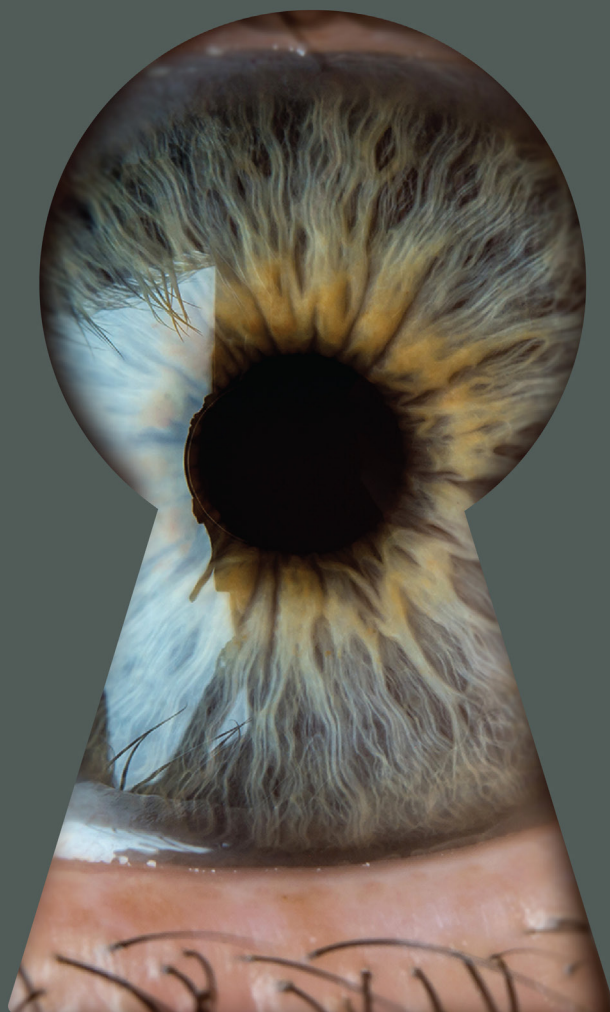


VOL IV

# Ciências Humanas:

Estudos Para Uma Visão  
Holística Da Sociedade



Silvia Inés Del Valle Navarro  
Gustavo Adolfo Juarez  
(Organizadores)

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(Organizadores)

 EDITORA  
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## PRÓLOGO

*“Las normas morales, al igual que las hipótesis y técnicas científicas, deben ser compatibles con los principios de nivel superior, en este caso, las máximas morales y metaéticas del sistema en cuestión. En el caso del agatonismo, el máximo principio es «Disfruta la vida y ayuda a otros a vivir una vida digna de ser disfrutada»”*

Mario Bunge

*Buenos Aires, 21 de septiembre de 1919 - Canadá, 24 de febrero de 2020  
A la caza de la realidad (2007). Barcelona. España. Editorial Gedisa S.A., p.373*

Este volumen IV del libro titulado **Ciências Humanas: Estudos para uma Visão Holística da Sociedade** surge como una continuación de los volúmenes anteriores.

Destacándose como la sociedad se manifestó luego del inicio de la pandemia de SARS CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2), asumiendo con mayor énfasis la importancia de las relaciones humanas, como consecuencia del duro aislamiento que ese periodo significó. Por lo tanto, observamos en el tratamiento Holístico que los autores reunidos en esta obra, asumen en las distintas temáticas propuestas, pretendiendo aportar al bienestar general, alentando a la búsqueda de nuevos conocimientos. Tales autores, pertenecientes a diversas regiones del mundo, participan con fines de aportar al desarrollo del bien común, mostrando la forma de contribuir al fortalecimiento de un lazo humanístico, reconociendo los nuevos componentes del ambiente, dados en oportunidades por la tecnología, el método híbrido, los saberes ancestrales, la dimensión emocional presente en las distintas edades, labores y género, entre otros. Indudablemente todo esto, nos lleva a reflexionar en nuestro quehacer diario, el propósito deseado de perdurar la existencia, conservando el ambiente.

Esperando que estos trabajos sean de gran aporte a los lectores, les deseamos una buena lectura.

SILVIA INÉS DEL VALLE NAVARRO  
GUSTAVO ADOLFO JUAREZ

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*“Las normas morales, al igual que las hipótesis y técnicas científicas, deben ser compatibles con los principios de nivel superior, en este caso, las máximas morales y metaéticas del sistema en cuestión. En el caso del agatonismo, el máximo principio es «Disfruta la vida y ayuda a otros a vivir una vida digna de ser disfrutada»”*

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Esperando que estas obras sejam de grande contribuição para os leitores, desejamos-lhes uma boa leitura.

SILVIA INÉS DEL VALLE NAVARRO  
GUSTAVO ADOLFO JUAREZ

## SUMÁRIO

### **CAPÍTULO 1.....1**

SUSTENTABILIDADE E DESIGN: UMA REVISÃO HISTÓRICA

Carlos Viana da Silva

Vinicius Gadis Ribeiro

Fábio Gonçalves Teixeira

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225761](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225761)

### **CAPÍTULO 2..... 16**

LA ACUSMÁTICA GENERADA POR LOS ESCENARIOS DE ELECTRIC DAISY CARNIVAL (EDC) EN LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

Citlaly Aguilar Campos

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225762](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225762)

### **CAPÍTULO 3.....23**

EMOTIONAL AND AFFECTIVE LOGIC IN UNIVERSITY TEACHER RESEARCH TRAINING-19

Derling José Mendoza Velazco

Janeth Elizabeth Salvador Moreno

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225763](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225763)

### **CAPÍTULO 4 .....37**

LA TOMA DE DECISIONES Y SU DIMENSIÓN EMOCIONAL

Josefina Álvarez-Justel

Núria Pérez-Escoda

Èlia López-Cassà

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225764](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225764)

