



MUTUAL FUNDS

# Prospectus Supplement

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## **John Hancock U.S. Core Fund**

### **John Hancock Funds III Supplement dated July 14, 2011 to the Prospectus dated July 1, 2011**

The first paragraph on page 2 of the prospectus of the John Hancock U.S. Core Fund is restated as follows:

The fund's Board has approved a reorganization with the John Hancock U.S. Equity Fund (formerly, John Hancock U.S. Multi Sector Fund), subject to shareholder approval at a meeting scheduled for October 26, 2011. Until the reorganization is completed, the John Hancock U.S. Core Fund will continue sales and redemptions of its shares as described in its prospectus. However, holders of shares purchased after August 12, 2011, the record date for shareholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting, will not be able to vote those shares at the meeting.



MUTUAL FUNDS

# John Hancock U.S. Core Fund

## SUMMARY PROSPECTUS 7-1-11

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](http://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](mailto:info@jhfunds.com). The fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated 7-1-11, and most recent financial highlights information included in the shareholder report, dated 2-28-11, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

The fund's Board has approved a reorganization with John Hancock U.S. Equity Fund (formerly, John Hancock U.S. Multi Sector Fund), subject to shareholder approval at a meeting scheduled for October 26, 2011. As a result, the fund is closed to new investors after July 8, 2011. Existing shareholders can continue to purchase shares.



Class A: **GOCGX**

Class B: **GOTBX**

Class C: **GOTCX**

## Investment objective

To seek a high total return.

## 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 15 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or pages 73 to 77 of the fund's statement of additional information under "Initial Sales Charge on Class A and Class T Shares."

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class B	Class C
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) on purchases as a % of purchase price	5.00	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) as a % of purchase or sale price, whichever is less	1.00 (on certain purchases, including those of \$1 million or more)	5.00	1.00
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class A	Class B	Class C
Management fee	0.78	0.78	0.78
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.30	1.00	1.00
Other expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.46	1.17	0.62
<b>Total annual fund operating expenses</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.40</b>
Contractual expense reimbursement <sup>2</sup>	-0.19	-0.90	-0.35
<b>Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2.05</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Other expenses" reflects a change in the contractual transfer agency and service agreement effective July 1, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> 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 1.35%, 2.05% and 2.05% for Class A, B and C shares, respectively, excluding certain expenses such as taxes, brokerage commissions, interest, litigation, extraordinary expenses, acquired fund fee expenses paid indirectly and short dividend expense. These expense limitations shall remain in effect until June 30, 2012 and thereafter until terminated by the adviser.

## 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		Class B		Class C	
	Sold	Kept	Sold	Kept	Sold	Kept
<b>Shares</b>						
<b>1 Year</b>	631	631	708	208	308	208
<b>3 Years</b>	944	944	1,128	828	715	715
<b>5 Years</b>	1,280	1,280	1,674	1,474	1,249	1,249
<b>10 Years</b>	2,227	2,227	2,871	2,871	2,710	2,710

## 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 its most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 78% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal investment strategies

The subadviser seeks to achieve the fund's investment objective by investing in equities or sectors that the subadviser believes will provide higher returns than the S&P 500 Index.

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments tied economically to the U.S. and it typically invests in equity investments in U.S. companies whose stocks are included in the S&P 500 Index or in companies with size and growth characteristics similar to companies that issue stocks included in the Index. As of March 31, 2011, the market capitalizations of companies included in the S&P 500 Index ranged from \$1.6 billion to \$418.9 billion.

The subadviser uses active investment management methods, which means that equities are bought and sold according to the subadviser's evaluation of companies' published financial information, securities' prices, equity and bond markets, and the overall economy.

In selecting equities for the fund, the subadviser may use a combination of investment methods to identify equities that the subadviser believes present positive return potential relative to other equities. Some of these methods evaluate individual equities or a group of equities based on the ratio of their price relative to historical financial information and forecasted financial information provided by industry analysts. Historical financial information may include book value, cash flow and earnings. The subadviser may compare these ratios to industry or market averages in order to assess the relative attractiveness of an equity. Other methods focus on evaluating patterns of price movement or volatility of an equity or group of equities relative to the fund's investment universe. The subadviser also may adjust the fund's portfolio for factors such as position size, market capitalization, and exposure to groups such as industry, sector, country or currency.

As a substitute for direct investments in equities, the subadviser may use exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives. The subadviser also may use derivatives: (i) in an attempt to reduce investment exposures (which may result in a reduction below zero); and (ii) in an attempt to adjust elements of the fund's investment exposure. Derivatives used may include futures, options, and swap contracts.

## 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 6 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 to honor its obligations.

**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 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.

**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. In addition, the use of derivative instruments (such as options, futures and swaps) 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.

**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.

**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 options. Counterparty risk does not apply to exchange-traded options.

**Swaps** Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), interest-rate risk, settlement risk, risk of default of the underlying reference obligation, and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving swaps.

**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.

**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

The following performance information in the bar chart and table below illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year. However, past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance for the fund is updated daily, monthly and quarterly and may be obtained at our Web site: [www.jhfunds.com/FundPerformance](http://www.jhfunds.com/FundPerformance), or by calling Signature Services at 1-800-225-5291 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern Time, on most business days.

**Calendar year total returns** These do not include sales charges and would have been lower if they did. Calendar year total returns are shown only for Class A shares and would be different for other share classes.

**Average annual total returns** Performance of a broad-based market index is included for comparison.

**After-tax returns** These are shown only for Class A shares and would be different for other classes. They reflect the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

### Calendar year total returns — Class A (%)

2007	2008	2009	2010
0.76	-31.29	20.18	7.95

**Year-to-date total return** The fund's total return for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was 3.89%.

**Best quarter:** Q3 '10, 11.52%

**Worst quarter:** Q4 '08, -16.77%

Average annual total returns (%)	1 Year	Inception
as of 12-31-10		6-12-06
<b>Class A</b> before tax	2.55	-0.74
After tax on distributions	2.34	-1.28
After tax on distributions, with sale	1.66	-0.89
<b>Class B</b> before tax	2.22	-0.72
<b>Class C</b> before tax	6.17	-0.33
S&P 500 Index	15.06	2.25

## Investment management

**Investment adviser** John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC

**Subadviser** Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC

## Portfolio management

**Dr. Thomas Hancock**

Co-director of the Quantitative Equity Team

Joined fund in 2009

**Sam Wilderman**

Co-director of the Quantitative Equity Team

Joined fund at inception

## Purchase and sale of fund shares

The minimum initial investment requirement for Class A, B and C shares of the fund is \$2,500, except for Coverdell ESAs it is \$2,000 and for group investments it 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](http://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.