



Israel Sri Lanka Solidarity Movement

பிழாசல ஐ லுலா கலசேஸிதா விசாசாரம் | இஸ்ரேல் ஸ்ரீலங்கா ஒற்றுமை இயக்கம்

תנועת הסולידריות ישראל סרי לנקה



Discovering our historical
Biblical Identity as a nation

**Let's Arise and Shine,
in Unwavering Hope,
to Unite Sri Lanka
with Israel!**

Guest Speaker
Shanuka Elangasekere

Genesis 9:27

May God enlarge Japheth,^[a]
and let him dwell in the tents of Shem,
and let Canaan be his servant.”

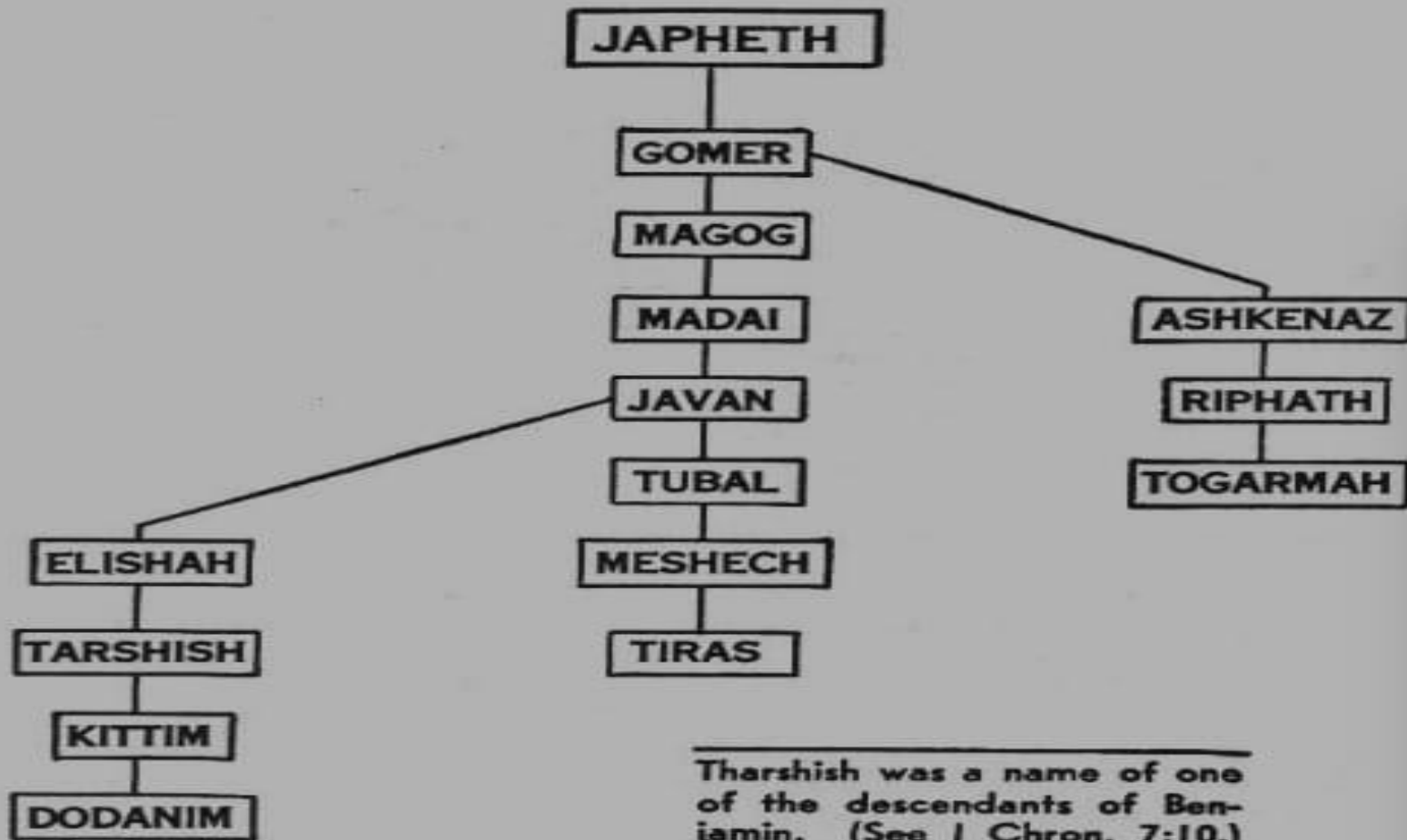
Genesis 10:1-2

These are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Sons were born to them after the flood.

