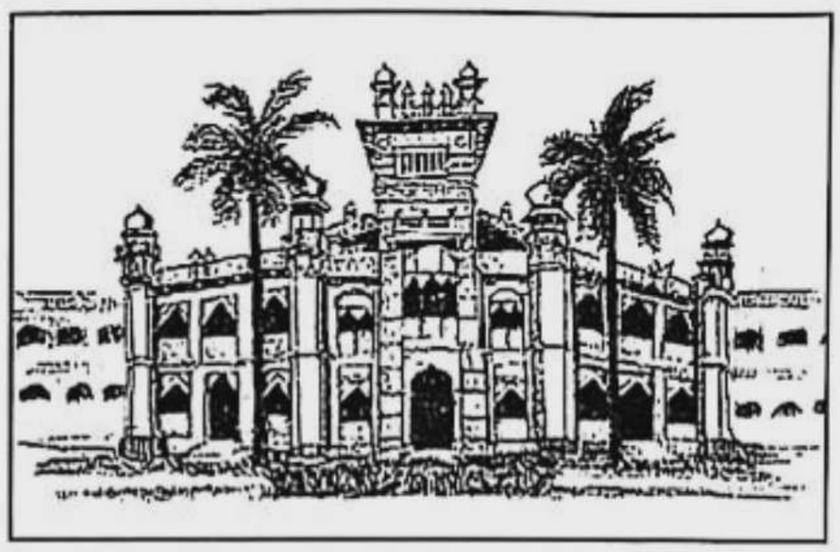
Chapter 02

Description of Archaeological Heritage of Colonial Age

Contents for Discussion

• Archaeological works of Dhaka city • Archaeological sites outside Dhaka • Archaeological resources preserved at Museum.

Learning Outcomes : After studying this chapter I will be able to–



- give description of the religious architectures of Dhaka city built in the colonial era;
- tell the names of the areas where religious buildings were built;
- describe the temporal buildings built in Dhaka during the colonial era;
- tell which ones were built by the government and which ones were by public;
- describe houses built by the zamindars outside Dhaka;
- describe the temples built by the zamindars outside Dhaka;
- explain the importance of Sonargaon during the colonial age on the basis of archaeology;
- describe Panam city and Sardarbari;
- tell where the archaeological testimonies of colonial period arc kept;
- tell about the preserved tokens in the mausoleums;
- eager to archeological places and assets and be inspired to preserve them.

Practice

Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A following 100% accurate format for best prep.

Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.

Textual Q/A — Let's learn the textbook Q/A

MCQs with Answers

1. Which one was the colonial age in Bangladesh?

ⓐ 1757-1857 ⓑ 1781-1857
ⓒ 1757-1947 ⓓ 1857-1957

2. Panam town of Sonargaon was —.

i. the centre of Bengal during Sultanee period
ii. a place full of buildings built in row in the pattern of European architecture
iii. a place located by the side of wide road with canals dug for security purpose

Which one of the following is true?

ⓐ i ⓑ ii ⓒ i & ii ⓓ i, ii & iii

Read the following stem and answer the questions 3 and 4 :

Mr. Azad, a teacher, along with the students went to Shahbag to visit a building after their annual examination. The students became highly impressed entering the building when they could practically see the ancient items that they had studied in the book.

3. Where did Mr. Azad take his students to visit?

ⓐ Bangla Academy ⓑ Shilpakala Academy
ⓒ National Library ⓓ National Museum

4. The reason of Mr. Azad's taking the students to such a building is —.

i. to show the daily commodities used by zamindars
ii. to introduce them with the characters of history
iii. to introduce the age-old traditions to the next generation

Which one of the following is true?

ⓐ i ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

Creative Questions with Answers

Ques. 01 Arnob and Arpa went to visit their maternal uncle's house during the Eid vacation. After going there they insisted on visiting the famous places near their maternal uncle's house. Their uncle took them to visit the place famous for the Maslin. There they saw several ancient buildings and designs and became pleased. Their maternal uncle said that he would take them to visit the other architectural sites and thus they would know about ancient heritage.

a. Where is Kuthi Bari of Rabindranath Tagore situated? 1
b. What is archaeology? 2
c. Explain the tradition of the place they visited. 3
d. Analyze from where they can realize the values of tradition as you have read in the text. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

a Kuthi Bari of Rabindranath Tagore is situated at Shilaidah in Kustia.

b The meaning of 'Archaeology' is old or ancient. By archaeological resources we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture, ornament, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture. We can get an idea of socio-cultural condition, life style, beliefs and super-situations, taste and outlook of the people of that age.

c The place which they visited was Sonargaon. Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultanee period. The importance of Sonargaon declined during the next mughal period. But even then, this place had a reputation as a trade centre and for the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'. Many of the rich business men selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. They built many buildings in a row in both sides of the panam main road. 52 buildings of this type still exist at Panam town.

Some beautiful buildings still exist around Panam. The local Zamindars and the businessmen established these buildings. Among them, Sardar House, the house of Ananda Mohan Puddar and the house of Hasimoy Sen are prominent.

d Arnob and Arpa can realize the values of tradition by visiting Museum. If they are taken to the museum by their maternal uncle then by seeing many archaeological items collected from the archaeological works have been preserved for exhibition in the museum. Looking at these archaeological resources, they could have an idea about old history and tradition of the country.

Our national museum is at Dhaka. Besides, there are many archaeological resources at the archives of different archaeological sites. There are a good number of archaeological resources relating to the Nawab of Bengal, Zamindars and the English rule in the gallery of Bangladesh National Museum. Many archaeological works have also been kept at some regional museums and archives for public exhibition. Most of the archives are located at the old place of the Zamindars. Many goods used by the Zamindars and many archaeological resources collected by them are exhibited in those place.

If Arnob and Arpa visit these mentioned place, they can realize the values of tradition.

Multiple Choice Q/A — Designed as per topic

Introduction ▸ Textbook Page 15

1. **What is the meaning of 'Archaeology'?**
   ⓐ Full ⓑ Public workers
   ⓓ ⓒ Costly articles ⓓ Ancient

2. **Archaeological resources means —.** *[DJB '17]*
   i. old settlement and artistic work
   ii. coins of ancient period
   iii. beliefs and superstitions
   Which one is correct?
   ⓐ ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

Archaeological works of Dhaka city ▸ Textbook Page 16

3. **In which reign was Victoria Park named?**
   ⓐ English reign ⓑ Pal reign
   ⓐ ⓒ Mughal reign ⓓ Chandra regin

4. **Which part was named after the name of the Queen of England?**
   ⓐ Ramana Park ⓑ Nandan Park
   ⓓ ⓒ Eco Park ⓓ Victoria Park

5. **Which mosque is situated at Hornath Ghos road?**
   ⓐ Choni tikar Mosque ⓑ Kayetuli Mosque
   ⓒ ⓒ Lalbag Mosque ⓓ Koluttuli Jame Mosque

6. **Kolutula Jame mosque is situated at —.**
   ⓐ Sutrapur ⓑ Laxmi bazaar
   ⓐ ⓒ Armanitola ⓓ Sadorghat

7. **A good number of churches build at Dhaka during —.**
   ⓐ 17-18th century ⓑ 18-19th century
   ⓑ ⓒ 15-16th century ⓓ 19-20th century

8. **Where was Setara Begum Mosque built?**
   ⓐ Laxmi bazaar ⓑ Hornath Ghos road
   ⓓ ⓒ Sadargath ⓓ Sutrapur

9. **Who established Bahadur Shah Park?**
ⓐ Queen Victoria ⓑ Nawab Abdul Gani
ⓑ ⓒ Nawab Abdul Latif ⓓ Lord Curzon

10. **In which era was the capital Bengal?** *[JB '19]*
ⓐ ⓐ Sultani ⓑ Paul ⓒ Mughal ⓓ British

11. **In which architectural structure the ancient Doric Tradition' was followed?** *[CB '19]*
ⓐ Holy Cross Church ⓑ Dhakeshwari Mandir
ⓒ ⓒ Greek Cemetery ⓓ Armanian Church

12. **Which palace was made by the Nawabs of Dhaka.** *[DjB '19]*
ⓐ Shoshi lodge ⓑ Ahsan Monzil
ⓑ ⓒ Boldha Garden ⓓ Kuthi Bari

13. **When was the Armenian Church established?** *[JB '18]*
ⓑ ⓐ 1757 ⓑ 1781 ⓒ 1857 ⓓ 1957

