

CHAPTER

6

SULTANCY JOHOR RIAU



Synopsis

The Johor Riau Sultanate was founded by the heirs of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

This government inherited and continued the glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. The leadership of the Johor Riau Sultanate successfully faced the challenges towards glory. Glory was achieved from the aspects of trade and Malay literature. The glory of the Johor Riau Sultanate as a superior empire in the Malay World ended with the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824.



What will you learn?

1. Describe the founding of the Johor Riau Sultanate.
2. Describe the glory of the Sultanate Johor Riau.

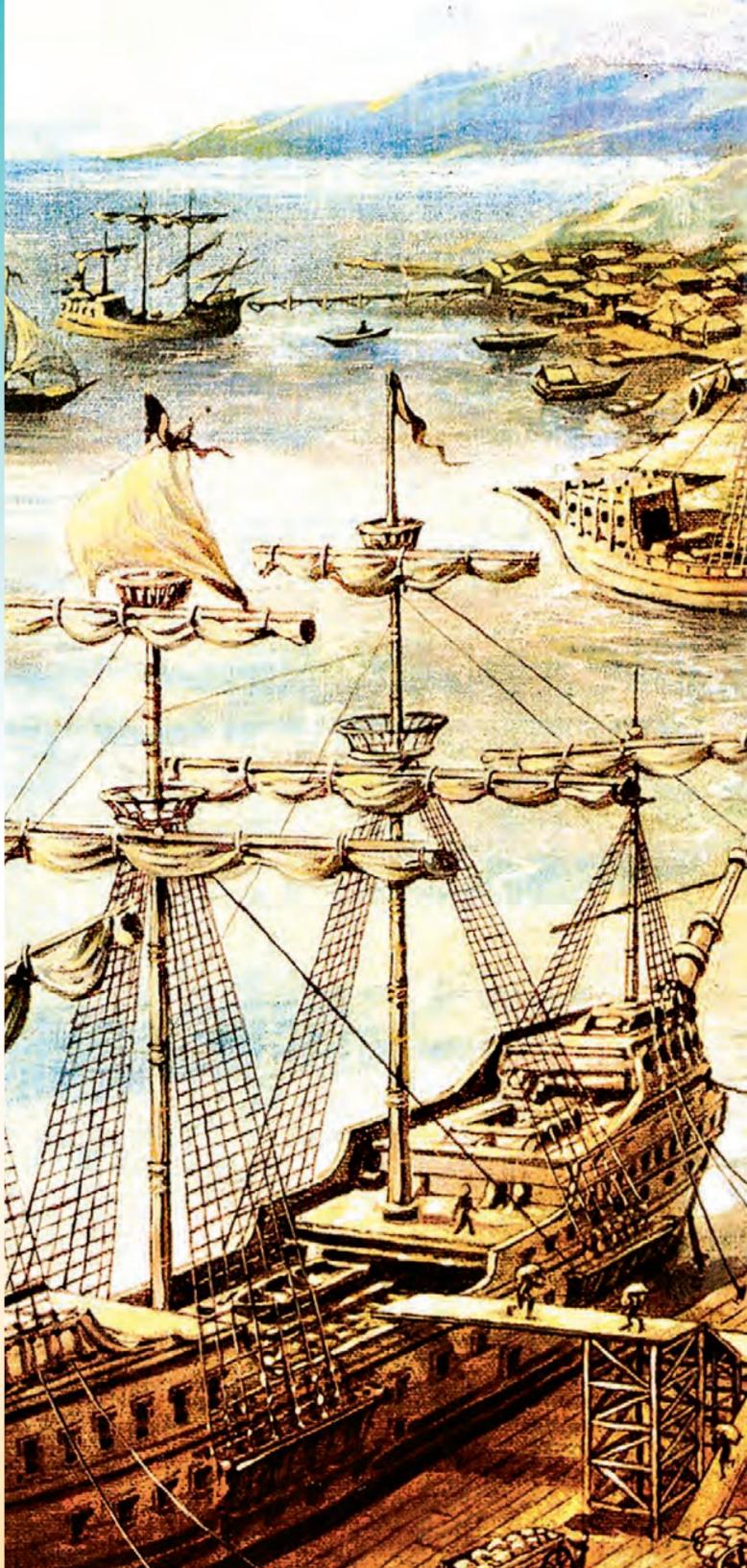
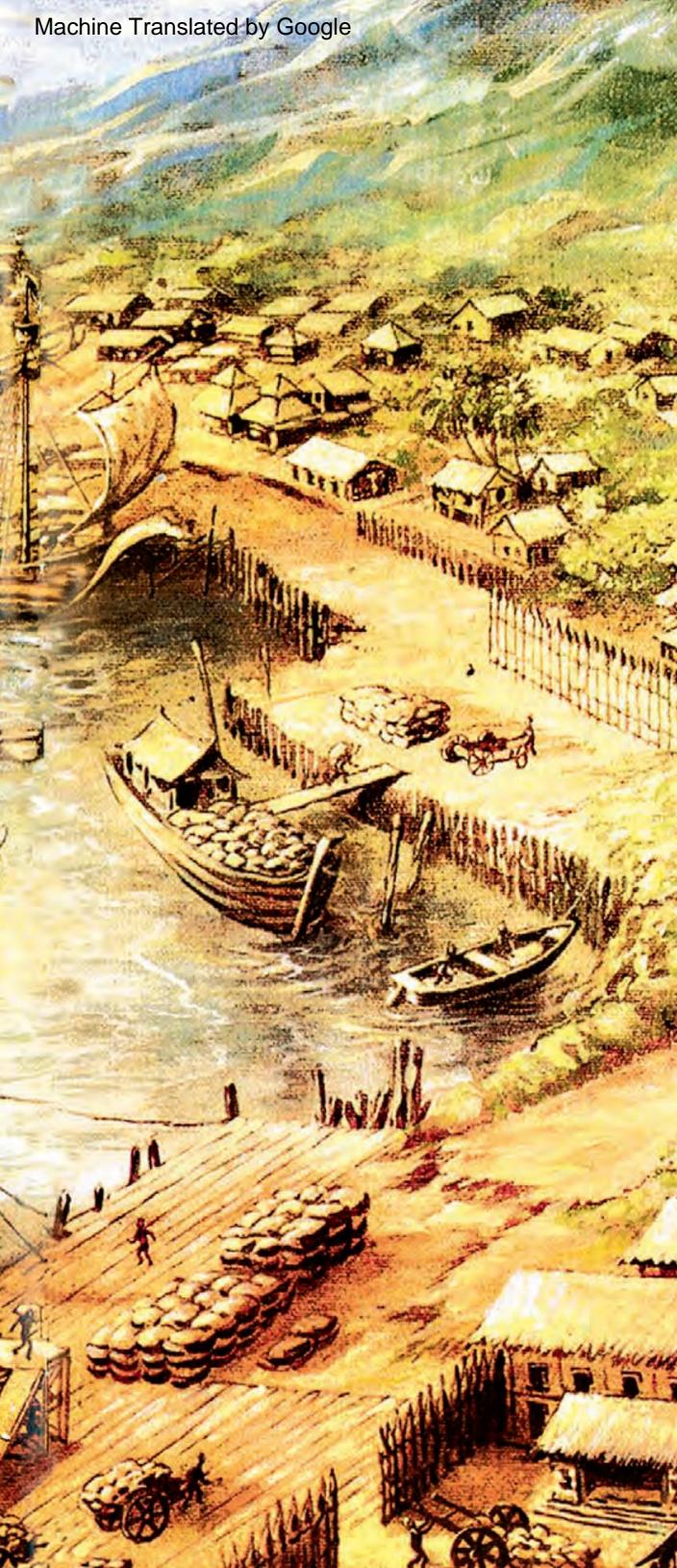


Illustration of Batu Sawar Port.

(Source: Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Johor Heritage Foundation, 2005, p. 56)



What elements of citizenship and civic values do you find?

1. Assess the importance of continuity the legacy of national administration.
2. Explain the responsibilities of leaders and citizens in a country.
3. Describe the importance of the contribution of the heritage of the Malay Sultanate.
4. Summarize the lessons learned from the history of the Malay Sultanate.

Thinking Skills
History you can find:

1. Understand the chronology of the founding Sultanate of Johor Riau.
2. Exploring evidence of glory Sultanate of Johor Riau.
3. Make an interpretation of the challenge faced by the Johor Riau Sultanate towards glory.
4. Create a glorious imagination Sultanate of Johor Riau.
5. Creating a rationalization of the Sultanate's strategy Johor Riau in facing various challenges.

6.1 Establishment of the Johor Riau Sultanate

Introduction

The Johor Riau Sultanate was founded by the heirs of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka. This kingdom also inherited the system of government and administration as well as the territories under the control and patronage of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka. The Johor Riau Sultanate also continued the tradition of glory and grandeur of the early kingdoms in the Malay World.

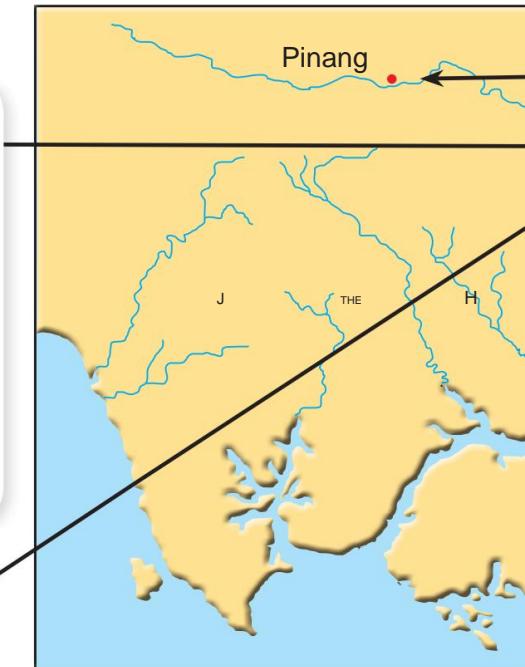


Sketch of the face of Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I.