² The sons of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.

Genesis 10:4-5

⁴ The sons of Javan: Elishah, **Tarshish**, Kittim, and Dodanim. ⁵ From these the coastland/ isles peoples spread in their lands, each with his own language, by their clans, in their nations.



Tharshish was a name of one of the descendants of Benjamin. (See 1 Chron. 7:10.)

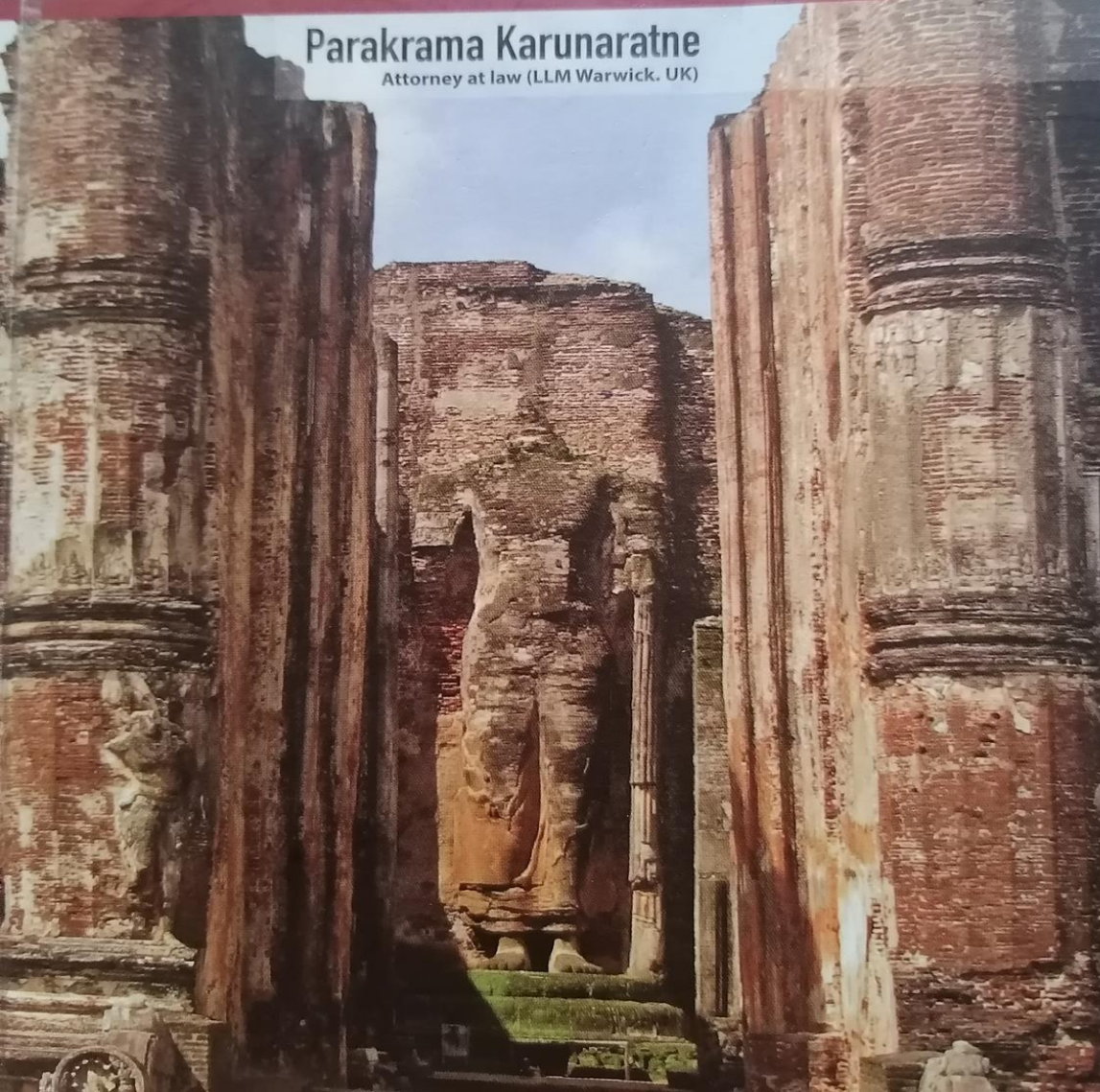
The descendants of Japheth spread out and inhabited the coasts and isles of the sea.

