

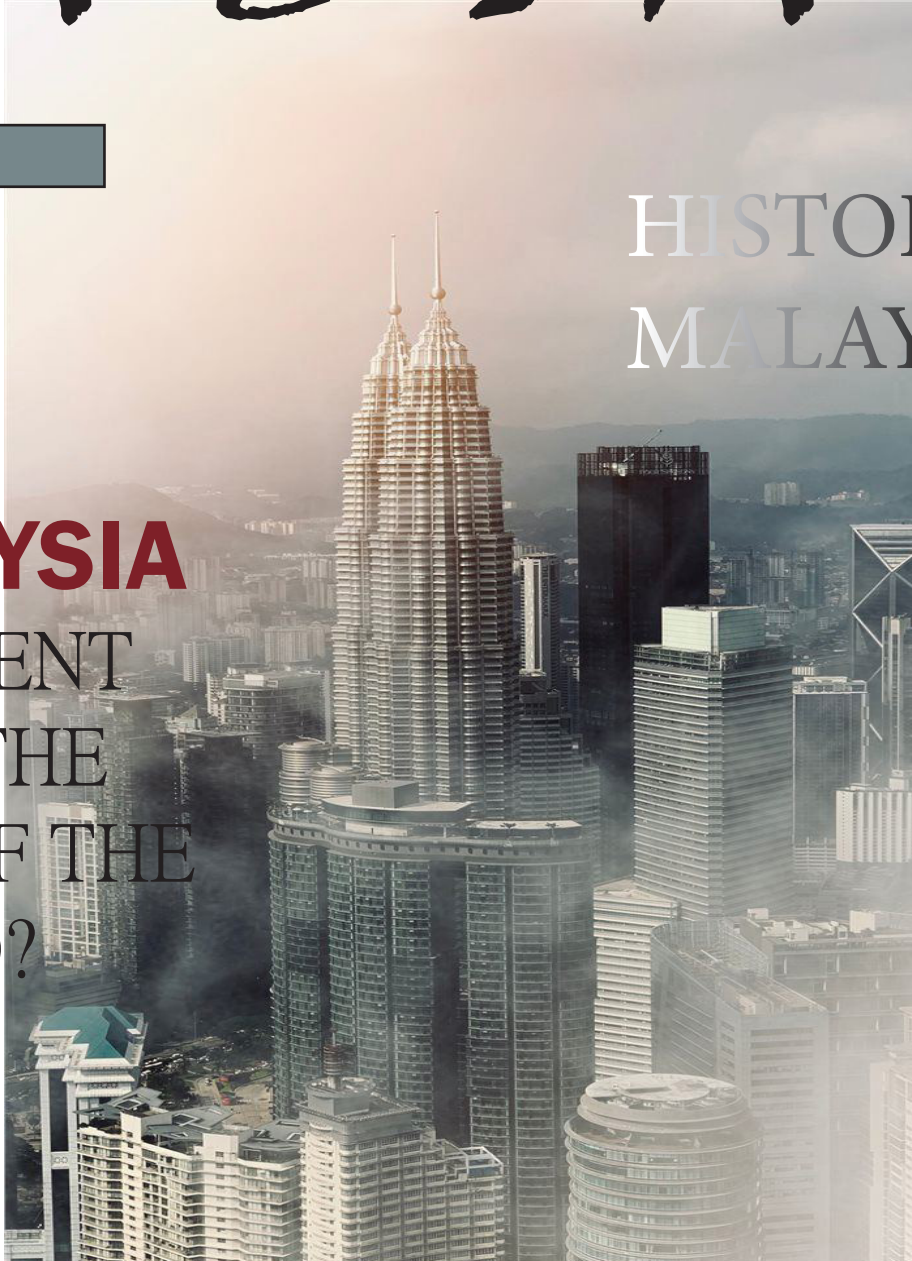
# ASIA



WHAT  
MAKES

**MALAYSIA**

DIFFERENT  
FROM THE  
REST OF THE  
WORLD?



HISTORY OF  
MALAYSIA

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WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MALAYSIA?