### **CAPÍTULO 5.....47**

THE DOLMNS OF NORTH KOREA - THE PECULIAR STRUCTURE -

Ha Moonsig

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225765](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225765)



**CAPÍTULO 6..... 65**

HISTÓRIA DO SISTEMA CIRCULATÓRIO: EVOLUÇÃO DOS CONHECIMENTOS

João Carlos Mateus

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225766](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225766)

**CAPÍTULO 7 .....76**

LA COMBINACION DE EJERCICIOS FÍSICOS Y ALIMENTACIÓN ADECUADA COMO TRATAMIENTO DE LA OBESIDAD EN NIÑOS EN EDAD PREESCOLAR

Johanna Margoth Povea Cevallos

Paolina Castro

Damián Enrique Dattus Torres

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225767](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225767)

**CAPÍTULO 8.....97**

OS RECURSOS NA FAMÍLIA EMPRESÁRIA: UMA VANTAGEM COMPETITIVA PARA A SUSTENTABILIDADE

Jorge José Martins Rodrigues

Maria Amélia André Marques

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225768](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225768)

**CAPÍTULO 9.....126**

CORRELACIÓN ENTRE MASTICACIÓN, APRENDIZAJE Y MEMORIA EN NIÑOS Y PRE ADOLESCENTES

Karen Vanesa Rhys

María Eugenia Méndez Bovio

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_2605225769](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_2605225769)

**CAPÍTULO 10..... 141**

O BEM E O MAL: A DISPUTA PEDAGÓGICA PELA ALMA INDÍGENA NO INÍCIO DA COLONIZAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DAS AMÉRICAS

Leandro Lente de Andrade

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_26052257610](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257610)

**CAPÍTULO 11..... 146**

EL REALISMO TRANSCENDENTAL DE LA CERTEZA SENSIBLE. LA COSA EN SÍ Y EL ESTO Y LA SUPOSICIÓN

Leonardo Filippi Tome

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_26052257611](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257611)

**CAPÍTULO 12 .....157**

ANÁLISIS ESTRATÉGICO DE TEXTOS CIENTÍFICOS DE PSICOLOGÍA: COMPARANDO EL APRENDIZAJE HÍBRIDO CONTRA EL AULA DE CLASE

Luis Fernando González Beltrán

Olga Rivas García

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_26052257612](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257612)

**CAPÍTULO 13.....165**

ESTRATEGIAS DIDÁCTICAS EN EDUCACIÓN AMBIENTAL

María Amelia Scoppa

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_26052257613](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257613)

**CAPÍTULO 14.....179**

ANDANDO NA LINHA: DISCIPLINA E SOCIABILIDADES NO TRANSPORTE URBANO DE SÃO LUÍS NA PRIMEIRA REPÚBLICA

María das Graças do Nascimento Prazeres

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_26052257614](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257614)

**CAPÍTULO 15 ..... 190**

LA CONDICIÓN HUMANA COMO EXPERIENCIA ORIGINARIA DE LA ESPERANZA Y DE LA FORMACIÓN





Ma. Dolores García Perea

Ana Ma. Mata Pérez

Leticia del Carmen Ríos Robles

Ana Leticia Martínez Mata

 [https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt\\_26052257615](https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257615)

<b>CAPÍTULO 16</b> .....	<b>205</b>
CRÓNICA Y VOTOS DEL PRIMER CONGRESO LATINOAMERICANO DE CRIMINOLOGÍA (BUENOS AIRES 1938)	
Mariana Angela Dovio	
 <a href="https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257616">https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257616</a>	
<b>CAPÍTULO 17</b> .....	<b>216</b>
CONSIDERACIONES METODOLÓGICAS PARA LA ELABORACIÓN DE UNA PROSPECCIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA UTILIZANDO HERRAMIENTAS SIG	
Miguel Ángel Mora	
Francy Paola Monroy Álvarez	
 <a href="https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257617">https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257617</a>	
<b>CAPÍTULO 18</b> .....	<b>227</b>
DESENHO DO TRABALHO (WORK DESIGN): UMA REVISÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA	
Silvana Regina Ampessan Marcon	
Líliá Aparecida Kanan	
Nicole Cecatto Fontana Diniz	
Sabrina Goettert de Britto	
 <a href="https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257618">https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257618</a>	
<b>CAPÍTULO 19</b> .....	<b>250</b>
LA MANCHA Y TEJIDO URBANO MEDIANTE LA GEORREFERENCIACIÓN DE CARTOGRAFÍA HISTÓRICA	
Verónica de la Cruz Zamora Ayala	
 <a href="https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257619">https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257619</a>	
<b>CAPÍTULO 20</b> .....	<b>263</b>
LA PRESENCIA DE LOS EVANGÉLICOS EN LA ARENA POLÍTICA URUGUAYA	
Victoria Sotelo	
 <a href="https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257620">https://doi.org/10.37572/EdArt_26052257620</a>	
<b>SOBRE OS ORGANIZADORES</b> .....	<b>283</b>
<b>ÍNDICE REMISSIVO</b> .....	<b>285</b>

# CAPÍTULO 5

## THE DOLMNS OF NORTH KOREA - THE PECULIAR STRUCTURE -

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**Ha Moonsig**

Department of History  
Yonsei University  
Korea

**ABSTRACT:** It cannot be too much emphasized that the dolmens of North Korea are very important to understand the dolmen culture of the northeastern Asia. The peculiar structures of the dolmens in North Korea, which have been recognized up to now, can be classified according to the form of grave pit, the skill of construction, the things concerned with funeral rites, and so on. It is found out that, in the dolmens of North Korea, the facilities of a boundary of grave were formed by the stones which were piled or spread out within the sites of them. Judging from the view of funeral rites, it certainly proves the kinship or the blood relationship of the buried men in them that many grave pits were found in one boundary of grave. It has been investigated in the table-type dolmens that the stone props were not erected uprightly but tilted slightly inward. Such tilting inward seems to have kept the whole balance of a dolmen. Some of the

