

cls → 1

1st chapter

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Land = 70% in Meghna delta

700 river in Bangladesh

Where is the location of Bangladesh in global?

It is situated from $20^{\circ}34''$ north latitude to $26^{\circ}38''$ north ~~south~~ latitude and $88^{\circ}01''$ to $92^{\circ}41''$ east

Longitude. Assam, Tripura, Myanmar, are in the north of Bangladesh.

Maritime Boundary?

The political sea line of Bangladesh is about 12 nautical miles. Bangladesh reclaimed 19.467 Sq km out of 25.602 Sq km.

What is the importance of river?

The importance of the river in Bangladesh is

Immense.

* Irrigation.

* communication. We can communicate by river

at a low cost. Because there is no construction cost here.

❑ Food / nutrition / source of protein
we get fish from the river without cost. Because
we don't distributed any food in river.

❑ Economy

The river plays a lot of role in the economy.
Because the cost of communication is low here.
and we get more protein ~~in~~ through the fish
we produce the electricity in the river. The
maximum power generation is 230 MW.

❑ Land fertile

The importance of the land fertile in Bangladesh
is immense. It is an agricultural country.

Crops are more produce in the land fertile.

❑ Mineral Resources ?

Mineral resource is the most important part
of a country. Gas is the largest mineral
resource in Bangladesh. And it's also running

out day by day

secondly: coal is the second largest mineral resource in the Bangladesh. There are 24 discovered gas fields in Bangladesh. There are 5 coal fields in Bangladesh.

1. limestone
2. pottery clays,
3. hard rock,
4. construction sand
5. & glass sand.

■ climate

1. Tropical monsoon

Bangladesh has a tropical monsoon climate characterized by heavy seasonal rainfall, high temperatures, and high humidity. floods also occur in rainy season.

In general, highest summer temperatures range 30°C to 40°C and April is the warmest month. January is the coldest month when the average temperature is about 10°C . There are six seasons (mainly three) summer, rainy and winter.

What is Gangaridai?

Where is origin of Gangaridai?

First of all we know that The word gangaridai was derived from the word Ganga, which means Ganga people. and we also know that gangaridai is a race. This race or gangaridai has been here since ancient times.

gangaridai was situated the east of the Ganges river.

Where are the origin of Bengal according to the muslim?

The muslim thinking that, Bong was the first to come as a muslim. Bong was the grandson of Noah, his father's name was

Ham. He was the 1st person to come

here to preach Islam. muslim scholars

believe that the name Bengal is named according him.

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[] Where did Bengal originate from according to linguistics?

* Sukuman Sen expressed that, those who live in the watery-country are called "Banga" and their homeland is "Banga-Desh".

* According to Rameshchandra Majumder Banga and Bengal were two separate countries from the ancient times. The name of Bengal which is called Bengal by the present day people of Bangladesh.

* According to the "Abul Fazl"

About the origin of the name 'Bangla' The poet Abul Fazl said in Ain-e-Akbari book, The ancient name of this country was Bangla. In ancient times, its kings used to build "a" (10 yards high and 20 yards wide. In ancient times, it became Bengala and Bangla. The name of origin.

Q How was we mixed - Hybrid ?

There are already have pre-non-Aryan here.

Among the ^{non}Aryans are Negrito, Austric, Dravid, Austric was the main part of Bengali Nation. and Aryans people came here for business.

Among the Aryans are Mongoloid, (Gand, Tripura, Chakma, Koch)

When the Aryans came here when mixed by their. / The Aryans came here and started living with the in this region, by the passing of time they mixed Long before the arrival of the Aryan in the

5th and 6th centuries B.C., The Bangladesh were already mixed.

mainstream society.

☐ origin of the bengali Ethnicity

The group of the people who went to South-East Asia had crossed the land of Bangladesh more than fifty thousand years ago.

Austro-Asiatic people ~~dev~~ developed ~~his~~ their language according to their name Austro.

Near about the same time or later time some other people, whom we know classify as Mongloid entered the territories of Bangladesh. from the East and spread mainly into the uplands and hilly areas.

☐ The Dravidian origin

Dravidians came to this place as the third group.

the dravidians people are an ethnolinguistic and cultural group living in south asia who predominantly speak any of the dravidian language.

so some scholars say that the dravidians are the generation from the Ancient Egyptian group.

☐ The aryan origin

The aryan came to the Bengal from the north of South Asia. The aryan race is an obsolete historical race.

Resided in the high mountain valley and due to the living in the highland, having fair complexion and short forehead. The upper-class Bengali Hindus are mostly from this group.

The character of this aryan group is found among the north Indian people who have fair complexion and long forehead.

☐ Gaur Janapad.