(Source: Kota Tinggi Museum, Johor)

1. Establishment of Government

- The Sultanate of Johor Riau has was founded by Raja Ali, son of Sultan Mahmud Shah and Tun Fatimah. He used the title Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I (1528-1564).
- The Royal Treasurer, Seri Nara Diraja, was ordered to gather the people to open up the state on the banks of the Johor River.



The map shows the location of the center of government of the Johor Riau Sultanate in Pekan Tua.

(Source: Buyong Adil, *History of Johor*, Kuala Lumpur: Language and Library Council, 1971, p. 54)

2. Kara City Government Center, Pekan Tua

- Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I built a government center in Kara City, Pekan Tua in 1528.
- The position of Kota Kara, located near a wide and deep river, makes it easy for ships to enter and exit.
- The hilly area around Kota Kara became a defensive stronghold against external threats.



Illustration of Kuala Sungai Telor, Old Town.

(Source: Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Johor Heritage Foundation, 2005, p. 9)



Digest the Mind

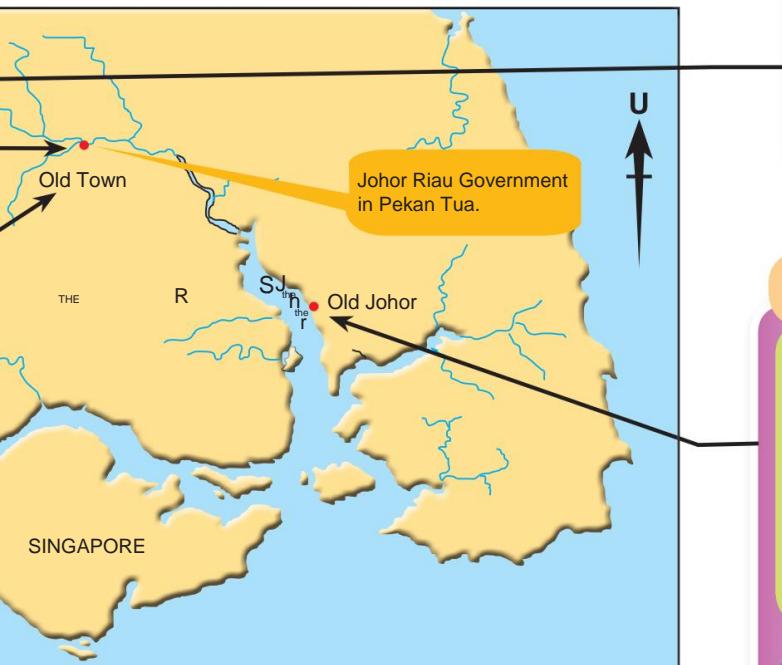
What are the advantages of Sayong Pinang in terms of defense?





Illustration of Kara City.

(Source: Kamarudin Ab.Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Johor Heritage Foundation, 2005, p. 15)



3. Sayong City Government Center, Sayong Pinang

- Kara City in Pekan Tua has attacked and destroyed by the Portuguese in 1535.
- Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I retreated and opened the government center in Kota Sayong.
- This area is safer because Enemy warships had difficulty crossing the narrow river.

4. Kota Batu Government Center, Old Johor

- In 1540, Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I moved the center of government to Kota Batu, Old Johor.
- This area is also known as Tanjung Batu.
- Its strategic location on the wide and deep Johor River facilitates the entry of merchant ships.



The Johor River today.
(Source: DBP Collection, 2010)



Did you know?

The Johor Riau Sultanate, founded by Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I, flourished and was ruled by sultans from two lineages. From 1528 to 1699, the Johor Riau Sultanate was ruled by heirs of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

Meanwhile, from 1699 to 1824, the glory and fame of the Johor Riau Sultanate was continued by the sultans descended from the Bendahara of Johor.



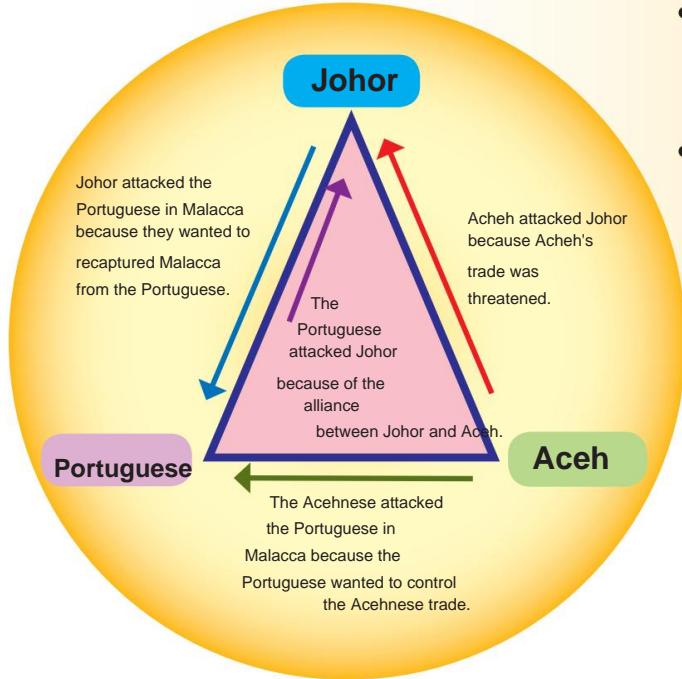
In your opinion, why did the rulers of the Johor Riau Sultanate often move the center of government?

Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I laid a solid foundation for the next ruler to restore the authority and sovereignty of the Malay Sultanate government. The tenacious spirit and tireless efforts shown by Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I should be taken as a lesson by us in expressing the spirit of love for the country.

Challenge Towards Glory

The Johor Riau Sultanate faced various challenges to defend its sovereignty. Among these challenges were the Johor-Acheh-Portuguese rivalry, the Johor-Jambi War, conflicts between chieftains and the threat of the Raja Kechil.

1. Johor-Acheh-Portuguese rivalry



- A war broke out between these three powers for control of trade in the Straits of Malacca. This war became known as the Trilateral War or the Hundred Years' War.
- This war ended when Johor provided assistance to the Dutch to defeat the Portuguese and take control of Melaka in 1641. Aceh, on the other hand, experienced decline after the death of Sultan Iskandar Thani.

2. Johor-Jambi War

- Johor claimed the Tungkal region from the Jambi kingdom. Crisis and war occurred from 1659 to 1679.
- Johor attacked Jambi in June 1679. Jambi was defeated and submitted to the power of the Johor Riau Sultanate which was based in Riau.



The map shows the location of Jambi.

(Source: Adapted from Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Yayasan Warisan Johor, 2005, p. 19)

Activities

"Envoys" (Envoy)

1. Students are divided into several groups. Each group is divided into the following questions:
 (a) What are the challenges faced by The Johor Riau Sultanate is on the path to achieving glory? (b) Has the Johor Riau Sultanate successfully faced these challenges? Give your views.
 (c) If you are a leader Sultanate of Johor Riau, how do you face challenges that threaten the country's sovereignty?
2. A messenger is chosen from each group to explain the results of the discussion to the other groups.
3. The messenger returns to the original group and states the feedback received from the other group.

3. Conflict of the Magnificent

- A conflict occurred between Treasurer Tun Habib Abdul Majid and Admiral Tun Abdul Jamil for control of the Johor Riau Kingdom.
- The competition ended with a withdrawal Admiral Tun Abdul Jamil to Terengganu.
- The Bendahara lineage returned to influence in the governance of the Johor Riau Kingdom. Tun Habib died and was known as the Bendahara of Padang Saujana. The position of Bendahara was replaced by his son, Tun Abdul Jalil.



Tomb of Treasurer Tun Habib Abdul Majid.

(Source: Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *Historical Relics on the Coast of the Johor River*, Johor Bahru: Johor Heritage Foundation, 1998, p. 60)

4. The Threat of the Little King

- Raja Kechil attacked Johor in 1718 because claimed the throne of the Johor kingdom. He claimed to be the son of Sultan Mahmud Shah I (Sultan Mahmud Mangkat Dijulang) (1685-1699) and declared himself the Sultan of Johor Riau using the title Sultan Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah.
- Raja Sulaiman, the son of Sultan Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah IV, asked for help from the Bugis Opu Lima Bersaudara to expel Raja Kechil.
- Raja Kechil was defeated on 4 October 1722. Raja Sulaiman was installed as the Sultan of Johor with the title Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah (1722-1760), while Daeng Merewah was appointed as the first Yang di-Pertuan Muda or Yamtuan Muda Bugis in Johor.

The challenges faced by the Johor Riau Sultanate do not threaten the authority of the government and the sovereignty of Johor. The perseverance and wisdom of the rulers in facing tough challenges has brought the Johor Riau Sultanate towards glory. We should emulate the high fighting spirit and ability to face all challenges in order to achieve success and excellence in the future.



Did you know? da?

The Johor Riau Sultanate is also known as the Johor Riau Lingga Sultanate because Lingga was once the center of government during the reigns of Sultan Abdullah Ma'ayat Shah (1615-1623), Sultan Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah (1718-1722) and Sultan Mahmud Shah II (1761-1812).



King
Late



Glossary

Opu Bugis: a title for the Bugis-Luwu royal family in South Sulawesi. Among the famous ones are the Opu Bugis Five Brothers consisting of Daeng Parani, Daeng Menambun, Daeng Merewah, Daeng Chelak and Daeng Kemasi.



