present-day Gongju in It strived to rebuild its strength to regain the lost territory. King Dongseong confronted Goguryeo by reinforcing the alliance with Silla. King Muryeong strengthened local control in order to lay a solid foundation for prosperity.

King Seong, a son of King Muryeong, relocated the Baekje capital to Sabi present-day Buyeo , strove to reform the ruling system, and regained control over areas along the Hangang River in an alliance with Silla. As for Silla, Saroguk changed its name to Silla in the early 6th century, reformed its political system, and reorganized the administrative zones, including the capital, during the reign of King Jijeung.

King Jijeung incorporated Usanguk composed of present-day Ulleungdo and Dokdo Islands into the territory of Silla in King Beopheung stabilized the ruling system as a centralized state by promulgating a code of law, setting up rules about official robes, and adopting Buddhism as official state religion. He also incorporated Geumgwan Gaya in a drive to expand his territory. King Jinheung reorganized the Hwarangdo into a national organization and expanded the territory considerably. He seized lands along the Hangang River from Baekje, conquered Daegaya in Goryeong, wrested areas along the Nakdonggang River, and expanded the territory as far as to Hamheung along the east coast. In , the Sui dynasty in China, which unified all of mainland China into one state, attacked Goguryeo, mobilizing more than a million troops. The Sui dynasty sustained enormous damage due to the failure of the campaign and fell to the Tang dynasty in Tang China also attacked Goguryeo several times but failed at each attempt In the meantime, Baekje frequently attacked Silla.

Silla unsuccessfully sought the assistance of Goguryeo, and then invaded in an alliance with Tang China. Silla troops led by Kim Yu-sin defeated an elite force of Baekje troops commanded by Gyebaek in Hwangsanbeol and marched to Sabi, the capital of Baekje. Finally, Baekje surrendered to the Silla-Tang forces in However, Goguryeo had depleted its resources in two large-scale wars against the two dynasties of China, and fell in With the unification of the three Kingdoms on the Korean Peninsula in , Silla enjoyed a marked expansion of both its territory and population. Unified Silla entered a period of dazzling economic development.

It mended fences with Tang China. The two countries saw vigorous exchanges between traders, monks, and Confucian scholars. Silla exported gold and silver handiworks and ginseng to Tang and imported books, ceramic ware, satin silk fabric, clothes, and craftwork products. Goods from Central Asia were introduced to Silla, and traders from that region paid visits to Silla via the Silk Road and sea routes. It is also called the Emille Bell. The Flying Apsaras in the picture on the right displays the exquisite decorative skills of Silla. The major ports of Silla included Ulsan and Danghangseong present-day Hwaseong, Gyeonggi-do , through which numerous goods from Central and Southern Asia were imported.

In the early 9th century, General Jang Bo-go of Silla established a forward base in Cheonghaejin present-day Wando, Jeollanamdo to deal with the pirate menace and encourage trade with nearby countries including China and Japan. In , a group of them led by Dae Jo-yeong, jointly with the Mohe, founded Balhae near present-day Dongmiaoshan in Jilin province, China.

The new Kingdom would eventually confront Silla in the south. Balhae started expanding its territory and regained control over most of the former territory of Goguryeo. During the reign of King Mu, Balhae controlled the northern parts of Manchuria. King Mun reformed the system of governance and moved the capital to Sanggyeong present-day Ningan-xian, Heilongjiang province in about The people of Balhae took pride in their Goguryeo inheritance. Letters held in Japan show that the kings of Balhae referred to themselves as the Kings of Goguryeo. By the late 8th century, Silla had been weakened by an internal struggle for power among the nobility; by the 10th century, leaders of powerful local factions, such as Gyeon Hwon and Gungye, had established their own regimes. In , Gyeon Hwon established a Kingdom named Later Baekje, with Wansanju as its capital, and gained control of present-day Jeolla-do and Chungcheong-do. In , Gungye, a member of the Silla royal family, founded Later Goguryeo in Songak present-day Gaeseong , exerting control over present-day Gangwon-do and Gyeonggi-do.

