



MUTUAL FUNDS

John Hancock Fundamental All Cap Core Fund

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS 11-30-11

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus and other information about the fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports, online at www.jhfunds.com/Forms/Prospectuses.aspx. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-225-5291 or by sending an e-mail request to info@jhfunds.com. The fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated 11-30-11, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.



Class A: **JFCAX**

Investment objective

To seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the John Hancock family of funds. More information about these and other discounts is available on pages 13 to 14 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or pages 78 to 81 of the fund's statement of additional information under "Initial Sales Charge on Class A Shares."

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) on purchases as a % of purchase price	5.00
	1.00 (on certain purchases, including those of \$1 million or more)
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) as a % of purchase or sale price, whichever is less	
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class A
Management fee	0.68
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.30
Other expenses ¹	2.71
Total annual fund operating expenses	3.69
Contractual expense reimbursement ²	-2.39
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	1.30

¹ "Other expenses" have been estimated for the fund's first year of operations.

² The adviser has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and reimburse or pay operating expenses of the fund to the extent necessary to maintain the fund's total operating expenses at 1.30% for Class A shares, excluding certain expenses such as taxes, brokerage commissions, interest expense, litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses paid indirectly and short dividend expense. The current expense limitation agreement expires on December 31, 2012, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the adviser based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at the time.

Expense example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment in the fund for the time periods indicated (Kept column) and then assuming a redemption of all of your shares at the end of those periods (Sold column). The example assumes a 5% average annual return. The example assumes fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	Class A	
	Sold	Kept
Shares		
1 Year	626	626
3 Years	1,362	1,362

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the period from June 1, 2011 (commencement of operations) through July 31, 2011, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. Market capitalizations of these companies will span the capitalization spectrum. Equity securities include common, convertible, and preferred securities and their equivalents.

In managing the fund, the subadviser looks for companies that are highly differentiated, with key growth drivers, sustainable cash flow production, and high returns on capital. The subadviser seeks to identify companies with sustainable competitive advantages and high barriers to entry, strong management and a focus on creating value for fund shareholders. Both growth and value opportunities are evaluated with an approach that uses the present value of estimated future cash flows as the core methodology for measuring intrinsic value.

The subadviser employs a disciplined fundamental research process, which produces bottom-up company assessments using key assumptions that drive sales, margins, and asset intensity. Scenario analysis is designed to provide a meaningful range of outcomes and the ability to assess investors’ embedded expectations. The subadviser seeks to purchase companies that meet the criteria above when such companies’ shares are selling at a significant discount to intrinsic value. Sell decisions are similarly driven by long term fundamental analysis.

The subadviser constantly reviews portfolio investments and may sell a holding when it has achieved its valuation target, if it believes there is structural or permanent deterioration in the underlying fundamentals of the business, or if it identifies what it believes is a more attractive investment opportunity.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers, including American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and similar investments. For purposes of reducing risk and/or obtaining efficient investment exposure, the fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and derivative instruments that include options, futures contracts, and swaps. The fund may also invest in U.S. government securities and other short-term securities, such as money market instruments and repurchase agreements.

Principal risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund’s shares will go up and down in price, meaning that you could lose money by investing in the fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund’s performance.

Instability in the financial markets has led many governments, including the United States government, to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Federal, state and other governments, and their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations, may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the fund’s portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the fund.

The fund’s main risk factors are listed below in alphabetical order. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 5 of the prospectus.*

Active management risk The subadviser’s investment strategy may fail to produce the intended result.

Credit and counterparty risk The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, the counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract or a borrower of a fund's securities may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. Funds that invest in fixed-income securities are subject to varying degrees of risk that the issuers of the securities will have their credit rating downgraded or will default, potentially reducing a fund's share price and income level.

Currency risk Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of a fund's investments. Currency risk includes both the risk that currencies in which a fund's investments are traded, or currencies in which a fund has taken an active position, will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar.

Economic and market events risk Events in the financial markets have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. In addition, reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets may adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates were to rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk The value of a company's equity securities is subject to changes in the company's financial condition, and overall market and economic conditions. The securities of growth companies are subject to greater price fluctuations than other types of stocks because their market prices tend to place greater emphasis on future earnings expectations. The securities of value companies are subject to the risk that the companies may not overcome the adverse business developments or other factors causing their securities to be underpriced or that the market may never come to recognize their fundamental value.

Exchange-traded funds risk Owning an ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities it is designed to track.

Foreign securities risk As compared to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information relating to foreign companies. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes. The value of foreign securities is subject to currency fluctuations and adverse political and economic developments.

Hedging, derivatives and other strategic transactions risk Hedging and other strategic transactions may increase the volatility of a fund and, if the transaction is not successful, could result in a significant loss to a fund. The use of derivative instruments could produce disproportionate gains or losses, more than the principal amount invested. Investing in derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and, in a down market, could become harder to value or sell at a fair price. The following is a list of certain derivatives and other strategic transactions in which the fund intends to invest and the main risks associated with each of them:

Futures contracts Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions) and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving futures contracts.

Interest-rate swaps Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), interest-rate risk and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving interest-rate swaps.

Options Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions) and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving over-the-counter options. Counterparty risk does not apply to exchange-traded options.

Issuer risk An issuer of a security may perform poorly and, therefore, the value of its stocks and bonds may decline. An issuer of securities held by the fund could default or have its credit rating downgraded.

Large company risk Large-capitalization stocks as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the fund to underperform investments that focus on small- or medium-capitalization stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies. For purposes of the fund's investment policies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its market capitalization at the time the fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time.

Liquidity risk Exposure exists when trading volume, lack of a market maker or legal restrictions impair the ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions at an advantageous price.

Medium and smaller company risk The prices of medium and smaller company stocks can change more frequently and dramatically than those of large company stocks. For purposes of the fund's investment policies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its market capitalization at the time the fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time.

Past performance

This section normally shows how the fund's total return has varied from year to year, along with a broad-based market index for reference. Because the fund does not have a full calendar year of performance as of the date of this prospectus, there is no past performance to report.

Investment management

Investment adviser John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC

Subadviser John Hancock Asset Management a division of Manulife Asset Management (US) LLC

Portfolio management

Walter T. McCormick, CFA

Senior managing director and senior portfolio manager

Managed fund since inception

Emory W. Sanders, Jr., CFA

Senior managing director and senior portfolio manager

Lead manager of the fund since inception

Purchase and sale of fund shares

The minimum initial investment requirement for Class A shares of the fund is \$2,500, except for Coverdell ESAs, which is \$2,000, and for group investments, which is \$250. There are no subsequent investment requirements. You may redeem shares of the fund on any business day through our Web site: www.jhfunds.com; by mail: Mutual Fund Operations, John Hancock Signature Services, Inc., P.O. Box 55913, Boston, Massachusetts 02205-5913; or by telephone: 1-800-225-5291.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank, registered investment adviser, financial planner or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.