

Some National Ethnic Groups in Myanmar



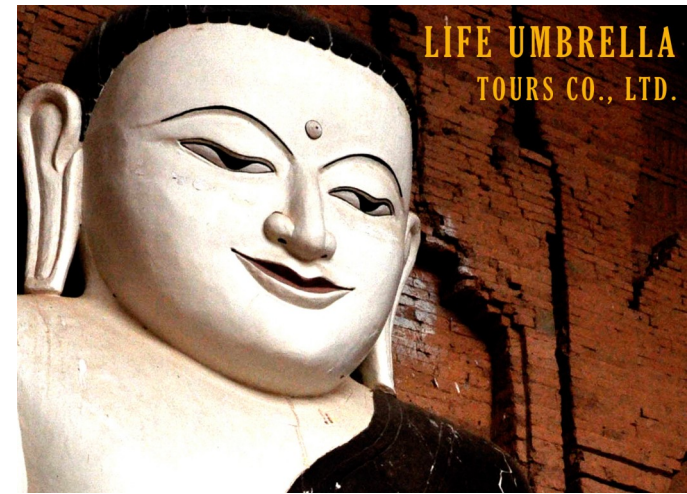
Map of Myanmar



Nay Pyi Taw (The Capital of Myanmar)

Nay Pyi Taw is the capital city of Myanmar. Nay Pyi Taw is generally translated as "Royal Capital". In 2005, the administrative capital of Myanmar was officially moved from Yangon to Nay Pyi Taw. It is situated 320 km away from north of Yangon. The total population of Nay Pyi Taw is over one million. In addition to the national legislature, presidential palace, and other government buildings, the Uppatasanti pagoda, Zoo and Botanical garden are there.

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English

The Most Beautiful Places in Myanmar

Yangon (Green City in the East)



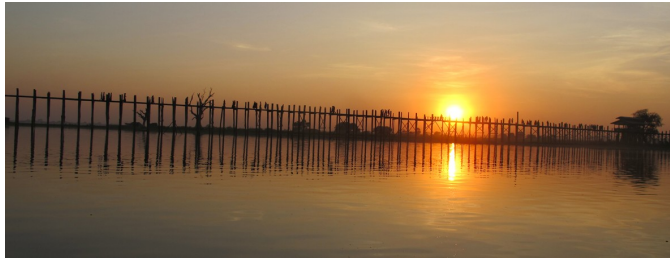
Yangon, the Green City in the East, is now the commercial city of Myanmar and the capital of the lower Myanmar. It is the main gateway to Myanmar. Yangon is an important seaport. Yangon covers 350 sq-km. It has a population of 6 millions. The Great Shwedagon pagoda, where the relics of four Buddhas were enshrined is the landmark of Myanmar and is visible from miles around. A visit to Yangon is incomplete without a visit to Shwedagon. Other places of interest are National museum, Bogyoke market, Sule pagoda, Chaukhtatgyi reclining Buddha, and many colonial buildings and etc..

Kyaik Hti Yo (The Miracle of Golden Rock)



This pagoda is located in Mon state and famous for the balancing of the stone. Originally it was called Kyaik-I-thi-Yo in Mon language. It means the pagoda carried by a hermit's head. With the passage of time, it came to be known as Kyaik Hti Yo. This Pagoda is located on the edge of the Paunglaung mountain range, part of the eastern Yoma in Kyaikhto township in Mon State, 3600ft (1090m) above the sea level.

Mandalay (The city of Gems)



Mandalay is the commercial city of upper Myanmar and considered the center of Myanmar culture. It was the royal capital of the last monarchy of Myanmar. The city earned its name after the 236m high Mandalay Hill. The name is originated from Mandalay, which means circular plain. It is also believed to mean auspicious land. When it was founded in 1857, the royal city was officially named Yadanabon, which means "The City of Gems". Mandalay is Myanmar's Religious center of Buddhism, having numerous monasteries and more than 700 pagodas.

Inle (Blue Sea in the Shan Hill)



Inle lake is 22 km long, 11 km wide and 1000m above the sea level. The waters of the lake are always calm. High hills rim the lake on all sides. Around the lake shore, there are 17 villages. These villages are mostly inhabited by the Intha people, who are culturally and linguistically separated from their Shan neighbours. The Intha are Buddhists. There are about 100 monasteries around the lake and perhaps a thousand stupas. The Inle style of religious architecture and Buddhist sculpture is strongly Shan influenced. Around 70000 people live on the shores and islands of the lake.

Bagan (The Forest of Temples)



Bagan covers an area of 42 square km on the bank of Ayeyarwaddy River in central Myanmar. Bagan, where there are many existing old monuments and religious buildings, reveal the greatness of their time of glory. Bagan with over 3000 ancient pagodas is proof of the rich cultural heritage of Myanmar. Bagan is one of the richest archaeological sites all over the world. That's why Bagan is well-known as the archaeological paradise of the world. This is the paradise for the archeologists.

Mrauk U (Ancient City of Rakhine)



Myanmar's second most famous archaeological site, Mrauk U, is a centuries-old city of hundreds of temple around which villages life thrives. The Kings of Rakhine set up different cities around the lower reaches of the Irawaddy and the Kaladan Rivers. Mrauk U was founded in 1433 A.D by King Min Saw Mun. It was later known as Mrohaung, meaning the "Old Capital". It lies on the rocky plain between the Irawaddy and Kaladan rivers. The hills around the town stood as the natural defence line. In some places, there are the remains of the fort, built of hewn-stone and mortar.