

Chapter:1 Our Liberation War

Topic- 1: Outbreak of War

Notes:

- **The Liberation** war was a glorious event in the history of our nation. Through this war we earned independence for Bangladesh.
- **The Mujibnagar govt** was formed on 10th April, 1971 at Aambagan, Bodyanathtola in Meherpur district.
- **The Mujibnagar govt.** took its oath on 17th April, 1971.
- **Syed Nazrul Islam played** the role of acting president and vice president of Mujibnagar govt.

- **The Mujibnagar govt.** was the first temporary government of Bangladesh.
Four results of forming this government were:
 1. Lead the war in the right direction.
 2. Raising support at home.
 3. Raising support at abroad.
 4. Raising support for the liberation war and sustaining public opinion.
- **Syed Nazrul Islam became** the acting president and vice president of Mujibnagar govt.
The five events that led up to the war were:
 1. 1952- Language Movement.
 2. 1966- Six-Point Programme.
 3. 1969- Mass Upsurge.
 4. 25th March, 1971- Barbaric attacks by Pakistani armed forces.
 5. 26th March, 1971- Beginning of Liberation War.

Topic-2: Military in liberation war

Notes:

- **For unconventional guerrilla** warfare Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors.
 - **To conduct unconventional** guerrilla warfare the guerrilla bahini was formed.
 - **General Muhammad Ataul Goni** Osmani was the chief commander during the liberation war of Bangladesh.
 - **General Muhammad Ataul Goni** Osmani was known as ‘Bangabir’.
 - **The Muktibahini** was set up on 11 July, 1971.
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- **The regular fighting force** of thirty thousand soldiers was called the Muktifouz.
 - In sector 10-
 - * There was no regional demarcation.
 - * The soldiers in this sector attacked the enemy hide through water ways and coastal sea regions.

Topic-3: Freedom fighters

Notes:

- **The intelligence** group gathered information about enemy’s movement.
- **Cultural activists** played their part, raising awareness through writing, art and performances.
- **‘Joy Bangla Banglar Joy’** was the country’s favorite song.
- **It became very necessary**, the role of civil people. Ordinary people came forward to help the freedom fighters. The male members actively took part in liberation war. Some helped the freedom fighters secretly. Many women took training and they fought frontal war. Numerous common people inspired the freedom fighters, helping them with food and other essentials. The ethnic minorities also actively participated in the liberation war.

Topic-4: Pakistani atrocities

Notes:

- **For brutally killing Bengalis**, 25th March is called ‘Black Night’.
- **More than One** crore people took shelter in India as refugees.
- **14th December** is observed as martyred intellectuals’ day.

- **“Operation Searchlight”** was the code name of the attack.

Different places of Dhaka including Rajarbag police lines, EPR headquarters, Pilkhana, residential halls of Dhaka University of students and teachers, were attacked by Pakistani army on 25th March 1971.

Topic- 5: Surrender and victory

Notes:

- **Pakistan was forced** to surrender on 16th December, 1971 at the Racecourse ground in Dhaka.

Topic: 6 State recognition to the Freedom Fighters

Notes:

- **Four types of awards** and titles are given for the freedom fighters:
Bir Sreshtho
Bir Uttam
Bir Bikram
Bir Protik

- **The name of seven Bir Sreshtho** who sacrificed their lives during the liberation war of Bangladesh are:
 - a) **Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir**
 - b) **Sipahi Hamidur Rahman**
 - c) **Sipahi Mostofa Kamal**
 - d) **Lance Naik Nur Mohammad Sheikh**
 - e) **Flight Lieutenant Matiur Rahman**
 - f) **Engine Room Artificer Mohammad Ruhul Amin**
 - g) **Lance Naik Munshi Abdur Rouf**

PS: Follow the questions from question bank and find the answers from the notes.