Activities

"Goldfish Bowl" in Emas (Goldfish Bowl)

1. Based on the picture below, As a group, discuss the greatness of the equipment used by Bugis soldiers.
 - (a) Why are preparations, equipment Are wars and war strategies important in facing the enemy?
 - (b) Explain the war strategy that found in the Malay Kingdom.
2. Present in front of the class and answer questions from other groups.



Strategies for Facing Challenges

The leadership of the Johor Riau Sultanate successfully faced challenges that threatened its sovereignty by using several strategies. These included moving the center of government, building defensive forts and establishing friendly relations with the Dutch.

1. Transfer of the Center of Government

Most of the Johor Riau Sultanate's administrative center was located along the coast of the Johor River. During the reign of Sultan Ibrahim (1677-1685), the glory of the Johor Riau Sultanate continued in the Riau Lingga Islands which became the new administrative center. The administrative center often moved due to the needs of military and defense strategies and the need to defend itself from the Portuguese and Acehnese threats.



Illustration of Seluyut City.
(Source: Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Johor Heritage Foundation, 2005, p. 35)

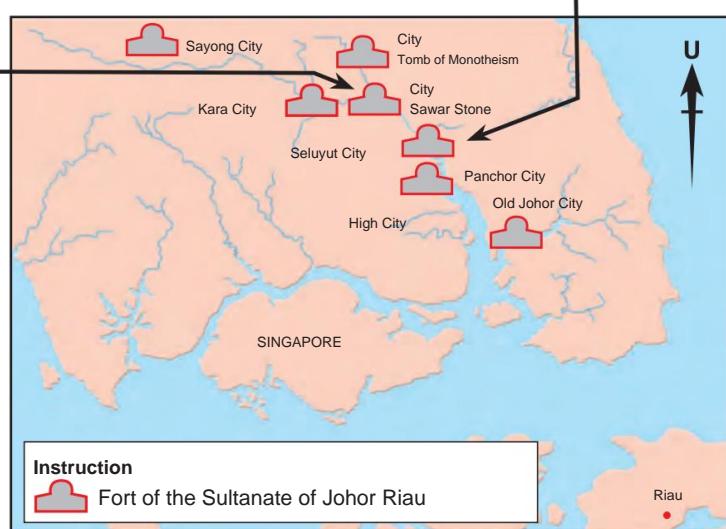


Illustration of Batu Sawar City.

(Source: Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Johor Heritage Foundation, 2005, p. 10)



Cities
Defense
Sultanate
Johor Riau



Map of the administrative center of the Johor Riau Sultanate.
(Source: Adapted from Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Yayasan Warisan Johor, 2005, p. 12)

2. Build a Defensive City

The defensive forts that were built often changed according to the location of the government center and had their own unique shape and characteristics.

Kara City

- Built during the founding of the kingdom by Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I.
- Located in Kuala Sungai Telor.
- The fence was made with large wooden stakes 40 feet (12 meters) high.
- Reinforced with guns and cannons.



Digest the Mind

Explain the characteristics of the defensive fort built by the Johor Riau Sultanate.

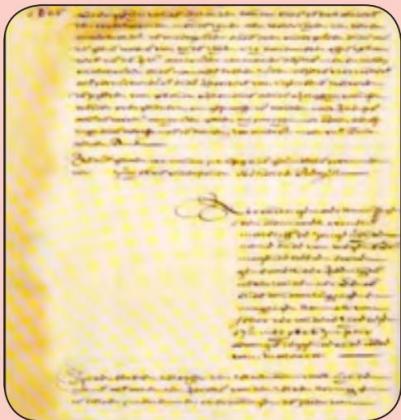


Illustration of Kara City in Pekan Tua.

(Source: Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Johor Heritage Foundation, 2005, p. 24)

3. Establishing Relations with the Dutch The

leadership of the Johor Riau Sultanate maintained the sovereignty of the government by entering into a friendship agreement with the Dutch. The policy of being friendly with the Dutch was carried out as a strategy to face threats from the Portuguese in Melaka and Aceh.



Dutch Johor Treaty Letter 1606.

(Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millets, 2011, p. 69)

- Johor-Dutch relations began in 1602 when the Dutch offered assistance to Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II (1597-1615) to protect Johor from Portuguese and Acehnese attacks.
- The Johor-Dutch Treaty was signed on 17 May 1606 between Dutch Admiral, Cornelis Matelief de Jonge and Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II on a Dutch ship named *Oranje*.

- The Dutch asked Johor for help to attack Malacca.
- Johor participated in the Dutch-Portuguese war by providing the following assistance:
 - Help transport war equipment.
 - Making cannon pads.
 - Digging the fort trench.
 - Blocking enemies from escaping into the forest.
 - Boosting the morale of the Dutch army.
- Johor helped the Dutch besiege and attack the Portuguese in Malacca since 2 August 1640.
- The Portuguese in Malacca were successfully defeated in January 1641.



Illustration of Johor troops helping the Dutch besiege Malacca.

(Source: Kamarudin Ab. Razak, *The Sultanate of Johor until 1699*, Johor Bahru: Johor Heritage Foundation, 2005, p. 65)

The strategy of moving the center of government, building defensive forts and entering into a friendship agreement with the Dutch was able to maintain the sovereignty and stability of the Johor Riau Sultanate.

The authority and wisdom of its ruler in using this approach has catapulted this sultanate towards glory and majesty in the Malay World. We need to have self-confidence in defending the sovereignty of the country.

6.2**The Glory of the Johor Riau Sultanate****Introduction**

The Johor Riau Sultanate emerged as a strong and superior kingdom in the Malay World.

This kingdom achieved its glory in aspects of Malay trade and literature.

This government also sought to revive the royal trading tradition in the Malay World with Arabia, India and China.

A Superior Trading Center

In the 16th and 17th centuries, Johor emerged as a trading centre that became a focus for traders. There were several characteristics that led Johor to emerge as a superior trading centre.



Map showing the location of the Johor Riau government port along the Johor River.

1. Strategic Position

- The ports of Johor Lama, Batu Sawar and Panchor are easily navigable by large ships because of the wide and deep Johor River.
- The port's location in the southern area of the Straits of Malacca allows it to control merchant ship traffic from the East and West.
- Riau Port, located at a strategic maritime traffic intersection, is a focus for foreign traders to conduct business.



**Center
Trade and
Harbor
Warehouse**

2. Traders' Support

- The focus of traders from China, Gujarat, the Netherlands and English traders.
- Javanese traders made Johor their port of choice because they were not interested in trading with the Portuguese in Malacca.
- Siamese traders market produce agriculture such as rice.
- Also a focus for traders from colonies and protectorates as well as other governments in the Malay World.

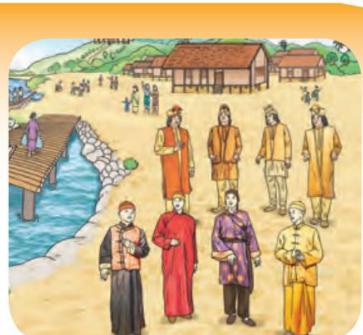


Illustration showing Chinese and Gujarati traders.

(Source: Adapted from the Melaka State Museum diorama)



3. Collection and Distribution Center for Various Merchandise

- Johor Riau Port serves as a center for exchanging goods produced in the Malay World with goods from China, India and Arabia.

- The trade goods supplied by the colony and protectorate of Johor were black pepper, tin ore and gold.
- Tin ore is brought in from Klang, Sungai Ujong and Bernam as well as Bangka Island, Sumatra.
- Black pepper is brought from Jambi and gold also from Inderagiri.
- Other local goods are dried coconuts, agarwood, resin, kelmbak, sago, areca nut, salted fish, earthenware pots, candles and salt which are imported from Pahang, eastern Sumatra, the Riau Islands, Sungai Ujong, Klang, Naning and Rembau.



Black pepper



rhubarb

- Batu Sawar Port also became a trading centre for goods brought from China. • These included gold thread, white silk cloth, pottery, ceramics, iron pans, tea and copper.

- Javanese traders brought rice.
- Gujarati traders brought cloth, perfumes and beads.
- Johor also received supplies of rice traded by Siamese traders.



Chinese pottery. Silk fabric.

4. Busy Johor Riau Port

- There are 500 to 600 merchant ships of various nationalities anchored at the port of Johor, especially at the port of Riau.
- Among the ships anchored in Riau were Siamese, Portuguese, English and islands in the Malay world.

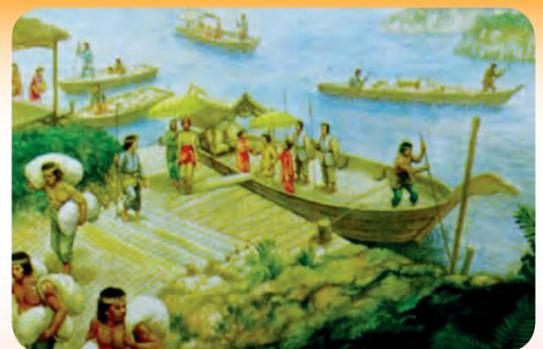


Illustration showing the port of Johor Riau.
(Source: Kota Tinggi Museum, Johor)



Did you know?

The scientific name of rhubarb is *Rheum Officinale*. Rhubarb is a plant used to produce medicine and fragrance. The leaves and roots of rhubarb can be used as antioxidants.



Digest the Mind

How did the Johor Riau port emerge as a superior port?

Port Management

The efficiency of the ports of the Sultanate of Johor and Riau in handling merchandise and its ability to resupply ships quickly and cheaply are among the main factors that make its ports an entrepot port.

1. Port Facilities

- Provide an underground warehouse to store goods to avoid from fire.
- Provide trained officers to handle trade matters.
- Supplying goods needed by traders such as black pepper and spices.