Hebrew race eventually came into contact with the descendants of Japheth after the fall of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah; particularly the House of Israel as they migrated across central and southern Europe.

MAHAVAMSA

HOW A NATION WAS MISLED

Parakrama Karunaratne
Attorney at law (LLM Warwick, UK)



who traded with the rest of the then known world. It is also said that the Hebrew King Solomon (c.970-931 BCE) traded with Lanka, especially gems, through the Galle port, which was then known as Tarshish. Lanka was the centre of the then known world as it was ideally situated on the centre of the trade routes from the east and the west with harbours on the south, east and west where merchant ships could easily arrive. We may identify Lanka was the trade emporium of the then known world, where merchants from both the west and the east met to sell and exchange their goods. The traders of the then known world were aware of the great spices from Lanka as well as the elephants and most of all the precious gems Lanka had. In addition, being an island nation it had easy access both over land and by sea and this access was very attractive to the traders who soon arrived in Lanka to exchange, buy and sell their goods. This is an aspect that we should always be conscious of when examining the history of Lanka. Additionally, Lanka was blessed with two monsoons, the south-western in May and September and again the intermonsoonal period in October and November. This can be further expanded to first inter monsoon season that occurs in March/April and also to the North East monsoon season from December to January.

On the recent report that
found in Lanka
innovati

stimulating introduction and an insight to Lanka's history. The book briefly refers to the Paleolithic Period, Mesolithic Period, Neolithic Period and Chalcolithic period and also the early Iron Age. The author, who was born and educated in Sri Lanka, presently lives in the United Kingdom after retirement as a surgeon.

Further, archaeological investigations recently begun by Professor Raj Somadeva have found ancient burial sites (these are in addition to the ones found by Professor Deraniyagala) and these sites have been identified as at least 6000 years BPT. As much as I would like to discuss these findings and other recent archaeological findings, it would be beyond the scope of the primary objective in writing this book.

Another matter which may assist in fixing the dates of

Exodus 30:23

“Take the finest spices: of liquid myrrh 500 shekels, **and of sweet-smelling cinnamon half as much**, that is, 250, and 250 of aromatic cane

Ancient Endemic Sri Lankan "Sweet Smelling Cinnamon" (Cinnamandehyde) found in 27 jars at the Tel Dor Archeological site of Israel dating back to over 3000 years.



2 ימי הבית הראשון
(המאות ה-10-6 לפסה"ג)
 על פי ספר מלכים דור הייתה מרכז מנהלי של שלוש הממלכות (המאה ה-10 לפסה"ג) והמספאים הארמיאונים מעידים כי העיר שמרה על אופייה הכנעני-פניקי. בעת התיאובנה בה שפיר חוש ומשכו קשורי הסחר עם אגן הים התיכון. העיר שרדה את הכיבוש האשורי בסלהי המאה ה-8 לפסה"ג ובתרבותה ניכרים קשרים עם ממלכת ישראל. לעד השפעות אשוריות מובהקות בראשית המאה ה-7 לפסה"ג דור הפכה לעיר נמל אשורית חשובה, כפי שנוכח בסחבת סלטתית של אסרחדון מלך אשור.

فترة الهيكل الأول
 (القرن 10-6 ق.م)
 وفقًا لسفر الملوك، كانت دور مركزًا إداريًا للملك سليمان (القرن 10 ق.م)، لكن الاكتشافات الأثرية تشير إلى أن المدينة احتفظت بطابعها الكنعاني الفينيقي. في تلك الفترة أنشئت فيها نواة جديدة واستمرت العلاقات التجارية مع دول حوض البحر الأبيض المتوسط. صمدت المدينة أيام الاحتلال الآشوري في أواخر القرن 8 ق.م، وفي حصارها ترو العلاقات مع مملكة إسرائيل. إلى جانب التأثيرات الآشورية الواضحة في عمارة الجدران، فإنها أصبحت نواة مدينة سلطنتية مهمة.

