



Explore History, Heritage and Archaeological sites of Bangladesh



Paharpur Buddhist Monastery

Somapura Mahavihara known as Paharpur Buddhist Monastery and a UNESCO World Heritage site built during the Pala dynasty in 7th century is considered as a base of Buddhism in this part of the world. It is believed that Lord Buddha spent some time here and preached the people. The scholars opine that this was a university at that time.





Kantanagar Temple, commonly known as Kantaji Temple or Kantajew Temple at Kantanagar; located about 20 km north of Dinajpur district head quarter and about 1 km west of Dinajpur-Tetulia highway; is a late-medieval Hindu temple. The Kantajew Temple is one of the most magnificent religious edifices belonging to the 18th century; dedicated to Krishna and his wife Rukmini and built by Maharaja Pran Nath (1704) and his son Raja Ramnath (1722). The temple was built in a navaratna (nine-spired) style before the destruction caused by the earthquake of 1897. It boasts one of the greatest examples on terracotta architecture in Bangladesh. Every inch of the temple is plagued with wonderful terracotta. The visitors are just spell-bound to see the walls of the temple.

Uttara Gonobhaban was known as Estate Rajbari during the British and Pakistan Periods. It was the palace of the Maharajas of Dighapatia. This is a historic place widely visited by the tourists.



Mahasthangarh is the oldest citadel and an archaeological site, you will be glad to know that it was once the ancient capital of the Pundra Kingdom. This archaeological site of 3rd century BC, is still held to be of great sanctity by the Buddhist, Hindus and Muslims. A visit to Mahasthangarh will open up for you a wide variety of antiquities, ranging from terracotta objects to gold ornaments and coins recovered from the site, which is preserved in a nicely decorated site museum.





Lalbagh Fort or Fort Aurangabad, an incomplete Mughal palace fortress at Dhaka on the river Buriganga in the southwestern part of the old city. The construction of the fort was commenced in 1678 by prince Muhammad Azam during his 15 month long Vice-Royalty of Bengal, but before he could complete the work he was recalled by Aurangzeb. His successor, Shaista Khan did not continue the work, though he stayed in Dhaka up to 1688.





Ahsan Manzil is one of the most significant architectural palace of Dhaka City. This beautiful two-storied palace on the bank of Buriganga is constructed on a raised platform. It is a robust building of 125.4 m length and 28.7 m width. The building, which was once used by Nawabs and visited by majesties and high-ups, is now a museum. In addition to the building with its dome a lot of articles including rare photographs, art works, furniture and decoration pieces, utensils used by the Nawabs of Bengal at home and court attract the visitors. The museum is managed by National museum.