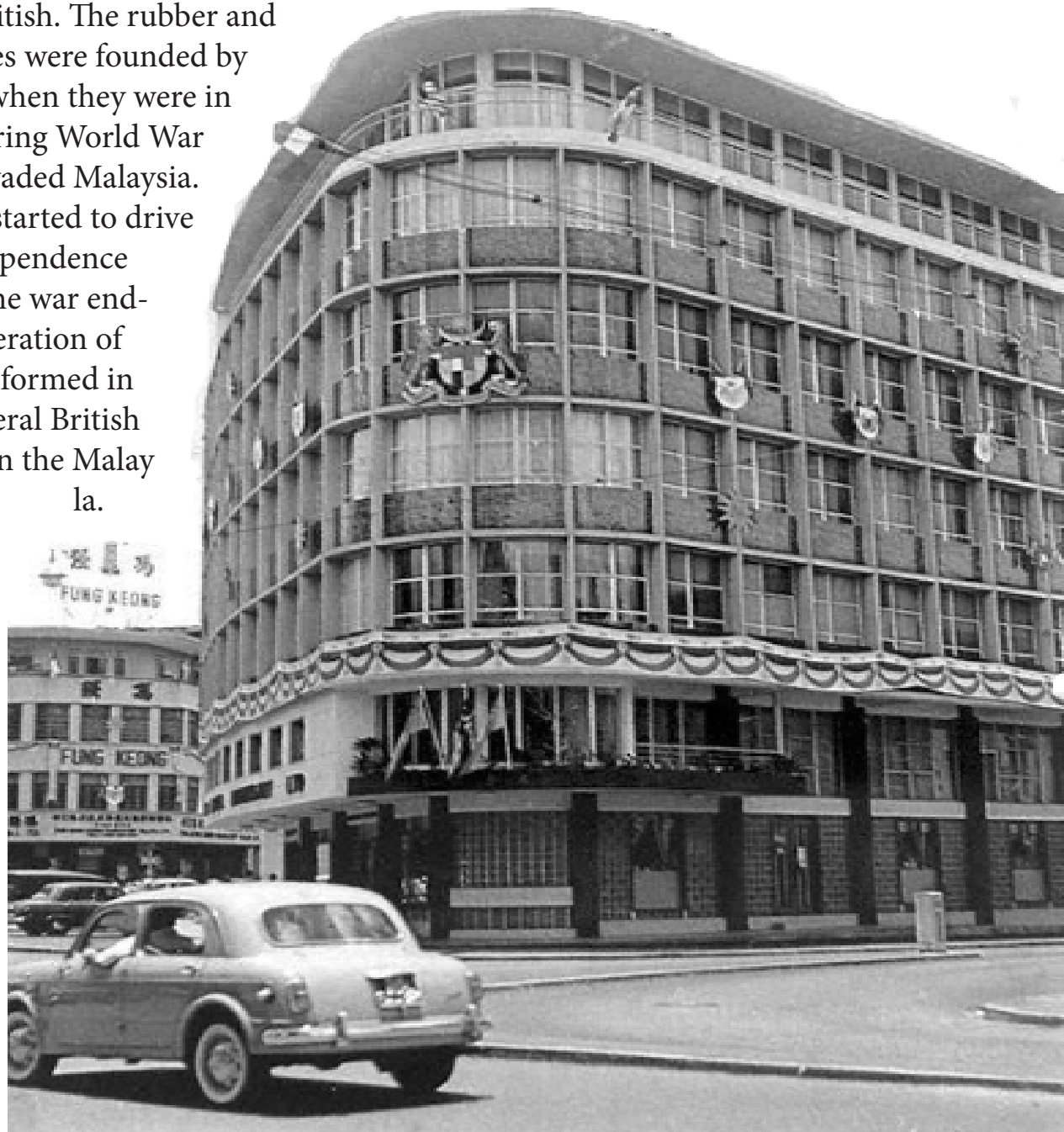
TRAVEL | FOOD | CULTURE | HISTORY

15 APRIL 2021



# BRIEF HISTORY OF MALAYSIA.

The Buddhist kingdom of Srivijaya, which ruled from the 9th to the 13th centuries, was one of the first civilizations to rule Malaysia. The Hindu kingdom of Majapahit took over after the Srivijaya. The state of Malacca was the next to arrive, governed by a Muslim prince and responsible for the spread of Islam in the region. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive. They conquered Malacca in 1511 and ruled the area for over a century. In 1641, the area was given to the Dutch, and in 1795, it was given to the British. The rubber and tin industries were founded by the British when they were in control. During World War II, Japan invaded Malaysia. The nation started to drive toward independence soon after the war ended. The Federation of Malaya was formed in 1957 by several British territories on the Malay Peninsula. In 1963, Malaysia was created and declared an independent nation.



