

CHAPTER

5

SULTANCY MALAY MELAKA



Synopsis

The emergence of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka is a continuation of the famous kingdom in the Malay World. The Malay Sultanate of Melaka was founded by Parameswara and became a superior and glorious kingdom. The stability of the king's leadership, the system of government and the law have boosted the glory of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka. However, the Malay Sultanate of Melaka, which was centered in Melaka, ended with the arrival of the Portuguese.



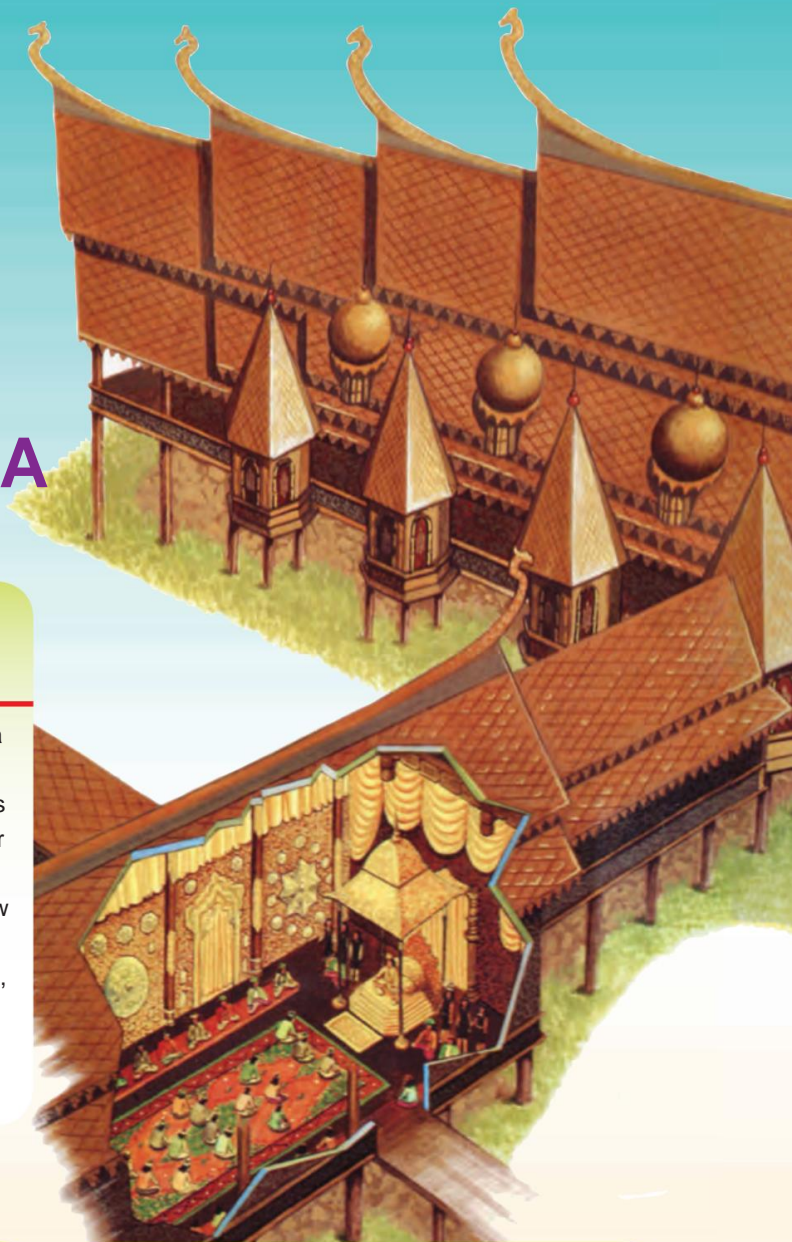
What will you learn?

1. Telling the story of the founding of the Sultanate Malacca Malays.
2. Describe the glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
3. Explain the end of the rule of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca which was based in Malacca.



What elements of citizenship and civic values do you find?

1. Assess the importance of leadership qualities in nation building.
2. Explain the importance of appreciating the environment for the well-being of life.
3. Explaining unity as a foundation community harmony.
4. Summarize the lessons learned from the history of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.





Sultan Mansur Shah's Palace.

(Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.),
The Rulers of Malaysia,
Singapore: Editions Didier
Millet, 2011, p. 110)



Historical Thinking Skills you will gain:

1. Understand the chronology of the founding and development of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
2. Exploring evidence of the glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
3. Interpret aspects of the glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
4. Create an imagination of the trading activities carried out by the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
5. Rationalize the rise and fall of the Malacca Malay Sultanate which was based in Malacca.

5.1 The Founding of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca

Introduction

The Malay Sultanate of Melaka was founded by Parameswara around the year 1400. You have already studied and known the details of the opening of the city of Melaka while in Year Four. The Malay Sultanate of Melaka is a continuation of the famous kingdom in the Malay World.

Parameswara

Parameswara succeeded in choosing a suitable location to establish the kingdom. This choice of location made Malacca a superior kingdom in the Malay world.

Strategic Location Selection by Parameswara

Parameswara chose a strategic location to form the kingdom, namely at the mouth of the Bertam River, also known as the Melaka River. Originally, this river mouth was a fishing village and a place for buying and selling and exchanging goods.

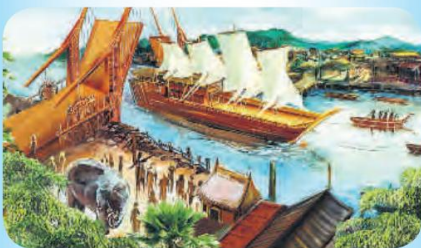


A view of the river mouth, the founding place of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

[Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millets, 2011, p. 111]