2. Buying and Selling

- Trade is carried out on barter goods and use currency.
- Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I introduced gold currency known as mas, silver money as kupang and tin money as katun.
- In the late 18th century, foreign currencies such as the Spanish Dollar, Mexican Dollar and Dutch money were also used.
- The port governor is an official responsible for managing the buying and selling system and collecting port taxes. The port taxes imposed on traders are reasonable. The port governor also determines the measurements and weights of goods.



Gold Money



Money Kupang



Cotton Money

(Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millets, 2011, p. 68)

3. Patronage System

- Foreign and local traders received patronage from the Bendahara, Temenggung, Laksamana and Raja Indera Bongsu.
- Part of the profits are given to the party providing patronage in the form of trade taxes based on the patronage system.
- Through this system, traders could easily obtain letters of authorization from the Dutch and be able to sail without interference in the Straits of Malacca.



Digest the Mind

What is meant by the Patronage System?

4. The Role of the Seafarer

- Seafarers were assigned as port guards, tugs for merchant ships, guides for traders and guards in the waters of Johor and the Straits of Malacca.
- The Sea People are also involved in controlling security of the Sultanate of Johor Riau by becoming a naval force.



The Sea People contributed to the glory of the Johor Riau Sultanate.
(Source: Kota Tinggi Museum, Johor)

5. Ship Repair and Construction

Facilities

- Ports in Johor also have facilities for repairing and building small ships.
- The Seafarers are skilled in shipbuilding. They made coastal vessels such as kolek, banteng, penjajap, balok and pencalang. These skills helped develop the Johor Riau Sultanate.



Bull Replica
(Source: Kota Tinggi Museum, Johor)

The strategic location and port facilities caused the Johor Riau Sultanate to become a focus for traders. This sultanate was able to rival and take over the role of Melaka and Aceh as a superior trading center at that time. We should be proud of the history of a glorious kingdom that once existed in our country.



Compare port management in the past and present.
Discuss.



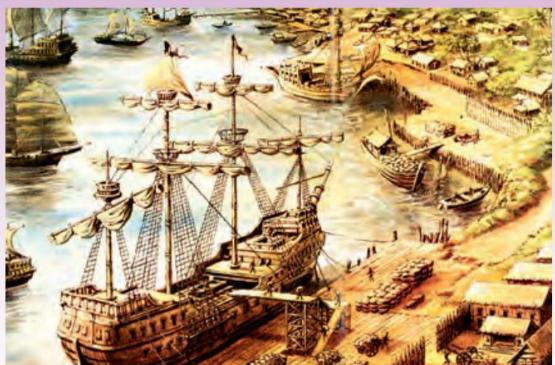
Activities
“Mind Map”
(Thinking Map)

Based on the information in the text, create an appropriate thought map regarding trade management at the ports of the Johor Riau Sultanate.



KPS

The picture shows the busy Batu Sawar port.



Batu Sawar was very important to the Johor Riau Sultanate because of its role as a trading center and government center. Each student presented their own ideas about the picture above.

Correspondence Center

The production of literary works proves that the Johor Riau Sultanate was not devoid of great works and literary figures of caliber. Batu Sawar and Pulau Penyengat, Riau played an important role in the development of literary works related to the Malay kingdom.

Masterpiece

The Johor Riau Sultanate produced many masterpieces. A masterpiece means a work written in the Malay language that is capable of instilling elements of thought, value and belief systems, philosophy or outlook on life of the Malay people. A masterpiece also symbolizes superior achievements in Malay civilization that reflect the thinking and outlook on life of the Malay people.

Salatinus Salatin



Copy of the manuscript of *Salatinus Salatin*.

(Source: Malay Manuscript Centre,
National Library of Malaysia)

- Meaning the Genealogy of Kings or the Rules of Everything Kings.
- The original manuscript of this work, called *Hikayat Melayu*, was compiled and rewritten by Tun Seri Lanang in 1612.
- Its content tells the origin of the lineage of the Malacca kings, royal customs and the history of the Malacca Malay Sultanate.



A copy of the *Hikayat Hang Tuah* which tells the story of Hang Tuah's greatness in battle.

(Source: Malay Documentation Center,
Language and Library Center)

The Story of Hang Tuah

- Historians state that this manuscript was produced by an author from Johor after the Portuguese defeat in Malacca in 1641. • *Hikayat Hang Tuah* is a heroic epic that spans the entire glorious era of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

- Its content is also related to Hang Tuah's obedience or loyalty to the king and the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

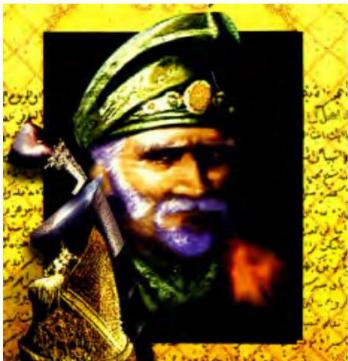


Did you know? da?

Salatinus Salatin and *Hikayat Hang Tuah* are recognised as works of classical literature and traditional Malay epics by UNESCO in the Memory of the World Register.



Literary Figures



Sketch of Tun Seri Lanang's face.

(Source: Kota Tinggi Museum, Johor)

Tun Seri Lanang

- Tun Seri Lanang's real name is Tun Muhammad bin Tun Ahmad Paduka Raja.
- Born in Bukit Seluyut, Kota Tinggi in 1565.
- Became the Treasurer of Johor during the reign of Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II. • Compiled and rewrote *the Sulalatus Salatin* upon the orders of King Abdullah, the younger brother of Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II.
- Appointed as an advisor to Sultan Iskandar Muda, Aceh and became the King of Uleebalang in Samarlanga.



Tajul Salatin

(Source: Malay Manuscript Centre, National Library of Malaysia)

Other Works

- *Tajul Salatin* or Crown of Kings written by Bukhari al-Jauhari.
- This work is one of the famous literary works produced during the Johor Riau Sultanate.
- *Tuhfat al-Nafis*, *Malay and Bugis Genealogy* and *Gurindam Dua Belas* were written by Raja Ali Haji. • *Hikayat Anak Panah Sedasa* was written by Tun Hisap Misai.
- The poem *Ungku Puteri* was composed by Raja Ahmad.

The birth of literary works was a recognition of the glory of the Johor Riau Sultanate as the literary center of the Malay World in the 17th and 18th centuries. As a result, this sultanate emerged as the foremost center for the development of Malay literature and the Malay language in the Malay World. We need to appreciate these literary works because they are a valuable heritage that serves as a reference to this day.

Its glory as a center of trade and a center of Malay literature caused the Johor Riau Sultanate to emerge as a famous and superior kingdom in the Malay World. This sultanate has successfully inherited the glory and continuity of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka. Therefore, efforts must be made to restore the country's glory in the field of trade and Malay literature. Malaysian citizens need to work together towards achieving this goal.



Discuss the steps that need to be taken to elevate Malay literary works to the international level?



Activities

“Thinking Map” (Thinking Map)

As a group, collect information about the glory of the Johor Riau Sultanate in the field of Malay literature. Present your findings using a mind map.



Scan Backballi

Sultanate of Johor Riau



The Founding of the Johor Riau Sultanate

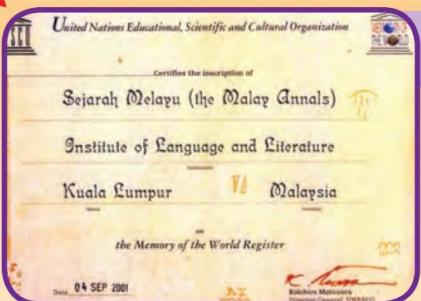
- Foundation •
Government Center •

Challenges Towards Glory

- Johor-Acheh-Portuguese rivalry.
- Johor-Jambi War.
- Conflict of the magnates.
- Threat of the Little King.

• Strategies for Facing Challenges

- Relocation of the center of government.
- Build a defensive city.
- Establishing relations with the Netherlands.



The Glory of the Kingdom

- Superior Trading Center - Strategic location.
 - The focus of traders.
 - A center for the collection and distribution of various merchandise.
 - Busy Johor Riau ports. • Port Management
 - Port facilities.
 - Buying and selling business.
 - Shelter system.
 - The Role of the Seafarer.
 - Ship repair and building facilities. • Center of Letters - Masterpieces.
 - Literary figure.

This chapter has explained the establishment and development of the Johor Riau Sultanate and its ability to face all challenges to achieve glory. The imperial system of government inherited by the Johor Riau Sultanate ended with the Anglo-Dutch Agreement of 1824. The legacy of the Malay Sultanate was continued by other Malay state governments which will be discussed in the next chapter.



Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

- 1.
- The Triangular War took place between Johor-Acheh-Portuguese.
 - Also known as the Hundred Years' War.

What factors led to the above war?

- Acehnese power competition.
 - Expansion of Portuguese influence.
 - Power struggle between rulers.
 - Competition to control trade in the Straits of Malacca.
2. Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I took several steps to strengthen and maintain the authority of the Johor Riau Sultanate.

What is the action?

- Defeat the Portuguese and Aceh.
 - Controlling trade in the Straits of Malacca.
 - Dominating the colonies and under the patronage of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
 - Build a defensive city to defend the administrative center.
- A. I and II
B. I dan IV
C. II and III
D. III and IV
3. How could the Johor Riau Sultanate end the threat from Jambi that threatened its sovereignty?
- Make an agreement with the Netherlands.
 - Conducting efficient governance.
 - Attack and defeat the Jambi government.
 - Asking for help from Bugis mercenaries.
4. Complete the information related to the defensive forts of the Johor Riau Sultanate in the table.

