



Bangladesh

Great rivers, rice and fish, the world's largest mangrove forest and a people deeply proud of their language.

AT A GLANCE

Facts to know

CAPITAL

Dhaka

POPULATION

About 170 million (2022 census), one of the ten most populous countries in the world

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Bengali (Bangla), named in the constitution as the state language

CURRENCY

Bangladeshi taka

AREA

About 148,000 km²

GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary republic, with a president as head of state and a prime minister leading the government

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Saka Haphong, about 1,050 to 1,065 m (sources differ), on the border with Myanmar in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (older lists name Keokradong or Tazing Dong)

GREAT RIVERS

The Padma (the Ganges), the Jamuna (the Brahmaputra) and the Meghna, among hundreds of rivers and streams

NEIGHBOURS

India and Myanmar. Nepal and Bhutan are only a short distance away across India's narrow Siliguri Corridor

DRIVES ON THE

Left

CALLING CODE

+880

A 45-minute trip to Bangladesh

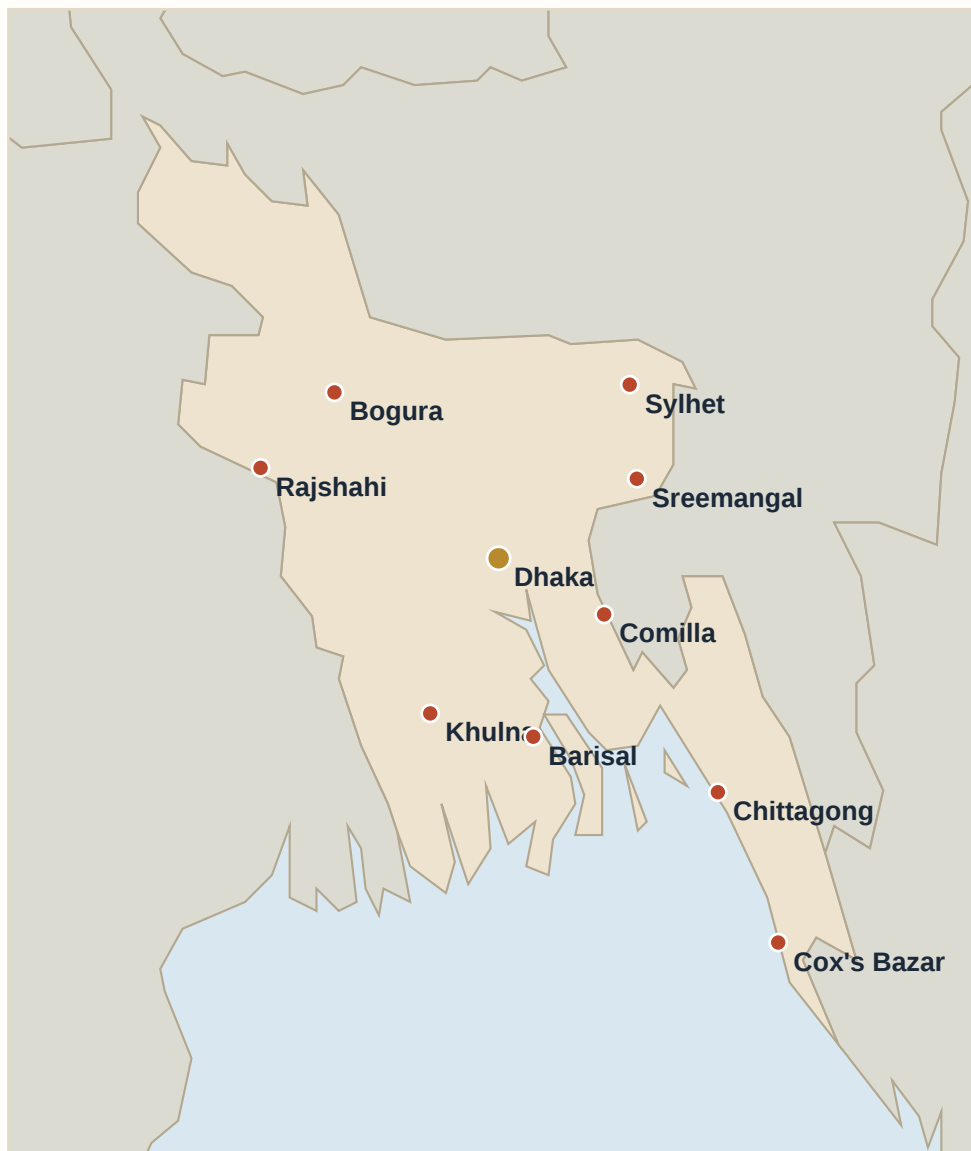
Everything you need is in this pack. No preparation beyond printing. Adapt the timing to your group.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 0 to 5 min | Welcome. Show the map page and find Bangladesh together. Ask: who has been there, or knows someone from there? |
| 5 to 15 min | Read the facts at a glance, then three moments from the story: 300 BC: A city rises at Mahasthangarh; 1947: East Bengal joins Pakistan; 2022: The Padma Bridge opens. |
| 15 to 25 min | At the table: talk about Shorshe ilish and Panta bhat. Idea: bring a small taste (bread, cheese, fruit, tea) if your kitchen can help. |
| 25 to 30 min | Say it like a local: practise "Assalamu alaikum" (Peace be upon you: hello), "Nomoshkar" (Hello), "Kemon achhen?" (How are you?). Everyone says them together. |
| 30 to 40 min | Quiz: read the questions aloud, or play the big-screen version at https://worldstroll.com/countries/bangladesh/group . No scores needed. |
| 40 to 45 min | Talk about it (questions page), then stamp or sign everyone's passport page. |