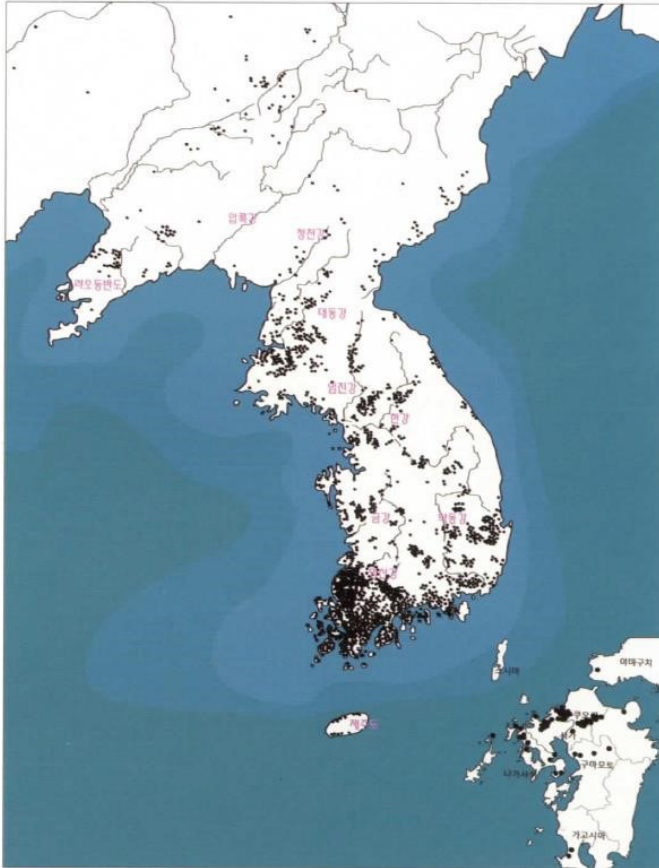
peculiar things concerned with the burial are about partitioning of a grave pit. A grave pit was partitioned into some small spaces, almost divided into three or four partitions. Such partitioning has been investigated in the table-type dolmens as well as the pit-type dolmens. The peculiar features like partitioning of a grave pit can be identified only in the dolmens of North Korea. It has been investigated that the raised floors had been constructed in advance to form the sites of dolmens a little higher than a circumference. The dolmens were erected on the raised floors so that they commanded a fine view to be looked very well from any place, which shows how much people in those days gave attention to geographical features around the site, constructing the dolmens.

**KEYWORDS:** North Korea. Boundaries of grave. Methods of constructing dolmens. Partition of a grave pit. Funeral rites.

### 1 INTRODUCTION

The northeastern area of Asia, including the Korean peninsular, is one of the world-famous regions where dolmens are widely scattered. The dolmens in this region are so densely distributed that they have been surveyed, excavated, and studied by many researchers, and that this area has been proved to be a center of the culture of dolmens (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1: A distribution map of dolmens site of North-Eastern Asia.



As the results obtained through the studies of the dolmens in North Korea have widely been introducing in recent years, the importance of the dolmens in the Korean peninsular comes to be highlighted (Choi, M. L., 1999).

According to the results of the studies of the dolmens which have been excavated in North Korea, they are mainly centered on the western coastal parts of Hwanghae and Pyongan province around Pyongyang. And some dolmens were recently found in Sinmyongri, Pungseogoon and in Hyesan on the Kaema Heights (Sok, K. J., 2002). We have scrutinized them and found out some peculiar features of them. It is noticeable that in the process and method of construction they are different from those of the dolmens which discovered in the adjacent places. Even though some of them have been found in the middle and southern regions of the Korean peninsular, Liaodong, and Jilin, most of them have been found in this area to show the local features of them (Ha, M. S., 1999b).

The peculiar structures which have been recognized up to now in the dolmens of North Korea can be classified as the construction skills, the things concerned with funeral rites, and so on according to the forms of grave pit.

In this study some features of such classified parts of the structures will be examined.

## 2 THE FORMS OF GRAVE PIT

The features which were revealed in the structures of the grave pits can be ascertained in the boundaries of grave, the long grooves on stone props, the capstones, and so on.

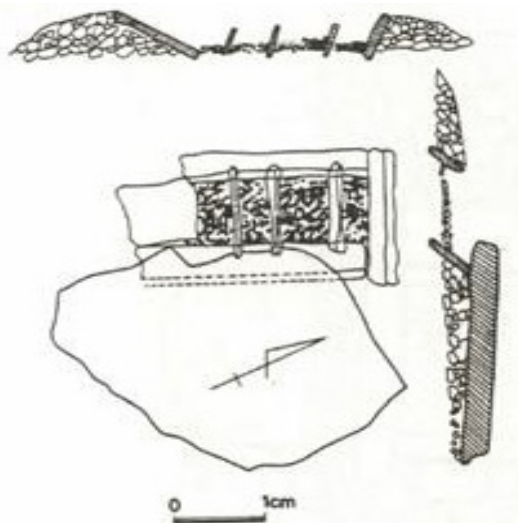
### 2.1 THE BOUNDARIES OF GRAVE

It has been found out that, in the dolmens of North Korea, the boundaries of grave were formed by the stones which were piled and spread out around the sites of dolmens.

It was investigated that there are only one dolmen in a boundary of grave, and also many dolmens in one. The structures of the boundaries of grave were almost formed by orderly piled pebbles or gravels, but they were built by spreading them out in the dolmens of Wonamri no.7, 8, Pyongwon and Guiilri no.2 Sangwon (Ha, M. S., 1998b).