He expanded the territory, reformed the ruling system, and relocated the capital to Cheorwon. He also changed the name of the country to Taebong. Gungye lost the support of his people while exerting control over local leaders and strengthening his claim to the throne. In , he was driven away by Wang Geon, a local leader from Songak. Wang Geon changed the name of the country to Goryeo, announced that the country would inherit Goguryeo, and moved the capital to Songak. Goryeo remained hostile to Later Baekje while actively promoting a policy of engaging Silla.

In , Unified Silla was peacefully incorporated into Goryeo. In , Later Baekje fell to Goryeo. Goryeo adopted Confucianism as its political ideology and established an effective education system by founding the Gukjagam a national higher education institution and numerous hyanggyo local private schools. Buddhism also exerted considerable influence over Goryeo society in general. The Kingdom adopted a more tolerant approach towards the acceptance of other religions, as indicated by the rites called Yeondeunghoe Lotus Lantern Festival and Palgwanhoe Festival of the Eight Vows , in which prayers were offered for blessing, based on a syncretic mix of folk religions and Buddhism. Goryeo engaged in brisk trade with many countries, including the Song dynasty.

Traders from Song sold satin, silk and medicinal herbs, while traders from Goryeo sold hemp cloth and ginseng. Gems such as ivory, crystal, amber were imported from Arabia. Finally, the name Korea originated from Goryeo during this period. The exquisite patterns on these objects were created by inlaying white and black clay into grooves etched on their surface. Inlaid designs such as this are recognized as a unique skill. Jikji Goryeo; 14th Century , the oldest extant text printed with movable metal type. The Goryeo dynasty gave birth to splendid culture. Specifically, the Goryeo celadon made by the inlaying technique attests to its unique artistry unparalleled elsewhere in the world at that time.

Carved onto 81, wooden printing blocks, it is the essence of Buddhist culture and the pinnacle of achievement of wooden printing block technology in the Goryeo period. According to the pertinent records, the people of Goryeo invented metal printing types over years earlier than Johannes Gutenberg in Europe. War with the Mongols In the early 13th century, the situation in China changed abruptly. The Mongols conquered the Jin dynasty of China and expanded their influence into the Korean Peninsula. They invaded Goryeo seven times between and In an effort to

resist these attacks, Goryeo moved its capital to Ganghwa.

Even ordinary people and slaves fought against the invaders. In , a peace agreement was signed between the two countries. Despite the agreement with the Mongols, a group of Goryeo troops called Sambyeolcho continued to fight them, moving their base of operations to Jindo and then to Jejudo. They continued to fight until The Mongols destroyed many precious cultural heritage sites and properties, including the nine-tier pagoda at Hwangnyongsa Temple. Towards the end of the 14th century, Goryeo found itself in a difficult situation due to internal and external problems, including a struggle for power among the nobility and incursions by red-turbaned bandits and Wako pirates. At that time, General Yi Seong-gye had become popular among the people for his role in driving away foreign invaders. He overthrew the Goryeo dynasty and founded a new dynasty, Joseon. As the first King Taejo of Joseon, he chose Hanyang present day Seoul — judged to be a propitious spot according to the principles of feng shui — as the capital of the new dynasty.

He also ordered the construction of Gyeongbokgung Palace and the Jongmyo shrine, as well as roads and markets. The new capital, located in the center of the Korean Peninsula, was easily accessible via the Hangang River, which flowed directly through its heart. King Taejong, the third king and son of the founder of the dynasty, made a significant contribution to stabilizing the centralized system of governance. He adopted a system under the law of hopae identification tags to figure out the population, and launched the major executive bodies called the Six Ministries of Joseon: Personnel Ijo , Taxation Hojo , Rites Yejo , Military Affairs Byeongjo , Punishments Hyeongjo , and Public Works Gongjo , all of which had to report directly to their king. King Sejong, the fourth king and a son of King Taejong, ushered in an era of great political, social, and cultural prosperity. Scholars at the Jiphyeonjeon Hall of Worthies developed strong and effective policies.