Picture	City Name	Chronology of the City's	Special Status
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Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

5. Find the word in the crossword puzzle. Complete the sentence below with the word.

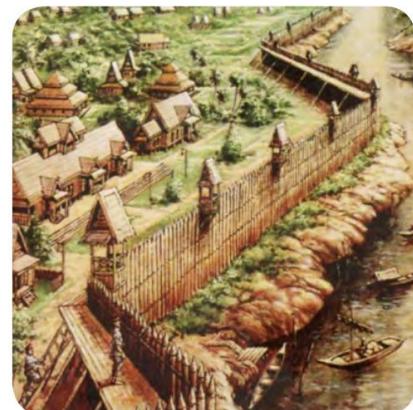
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N	G	R	B	U	K	Q	R	S	C	N	P	A	F
F	D	H	Z	P	B	M	V	L	W	E	T	G	L
N	P	S	D	C	J	P	E	R	X	W	D	U	S
P	E	R	A	N	G	T	I	G	A	S	E	G	I
R	K	J	M	C	U	F	L	D	Y	E	A	W	A
H	A	Q	A	T	J	C	P	V	E	L	G	O	M
C	N	E	R	H	D	R	K	Q	P	U	J	E	I
P	T	B	Y	X	O	V	K	G	C	Y	N	J	V
H	U	D	I	F	K	E	J	K	E	U	U	N	G
H	A	M	B	S	L	Y	O	D	M	T	R	A	U
R	E	W	D	O	A	J	N	T	G	Y	O	R	T
N	A	S	K	O	T	A	B	A	T	U	E	O	Z

- (a) Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah I founded the kingdom in
- (b) The fortified fort built in Old Johor is known as
- (c) The competition between Johor-Acheh-Portuguese has caused
- (d) Daeng Merewah was appointed as the first Bugis in Johor.
- (e) The city of became the center of government of the Johor Riau Sultanate during
The reign of Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah I.
- (f) The Johor-Dutch Agreement was signed on a ship named
- (g) Johor Port is a hub for traders from
- (h) is a forest product traded at the port of Johor Riau.
- (i) The Seafarers were skilled in building coastal ships such as

6. Illustration showing Kota Kara which was one of the administrative centers of the Johor Riau Sultanate. (a) What

are the special features of the administrative center and city?
this defense?

(b) Do you agree that war strategy is more important than defensive
cities to defend the sovereignty of the country from enemy
threats? Give your rationale.





Historical Perspective and Reflection

Values, Patriotism and Respect

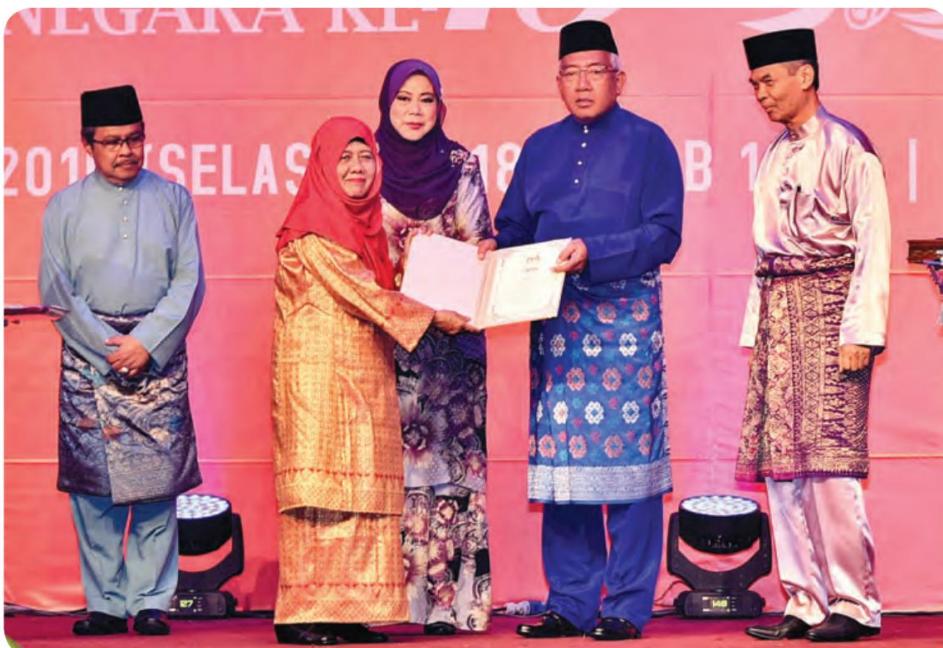
- Understanding the persistence and determination of the leadership of the Johor Riau Sultanate to defend the kingdom's sovereignty.
- Knowledge about the glory of the Malay kingdom educates us to proud of the nation's history, traditions and culture.
- The spirit of togetherness shown by the ancient community teaches us about the importance of unity, understanding and consensus in defending the nation's sovereignty.

Self and Family

The spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance in facing challenges and wisely solving problems among family members will create a prosperous and harmonious family.

Country

The role of intellectuals and people who are knowledgeable and willing to sacrifice is very important in maintaining and defending the sovereignty of the country and nation.



Dato' Dr. Zurinah binti Hassan was the recipient of the 13th National Literary Award in 2016 and is the first woman to receive the country's highest award. The National Literary Award is the government's recognition of Malay intellectual culture and literary creation.

CHAPTER

7

SULTANCY MALAY PAHANG, PERAK, STUNNING AND SELANGOR



Synopsis

The Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor are a continuation of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. The founders of the Sultanates of Pahang and Perak are a direct continuation of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. The founding of the Sultanates of Selangor and Terengganu is closely related to the Sultanate of Johor Riau. Therefore, the legacy of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca is continued by the Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor. This can be seen in the system of government, the religion of Islam in government, legislation, customs, literature, and economy.



What will you learn?

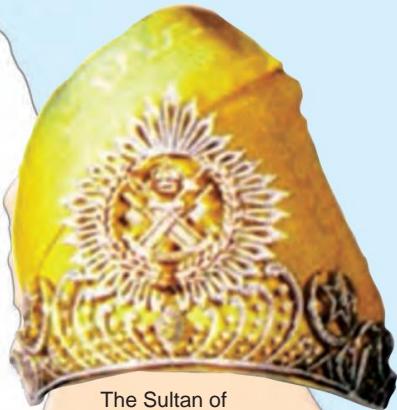
1. Explain the continuity of the Malay Sultanate Melaka in Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor.
2. Describe the legacy of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca towards Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor to the present day.



The Sultan of Perak's Tengkolok is known for its Broken Wing Chicken.



The headscarf of the Sultan of Selangor is known for its Setanjak Balung Raja folds.



The Sultan of Terengganu's Tengkolok is known for its Elephant Trunk folds.



The Sultan of Pahang's Tengkolok is known for its Eagle Facing the Wind fold.

What elements of citizenship and civic values do you find?

1. Assess the importance of continuity the legacy of national administration.
2. Explain the responsibilities of leaders and the people in a country.
3. Explain the importance of donations heritage of the Malay Sultanate.
4. Summarize the lessons learned from the history of the Malay Sultanate.

Thinking Skills History you can find:

1. Understand the chronology of continuity The Malay Sultanate of Malacca through the founding of the Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor.
2. Exploring evidence of heritage continuity The system of government of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca in the kingdoms of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor.
3. Interpreting literary heritage The Malay Sultanate of Malacca in Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor.
4. Creating a survival imagination customs of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca in Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor.
5. Make a rationalization of continuity the heritage of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca in Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor.

7.1 Establishment of the Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor

Introduction

The establishment of the Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor marked the birth of four sovereign Malay states. The legacy of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca continued directly in Pahang and Perak, while the establishment of the Sultanates of Terengganu and Selangor was a continuation of the Sultanate of Johor Riau.

The Sultanate of Pahang

The Sultanate of Pahang was founded by the royal family of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka during the kingdom's golden age.

In the 15th century, Pahang was part of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. Seri Bija Diraja was appointed as the representative to govern Pahang.

When Melaka was ruled by Sultan Mansur Shah, he sent his son, Raja Muhammad, to be installed as Sultan of Pahang.

Raja Muhammad left Melaka for Pahang accompanied by the Malacca nobles. They were appointed as Bendahara, Penghulu Bendahari, Temenggong and Hulubalang Besar as well as their followers to help administer the Pahang kingdom.

Raja Muhammad founded the Pahang Sultanate in 1470 with the title Sultan Muhammad Shah.

Sultan Muhammad Shah established the center of government in Pekan, near Kuala Sungai Pahang. The administrative territory of the Pahang kingdom extended from Sedili Besar to Terengganu.



Map showing the administrative center of the Pahang Sultanate.
(Source: Adapted from Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 80)



Abu Bakar Palace in Pekan, Pahang.
(Source: DBP Collection, 2016)

Sultan Abdul Jamil Shah was the third sultan to rule Pahang (1495-1512) and was one of the most famous sultans. He maintained harmonious relations with the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. He also successfully defended Pahang when it was attacked by Siam with help from the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.



Did You Know?
Sultan Abdul Ghafur Muhaiyuddin Shah (1592-1614) left no heirs because his son Raja Muda Abdullah died. Therefore, Pahang was ruled by the Johor Riau Sultanate from 1614 to 1884. Currently, Pahang is a territory held by the Bendahara of Johor.

The Bendahara family of Johor, who governed Pahang, later founded the new Sultanate of Pahang. Its founder was Bendahara Siwa Raja Wan Ahmad. Wan Ahmad was installed as Sultan of Pahang on 12 December 1884 with the title Sultan Ahmad Al-Muazzam Shah. With the use of this title of sultan, a new sultanate emerged in Pahang that is sovereign and remains to this day.

Sultan Ahmad Al-Muazzam Shah.

