

Tour of Sri Lanka



This is my Sri Lankan Flag

History

Sri Lanka has more than 2,500 years of continuous written history by means of the Mahawansha, and was also mentioned in several ancient Indian texts. One of the most famous is the **Ramayana**, in which the island, which was referred to as Lanka, was the island fortress of the king Ravana, who captured the wife of Rama an incarnation of the Hindu God, Vishnu. Legend has it that Hanuman the monkey flew over to Lanka and destroyed the capital by setting it on fire, while Rama and his remaining troops later crossed over from the mainland by building a land bridge across the sea.

The Sinhalese arrived in Sri Lanka late in the 6th century BC, probably from northern [India](#). Buddhism was introduced beginning in about the mid-3rd century BC, and a great civilization developed at such cities as Anuradhapura (kingdom from c.200 BC to c.1000 AD) and Polonnaruwa (c.1070 to 1200) also they have two more kingdoms Kandian Kingdom and Jaffna Kingdom . Then British came and connected all three kingdoms into one for the administrative purpose and left as one country in 1948.

Occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century and by the Dutch in the 17th century, the island was ceded to the British in 1796, and became a crown colony in 1802. As Ceylon, it became independent in 1948; the name was changed to Sri Lanka in 1972.

With end of the 30 year prolonged bitter separatist war in the May 2009 it seems this island nation is on a new chapter of its history.

Reference: http://wikitravel.org/en/Sri_Lanka

Wikipedia Tells:

Majority of the city's population are Sri Lankan Tamils, although there was a significant number of [Sri Lankan Moors](#), [Indian Tamils](#) and other ethnic groups present in the city prior to the civil war. Most Sri Lankan Tamils are [Hindus](#) followed by Christians, Muslims and a small Buddhist minority. The city is home to number of educational institutions established during the colonial and post-colonial period. It also has number of commercial institutions, minor industrial units, banks, hotels and other government institutions such as the [hospital](#). It is home to the popular Jaffna library that was [burnt down and rebuilt](#). The city is anchored by the [Jaffna fort](#) rebuilt during the Dutch colonial period.

Colonial history

Jaffna city was established as a colonial administrative center by the Portuguese colonials in 1621.^[7] Prior to the military capitulation to the [Portuguese Empire](#) in 1619, the capital of the local [Jaffna Kingdom](#), also known as the Kingdom of the [Aryacakravarti](#) was [Nallur](#).^[7] Nallur is close to the city limits of Jaffna.^{[8][9]} The capital city was known in [royal inscriptions](#) and chronicles as *Cinkainakar* and in other sources as *Yalpaanam* in [Tamil](#) and *Yapaapatuna* in [Sinhalese](#).^[10]

From 1590, Portuguese merchants and Catholic missionaries were active within the Jaffna kingdom. Impetus for a permanent fortified settlement happened only after 1619, when the expeditionary forces of the Portuguese Empire led by [Phillippe de Oliveira](#) captured the last native king [Cankili II](#).^[11] Phillippe de Oliveira moved the center of political and military control from Nallur to Jaffnapatao^[12] (variously spelt as Jaffnapattan or Jaffnapattam), the Portuguese rendition of the native name for the former Royal capital.^[13] Jaffnapatao was attacked number of times by a local rebel [MigapulleArachchi](#) and his allied [ThanjavurNayakar](#) expeditionary forces but the Portuguese defense of the city withstood the attacks.^[14] Jaffnapatao was a small town. It had a fort, a harbor and [Catholic](#) chapels and other government buildings.^[15] Portuguese merchants took over the lucrative trade of [Elephants](#) from the interior and monopolized the import of goods from [Colombo](#) and [India](#) thus disfranchising the local merchants.^[14] Portuguese period was a time of population movement to the [Vanimmais](#) in the south, religious change and as well as introduction of many [European](#) educational and health care methods to the city.^{[14][16]}