The borders of them are discriminated by the large stones which are located on the verges of the boundaries. And in most of them the pebbles of gravels are densely piled up near the grave pits and more and more sparsely far away from it (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2: Sanwon guuilri dolmen no.2.



It seems that the size of a grave boundary was determined by the situations of the time when it was constructed rather than by the number of grave pit. Of 14 pit-type dolmens which were excavated, the dolmen of Cheonjindong no. 4, Whangju have the most grave pits of 7, the seven dolmens of them only one grave pit, and the last three to five grave pits (Sok, K. J., 1979).

And it is remarkable that these facilities were ascertained in the table-type dolmen of Hakgokri no.2, Yeoncheon and Osangri no.1, Ganghwa which were recently excavated (Sejong Univ. Museum, 2003: Lee, H. K., 2002).

In the view of funeral rites the fact that many grave pits were found in one boundary of grave proves that people buried in them were kinsmen or relatives with the ties of blood (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3: Hwangju cheonjindong dolmen no.4 (boundaries of grave).



## 2.2 THE GROOVES ON STONE PROPS

It is noticeable that the long grooves ascertained on the stone props in the dolmen of Noamri, Anack among the table-type dolmens which have been investigated in North Korea (Fig. 4), are carved at the part where a stone prop and an end stone come in contact with each other (Sok, K., J., 1993).



Fig. 4: Anak noamri dolmen.



The stone props are fitted together with the end stones to be a completely closed space, so that the dolmen keeps the best stability. In case of the table-type dolmens, the grooves were investigated, along with on the dolmens of Dosanri, Kochang, on those of Ximucheng no.1, Haicheng, on Baidianz and Dahuangdi, Zhuanghe, and on Shipengshan, Gaizhou in Liaoning as well as on those of Taipinggou no.1 and Daishatan no.1 in Liuhe (Ha, M. S., 1999b).

Comparing the features which are commonly discovered on the dolmen of Noamri and on some of such dolmens with those of other dolmens, the capstones of them are larger and the stone props are not elected upright, but tilted slightly inward (Ha, M. S., 1998b).

It seems to have been a method which was generally used in constructing a large table-type dolmen to carve the grooves on the stone props of it for them to be fitted together with the end stone (Ha, M. S., 1999b).

### 2.3 THE CAPSTONE

When the function of dolmen is regarded as a grave, it is certain that a capstone could exist to make a closed space of grave pit and to protect the body of a dead man.



The capstone itself is thought as having covered the grave pit, particularly, in the table-type dolmens. Though it is inferred that most of the pit-type dolmens had lid-stones, they have rarely been discovered. This may be because the materials of the lids were different. In case that a broad and large stone was used, it has well been maintained, but in case of a wooden lid, it is only inferred that it were been there (Kim, C. W. & Yun, M.B., 1967). Moreover, because the capstones function as also lid-stones in the table-type dolmens and the pit-type dolmens which have them, the sizes of them, particularly, the length are closely related with the size of grave pits (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5: Eunyul gwansanri dolmen no.1 (cap-stone).



### 3 THE CONSTRUCTION SKILLS

Looking into the ways which were used to carry the capstones which weights some ten tons in constructing dolmens and to lift them onto the stone props, it was revealed that the methods of constructing dolmens in those days had been on the very well advanced stage. The system of weights and measures and the methods and processes of constructing them, which were generally employed in those days, can be inferred on the base of those methods of constructing dolmens (Daniels, G., 1980).

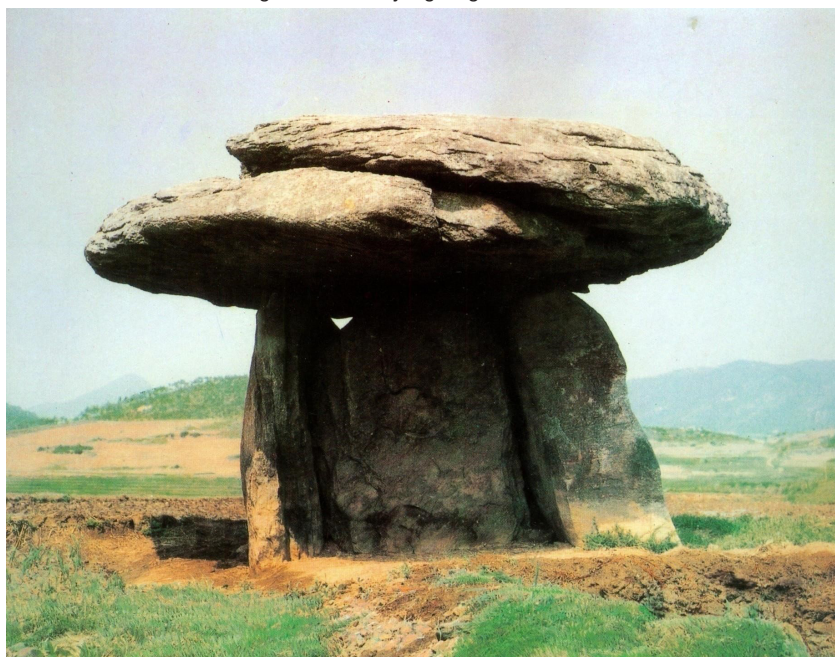
#### 3.1 TILTING STONE PROPS SLIGHTLY INWARD

As the important function of stone props in the table-type dolmens is to keep the balance of capstone not to fall down, stone props have to be erected uprightly. Still it has

been investigated in some of the dolmens of North Korea that the stone props of them are not erected but tilted slightly inward for the whole balance. Such tilting were found in the dolmens of Kwansanri no.1, Eunyul, of Songsindong no.22, Yeuntan, of Seokcheonsan no.10, Younggang, of Munheungri no.3, Kangdong, and so on (Sok, K. J., 1979).