(Source: Courtesy of the National Archives)



Digest the Mind

Who founded the Malay Sultanate of Pahang?



KPS

Activity: Document review.

Document study through the text of *Sulalatus Salatin*, written by Tun Seri Lanang, conducted by A. Samad Ahmad, published by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 2001.

Among the contents of this text on page 153: "So his

Majesty ordered the Royal Highness

to be summoned to Pahang.

Then the Royal Highness came.

So Raja Muhammad was handed over to Seri Bija Diraja, who ordered him to be made king in Pahang."

As a group, answer the following questions:

(a) What event occurred?

(b) How are these events related?

with the founding of the Pahang Sultanate?

(c) Give your interpretation of the event
the.



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SULALATUSSALATIN
SEJARAH MELAYU
PENGETAHUAN
SAMAD AHMAD

B-154 B-155 B-156



Incident
Sports

Sultanate of Perak

The Sultanate of Perak was founded by the royal family of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca in the 16th century. This kingdom was born after the end of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca which was based in Malacca.

In the 15th century, Perak was part of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. Portuguese attacks caused Sultan Mahmud Shah and his family to leave Malacca and eventually settle in Kampar, Sumatra. The Perak chieftain named Tun Saban and Nakhoda Kassim went to Kampar to invite Sultan Mahmud Shah's son named Raja Muzaffar to be installed as the Sultan of Perak.

Raja Muzaffar set off for Perak with his royal accoutrements in the form of a sword called Cura Si Manja Kini, a keris, a seal, a nobat and a letter of commendation.

His Majesty departed for Perak with his children, wife, followers and entourage who had picked him up from Perak.

Raja Muzaffar founded the Perak Sultanate in 1528 with the title Sultan Muzaffar Shah.

Sultan Muzaffar Shah established the first government center in Tanah Abang, on the banks of the Perak River. The descendants of Sultan Muzaffar Shah inherit the throne to this day.



Glossary

Surat Ciri: a poetic speech praising the greatness of the Malay Kings. Originally written in Sanskrit, but now its content is supplemented with old Malay and Arabic.



Did you know? da?

The regalia that must be present during the coronation of kings in Malay states such as Perak, Pahang, Terengganu, Selangor, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Negeri Sembilan and Johor are also known as regalia.

The ceremonial implements consist of a sword, a keris, a crown and a nobat. For example, in Perak, among the ceremonial implements are the Cura Si Manja Kini Sword, the Taming Sari Keris and the Royal Crown.



Map showing the movement of Raja Muzaffar from Kampar to Perak.

(Source: Adapted from Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 33)



Activities

"Gallery Visit" *(Galeri)* *(Gallery Walk)*

1. Students are divided into several group.
2. Each group is required to refer to various sources and surf the Internet to collect information related to the regalia of the Perak Sultanate.
3. The findings obtained will pasted in the classroom.
4. Each group will move to look at and analyze the findings of the other groups.
5. Each group will discuss with other group members the group's findings and make improvements to the information.



Iskandariah Palace, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.

(Source: DBP Collection, 2017)

Sultan Iskandar Dzulkarnain, the 15th Sultan of Perak (1752-1765) streamlined the administrative system of the state of Perak and began to adopt Law 99 of Perak.



Map showing the center of government of the Perak Sultanate.

(Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 34)

Did you know?

Tun Saban and his sister Tok Temong were regional chiefs from the state of Perak. The picture shows the tomb of Tok Temong. Tok Temong was the ruler of the Temong district, Perak before the reign of Sultan Muzaffar Shah began.

On the day of his coronation, Tok Temong presented him with a stone called Mestika Embun, which has been used as a symbol of the state of Perak to this day.



Tok Temong's tomb.

(Source: DBP Collection, 2017)

The ruling lineage of the Malay Sultanates of Pahang and Perak is a direct descendant of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. Therefore, both states continue the legacy of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca in their sultanate institutions.



Digest the Mind

Who was the Perak chief who invited Raja Muzaffar to become the sultan of Perak?



List of Sultans of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor

Sultanate of Terengganu

The Sultanate of Terengganu is closely related to the Sultanate of Johor Riau. This sultanate was founded in the early 18th century by a royal family from the lineage of the Bendahara of Johor Riau.

Terengganu has been a protectorate of the Johor Riau Sultanate since the 16th century. In 1708, Sultan Abdul Jalil granted Terengganu to Tun Zainal Abidin, the son of Tun Habib Abdul Majid, the 11th Bendahara of Johor Riau. Tun Zainal Abidin was also the adopted son of the Raja of Patani, who was called Nang Chayam (Yellow King).

The Raja of Patani has prepared the equipment to install Tun Zainal Abidin as the Sultan of Terengganu.



Tun Zainal Abidin left for Terengganu accompanied by 80 Patani family members including several religious figures such as Qadhi Wan Imam Mahmud and Che Buang.

Among the ceremonial implements also brought were the royal keris, the long Nang Chayam keris.



Tun Zainal Abidin founded the Sultanate of Terengganu in 1708 with the title Sultan Zainal Abidin I.



Sultan Zainal Abidin I established the first government center in Tanjung Baru, Kuala Berang. The Terengganu region at the time of its foundation covered from Kemaman to Besut.

The descendants of Sultan Zainal Abidin I inherit the throne of Terengganu to this day.



Map showing the administrative center of the Terengganu Sultanate.

(Source: Adapted from Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 90)



Did you know? da?

Patani was one of the Malay Sultanates that existed from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

The Patani Sultanate was once ruled by female kings, namely Raja Biru, Raja Hijau, Raja Ungu and Raja Kuning. They were called Nang Chayam.

(Source: Siti Hawa Salleh (Organizer), *Hikayat Patani*, Kuala Lumpur: Language and Library Council, 1992, pp. xi-xii)



Maziah Palace was completed in 1897.
(Source: Terengganu State Museum)



Sultan Zainal Abidin III (1881-1918).

(Source: Mohamed Anwar Omar Din and Nik Anuar Nik Mahmud, *Dirgahayu Tuanku, History of the Sultanate of Terengganu 1708-2008*, Kuala Terengganu: Sultan Mizan Royal Foundation, 2011, p. 299)



The modern Maziah Palace in Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.

(Source: Terengganu State Museum)

Sultan Zainal Abidin III (1881-1918) was one of the famous Sultans of Terengganu.

He is known as the sultan who brought about the modernization of Terengganu. Among his important contributions were the drafting of a constitution, namely *the Law of the Terengganu Kingdom* known as *Itqan al-muluk bi ta'dil al-suluk*. He also streamlined the system of weights and measures, established a syariah court, established a police force and built Istana Maziah, the official palace of the Terengganu Sultanate to this day.



Activities

“Bus Stop” “Bus Stop”



The picture shows gold kupang (coins) used during the reign of Sultan Zainal Abidin I. The picture on the left

On the left, his name is printed, while on the right side of the picture, the inscription "Khalifah al-Mukmin" is written.

1. This picture is pasted on the wall class by asking different questions, namely:
 - (a) What is the importance of the discovery of money? the coin? (First Stop)
 - (b) State the Islamic influence found on this coin. (Second Stop)
 - (c) How were these coins produced in that era? (Third Stop)
 - (d) What materials and technologies are used to produce these coins? (Fourth Stop)
2. Move as a group from one stop to another while discussing the questions given.
3. Share opinions and record comments as well as the information obtained.

Sultanate of Selangor

The Selangor Sultanate was founded by the influential Bugis royal family of the Johor Riau Sultanate in the 18th century.

Selangor has been part of the Johor Riau Sultanate since the 16th century. In the 18th century, the Bugis community increasingly settled in Selangor. At that time, Daeng Chelak, who was of Bugis descent, became the Young Yang di-Pertuan Muda of the Johor Riau Sultanate.

Prince Daeng Chelak named Raja Lumu went to the Sultan of Perak, Sultan Mahmud Shah to seek recognition. Sultan Mahmud Shah appointed Raja Lumu as the Sultan of Selangor. He was awarded the nobat and seal.

Raja Lumu founded the Selangor Sultanate in 1766 with the title Sultan Salehuddin Shah.

Sultan Salehuddin Shah established the first government center in Kuala Selangor. The descendants of Sultan Salehuddin Shah inherit the throne of Selangor to this day.



Did you know?

Klang was an important region in Selangor during the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. The Naskhah Sulalatus Salatin records that Sultan Muzaffar Shah appointed Tun Perak as the chieftain of Klang before Tun Perak became the famous Bendahara of Malacca.



Map showing the administrative center of the Selangor Sultanate.

(Source: Adapted from Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 44)



Alam Shah Palace, Klang, Selangor.
(Source: DBP Collection, 2017)

Sultan Ala'iddin Suleiman Shah (1898-1938) was one of the famous Sultans of Selangor. During his reign, many roads and railways were built.

House and shop construction increased, especially in Kuala Lumpur and Klang. His Majesty's wisdom in ruling has prompted the people to hold a grand Golden Jubilee celebration in Klang in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of his reign.

The continuity of the establishment of the kingdoms of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor shows the continuation of the sultanate tradition that was practiced by the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. The sultanate tradition has survived and now the sultanate system has been adapted to the new pattern of government after our country achieved independence.



Sultan Ala'iddin Suleiman Shah.

(Source: Cheah Jin Seng, *Selangor 300 Early Postcards*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 21)

Digest the Mind

How did Raja Lumu gain recognition to be installed as the Sultan of Selangor?



Activities

"I See, I Think, I Wonder," Saya Bertanya" (I See, I Think, I Wonder)



Fortifications in Kuala Selangor.

Kuala Selangor was the administrative center of the Selangor government starting in 1766. The rule at this location was continued by Sultan Ibrahim and Sultan Muhammad.