14. **What is Rose Garden?** *[SB '18]*
ⓐ Architecture ⓑ The temple
ⓐ ⓒ The church ⓓ The museum

15. **During which dynasty Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal?** *[DjB '18]*
ⓒ ⓐ Mughal ⓑ Muslim ⓒ Sultani ⓓ English

16. **Which tradition has been followed in building a Greek cemetry at TSC of Dhaka University?** *[RB '17]*
ⓐ Persian tradition ⓑ Doric tradition
ⓑ ⓒ Mughal tradition ⓓ European tradition

17. **On the bank of which river do the Ahsan Manjil stand?** *[CB '17]*
ⓐ Meghna ⓑ Buriganga
ⓑ ⓒ Karatowa ⓓ Jamuna

18. **When was the Greek cemetery built?** *[DjB '17]*
ⓑ ⓐ In 1895 ⓑ In 1915 ⓒ In 1925 ⓓ In 1935

19. **What is the name of the capital of Bengal during Sultani-era?** *[CtgB '16]*
ⓐ Dhaka ⓑ Satgaon
ⓓ ⓒ Murshidabad ⓓ Sonargaon

20. **When was a memorial built at Bahadur Shah Park to respect the native soldiers hanged by the British?**
[Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
ⓒ ⓐ 1757 ⓑ 1857 ⓒ 1957 ⓓ 2017

21. **Since the Sultani era the architecture of Bengal was influenced by —.**
[Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
ⓐ the Indian culture ⓑ the Irani culture
ⓓ ⓒ the Sanskrit culture ⓓ None of them

22. **Among the archaeological works of Dhaka city during colonial age, there was huge number of —.**
i. mosques
ii. temples
iii. churches
Which one is correct?
ⓓ ⓐ i & ii ⓑ ii & iii ⓒ i & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

23. **Mentionable mosques built at Dhaka in 19th century are —.**
i. Lalbagh Mosque
ii. Baitul Mukarram
iii. Becharem Dewri Mosque
Which one is correct?
ⓒ ⓐ i & ii ⓑ ii & iii ⓒ i & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

24. **In which century few churches were built in Dhaka?**
i. Twentieth century
ii. Nineteenth century
iii. Eighteenth century
Which one is correct?
ⓒ ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

25. **The architectural works of Dhaka are —.**
i. Ahasan Manjil
ii. Luximi Bazar Mosque
iii. Dhakeswari Mandir
Which one is correct?
ⓓ ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

26. **Bahadur Shah Park was also known as —.**
i. 'Victoria Park'
ii. 'Antaghor Moydan'
iii. 'Nawab Park'
Which one is correct?
ⓐ ⓐ i & ii ⓑ ii & iii ⓒ i ⓓ i & iii

Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 27 and 28 :
Mukul's house in old Dhaka. He often goes to the mosque at Hara Nath Road of Lalbagh to pray. The mosque seems to him to be very old but its design of artistic works fascinates him.

27. **The mosque where Mukul prays belongs to —.**
ⓐ Pre-historical age ⓑ Modern age
ⓓ ⓒ Present age ⓓ Colonial age

28. **Other mosques built in that age are —.**
i. Street Mosque
ii. Becharam Dewri Mosque
iii. Kolutula Jami Masjid
Which one is correct?
ⓒ ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

Archaeological sites outside Dhaka

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29. **Where is Panam town?**
ⓐ Tangail ⓑ Sutrapur
ⓒ ⓒ Sonargaon ⓓ Chittagong

30. **What is specially noticed in Panam Nagar?**
ⓐ Prefect city planning ⓑ High rise buildings
ⓐ ⓒ Municipal buildings ⓓ Sewrage management

31. **The buildings of Panam was decorated with —.**
ⓐ Terrakota ⓑ Earthen works
ⓒ ⓒ Coloured mosic ⓓ Ornaments

32. **Where is Shoshi Lodge located?** *[CtgB '19]*
ⓐ Mymensingh ⓑ Manikganj
ⓐ ⓒ Natore ⓓ Rangpur

33. Tasfia begged his father to visit to the place which is Rabindranath Tagore's memorial site where she had to go? *[SB '19]*
ⓐ Ahsan Monzil
ⓑ Muktagachha of Mymensingh
ⓒ Shilaidah in Kushtia ⓓ Tajhat at Rangpur
c

34. Ahsan Manzil is situated on the bank of which river? *[BB '19]*
ⓐ The Meghna ⓑ The Burigana
ⓒ The Karatoa ⓓ The Jamuna
b

35. How many buildings are there in Panam Nagar? *[JB '17]*
ⓐ 32 ⓑ 42 ⓒ 52 ⓓ 62
c

36. How many rooms are there in 'Sardar Bari'? *[JB '17]*
ⓐ 60 ⓑ 70 ⓒ 80 ⓓ 90
b

37. In which century the rich businessmen selected the Panam area as their dwelling place? *[CtgB '17]*
ⓐ 17th ⓑ 18th ⓒ 19th ⓓ 20th
c

38. The local Zamindars and businessmen established— *[SB '17]*
ⓐ Panam City ⓑ Jahangirabad
ⓒ Dhaka ⓓ Pundru City
a

39. Shilaidah is situated in which district? *[DB '16]*
ⓐ Pabna ⓑ Dinajpur ⓒ Kushtia ⓓ Natore
c

40. Flok-culture museum has now been converted at—. *[BB '16]*
ⓐ Big Sardar Bari ⓑ Shoshi Lodge
ⓒ Muktagachha ⓓ Baliyati
a

41. Prominent archaeological resources in Mymensingh museum are the Zamindars of—. *[BB '16]*
ⓐ Tajhat ⓑ Muktagachha
ⓒ Dhaka ⓓ Baliyati
b

42. Where is the Tajhat Jomidar Bari situated? *[Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]*
ⓐ Maymensingh ⓑ Manikgonj
ⓒ Munshigonj ⓓ Rangpur
d

43. What is the current name of the Dighapatia Jomindar Bari? *[Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]*
ⓐ Dhaka gonobhaban ⓑ Rajdhani gonobhaban
ⓒ Uttara Gonobhaban ⓓ President Bhaban
c

44. The beautiful buildings of Panam city had been constructed— *[DB '19]*
i. in the design of European architecture
ii. in the technical of Mughal architecture
iii. following 'Doric Tradition'
Which one is correct?
ⓐ i ⓑ ii ⓒ i & ii ⓓ i, ii & iii
c

45. In the previous time Sonargaon was— *[RB '19]*
i. an administrative city
ii. a place of recreation
iii. a centre of business
Which one is correct?
ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii
b

Read the following stems and answer the questions No. 46 and 47 :
Adnan went to visit a famous building with his father. He saw the commodities used by Maharaja of Dinajpur, the dress of Zaminder Narendra Narayan Roy Chowdhury.

46. Where did Adnan go with his father? *[CtgB '17]*
ⓐ Folk culture museum ⓑ Tajhat museum
ⓒ Mymensing museum ⓓ National museum
b

47. Legal informations of that institution are— *[CtgB '17]*
i. archaeological resources are kept here
ii. we can know about heritage
iii. modern invention are kept here
Which one is correct?
ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii
a

Read the following stem and attempt questions No. 48 and 49 :
Mizan visited a certain place near Dhaka on the purpose of study tour. There European architectural design was followed in the construction of buildings. For security, canals were dug on all sides of the buildings. *[CB '16]*

48. Which area is reminded by the stem?
ⓐ Panam Nagar ⓑ Sardar House
ⓒ Ahsan Manjil ⓓ Uttara Gono Bhaban
a

49. The patter present in the building—.
i. long balcony
ii. coloured mosaic
iii. influence of Mughal architecture
Which one is correct?
ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii
c

Archaeological resources preserved at Museum

▸ Textbook Page 18

50. Life-style of what kind of people are found there in the museum? *[JB '19]*
ⓐ Middle class ⓑ Poor
ⓒ Aristocratic ⓓ Educated
c

51. How many rooms are there in the Folk Art Museum? *[SB '19]*
ⓐ 40 ⓑ 50 ⓒ 60 ⓓ 70
d

52. Which place is related with the first Indian Independence War? *[RB: DjB '16]*
ⓐ Antaghar Moydan ⓑ Panam city
ⓒ Ahsan Manjil ⓓ Mujib nagar
a

53. Archaeological resources meant—. *[JB '16]*
i. coins of ancient period
ii. beliefs and superstitions
iii. old valuable furniture
Which one is correct?
ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii
c

54. Many archaeological tokens in museum—.
i. are preserved
ii. are exhibited
iii. kept under lock & key
Which one is correct?
ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii
a

Read the following extract and answer the questions No. 55 and 56 :
Reta went to her maternal uncle's house in Dhaka with her father. Rita wished to see the historical places in Dhaka. Her father took her to a building at Shahbagh. Rita was flattered by observing the archaeological works of that place that she read in her textbook. *[RB '18]*

55. Where did Rita go with her father?
ⓐ Shilpokala Academy ⓑ Bangladesh National Museum
ⓑ ⓒ Bangla Academy ⓓ National Library

56. What is the cause to take Rita to that building?
i. To show the things used by the landlords
ii. To introduce with the historical characters
iii. To transmit the history of different ages to the next generation
Which one is correct?
ⓓ ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

Short Q/A Designed as per topic

Introduction
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Question 1. What do you mean by archaeological resources?
Ans. The word 'archaeology' means old. Archaeological resources include old architecture and artifacts, sculptures or sculptures, jewelery, ancient coins, etc. Through these archaeological specimens, one can get an idea about the social and cultural conditions, lifestyle, beliefs, and attitudes of the people of that time.