In 1658, Portuguese lost Jaffapatao to the [Dutch East India Company](#) (VOC) after a three month siege.^[10] During the Dutch occupation, the city grew in population and size. Dutch were also tolerant towards native mercantile and religious activities. Most Hindu temples that were destroyed by the Portuguese were rebuilt. A community of mixed [EurasianDutch Burghers](#) formed and became part of the city during this period. The Dutch expanded rebuilt the fort considerably, built notable [Presbyterian](#) churches and other government buildings most which survived until the 1980s and were destroyed or damaged during the Civil war.^[17] During the Dutch period, Jaffna also became prominent as a trading town in locally grown agricultural products with the native merchants and farmers profiting as much as the VOC merchants.^[18] Great Britain took over Dutch possessions in Sri Lanka from 1796.^[19] Britain maintained many of the Dutch mercantile, tolerant religious and taxation policies. During the British colonial period, almost all the schools that eventually played role in the high literacy achievement of the Jaffna residents were built by missionaries belonging to [American Ceylon Mission](#), [Weslyan Methodist Mission](#), [Saivite](#) reformer [ArumukaNavalar](#) and others.^{[20][21]} All the major roads and railway line connecting the city with Colombo, [Kandy](#) and the rest of the country were built. Under the British, Jaffna enjoyed a period of rapid growth and prosperity.^[19] The excess wealth of the citizens of the city was directed towards building civic projects like temples, schools, library and the museum.

Post-colonial history

After Sri Lanka became independent in 1948 from [Britain](#), the relationship between [majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils worsened](#). Residents of Jaffna city along with the rest of Tamil population of Sri Lanka were in the fore front of the political mobilization behind [Tamil nationalist](#) parties.

Reference:<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaffna> , [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaffna Peninsula](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaffna_Peninsula)

Places to visit in Sri Lanka



New places or new society background will be change the mind that I introduce my Sri Lanka. . So, we can visit new places or we can meet new society for maintain our mind health.

Welcome Dear Friends,

How about your next vacation?

Do you visit our Sri Lanka?

You can enjoy the natural scenes of Sri Lanka!

You feel less expenses and lot of happiness!

So, visit our Sri Lanka!
More wonderful places...
More natural scenes...
Different culture with discipline...
Hindu, Christian, Islam, and Buddhism are religions...
Tamils, Muslims, Sinhalese, burgers, and like more nations...
Sri Lanka is a higher educated public country in Asia.
When you visit Sri Lanka, you can find out more history records!

Tourists Looks

Peace in Eelam or Ceylon or Sri Lanka now that world famous country. Each nations are equal in one country that peaceful Sri Lanka. Tourist's places are available in Sri Lanka.



Reference: http://www.sltda.lk/sri_lanka_touris_attractions

You would find interesting to visit the following (most of the tourist attractions) places in Sri Lanka.

This Page is a part of <http://kasig1.yarlsoft.com/>

Airport, Anuradhapura, Bentota, Beruwela, Colombo, Dambulla, Ella, Galle, Hambantota, Kandy, Lahugala, muthurajawela, Negombo, Nuwara Eliya, Polonnaruwa, Ratnapura, Ramayana Sites, Sigiriya, Sinharaja, Tissa, Udawalawe, Waterfalls, Yala, Yapahuwa

Very Important Links for Tourists

Visit official website of Sri Lanka tourist board - Entry & VISA site.

<http://sri-lanka.saarctourism.org/sri-lanka-visa.html>

Visit Sri Lankan tourism involved recognized body site.

<http://www.srilankatourism.org/>

<http://www.srilanka.travel/index.php?route=common/home>

Visit Google map service site for around the Sri Lanka.

