

Explanation of the Using Pattern of Metal Resources in the North Central and Eastern provinces in the Early Period of Sri Lanka

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Resources are very important for creating civilization. Archeological studies show that resources have been used during the primary societies. People in the stone age of Sri Lanka had used different types of rocks for making their tools.

The exploitation of mineral resources sustained purposefully, commenced in Sri Lanka around the 8th century B.C and it had progressively increased by the 3rd century B.C. This period is known as the Early Iron age. People lived in different geographical and climate zones during this period. In each climatic zone, certain types of natural resources sustained in the residential communities. This research paper will examine how the metal resources were taken in to use and their technology in the early communities of the North Central province and Eastern province.

For this research, we used collected data relating literature evidences and archeological methods. The discovery of copper implements from the communities in Anuradhapura is now known as the copper magnetite deposit – one of the major sources for this industry have been found at Seruwila. Recent ecological and archeological studies indicate that copper was extracted from this deposit as early as the 7th century B.C.

Mineral resources have been used in the 8th century BC in Sri Lanka. But no scientific investigation has been done on the subject. However this research focuses on how Sri Lankan societies used mineral resources from the 8th century to the 1st century B.C.

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