The First Temple period (tenth–sixth centuries BCE)
 According to the book of Kings, Dor was an administrative center of King Solomon (tenth century BCE), but archaeological finds show that the city maintained its Canaanite-Phoenician character. During that time a new gate was built and commercial ties with the Mediterranean basin continued. The city survived the Assyrian conquest at the end of the eighth century BCE, and ties to both the Kingdom of Israel and Assyria can clearly be seen in its culture. At the beginning of the seventh century BCE, Dor became an important Assyrian harbor, as mentioned in the royal inscription of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria.

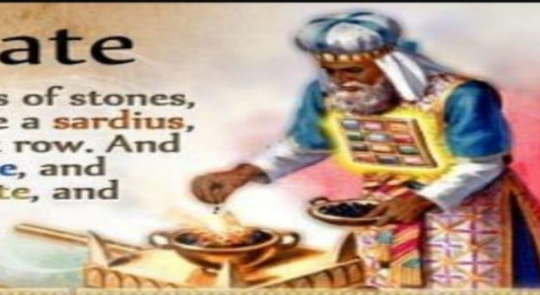


Exodus 28:17-20

¹⁷ Then mount four rows of precious stones on it. The first row shall be carnelian, chrysolite and beryl; ¹⁸ the second row shall be turquoise, lapis lazuli and emerald; ¹⁹ the third row shall be jacinth, agate and amethyst; ²⁰ the fourth row shall be topaz, onyx and jasper.^[a] Mount them in gold filigree settings.

Ephod Breast Plate













Exodus 28:17 - And thou shalt set in it settings of stones, even four rows of stones: the first row shall be a sardius, a topaz, and a carbuncle: this shall be the first row. And the second row shall be an emerald, a sapphire, and a diamond. And the third row a ligure, an agate, and an amethyst. And the fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their inclosings.



1  Sardius Reuben	2  Topaz Simeon	3  Carbuncle Levi
4  Emerald Judah	5  Sapphire Issachar	6  Diamond Zebulun
7  Ligure Nephtali	8  Agate Gad	9  Amethyst Asher
10  Beryl Manassah	11  Onyx Ephram	12  Jasper Benjamin

REPRESENTATION OF THE BREAST PLATE.

With its precious Stones, their Colours and Signification.

Celestial.		Spiritual.	
First Row.	Second Row.	Third Row.	Fourth Row.
Red.	Reddish Blue.	Whitish Blue.	Bluish White.
 1. Ruby.	 4. Chrysopeum.	 7. Cyanus.	 10. Tarschish.
 2. Topaz.	 5. Sapphire.	 8. Agate.	 11. Onyx.
 3. Carbuncle.	 6. Diamond.	 9. Amethyst.	 12. Jasper.
Celestial Band.	Celestial Truth.	Spiritual Band.	Spiritual Truth.

6-7 Stones that formed the High Priest's Breastplate came from Sri Lanka that has the highest density for almost 75 types of gems.

Sapphires: Sri Lanka's Resplendent

Stones Since ancient times, Sri Lanka has been the world's go-to destination for precious gems; particularly the enigmatic and symbolic sapphires that are one the island nation's best known calling cards. Although we associate this hard gemstone, mined in gravel riverbeds, with the intense blue that reflects the ocean waters around Sri Lanka, sapphires actually come in a wide range of colors, all well represented in the gem shops along Colombo Road - the Sri Lankan equivalent of New York's 49th Street. Here you can find yellow, violet, dark green, and pink sapphires, as well as the very rare and highly prized

But the commonest colors are the light blue, or cornflower sapphires and the intense clear blue of Royal Sapphires. Sapphires have been intricately linked with Royalty since Biblical Times. The biblical King Solomon, builder of the famous Temple of Jerusalem, who is most closely associated with Sapphires according to each of the three Abrahamic religions. Biblical scholars believe that the famous "seal of Solomon" was, in fact, a large six-pointed sapphire, and it is possibly from this jewel that the iconic six-sided "star of David" came to be the symbol of the Jewish faith.

