

first evidence  
 Sungai Pak - Niah Cave:  
 40 000 yrs old

Perak man ~ 1991 - 11 000 yrs old  
 Ls farming, sophisticated tools

Langkawur - 2nd century  
 Ls southern Thailand  
 Ls Buddhist objects  
 Ls e.g. tablets, sculptures

W → S → P.

Chi Tu @ Kelantan  
 Ls red earth kingdom  
 Ls 100 BC — 7th century  
 Ls Buddha - Gupta stone  
 Ls 4th — 5th century

Pan Pan (3rd - 7th century)  
 Ls hindu kingdom

Kedah  
 Ls hindu-buddhist  
 Ls 2nd century  
 Ls bronze,  
 terracotta,  
 artifacts

Srivijaya  
 (7th - 13th century)

Ls trade routes  
 Ls wealthy maritime  
 empire

Ls Mahayana Buddhism

Context - Part 1 (5%)

History and Politics - Part 1  
Melaka

**Administrative Structure**

Melaka practiced a four-level ruling system (*Sistem embesar Empal Lipatari*, literally translated as 'four folder system'), with the following key roles:

- Sultan**: The highest ruler was the Sultan. Their power, sovereignty and rights were absolute and they had the authority to elect leaders.
- Bendahara**: The Bendahara was the advisor to the Sultan. He was the Chief Minister and Judge. This role would be similar to that of Prime Minister in today's political system.
- Temenggong**: This was the Police Chief and Chief of Protocols, equivalent to today's Minister of Defence.
- Laksamana**: The Laksamana was the Marine Chief and Official Diplomat for Melaka.
- Penghulu Bendahara**: This was the Treasurer and Tax Collector of the Melakan Sultanate. An equivalent position in Malaysian government today would be Minister of Finance.

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History and Politics - Part 1  
Melaka

**Development of Melaka**

Parameswara was keen to enhance relations with nearby empires.

In 1403, a Chinese envoy led by Admiral Yin Qing arrived in Melaka, and from then Parameswara was able to develop bilateral relations between China and Melaka, visiting China himself in 1411. The Ming Dynasty protected Melaka against attacks from Siam (now Thailand) and Majapahit.

He married a Pasai princess from Indonesia, and developed Pasai into a port and centre of Islam. Parameswara also introduced Malay as the official language in the sultanate.

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# Chinese descendants in Melaka

Mansur Syah married Hang Li Po (Chinese)

↳ descendants : Peranakan  
↳ women : Nyonya  
↳ men : Baba

Sultans of Melaka

At the time of Parameswara's passing in 1414, the sultanate was very prosperous and well-respected.

From the establishment of Melaka until the sultanate's defeat by the Portuguese, there were eight Sultans.

1. 1400 – 1414: Parameswara (Sultan Iskandar Syah)
2. 1414 – 1424: Sultan Megat Iskandar Syah
3. 1424 – 1444: Sultan Muhammad Syah
4. 1444 – 1445: Sultan Abu Syahid
5. 1445 – 1456: Sultan Muzaffar Syah
6. 1456 – 1477: Sultan Mansur Syah
7. 1477 – 1488: Sultan Alauddin Raya Syah
8. 1488 – 1528: Sultan Mahmud Syah

Continue

Reasons for Colonialism in the Malay Peninsula

Good location along travelling routes  
Availability of natural resources such as tin and timber  
Cheap labour  
Ability to trade spices and wares  
Land for plantations  
Spreading Christianity

Continue

Chief Administrator

The British Governor is the Chief Administrator, based in Kuala Lumpur. The Governor is assisted by the Executive Council and Legislative Council.

Malay Rulers

The Malay Rulers, who previously ruled each state, would now only advise the Governor. They would, however, still have authority in their states on religious matters or Malay customs.

State Council

State council is retained for the purposes of managing local government, but is subject to control by the central government.

Equal Rights

The Malayan Union promised equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their race or ethnicity.

Citizenship

Citizenship would follow the *jus soli* principle, whereby anyone born in the Malayan Union after it was established, was eligible for citizenship.

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Malaya must be united with Singapore  
A Central Legislative Council must be established and membership chosen by the people  
Equal rights for all people who regard Malaya as their homeland and are loyal to it  
The honour and authority of Malay rulers can be continued but it must be based on a Constitutional Monarchy  
Matters concerning Islam and customs must be surrendered to the Malays  
The Malays must be given special treatment for their development

## Suggestions from PUTERA

PUTERA put forward another four suggestions:

- Malay must be the official language in the country
- Foreign relation and defence must be the responsibility of both Malaya and the British government
- The word "Malay" must be used as the citizenship name for all the people of Malaya
- The national flag must contain Malay national colours