The technique which can be recognized not only in the dolmens of North Korea but also in those of Liaoning and Jilin is considered one of general principles of construction mechanics to have been applied on the developing process of the skills of constructing dolmens, and regarded as considerably advanced (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6: Baecheon yongdongri dolmen no.2.



### 3.2 THE THINGS CONCERNED WITH WEDGE STONES

The precondition for keeping the whole balance to prop up the capstone in the structure of the table-type dolmens is that horizontal balance should be sustained completely. The wedge stones, which had been put through the gaps between capstone and stone props to maintain the horizontal balance and to erect them uprightly, were discovered in the dolmens of Noamri, Anrak of Seokcheonsan no.12, Younggang, and of Jangri no.1, Sangwon (Sok, K. J., 1993 : Ha, M. S., 1999b).

In the dolmen of Noamri the stone props and the end stones were erected and then the wedge stones were put through the gaps between them. In those of

Seokcheonsan no.12 and Jangri no.1 the wedge stones were placed on the bases of the stone props and the end stones (Fig. 7). These wedge stones found in the dolmens of North Korea are different from those discovered in Liaoning and Jilin. The wedge stones in the dolmens of Liaoning and Jilin were put on the bases of the stone props only to even up the heights of them.

Fig. 7: Sangwon jangri dolmen and propping stone groove.



### 3.3 STONE MOUND BESIDE GRAVE PIT

It has been discovered in the pit-type dolmens of North Korea that, in the case that the grave pits were made of stone coffins or stone lined, stone mounds were piled around the grave pits to protect them. Such stone coffins were found in the dolmen of Cheonjindong no.1, of Whangju, no.2 near Cheonjindong Junior High School, of Kwangseongdong no.6 and 9, of no.6 at Seongmun point 1 and of no.4 of Seongmun point 2, Kwangseongdong, Sariwon, and the stones lined in those of Mukbangri no.4, no.17, no.20 and no.31, Gaecheon (Kim, D. I., 1988: Ha, M. S., 1998b) (Fig. 8).



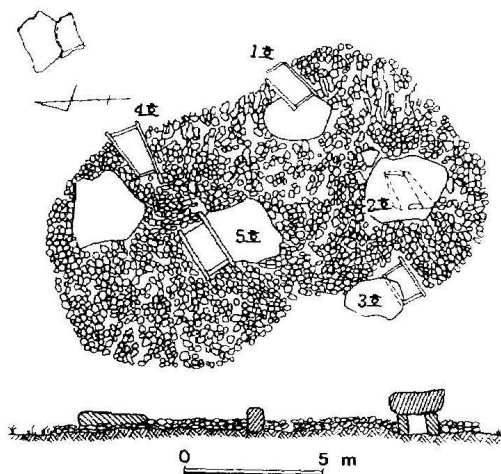
Fig. 8: Gaechoen mukbangri dolmen no.31 (burial chamber).



The common features which are ascertained in the dolmens with such stone mounds are that they were all found in the pit-type dolmens and that the stone walls of the grave pits were made of thin board stones (moon-sik Ha, Tae-sop Cho, Sujin Kong, 2020).

The facilities of stone mound beside the grave pits are very similar with those of the boundaries of grave. But they are different in the fact that while the boundary facilities were piled or spread with pebbles or gravels to demarcated a grave, the stone mounds were heaped only beside grave pits (Fig. 9). In fact, the dolmens of Sindaedong no.2, Whangju and of Kwangseongdong no.1 at Seongmun point 1 in Sariwon show the differences clearly (Kim, D. I., 1988).

Fig. 9: Sariwon seongmun dolmens.



### 3.4 THE PITS IN THE GROUND

There have been trials to bring back the original processes by reconstructing the largescale labor force and the level of the skills which had been employed in those of constructing dolmens. The trials have almost been carried through inferring the methods to quarry and carry capstones, the scale of the labor mobilization for constructing them and how large the society of those days was.

It has been watching with keen interest that the materials to make it possible to bring back the original process of constructing the table-type dolmens were recently discovered in the course of excavating the dolmens of North Korea. Many dolmens of North Korea, including the dolmen of Songsindong no.1 were excavated and then the processes of constructing them were identified as follows. First the pits in the ground were dug out to the same sizes as those of stone props (or end stones) before they were erected, then the stone props were uprightly erected (Fig. 10), and then the gaps between the stone props and the pits in the ground were filled up with little stones and clay and hardened for them to stand firmly (Sok, K. J., 1993).

Fig. 10: Pyongyang mangyongdae dolmen and burial chamber.



## 4 THE PECULIAR STRUCTURE CONCERNED WITH FUNERAL RITES

The dolmens which is ones of prehistoric graves seem to have been built for the burial of a dead body according to the customary practice of funeral rites which had

been prevailed in those days. Such a burial custom has more conservative and traditional qualities than any other feature of culture, and therefore is hardly changed.

Among the features of the structure of the dolmens which have been excavated in North Korea, the peculiar things concerned with the burial are that a grave pit for a corpse was divided into some partitions, and that the end stones which have the function to close the grave pits in the table-type dolmens leave partly open to be a kind of gate in order that the dead man may go for an outing.