During the reigns of Sejo, Yejong, and Seongjong, the Gyeongguk daejeon National Code was drawn up with the aim of establishing a long-lasting ruling system. The Creation of Hangeul Koreans had used the Traditional Chinese characters for a writing system for many centuries. Idu and Hyangchal, systems for writing the spoken word, using Chinese characters, had been developed, but they left much to be desired. Hangeul the Korean alphabet , was created by King Sejong in and was promulgated as the national writing system in The shapes of the Korean alphabet were based on the shapes made by the human vocal apparatus during pronunciation. Many scholars have stated that Hangeul is the most scientific and easy-to-learn writing system in the world.

It contributed to drastically enhancing communication between the people and the government, and played a decisive role in becoming a culturally advanced country. The Jagyeongnu clepsydra , Angbuilgu sundial , and Honcheonui armillary sphere were all invented in the early period of the dynasty. A rain gauge, the first of its particular kind in the world, was used to measure precipitation.

Devices for land surveying and mapmaking were also made. During the reign of King Taejo, the Cheonsang yeolcha bunya jido Celestial Chart was made based on a previous version drawn up during the Goguryeo period. During the reign of King Sejong, Chiljeongsan meaning the calculation of the motions of the seven celestial determinants was made on the basis of the Shoushili calendar of China and the Islamic calendar of Arabia. Noticeable advances were made in the sphere of medical science.

Hyangyak jipseongbang Collection of Native Prescriptions for Saving Lives and Uibang yuchwi Classified Collection of Medical Prescriptions were compiled regarding Korean native medicines, and treatments. Metal printing types, such as Gyemija and Gabinja, were making it possible to publish many books. The two countries exchanged royal envoys every year and engaged in busy cultural and economic exchanges.

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They continued to fight until The Mongols destroyed many precious cultural heritage sites and properties, including the nine-tier pagoda at Hwangnyongsa Temple. Towards the end of the 14th century, Goryeo found itself in a difficult situation due to internal and external problems, including a struggle for power among the nobility and incursions by red-turbaned bandits and Wako pirates. At that time, General Yi Seong-gye had become popular among the people for his role in driving away foreign invaders. He overthrew the Goryeo dynasty and founded a new dynasty, Joseon. As the first King Taejo of Joseon, he chose Hanyang present day Seoul — judged to be a propitious spot according to the principles of feng shui — as the capital of the new dynasty. He also ordered the construction of Gyeongbokgung Palace and the Jongmyo shrine, as well as roads and markets.

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particular kind in the world, was used to measure precipitation. Devices for land surveying and mapmaking were also made. During the reign of King Taejo, the Cheonsang yeolcha bunya jido Celestial Chart was made based on a previous version drawn up during the Goguryeo period. During the reign of King Sejong, Chiljeongsan meaning the calculation of the motions of the seven celestial determinants was made on the basis of the Shoushili calendar of China and the Islamic calendar of Arabia.

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Development of Handcraft Skills Ceramic ware is perhaps the most representative handcraft of the Joseon period. Grayish-blue-powdered celadon or white porcelain was widely used at the royal court or government offices. Its white porcelain typically exhibited clean, plain shapes based on the tradition established during the Goryeo period. They were suited to the aristocratic taste of the Confucian scholars. Imjin Waeran Japanese Invasion of Throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, Joseon maintained good relations with Japan. In the 16th century, however, Japan called for a larger share of the bilateral trade, but Joseon refused to comply with the request.

