

## Climatic, cultural, population and foraging changes through chronology, Northeast China: Wangbabozi historic settlement -late Neolithic to Weijing Dynasties

DM.Suratissa<sup>1</sup> and Tang Zhuo-Wei<sup>2</sup>

Climatic changes will result in the change of life pattern of humans as well as some animals. Due to the harsh change of climate in a particular region, both human and animal try to adopt to the changing situation or starting migration to avoid bad weather which reveals very clearly in our Wangbabozi assemblage – no muntjack species or domesticated buffalo appeared after the period of Shangzhou (2070-771 B.C): we suggested a boundary of climatic change from warm-wet to cold-dry in northeast China. With animal migration, human also started their migration towards resource rich environment and caused emerging new settlement areas and new cultures which has noticeably seen in northeast China through chronology; the Wangbabozi faunal remains revealed several cultural periods-pre Koguryo/ Gaogouli (contain many cultures) and Gaogouli (37 B.C- A.D 668). Analyzing the social structure of the occupants through chronology, changing pattern of houses from circular to rectangular and changing pattern of tools and potteries indicate key changes of occupants life from hunter-gatherers to husbandry or in other words, reduction of mobility and increasing the earlier stages of village life and plant, animal domestication are becoming clearer that is evidently shown in Wangbabozi assemblage by the increasing domestication from 7% to 71% and declined wild resources in opposite manner through period. Reduction of hunter-gatherer residential mobility through chronology in northeast China had increased animal husbandry showing that increased human population had resulted in change of foraging behavior. Presence of stone city wall structures surrounding some habitations in northeast China provides further clues about increasing man power through growing human population. The Wangbabozi faunal remains contain 41,179 part of bone elements belong nearly to 6000 years collection (earlier than 2070 B.C – 315 A.D); larger more diverse assemblage suggests long-term residential bases.

**Key words:** Chronology, Cultures, Wangbabozi, Climatic change, Fauna

<sup>1</sup> Dept. of Zoology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

<sup>2</sup> Frontier Archaeological Research Center, Jilin University, Changchun, China