Archaeological works of Dhaka city
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Question 2. What architectural pattern is seen in the mosques of Dhaka?
Ans. Mughal architectural pattern is predominant in the mosques of Dhaka. However, there is also a mix of European architectural pattern. The architecture and craftsmanship of these mosques are very attractive. These mosques are indicative of the archaeological site of Dhaka.

Question 3. What is the architectural pattern of Lalbagh Mosque and Setara Begum Mosque?
Ans. Lalbagh Mosque and Setara Begum Mosque are built in Mughal architectural style. Their structure is excellent and the craftsmanship is very beautiful. The tradition of the Mughal era is reflected in these mosques.

Question 4. Which historical events are associated with the Shia Imambara and Hossainee Dalan?
Ans. The Imambara and Hossainee Dalan of the Shias are important religious places of the Shia community. Various religious activities are performed here during Muharram. Imambara is a symbol of Dhaka's historical and religious culture. These were damaged by the earthquake. These were rebuilt during the British rule.

Question 5. Briefly write the history of the Armanian Church in Dhaka.
Ans. The Armanian Church of Dhaka was built in Armanitola in 1781. It is the oldest church in Dhaka and a testament to the religious archaeological site of the Armanian community. The architecture of the church is excellent and it is now known as a historical building.

Question 6. Briefly write the history of the name change of Victoria Park.
Ans. Victoria Park was renamed Bahadur Shah Park. This naming was done in memory of the soldiers martyred in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. This place was previously known as Antaghar Moydan. It is an important memorial of the Sepoy Mutiny.

Question 7. Write the historical event related to Bahadur Shah Park.
Ans. The former name of Bahadur Shah Park was Antaghar Moydan. It is an important place of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The rebel soldiers were hanged here. Later, the park was renamed to pay homage to the soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the rebellion. It is a historical monument of Dhaka's independence struggle.

Question 8. Briefly write the architectural significance of Ahsan Monjil.
Ans. Ahsan Monjil is a famous palace built by the Nawabs of Dhaka. It is located on the banks of the Buriganga River and is now used as a museum. Its architecture is very beautiful and it is a symbol of archaeological work of Dhaka. Ahsan Monjil is an important part of the ancient history of Bangladesh.

Question 9. What is Curzon Hall currently used for?
Ans. Curzon Hall is a beautiful building built during the British period. It is currently used as part of the Faculty of Science of Dhaka University. Its architecture is magnificent and it is a symbol of Dhaka's archaeological work. Its contribution to the field of education is notable.

Archaeological sites outside Dhaka
▸ Textbook Page 17

Question 10. Where was the capital of Bengal during the Sultanate period and write its specialty.
Ans. The capital of Bengal during the Sultanate period was Sonargaon. It gained fame as a production and business center of Maslin Saree. Although its importance decreased during the Mughal era, its historical fame remained intact.

Question 11. How were the buildings of Panam Town arranged?
Ans. The buildings of Panam Town were arranged directly on both sides of the wide road. There were

31 buildings on the north side and 21 buildings on the south side. The buildings are a combination of Mughal and European architecture and some buildings are decorated with colorful mosaics.

Question 12. What arrangements did the residents of Panam Town make for their safety?
Ans. The residents of Panam Town dug moats around the buildings for the safety of their area. These moats were effective in protecting against enemy attacks. This made Panam Town a safe place to live.

Question 13. What year was the Sardar House of Panam Town built and what was it used for?
Ans. Sardar House of Panam Town was built in 1901. It consists of two large palaces, which are connected by a corridor. Currently Sardar House is used as a folk art museum. It is an important example of the traditional architecture of Sonargaon.

Question 14. What was the architectural style of Sardar House?
Ans. Sardar House is made up of two palaces, which are connected by a long corridor. This two-storied building has 70 rooms. Its craftsmanship is decorated with colorful mosaics, which fascinates the architecture. It carries the tradition of Sonargaon.

Question 15. Where is Shoshi Lodge Palace located and who built it?
Ans. Shoshi Lodge Palace is located in Mymensingh. It was built by the zamindars of Muktagacha. The palace is a symbol of the zamindars' aristocracy and an example of the traditional architecture of Bengal.

Question 16. Why is the Baliyati zamindar house of Manikganj famous?
Ans. Baliyati zamindar house of Manikganj is famous for its beautiful architecture. It is indicative of the aristocracy and tradition of the zamindars. The architecture of the house reflects the social and economic conditions of the zamindar period.

Question 17. Mention the specialty of the installation known as Uttara Gono Bhaban.
Ans. Uttara Gono Bhaban is a palace built by the zamindars of Natore's Dighapatiya. It is currently preserved as a specimen of architecture for its unique architecture and historical significance.

Question 18. Where is the Tajhat zamindar house and what is it currently preserved as?
Ans. Tajhat zamindar house is located in Rangpur. It is a symbol of the aristocracy of the zamindars and unique in architecture. It is currently preserved as a specimen of architecture and is attractive to tourists.

Archaeological resources preserved at Museum

▸ Textbook Page 18

Question 19. Briefly write the main purpose of the National Museum's exhibition.
Ans. The main purpose of the National Museum's exhibition is to preserve and display archaeological resources that are reminiscent of the country's old history and archaeological site. Visitors can gain knowledge about the country's past by seeing these archaeological resources.

Question 20. Why are the archaeological resources of the zamindars preserved?
Ans. The archaeological resources of the zamindars reflect their lifestyle, archaeological site and culture. By preserving these, valuable parts of the country's history and archaeological site are preserved and displayed for future generations.

Question 21. Mention the specialty of Ahsan Monjil Museum in Dhaka.
Ans. Various items used by the Nawabs of Dhaka are preserved in Ahsan Monjil Museum. It is a historically important building and is currently playing a role in preserving the country's history as a museum.

Question 22. What kind of archaeological resources are displayed in Mymensingh Museum?
Ans. Stone flower vases, compasses, sports equipment, idols of Saraswati and Vishnu, heads of tigers and wild bulls and statues made in Italy used by the zamindars of Greater Mymensingh have been preserved in Mymensingh Museum. These archaeological resources, reminiscent of the zamindars of Muktagacha, carry historical significance.

Question 23. What kind of archaeological resources are found in the collection of Muktagacha Zamindars?
Ans. The collection of Muktagacha Zamindars includes stone flower vases, compasses, jewelery, pottery, weaving machines, idols of Saraswati and Bishnu and heads of wild animals. These are preserved in Mymensingh Museum.

Question 24. What is Tajhat Zamindar Bari currently used for?
Ans. The Tajhat Zamindar Bari of Rangpur is currently used as a museum. Here, materials used by the Tajhat Zamindars, manuscripts written in Sanskrit and Arabic, and archaeological specimens of North Bengal are displayed.

Question 25. Why is the Tajhat Zamindar House of Rangpur famous?
Ans. The Tajhat Zamindar House of Rangpur is famous for its beautiful architecture. It is currently used as a museum, where the materials used by the zamindars and archaeological resources have been preserved.

Question 26. How is the Shilaidah Kuthibari of Kushtia attractive to visitors?
Ans. Shilaidah Kuthibari of Kushtia is known as a place of Rabindranath Tagore's memories. The materials and photographs used by the poet are preserved here, which makes it attractive to visitors.

