

CHAPTER

8

KEDAH GOVERNMENT, KELANTAN, NINE STATES AND PERLIS



Synopsis

The glory of the Malay kingdom was also inherited through the establishment of the kingdoms of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis.

These kingdoms were founded at different times and had their own distinct histories. These kingdoms also established diplomatic and trade relations with other Malay states.

The wisdom of governments in facing challenges since their founding has allowed each of these governments to grow prosperous and stable.



What will you learn?

1. Describe the establishment of the governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis.
2. Explain the relationship between the Kedah government, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis with other Malay states.



Anak Bukit Palace, Kedah.



The Old Palace of Seri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan.



Arau Palace, Perlis.

(Source: DBP Collection, 2017)



Balai Besar Palace, Kelantan.



What elements of citizenship and civic values do you find?

1. Explain the importance of appreciating the founding of Malay governments.
2. Assess the importance of maintaining good relations with other countries.

Thinking Skills History you can find:

1. Understand the chronology of the founding the governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis.
2. Explore evidence of the founding of the governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis.
3. Make a basic interpretation of the relationship the governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis with other Malay states.
4. Create an imagination of the form of relationship between the governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis with other Malay states.
5. Make a rationalization of the relationship the governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis with other Malay states.

8.1 Establishment of the Governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis

Introduction

The establishment of the kingdoms of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis is a continuation of the glory of the kingdoms of the Malay World. The Kedah kingdom was the earliest kingdom founded in our country. While the Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis kingdoms were founded after the end of the Malay Sultanate of Malacca.

Kedah Government

The Kedah kingdom was founded by the descendants of kings who came from Persia.

Emperor Derbar Raja from Persia came to Kuala Sungai Merbok, Kedah around the year 630 AD.

Tan Dermadewa and Tun Perkasa, the leaders of the Malays in Kedah, had an audience and appointed Maharaja Derbar Raja as the King of Kedah.



Illustration of the Kuala Sungai Merbok area where the Maharaja Derbar Raja arrived.

(Source: Adapted from the replica of the Bujang Valley area, Bujang Valley Archaeological Museum, Kedah)

The monarchy system in Kedah began with the proclamation of the Maharaja Derbar Raja as the King of Kedah with the arrival of the Maharaja Derbar Raja from the Persians to Kuala Sungai Merbok, Kedah, which was followed by the recognition of the royal instruments brought at that time, known as Qaria, from the Persians, namely the nobat. Now, the nobat was inherited in 630 AD.

as one of the royal regalia of the Kedah government.

He later built a government center in Sungai Mas.

Digest the Mind

What royal regalia was recognized along with the coronation of the first King of Kedah?



Activities

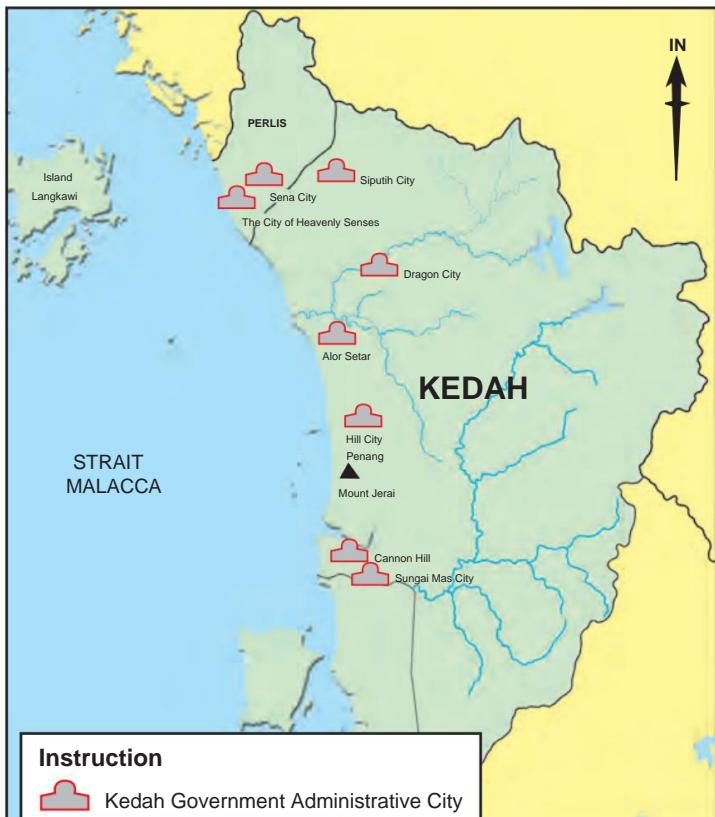
“Lunggan” (Shout)

Based on various sources, as a group you are asked to collect information about other names for Kedah and state it orally.