You will need

- This printed pack (one per table, or one each)
- Pens for the quiz
- Optional: a world map or globe, a small tasting, music from the country

Bangladesh and its cities



- Dhaka (Dhaka Division): Lalbagh Fort and the Pink Palace, Cycle rickshaws and rickshaw art, Kacchi biryani and bakarkhani, The Parliament House by Louis Kahn
- Chittagong (Chittagong Division): The country's main seaport, Mezban feasts and kala bhuna, The gateway to the Chittagong Hill Tracts
- Khulna (Khulna Division): The gateway to the Sundarbans, Shrimp and fish farming, The Mosque City of Bagerhat nearby
- Rajshahi (Rajshahi Division): Rajshahi silk, Mangoes, The Varendra Research Museum
- Sylhet (Sylhet Division): Tea gardens, The shrine of Shah Jalal, Ratargul Swamp Forest nearby
- Barisal (Barisal Division): Rivers and ferries, Canals and waterways, Coconut in its cooking
- Comilla (Chittagong Division): The Gumti River, The Lalmai and Mainamati hills, A busy

export processing zone

- Bogura (Rajshahi Division): Sweet yoghurt, mishti doi, Mahasthangarh, Paharpur within reach
- Sreemangal (Sylhet Division): Tea estates, Seven-colour layered tea, Pineapples and lemons
- Cox's Bazar (Chittagong Division): One of the longest natural sea beaches in the world, Fresh seafood, Sunsets over the Bay of Bengal

A short history of Bangladesh

The story of Bangladesh is the story of Bengal. Ancient cities rose in the delta more than 2,000 years ago, Buddhist kings built great monasteries, and sultans and Mughal governors made Bengal one of the richest lands in Asia. British rule, the partition of 1947 and a long struggle for the Bengali language led to independence in 1971.

300 BC **A city rises at Mahasthangarh**

A stone slab with an inscription in Prakrit, found in 1931, shows that a walled city, Pundranagara, stood at Mahasthangarh near today's Bogura by at least the 3rd century BC, when the region was part of the Maurya Empire. It is one of the earliest city sites found so far in Bangladesh.

AD 750 **The Pala Empire begins**

Around 750 AD the chiefs of Bengal chose Gopala as their king. His Buddhist Pala dynasty ruled Bengal and Bihar for about 400 years. His son Dharmapala built the great monastery of Somapura at Paharpur, in area the largest of the great Buddhist monastery-universities of eastern India.

1204 **Bakhtiyar Khalji conquers Bengal**

Around 1204 the general Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji, serving the Ghurid rulers of Afghanistan and northern India, captured Nabadwip and then Gauda, the capital of Bengal, and the Sena king fled to the east. It began more than 500 years of rule by Muslim sultans and governors in Bengal.