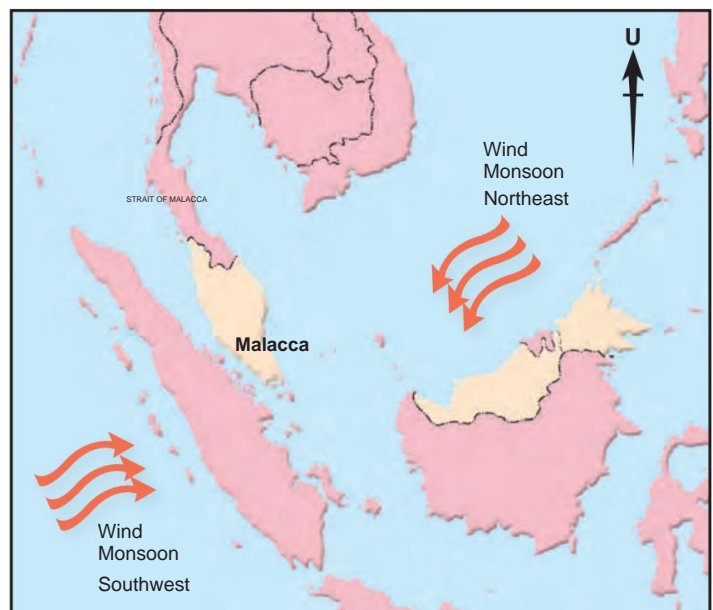
1. Trade Routes

Melaka's position on the main trade route between east and west allowed it to control the passage of merchant ships.



A depiction of merchant ship routes in the Straits of Malacca.

[Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millets, 2011, p. 111]



The map shows the Straits of Malacca which is protected from monsoon winds.

Strategic position is very important in the establishment of a government. Discuss.



2. Shape of the Earth

Melaka has a hilly terrain that is suitable for use as a defensive fort and as a guide for merchant ships.



3. Defense Fortress

The mangrove trees and fireflies found on the coast make it a natural defense and protector that is difficult for enemies to penetrate.



4. Sheltered from Monsoon Winds

The river mouth located in the Straits of Malacca is protected from monsoon winds.

This situation allows merchant ships to arrive and dock at the port of Melaka safely.



Parameswara wisely took advantage of the strategic location and natural environment of a fishing village to become a developed port. Parameswara's wisdom in choosing this location led to Malacca later emerging as an international trading center.

The founding of Melaka shows that there are many benefits to be gained if we value the environment for the well-being of life.



Digest the Mind

What are the advantages of Sungai Bertam?



Activities

"Graphic Organizer" (Graphic Organiser)

1. As a group, find information from various sources about the events that led to Parameswara's journey from Palembang to Melaka.
2. The information obtained is transferred in a graphic management sheet such as a flowchart.
3. The results of the assignment are presented in class.

5.2 The Glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca

Introduction

The Malay Sultanate of Melaka grew from a fishing village to a famous kingdom. Several factors helped this kingdom grow into a glorious kingdom in the Malay World.

Glory Factor

The glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca was due to the factors of the authoritative leadership of the king, an efficient administrative system and a structured legal system.

King's Leadership

The king is the head of state and head of government with supreme authority. This authority stems from several sources.

1. Descendants of the King of Palembang

- Based on the text of *Sulalatus Salatin*, the ruler of Melaka was descended from the descendants of the sons of the King of Palembang who were said to be descended from Iskandar Zulkarnain.
- This lineage gave the Sultan of Melaka a high status among other kingdoms in the Malay World.



Diorama of the Sultan of Melaka enthroned on the throne.
(Source: Melaka State Museum)



Greatness Tool,
Nobat and

The Concept of Sovereignty



The Reigning

Sultans
Sultanate
Malay Malacca

2. Superior Role

The king has various roles in the government system:

- Become a symbol of unity and prosperity.
- Is the head of the armed forces.
- Leading diplomatic relations.
- Align economic activities.
- Become the Head of the Islamic Religion.
- Uphold justice.



Glossary

Diorama: a three-dimensional (3D) model containing various objects to depict a real situation.

3. Sovereignty and the Instruments of Majesty

- The leadership of the king is also associated with the concepts of sovereignty and rebellion as well as various institutions of kingship such as palace customs and royal regalia.
- Sovereignty is the power and authority of the king as a leader. The people acknowledge the king's sovereignty by giving full allegiance and cannot disobey the king. • Royal regalia include the seal, nobat, keris, spear and crown. Regalia are used during coronation ceremonies, weddings and the death of the king.

- The concept of sovereignty, customs and regalia gave the king a high and special position. This strengthened the king's position in the Melaka kingdom's system of government.



Seal.



Royal guard.



A spear with a handle.



Royal waiting.

4. Authority

- The king has leadership characteristics such as being fair, authoritative and concerned about the welfare of the people.
- The king rules based on the jurisdiction determined according to *the Laws of Malacca*.
- Sultan Muzaffar Shah and Sultan Mansur Shah were rulers who prioritized peace and the welfare of the people. Sultan Mansur Shah advised his son, Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah, to be fair to the people, investigate all allegations thoroughly and cooperate with his officers.



A depiction of when Sultan Mansur Shah's will was presented to Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah.

(Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millets, 2011, p. 116)

The sovereign and authoritative leadership of the rulers of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka resulted in his rule being accepted by the people and recognized by external powers. As Malaysians who are loyal to the king, we need to defend the institution of the king which is a symbol of the unity and prosperity of our country.



Digest the Mind

Explain the characteristics of the king's leadership in the Malay Sultanate of Melaka which was able to create a glorious government system.

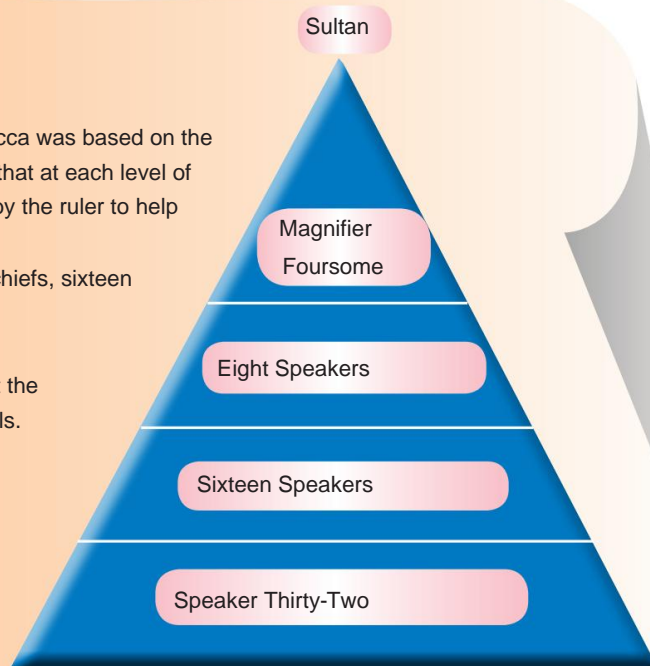
Administrative System

The Sultan was at the top of the government and administration system of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka. The Sultan appointed dignitaries to assist him in administration. This resulted in the Malay Sultanate of Melaka being glorious with an organized and effective administrative system.