The war lasted for 7 years until , which is called the Japanese invasions of Korea of — or Imjin War. Feeling threatened by the invading Japanese troops, King Seonjo of Joseon fled to Uiju, close to the Ming dynasty, and asked Ming to come to his aid. The Japanese invaders marched into the northern provinces of Joseon. Korean militias started fighting against the invaders here and there across the country. The Japanese forces pulled out of Korea, but invaded Joseon again in Although Admiral Yi Sun-sin was left with only thirteen warships, he won a devastating victory against the Japanese fleet of ships. The sea battle waged in the Strait of Myeongnyang was one of the greatest military engagements of all time.

White Porcelain Jar with Plum, Bamboo, Bird Design Joseon, 15th Century This vase made in the early Joseon period displays a uniquely Korean atmosphere in its refined portrayal of bamboo, plum, and birds. Following the death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the Japanese invaders returned home. During the seven-year war, many cultural properties in Joseon, including Bulguksa Temple, were destroyed.

The Japanese took away books, printing types, and works of art from Joseon. With these spoils of war, the Japanese were able to enhance scholarship and the arts in their own country, while potters whom the Japanese troops abducted from Joseon helped Japan develop its own china culture. Development of Grassroots Culture In the late Joseon period, commerce and industry entered a period of rapid development. Many children could receive education at private schools in their local neighborhood. With these improvements in the quality of life of the people, they began to enjoy diverse entertainments. Stories written in easily understood Hangeul, as opposed to literary works published in Chinese, were widely distributed. Pansori a genre of musical storytelling and mask dances developed into the representative genres of the grassroots culture. In addition, masked dance-dramas such as tallori and sandaenori enjoyed great popularity among ordinary people.

Sandaenori This is a regional variant of Korean mask dance drama, in which masked actors and actresses engage in witty jokes, dances, songs, etc. With the onset of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, capitalism developed in Europe and large businesses came into being. European countries expanded their colonies in Asia and Africa. By the midth century, the western powers had forced the Qing dynasty of China and Japan to open their doors and then asked the same of Joseon, but Joseon duly rejected such requests. Joseon did not yield to pressure applied in the form of naval attacks in by the French and by the Americans. In the ensuing period, the pressure did not stop. In , Japan dispatched the battleship Unyo Maru to attack Ganghwado and Yeongjongdo Islands, demanding that Joseon open its doors to foreign trade missions.

Ultimately, Joseon was forced to sign the highly unequal, one-sided Korean-Japanese Treaty, or Ganghwa Treaty with Japan in under military threat. In , Joseon changed its name to the Korean Empire Daehan Jeguk and pushed ahead with reforms and an open-door policy, but it was too late. Japan soon won major victories in its wars against the Qing dynasty and Russia, emerged as a strong power in Northeast Asia, and took steps to annex Joseon. Many Korean patriots, including Ahn Jung-geun, resisted such a plan, but to no avail.

Koreans engaged in persistent struggles to regain their independence. They also established forward bases for the independence movement in China, Russia, and the United States and led unprecedentedly peaceful demonstrations. In March , Korean leaders announced the Declaration of Independence. Koreans also carried out armed struggles against the Japanese.

In the s, more than 30 Korean independence army units engaged in resistance activities in Manchuria and the Maritime Provinces of Siberia. For example, in June , the Battle of Fengwudong was a battle that occurred in Fengwutung, Jilin province, China between Japanese forces and Korean independence militias led by Hong Beom-do to a big victory. They won a great victory against Japanese troops in Helongxian, Manchuria.

Some young Koreans received special training from a special military unit of the United States to better equip themselves to attack Japanese forces in Korea. Amid the confrontation between a free democracy in the south and a communist dictatorship in the north, the ROK government led by President Rhee Syngman was burdened with many issues such as establishing domestic order, eliminating vestiges of Japanese imperialism, and overcoming ideological confrontations between the left and the right.

On June 25, , North Korean troops armed with Soviet-made tanks and fighters invaded the South, thus triggering an all-out war. The UN Security Council unanimously condemned the North Korean invasion and published a resolution recommending that its member states provide military assistance to South Korea.