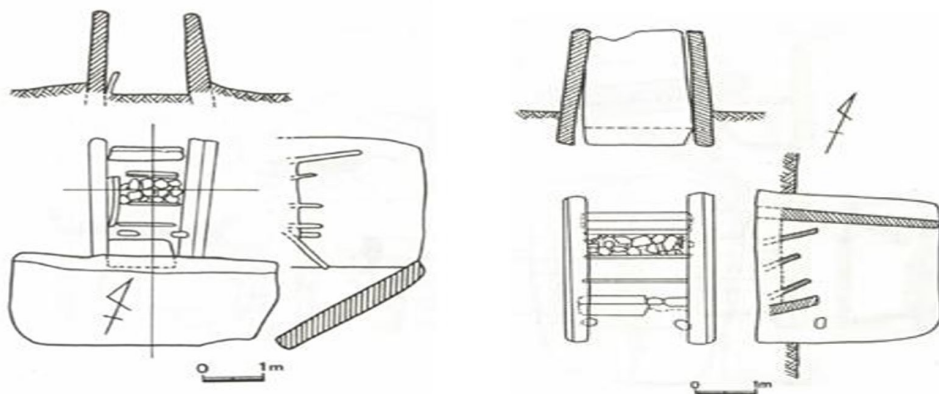
#### 4.1 THE PARTITION OF A GRAVE PIT

It is remarkable that the fact that a grave pit was partitioned into some small spaces have discovered in the those of North Korea. Such a peculiar structure recognized in many dolmens, along with the dolmen of Pyongchon no.9, Yeontan has been found in a good deal of dolmens, having no relation with the type of dolmen, and however, up to date, far more times in the table-type dolmens (Ha, M. S., 1998b).

The dolmens in which such structure was excavated are those of Pyongchon no.9, Seokjanggol no.1 and Songsindong no.20, 22, 31 in Yeontan, Guilri no.2 in Sangwon, and so on.

The grave pits were almost divided into three or four partitions and the grounds of them were treated in various ways. And the human bones which had been buried with one laid upon another were excavated in most of the grave pits. Particularly in the dolmen of Songsindong no.22 the bones for some individuals were excavated (Fig. 11).

Fig. 11: Yeontan songsindong dolmens no.20 and 22.



The fact that human bones were found in each partition of a grave pit enables to construe it respectively as a independent grave pit (Ha, M. S., 1997).

The peculiar feature like such partitioning of a grave pit can be identified only in the dolmens of North Korea among them in the north-eastern area of Asia. Such a grave pit is considered a family grave, in that it can be inferred reasonably that the buried men in it were family members or kinsmen.

#### 4.2 THE FUNCTIONS OF END STONES

The important function of the end stones in the table-type dolmens was to form a grave pit together with the stone props, and then to close it finally when constructing the dolmen had almost been finished. It have been discovered that one of the end stones in both sides of the dolmens in North Korea was fitted together with the stone props completely, but the other was somewhat open to form a space under the cap stone (Fig. 12). The end stones which had a function as a gate were found in the dolmens of Noamri, Anack and of Munheungri no.3, Kangdong (Sok, K. J., 1991 ; 1993).

Fig 12: Gangdong munheungri dolmen no.1.



#### 5 THE OTHERS

Other than the things stated previously, some peculiar facts have been investigated. We come now to the raised floors in which dolmens were to be erected, the grave pits which had two partitions under a cap stone, and the grounds of grave pit which had a special treatment.



## 5.1 CONSTRUCTING A RAISED FLOOR

The dolmens have been investigated which enable to confirm the fact that the raised floors had been constructed in advance to form the sites of them a little higher than a circumference, and then they had been erected up. Such dolmens situated on the higher places than their surroundings commands a fine view to be looked very well from any place, which shows how much people in those days gave attention to geographical features around the sites, constructing the dolmens (Tamura, Koichi, 1996).

These things have been confirmed in the dolmens of Kwansanri no.1, Eunyul and of Munheungri no.2, Kangdong. The dolmens on such raised floors are all table-type, and topographically on the ridges which are a little higher than the surroundings. It seems that they were formed in the way that the earth around them was piled and hardened for them to be raised up to about a height of 50 centimeters. Taking into consideration the facts that the stone props were slightly tilted inward, that the cap stones are comparatively large, and that so on, the dolmens seems to have been built in a somewhat advanced level of the skills of constructing dolmens (Fig. 13).

Fig. 13: Eunyul gwansanri dolmen no.1.



Besides, It seems to have had something to do with a function of dolmen that such a raised floor was formed for constructing dolmens in such a way. The dolmens on such artificially formed floors command so fine a view that they can be looked clearly from far away. Therefore they seems to have had also a symbolic function, along with that of grave (Ha, M. S., 1999a).



In that such raised floors which were formed before building the dolmens have discovered not only in the dolmens of North Korea but also in those of Xiaoquantun in Jinxuan, Shipengyu in Daishiqiao, and Baidaiantz in Zhuanghe, this construction method seems to have had a local distinctive quality (Tamura Koichi, 1996).

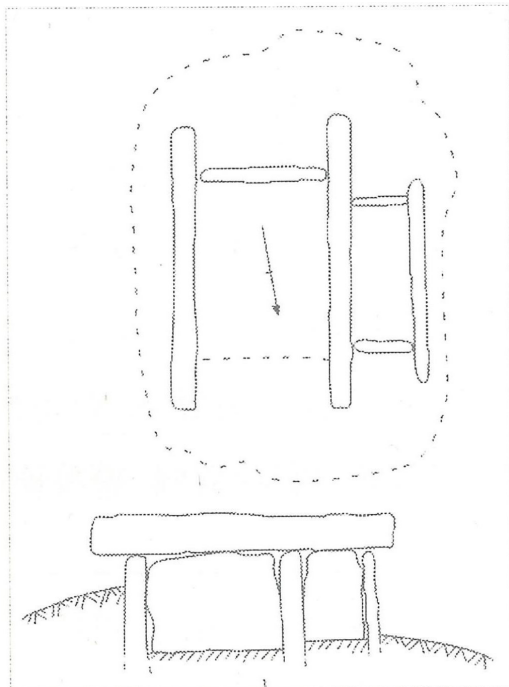
## 5.2 THE PARTITIONS OF GRAVE PIT UNDER A CAP STONE

According to the results from having excavated dolmens, there is usually only one grave pit under a cap stone in most of them. However, in some dolmens of North Korea, two grave pits have been discovered under one cap stone.