However, Sultan Abdul Samad moved the capital of Selangor to Jugra in 1857. The capital of Selangor was then moved to Klang and then to Shah Alam until today.

As a group, do the following activities:

1. Discuss and write down, what do you see in the picture above?
2. List the importance of administrative centers.
3. List the criteria that need to be taken into account when building a government administrative center.
4. Present the findings in front of the class.

7.2 The Heritage of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca in Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor

Introduction

The Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor have the unique heritage of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka which includes aspects of the government system, Islamic religion in government, legislation, customs, literature and economy.

Government system

The main aspect of the legacy of the Melaka Malay Sultanate's system of government is the Sultan as the main pillar of the government and the succession of rulers based on the Adat Temenggung. In the state of Perak, the prince of the sultan will also inherit the throne but through a rotation system. The basis of the Melaka Malay Sultanate's administration through the Four-Fold Magistrate System is also inherited by these states.

Sultanate of Pahang

- Practicing the succession system. The heirs are replaced Crown Prince. The appointment of the sultan is also subject to the approval of the State Royal Council.
- The administrative system is still based on four chiefs, eight and sixteen. The four main chiefs of Pahang are: (a) Orang Kaya Indera Shahbandar (b) Orang Kaya Indera Segara (c) Orang Kaya Pahlawan (d) Rich People of Perba Barley Senses
- State government administration is carried out jointly Government Council.



Royal Banner of Pahang



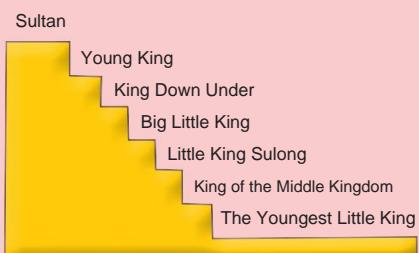
Royal Pahang Long Keris

(Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.),
The Rulers of Malaysia,
Singapore: Editions Didier Millet,
2011, p. 81)

Sultanate of Perak

- Practicing the system rotation. The Perak National Assembly is responsible for selecting and appointing the sultan.

The rotation system is as follows:



Royal Banner of Perak



Keris Taming Sari, the royal keris of the state of Perak.

(Source: *The Royal Regalia of Perak*, Kuala Lumpur: Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Malaysia, 1986,

p. 10)

- The administrative system is still based on four, eight, sixteen and thirty-two chiefs. The four main chiefs of Perak are:

- The Rich Treasurer of the Maharaja
- The Great Rich Emperor Di-King
- The Rich Temenggong Paduka Raja
- The Rich Minister of His Majesty

- State government administration is carried out together with the Government Council.

Sultanate of Terengganu

- Practice a system of succession to the throne. The heir apparent is called the Young Yang Di-Pertuan.
- However, the Royal Court has the right to elect and appoint the sultan. Jumaah
This is also known as *Ahli al-Hal wa al-Aqad* which means the members who choose and make the king.

- State government governance is carried out in conjunction with the Executive Council.



Royal Banner of Terengganu



Terengganu Royal Long Keris

(Source: Mohamed Anwar Omar Din and Nik Anuar Nik Mahmud, *Dirgahayu Tuanku, History of the Sultanate of Terengganu 1708-2008*, Kuala Terengganu: Sultan Mizan Royal Foundation, 2011, p. 1)

Sultanate of Selangor

- Practice a system of succession to the throne. The heir apparent is called Raja Muda. Appointment of the sultan also on the advice and approval of the Royal Council.
- The Royal Council is responsible for assisting and advising the sultan in carrying out his functions.
His Majesty. Among the members of this council are the Raja Muda, Tengku Laksamana and Tengku Bendahara.

- State government governance is carried out in conjunction with the Executive Council.



Royal Banner of Selangor



Long Beruk Keris Swinging

(Source: *The Coronation and Coronation of His Majesty the IX Sultan of Selangor*, Shah Alam: Selangor Museum Board, 2007, p. 39)

The Four-Fold Magnifying System practiced in the Malay Sultanate of Melaka was inherited by the Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor. However, this system was adapted according to the mold and needs of each state.

Islam in Government

The Malay Sultanate of Malacca is famous as the center for the spread of Islam. This religious tradition was inherited by other Malay states. Islam became the main religion in every state that had a monarchy. In fact, Islam is now enshrined in the Malaysian Constitution as the religion of the Federation.

The primacy of Islam in the Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor can be clearly seen through the following:

- The Sultan is the religious leader for each of his countries. This position is clearly described in the Federal Constitution and State Government Constitutions. • Religious institutions play an important role in every state and their jurisdiction must be respected. For example, the role of the mufti, kadi, syariah court and the Islamic Religious Department.



Selangor State Mosque is the religious symbol of the state.

- The institution of the sultanate has close ties with religious institutions. Figures Religion plays a role in the administration of the palace and the state. For example, in the state of Selangor, the mufti is a member of the Royal Council.
- The Sultan is also responsible for upholding the principles of Islam. For example, the tauilah Religious speakers are issued by palace officials after being signed by the sultan.

Religion is a guide to forming a society with character and noble morals. The practice of Islam in government proves the importance of religious practices in this country.



Religious practices lead to the well-being of the country. Discuss.



Activities

“Gallery Walk” “Galeri” (Gallery Walk)



Sultan's Head
Pahang



Sultan's Head
Silver



Sultan's Head
Terengganu



Sultan's Head
Selangor

1. In groups, students will compare the royal headdresses in each state.
 2. With the guidance of the teacher, each group will produce a replica of a royal headdress.
- The results of the assignment are displayed in class.
3. Each group will discuss the work of other friends.

Legislation

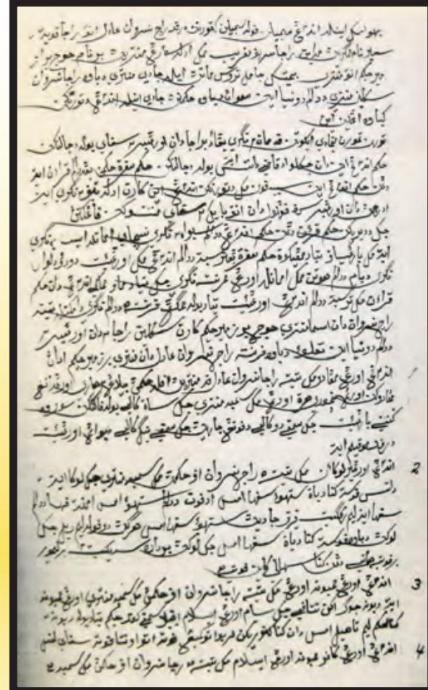
Laws were enacted to regulate social life. *The Melaka Code of Laws* became the basis for the birth of written laws in other Malay states such as *the Pahang Code of Laws* and *the Perak 99 Laws*. The legacy of *the Melaka Code of Laws* is evident in the clauses relating to palace regulations and prohibitions, Islamic family law, crime, debts and the law of buying and selling.



Pahang Code Law

It was drafted during the reign of Sultan Abdul Ghafur Muhaiyuddin Syah (1592-1614) and contains 92 clauses.

(Source: Malay Manuscript Centre, National Library of Malaysia)



Law 99 of Perak

Used during the reign of Sultan Iskandar Dzulkarnain (1752-1765), in the form of a question and answer, containing 99 questions and answers.

(Source: Malay Manuscript Centre, National Library of Malaysia)

Political and socioeconomic developments have led to changes in legal aspects.

The Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor have also enacted State Constitutions to adapt to these changes. The laws produced further complement the system of government and the sultanate system of a state. Therefore, as responsible citizens, we need to comply with the laws and regulations in this country.



Digest the Mind

State the name of the written laws of the Sultanate of Pahang and the Sultanate of Perak.



Discuss the impact on society if a government does not have a legal system.



Activities

“Kumpulan Pelangi” (Rainbow Groups)

1. The students are divided into four main groups.
2. Each group will discuss and find information about the content of the State Constitution below using various sources.
3. After discussing, form a new group.
4. Each group member will take turns expressing the results of the discussion from the original group to the new group members.

Constitution of the Pahang Government

Introduced on 1 February 1948 during the reign of Sultan Abu Bakar.



Perak State Government Constitution

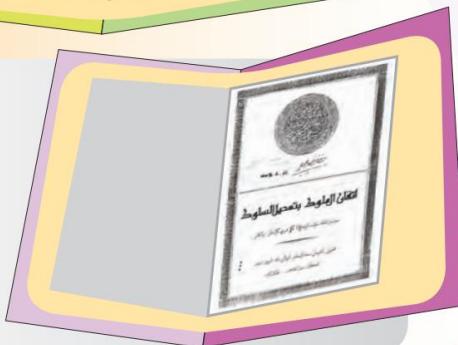
Introduced on 1 February 1948 during the reign of Sultan Abdul Aziz Al-Mut'asim Billah.



Laws for the Terengganu State Government

Known as *Iqat al-muluk bi ta'dil al-suluk*.

Introduced on November 2, 1911 during the reign of Sultan Zainal Abidin III.



Selangor Government Constitution

Introduced on 1 February 1948 during the reign of

Sultan Hishamudin Alam Shah Al-Haj.



Customs and Traditions

Customs are rules and actions that have been commonly carried out for a long time. Customs also involve certain ceremonies. Customs are the identity and uniqueness of the heritage of the Malay Sultanate. Among these customs are birth customs, wedding customs, coronation ceremonies, ceremonies for the conferring of honorary degrees and funeral ceremonies.

Birthday Customs

This custom involves ceremonies:

- Stomach swings during pregnancy seven months old to correct the baby's position in the mother's womb to facilitate the birth process. • The call to prayer is heard for the baby as soon as it is born.
 - Shaving, when the prince or princess is seven days old.
 - Berendoi, which is placing the baby in a cradle and listening to the tune of marhaban.
- Cradle for the custom of berendoi baby.