The two sides engaged in fierce battles until, on July 27, , the two sides finally signed the armistice agreement. The three-year-long internecine war started by the Communists reduced the entire Korean Peninsula to rubble. Millions of troops and civilians were killed. South Korea became one of the poorest countries in the world. However, the war taught South Koreans the preciousness of freedom. President Rhee Syngman strengthened his authoritarian rule. In , the ruling Liberal Party rigged the Presidential election. Young students took to the streets in protest. The situation

deteriorated when many demonstrators were shot by the police, which led to massive protests called the April 19 Revolution. President Rhee Syngman announced his step-down and took refuge in Hawaii. Shortly thereafter, the Constitution was amended, and a cabinet system and the bicameral National Assembly were adopted.

Under the new constitution, the regime led by Prime Minister Jang Myeon was launched, but the political situation became extremely fragile amid political struggles and continued street demonstrations by students. In the presidential election held on October 15, , after two years of military rule, Park Chung-hee, having retired from the military, was elected as President and inaugurated in December that same year. The country also carried out the Saemaeul Undong New Community Movement , turning the impoverished agricultural society into a country focused mainly on manufacturing. Since the South Korean government was established in , the country has transformed itself from one of the most impoverished countries in the world to an economic powerhouse and an exemplar of liberal democracy.

When the government announced the Yusin Revitalization Reform in October , which was designed to extend the term of the incumbent government after eighteen years of dictatorship, students and ordinary people continued to engage in the democratization movement. Singunbu suppressed by force the voices calling for democratization, including the May 18 Democratization Movement. Chun Doo-hwan was sworn in as the President and ruled with an authoritarian grip. Koreans are thought to be an ethnic group of admixed northern and southern subgroups.

However, the exact genetic origins of these two remain unclear. In addition, the past admixture is presumed to have taken place on the Korean peninsula, but there is no genomic scale analysis exploring the origin, composition, admixture, or the past migration of Koreans. Here, 88 Korean genomes compared with 91 other present-day populations showed two major genetic components of East Siberia and Southeast Asia. Afterward, the current genetic foundation of Koreans may have been established through a rapid admixture with ancient Southern Chinese populations associated with Iron Age Cambodians.

We speculate that this admixing trend initially occurred mostly outside the Korean peninsula followed by continuous spread and localization in Korea, corresponding to the general admixture trend of East Asia. Most recently, the Asian diversity project showed a correlation between geographical coordinates and genetic structure in Asia Liu et al. Koreans belong to the Altaic language group and are known to be homogeneous in Northeast Asia along with the Chinese and the Japanese. South and 25 mils. North Koreans, and 7 mils. There are currently several hypotheses on the origins of the Korean. Previous population studies have revealed that Koreans have not undergone any severe genetic bottlenecks and primarily consist of two genetic components Takeuchi et al. One is strongly associated with China, but the other is less clear. Therefore, uncovering the exact genetic makeup of Koreans has not been carried out at a whole-genome scale using both present-day and ancient genomes.

Paleogenomics is a powerful tool to reveal the exact genetic lineages and affinities that cannot be resolved with present-day populations alone because frequent and complex genetic exchanges occur with or without cultural and linguistic exchanges. Archeological data unearthed in Korea provide the proto-Korean chronology and prehistories of the Korean Peninsula. The oldest archaic relics, such as the Acheulean axes, that have been found in South Korea date back hundreds of thousands of years, however, human bone preservation is poor due to the acidic soils and cannot acquire any ancient genetic data Norton In spite of the claims about human bones in North Korea Norton ; Bae and Bae , these paleoanthropological materials are rare in Korea.

Such ancient genomes, taken from a wide geographic and temporal distribution, should allow us to answer when and how the genomes of Southeast Asia contributed to the genetic makeup of Koreans. A total of 88 Korean samples were used that are available from the KoVariome database Kim et al. A total of ancient genomes were collected supplementary table S3 , Supplementary Material online. Our sample data were chosen to abundantly reflect our target Asian populations and resolve the genetic relationships between Koreans and other populations. Informed consent for study participation was acquired from all participants by the Korean Life Ethics bill, and all experimental protocols were approved by the GRF IRB. Korean haplotypes were analyzed with YFitter Jostins et al. Consensus sequences of ancient and modern mitochondrial genomes were generated by SAM tools with minimal depth 5. The phylogenetic tree was constructed by MEGA7 with a Gamma distribution model and pairwise deletion for gap treatment.