The dolmens in which such partitions have been excavated are those of Cheonjindong no.5 and 6, of Geukseongdong no.1 and 11, and of Kindong no.7, Whangju. The dolmens of Cheonjindong no.5 and 6 and of Geukseongdong no.11, Whangju have features of complex tombs. The rest of them are independent (Ha, M. S., 1998b).

These two grave pits found out under one cap stone are different from a subordinate coffin beside a grave pit. It is considered very important that a cap stone had a symbolic character rather than protected the grave pits. And it is inferred that people who had been buried in them were kinsmen or close relatives with the ties of blood (Fig. 14).

Fig. 14: Two grave pits discovered under one cap stone(Yeontan geumgyodong dolmen no.5).



### 5.3 THE TREATMENT OF THE GROUND OF GRAVE PIT

In almost grounds of grave pits of the dolmens, broad stones or pebble-stones were laid out, and occasionally they were bare (Fig. 15).

Fig. 15: Gaecheon mukbangri dolmen no.33.



The treatment of the ground of grave pit in the dolmen of Yaksadong, Euncheon, among those in North Korea, is remarkable because it is a little peculiar in comparison with the others. It have been excavated that in the dolmen of Yaksadong, the floor of grave pit was covered with broad stones under which a thin layer of charcoal was spread out (Na, M. K., 1988). The fact that charcoal was spread out on the floor of grave pit was also found out in the dolmen of Zhaoqiugou in Dongfeng, Jilin among the dolmens which have been discovered up to now. But they seem to be different from that of the dolmen of Yaksadong.

That of the dolmen of Yaksadong is regarded as having had something to do with the drainage of grave pit in that charcoal was spread out very evenly, but on the other hand, in that of Zhaoqiugou, the charcoal which was made in a cremation seems to have been remained in a part of the floor.

## 6 CONCLUSION

It cannot be too much emphasized that the dolmens of North Korea are very important to understand the dolmen culture of the northeastern Asia. Like other

prehistoric sites, it seems possible to understand the features of them which have been investigated up to now in the same ways as taken to understand those of the southern and middle region of the Korean peninsular, and the northeastern region of China.

The peculiar features of the dolmens of North Korea which have been examined in this study can be summarized as follow.

1. The peculiar structures of the dolmens in North Korea, which have been recognized up to now, can be classified according to the form of grave pit, the skill of construction, the things concerned with funeral rites, and so on.
2. It is found out that, in the dolmens of North Korea, the facilities of a boundary of grave were formed by the stones which were piled or spread out within the sites of them. Judging from the view of funeral rites, it certainly proves the kinship or the blood relationship of the buried men in them that many grave pits were found in one boundary of grave.
3. It has been investigated in the table-type dolmens that the stone props were not erected uprightly but tilted slightly inward. Such tilting inward seems to have kept the whole balance of a dolmen. It seems to have been one of general principles of construction mechanics to be applied on the developing process of the skills of constructing dolmens.
4. Some of the peculiar things concerned with the burial are about partitioning of a grave pit. A grave pit was partitioned into some small spaces, almost divided into three or four partitions. Such partitioning has been investigated in the table-type dolmens as well as the pit-type dolmens. The peculiar features like partitioning of a grave pit can be identified only in the dolmens of North Korea. And they are very different from features of complex tomb.
5. It has been investigated that the raised floors had been constructed in advance to form the sites of dolmens a little higher than a circumference. The dolmens were erected on the raised floors so that they commanded a fine view to be looked very well from any place, which shows how much people in those days gave attention to geographical features around the site, constructing the dolmens.

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## SOBRE OS ORGANIZADORES

**SILVIA INÉS DEL VALLE NAVARRO:** Profesora y Licenciada en Física, Doctora en Ciencias Física. Directora del Departamento de Física de la Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Catamarca, Argentina. Editora de la Revista Electrónica “Aportes Científicos en PHYMATH” – Facultad de Ciencias Exacta y Naturales. Profesora Titular Concursada, a cargo de las asignaturas Métodos Matemáticos perteneciente a las carreras de Física, y Física Biológica perteneciente a las carreras de Ciencias Biológicas. Docente Investigadora en Física Aplicada, Biofísica, Socioepistemología y Educación, dirigiendo Proyectos de Investigación de la Secretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología de la Universidad Nacional de Catamarca con publicaciones científicas dentro del área multidisciplinaria relacionado a fenómenos físicos-biológicos cuyos resultados son analizados a través del desarrollo de Modelos Matemáticos con sus simulaciones dentro de la Dinámica de Sistemas. Participación en disímiles eventos científicos donde se presentan los resultados de las investigaciones. Autora del libro “Agrotóxicos y Aprendizaje: Análisis de los resultados del proceso de aprendizaje mediante un modelo matemático” (2012), España: Editorial Académica Española. Coautora del libro “Ecuaciones en Diferencias con aplicaciones a Modelos en Dinámica de Sistemas” (2005), Catamarca-Argentina: Editorial Sarquís. Organizadora de Ciências Humanas: Estudos para uma Visão Holística da Sociedade (Volumenes I, II, III) (2021). Miembro de la Comisión Directiva de la Asociación de Profesores de Física de la Argentina (A.P.F.A.) y Secretaria Provincial de dicha Asociación.