1. Four-Fold Magnification System

The administration of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca was based on the Four-Fold Magistrate System. This system meant that at each level of administration, there were magistrates appointed by the ruler to help smooth the administration.

- The Sultan was assisted by four chiefs, eight chiefs, sixteen chiefs and thirty-two chiefs.
- These chiefs are government administrators at the central, colony, district, mukim and village levels.



Four-Fold Magnification System.

(Source: Adapted from Muhammad Yusoff Hashim (ed.), *The Malacca Empire: The Great Malay Tradition*, Melaka: Melaka Museum Corporation, 2010, p. 39)

2. Duties of the

Magistrate The main duty of the magistrate is to create an effective administrative system such as:

- Maintaining peace in the area.
- Collecting excise and other revenues through a delivery system.
- Supplying military personnel during war and providing labor through collar system.

The Malacca government also granted special areas to the chiefs to administer.

The granting of this area as a sign of gaining the support of the rulers to establish a stable administration:

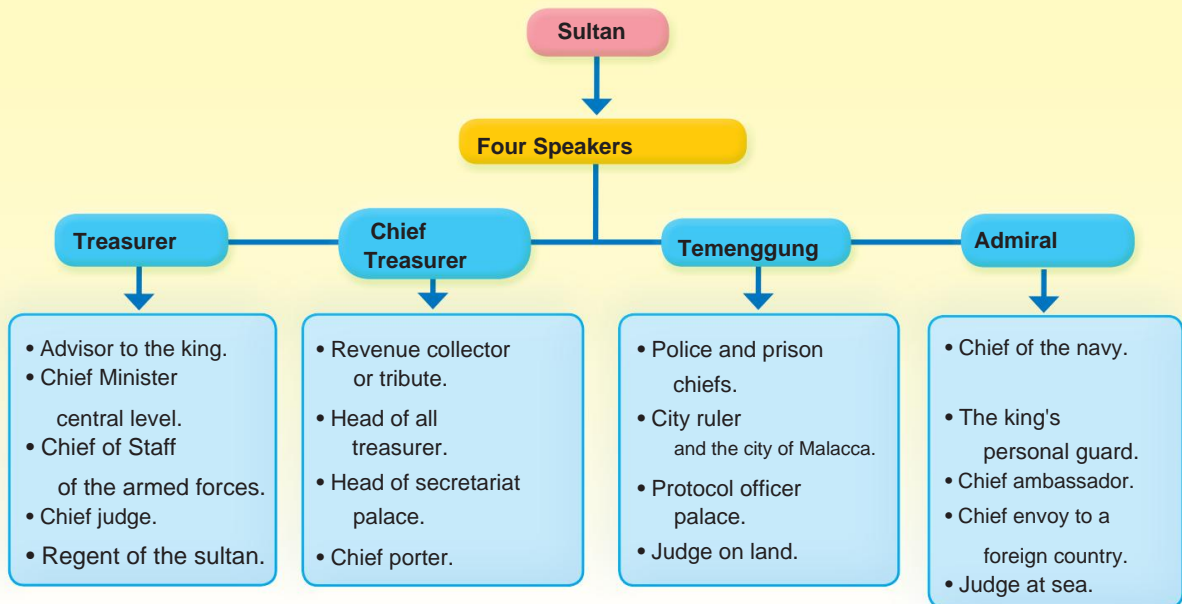
- The areas granted to the four chiefs are known as holding areas.
- The areas of the colonial and district chiefs are known as feeding areas.
- The chief was allowed to collect taxes in his area and hand them over to government as tribute.



Digest the Mind

State the main duties of the chiefs in the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

The four chiefs were central-level officials who were the main pillars of the administration of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. They consisted of the Bendahara, Penghulu Bendahari, Temenggong and Laksamana. They were also known as the Four Rich Men.



The stable administration of the Four-Fold Magistrate System brought peace and prosperity to the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. This Malacca administrative pattern was later inherited by other Malay kingdoms. We should be proud of the stability of our country's administrative system at this time which was strengthened from the legacy of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.



Glossary

Surrender System: giving a portion of the crops grown by the people to the government. This giving is done in return for the chief who provides land for the people. The rate and value of the surrender depends on the crops and livestock obtained.

The Kerah System: is a type of work that is done without being paid. For example, building palaces, forts, roads and drainage. This system shows an attitude of loyalty, willingness to sacrifice and the people working together to help the government.



Compare the system of the rulers of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca with the current administrative system of our country.



Activities

"Peta Berpikir" (Thinking Map)

As a group, compare the duties of the current Treasurer and the Prime Minister. Present them using an appropriate mind map.

Legal System

The Malay Sultanate of Malacca introduced a solid legal system. This has catapulted the Malay Sultanate of Malacca towards glory. The famous laws of this sultanate are *the Melaka Code of Laws* and *the Melaka Maritime Laws*.

1. Malacca Code Law

- *The Malacca Code of Law* was first written during the reign of Sultan Muzaffar Shah (1446-1456). This law was systematically reorganized during the reign of Sultan Mahmud Shah (1489-1511).
- This law contains 44 clauses relating to the privileges, responsibilities of kings and dignitaries.
- Islamic law is also found in this law relating to crime, buying and selling, and family matters.
- This *Melaka Code of Law* can create peace and guarantee the safety of the people. Crime within the state of Melaka can be well addressed and managed.



Malacca Law Code

2. Malacca Maritime Law

- This law was written during the reign of Sultan Mahmud Shah to determine the rules of navigation and trade.
- This law, which contains 25 clauses, explains the rules at sea, business procedures and buying and selling procedures.
- The content also relates to the responsibilities of the captain, crew, kiwi and harbormaster.
- This law ensures that trading activities run smoothly and fairly, giving traders confidence.