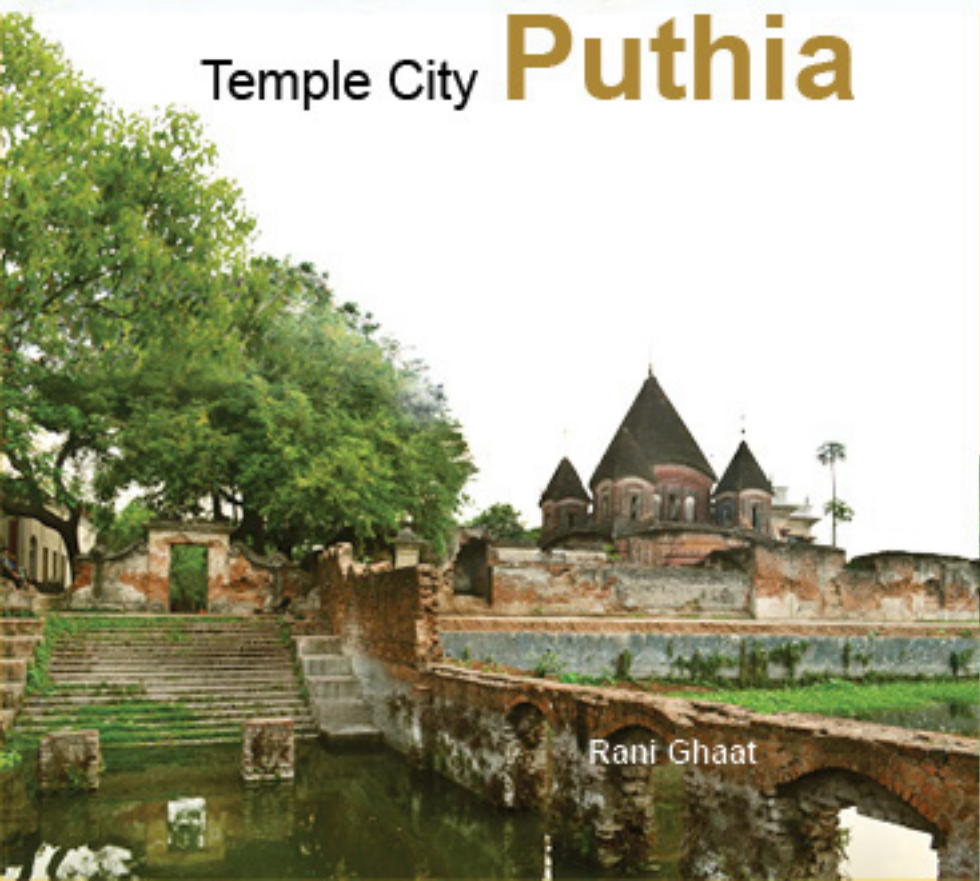
Sixty Dome Mosque

One of the largest Sultanate mosques in Bangladesh and the most impressive Muslim monuments in the Indian sub-continent is the Sixty Dome Mosque. It was built in 15th century by the muslim preacher khan Jahan Ali. It has 81 domes. It has been also declared as an UNESCO World Heritage Site. This is one of the most beautiful archeological and historical Mosques in Bangladesh made by red burn mud. The archeological beauty of this Mosque enchants the tourist till today.





Temple City **Puthia**



Rani Ghaat

Puthia Rajbari, Rajshahi

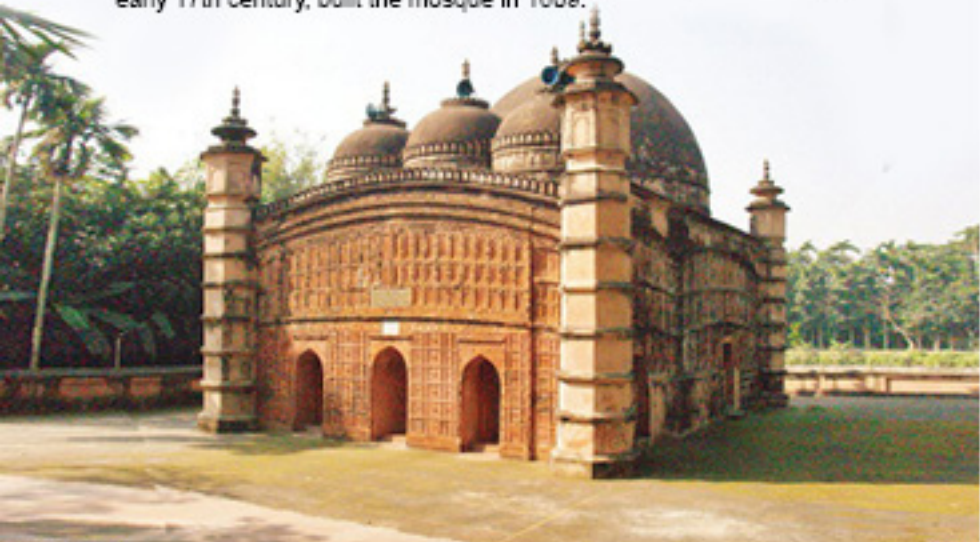


The Puthia estate originated from the early Mughal period when Emperor Jahangir gave the title of Raja to a subordinate named Nitambar during the early 17th century, which included a large area of land that comprise modern-day Puthia. From early 17th century till late 19th century there are few temples were built by this dynasty such as Puthia Palace, Siva temple dated from 1823, Govinda temple and Gopal temple in 1895. This estate of ancient temples gloriously exposes the rich history and religious legacy of that period.