1 Kings 10:11-12

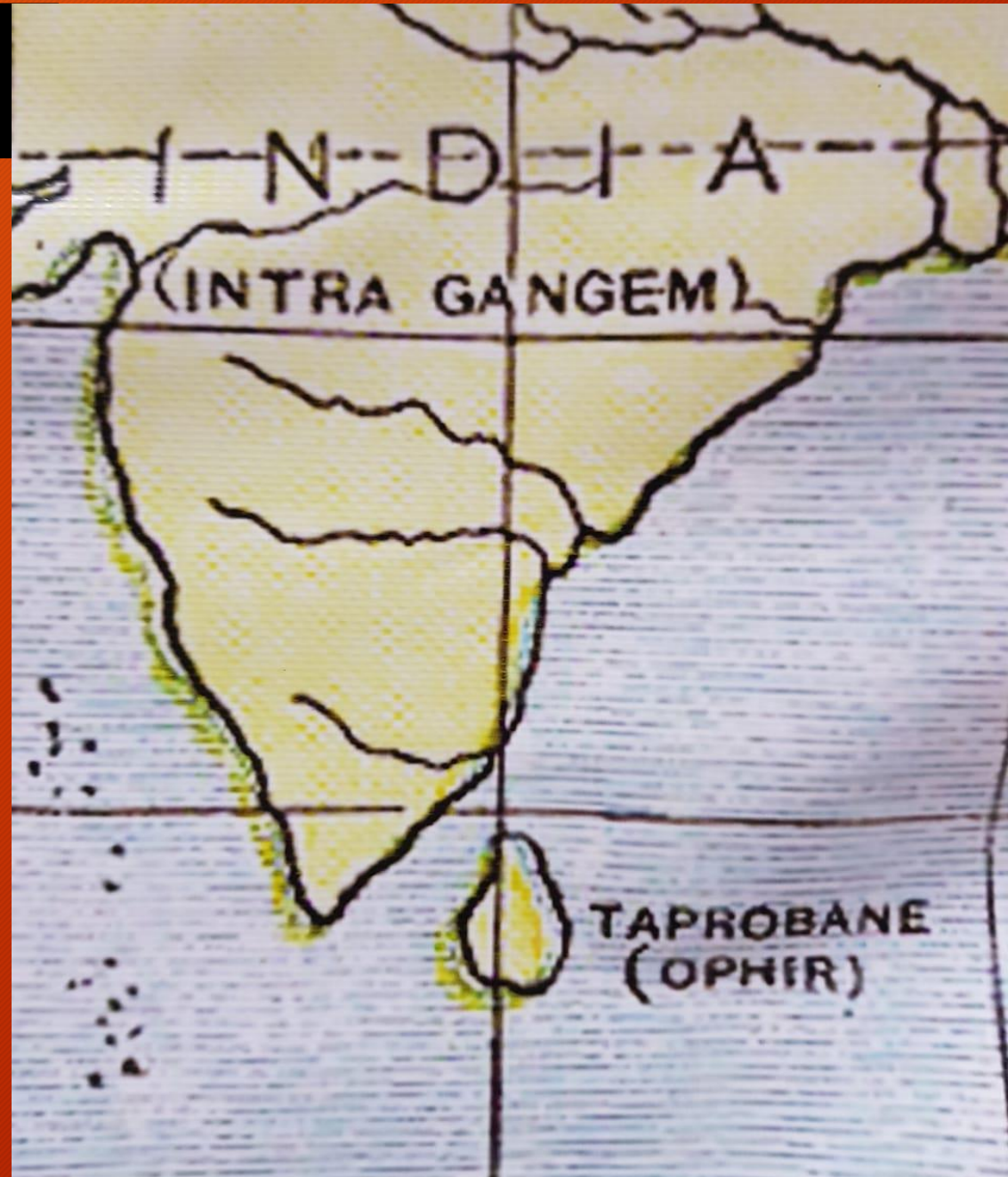
¹¹ Moreover, the fleet of Hiram, which brought gold from Ophir, brought from Ophir a very great amount of almug wood and precious stones. ¹² And the king made of the almug wood supports for the house of the LORD and for the king's house, also lyres and harps for the singers. No such almug wood has come or been seen to this day.