Law
Malacca Sea



Glossary

Kiwi: merchants who send and distribute their goods for trade. They rent a space on a ship or boat to store goods. If a kiwi does not sail with them, their place is taken by their representative known as a kiwi maula.



Kiwi

3. Customary Law

The Malay Sultanate of Malacca also used customary law in its system of government. This custom was known as Adat Temenggung.

Temenggung Customs

- Founded by Datuk Ketemenggungan.
- Related to the system of government, succession to the throne, marriage, inheritance of property and law.
- Regarding the sultan's succession system, the royal throne is inherited by the eldest son.
- Adopt a monarchy system of government. The highest power lies in the hands of the sultan or king.
- Allows the system of succession to the throne to occur in an orderly manner.

(Source: A. Aziz Deraman, *An Analysis of Malaysian Society and Culture*, Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 2001, p. 70)



Did you know?

Adat Temenggung is a customary law practiced in all Malay states except Negeri Sembilan. Adat Temenggung was founded by Datuk Ketemenggungan in Palembang.

This custom was brought to Melaka in the early 15th century. From Melaka, the Temenggung custom spread to other Malay states.



Digest the Mind

What do you understand regarding the Temenggung Customs?



The implementation of laws can guarantee the progress and prosperity of a country. Discuss.

The authoritative leadership of the king, a solid administrative system and the determination to implement the legal system have led to the glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. This has created political stability, economic prosperity and the well-being of the people. It is only right that every Malaysian obeys and upholds the law for the sake of peace and well-being of the country.



Activities

"Hot Seating" (Hot Seating)

The Malacca Code of Law and the Malacca Maritime Law have successfully brought glory to the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

1. As a group, study the importance of the law.
2. A group representative will appear in front of the class and present the research findings using a multimedia presentation.
3. Other students can ask questions to representative of this group.

Aspects of Glory

The Malay Sultanate of Melaka has continued the glorious tradition of being a superior government in the Malay World. The glory of this government can be seen in the aspect of the formation of an empire, its emergence as a center for the spread of Islam and a center for trade, as well as the success of establishing external relations with other governments. The glory of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka can also be proven by the emergence of the Malay language as a *lingua franca* and as many as 84 languages are spoken in Melaka.

A Vast Empire

The Malay Sultanate of Malacca Empire covered the entire Malay Peninsula and the eastern coast of Sumatra. This empire consisted of colonies and protectorates. The glory of this vast empire can be seen in the aspects of its formation, importance and administrative structure.

How to Form an Empire

1. Conquest

- The conquest was carried out to ensure the security and prosperity of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
- The conquered areas in the Malay Peninsula were Kuala Linggi, Beruas, Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan.
- The conquered areas in Sumatra were Siak, Rokan, Kampar and Rupert.



A depiction of the marriage of the Sultan of Melaka with the princess of Majapahit.

(Source: Melaka State Museum)

2. Marriage

- Marriages took place between the Sultan of Melaka and the royal princess of another kingdom.
- Marriage further strengthened the friendship and family ties between the Malacca government and other governments.
- The marriage of Sultan Mansur Shah to the Majapahit princess, Raden Galuh Cendera Kirana, caused the influence of Melaka to expand further.

3. Shelter

- There were other rulers who were willing to seek refuge under the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
- The king who was under the patronage of Malacca was installed by the sultan of Malacca.
- Among the governments willing to provide shelter include Lingga, Patani and Kedah.



Illustration of a king who was under the protection of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka bowing to the Sultan of Melaka.

(Source: Melaka State Museum)



Glossary

Empire: an expanded area containing a group of several peoples and nations placed under the control of a single sovereign power.



Did you know?

Based on the writings in *Sulalatus Salatin*, the areas of Inderagiri, Jambi, Tungkal and Siantan were gifts from the Majapahit warriors to his son-in-law, Sultan Mansur Shah.

The Importance of Empire Formation

1. Politics

- Expanding territories and conquered colonies.
- Strengthening relations with conquered kingdoms.
- Blocking the influence of regional powers such as Siam, Majapahit and Pasai.

2. Economy

- Receive gifts in the form of money, gold, tin and military aid.
- Obtain supplies such as agricultural products, spices and tin ore to be traded at the port of Malacca.
- Dominate trade in the Straits of Malacca.

3. Social

- There is assimilation of local culture with cultures from Arabia, India, China and the Malay world.
- There is a diverse society consisting of various tribes and races.

4. Religion

- Encourage efforts to spread Islam.
- Islam has spread widely to Pahang, Kelantan, Perak, eastern Sumatra and Patani.



Map of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca empire.

[Source: Adapted from the Malacca Empire
Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*,
Singapore: Editions Didier Millets,
2011, p. 112]

Administration of the Empire

1. Central Administration

The center of government and administration in Malacca, where the king resides. The king is assisted by central officials.

2. Administration of Protected Areas

A protectorate is an area that acknowledges the sovereignty of Malacca and sends tribute. The government is led by the ruler of the state and assisted by local dignitaries.

3. Administration of Colonies

The government is led by a ruler appointed by the Sultan of Melaka.

The expansion of the empire allowed the Malay Sultanate of Melaka to control the politics and economy of its territory and spread Islam. This led to the Malay Sultanate of Melaka emerging as a strong and glorious kingdom in the Malay World. We should be proud of the success and glory of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka.



Digest the Mind

Why did the Malay Sultanate of Malacca undertake conquest?



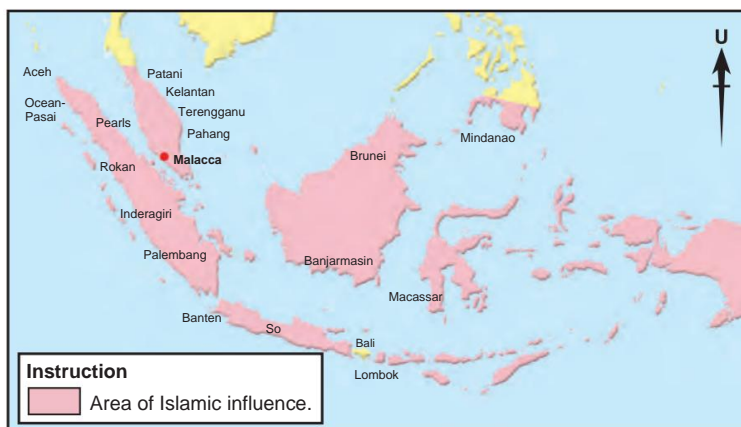
Activities

"Rocket Writing" (Rocket Writing)

Within five minutes, students listed the glorious aspects of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

Islamic Religious Propagation Center

Before the emergence of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca, the early kingdoms that accepted Islamic influence in the Malay World were Samudera-Pasai and Perlak. The Islamization of the rulers led to the emergence of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca as the leading center for the spread of Islam in the Malay World in the 15th century.