1342 **The first Shah of Bangala**

In 1342 Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah declared himself the first 'Shah of Bangala' and went on to unite Bengal as one independent sultanate. Under later sultans, Bengali was recognised at court for the first time, and in the 1400s the governor Khan Jahan built the mosque city of Bagerhat.

1576 **The Mughals conquer Bengal**

In 1576 the armies of the Mughal emperor Akbar defeated the last sultan of Bengal. Under the Mughals, Bengal became one of the wealthiest provinces of the empire, famous for its rice, silk, shipbuilding

and very fine cotton muslin.

1610 Dhaka becomes the Mughal capital of Bengal

In 1610 the Mughal governor Islam Khan moved the capital of Bengal to Dhaka, which was renamed Jahangirnagar after the emperor Jahangir. Forts, palaces, gardens and mosques followed, and Dhaka grew into one of the great trading cities of Asia.

1757 The Battle of Plassey

On 23 June 1757 the army of the British East India Company defeated Siraj ud-Daulah, the last independent Nawab of Bengal, at Plassey, in today's India. It began almost two centuries of British rule over Bengal and, in time, the whole subcontinent.

1905 The first partition of Bengal

In 1905 the British split the huge province of Bengal in two, with a Muslim-majority east and a Hindu-majority west. The poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote Amar Sonar Bangla, 'My Golden Bengal', in protest. After years of opposition, Bengal was reunited in 1911.

1947 East Bengal joins Pakistan

When British India was divided in August 1947, Bengal was split again. Its Muslim-majority east became part of the new state of Pakistan, although it lay more than 1,500 km from the western part of the country. It was later renamed East Pakistan.

1952 The Language Movement

Pakistan's government wanted Urdu to be the only state language, although most of its people spoke Bengali. On 21 February 1952 police in Dhaka opened fire on students protesting for Bengali, and several were killed. In 1956 Bengali was made an official language of Pakistan, and 21 February is remembered every year.

1970 The Bhola cyclone

On 12 November 1970 a cyclone and a huge storm surge struck the coast and islands of East Pakistan. At least 300,000 people died, making it the deadliest tropical cyclone on record. The slow response of the government in West Pakistan deepened anger in the east.

1971 The Liberation War

On the night of 25 March 1971 the Pakistani army began a crackdown in Dhaka, and independence was declared on 26 March. Bengali fighters,

the Mukti Bahini, fought back; about 10 million people fled to India, and many civilians were killed in mass killings, though estimates of the dead vary widely. India joined the war in December, and on 16 December 1971 Pakistan's forces surrendered in Dhaka.

1972 **The constitution is adopted**

The Constituent Assembly adopted the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on 4 November 1972, and it came into force on 16 December 1972, the first anniversary of victory. It names Bangla as the state language. The same year the country adopted its green flag with a red disc.

1974 **Bangladesh joins the United Nations**

On 17 September 1974 Bangladesh became a full member of the United Nations. A week later, on 25 September, its prime minister gave the first speech ever made in Bengali at the UN General Assembly.

1999 **International Mother Language Day is proclaimed**

On 17 November 1999 UNESCO proclaimed 21 February, the day of the 1952 shootings in Dhaka, as International Mother Language Day. Since 2000 it has been marked around the world to celebrate all languages.

2022 **The Padma Bridge opens**

On 25 June 2022 the Padma Bridge opened over the Padma River. At 6.15 km it is the longest bridge in Bangladesh, carrying a four-lane road above and a railway below, and it links the southwest of the country to Dhaka without a ferry.

What people eat in Bangladesh

A Bengali saying goes 'machhe bhate Bangali': fish and rice make a Bengali. Rice is eaten at almost every meal, and fish from rivers, ponds and the sea is the main source of protein. Food is cooked in pungent mustard oil with turmeric, cumin, green chilli and mustard seed. A home meal is not served in courses: a mound of rice comes with small mashes called bharta, dal, vegetables and a fish or meat curry, and sweet yoghurt or syrupy sweets end the meal. The grand meat and rice dishes of Old Dhaka come from the Mughal kitchens, and during Ramadan whole streets fill with fried snacks for iftar, the meal at sunset.

