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The book titling "The Yazawin-Kyaw" is compiled by Venerable Mahā Silavaṃsa and translated and edited by U Tun Myint Aung. It was compiled by Mahā Silavaṃsa in the 15th century. Myanmar Historiography is one of the favourite subjects taught in universities of Myanmar. Historiography means history of history. History in Myanmar language is 'yazawin'. It is an adaption from Pāli 'rājavaṃsa' which means 'lineage of the kings'. It is also known as chronicle.

The chronicles deal mainly with the king, emphasizing on such events as the king's birth, princehood, and accession to the throne, his queens and children, his works of merit and his loss of power on his death. The chronicles over four major periods namely Bagan Period (1044-1364), including also the two periods of Sagaing and Pinya, Inwa Period (1364-1555), Taungoo Period (1555-1752) and Konboug Period (1752-1886).

The chronicles were first written in the fifteenth century which was a golden age in Myanmar. Of the chronicles within between the fifteen century and the end of the seventeenth century, very few survive today. The oldest chronicle extant is the Mahā Sammata-Vaṃsa, alias Ya-zawin-Kyaw (The Celebrated Chronicle). Many scholars agree that it was based on the Mahāvaṃsa and it deals mainly with the Buddhist kings of India.

The Yazawin-Kyaw was written in 1520 by a monk called Thila-wuntha (Silavaṃsa), a great Myanmar poet and learned Pāli scholar of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was based on the Mahāvaṃsa and it deals mainly with the Buddhist kings of India and Ceylon. Information about

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