Map showing the area of Islamic influence in the Malay World.

(Source: Adapted from Muhammad Yusoff Hashim (ed.), *The Malacca Empire: The Great Malay Tradition*, Melaka: Melaka Museum Corporation, 2010, p. 193)

How Islam Spreads

1. Islamization of the Government

- Sultan Iskandar Shah's conversion to Islam in 1414 was followed by the nobles and the people.
- Sultan Muzaffar Shah made Islam the official religion of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

2. Marriage

- Marriage of Sultan Mansur Shah's daughter with the prince of the King of Siak.

3. The Role of Scholars and Missionaries

- The Malacca government sent scholars and missionaries throughout its area of influence. • Sufism and Sufi teachings were developed through scholars from the Middle East and India. Among them were Maulana Abu Bakar and Maulana Yusuf.
- Sultan Alauddin Riayat Syah sent scholars to teach the Rajas of Pahang, Kampar and Inderagiri about religious matters.

4. Trade

- Islam spread through Arab, Indian and Chinese traders who came to Malacca. Apart from trading, they also had missionary natures which encouraged the spread of Islam.
- From Melaka, they also spread Islam to other areas they visited such as Brunei, the Philippines and the Indonesian archipelago.

5. Power Expansion

- The Malay Sultanate of Malacca spread Islam through the process of expanding its power. • The protectorate and colony states embraced Islam as a sign of loyalty to the ruler of Malacca.

1. Scholars' Focus

Melaka became a focus for scholars and preachers. The Sultan of Melaka became a patron of dakwah activities and discussions of religious books such as *Darul Manzum*.



(Source: State Museum Malacca)

2. Place of Learning

During the reign of Sultan Muzaffar Shah, madrasahs, mosques and suraus became places to study the Quran and Sufism.



(Source: Melaka State Museum)

3. Correspondence

Islamic influence is found in the adaptations of literary works from Arabic and Persian such as *the Hikayat Muhammad Ali Hanafiah* and *the Hikayat Amir Hamzah*. Along with this, the development of Jawi script and the Malay language occurred. The Malay language became the language of correspondence and writing.



(Source: Melaka State Museum)

4. Government and Administration

Islamic law is contained in *the Melaka Code* and *Melaka Maritime Law*. Meanwhile, scholars play an important role in administration. The positions of mufti and kadi were created for the smooth management of the Islamic religion.



The Role of the Palace
Malacca as
Scientific Center
and Center
Education

The Malay Sultanate of Malacca has emerged as a leading center for the spread of Islam in the Malay World. Islam has developed and become the living culture of the Malay World community. We should practice tolerance and respect the religions and beliefs of others.



How can traders attract people to embrace Islam?



KPS

The picture on the side is a model of Sultan Mansur Shah's palace.

- In groups, gather information by exploring evidence from QR Code and various other sources related to the palace of Sultan Mansur Shah. Discuss the role of the palace as the foremost center of knowledge and education in the Malay World.
- Create a model of a palace using recycled materials based on your imagination and creativity. Describe its special features.
- List the efforts that need to be made to restore our country's role as a leading scientific centre in the world.



Trade Center

The Port of Melaka became an important trading center in handling international trade. This port functioned as an entrepot port that collected goods from the Malay World. The Port of Melaka also became a distribution center for goods from the east and west to the Malay World. The development of this trade activity contributed to the glory of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka.

1. Strategic Position

- Malacca is located on the route trade between India and China.
- Strategic position in the Straits Melaka caused Melaka to be visited by traders from within and outside the Malay World.
- As a result, Malacca emerged as a developed trading center and port.



The map shows Malacca as an international trading center.

(Source: Adapted from Muhammad Yusoff Hashim, *The Malay Sultanate of Malacca*, Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1989, p. 45)

2. Collection and Distribution Center for Various Goods

- The goods collected and distributed to foreign traders were tin, gold, camphor, forest products and spices. These goods were obtained from protectorates and colonies as well as areas surrounding the Malay Realm.
- Foreign goods brought into Malacca were gold thread, pelikat cloth, rubies, pottery, perfumes and foodstuffs.
- This variety of merchandise proved the port of Malacca to be a developed emporium.



Pomegranate.



Glossary

Emporium:

a large business center that sells various types of local and foreign goods.

3. Visited by Traders from Inside and Outside the Malay World

- The traders who visited the port of Malacca the most were Arab, Chinese and Gujarati traders.
- Pasai and Javanese traders were the busiest traders from the Malay Empire.
- The Port of Malacca is also visited by traders from Brunei, Pegu, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, Luzon, Ceylon, Burma, Cambodia, Champa and Annam.



Arab trader diorama.

(Source: Melaka State Museum)

4. The Melaka Port

- Shipping Center is visited by various types of large and small ships.
- Small ships consist of boats, canoes, ghurabs, penjajap, sagur, payar, baluk, lancang, kakak, jarang and kelulus.
- Large ships are like jongs and arks.



Replica Young



Baluk Replica
(Source: Melaka State Museum)



Did you know?

Malay-owned jong boats were built in Pegu and Java. These boats could accommodate 40 to 100 people. They were smaller in size compared to Pegu and Javanese jong boats.



Ships
Trade
in Malacca



Digest the Mind

Explain the factors that led to the emergence of Melaka as a trading centre and entrepot port.

Whoever controls Malacca can challenge Venice.

Take Pires, *Eastern Suma*



To what extent is strategic location an important characteristic for the development of a port?



Venice



Activities

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



Illustration of the busy port of Melaka.