Roughly the areas of present Rajshahi and Chapai Nawabganj districts of Bangladesh and Malda and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal of India were the Gaur Janapad

"স্বৈরী নোয়াব জাদা সান্দা সুমি হাও জা বার"

In the seventh century Sasanka was the king of Gaur. Karnasubarna, in the district of Murshidabad was the capital that time.

Banga Janapad

Roughly the areas of present Khulna, Barisal, ~~no mymensh~~ Mymensingh region were also included in the Banga Janapad sometimes.

Banga Janapad was situated, Jamuna on the north, The padma on the south, and the meghna on the east of ancient Janapad of Banga.

□ Pundra

The pundra Janapad was the oldest Janapad. It ~~is~~ was replaced by the Varendra Janapad.

It is situated in northern part of Ganges - padma, it was bordered by the Jamuna.

3rd chapter →

The History of Bangladesh

Who was the first king of Bengal and his ruled time?

Shashanka was the first king of Bengal. Shashanka was the first important king of ancient Bengal.

It was generally believed that Shashanka ruled approximately between 600 AD and 625 AD.

King Shashanka also issued gold and silver coin.

In the inscription and literary account also Shashanka is described as the ruler of Gour. Gour is situated between the river Padma and Bardhaman region.

The ruler Shashanka first established himself in Gour, the north-western region of Bengal, and made Karmasubora in Murshidabad his capital. Then he extended his rule in Bihar.

The contribution of Shashanka in the history of Bengal, he saved his Gour empire from the very powerful northern Indians power.

Ant and Architecture of Shashanka Dynasty.

Shashanka is credited with creating the Bengali calendar. The term Bangabda (Banda year) word is found in two temples older than Akbar era, suggesting that a Bengali calendar existed long before Akbar's time.

Some ancient square room and circular stupas have been found in Kolkata, and also have been found remnant of two walls.

And he build a massive dighi (lake) measuring over 140 acres. That is nearly equal to the total area of 80 football fields.

This period is called the Golden Age of India.

Q why shashonka's time is called golden time?

Shashonka ruled time is called the Golden Age of India. Because many things were discovered during that time. Also discovered science, technology, Engineering, art, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion, and philosophy.

Bengal had a participation in the All-Indian trade. Gold and silver coins brought into currency in All over Bengla.

Introduction of a large number of gold coin proves prosperity of Bengal. Betel nut, silk, cotton, coconut, salt, and suger etc were probably exported from Bengal.

At that time Bengal had trading link with southeast Asia and china.

That's why we say this period time is called the Golden Age of India.

▣ The period of Matsayanyam

period between the death of shashanka and rise of palas in mid 8th century.

▣ Maurya Dynasty.

chandragupta Maurya founded the maurya Dynasty in 321 B.C. The Maurya rule was established in north Bengal during the reign of emperor Asoka (269 - 232 B.C)

It's capital was pataliputra at first, but later moved to pundranagar.

The archeological site at Mahasthangarh in Bogra still bears the memory of it. It can be learnt from the description of the chinese traveler Hiuen sung that the Maurya rule included Karmasuborna (marshidabad), Tamralipti (Hoogly) and samatata Besides the North Bengal.

☐ Gupta Dynasty

The founder of the Gupta Dynasty was Maharaja Sri Gupta, but the empire was markedly founded by

Chandragupta I (320 - 350 A.D)

Gupta Dynasty, rulers of the Bihar state in north eastern India. They maintained their empire over northern and part of central from the early 4th and late 6th century.

Like the Maurya, the capital of Bengal under the Gupta was Pundranagar. Gupta rulers spread Hinduism in their empire through the makes of temples.

During the time of the Gupta Empire, Bengal enjoyed a Golden Age in the arts, sciences and religion.

The Gupta rule lasted till the middle of 6th century.

The Gupta Empire fell of the attacks by Huns, the Huns,

Q What was the reason for the palas ruling for 400 years?

First of all I say that, ruling 400 years, it ~~can~~ was possible for their administration system.

During that period their ~~extensional~~ Administration system expansional till ~~to~~ central to rural areas. Long list of state officials chart have been found from pala time.

pala was maintained their ~~Empire~~ important works of empire by the administrative system.

Like they have employed people of many religions in their important work.

This is how they maintain their reign.

Q who was the founder of sena dynasty?

Shamanta Sena, who came to Bengal in his old age, he making his settlement in the Rahr region on the bank of the river Ganges, As he did not establish a kingdom, his son became the king instead he, thus the hemanta sena (1070-1098) is founder of sena Empire.

Vijay sena helped him for foundation of his Dynasty. his first capital was Vijaypura in triveni of Hooghly district. The second capital was Vikrampur.

The 3rd king of sena dynasty was Vallala sena he was the son of Vijay sena. He conquered Gaur from the pala Dynasty.

The 4th king of sena dynasty was lakhshmana sena. he was the son of Vallala sena.