Sri Lanka. The 10th-century lexicographer, David ben Abraham al-Fasi, identified Ophir with Serendip, the old Persian name for Sri Lanka (aka Ceylon).



W <https://en.m.wikipedia.org> > wiki

[Ophir - Wikipedia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org)



GOLD IN SRI LANKA

Recently there was a Gold rush at Kelaniya river, not too far away from Colombo. Gold is mentioned in the Chronicles even during the time of Dutugemunu where Gold Ingots the size of span along with the silver and copper were discovered and reported to the King. This helped to finance the building of the Mahaseya. Gold ingots the size of span in mentioned in Mahavansa The largest gold ingot recorded in 1872 called Holterman Nugget was 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 2 inches and average thickness was 4 inches and weighed 630 pounds.



MEDIEVAL GOLD COINS

of
SRI LANKA

(700 - 1100)



O . M . R . SIRISENA

Gold deposit in Seruwawila

Monday, January 11, 2021 - 01:00

Local

Print Edition

Subashini Senanayake

Environment Minister Mahinda Amaraweera yesterday said that a special Cabinet paper will be submitted in connection with the gold deposit of 54 sq kilometers in Seruwawila .

He said that the Ministers will be kept informed about this revelation at the Cabinet meeting to be held today.

1 Kings 10:22 - For the king had a fleet of ships of Tarshish at sea with the fleet of Hiram. Once every three years the fleet of ships of Tarshish used to come bringing gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks.



King Solomon's Ships • ספינות המלך שלמה

5 ש"ח

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Psalms 72:10

¹⁰ May the kings of Tarshish / islands
render him tribute;
may the kings of Sheba and Seba
bring gifts!

Isaiah 23:6

Cross over to Tarshish; wail, you people of the island.

Ezekiel 38:13

¹³ Sheba and Dedan and the merchants of Tarshish and all its young lions will say to you, 'Have you come to seize spoil? Have you assembled your hosts to carry off plunder, to carry away silver and gold, to take away livestock and goods, to seize great spoil?'

Isaiah 60:9

For the Islands shall hope for me,
the ships of Tarshish first,
to bring your children from afar,
their silver and gold with them,
for the name of the LORD your God,
and for the Holy One of Israel,
because he has made you beautiful.

Isaiah 11:12

He will raise a signal for the nations
and will assemble the banished of Israel,
and gather the dispersed of Judah
from the distant Islands.

Jeremiah 31:10

“Hear the word of the LORD, O nations,
and declare it in the Islands far away;
say, ‘He who scattered Israel will gather him,
and will keep him as a shepherd keeps his
flock.’

Isaiah 11:11-12

THE

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AND WITH THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY
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CONTAINING SIXTY THOUSAND ORIGINAL AND SELECTED PARALLEL
REFERENCES AND MARGINAL READINGS.



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Ivory (Heb., *shen*). Ivory is the tusk or canine tooth of the elephant, and was imported with apes and peacocks from Ceylon. The "horns of ivory" (Eze. 27: 15) were no doubt elephants' teeth, and the Hebrew word *shenhabbim*, in I. Ki. 10: 22, may be translated "elephants' teeth."

Solomon's throne of, I. Ki. 10: 18; II. Chr. 9: 17.

palaces, Ps. 45: 8; Am. 3: 15.

See I. Ki. 10: 22; Eze. 27: 15; Rev. 18: 12.

Iyyar, or Zif, April-May,

Izhar (iz'här), oil, Nu. 3: 19.

Izharites, I. Chr. 24: 22.

Izrahiah (iz-ra-hī'ah), I. Chr. 7: 3.

CHAPTER 105
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

AN ORDINANCE TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE CIVIL COURTS.