Shorshe ilish

All over Bengal

Ilish, or hilsa, a rich and bony fish of the herring family, cooked in a sharp sauce of ground mustard seeds, mustard oil, turmeric and green chillies. Eaten with plain rice, it is many people's favourite dish and is often called the national dish.

Panta bhat

Rural Bengal

Cooked rice left to soak in water overnight, so that it ferments a little and turns cool and slightly sour. It is eaten in the morning with salt, onion, green chilli and a mash of potato or fried fish.

Kacchi biryani

Old Dhaka

Aromatic rice layered with raw marinated mutton or goat and potatoes, then sealed and cooked slowly so the meat steams in its own juices. Kacchi means 'raw'. It is the classic dish of weddings in Dhaka, usually followed by a glass of borhani.

Morog polao

Dhaka

A fragrant pilaf of rice and chicken cooked with ghee, whole spices and a little milk or yoghurt, gentler than biryani. It is a signature festive dish of Dhaka.

Bhuna khichuri

All over Bangladesh

Rice and lentils fried in ghee with onion and spices, then cooked together into a soft, savoury dish. It is often eaten with fried egg, beef or aubergine, and many families cook it on rainy days.

Aloo bharta

All over Bangladesh

Boiled potato mashed by hand with raw mustard oil, sliced onion, green or fried dried chilli and salt. Bharta means a mash, and families make dozens of kinds, from aubergine, fish, lentils or tomato, to eat with rice.

Kala bhuna

Chittagong

Beef cooked slowly with onion, ginger, garlic, chilli and warm spices, then fried in its own sauce for a long time until it turns almost black and very tender. Kala means black, and bhuna is this way of frying spices and meat until dry and rich. It is a favourite at Chittagong's mezban feasts.

Fuchka

Street food of Dhaka and other cities

Small, hollow, crisp shells filled with a spicy mix of potatoes, chickpeas and onion, topped with grated boiled egg and eaten in one bite after a splash of sour tamarind water. The Bangladeshi cousin of Indian panipuri.

Chotpoti

Street food of Bangladesh

A warm, tangy dish of yellow peas and potatoes, topped with onion, green chilli, grated boiled egg, coriander, cumin, tamarind sauce and crushed crisp puri. It is sold at the same stalls as fuchka.

Jhalmuri

All over Bengal

Puffed rice tossed with chanachur (a spicy fried snack mix), onion, green chilli, cucumber, coriander and a few drops of mustard oil, sold by street sellers in paper cones. Jhal means spicy and muri means puffed rice.

Beguni

All over Bengal

Long slices of aubergine dipped in a gram flour batter with turmeric and salt, then deep-fried until golden. It is a favourite with afternoon tea and at iftar during Ramadan.

Bakarkhani

Old Dhaka

A thick, layered flatbread made with flour and ghee and baked until crisp, almost like a biscuit. In Old Dhaka it is eaten for breakfast or with tea, and small bakeries still make it by hand.

Bhapa pitha

Rural Bangladesh

A soft, round cake of fresh rice flour filled with grated coconut and date palm molasses, steamed in a cloth over a pot of boiling water. Sold hot from street stalls on winter mornings and evenings.

Mishti doi

Bengal; Bogura is especially famous for it

Sweet yoghurt made from milk boiled down until thick, sweetened with sugar or molasses and set overnight in clay pots. The pots let water evaporate, so the yoghurt becomes thick and creamy.

Chomchom

Porabari, Tangail

An oval sweet of fresh cheese (chhena) cooked in sugar syrup until firm and brown, sometimes coated with dried milk flakes. The version from Porabari in Tangail dates back to the mid-1800s.

Borhani

Dhaka and Chittagong

A savoury, spicy yoghurt drink with mint, coriander, green chilli, mustard seed and black salt. It is served after heavy meals such as kacchi biryani at weddings and during Ramadan to help digestion.