Question 27. What has been preserved in Shilaidah Kuthibari?
Ans. Various relics and photographs of Rabindranath Tagore's memories have been preserved in Rabindranath Tagore's Kuthibari in Shilaidah, Kushtia. It is known as a historical place associated with the life and creation of the world poet.

Creative Q/A Designed as per learning outcomes

Ques. 01 Preyonti and Rezina are two friends. They are admitted to Jagannath University this year. Preyonti knows about the different archaeological specimens of Dhaka but it is new with Rezina. So Preyonti informs Regina about some colonial Mosque of Dhaka. Then they sit in Bahadur Shah Park and discuss its name and history.

a. What do you mean by archaeological specimen? 1
b. When were the archaeological specimen built? 2
c. Discuss about some colonial mosques that inform Preyonti to Rezina in the stem. 3
d. Explain "Bahadur Shah Park" is a memorial of "Sipahi Biplob of 1857". 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

a Archaeological specimen means the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture ornaments, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture.

b Two-hundred years of British rule in Indian sub-continent is known as colonial age. Apart from this, we had to live under Pakistani colonial rule for another two decades. A good number of splended buildings and other archaeological sites were built in this country during the British rule.

c In the stem Preyonti informs about some colonical mosques. Because during the colonical age Dhaka was decorated with numerous mosques, temples and churches. Those mosques, temples and churches were built according to the Mughal and European artistic pattern. Mentionable mosques built in Dhaka in 19th century are– Lalbagh (Hornath Ghos Road) Mosque, Luximibazaar Mosque, Kolutula Jame Mosque at Sutrapur, Becharem Dewri Mosque, Kayettuli Mosque and Setara Begum Mosque at Sutrapur. The artistic and structural work of these mosques is very beautiful. Choni Tikar mosque at Laximibazaar is another site of artistic work. The Imamabara Hossainnee Dalan of the Shia-Muslims was damaged by earthquake. A new building was built during the English rule.

d Bahadur Shah Park, located at Sadarghat near Jagannath University is an important archaeological site of old Dhaka. Nawab Abdul Gani built this park in the middle of 19th century. He named this park 'Victoria Park' after the name of Queen Victoria. Before this, the name of this park was 'Antaghar Moydan' The local soldiers of the British army revolted against the British rule and started independence war in 1857 A.D. To the English, this was 'Sepoy Mutiny'. The Indian soldiers could not win the battle. The English hanged the rebel soldiers who became captive at their hands. The hanging was executed at this Antarghar Moydan by hanging the captives in the trees. A memorial was built at this place in 1957 A. D. in memory of the martyred soldiers. The Park was named Bahadur Shah Park after the name of Bahadur Shah Jafar, the last Mughal emperor of India.

Ques. 02 Preyom lives in Sonargaon. He knows its history and tradition. His friend Taohid paid a visit in his house and asked the tradition of Sonargaon. So Preyom and Taohid went to see the historical place. There they saw many buildings in a row that was built during British rule. Then they went to the local Zamindar house. There Preyom told Taohid that colour mosaic was used in these buildings.

a. How many buildings exist at Panam Town? 1
b. Which place had a reputation for trade and commerce? 2
c. Discuss which town did Preyom and Taohid visit? 3
d. Explain which house was depicted on the basis of Preyom's information? 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

a 52 buildings still exist at Panam Town.

b Sonergaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. The importance of Sonargaon declined during the mughal period. This place had a reputation as a trade and commerce for the manufacture of 'Muslin Saree'.

c In the stem Preyom and Taohid visited the Panam Town. Many of the rich business men selcted the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. They built many buildings in a row in both sides of the Panam main road. 52 buildings of this type still exists at Panam Town. The buildings are beautifully arranged on both sides of the wide road. 31 buildings are on the north side and 21 buildings are on the south side of the road. The inhabitants of Panam dug canals on all the four sides of the buildings to ensure the security of the area. European architectural design was maintained in the construction and Mughal architecture is also visible in these buildings built druing the British period. Colour mosaic was used in these buildings.

d Pryom informed Taohid about Sardar Bari. Some beautiful buildings still exist around Panam. The local Zamindars and the businessmen established these buildings. Sarder Bari is one of

them. This house has now been converted into folk-culture museum. It was built in 1901 A.D. This consisted of two big buildings. Two buildings have been joined by a long verandah. There are 70 rooms in the 2nd floor of this house. The Sardar Bari has been decorated with many artistic works done in coloured mosaic.

Ques. 03 Sagor and Kamal are two friends. They like to travel different parts of Bangladesh to visit the archaeological places and museums to enrich their knowledge. Recently Sagor has visited a museum in the capital city where he has seen different articles of the Zaminders and also of the rulers of the colonial age. Kamal has gone to a historic place outside Dhaka which was famous for trading in the previous time. He is shocked to see the ruined condition of the buildings. Kamal thinks, "These buildings are related with our culture and tradition. So we should preserve them."

a. What is archaeology? 1
b. Why should we visit the historical places? 2
c. Which museum of your textbook was visited by Sagor? Explain. 3
d. Evaluate the comment of Kamal after identifying the place visited by him. 4

● *Rajshahi Board 2019*

Answer to Question No. 03 :

a The meaning of 'Archaeology' is old or ancient. By archaeological resources, we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture, ornament, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture.

b Historical places represent the past history and tradition of the country. Visiting these places, we can learn many things that we cannot learn by reading books properly. We usually don't forget the knowledge that we learn by visiting physically.

c According to the stem, Sagor visited the national museum of Bangladesh. A brief description of the museum has been given below.

Many archaeological items collected from the archaeological works have been preserved for exhibition in the museums. Looking at these archaeological resources, we can have an idea about old history and tradition of the country. Our national museum is in Dhaka.

There are many archaeological resources relating to the Nawab of Bengal, Zamindars and the English rule in the galleries of Bangladesh National Museum. Among them the commodities and goods made of ivory used by the Maharaja of Dinajpur are mentionable. The dress, goods made of ivory and many arms and arrows brought from the collections of Zamindar Narendra Narayan Roy Chowdhury of Baldhar have also been kept in our national museum. Besides, goods, dresses, arrows, the throne used by the Zamindar of Dighapatiya and the embroidered dresses and artistic goods used by the Nawabs of Dhaka have also been preserved in this museum. We should visit this museum to know our history and tradition of the past.

d The place that Kamal visited is Sonargaon. Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. The importance of Sonargaon declined during the next Mughal period. But even then, this place had a reputation as a trade center and for the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'. Many of the rich businessmen selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. The buildings of the Panam city are beautifully arranged on both sides of the wide road. Meanwhile, some of them have been damaged. The inhabitants of Panam dug canals on all the four sides of the buildings to ensure the security of the area. European architectural design was used in the construction of these buildings built during the British period.

The touch of Mughal architecture is also visible in these buildings. Colored mosaic was used in these buildings. Some beautiful buildings still exist around Panam. The local Zamindars and the Businessmen established these buildings. Among them, Sardar House, the house of Ananda Mohan Puddar and the house of Hasimoy Sen are prominent. Sardar Bari or big Sardar Bari has now been converted into a folk-culture museum.

These buildings are about to be ruined. But the government should take steps to preserve these buildings because they represent our culture and tradition.