Divergence time between nodes was calibrated by MEGA7 with the four previously suggested calibration points for A 41,—51, , B 35,—44, , C 29,—42, , and D 41,—52, Bonatto and Salzano The genetic affinity between the ancient and present-day populations was measured with the outgroup f3 statistic using the following notation: f3 X , Y ; Yoruba , where X and Y are ancient and present-day populations, respectively. To cluster ancient genomes in this study, we analyzed a pairwise outgroup f3 statistic with a form of f3 X , Y ; Yoruba. In this analysis, both X and Y were ancient genomes. To construct an admixture model depicting the historical genetic makeup of Koreans and other Asians, we fitted the SNP panel to the admixture models with the qpgraph program Patterson et al. We first set the skeleton for the admixture model as Tianyuan, Onge, and Ami by adapting a previous study McColl et al.

We manually calibrated the final model with a time point which was estimated using the ALDER results. To infer the genetic association between the 88 Koreans supplementary table S1 , Supplementary Material online and our selected neighboring populations, we collected with WGS from contemporary individuals belonging to 91 populations fig. We included people from 21 and 31 Southeast Asian and North Asian ethnic groups, respectively, from which Koreans could have originated. We predicted an average of 1. These algorithms clustered individuals into 64 homogeneous groups according to the haplotype patterns shared by the individuals supplementary figure 1 , Supplementary Material online. This homogeneity is also consistent across chip-based and WGS-based data, suggesting that there is no technical bias in the sequencing platform or the SNP prediction algorithm.

Takeuchi et al. The Chinese also have similar genetic compositions to the Korean and Japanese; however, their admixture rates differed depending on geographic region. Overall, we conclude that genetic admixture events occurred first between the Southeast Asians and Chinese outside Korea and Japan and then spread, rather than occurring separately in Korea or Japan locally.

A Illustration of the geographical distribution of the 91 populations analyzed in this study. Each circle highlights a genetic cluster from B. B Principal

component analysis PCA of the individuals using , linkage disequilibrium pruned SNPs in the present-day populations. Names of the genetic clusters are given underneath the admixture group names. To reveal past genetic exchanges contributing to the current Koreans and their neighboring populations, we collected ancient genomes from across the world supplementary table S3 , Supplementary Material online , consisting of 4 Pleistocene hunter-gatherers, 13 Holocene hunter-gatherers, 20 Early Neolithic, 10 Mid Neolithic, 10 Late Copper Age, 9 Late Neolithic, 20 Early Bronze Age, 4 Mid Bronze Age, 2 Late Bronze Age, and 12 Iron Age ancient genomes distributed across European and Russian regions supplementary table S3 , Supplementary Material online.

The time scale of these ancient genomes was categorized by referring to previous research Haak et al. In addition, we included the Tianyuan genome from northern China Yang et al. We measured levels of pairwise genetic affinity among the ancient and present-day genomes by using outgroup f3 -statistics, with a form of f3 ancient, present-day; Yoruba Patterson et al. This analysis calculates the global landscape of the genetic associations between ancient and present-day genomes supplementary figure 5 and table S4 , Supplementary Material online.

Based on these genetic affinities, we deduced the genetic founders of the Koreans by comparing the Tianyuan-derived alleles shared with these ancients and present-day populations. Tianyuan shares more derived alleles with ancSEAs than with any present-day populations fig. It suggests ancCS were possibly generated from other genetic compounds. The genetic clustering of ancient genomes also confirmed the highest genetic affinity of Tianyuan in Man Bac and a slight reduction of this affinity in other ancSEAs over time fig. This evidence suggests ancSEA received an additional genetic component over time, consistent with Man Bac having the highest affinity toward Tianyuan. A Outgroup f3 statistics with the form of f3 X , Y ; Yoruba , where X and Y are ancient and present-day populations, respectively. We scaled f3 statistics between 0 and 1.