GOOD MANNERS

At the table

- Most Bangladeshis eat with their right hand. Wash your hands before and after the meal: restaurants have a wash basin, and at home a jug of water and a bowl are brought to the table.
- Mix a little rice with curry at the edge of your plate, make a small ball with your fingers and push it into your mouth with your thumb. Spoons are always available in city restaurants if you prefer.
- Never eat with your left hand, and use your right hand to pass food or to give and take anything.
- Ilish and many river fish are full of small bones. Eat slowly and put the bones at the edge of your plate.
- Most people are Muslim, so pork is not served and alcohol is restricted. During Ramadan do not eat, drink or smoke in public during the day, and accept an

invitation to iftar at sunset if you can.

Bhuna khichuri

Rice and lentils fried in ghee with onion and spices, then cooked together into a soft, savoury dish. It is often eaten with fried egg, beef or aubergine, and many families cook it on rainy days.

Ingredients

- 200 g basmati or other fragrant rice
- 100 g split yellow mung lentils (moong dal)
- 3 tablespoons ghee or vegetable oil
- 1 large onion, thinly sliced
- 2 bay leaves, 3 green cardamom pods and a small piece of cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon grated ginger and 2 cloves garlic, crushed
- 1 teaspoon ground turmeric
- 1 teaspoon ground cumin
- ½ teaspoon chilli powder (or less, to taste)
- 1 teaspoon salt
- About 900 ml hot water
- 2 green chillies, split (optional)

Method

1. Dry-roast the lentils in a heavy pan over medium heat for 3 to 4 minutes, stirring, until they smell nutty. Rinse the lentils and the rice together and drain.
2. Heat the ghee in the same pan. Fry the onion until golden, then add the bay leaves, cardamom and cinnamon for 30 seconds.
3. Add the ginger, garlic, turmeric, cumin and chilli powder with a splash of water and fry for 1 minute.
4. Add the rice and lentils and fry gently for 3 to 4 minutes, stirring, so every grain is coated.
5. Pour in the hot water, add the salt and green chillies, bring to the boil, then cover and cook on low heat for 20 to 25 minutes, until the rice and lentils

are soft and the water is absorbed.

6. Let it rest for 5 minutes, remove the whole spices and serve hot with a fried egg or aubergine fritters.

Aloo bhorta

Boiled potato mashed by hand with raw mustard oil, sliced onion, green or fried dried chilli and salt. Bhorta means a mash, and families make dozens of kinds, from aubergine, fish, lentils or tomato, to eat with rice.

Ingredients

- 4 medium potatoes
- 1 small red onion, very finely chopped
- 1 to 2 green chillies, finely chopped, or 2 dried red chillies fried in a little oil and crumbled
- 2 tablespoons mustard oil sold for cooking (or vegetable oil)
- A handful of fresh coriander, chopped
- Salt to taste

Method

1. Boil the potatoes in their skins until soft right through, about 20 minutes. Drain, peel while warm and put them in a bowl.
2. Add the onion, chilli, coriander, salt and mustard oil.
3. Mash and squeeze everything together with a fork or clean hands until smooth and well mixed. Taste and add more salt or oil if you like.
4. Shape into small mounds and serve at room temperature with plain rice and dal.

Jhalmuri

Puffed rice tossed with chanachur (a spicy fried snack mix), onion, green chilli, cucumber, coriander and a few drops of mustard oil, sold by street sellers in paper cones. Jhal means spicy and muri means puffed rice.

Ingredients

- 60 g puffed rice (muri)
- 40 g spicy Bombay mix (chanachur)
- 1 small red onion, finely chopped
- ½ small cucumber and 1 small tomato, finely chopped
- 1 green chilli, finely chopped (or less, to taste)
- A handful of fresh coriander, chopped
- 1 teaspoon mustard oil
- Juice of ½ lime
- A pinch of salt and a pinch of ground roasted cumin

Method

1. Put the onion, cucumber, tomato, chilli and coriander in a large bowl with the salt, cumin, mustard oil and lime juice, and mix.
2. Just before eating, add the puffed rice and chanachur and toss quickly with a spoon.
3. Serve at once in bowls or paper cones, before the puffed rice goes soft.

Borhani

A savoury, spicy yoghurt drink with mint, coriander, green chilli, mustard seed and black salt. It is served after heavy meals such as kacchi biryani at weddings and during Ramadan to help digestion.