The Kedah kingdom's administrative area expanded through the opening of new cities or administrative centers after a ruler ascended the throne. This action was also a strategy in facing threats from within and without.

Kota Siputih was opened by Tunku Ahmad (Raja Muda) in 1282 to face threats from Siam and Aceh to the north. Kota Siputih was later made the residence of the sixth Sultan of Kedah, Sultan Ibrahim (1321-1373).

Sultan Muhammad Jiwa Zainal Adilin Mu'adzam Shah II, the 19th Sultan of Kedah (1710-1778), was one of the most famous rulers. He founded Alor Setar which was later declared the capital of Kedah.



Instruction

Kedah Government Administrative City

Map of the location of the Kedah government administrative city.

(Source: Adapted from Ahmad Sarji, *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet., 2011, p. 24)

The location of Kuala Sungai Merbok, which faces the Straits of Malacca and Gunung Jerai, the highest peak in Kedah, attracted traders. This area of concentration of traders allowed Kedah to become a trading centre and emerge as a prosperous state.

The Kedah government was founded around the seventh century, it has remained until today through the succession of rulers from a succession of descendants of its founder.



Government
Kedah



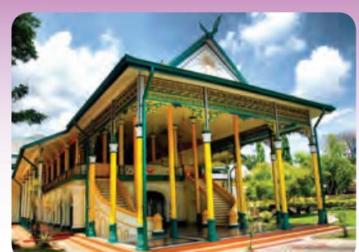
How did Kedah come into being?
as a prosperous trading center?



Activities

Rocket Writing™ (Rocket Writing)

Balai Besar, Kedah was built in 1735 in conjunction with the declaration of Alor Setar as the capital of Kedah. In five minutes, you are asked to list other structures built to commemorate important events in our country.



Kelantan Government

Kelantan is a region that was once controlled and merged with the Patani kingdom.

The establishment of the Kelantan kingdom was the result of the unification of its two territories by the local ruling prince.

Kelantan was part of the Greater Patani Kingdom which was founded by Raja Sakti I in 1650.

The death of the last ruler of the Greater Patani State, Raja Bahar in 1670 caused Kelantan to split into two administrative regions.

West Kelantan

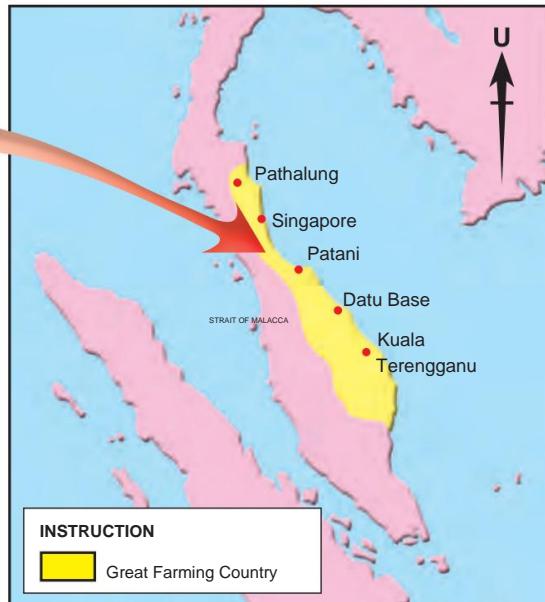
- based in Kubang Labu City.

East Kelantan

- based in Pangkalan Datu City.

Long Yunus, the prince of the ruler of Kota Kubang Labu, successfully united these two regions and founded the Kelantan kingdom in 1762. He ascended the throne with the title of Yang di-Pertuan Kelantan. He received recognition from the Sultan of Terengganu.