Ques. 04 Era going to visit the National Museum with her father saw different arts and crafts made with soil and bamboo. She could see many commodities and crafts of wood used by kings and queens. Her father told her that those were our old heritage. Even the workers while working fields sang Jari-Sari and the fishermen sang Bhatialy.

a. What is cultural spread? 1
b. How does technology accelerate cultural development? 2
c. What kind of art does Era saw belong to?– Explain. 3
d. The telling of Era's father bears the testimony of the thoughtfulness of our culture— Evaluate. 4

● *Jashore Board 2019*

Answer to Question No. 04 :

a When different ideas, beliefs and innovations of a culture get mixed with another culture, it is called cultural spread.

b Due to rapid advancement of modern technologies, the culture of a society improves.
The whole world has turned into a global village due to the improvement of information technology. As a result, communication process has been developed. Now we can learn what is happening on the other corner of the world sitting at home. One culture is coming in touch with another. Poor culture is receiving quickly the elements of rich culture. Thus technology transforms culture and develops it.

c The different arts and crafts made with soil seen by Era belong to visual art.
Bangladesh has an abundance of alluvial land. People have been using this soil along with bamboos produced here to build houses. Traditionally these houses have two, four or eight roofs with bamboo frames called Tarja.
Once upon a time, many temples were built here with diced bricks. Those bricks were not like the ones we see now. They were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first, and then were burnt to give permanent shapes. This craft is known as Terracotta (burnt soil). The Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur is very famous for its Terracotta as it depicts the story of the Ramayana and many other pictures of social life. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for its Terracotta. This type of art reveals the social life of that particular time. The tradition of making idols of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Buddhist communities using black stones and soil is also very ancient and famous.

d The Bangalees are an ancient nation with rich cultural heritage. In different eras, our culture has been enriched. In the Sultani era, the architecture of Bengal was influenced by the Iranian and Turani culture. Many mosques as well as homes and offices with large doom and entrance were built following their tradition. Some of them are the Choto Sona Masjid, the Nawab Katra and the Lalbag Fort. Once upon a time, many temples were built with special diced bricks. The Kantaji's temple in Dinajpur, the Sompur Bihar of Paharpur are famous for their terracotha. Observing these, we can realize how rich our culture was.
Apart from these, the art of carpentry, the craft of shell-cutting and sponge wood, bamboo and cane work are specimens of the creative mind and skills of the people in this country. In the field of literature, Charjapada, Kirtans, Baishnaba Padabali, Mangal Kabya, Punthi have enriched our literature. Then writers like Kazi Nazrul Islam, Michael Madhusudan Dutta, Mir Mosharraf Hossain, Dinabandhu Mitra and some others had significant roles in the development of Bengalee literature.
Many local songs such as Murshidi, Palagaan, Baromashya, Bhaoyaiya and Gomvira have enriched the musical arena of this country.
Kazi Nazrul Islam, Rabindranath Tagore, Atul Prashad sen, Dijendro Lal Roy, Rajoni Kanto Sen and many others contributed to Bengalee music. From the above discussion, we can say that the comment of Era's father is very true.

Ques. 05 **Scenario-1 :** Sraboni got idea about history and tradition of ancient Bengal visiting the National Museum in Dhaka. Her father told that there was an item of ancient Bengal by which we can come to know about literature of ancient Bengal.

Scenario-2 : Saleha enjoyed a musical programme in Boishakhi fair in village. She came to know that the songs are sung by common people of the village including farmers, boatmen etc.

a. What is called cultural absorption? 1
b. Which culture is fast changing? –Explain. 2
c. Which element of Bengali literature is reflected in scenario-1?– Explain. 3
d. "Scenario-2 bears the symbol of enriched musical art of bengal". –Give logic for your answer. 4

Dinajpur Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 05 :

a Cultural absorption is a process through which an individual or a group recieves other culture.

b Both material and abstract cultures have changed in our country. But material culture is much ahead in this regard. We cannot accept the thought and feelings, views and using luxury items of other countries so fast as we receive television, freeze, cell phone, attire and so on. We do not find or feel any bar to receive material culture. Moreover, material objects make our life comfortable and easy. That's why, material culture changes fast.

c The element of Bengali literature stated in the stem represents Charjapada.
It was discovered by Pandit Hara Prashad Shastri from the royal court of Nepal. Afterwards Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah worked out its time. From his research, we understand that the Buddhist monks wrote them more than 1200 years ago. In

the present context, they are too difficult to understand. Besides, we need to realize the thematic meaning along with the denotative meaning of the texts. Lui Pa and Kanho Pa are two of the famous Charjapada writers.

d From the stem, it can be assumed that the songs those were sung in the fair are Baul and Bhatiali which are adored and sung by all communities.
Bangladesh is a land of music forever. Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands. It is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people. It is interesting that the old form of Bengalee literature Charyapada and popular Baishnaba Padabali were written in musical forms. Besides, the Kirtanas are quite popular among the Hindu community.
Many local songs such as Murshidi, Palagaan, Baromashya, Bhaoyaiya and Gomvira have enriched the musical arena of this country.
Once upon a time, Panchali, Kheur, and Khemta were very popular in the urban areas.
Many scholars like Rabindranath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Atul Prashad Sen, Dejendro Lal Roy and Rajoni Sen enriched Bengali songs.

Ques. 06 Tanisha, student of class eight went to visit a historical place with her father. She saw that there are many buildings in line both sides of the main road of that place. There are 31 buildings in the northern side and 21 buildings in the southern side of the road. She became surprised to see that place. On the other hand her younger brother went to visit an ancient palace situated on the bank of Buriganga river with her mother. There he saw the antiques of cot, chair, sofa set etc.

a. What is called archaeological resources? 1
b. There are a good number of archaeological resources related to the Nawab of Bengal, Zamindars and the English rule in the gallery of Bangladesh National Museum—Explain. 2
c. Explain the archaeological sites seen by Tanisha's mother and brother. 3
d. Is the two archaeological sites seen by Tanisha and her brother related with same city — Analyze with logic. 4

Dhaka Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 06 :

a By archaeological resource we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue on sculpture, ornament, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture.

b There are a good number of archaeological resources relating to the Nawab of Bengal, Zamindars and the English rule in the gallery of Bangladesh National Museum. Mentionable among them are the commodities and goods made of ivory used by the Maharaja of Dinajpur. The dresses, goods made of ivory and many arms and arrows brought from the collections of Zamindar Narendra Narayan Roy Chowdhury of Baldhar have also been kept in our national museum. Besides, goods, dresses, arrows, the throne used by the Zamindar of Dighapatiya and the embroidered dresses and artistic goods used by the Nawabs of Dhaka have also been preserved in this museum.

c The archaeological sites seen by Tanisha's mother and brother is Ahsan Monjil. The palace, Ahsan Monjil, built by the Nawab of Dhaka on the river Buriganga is another famous sight among the ancient archaeological works of Dhaka. There is an archive at Ahsan Manjil. The dresses, cots, chairs, sofa sets, ornaments and the photographic works of the Nawabs of Dhaka have been kept there.

d Two archaeological sites seen by Tanisha and her brother are related with different city.
The site seen by Tanisha is in Sonargaon, Narayangonj and the site seen by her brother is in Dhaka city.
Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. Many of the rich businessmen selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. They built many buildings in a row in both sides of the Panam main road. 52 buildings of this type still exist at Panam town. The buildings are beautifully arranged on both sides of the wide road. 31 buildings are on the north side and 21 buildings are on the south side of the road. Meanwhile, some of them have been damaged. The inhabitants of Panam dug canals on all the four sides of the buildings to ensure the security of the area. European architectural design was maintained in the construction of these buildings built during the British Period. The touch of Mughal architecture is also visible in these buildings. Coloured mosaic was used in these buildings.

Ques. 07 In study tour Mr 'P' took his students to show different installation of Dhaka. Among them there is a park which is related to the first movement for independence in Indian subcontinent. A part from this different archaeological resource of national museum amazed them.

a. Where is the Folk Cultural Museum located? 1
b. Why is the house in Dighapatia famous for? — Explain. 2
c. Explain the historical background of the park as described in the stem. 3
d. "There are some more archaeological resource apart from those as described in the stem." Do you agree? Give opinion. 4

Cumilla Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 07 :

a The folk cultural Museum is located in Sonargaon.

b The house in dighapatia is famous for its excellent architecture. This is how known as 'Uttara Gono Bhaban'. Two palaces, one at Natore and the other at Tajhat have been preserved as the valuable archaeological sites of the country.

c The Park mentioned in the stem is 'Bahadur Shah Park'.

Bahadur Shah Park, located at Sadarghat near Jagannath University is an important archaeological site of old Dhaka. Nawab Abdul Gani built this park in the middle of 19th century. He named this park 'Victoria Park' after the name of Queen Victoria. Before this, the name of this park was 'Antaghar Moydan' The local soldiers of the British army revolted against the British rule and started independence war in 1857 A.D. To the English, this was 'Sepoy Mutiny'. The Indian soldiers could not win the battle. The English hanged the rebel soldiers who became captive at their hands. The hanging was executed at this Antarghar Moydan by hanging the captives in the trees. A memorial was built at this place in 1957 A. D. in memory of the martyred soldiers. The Park was named Bahadur Shah Park after the name of Bahadur Shah Jafar, the last Mughal emperor of India.

d "There are some more archaeological resource apart from those as described in the stem- Yes, I agree with this statement.