In the heat map, black indicates that the f3 scaled value is close to 0 and red indicates the value is close to 1. We ordered ancient genomes in the x axis according to the time scale. Overall, data for these statistics are found in supplementary figure S5 and table S4 , Supplementary Material online. The overall data on ancient genomes for this D -statistic are found in supplementary figure S6 , Supplementary Material online. C Outgroup f3 statistics among ancient genomes with the form of f3 X , Y ; Yoruba. Both X and Y were ancient genomes. The overall ancient clustering is represented in supplementary figure S7 , Supplementary Material online.

In these statistics, the Tianyuan genome showed a higher level of genetic affinity with present-day E si than Southeast Asians. However, several EA b Korean, Japanese, and south Chinese populations showed similar levels of affinity with Tianyuan-derived alleles to the E si populations and were equally distant to Tianyuan lineage.

These lines of analysis reveal that the basal ancient of the Tianyuan genome was separated in the Neolithic or pre-Neolithic era and independently affected current Koreans. We focused on the gene flow from the Neolithic ancients into the Korean and EA populations. According to these statistics, the baOku genomes are equally closely related to present-day E si and EA b populations, which is different from the dominant ancestry of the E si populations in baKarasuk Iron Age in Russia and irAltai Iron Age in Russia.

We also analyzed genetic associations of ancCS to other ancients and present-day populations with a form of D Yoruba, ancCS; ancient, present-day populations supplementary figure 9 , Supplementary Material online. It is an agreement with genetic admixture patterns of Asian ancestry in CS ancients Allentoft et al. It supports genetic admixture between ancCS and present-day EA populations, however, it cannot explain how and how many events the ancCS influence toward EA occurred. This supports the idea that these ancients are new genetic resources that genetically influenced EA fig. We observed several possible ancient founders by D -statistics, however, it could not clearly resolve the current genetic makeup of Korean.

In a previous study, Nui Nap was a new genetic component close to present-day Vietnamese and Dai but not the ancestors of Austroasiatic speakers Lipson et al. It showed the group with the highest genetic affinity with the Koreans were the Japanese. The southern Chinese Han, and She had a higher genetic affinity with Koreans than the present-day Lau or Vietnamese, which is consistent with the admixture results fig.

This suggests that the genetic components of South Chinese were transferred into Korea after admixing with Vat Komnou and Nui Nap ancestries fig. After the Bronze Age, the admixed genetic ancestry of the Vat Komnou and Nui Nap migrated to Korea due to rapid cultural and technological advances. The positive values represent genetic ancestry to present-day populations and the negative values represent genetic ancestry to ancients at the bottom. Raw data for these analyses are represented in supplementary tables S5 and S7 , Supplementary Material online. The CS represents ancient genomes generated from central steppe regions de Barros Damgaard et al.

The spot colors represent the genetic affinity of f3 -statistics. The overall ancient clustering is represented in supplementary table S8 , Supplementary Material online. Admixture f3 Statistics a. This strongly suggests a dual origin for Korean males. Get A Copy. Paperback , pages. More Details Friend Reviews. To see what your friends thought of this book, please sign up. To ask other readers questions about Letters from Korean History 1 , please sign up. Be the first to ask a question about Letters from Korean History 1. Lists with This Book. This book is not yet featured on Listopia. Add this book to your favorite list ». Community Reviews. Showing Average rating 4. Rating details. All Languages. More filters. Sort order. Joanna rated it really liked it Jan 04, Anastasia Kinderman rated it it was amazing Nov 24, M G marked it as to-read Sep 07, Esther Choi marked it as to-read Oct 05, Nadya Kostova added it Oct 13,

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