(Source: Adapted from Muhammad Yusoff Hashim (ed.), *The Malacca Empire: The Great Malay Tradition*, Melaka: Melaka Museum Corporation, 2010, p. 71)

In groups, based on the picture below, do the following activities:

- Tell me what you saw.
in the picture next to it?
- Discuss the role of ports
Melaka as a leading shipping center in the Malay World.
- How is the port of Malacca?
able to maintain its reputation as the best port?
- Produce folios and various sketches
types of merchant ships in the port of Malacca.
- Compare the characteristics of
merchant ships found in the port of Malacca.
- Present the findings in
class.

Trade Management

The Malay Sultanate of Malacca achieved glory due to its role as a trading centre and superior entrepot port in the Malay World. Trading activities were able to be carried out smoothly and systematically as a result of the efficient management of trade by the syahbandar, low trade taxes, the use of a barter system and currency, the role of the Orang Laut and the facilities available at the port of Malacca.

1. Harbor Master

The port is managed in an orderly and efficient manner by skilled and experienced officers.

- Trade affairs were handled by the porters who played an important role in making Melaka an entrepot port.
- The task of the syahbandar is to manage the market and warehouse, and to look after the welfare and safety of traders.
- The harbormaster is also responsible for inspecting weights, measures and currency, acting as a judge at the port, managing taxes and enforcing regulations on the entry and exit of ships.



The role of the syahbandar as stated in the *Melaka Code of Laws*.

2. Trade Tax

Traders are attracted to efficient and systematic management of goods taxes.

- Low port tax management attracts traders to Melaka.
- Taxes and payments for permission to do business at the port became a source of income for the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.
- There are two types of taxes imposed. First, official taxes, which are import taxes known as *guidelines*.

The rates vary depending on the trader's place of origin. Second, unofficial taxes, which are in the form of gifts.

Merchants from China and Japan are only required to give gifts whose value is equal to the five percent tax.

Cukai Rasmi di Pelabuhan Melaka

Pedagang	Jumlah Cukai
Arab, India, Ceylon, Siam, Pegu	6 peratus
Alam Melayu	3 peratus
Bahan makanan seperti beras tidak dikenakan cukai.	

Unofficial Taxes at the Port of Melaka

Pedagang	Jumlah Cukai
China, Jepun	5 peratus (dalam bentuk hadiah)

3. Currency

Buying and selling transactions are carried out in two forms, namely the exchange of goods and the use of currency.

- Barter trade took place between goods from China and the Malay World with goods from the West and India.
- The use of currency has further facilitated buying and selling. In the early stages, exchange values such as tin ingots, gold powder and *cowrie shells* were used.
- The tin currency used was known as Calains. On these tin pieces was engraved the name of the reigning Sultan of Melaka. There are also gold and silver currencies.
- Currency from Pasai, Hormuz and Cambay was also used.



Tin currency from the time of Sultan Muzaffar Shah.

(Source: Muhammad Yusoff Hashim, *Tun Perak in the History and Dynamism of National Civilization*, Melaka: Malaysian Institute of Historical Studies and Patriotism, 2008, p. 19)

4. Sea People

The Orang Laut were loyal to the king and played an important role in maintaining the stability of the kingdom, especially in ensuring that trade could be carried out without disruption.

- They were efficient navigators and guides for merchants trading in Malacca.
- The Orang Laut are also responsible as soldiers to ensure the safety of traders in the waters of Malacca.



Illustration depicting Sea People.
(Source: Melaka State Museum)



Illustration of a worker transporting goods to a storage warehouse.

[Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millets, 2011, p. 130]

5. Port Facilities

The port in Melaka is equipped with various facilities that attract traders. These include the following facilities: Warehouses for storing goods.

- Transportation facilities.
- Food and beverage supply facilities.
- Ship repair services.
- Accommodation.
- The harbormaster who looks after the welfare of merchants.
- Facilities for places of worship.

The success of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca in controlling trade in the Straits of Malacca allowed this sultanate to emerge as a superior trading centre.

The Malay Sultanate of Malacca also successfully continued the tradition of the Malay Kingdom as a centre of international trade. As Malaysians, we must work together to restore our country's role as a glorious trading power today.



Sea People



Digest the Mind

What aspects of trade management allow trade activities to be carried out smoothly at the port of Melaka?



Why were four syahbandar appointed to manage traders coming to Malacca?



Activities

"Drama" (Dramatization)

1. Form a group and create a script to act out a situation at the port of Melaka entitled "The harbormaster plays an important role in developing the port of Melaka".
2. Choose a student to be the harbor master.
3. Act out a situation like at the port of Melaka.

External Relations

The Malay Sultanate of Malacca established external relations in the form of diplomatic and trade relations. Relations occurred with the governments of the Malay World such as the Pasai, Demak, Majapahit and Makassar kingdoms. In addition, external relations occurred with governments outside the Malay World such as China, Ryukyu, Siam, Egypt, Persia, Turkey and Pegu. These relations allowed the Malay Sultanate of Malacca to guarantee the stability and security of the government and to maintain its control over trade in the Straits of Malacca.

Pasai

- Relationships occur on an equal footing.
- Diplomatic relations are established through The marriage of the Sultan of Melaka with the princess of the Pasai kingdom, Princess Ratna Kaumala.
- Relationships also occur on the basis of sharing opinions and discussions regarding Islamic religious matters.
- This relationship helped Melaka emerge as a center for the spread of Islam.



Diorama of discussions on religious matters between scholars from Pasai and Melaka.

(Source: Melaka State Museum)

So

- Relations occurred on the basis of mutual interest in trade and the spread of Islam.
- The Demak government supplies rice, foodstuffs, spices and troops to Malacca.
- This relationship is important to ensure peace and prosperity of Malacca.



Diorama Demak traders in Malacca.

(Source: Melaka State Museum)

The Relationship of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca with the Government of the Malay World

Majapahit

- The relationship is established due to The marriage of the ruler of Melaka with a Majapahit princess.
- This relationship can be further strengthened friendship with Majapahit.
- As a result of this relationship, the territory of Malacca became increasingly extensive and the threat from Majapahit ended.

Macassar

- Malacca has sent envoys friendship to Makassar.
- This relationship occurred in the aspects of trade, shipping, Islam, culture and art.
- This relationship is getting closer with The Makassar government presented the "King's Son" to the Sultan of Melaka.