- Ordinances Nos. 2 of 1889, 12 of 1895, 23 of 1901, 12 of 1904, 14 of 1907, 31 of 1909, 9 of 1917, 39 of 1921, 42 of 1921, 21 of 1927, 23 of 1927, 25 of 1927, 15 of 1930, 26 of 1930, 4 of 1940, 18 of 1944, 39 of 1945.
Acts Nos. 7 of 1949, 43 of 1949, 20 of 1954, 48 of 1954, 32 of 1957, 49 of 1958, 3 of 1960, 24 of 1961, 5 of 1964, 23 of 1969, 24 of 1969.
Laws Nos. 12 of 1973, 44 of 1973, 25 of 1975, 19 of 1977, 20 of 1977.
Act No. 53 of 1980.

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Civil Procedure Code.*

Where no provision is made special directions to be given by Court of Appeal.

4.† In every case in which no provision is made by this Ordinance, the procedure and practice hitherto in force shall be followed, and if any matter of procedure or practice for which no provision is made by this Ordinance or by any law for the time

being in force shall a comes into operation as such court shall thereup to the Court of Appeal. Appeal shall and is her such special orders and as the justice of the case

Provided always th Ordinance contained s way to affect or modify procedure which, unde

given to prove both that it comes into court from the proper custody, and that it has continued to be in proper custody throughout the period during which it can be reasonably accounted for.

Copy of absent original how proved.

162. When the document, the admission of which is objected to, is put forward as the copy of an absent original, it is not proved until both such evidence as is sufficient to prove the correctness of the copy, and also such evidence as would be sufficient to prove the original, had it been tendered instead of the copy, has been given.

Note.—The question whether a copy document is admissible in evidence between the parties in the place of the original is quite distinct from the question whether the document (original or copy) is admissible as evidence relevant to the issue under trial.

On termination of beginning party's case the opposing party to state and prove his in like manner.

163. When the party beginning has stated his case and adduced his evidence in accordance with the foregoing rules, then the opposing party or parties (if there are more than one, who have distinct cases) shall in person, or by registered attorney or counsel, state his or their case or cases (and in the latter event in succession), and when the case of each opposing party has been so stated each such party shall adduce in order his evidence, oral and documentary, and the same shall be received and dealt with precisely as in the case of the party beginning, who shall then be entitled to reply. But where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party or parties, the party beginning may at his option either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the opposing party or parties; and in the latter case the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party or parties has or have produced all his or their evidence, and such other party or parties may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning, but the party beginning will in that case be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

Reply.

When rebutting evidence is admissible.

Court may question witness at any time.

164. The court may at any time, whether before or after the examination of a witness by the respective parties or during such examination, put and interpose such questions as it may consider conducive to the attainment of truth and justice. And the

answers to such questions shall be made to appear on the face of the record as having been given to the court.

Court may recall witness.

165. The court may also in its discretion recall any witness, whose testimony has been taken, for further examination or cross-examination, whenever in the course of the trial it thinks it necessary for the ends of justice to do so.

When may court permit departure from above rules.

166. The court may for grave cause, to be recorded by it at the time, permit a departure from the course of trial prescribed in the foregoing rules.

Evidence of witness to be given orally in open court.

167. The evidence of the witnesses shall be given orally, as above prescribed, in open court in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge.

Witness to be examined on oath or affirmation.

168. Witnesses professing to be Christians or Jews, who have discretion to understand the nature of an oath, shall be examined upon oath, unless they state that, according to their religious tenets or on other grounds they object to the taking of an oath, in which case they shall be examined on affirmation. Witnesses not professing to be Christians or Jews shall be examined on affirmation. The same rule shall apply to affidavits. And except when hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, the oath or affirmation shall be administered in open court.

Evidence of witness how taken down. [5 30, Law 20 of 1977.]

169. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing by the Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence. The evidence shall be taken down ordinarily in the form of a narrative.

Any particular question and answer may be taken down.

170. The court may of its own motion or on the application of any party take down or cause to be taken down any particular question and answer, or any objection to any question, if there appear to the court any special reason for so doing.

The objection to question which is allowed and the decision of court thereon may be taken down.

171. If any question put to a witness be objected to, and the court allows the same to be put, the Judge may in his discretion take down in writing the question, the answer, the objection, and the name of the party making it, together with the decision of the court thereon.