Ingredients

- 500 g plain yoghurt, chilled (use pasteurised yoghurt, as sold in shops)
- 300 ml cold water
- A large handful of fresh mint leaves and a handful of coriander
- 1 green chilli (or less, to taste)
- 1 teaspoon ground roasted cumin
- ½ teaspoon ground mustard seed
- ½ teaspoon black salt (kala namak) or ordinary salt
- 1 to 2 teaspoons sugar

Method

1. Blend the mint, coriander and green chilli with a splash of the water to a smooth green paste.
2. Add the yoghurt, the rest of the water, cumin, mustard, black salt and sugar and blend again until frothy.
3. Taste and adjust the salt and sugar. Strain if you prefer it smooth.
4. Chill and serve in glasses, sprinkled with a pinch of cumin, alongside or after a rich rice dish.

Useful phrases

Assalamu alaikum

ahs-sah-lah-MOO ah-lay-KOOM · Peace be upon you: hello

Nomoshkar

NAW-mosh-kar · Hello

Kemon achhen?

KEH-mon AH-chhen · How are you?

Bhalo achhi

BHAH-loh AH-chhee · I am fine

Dhonnobad

DHON-no-bahd · Thank you

Doya kore

DOY-ah KOH-reh · Please, kindly

Maf korben

MAHF kor-BEN · Excuse me, sorry

Amar nam ...

AH-mar nahm ... · My name is ...

Apnar nam ki?

AHP-nar nahm KEE · What is your name?

Apni ki Ingrejite bolte paren?

AHP-nee kee ing-REH-jee-teh BOL-teh PAH-ren · Can you speak English?

Ami bujhte parchhi na

AH-mee BOOJH-teh PAR-chhee nah · I don't understand

Etar dam koto?

EH-tar dahm KOH-toh · How much is this?

Jhal kom deben

JHAHL kom DEH-ben · Less spicy, please

Pani din

PAH-nee DEEN · Water, please

Khub moja!

KHOOB MAW-jah · Very tasty!

Thik achhe

TEEK AH-chheh · OK, all right

Khoda hafez

KHOH-dah HAH-fez · Goodbye, may God protect you

Abar dekha hobe

AH-bar DEH-khah HOH-beh · See you again

Things you might not know

1. 21 February, International Mother Language Day, comes from Bangladesh. It remembers the students killed in Dhaka in 1952 while demanding recognition for Bengali, and UNESCO proclaimed it in 1999.
2. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the national anthems of two countries: Bangladesh's Amar Sonar Bangla and India's Jana Gana Mana.
3. The Sundarbans, shared with India, is the largest mangrove forest in the world, and its Bengal tigers are known for swimming between islands.
4. Almost all of Bangladesh lies on the Ganges Delta, the largest river delta in the world, built up by the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna.
5. The red disc on the flag is set a little towards the flagpole, so that it looks centred when the flag flies. It stands for the sun rising over Bengal and for the blood of those who died for independence.
6. The national fish is the ilish, the national fruit is the jackfruit and the national bird is the doel, the oriental magpie-robin.
7. In 2023 UNESCO added the rickshaws of Dhaka and their bright hand-painted decoration to its list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
8. Jamdani, a fine, hand-woven cotton cloth with patterns woven straight into it, has been on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list since 2013. It continues the tradition of the famous muslin of Dhaka.
9. As of 2024, Bangladesh is one of the world's biggest exporters of ready-made clothing, second only to China, and many of the clothes in Western shops were sewn there.
10. As of 2020, Bangladesh was the most densely populated large country in the world, with more than 1,200 people per square kilometre.
11. Cox's Bazar Beach runs for about 120 km along the Bay of Bengal, and is often called the longest natural sea beach in Asia.
12. Bangladesh became the tenth Test cricket nation on 26 June 2000, and cricket is widely described as the most popular sport in the country, although the official national sport is kabaddi.
13. Pohela Boishakh, the Bengali New Year, falls on 14 April every year in

Bangladesh and begins with songs at dawn under a banyan tree in Dhaka's Ramna Park.

- 14.** Most of the curry houses in Britain known as 'Indian restaurants' are run by people of Bangladeshi origin, the great majority with roots in Sylhet.