Among the archaeological works of Dhaka city during colonial age are a good number of mosques, temples and churches. The mosques of Dhaka were built according to the Mughal artistic pattern. A trace of European pattern was also added to it. Mentionable mosques built at Dhaka in 19th century are Lalbagh Mosque at Horonath Ghos Road, Lakshmibazar Mosque, Kolutola Jame Mosque at Sutrapur, Becharem Dewri Mosque, Kayettuli Mosque and Setara Begum Mosque at Sutrapur. The artistic and structural works of these mosques is very beautiful. Chini Tikri Mosque at Lakshmibazar is another site of artistic work. The Imambara Hossainnee Dalan of the Shias damaged by earthquake was built a new during the English rule.

The famous Dhakeshwari Mandir and Ramna Kali Mandir in Dhaka city were established much before the colonial period. However, the Ramna Kali Mandir was renovated newly during the Colonial reign.

The place, Ahsan Monjil, Ruplal house and Rose Garden are also other beautiful archaeological sites. The curzon hall is the most beautiful of all buildings built at Dhaka as office and home.

Ques. 08 Mauli lives in the Sadarghat area of Dhaka. On the occasion of study tour, she went to visit a historical place. There he saw many old houses on both sides of the street. There are many types of colourful mosaic crafts in the houses. Later they went to visit a historical achieve there.

a. What is the Archaeological resource? 1
b. Why are old architectural patterns needed to be preserved? Explain. 2
c. Where did Mauli went during school study tour? Explain. 3
d. The historical museum seen by Mauli contains our culture and heritage. Analyze. 4

Chattogram Board 2018

Answer to Question No. 08 :

a The meaning of 'Archaeology' is old or ancient. By archaeological resource we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture, ornament, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture.

b The old architectural patterns needed to be preserved because by seeing these archaeological resources, we can have an idea about old history and tradition of the country.

c Mauli went to Sonargaon on the occasion of study tour.

Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. Many of the rich businessmen selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. They built many buildings in a row in both sides of the Panam main road. 52 buildings of this type still exist at Panam town. The buildings are beautifully arranged on both sides of the wide road. 31 buildings are on the north side and 21 buildings are

on the south side of the road. Meanwhile, some of them have been damaged. The inhabitants of Panam dug canals on all the four sides of the buildings to ensure the security of the area. European architectural design was maintained in the construction of these buildings built during the British Period. The touch of Mughal architecture is also visible in these buildings. Coloured mosaic was used in these buildings.

d The historical museum seen by Mauli contains our culture and heritage.
Many archaeological items collected from the archaeological works have been preserved for exhibition in the museums. Looking at these archaeological resources, we can have an idea about old history and tradition of the country.
Some beautiful buildings still exist around Panam. The local Zamindars and the Businessmen established these buildings. Among them, Sardar House, the house of Ananda Mohan Puddar and the house of Hasimoy Sen are prominent. Sardar Bari or big Sardar Bari has now been converted into folk-culture museum. This house was built in 1901 A.D. This consisted of two big buildings.
The buildings are attached with a long verandah. There are 70 rooms in this two-storyed house. The Sardar Bari has been decorated with many artistic works done in coloured mosaic.

Ques. 09 The historical area of the Baro Bhuiyan is 'P'. In the past, world famous products were produced here and it was well known as a trade centre. Centering that area was establish town civilization. The historical evidence is found in many buildings and constructions.

a. What is the meaning 'archaeo'? 1
b. Why is Antaghar Moydan historically important? 2
c. Which specific area has been indicated by the area 'P'? Explain it. 3
d. "Apart from the site mentioned in the stem there are more archeological sites evident in our history"— Analyze the statement. 4

Rajshahi Board 2017

Answer to Question No. 09 :

a The meaning of 'archaeo' is old or ancient.

b The ancient name of 'Victoria Park' was 'Antaghar Moydan'. Antaghar Moydan is historically important because history of first Indian Independence war of 1857 A.D. is related with the name of 'Antaghar Moydan'.
The local soldiers of the British army revolted against the British and started independence war in 1857 A.D. To the English, this was "Sepoy Mutiny". The Indian soldiers could not win the battle. The English hanged the rebel soldiers who became captive at their hands. The hanging was executed at this Antarghar Moydan by hanging the captives in the trees. A memorial was built at this place in 1957 A.D. after one hundred years of this incident. This memorial was built in memory of the hanged soldiers. The Park was named Bahadur Shah Park after the name of Bahadur Shah Jafar, the last Mughal emperor of India.

c The area 'Sonargaon' has been indicated by the area 'p'.
Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. The importance of Sonargaon declined during the next mughal period. But even then, this place had a reputation as a trade centre and for the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'. Many of the rich businessmen selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. They built many buildings in a row in both sides of the Panam main road. 52 buildings of this type still exist at Panam Town. Some beautiful buildings still exist around Panam. The local Zamindars and the Businessmen established these buildings. Among them, Sardar House, the house of Ananda Mohan Puddar and the house of Hasimoy Sen are prominent.

d Apart from the site mentioned in the stem there are more archaeological sites evident in our history. Those sites are discussed below–
Some beautiful buildings still exist around Panam. The local Zamindars and the Businessmen established these buildings. Among them, Sardar House, the house of Ananda Mohan Puddar and the house of Hasimoy Sen are proninent.
Sardar Bari or big Sardar bari has now been converted into folk-culture museum. This house was built in 1901 A.D. This consisted of two big buildings. Two buildings have been joined by a corridor or long verandah. There are 70 rooms in the 2nd floor of this house. The Sardar Bari has been decorated with many artistic works done in coloured mosaic.
There are also a few exquisite palaces and settlements in different places of Bangladesh other than Sonargaon. These were built by Zamindars. Shoshi lodge of Mymensingh is one of them. The Zamindars of Moktagachha built this. Zamindar house at Baliyati in Mankganj is another excellent site of architectural work. Zamindar House of Tajhat at Rangpur is also very famous. The palace of Dighapatiya Zamindar of Natore attracts every body's attention for its excellent architechture. This is now known as "Uttara Gono Bhaban". Two palaces, one at Natore and the other at Tajhat have been preserved as the valuable archaeological sites of the country.

Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A — Designed as per topic

Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A

Question 1. What do you mean by archaeological specimen?
Ans. Archaeological specimen means the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture ornaments, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture.

Question 2. How many buildings exist at Panam town?
Ans. 52 buildings still exist at Panam town.

Question 3. What is the meaning 'archaeo'? *[RB '17]*
Ans. The meaning of 'archaeo' is old or ancient.

Question 4. What is Colonial age?
Ans. Two-hundred years of British rule in Bangladesh is known as Colonial age.

Question 5. When did Armanian Church establish?
Ans. Armanian Charch established in 1781 AD.

Question 6. Who built Bahadur Shah park?
Ans. Nawab Abdul Gani of Dhaka built Bahadur Shah park.

Question 7. Where was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani Period?
Ans. Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani Period.

Question 8. Which Zamindar built Shoshi lodge?
Ans. The Zamindars of Moktagachha built Shoshi Lodge.

Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 1. Which place had a reputation for trade and commerce?
Ans. Sonergaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. The importance of Sonargaon declined during the mughal period. This place had a reputation as a trade and commerce for the manufacture of 'Muslin Saree'.

Question 2. Why is the house in Dighapatia famous for? — Explain. *[CB '18]*
Ans. The house in dighapatia is famous for its excellent architecture. This is how known as 'Uttara Gono Bhaban'. Two palaces, one at Natore and the other at Tajhat have been preserved as the valuable archaeological sites of the country.

Question 3. Why are old architectural patterns needed to be preserved? Explain. *[CB '18]*
Ans. The old architectural patterns needed to be preserved because by seeing these archaeological resources, we can have an idea about old history and tradition of the country.

Question 4. Why is Antaghar Moydan historically important? *[RB '17]*
Ans. The ancient name of 'Victoria Park' was 'Antaghar Moydan'. Antaghar Moydan is historically important because history of first Indian Independence war of 1857 A.D. is related with the name of 'Antaghar Moydan'.

Question 5. In which rule and why the Curzon Hall was built? *[CB '17]*
Ans. The Curzon Hall is the most beautiful of all buildings built at Dhaka as office and home. This building built during the British rule has been a part of science faculty of Dhaka University for a long time.

Question 6. What is a museum? Explain. *[BB '17]*
Ans. The place where many archaeological items collected from the archaeological works have been preserved is called a museum. Our national museum is at Dhaka.