In 1777, he moved the administrative centre to Kota Galoh on the eastern bank of the Kelantan River. He also ordered the construction of the Kampung Laut Mosque, which is a symbol of Islamic administration in Kelantan.



Map of the Greater Patani State territory developed by Raja Sakti I from 1650 to 1670.

(Source: Adapted from Abdul Razak Mahmud, *Overview of Kelantan History*, Kota Bharu: Pustaka Aman Press, 2002, p. 14)

Did you know?

The Greater Patani Kingdom included the combined territories of Terengganu, Patani, Singgora and Pathalung. Its administrative centre was in Kota Pangkalan Datu. The government of this kingdom was also known as the Jembal Royal Family and lasted until the end of the 17th century.



How does the government face the challenges in maintaining the country's prosperity?

Sultan Muhammad II (1837-1886) was one of the most famous rulers. He founded Kota Bharu as the center of government in 1844. Istana Balai Besar was built as the residence and administration of the Kelantan government. He enforced Islamic law. As a result, Kelantan became a peaceful state.

Kelantan also prospered as a trading center that attracted traders from neighboring countries and other Malay states. The descendants of Long Yunus have inherited the rule of the Kelantan kingdom to this day.



Did you know?

The legend of the reign of the Queen Mother in the Kelantan kingdom.

Che Siti Wan Kembang

- He ruled the area along the banks of the Sungai Lebir River, now known as Kampung Chali, in the early 17th century. • The deer, which was his favorite animal, was made into a symbol of the Kelantan kingdom.

Princess Saadong

- He ruled the area of Jelasin City in 1667, which is now known as Kampung Kota. • He was once captured and taken to Siam.

(Source: Abdul Razak Mahmud, *Overview of Kelantan History*, Kota Bharu: Pustaka Aman Press Sdn. Bhd., 2002, p. 12)



Government
Kelantan

Kelantan gold coins during the reign of Che Siti Wan Kembang.

(Source: Siri Cintai Malaysia, *Kelantan Darul Naim State*, Kuala Lumpur: Seri Utama Publishing, 1987, p. 14)



Digest the Mind

How did Long Yunus establish the Kelantan government that has survived to this day?



Activities

“I See, I Think, I Wonder” (I See, I Think, I Wonder)



Balai Besar Palace, Kelantan.

(Source: Siri Cintai Malaysia, *Kelantan Darul Naim State*, Kuala Lumpur: Seri Utama Publishing, 1987, p. 11)

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

- Tell me what you saw?
- Discuss the role of the palace.
- How can we preserve and conserve the architectural heritage of old palaces?
- Compare the characteristics of palace construction in the past with today.

State Government of Negeri Sembilan

The presence of the Minangkabau community in several regions in Negeri Sembilan led to the establishment of the Negeri Sembilan government by Raja Melewar.

Negeri Sembilan was originally under the protection of the Johor Riau Sultanate.

Since the beginning of the 15th century, the Minangkabau people who originated from Sumatra have migrated and inhabited several areas in Negeri Sembilan.

In 1770, four Luak chiefs consisting of Sungai Ujong, Jelebu, Johol and Rembau sent envoys to invite the son of the Minangkabau king in Sumatra to be enthroned in Negeri Sembilan.

The King of Minangkabau agreed to send King Melewar as the ruler of Negeri Sembilan.

Raja Melewar founded the Negeri Sembilan government based in Seri Menanti in 1773. He wore the title Yamtuan Seri Menanti and received recognition from the ruler of the Johor Riau Sultanate.

Did you know?

The name Negeri Sembilan refers to a federation of nine "states" in Minangkabau terms which carry the meaning of area or region.

The nine "states" are Sungai Ujong, Jelebu, Jempol, Johol, Rembau, Tampin, Ulu Muar, Inas and Gunung Pasir.



