


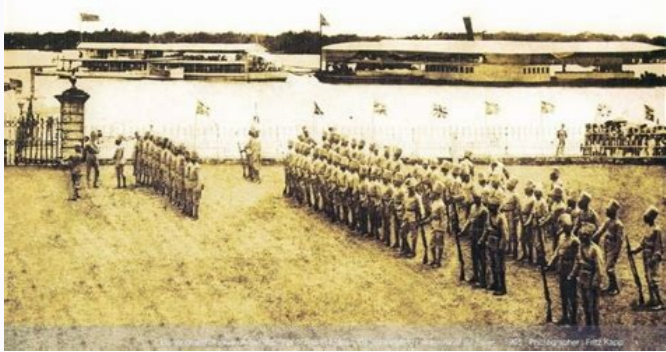
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History of nawab of bengal

First nawab of bengal. Who was the first independent nawab of bengal. Why did the british defeated the nawab of bengal.

Last independent Nawab (ruler) of Bengal from 1756 to 1757 "Nawab Sirajuddaula" redirects here. For the 1967 film, see Nawab Sirajuddaula (film). This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) Some of this article's listed sources may not be reliable. Please help this article by looking for better, more reliable sources. Unreliable citations may be challenged or deleted. (January 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Siraj ud-Daulah" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The neutrality of this article is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (June 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Nawab Siraj-ud-DaulahMansur-ul-Mulk (Victory of the Country)Siraj ud-Daulah (Light of the State)Haibat Jang (Horror in War) Nawab of BengalSiraj-ud-DaulahNawab Nazim of Bengal and BiharReign9 April 1756 – 23 June 1757PredecessorAlivardi KhanSuccessorMir JafarBorn1733Murshidabad, Bengal SubahDied2 July 1757(1757-07-02) (aged 23–24)Murshidabad, Bengal PresidencyBurialKhushbagh, MurshidabadSpouseLutfunnisa BegumZaibunissa BegumUmdadunnisa BegumIssueUmme Zohra (Qudsia Begum)NamesNawab Mansur ul-Mulk Siraj ud-Daulah Shah Quli Khan Mirza Muhammad Haybat Jang BahadurFatherZain ud-Din Ahmed KhanMotherAmina BegumReligionShia Islam[1][2]Military careerAllegiance Mughal Empire[3] (nominal) BengalSubahService/branchNawab of BengalRankNawabzada, NawabBattles/warsMaratha invasions of Bengal Battle of Plassey Part of a series on the History of Bangladesh Etymology Timeline Traditional Urheimat Ancient Neolithic, c. 7600 – c. 3300 BCE Bronze Age, c. 3300 – c. 1200 BCE Iron Age, c. 1200 – c. 200 BCE Janapada, c. 1200 – c. 600 BCE Northern Black Polished Ware, c. 700 – c. 200 BCE Pundra Kingdom, c. 700 – c. 200 BCE Bengal in Mahabharata, c. 400 – c.