* The Civil Procedure Code No. 2 of 1889 was repealed by the Administration of Justice Act No. 25 of 1975, with effect from 1st January, 1976, and was revived by section 2 of the

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Witness to
examined
oath or
affirmation

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Evidence
witness b

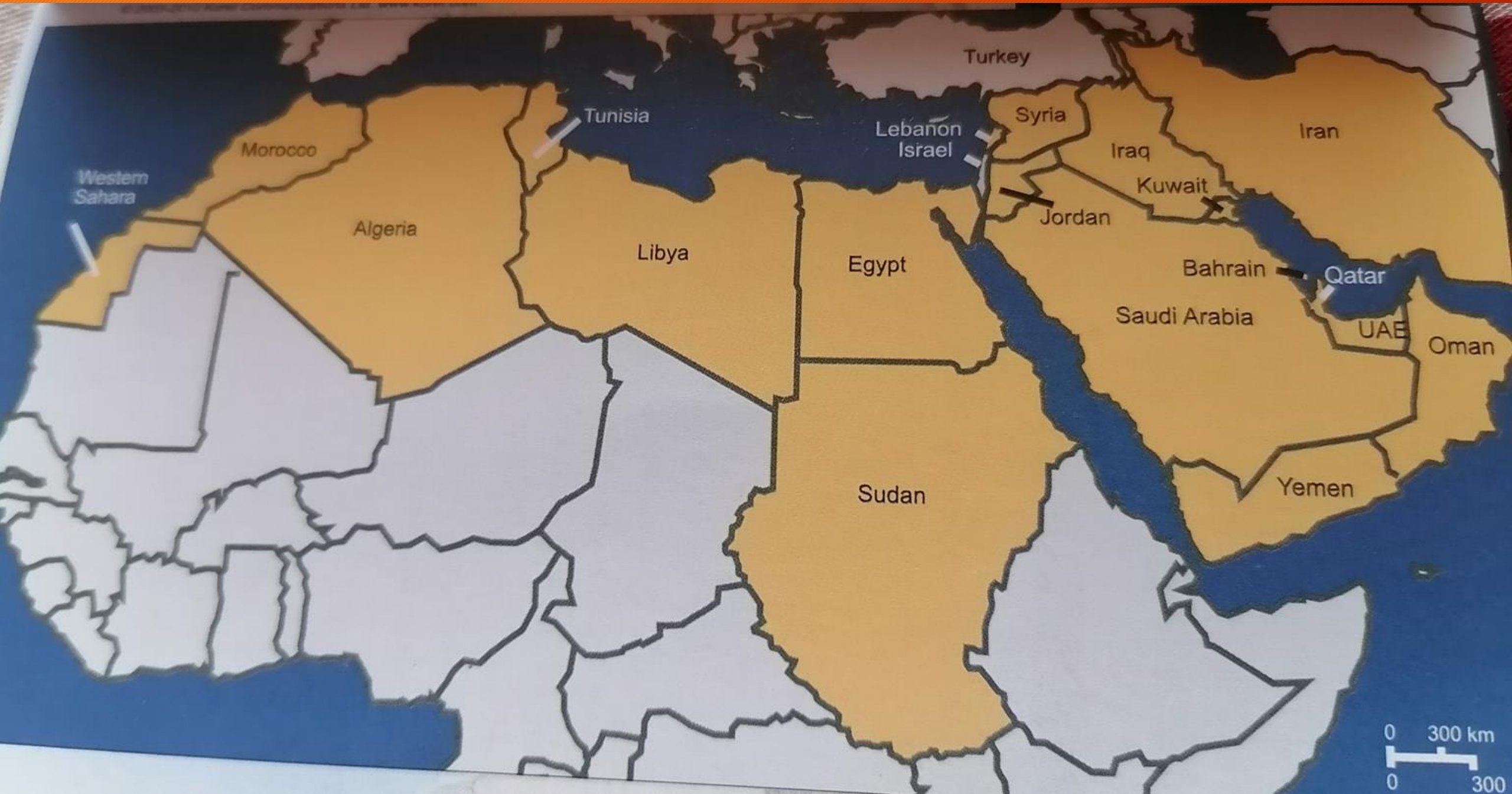


Benjamin Netanyahu

Visit



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