Glossary

Diplomatic Relations: direct relations using the intermediary of representatives (diplomats) between two countries.

Foreign Relations: cooperation between one government and another. This cooperation occurs in various aspects such as politics, economics, security, technological exchange, culture and peace.



Activities

"Thinking Map" (Thinking Map)

Based on the information in the text, as a group, create an appropriate thought map regarding the relationship between the Malay Sultanate of Malacca and the Malay Kingdom. Present it.



In your opinion, what is the form of our foreign relations at this time? Explain.

China

- Diplomatic relations, friendship and trade were established with the visit of envoys led by Yin Ching in 1403 and Admiral Zheng He in 1405.
- The awarding of a yellow umbrella, a seal and a piece of clothing as a sign of recognition to the Sultan of Melaka. Melaka received patronage and protection from China.
- Recognition and protection from China could avert the threat from Siam.

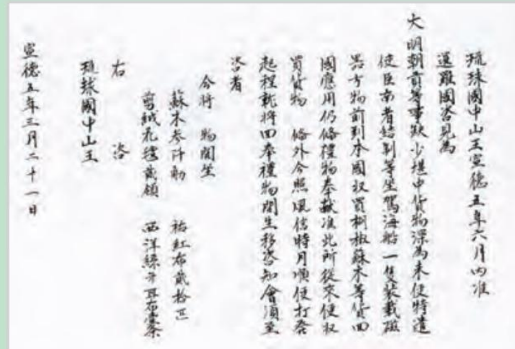
Malacca wanted a win-win situation with Siam to maintain its sovereignty.



Admiral Zheng He
(Source: State Museum Malacca)

Ryukyu (Japan)

- Malacca established diplomatic relations and trade with the Ryukyu kingdom.
- Sultan Mansur Shah sent a letter to the Ryukyu government regarding the behavior of his traders who violated the law in Malacca.
- This relationship helped further increase trade with Malacca.



Letter from the King of Ryukyu to the Sultan of Malacca.
(Source: Hashim Musa, *Hang Tuah Catatan Okinawa*, Serdang: UPM Publisher, 2015, p. 132)

Relations between the Malay Sultanate of Malacca and the Governments Outside the Malay Realm

Make

- Malacca was once threatened by Siam during the reign of Parameswara and Sultan Muzaffar Shah.
- Malacca established relations with Siam on diplomatic and trade grounds.
- Malacca has sent envoys to Siam led by Tun Telanai and the Minister of Princely Affairs.
- Through this relationship, Malacca obtain supplies of teak wood, rice and foodstuffs from Siam and be able to guarantee its security.

Other Governments

- Trade relations as well done with Pegu, Luzon, Gujarat, Coromandel and Bengal.
- Malacca also established relations with Egyptian, Persian, Turkish and Arab.
- As a result, Malacca emerged as a leading trading center and center for the spread of Islam in the Malay World.



Diorama of
Siamese
merchants.

(Source:
State Museum
Malacca)

Foreign relations caused other countries to respect the sovereignty of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

The security of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca is also guaranteed through good relations with governments within and outside the Malay Realm. As the heir generation, we need to continue to maintain good relations with other countries so that the country's sovereignty remains preserved.

5.3 The End of the Malacca Malay Sultanate Centered in Malacca

Introduction

The glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca ended with the arrival of the Portuguese in 1511. This event is significant because that year marked the beginning of the Portuguese invasion and conquest of Malacca. The Malay Sultanate of Malacca used several strategies to deal with the Portuguese invasion. Despite being forced to retreat, the rulers of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca continued to fight to restore their sovereignty.

Internal Factors

Leadership Problems

- The weakness of Sultan Mahmud Shah and his officials in governance and administration caused political instability.
- Favoritism, corruption and maladministration.
- Interpersonal disputes among the dignitaries.

Unity Problem

- The people are not united.
- There was a power struggle between the Malacca chiefs which caused division.
- Mercenaries from outside who were not loyal to Malacca.

Portuguese Attack

The Portuguese arrived in the Malay world because they wanted to achieve the goals of wealth, religion and fame. In addition to controlling the spice trade, the Portuguese wanted to spread Christianity and eliminate the dominance of Muslim traders.

Melaka-Portuguese relations began with the arrival of Lopez de Sequeira on 11 September 1509. The failure of negotiations led the Portuguese under the leadership of Alfonso de Albuquerque to attack Melaka. The attacks occurred three times, namely on 25 July 1511, 10 August 1511 and 24 August 1511.



Attack
Portuguese

Malacca's Strategy in Facing Portuguese Attacks

The leadership of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca implemented various efforts to defend its dignity and sovereignty, including aspects of diplomacy, strategy, defense and combat.

Melaka was also not barren in terms of fighting spirit. In fact, local soldiers were described as having a high spirit of heroism.



Malacca elephant army.
(Source: Ismail Embong, *The Eternal Struggle of the Malay Nation*, Kuala Lumpur: Gapeniaga, 2009, p. 12)

- Using the flute and the fire boat.
- Malacca's defenses were strengthened on the coast with timber and various types of cannons as well as boxes containing gunpowder.
- Cannon fire thundered from the shore.
- Malacca used elephant troops to face Portuguese attacks.



Digest the Mind

What is meant by wealth, religion and fame?

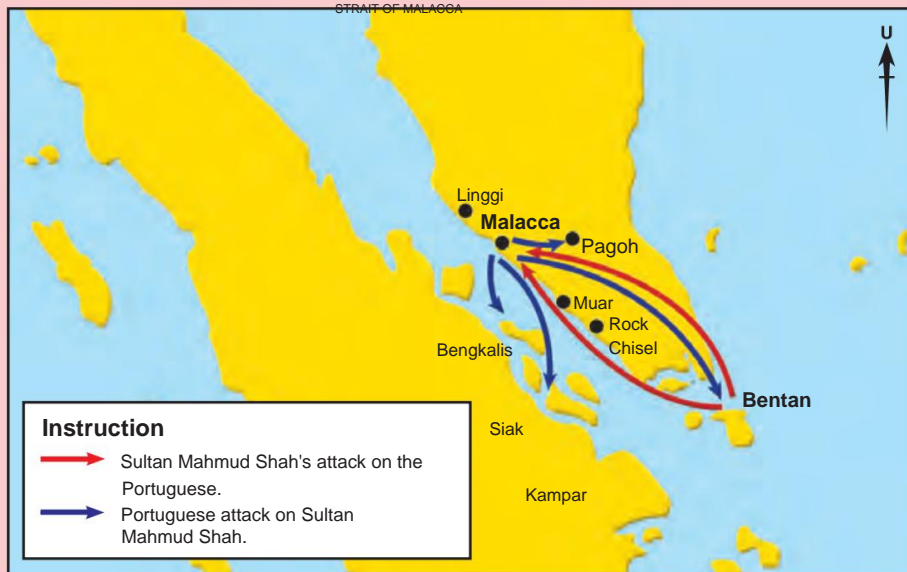


Cannon belonging to the army of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