The map shows the arrival of the Minangkabau people to the region in Negeri Sembilan since the early 15th century.
(Source: Adapted from Abd. Rahman Ali, N. Rajendra and V. Rajendra, *Chronicles of the New World Book One*, Kuala Lumpur: Longman Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., 1982, p. 106)



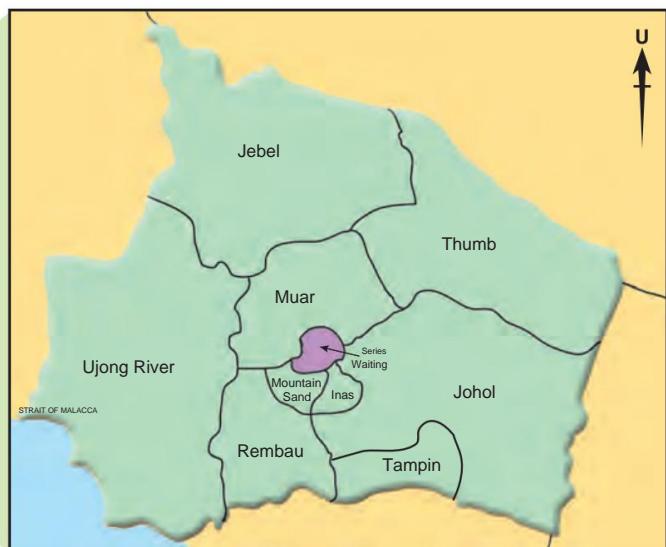
Tomb of King Melewar and his queen in Kampung Astana Raja, Rembau.

(Source: DBP Collection, 2017)



Digest the Mind

Retell the process of establishing the Negeri Sembilan government.



The map shows the federation of nine districts or "states" at the early stages of the Negeri Sembilan government.

(Source: Adapted from Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 55)

Yamtuan Antah (1872-1888) was one of the most famous rulers. He tried to ensure the peace of the state from the interference of foreign powers.

The stability of the government allowed Negeri Sembilan to expand trade relations with other governments.

The tradition of appointing rulers from Minangkabau ended with the death of Yamtuan Lenggang. The coronation of Yamtuan Radin, the son of Yamtuan Lenggang in 1830 marked the beginning of a system of succession of local rulers from the descendants of Yamtuan Radin.

However, the power to elect Yamtuan remains determined by the Four Laws, namely Sungai Ujong, Jelebu, Johol and Rembau.

Seri Menanti remains the residence of the Yamtuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan to this day. Meanwhile, the palace in Seremban is a perching palace.



Activities

"Rotating Stations" ("Rotating Stations")

The picture shows Istana Seri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan and its cross-section.



1. This picture is placed at the first and second stations with the following questions asked: vary, namely:
 - (a) State the unique architecture of this building. (First Station)
 - (b) What is the function of the porch and throne in the building? (Second Station)
2. Compare the function of the porch of a traditional house with a modern house. (Third Station)
3. Students get ready at the station designated by the teacher.
4. Within 10 minutes, students answer the given questions. When the time is up, students will move to the next station until finished.
5. Each group is given a different colored pen to write their answers.

Perlis Government

The history of the formation of the Perlis government involved the influence of Kedah and Siam. The appointment of Syed Hussin Jamalullail as ruler was the foundation for the formation of the Perlis government.

In the early stages, Perlis was part of the Kedah region.

The Sultans of Kedah, namely Sultan Muhyiddin Mansur Shah, Sultan Dhaiauddin Mukarram Shah I and Sultan Dhaiauddin Mukarram Shah II, made Perlis the center of government.

Sultan Muhyiddin Mansur Shah, the 14th Sultan of Kedah (1651-1661) built Kota Sena which became the foundation for the development of Kangar town.

Sultan Dhaiauddin Mukarram Shah I, the 15th Sultan of Kedah (1661-1688) founded and developed Kota Kayang which included the port areas of Kuala Perlis and Kota Keran. He died in 1688 and was buried in Kota Kayang, Perlis.

Sultan Dhaiauddin Mukarram Shah II, 21st Sultan of Kedah (1798 - 1804)

- Developed Kota Kayang II while he was Raja Muda. • Formed Mukim Arau by appointing Syed Harun Jamalullail as Chieftain in 1798.



Map showing Siamese protectorate.

(Source: Adapted from Ahmad Ismail and Yazid Mat, *Perlis Indera Kayangan: The History of the Formation of a Sovereign State*. Perlis: Perlis State Public Library Corporation, 1992, p. vii)

During the Siamese occupation in 1839, the Kedah region was divided into four administrative units, namely Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah. Perlis was administered by Syed Hussin Jamalullail.