Question 7. Why sonargaon has a reputation during sultani period?
Ans. Sonargaon had a reputation as a trade centre and for the manufacture of 'Muslin Saree'. Many of the rich business men selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century.

Question 8. Which resources can we preserve at Museum?
Ans. Many archaeoligical items collected from the archaeological works have been preserved for exhibition in the museum. Looking at these archaeological resources we can have an idea about old history and tradition of the country.

Solutions to Textual Activities — Along with textual reference

Solutions to Activities of Exercise

Lesson-1: Archaeological works of Dhaka city

Activity 01 Mention the names of some major archaeological sites of Dhaka city. ▸ Textbook Page 17

Solution : The meaning of 'Archaeology' is old or ancient. By archaeological resource we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture, ornament, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture. We can get an idea of socio-cultural condition, life style, beliefs and superstitions, taste and outlook of the people of that age through these sites. The names of some major archaeological sites of Dhaka city are given below –

1. **Mosques :** The mosques of Dhaka were built according to the Mughal artistic pattern. A trace of European pattern was also added to it. Mentionable mosques built at Dhaka in 19th century are– Lalbagh (Hornath ghos road) mosque, Luximibazar mosque, Kolutula Jame mosque at Sutrapur, Becharem Dewri mosque, Kayettuli mosque and Setara Begum Mosque at Sutrapur. The artistic and structural works of these mosques is very beautiful. Choni Tikar mosque at Laximibazaar is another site of artistic work.
2. **Churches :** A good number of churches were built at Dhaka during 18-19th century. The Armanian church is the oldest of them. This was established at Armanitola in 1718 A.D. The saint Thomas Anglican church and the Holy Cross church were established at Dhaka in 19th century.
3. **Others :** Besides Bahadur Shah Park, the palace Ahsan Monjil, Ruplal house, Rose Garden are some important archaeological sites of Dhaka city. Bahadur Shah Park is related with "Sepoy mutiny" of 1858 A. D. The Curzon Hall is another beautiful building of Dhaka city.

Lesson-2: Archaeological sites outside Dhaka

Activity 02 Mention some of the archaeological sites situated outside of Dhaka. ▸ Textbook Page 18

Solution : Some of the archaeological sites situated outside of Dhaka are mentioned below —

1. Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. Many of the rich business men selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. They built many buildings in a row in both sides of the Panam main road. 52 buildings of this type still exist at Panam Town. The buildings are beautifully arranged on both sides of the wide road. 31 buildings are on the north side and 21 buildings are on the south side of the road. Meanwhile, some of them have been damaged. The inhabitants of Panam dug canals on all the four sides of the buildings to ensure the security of the area.
   European architectural design was maintained in the construction of these buildings built during the British period. The touch of Mughal architecture is also visible in these buildings. Coloured mosaic was used in these buildings.
2. Some beautiful buildings still exist around Panam. The local Zamindars and the Businessmen established these buildings. Among them, Sardar House, the house of Ananda Mohan Puddar and the house of Hasimoy Sen are prominent.
3. Sardar Bari or Big Sardar Bari has now been converted into folk-culture museum. This house was built in 1901. A.D. This consisted of two big buildings. Two buildings have been joined with a corridor or long verandah. There are 70 rooms on the 2nd floor of this house. The Sardar Bari has been decorated with many artistic works done in coloured mosaic.
4. There are also a few exquisite palaces and settlements in different places of Bangladesh other than Sonargaon. These were built by Zamindars. Shoshi Lodge of Mymensingh is one of them. The Zamindars of Muktagachha built this. Zamindar house at Baliyati in Manikgonj is another excellent site of architectural interest. Zamindar House of Tajhat at Rangpur is also very famous. The palace of Dighapatiya Zamindar of Natore attracts everybody's attention for its excellent architecture. This is now known as Uttara Gono Bhaban. Two palaces, one at Natore and the other at Rajhat have been preserved as the valuable archaeological sites of the country.

Super Suggestions

Super Suggestions with 100% preparatory questions selected by the Master Trainer Panel

Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7★	5★
MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
Short Q/A	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 20, 22, 25,	1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24,
Creative Q/A	2, 3, 4, 6, 7	1, 5, 8
Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	2, 8
Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 3, 5, 7	2, 6, 8

Exclusive Tips » Master the solutions to all the activities in this chapter along with exercise and other Q/A to develop the creative thinking and assess your talent.

Assessment & Evaluation

A question bank presented in the form of a class test to assess the preparation

Class Test

Bangladesh & Global Studies

Class : Eight

Time : 3 hours — Full marks : 100

Multiple Choice Questions (Each question carries 1 mark) — 1 × 30 = 30

*[N.B. : Answer all the questions. Each question carries **one** mark. Block fully, with a ball-point pen, the circle of the letter that stands for the correct/best answer in the "Answer Sheet" for Multiple Choice Question Type Examination.]*

1. **What is the meaning of 'Archaeology'?**
   ⓐ Full ⓑ Public workers
   ⓒ Costly articles ⓓ Ancient
2. **In which reign was Victoria Park named?**
   ⓐ English reign ⓑ Pal reign
   ⓒ Mughal reign ⓓ Chandra regin
3. **Which part was named after the name of the Queen of England?**
   ⓐ Ramana Park ⓑ Nandan Park
   ⓒ Eco Park ⓓ Victoria Park
4. **Kolutula Jame mosque is situated at —.**
   ⓐ Sutrapur ⓑ Laxmi bazaar
   ⓒ Armanitola ⓓ Sadorghat
5. **Which palace was made by the Nawabs of Dhaka.**
   ⓐ Shoshi lodge ⓑ Ahsan Monzil
   ⓒ Boldha Garden ⓓ Kuthi Bari
6. **When was the Armenian Church established?**
   ⓐ 1757 ⓑ 1781 ⓒ 1857 ⓓ 1957
7. **What is Rose Garden?**
   ⓐ Architecture ⓑ The temple
   ⓒ The church ⓓ The museum
8. **When was the Greek cemetery built?**
   ⓐ In 1895 ⓑ In 1915 ⓒ In 1925 ⓓ In 1935
9. **What is the name of the capital of Bengal during Sultani-era?**
   ⓐ Dhaka ⓑ Satgaon
   ⓒ Murshidabad ⓓ Sonargaon
10. **Since the Sultani era the architecture of Bengal was influenced by —.**
    ⓐ the Indian culture ⓑ the Irani culture
    ⓒ the Sanskrit culture ⓓ None of them
11. **Among the archaeological works of Dhaka city during colonial age, there was huge number of —.**
    i. mosques
    ii. temples
    iii. churches
    Which one is correct?
    ⓐ i & ii ⓑ ii & iii ⓒ i & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 12 and 13 :

Mukul's house in old Dhaka. He often goes to the mosque at Hara Nath Road of Lalbagh to pray. The mosque seems to him to be very old but its design of artistic works fascinates him.