325 BCE Gangaridai Kingdom, c. 350 – c. 325 BCE Mauryan Empire, c. 325 – c.



185 BCE Samatata Kingdom, c. 232 BCE – c. 800 AD Shunga-Kushan Period, c. 185 BCE – c. 75 AD Southwestern Silk Road, c. 114 BCE – c. 1450 AD Indo-Roman trade relations, c. 30 BCE – c. 600 AD Classical Gupta Empire, c. 240 – c. 550 AD Harikela Kingdom, c. 600 – c. 650 Gauda Kingdom, c. 590 – c. 626 Gour (Sylhet), c. 800 – c. 1303 Khadga dynasty, c. 650 – c. 750 Pala Empire, c. 750 – c. 1100 Arrival of Islam, c. 800 – c. 1050 Candra dynasty, c. 900 – c. 1050 Sena dynasty, c. 1070 – c. 1320 Deva dynasty, c. 1100 – c. 1250 Medieval Bhulua (Noakhali), c. 1203 – c. 1600s Delhi Sultanate, c. 1204 – c. 1338 Mamluk Dynasty Khalji Dynasty Tughluq Dynasty Sonargaon Sultanate, c. 1338 – c. 1352 Bengal Sultanate, c. 1352 – c. 1576 Ilyas Shahi dynasty Hussain Shahi dynasty Karrani dynasty Suri Dynasty, c. 1540 – c. 1556 Twelve Bhuyans, c. 1550 – c. 1620 Porto Grande de Bengala, c. 1528 – c. 1666 Chittagong-Arakan Kingdom, c. 1530 – c. 1666 Mughal Empire, c. 1576 – c. 1717 Bengal Subah Modern Nawabs of Bengal, c. 1717 – c. 1757 Company Raj, c. 1757 – c. 1858 Bengal famine of 1770 Faraizi Movement, c. 1818 – c. 1884 The Great Rebellion, c. 1857 – c. 1858 British Raj, c. 1858 – c. 1947 Bengal Renaissance Partition of Bengal (1905) Eastern Bengal and Assam Bengal famine of 1943 Prime Minister of Bengal Noakhali riots East Bengal, c. 1947 – c. 1955 Partition of Bengal (1947) East Bengali refugees Bengali Language Movement East Pakistan, c. 1955 – c. 1971 1964 East Pakistan riots Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 Six Point Movement 1969 uprising in East Pakistan Pakistani general election, 1970 Non-cooperation movement, 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War, c. 1971 Declaration of Independence Provisional Government of Bangladesh 1971 Bangladesh Genocide (Rape) Bangladesh Forces Surrender of Pakistan Contemporary Post-independence years, 1972 – 1975 Bangladesh famine of 1974 Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League Assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Jail Killing Day Military rule, 1975 – 1990 Military coups in Bangladesh Chittagong Hill Tracts conflict 1990 Mass Uprising Transition to democracy, 1991 – 2008 Caretaker government of Bangladesh Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord 2006–08 Bangladeshi political crisis Present parliamentary era, 2009– present Vision 2021 and Digital Bangladesh International Crimes Tribunal Quota reform movement 2021 Bangladesh Communal Violence Smart Bangladesh Related articles Timeline of Bangladeshi history Bangladeshi art Bengali literature Bangladesh portalve Siraj-ud-Daulah (born Mirza Muhammad Siraj ud-Daulah; Bengali: সিরাজ উদ্দৌল্লাহ; Persian: 2 – 1753 ; سیراج 1757) was the last independent Nawab of Bengal, reigning from 1756 to 1757.



The end of his reign marked the beginning of the rule of the East India Company over Bengal and later almost all of the Indian subcontinent.



Siraj ascended to the masnad on 9 April 1756, following the death of his maternal grandfather, Alivardi Khan, at the age of 23. Betrayed by Mir Jafar, the commander of Nawab's army, Siraj lost the Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1757. The forces of the East India Company under Robert Clive invaded and the administration of Bengal fell into the hands of the company. Siraj-ud-Daulah attempted to escape, but Mir Jafar seized him and brought him to his residence. He held the nawab by the waist and captured him. Siraj was executed on 2 July 1757. Early life Painting of Siraj ud Daula Siraj was born to the family of Mirza Muhammad Hashim and Amina Begum in 1733. Soon after his birth, Alivardi Khan, Siraj's maternal grandfather, was appointed the Deputy Governor of Bihar. Amina Begum was the youngest daughter of Alivardi Khan and Princess Sharfunnisa, the paternal aunt of Mir Jafar. His father, Mirza Muhammad Hashim was the youngest son of Haji Ahmad, the elder brother of Alivardi Khan. Siraj's great-grandfather was Mirza Muhammad Madani, who was of either of Arab or Turkic ancestry, the son of a foster-brother of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb; Madani himself began his career as a cup-bearer under the latter's son Azam Shah.[4][5] His great-grandmother belonged to the Turkic Afshar tribe of Khorasan. Through her, he was a grandnephew of Shuja-ud-Din Muhammad Khan, the two having shared a common ancestor in Nawab Aqil Khan.[4][6] Siraj was regarded as the "fortune child" of the family. He received the special affection of his grandfather and was raised at the Nawab's palace with all necessary education and training suitable for a future Nawab. Young Siraj also accompanied Alivardi on his military ventures against the Marathas in 1746. In 1750, Siraj revolted against his grandfather and seized Patna, but quickly surrendered and was forgiven. In May 1752, Alivardi declared Siraj as his successor. The former later died on 9 April 1756 at the age of eighty.[7] Reign as Nawab This section needs additional citations for verification.

