



Name \_\_\_\_\_

### **Partition of Bengal**

In 1947, when British India gained independence, it was divided into two nations, India and Pakistan, based on religious lines. East Bengal, which later became East Pakistan, was separated from West Bengal and became part of the newly created state of Pakistan. This division was a significant event in the history of Bangladesh.

### **Language Movement**

The people of East Pakistan, who primarily spoke Bengali, faced discrimination from the government of West Pakistan, which primarily spoke Urdu. This led to the Language Movement of 1952 when Bengali-speaking people protested against the imposition of Urdu as the sole official language. The movement ultimately resulted in the recognition of Bengali as one of Pakistan's official languages.

### **War of Independence**

Tensions between East and West Pakistan escalated over the years, leading to the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. The people of East Pakistan, led by political leaders like Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, fought for their independence from West Pakistan. After a nine-month-long struggle, Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation on December 16, 1971.

### **Modern Bangladesh**

Since gaining independence, Bangladesh has made significant progress in various fields, including education, healthcare, and economic development. It has also faced challenges such as natural disasters and political instability.

### **Cultural Heritage**

Bangladesh has a rich cultural heritage, with influences from Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic traditions. Its vibrant arts, music, dance, and literature reflect this diverse cultural tapestry.