TALK ABOUT IT

Questions for the group

- Have you ever been to Bangladesh, or has someone in your family? What do you remember?
- Have you ever tasted Shorshe ilish or Panta bhat? What is a dish you remember from a trip?
- Bangladesh joins the United Nations (1974). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- International Mother Language Day is proclaimed (1999). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Have you seen The Sundarbans, in person or in pictures? Which famous place would you most like to see?
- If you could spend one day in any city of Bangladesh, which would it be and why?

QUIZ

How well do you know Bangladesh?

Circle the right answer. The answers are on the last page.

1. The Pala kings, who ruled Bengal from around 750 AD, were Buddhists.

- A) True
- B) False

2. 'Thik achhe' means 'I don't understand'.

- A) True
- B) False

3. On which date in 1971 did Pakistan's forces surrender in Dhaka, ending the Liberation War?

- A) 21 February
- B) 15 August
- C) 26 March
- D) 16 December

4. What is the currency of Bangladesh?

- A) Taka
- B) Ringgit
- C) Kyat
- D) Indian rupee

5. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the national anthem of Bangladesh. Which other country's anthem did he write?

- A) Myanmar
- B) Nepal
- C) Pakistan
- D) India

6. In Bangladesh, people who eat with their hands traditionally use the left hand.

- A) True

B) False

7. What were students in Dhaka demanding when police opened fire on 21 February 1952?

- A) Independence from Britain
- B) Recognition of Bengali as a state language
- C) Lower food prices
- D) The return of Dhaka's old name

8. Which architect designed the National Parliament House in Dhaka?

- A) Edwin Lutyens
- B) Louis Kahn
- C) Frank Lloyd Wright
- D) Le Corbusier

9. The Sixty Dome Mosque in Bagerhat has exactly sixty domes.

- A) True
- B) False

10. Which greeting do most Muslims in Bangladesh use to say hello?

- A) Dhonnobad
- B) Khoda hafez
- C) Nomoshkar
- D) Assalamu alaikum

11. UNESCO has recognised the rickshaws and rickshaw painting of Dhaka as Intangible Cultural Heritage.

- A) True
- B) False

12. What is the capital of Bangladesh?

- A) Kolkata
- B) Sylhet
- C) Chittagong
- D) Dhaka

Quiz answers

1. True

True. The Pala dynasty was Buddhist, and its king Dharmapala built the great monastery of Somapura at Paharpur.

2. False

False. Thik achhe means OK or all right. 'I don't understand' is ami bujhte parchhi na.

3. D) 16 December

Pakistan's forces surrendered in Dhaka on 16 December 1971, celebrated as Victory Day. Independence had been declared on 26 March 1971, and 21 February remembers the Language Movement of 1952.

4. A) Taka

Bangladesh pays in the Bangladeshi taka, written . The kyat is Myanmar's currency and the ringgit is Malaysia's.

5. D) India

Tagore wrote India's Jana Gana Mana as well as Bangladesh's Amar Sonar Bangla.

6. False

False. Food is eaten with the right hand. The left hand is not used to bring food to the mouth, and things are given and taken with the right hand.

7. B) Recognition of Bengali as a state language

They were demanding recognition of Bengali as a state language of Pakistan, whose government wanted Urdu alone. Bengali was made an official language in 1956.

8. B) Louis Kahn

The American architect Louis Kahn designed it. Building began in 1964 and it was completed in 1982. Le Corbusier and Alvar Aalto were approached first but were not available.

9. False

False. Despite its name it has many more than sixty domes. The name may come from its sixty stone pillars.

10. D) Assalamu alaikum

Assalamu alaikum, 'peace be upon you', is the usual greeting among Muslims. Nomoshkar is used mainly by Hindus, Khoda hafez means goodbye and Dhonnobad means thank you.

11. True

True. In 2023 UNESCO added the rickshaws of Dhaka and their bright painted decoration to its Intangible Cultural Heritage list.

12. D) Dhaka

Dhaka is the capital and by far the largest city. Chittagong is the main seaport, and Kolkata is across the border in India.

Bangladesh visa page

Name: _____ Date: _____



Next stops

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