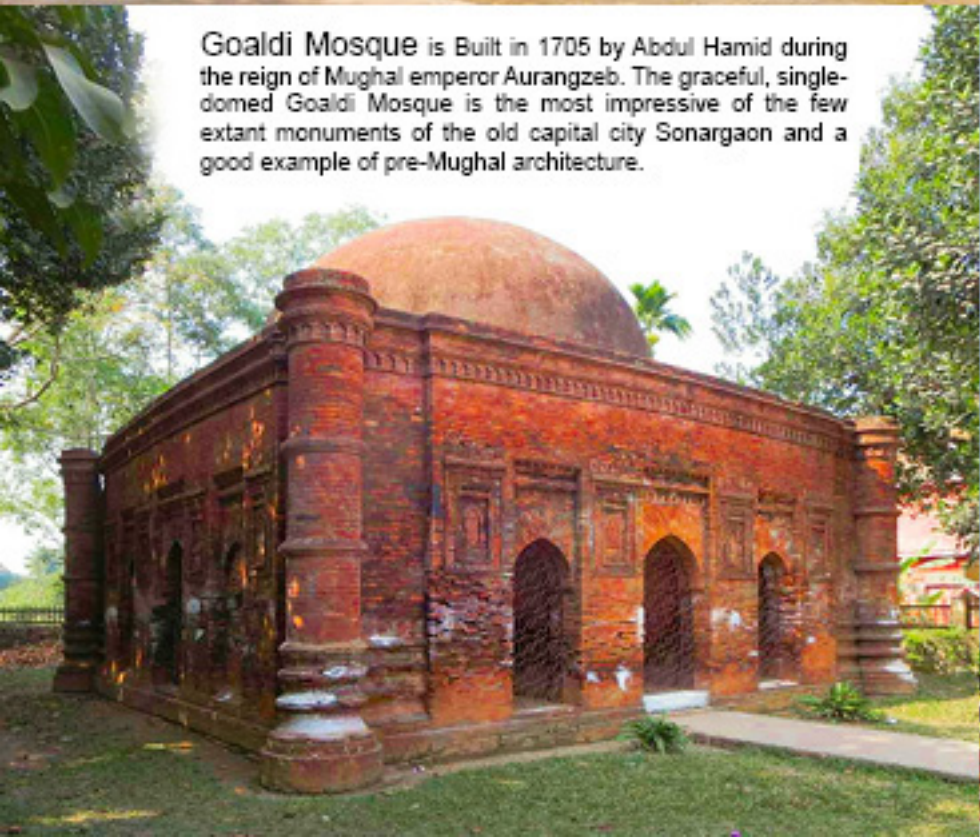


The Shiva Temple at Puthia, Rajshahi

Atia Mosque is a 17th-century mosque located at Delduar Upazila under the district of Tangail. The mosque is also known as Atia Jame Moshjid. It was built during the Mughal Empire. According to archaeology department officials and local historians, zamindar Syed Khan Panni, who received Atia Pargana as a gift from Mughal Emperor Jahangir in early 17th century, built the mosque in 1609.



Goaldi Mosque is Built in 1705 by Abdul Hamid during the reign of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. The graceful, single-domed Goaldi Mosque is the most impressive of the few extant monuments of the old capital city Sonargaon and a good example of pre-Mughal architecture.



Bagha Mosque situated in Rajshahi, an exquisite structure built in 1523-24 by Sultan Nusrat Shah, son of Husayn Shah bears the history and rich cultural diversity during the sultanate in Bengal. Four freestanding stone pillars and ten partly concealed pilasters support the roof of ten equal hemispherical domes. It is worth mentioning for its profound terracotta ornamentation.



Choto Sona Mosque situated in Chapainababgonj. It was built during the regime of Sultan Hussain Shah, between 1493 and 1519. The fifteen domes of the mosque were once gilded, giving the mosque the name of Choto Shona Masjid (Small Golden Mosque). The mosque is one of the best-preserved Sultanat monuments of Bangladesh.



Tajhat Palace is an attractive historic establishment of the country, located at the southern end of Rangpur city. The palace was built at the beginning of the 20th century by Maharaj Kumar Gopal Lal Roy. Its architectural views and historic legacy with marvelous surrounding captivate the visitors.





Baliati Zamindar Bari is located at the village of Baliati, in Satoria Upazila of Manikganj District. The palace is situated on a lush and sprawling premise, approximately 16,000 square meters. Back side of the palace has a pond having four ghats. It is one of the finest specimens of the 19 century monuments of the renaissance colonial style in Bangladesh. The founder of the Baliati Zaminder was one Govinda Ram Shaha, who was a big salt merchant, built the Complex (Bari). This remarkable complex has been acquired by the Bangladesh archeological department in 1987 and has been given a new name "Baliati Palace" as a protected cultural property.





Panam City known as 'the lost city', a historic place and important archeological site in Bangladesh situated in Sonargaon Upazila of Narayanganj District. You will be astonished to know that the structures are older than around 400-500 years. This is called the oldest capital of Bengal along the ancient silk road from the Bengal delta to China and central Asia.



Shalbon Bihar

In Cumilla, there are a series of hillocks where the Northern part is called Moinamoti and the Southern part is called Lalmai. Shalbon Bihar is in the middle of Lalmai and Moinamoti, which was established in the 8th century by the Deva dynasty, presently called Shalbon Bihar. It was one of the famous Buddhist Monasteries in the region of that time.





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