**GUSTAVO ADOLFO JUAREZ:** Profesor y Licenciado en Matemática, Candidato a Doctor en Ciencias Humanas. Profesor Titular Concursado, desempeñándose en las asignaturas Matemática Aplicada y Modelos Matemáticos perteneciente a las carreras de Matemática. Docente Investigador en Matemática Aplicada, Biomatemática, Modelado Matemático, Etnomatemática y Educación, dirigiendo Proyectos de Investigación de la Secretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología de la Universidad Nacional de Catamarca con publicaciones científicas dentro del área Multidisciplinaria relacionado a Educación Matemática desde la Socioepistemología cuyos resultados son analizados a través del desarrollo de Modelos Matemáticos con sus simulaciones dentro de la Dinámica de Sistemas y de la Matemática Discreta. Autor del libro “Ecuaciones en Diferencias con aplicaciones a Modelos en Dinámica de Sistemas” (2005), Catamarca-Argentina: Editorial Sarquís. Coautor del libro “Agrotóxicos y Aprendizaje: Análisis de los resultados del proceso de aprendizaje mediante un modelo matemático” (2012), España: Editorial Académica Española. Desarrollo de Software libre de Ecuaciones en Diferencias, que

permite analizar y validar los distintos Modelos Matemáticos referentes a problemas planteados de índole multidisciplinarios. Organizador de Ciências Humanas: Estudos para uma Visão Holística da Sociedade (Volumenes I, II, III) (2021). Ex Secretario Provincial de la Unión Matemática Argentina (U.M.A) y se participa en diversos eventos científicos exponiendo los resultados obtenidos en las investigaciones.

## ÍNDICE REMISSIVO

### A

Acusmática 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22  
Adolescência 37, 46, 78, 87  
Agenda de derechos 263, 264, 272, 281  
Alimentación 76, 80, 81, 83, 84, 94, 95, 126, 127, 131, 139, 140, 173  
Análisis de textos 157, 159, 161, 163, 164  
Aprendizaje híbrido 157, 163  
Autobiografía 141

### B

Boundaries of grave 47, 49, 50, 55

### C

Capital social familiar 97, 108, 110  
Características do trabalho 228, 229, 231, 234, 237, 242  
Cartografía histórica 250, 251, 252, 260  
Cidade 4, 9, 69, 70, 76, 179, , 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 189  
Circulação pulmonar 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72  
Circulação sistémica 66, 70  
Claudius Galenus 65, 66, 69  
Comprensión lectora 157, 158  
Conciencia 39, 44, 86, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 175, 191, 200, 201, 203  
Condição humana 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 203  
Congressos 163, 164, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 255, 257  
Continuous research 23  
Cosa en sí 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155  
Criação de valor transgeracional 97, 99, 106, 111, 116, 118  
Criminologia 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215

### D

Desarrollo cognitivo y cuestionario 126, 128, 129  
Desenho do Trabalho 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243



Design 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 227, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233, 234, 237, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249

Didáctica 37, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 273

Dieta blanda 126, 140

Dimensão emocional 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45

## E

Educação 10, 13, 15, 117, 141, 144, 187, 227, 235, 242

Educación ambiental 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178

Ejercicios físicos 76, 91, 95

Emotions 23, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 37, 46

Empresa familiar 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 122, 124

Esperanza 79, 162, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 203, 204, 217, 270, 271, 272, 280

Estrategias 39, 103, 106, 112, 158, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 173, 175, 211, 216, 218, 225, 234, 237, 238, 239

Estudiantes de Psicología 157, 164

Evangélicos 263, 264, 266, 269, 271, 272, 273, 276, 279, 281, 282

Exemplo 6, 9, 12, 71, 117, 141, 186, 228, 229, 231, 234, 235, 236, 238, 242

## F

Família empresária 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 124

Fenomenología 146, 149, 153, 156

Festivales musicales 16, 19

Formación 23, 24, 35, 89, 94, 158, 164, 167, 173, 175, 177, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 210, 212, 252

Formación y dispositivo de formación 191

Funciones cognitivas 126, 127, 128, 129, 137, 138, 139

Funeral rites 47, 49, 50, 56, 62, 64

## G

Georreferenciación 250, 251, 253, 254, 261

## H

Humanism 23, 26

## I

Idealismo 146, 147, 148, 149  
Interacción 16, 19, 43, 78, 224  
Interacción social 16

## J

Jesuítas 141, 142, 144

## L

Lonchera escolar 76, 83

## M

Mancha urbana 250, 258, 259, 260, 261  
Masticación 126, 127, 128, 129, 137, 138, 139, 140  
Methods of constructing dolmens 47, 52  
Metodologías 12, 65, 165, 166, 167, 168, 219, 267  
Missão 77, 141  
Modernização 179, 183, 189

## N

North Korea 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62

## O

Obesidad infantil 76, 79, 82, 96

## P

Partition of a grave pit 47, 57  
Política 9, 13, 98, 122, 168, 186, 196, 205, 208, 210, 214, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282  
Procesos metodológicos 216  
Projeto de Trabalho 228, 229, 231, 233, 234, 237, 239  
Prospección arqueológica 216, 218, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226

## R

Religión 263, 264, 265, 267, 270, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282  
Revisão bibliográfica 1, 227

## S

Secundaria 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 166, 177, 219, 260

Sensibilidade 146, 147, 149

Sistema circulatório 65, 66, 67, 75

Sistema de Informação Geográfica 216, 217, 218, 222, 251, 253

Sociedades científicas 205

Sonido 16, 18, 19, 20, 21

Sustentabilidade 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 97, 98, 99, 109

## T

Teacher training 23, 28, 29, 30, 31

Tecnologia 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 35, 96, 99, 164, 170, 171, 177, 219, 223, 227, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 242, 283

Tejido urbano 250, 252, 253, 261

Toma de decisiones 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 164, 170

Transporte urbano 179, 183

## W

William Harvey 65, 66, 72, 75

Work Design 227, 228, 231, 237, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249