In 1843, Siam recognized Syed Hussin Jamalullail as the ruler of the state of Perlis with the title Phya Songkram Ramu Wichit Willis Asmara Phya Pelit.

Syed Hussin Jamalullail made Arau the administrative center.



Kota Kayang Museum, Perlis, a place that preserves the history of the state of Perlis.
(Source: Ahmad Salehee Abdul Collection, 2017)



Replica of Perlis golden flower.
(Source: Kota Kayang Museum, Kangar)

Did you know?

- The Setul region was later absorbed as a Siamese province, while Kubang Pasu returned to become part of the Kedah region in 1859.
- Bunga Mas (Gold) is a golden flower tree and accompanying equipment at a rate determined by the king and government of Siam. Bunga Mas is sent to Bangkok every three years as a sign of friendship and to ensure safety.

The appointment of Syed Hussin Jamalullail as ruler made Perlis a sovereign state.

Jamalullail's descendants, who are titled Syed, rule the Perlis kingdom to this day with the title Raja of Perlis.



Digest the Mind

Who is the Sultan of Kedah who is buried in Kota Kayang, Perlis?



KPS

"At the same time, the king and dignitaries of Perlis had launched a movement to race and compete with the Sultan of Kedah in instilling good and friendly feelings towards him from the Emperor and the Siamese court.... . From

1841 to 1909, the Perlis government sent no less than twenty gold flowers, every three years, to Siam."

(Source: Julie Tang Su Chin, "History of the Perlis Kingdom 1841-1957" in MBRAS, 2002, p. 95)

Based on the statement above:

- Make your interpretation of the golden flower.
- Rationalize government actions in delivery of the golden flowers.

8.2

Relations between the Governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis with Other Malay States

Introduction

Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis have emerged as sovereign governments.

Each of these governments has tried to strengthen their respective governments by establishing relations with other Malay states. These relations are established in diplomatic and trade aspects. There are three foundations of these relations, namely kinship, geography and religion.

Relationship Basics

Objective

- In the early stages of its establishment, each government established external relations because it wanted to strengthen sovereignty.
- The government has sent envoys to other Malay states to seek recognition of the government's sovereignty.
- Domestic stability then encouraged the government to seek to establish external relations for the prosperity of the state.

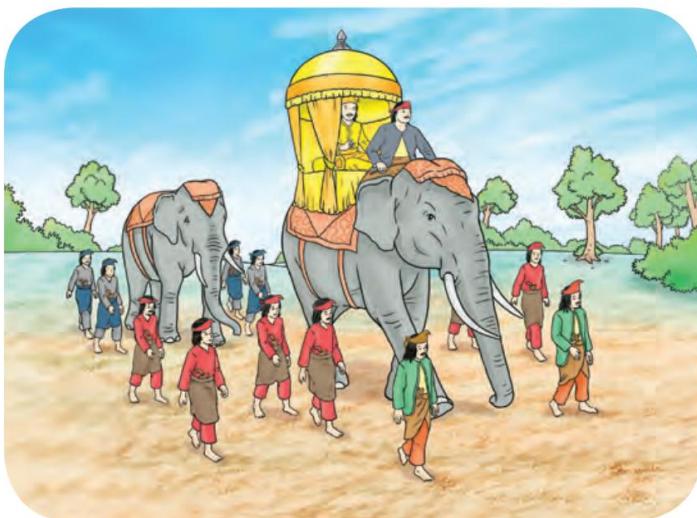


Illustration depicting a royal envoy from the Malay state government to another state.

(Source: Adapted from Ahmad Sarji (ed.), *The Rulers of Malaysia*, Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2011, p. 50)

1

Crowd

- Similarities in language and culture led to relations with other Malay states.
- This similarity facilitates interaction between governments.
- Each government is tolerant in accepting the cultural practices of other governments.



Digest the Mind

How does the aspect of kinship create a relationship between a state and other Malay states?

2

Geography

- Borders between neighboring states facilitate communication.
- Among the attractions of the relationship are the results of natural resources and earth resources.
- Rivers are important as shared communication routes between states.
- The importance of this river encourages every state to strive to ensure the safety of the route.
- The formation of ports on the banks of rivers has encouraged relations with neighboring states and external powers.



Alor Tok Pasai port is a trade route for the port of Kuala Kedah.