<http://www.lankatourism.org/sri-lanka-map>

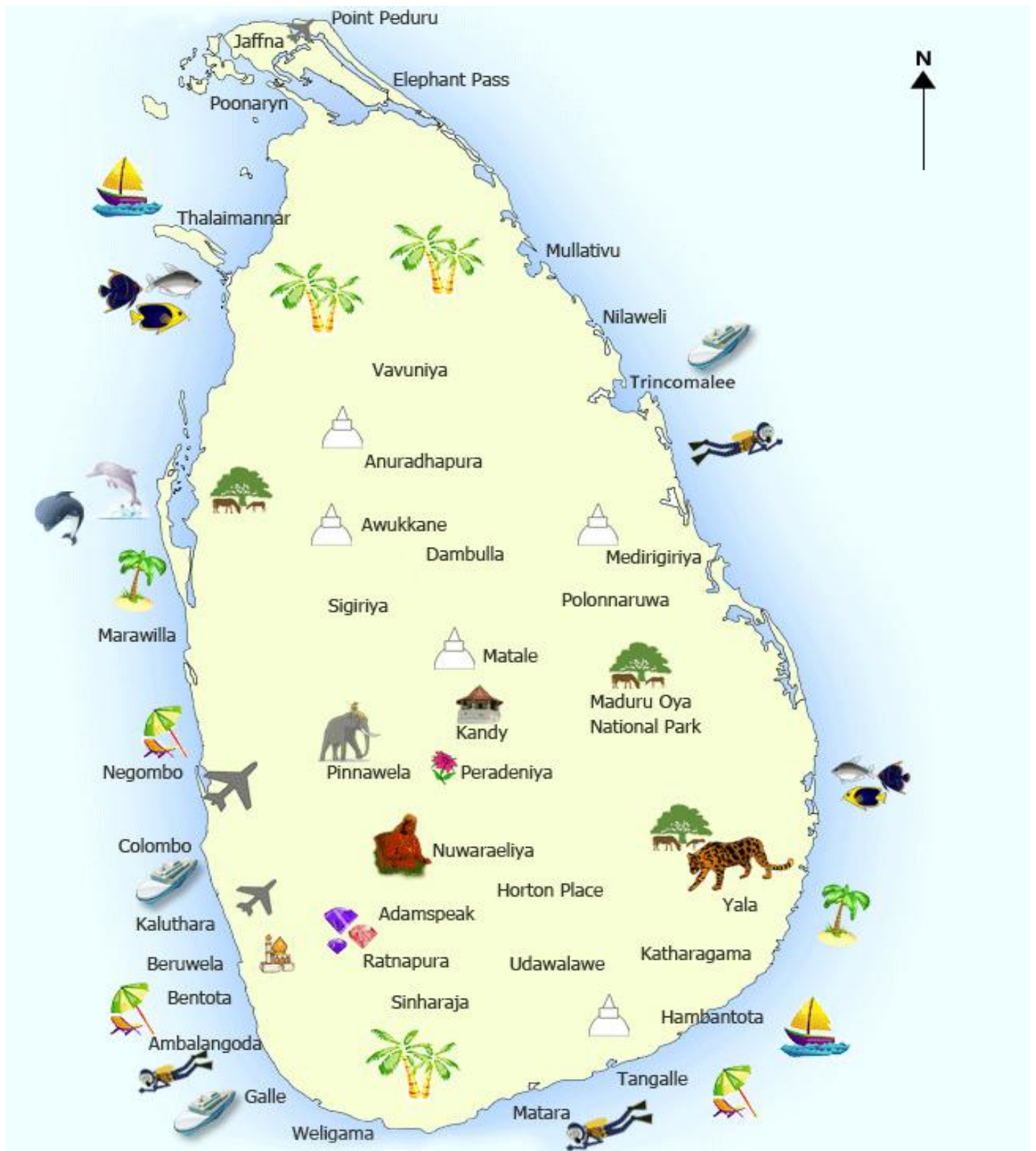
<http://www.srilankanexpeditions.com/>

http://supersrilanka.com/sri_lanka_tourist_map.html

<http://www.tourslanka.com/srilankamap.htm>

Tourists Views





Here, I give few tips that are basic information. I am living in Mathagal, Jaffna, Northern Province, Sri Lanka. When you visit Sri Lanka, please visit my place also. I was especially gave 'Visit Jaffna' page also. When you will visit Jaffna - Sri Lanka, I can show my Jaffna peninsula. Be enjoying your next vacation.



Email: Yarlpavanan@hotmail.com

Mobile: 0094 776564693

Mobile Web: <http://kg1.wirenode.mobi>