Wedding Customs

The royal wedding ceremony goes through a structured process of customs and rituals including:

- Merisik
- Proposing
- Engaged
- Big henna (the night before the wedding).
- Completion of the Quran. • Marriage
- Good food and drink. • Eat civilized food.
- Watering on the persada panca.



Royal wedding ceremony on the throne.

Funeral Customs

These customs include:

- The mourning period depends on the palace.
- The palace gave alms to the people during the mourning period.
- A stretcher is provided to lift the body to the burial place known as Seraja Diraja.
- After the body is buried, the funeral will not be played for a certain period of time.



The Royal Family is being paraded to the funeral.

The customs practiced by the Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor are a legacy adapted from the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. The uniqueness of these customs became a symbol of the special position of the royal family and the institutions of the Malay Sultanate.

This custom is also a very valuable Malay cultural heritage and should be preserved.



Did you know? da?

The mourning period depends on each state and the death of a particular monarch. For example, the mourning period set by the Selangor State government for the death of Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah in 2001 was 40 days. The Perak State government announced a mourning period of 100 days for the death of Sultan Azlan Muhibbudin Shah in 2014.



Digest the Mind

State the customs that are carried out in an orderly manner at a royal wedding.

Correspondence

The literary tradition of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca was inherited by other Malay states.

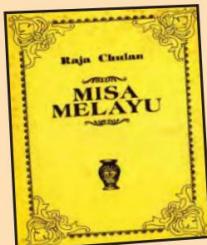
Among the famous literature of the states of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor include works on history, religion, medicine and folk literature.

Historical Works



Pahang Stories

- *Hikayat Pahang* was written by Haji Muhammad Nor, telling the history of the 19th century Pahang Sultanate.



Malay Mass



Poems of Chronicles
Zainal Abidin

Third

- *Kenang-Kenangan Selangor*, written by Wan Muhamad Amin, tells the history of the Selangor Sultanate in the 19th and 20th centuries.



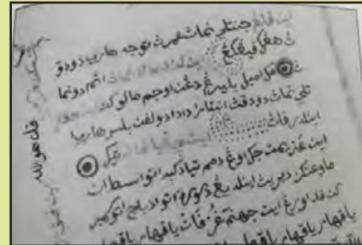
Memories
Selangor

(Source: Mardiana Nordin Collection, 2017)

The variety of works written shows the growth of community knowledge and awareness to preserve the heritage of the Malay Sultanate. The development of this literary tradition also strengthened the position of the Malay language and the use of the Jawi script.

Medical Works

The Book of Tib, copied by Haji Mahmud al-Jawi, in Terengganu in 1819.



Book of Tib

(Source: Mardiana Nordin Collection, 2017)

Folk Literature

Hikayat Sang Kancil, an exemplary and humorous story based on the manuscript *Hikayat Pelandok Jenaka*, written by Daeng Abdul Hamid from Perak.

This work contains 20 stories.



Story
Pelandok
Jokes

The story of Isma Yatim was written by Tengku Ampuan Mariam, the queen of Terengganu.



The Story of Isma the Orphan

(Source: Mardiana Nordin Collection, 2017)

What types of literary works are produced by our country's society today?

Economy

The glory of the economic system of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka was continued by the Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor, leading to the prosperity of their respective sultanates.

Harbor

- Trade activities were carried out through ports. The Sultanates of Perak and Selangor had the advantage of a strategic position in the Straits of Malacca. The ports of Kuala Selangor and Pangkalan Batu in Selangor as well as the port of Kuala Sungai Perak became active trading centres from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

Among the main trade products were tin ore. Kuala Terengganu was an entrepot port in the 18th century. The goods traded at this port were gold, tin ore, silk, weapons, sugar and forest products.

- The port is managed by a harbourmaster and other port officials. An efficient tax system is implemented to ensure smooth trade.

Self-Sufficiency and Buying and Selling Economy

- Subsistence economy such as agriculture, animal husbandry, mining, collecting forest products and fishing are carried out to meet daily needs and the surplus is sold. • Tin mining is the main economic activity in Selangor and Perak.

People in Selangor also cultivated rice and side crops such as fruits and vegetables. While people in Perak were among the main entrepreneurs of forest products such as rattan, rhinoceros wick and timber in the 17th and 18th centuries. In the 18th century, the state of Terengganu cultivated black pepper and gold mining.



Rice crops in Selangor.
(Source: Cheah Jin Seng, *Selangor: 300 Early Postcards*, Kuala Lumpur: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 175)

Currency

- The state of Perak is famous for its tin ingot currency called bidor since the 17th century. • Pitis currency made of tin was used in Pahang from the reign of Sultan Muhammad Shah. While tampang currency was used in the 19th century.

- In Terengganu, Sultan Zainal Abidin I introduced currency in the form of gold mussels. In addition, there was a pitis currency.
- In Selangor, coins used during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Shah were also found.



Fake currency.

(Source: *Historical Roots of Islamic Finance in Malaysia from the pre-Islamic Era until 1983*, Kuala Lumpur: ISRA and Maybank Islamic, 2014, p. 43)

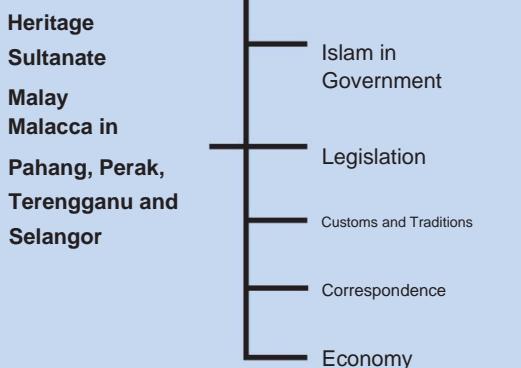
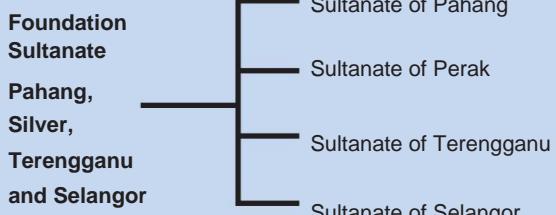
The Malay Sultanate of Melaka left behind many aspects of community life. The Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor, in turn, preserved this heritage and enriched it, forming a national identity that is the pride of the people today.





Scan Backball

Malay Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor



This chapter has discussed the establishment of the Malay Sultanates of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor. These four states are the continuation of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka. Understanding the discussion in this chapter can make us citizens who obey the king and leaders and are proud of the country's heritage. The uniqueness of the sultanate system that can be seen in these states is also owned by other Malay states such as Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis which will be discussed in the next chapter.



Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

1. The founding of the Terengganu Sultanate is closely linked to the Johor Riau Sultanate.

Which of the following is related to the statement above?

- A. The representative of the Johor Riau government.
 - B. Heir of the King of Patani who controlled Johor Riau.
 - C. The Prince of the Sultan of Johor Riau is descended from admirals.
 - D. The royal family from the lineage of the Johor Riau treasurer.
2. Who were the two local dignitaries who requested the crowning of the heir to the Malay Sultanate of Melaka as the Sultan of Perak?
- I. Since then
 - II. Tok Temong
 - III. King Muzaffar IV.
 - Captain Kassim
- A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. III and IV
 - D. It is in IV
3. The Sultanate of Selangor was founded in 1766.

Which of the following is related to the statement above?

- A. Recognized local government.
- B. A chief appointed by the Sultan of Johor.
- C. The Bugis prince who won the war.
- D. Coronation of Bugis relatives by the Sultan of Perak.

4.



The picture shows Istana Maziah, Terengganu then and now. Based on the picture above, answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the role of the palace?
- (b) List the royal cities in our country. (c) Discuss the importance of preserving and conserving royal palaces.





Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

5. Arrange the following events by numbering them 1 to 5 in chronological order.

Sultan Zainal Abidin I established the center of Terengganu's government in Tanjung Baru, Kuala Berang.

The Terengganu Government's own law known as Itqan al-muluk bi ta'dil al-suluk was enacted.

King Zainal was adopted by the King of Patani, who was given the title Nang Chayam.

Tun Zainal Abidin founded the Sultanate of Terengganu in 1708 with the title Sultan Zainal Abidin I.

Tun Zainal Abidin departed for Terengganu accompanied by 80 members of the Patani family.

6. The literary traditions of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor have been inherited since the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

Based on the information above, answer the following questions:

- (a) List the types of literary works.
- (b) What is the importance of folk literature? 
- (c) In your opinion, how can written works in our country be brought to the international level? 

7. See the map of the states of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor below.

- (a) Label the earliest center of government of each sultanate.
- (b) In your opinion, why are the administrative centres of the Malay government always changed?  **MAKE PERLIS**
- (c) Suggest other strategies that can be used to strengthen government administration. 





Historical Perspective and Reflection

Values, Patriotism and Respect

- When we know the history of the founding of the Malay Sultanate, we can appreciate the nation's traditional and cultural heritage.
- Knowledge of the history of the founding and heritage of the Malay Sultanate can strengthen the nation's identity.
- We must be responsible for defending the heritage of the Malay Sultanate to preserve the identity of our nation.

Self and Family

We need to understand our family tree so that we can be responsible and strengthen family bonds for the sake of family honor.

Country

We will be more open-minded after knowing the history of the Malay Sultanate. Therefore, we can indirectly cultivate feelings of love for the country and always strive to defend sovereignty.

country.



Istana Negara is the official residence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, which is a symbol of the maintenance of the monarchy system inherited from the sultanate system of the Malay states.

(Source: DBP Collection, 2015)