12. **The mosque where Mukul prays belongs to —.**
    ⓐ Pre-historical age ⓑ Modern age
    ⓒ Present age ⓓ Colonial age
13. **Other mosques built in that age are —.**
    i. Street Mosque
    ii. Becharam Dewri Mosque
    iii. Kolutula Jami Masjid
    Which one is correct?
    ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii
14. **Where is Panam town?**
    ⓐ Tangail ⓑ Sutrapur
    ⓒ Sonargaon ⓓ Chittagong
15. **What is specially noticed in Panam Nagar?**
    ⓐ Prefect city planning ⓑ High rise buildings
    ⓒ Municipal buildings ⓓ Sewrage management
16. **The buildings of Panam was decorated with —.**
    ⓐ Terrakota ⓑ Earthen works
    ⓒ Coloured mosic ⓓ Ornaments
17. **Where is Shoshi Lodge located?**
    ⓐ Mymensingh ⓑ Manikganj
    ⓒ Natore ⓓ Rangpur
18. **Ahsan Manzil is situated on the bank of which river?**
    ⓐ The Meghna ⓑ The Burigana
    ⓒ The Karatoa ⓓ The Jamuna
19. **How many buildings are there in Panam Nagar?**
    ⓐ 32 ⓑ 42 ⓒ 52 ⓓ 62
20. **How many rooms are there in 'Sardar Bari'?**
    ⓐ 60 ⓑ 70 ⓒ 80 ⓓ 90
21. **Bahadur Shah Park was also known as —.**
    i. 'Victoria Park'
    ii. 'Antaghor Moydan'
    iii. 'Nawab Park'
    Which one is correct?
    ⓐ i & ii ⓑ ii & iii ⓒ i ⓓ i & iii
22. **The local Zamindars and businessmen established—**
    ⓐ Panam City ⓑ Jahangirabad
    ⓒ Dhaka ⓓ Pundru City
23. **Shilaidah is situated in which district?**
    ⓐ Pabna ⓑ Dinajpur ⓒ Kushtia ⓓ Natore
24. **Flok-culture museum has now been converted at —.**
    ⓐ Big Sardar Bari ⓑ Shoshi Lodge
    ⓒ Muktagachha ⓓ Baliyati
25. **Where is the Tajhat Jomidar Bari situated?**
    ⓐ Maymensingh ⓑ Manikgonj
    ⓒ Munshigonj ⓓ Rangpur
26. **What is the current name of the Dighapatia Jomindar Bari?**
    ⓐ Dhaka gonobhaban ⓑ Rajdhani gonobhaban
    ⓒ Uttara Gonobhaban ⓓ President Bhaban
27. **Life-style of what kind of people are found there in the museum?**
    ⓐ Middle class ⓑ Poor
    ⓒ Aristocratic ⓓ Educated
28. **How many rooms are there in the Folk Art Museum?**
    ⓐ 40 ⓑ 50 ⓒ 60 ⓓ 70
29. **Which place is related with the first Indian Independence War?**
    ⓐ Antaghar Moydan ⓑ Panam city
    ⓒ Ahsan Manjil ⓓ Mujib nagar
30. **Many archaeological tokens in museum —.**
    i. are preserved
    ii. are exhibited
    iii. kept under lock & key
    Which one is correct?
    ⓐ i & ii ⓑ i & iii ⓒ ii & iii ⓓ i, ii & iii

Answer Sheet ▸ Multiple Choice Questions

1	ⓓ	2	ⓐ	3	ⓓ	4	ⓐ	5	ⓑ	6	ⓑ	7	ⓐ	8	ⓑ	9	ⓓ	10	ⓓ	11	ⓓ	12	ⓓ	13	ⓒ	14	ⓒ	15	ⓐ
16	ⓒ	17	ⓐ	18	ⓑ	19	ⓒ	20	ⓑ	21	ⓐ	22	ⓐ	23	ⓒ	24	ⓐ	25	ⓓ	26	ⓒ	27	ⓒ	28	ⓓ	29	ⓐ	30	ⓐ

Short-Answer Question (Each question carries 2 marks)

Answer any 10 of the following questions : 2 × 10 = 20

1. What do you mean by archaeological resources?
2. What architectural pattern is seen in the mosques of Dhaka?
3. Briefly write the history of the Armanian Church in Dhaka.
4. Briefly write the architectural significance of Ahsan Monjil.
5. What is Curzon Hall currently used for?
6. How were the buildings of Panam Town arranged?
7. What was the architectural style of Sardar House ?
8. Where is Shoshi Lodge Palace located and who built it?
9. Mention the specialty of the installation known as Uttara Gono Bhaban.
10. Where is the Tajhat zamindar house and what is it currently preserved as?
11. Mention the specialty of Ahsan Monjil Museum in Dhaka.
12. What kind of archaeological resources are displayed in Mymensingh Museum?
13. What is Tajhat Zamindar Bari currently used for?
14. How is the Shilaidah Kuthibari of Kushtia attractive to visitors?
15. What has been preserved in Shilaidah Kuthibari?

Creative Question (Each question carries 10 marks)

Answer any 5 of the following questions : 10 × 5 = 50

1. Preyonti and Rezina are two friends. They are admitted to Jagannath University this year. Preyonti knows about the different archaeological specimens of Dhaka but it is new with Rezina. So Preyonti informs Regina about some colonial Mosque of Dhaka. Then they sit in Bahadur Shah Park and discuss its name and history.
   a. What do you mean by archaeological specimen? 1
   b. When were the archaeological specimen built? 2
   c. Discuss about some colonial mosques that inform Preyonti to Rezina in the stem. 3
   d. Explain "Bahadur Shah Park" is a memorial of "Sipahi Biplob of 1857". 4
2. Preyom lives in Sonargaon. He knows its history and tradition. His friend Taohid paid a visit in his house and asked the tradition of Sonargaon. So Preyom and Taohid went to see the historical place. There they saw many buildings in a row that was built during British rule. Then they went to the local Zamindar house. There Preyom told Taohid that colour mosaic was used in these buildings.
   a. How many buildings exist at Panam Town? 1
   b. Which place had a reputation for trade and commerce? 2
   c. Discuss which town did Preyom and Taohid visit? 3
   d. Explain which house was depicted on the basis of Preyom's information? 4
3. Sagor and Kamal are two friends. They like to travel different parts of Bangladesh to visit the archaeological places and museums to enrich their knowledge. Recently Sagor has visited a museum in the capital city where he has seen different articles of the Zaminders and also of the rulers of the colonial age. Kamal has gone to a historic place outside Dhaka which was famous for trading in the previous time. He is shocked to see the ruined condition of the buildings. Kamal thinks, "These buildings are related with our culture and tradition. So we should preserve them."
   a. What is archaeology? 1
   b. Why should we visit the historical places? 2
   c. Which museum of your textbook was visited by Sagor? Explain. 3
   d. Evaluate the comment of Kamal afteridentifying the place visited by him. 4
4. Era going to visit the National Museum with her father saw different arts and crafts made with soil and bamboo. She could see many commodities and crafts of wood used by kings and queens. Her father told her that those were our old heritage. Even the workers while working fields sang Jari-Sari and the fishermen sang Bhatialy.
   a. What is cultural spread? 1
   b. How does technology accelerate cultural development? 2
   c. What kind of art does Era saw belong to?– Explain. 3
   d. The telling of Era's father bears the testimony of the thoughtfulness of our culture— Evaluate. 4
5. **Scenario-1 :** Sraboni got idea about history and tradition of ancient Bengal visiting the National Museum in Dhaka. Her father told that there was an item of ancient Bengal by which we can come to know about literature of ancient Bengal.
   Scenario-2 : Saleha enjoyed a musical programme in Boishakhi fair in village. She came to know that the songs are sung by common people of the village including farmers, boatmen etc.
   a. What is called cultural absorption? 1
   b. Which culture is fast changing? –Explain. 2
   c. Which element of Bengali literature is reflected in scenario-1?– Explain. 3
   d. "Scenario-2 bears the symbol of enriched musical art of bengal". –Give logic for your answer. 4
6. In study tour Mr 'P' took his students to show different installation of Dhaka. Among them there is a park which is related to the first movement for independence in Indian subcontinent. A part from this different archaeological resource of national museum amazed them.
   a. Where is the Folk Cultural Museum located? 1
   b. Why is the house in Dighupatia famous for? — Explain. 2
   c. Explain the historical background of the park as described in the stem. 3
   d. "There are some more archaeological resource apart from those as described in the stem." Do you agree? Give opinion. 4
7. Mauli lives in the Sadarghat area of Dhaka. On the occasion of study tour, she went to visit a historical place. There he saw many old houses on both sides of the street. There are many types of colourful mosaic crafts in the houses. Later they went to visit a historical achieve there.
   a. What is the Archaeological resource? 1
   b. Why are old architectural patterns needed to be preserved? Explain. 2
   c. Where did Mauli went during school study tour? Explain. 3
   d. The historical museum seen by Mauli contains our culture and heritage. Analyze. 4
8. The historical area of the Baro Bhuiyan is 'P'. In the past, world famous products were produced here and it was well known as a trade centre. Centering that area was establish town civilization. The historical evidence is found in many buildings and constructions.
   a. What is the meaning 'archaeo'? 1
   b. Why is Antaghar Moydan historically important? 2
   c. Which specific area has been indicated by the area 'P'? Explain it. 3
   d. "Apart from the site mentioned in the stem there are more archeological sites evident in our history"— Analyze the statement. 4

Answering Reference ▸ Short-Answer Questions

1 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 01	5 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 09	9 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 17	13 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 24
2 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 02	6 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 11	10 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 18	14 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 26
3 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 05	7 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 14	11 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 21	15 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 27
4 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 08	8 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 15	12 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 22	

Answering Reference ▸ Creative Questions

1 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 01	3 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 03	5 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 05	7 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 08
2 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 02	4 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 04	6 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 07	8 ▸ See this Chapter, Ques. 09