(Source: *Kedah Dulu-Dulu*, Kedah: Kedah Public Library Corporation, 2003, p. 76)

3

Religion

- Occurs through the acceptance of Islam by the government.
- Strengthened in religious activities through the role of scholars.
- Sharing religious educational institutions through the presence of students from various regions.



The map shows the Linggi River which is an important route for communication and trade as well as a tax collection area for the Negeri Sembilan government.

(Source: Abd. Rahman Ali, N. Rajendra and V. Rajendra, *New World Chronicles Book One*. Kuala Lumpur: Longman Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., 1982, p. 107)



The construction of the Kampung Laut Mosque on the banks of the Kelantan River helped in the spread of Islam among the local community and foreign traders.



What is the importance of rivers to the country today?



The original building of the Kampung Laut Mosque has now been moved to Nilam Puri and continues to be preserved and restored.

(Source: DBP Collection, 2017)



Glossary

Natural resources: something obtained from the land and the efforts made to meet the needs of life. An example of a natural resource is rice plants.

Earth resources: mining products such as tin ore.

Diplomatic Relations

The governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis have established diplomatic relations with other Malay states. Diplomatic relations are established through recognition by other Malay governments, defense assistance and royal marriages.

How to Braid Diplomatic Relations

1. Recognition

Recognition aims to legitimize the sultan as the ruler. This creates a relationship between a sovereign government that has the same status as the

The same.

- In the 15th century, Sultan Mahmud Shah, the ruler of the Malay Sultanate of Melaka, recognised the Kedah government as a sovereign government, while the Kedah government recognised the overlordship of the Sultan of Melaka.
- In 1775, the Sultan of Terengganu recognised the unified Kelantan kingdom under the rule of Long Yunus.

2. Defense

Defense is an important aspect in ensuring the survival of a government. The defense relationship that is established can maintain the sovereignty of a government from interference by other powers.

- Long Yunus received military assistance from the Terengganu government and the Reman government in Hulu Perak in an effort to unify Kelantan.
- The appointment of Long Gaffar from the Reman government as the Prime Minister of Kelantan and the War Commander helped maintain peace in Kelantan.



Map
Government
Remand

Glossary

To ratify: to confirm the appointment of someone as ruler.

3. *Perkahwinan*

Royal marriages between kingdoms are a traditional practice of the Malay state governments. Royal marriages will strengthen relationships and guarantee the sovereignty of a kingdom.

- Onang Kening, a daughter of Kelantan, was married to Sultan Mahmud Shah of Melaka. The result of this marriage was Raja Muzaffar who later became the first Sultan of Perak. • Che' Ku Wan, a daughter of Long Yunus, was married to Tengku Muhammad, The son of the Sultan of Terengganu.
- The King of Perlis, namely Raja Syed Hussin, married Tengku Nor Asiah, who was the granddaughter of Sultan Abdullah Mukarram Shah, the 20th Sultan of Kedah.



Digest the Mind

How can royal marriages guarantee the sovereignty of a kingdom?



How can a government establish diplomatic relations at this time?



The throne is the place where the royal couple meets.

(Source: DBP Collection, 2016)



Activities “Coffee Shop” (Cafe)

Like in a cafe, students sit in groups at a table. The teacher places the topic of discussion in the middle of the table, which is "Diplomatic relations are important in ensuring the security and survival of a government."

In groups, students will discuss this topic.



Case Studies



Lukut City,
Negeri
Sembilan.

Defense is the foundation of a government's survival.
Prove it.

Trade Relations

The governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis also established trade relations with other Malay states. Trade relations were established through the construction of ports and local trade revenues.

1. Port

Relations between the governments took place through trading activities at the ports. These ports became the basis for establishing relations with local traders such as Melaka, Perak and Johor as well as foreign traders from Siam, China, Arabia and Cambodia.

Kedah

- Bujang Valley Base, Kuala Merbok Base is located on the Merbok River.
- Kuala Muda Base is on the Muda River.
- Sultan Muhammad Jiwa (1472-1506) streamlined the use of Kedah currency at the port.

Kelantan

- Galoh Base which means Gem Base was built on the Kelantan River.
- Using the dinar metal currency in trade since 1181.

Perlis

- Kuala Perlis Port on the Perlis River.
- