

Rise of Islam

① Describe the rise of Islam in Bengal along with the role of conquest of Ikh-tiar Uddin Muhammad Bin Bakhtiar Khilji.

⇒ Islam ~~em~~ came to Bengal comparatively late. Within about one hundred year of its making islam penetrated into northwestern india. But it took about 500 years for muslims to power to reach Bengal. According to unconfirmed sources, some Muslim sufi-saints came to bengal before the political conquest, but Islam actually entered in full force with the turkish conquest at the beginning of 13th century.

In 1203 A.D. the Turkish hero Bakhtiar Khalji conquered Bihar near Bengal. He chose to advance through the jungle of Jharkhand instead of the mountain pass of Teliaghra. He divided his army into small groups to conquer Nadia. The people of Nadia thought that a band of horse merchant has come so nobody stopped them. Bakhtiar Khalji occupied the Palace of Lakhshmana Sena; who fled to east Bengal. He took hold of the famous capital of Sena Dynasty, ~~Lakh~~ Lakhmanabati and renamed it as Lakhnauti. He failed in the expedition of Tibet and came back to Devakota. He established the capital

at Devakota (Dinajpur) and did not conquer Bengal any further.

Thus Ikhtiar uddin ruled part of Bengal from 1203-1206 AD

⑫ Why did Bengalis witness such intense Islamization? / Describe the rise of Islam in Bengal.

⇒ Islam entered ^{Bengal} in full force with the Turkish conquest at the beginning of 13th century. But Sufis arrived in Bengal for propagation of Islam much earlier than the political conquest much earlier than the political conquest, almost surely by mid-eleventh century.

After the establishment of Muslim rule the use of Bengali language received a remarkable boost.

First, Persian speaking rulers appointed Bengali poets in their courts in order to promote the language as well as to communicate with the common people in the region.

Second, the sufi teachers learned the language and adopted it as the medium of their da'wah activities in Bengal. Their contribution to putw literature and mureshidi songs is remarkable. Most of these words deal with the life of the prophet of Islam and stories of his disciples, or ~~the~~ with

the miraculous activities performed by the Muslim saints.

Both the political and religious leaders of the Muslim community were involved in missionary activities in Bengal. Muslim rulers patronized the language of the people in their courts. The religious leaders came one step forward; they learned, spoke and ~~too~~ wrote in the language of the local population in order to convey the message of Islam in a more popular manner.

A crucial element in the spread of Islam in Bengal was the sufi presence. The beliefs of the Buddhists of the

pre-Islamic Bengal appear to have been close to the Islamic concept of the oneness of God. This idea of unity of the creator must have played a significant role in the propagation of Islam in Bengal.

Thus ~~Beng~~ That's why Bengal witnessed such intensified Islamization.

⑬ Chronologically enlist the name of different dynasties/rulers (from the ancient age to the Battle of Palamoy) and their contribution to the socio-economic and cultural development of Bengal.

⇒ Chronologically enlisted below :

① Maurya Dynasty (321 - 185 BC) :
Arguably the largest dynasty to

rule Bengal.

⑩ Gupta Dynasty (320 - 550 AD):

- They were the first to use algebra
- Developed the Idea of zero.
- Explained the concept of infinity
- Golden age of india, marked by extensive inventions and discoveries in science, technology, engineering.

⑪ Pala Dynasty (Mid 8th - lat 11th century)

They had a strong administrative system. Buddhism spread to areas like Myanmar, Indonesia, Nalanda university was revived.

⑫ Sena Dynasty (11th - 12th century):

Lakshman-sena's rule is notable for encouraging a lot of literary activity.

The Independent Kingdom of Southeast Bengal (7th-13th century)

- ④ The Kharga Dynasty: Founded in the south east of Bengal (Tripura and Noakhali)
- ④ The Deva Dynasty: The kings ruled approximately from 740 AD - 800 AD
- ④ The Kingdom of Kanti Deva: An independent state, founded by King Kanti Deva.
- ④ The Chandra Dynasty: The most powerful independent kingdom in Southeast of Bengal. Ruled for about 150 years.
- ④ The Varmanaraja Dynasty: Established at the end of eleventh century in South Bengal.

The Independent Sultanate (1338-1538 CE)

- ④ Fakruddin Mubarak Shah ruled from 1338-1349 CE. He conquered Chittagong and built a highway from Chandpur to Chittagong.

⑩ Gazi Shah ruled Sonargaon for three years.

⑪ Haji Ilyas Shah conquered Bengal by defeating Gazi Shah and ~~est~~ established Ilyas Shahi Dynasty.

⑫ Adina Mosque was built during Sikandar Shah's reign

⑬ Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah was the third Bengal Sultan. Ramayan was translated into Bengali.

⑭ Raja Ganesha founded the Ganesha Dynasty by taking power from sultan in ^{early} 15th century.

⑮ Hussain Shahi Dynasty ruled from 1494 - 1538 BC. Large

parts of Assam was conquered - factories were established in Chittagong

⑤ The Rule of Afghans lasted from 1539 - 1576

⑥ Mughal rule was ~~established~~ established in 1610 and ended with the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah in the battle of Palasey in 1757.