

Schools Learning Journey

RESOURCES
LESSON PLAN 2

Bangladesh Fact Sheet Resource 3
Episode 1 & 2



Facts About Bangladesh

1. The official name of Bangladesh is the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The word Bangladesh means "Country of Bengal" in the local language.
2. Bangladesh is subject to monsoon flooding and cyclones.
3. The country is almost entirely flat and is dominated by the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta.
4. More than half of Bangladesh's population is composed of farmers.
5. Bangladesh is sometimes called "the playground of seasons" because it has six – not four – separate seasons, which it calls grismo (summer), barsha (rainy), sharat (autumn), hemanto (cool), sheet (winter), and bashonto (spring).
6. Most of the population consider themselves Bengali. Bangla, often known as Bengali, is the official language. English is also spoken.
7. The predominant religion in Bangladesh is Islam, with 88.3% of the population adhering to that faith. Among Bangladeshi Muslims, 96% are Sunni, over 3% are Shi'a, and a fraction of 1% are Ahmadiyyas.
8. Hindus are the largest minority religion in Bangladesh, at 10.5% of the population. There are also tiny minorities (less than 1%) of Christians, Buddhists and animists.
9. The hilly region of north east Bangladesh, Sylhet has many monuments that are similar to those found in Europe.
10. Bangladesh's oldest known city site is the city of Mahasthangarh, Rajshahi.
11. The population of Bangladesh is over 166 million people.
12. Bangladesh is home to the world's largest river delta and the world's largest mangrove in S.



13. Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh is longest unbroken sea beach in the world.
14. The largest city and capital of Bangladesh is Dhaka. The city has an estimated population of 15 million people making it one of the largest city in the world. It is known as the "City of Mosques".
15. The currency of Bangladesh is called the taka which means 'currency' in Bengali.
16. The Royal Bengal Tiger is Bangladesh's national animal. This majestic creature has a roar that can be heard up to 3 kilometres away. Unfortunately, it is now an endangered species.
17. Bangladesh has the third largest Muslim population in the world after Indonesia and Pakistan.
18. With more than 1,000 people per square kilometre (2,600 per square mile), the country is one of the most crowded on Earth.
19. In Bangladesh, the left hand is considered unclean, so always use your right hand when eating or passing food, drinks – or business cards!
20. Cricket is the most popular sport in the country.
21. The highest peak in Bangladesh is Saka Haphong in the southeastern Mowdok Range at just 1,052 m (3,451 ft).
22. The national day of Bangladesh is celebrated on March 26. This day marks the declaration of independence and celebrates Bangladesh independence after The Liberation War in 1971.
23. Bangladesh original flag colour is Dark Green and inside a Circle of Red bright colour. The Green Stand for the villages of Bangladesh and Red stand for the Freedom.
24. Kabaddi is the national game
25. The national anthem was been written by Rabindranath Tagore.



26. Bangladesh has a number of archaeological and historical sites dating back as far as the third century BC, but the frequent floods and the damp climate have destroyed much of the country's heritage.
27. The people of Bangladesh seldom smile. This is not because they are unfriendly but because smiling much is considered a sign of immaturity
28. The Magpie Robin (or Doyel or Doel) is the national bird of Bangladesh.
29. The national flower of Bangladesh is the white-flowered water lily, called Shapla.
30. Jackfruit (Kathal in Bengali) is the national fruit and the Mango tree is the national tree of Bangladesh.
31. The area that is now Bangladesh has been settled for many thousands of years. There have been a series of ruling dynasties including the Buddhist Pala dynasty and the Hindu Sena dynasty. By the 12th century, Arab merchants had come to Bengal and the religion of Islam had begun to spread. In the 16th century, The Mughal Empire took control of Bengal and the city of Dhaka became an important centre of the Mughal administration.

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