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# THE PEOPLE OF MALAYSIA



Type of Government: constitutional monarchy

Languages Spoken: Bahasa Melayu (official), English, Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, Hokkien, Hakka, Hainan, Foochow), Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Panjabi, Thai

Independence: 31 August 1957 (from UK)

National Holiday: Independence Day/Malaysia Day, 31 August (1957)

Nationality: Malaysian(s) Religions: Muslim, Buddhist, Daoist, Hindu, Christian, Sikh; note - in addition, Shamanism is practiced in East Malaysia

National Symbol: tiger

National Anthem or Song: Negaraku (My Country)



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# WHAT MAKES MALAYSIA TRULY UNIQUE?

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There is a tremendous amount of unique countries in the world. Almost all countries across the globe in the world is unique and they are very unique in their own ways. If you want to experience a different vibe of a unique country, then you should visit Malaysia. It is because Malaysia is very special among unique countries in the world. Malaysia special because of the diversity of races, religions, and cultures. As a result of the diversity, Malaysian produce a very unique element that other countries don't have. So here are several reasons or elements that make Ma-



Malaysians always add 'Lah' and 'Meh' to the back of the sentence or front. The purpose of adding this word to your sentence is to make it sound nicer and to add a little bit of expression. For example, "I don't know lah". From this sentence, we know that the person who throws out this word really doesn't know about anything that you guys discuss. Sometimes, adding 'lah' and 'meh' into the sentence makes it sound convincing. What is Bahasa rojak? Bahasa rojak is practically a language where you combine Mandarin with English or Tamil with Bahasa Melayu or another way around. This Bahasa rojak is only used by locals and sometimes you will find it beautiful in its own way.



# 02

## RACE AND UNITY

Malaysia is a multiracial country that is very concerned about its citizens. There are several races who live in Malaysia since before Merdeka. The main races who make up Malaysia citizens are Malay, Chinese, and Indian, but there are also many minor races including the Iban, Dayak, and Kadazan. All of them live in a harmonious environment. The proof is where you can see all the Malaysians embrace each other's culture and religion. They also celebrate each other's cultural festivals like Hari Raya, Chinese New Year and Deepavali. This is what makes Malaysia unique and strong because they are always standing together no matter which race you come from.





# 03 MALAYSIAN CUISINE.

Malaysian cuisine consists of cooking traditions and practices found in Malaysia, and reflects the multi-ethnic makeup of its population. The vast majority of Malaysia's population can roughly be divided among three major ethnic groups: Malays, Chinese and Indians. The remainder consists of the indigenous peoples of Sabah and Sarawak in East Malaysia, the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia, the Peranakan and Eurasian creole communities, as well as a significant number of foreign workers and expatriates.

As a result of historical migrations, colonisation by foreign powers, and its geographical position within its wider home region, Malaysia's culinary style in the present day is primarily a melange of traditions from its Malay, Chinese, Indian, Indonesian and ethnic Bornean citizens, with heavy to light influences from Thai, Portuguese, Dutch, Arabian cuisines and British cuisines, to name a few. This resulted in a symphony of flavours, making Malaysian cuisine highly complex and diverse. The condiments and spices used in cooking varies as the land is blessed with these natural resources that brings bursting flavours in the outcome of meal preparation.

Because Peninsular Malaysia find versions of the same dish such as laksa and chicken close ethnic and cultural kin-tions often share certain dish-



shares a common history with Singapore, it is common to across both sides of the border regardless of place of origin, rice. Also because of their proximity, historic migrations and ship, Malaysia shares culinary ties with Indonesia, as both na-es, such as satay, rendang and sambal. Indian cuisine has a mixture

Food and culture always complete each other. Having various races and cultures mean many different food and cuisines. What makes Malaysian food unique is that sometimes Malaysians like to combine two or more cultural food recipes to produce one food, for example, mee goreng mamak. Besides, Malaysia is the only country that you can find almost all traditional cuisine from every culture in one country. Visiting Malaysia is like a package where you visit one country but you can experience eating food from other cultural cuisines.