[Source: Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millets, 2011, p. 140]

The Struggle to Restore Sovereignty

- Sultan Mahmud Shah retreated from Melaka to several of his protectorates and colonies, then settled in Bentan.
- Between 1515 and 1519, Sultan Mahmud Shah launched three attacks to regain Malacca but failed.
- In 1526, Sultan Mahmud Shah's administrative center in Bentan was destroyed by the Portuguese.
- Finally, Sultan Mahmud Shah retreated to Kampar and died in 1528.



Map showing the retreat of Sultan Mahmud Shah.

(Source: Mohd. Jamil Mukmin, *Tun Fatimah Serikandi Melayu*, Melaka: Malaysian Institute of Historical Studies and Patriotism, 2013, p. 12)



Glossary

Run: a type of boat that moves fast.



Digest the Mind

What strategy did the Malay Sultanate of Malacca use to face Portuguese attacks?



In your opinion, why did Malacca suffer defeat despite having good strategies and weapons?

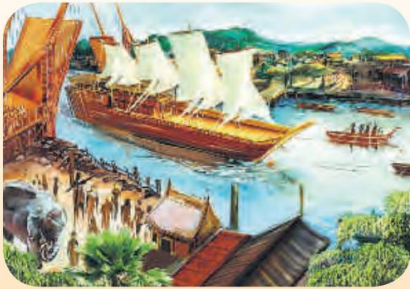
The Malay Sultanate of Malacca, which was based in Malacca, ended on 24 August 1511. The glorious legacy of the Malacca Malay Sultanate was inherited and continued by the Johor Riau Sultanate. The defeat of the Malacca Malay Sultanate should be a lesson to us about the importance of preserving unity.

This is to avoid division that could threaten the unity and peace of the country.





Malay Sultanate of Malacca



Founding of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca

- Parameswara
- Strategic Location Selection
 - Trade routes.
 - The shape of the earth.
 - Defense fortress.
 - Sheltered from monsoon winds.



The Glory of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca

- Glory Factor
 - King's leadership.
 - Administrative system.
 - Legal system.
- Aspect of Glory
 - A vast empire.
 - Center for the spread of Islam.
 - Trade center.
 - Trade management.
 - External relations.



The end of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca Based in Malacca

- Internal Factors
- Portuguese Attack
- Malacca's Strategy in Facing Portuguese Attacks
- The Struggle to Restore Sovereignty

This chapter has described Parameswara founding an important and glorious kingdom in the Malay World. The glory of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka proved that the kingdom in the Malay World was capable of becoming a developed and strong nation. The leadership of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka fought and strived to restore the glory of the kingdom. This spirit should be used as a source of inspiration to make our country a nation with a high image and identity. The legacy of the majesty and glory of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka was later continued by the Sultanate of Johor Riau.



Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

- Why did Parameswara choose the Sea People as guardians of peace and Malacca security?
 - Skilled in trade.
 - Giving allegiance to the king.
 - Is a native of the state of Melaka.
 - Has ties with the Siamese government.
- What are the special features of the Melaka River that caused Parameswara to found government in that place?
 - The land is fertile.
 - Easy to obtain food sources.
 - The terrain is hilly and rugged.
 - Protected from monsoon winds.
 - I and II
 - I dan IV
 - II and III
 - III and IV
- How can the relationship between the Malay Sultanate of Malacca and China help trade in Malacca?
 - Melaka received financial assistance from China.
 - Melaka can escort Chinese traders.
 - Malacca received Chinese protection from external threats.
 - Malacca was able to control the merchandise brought from China.
- List the locations of Parameswara's travels until the establishment of the Sultanate. Malacca Malays.
 - Explain the advantages of geographical factors that caused Parameswara to found government in Malacca.
 - If you were the founder of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca, what steps would you take? What will you take to develop this government? 🍄
- The table below relates to the territorial expansion of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca. Based on various sources, complete the information in the table below.

Government	How to Expand Power	Reasons for the Expansion of Power
Kelantan		
Inderagiri		
Siak		
Jambi		
Understand		



Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

6. Compare *the Malacca Code of Law* with *the Malacca Maritime Law*.

Number	Government	Content (Clause)
Law Law Malacca		
Law Malacca Sea		

7. (a) State the factors that led to the emergence of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca as a leading trading centre in the Malay World.

(b) What are your suggestions to make Malaysia a leading trading centre? world class? 🧠

8.



Illustration of the Portuguese attack on the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

(Source: Ismail Embong, *The Eternal Struggle of the Malay Nation*, Kuala Lumpur: Gapeniaga, 2009, p. 13)

(a) What atmosphere can you interpret in the picture above?

(b) Why did the Portuguese attack and take control of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca?

(c) The defeat of Malacca to the Portuguese did not mark the end of the rule Malay Sultanate of Malacca. Give your argument. 🧠



Historical Perspective and Reflection

Values, Patriotism and Respect

- Knowledge about the Malay Sultanate of Melaka teaches us to appreciate the monarchical system of government practiced in our country.
- Understanding the Malay Sultanate of Malacca fosters loyalty and obedience to the king and the country's leadership.
- Understanding the monarchy system of government can create a spirit of unity among people of various races to defend the country's sovereignty.

Self and Family

We need to be loyal to the head of the family. This will make relationships more harmonious and respectful between family members.

Country

Knowing and understanding the glorious history of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca will make us more determined to maintain and defend the country's sovereignty.



The institution of the monarchy is the main pillar of the well-being and prosperity of the people in this country.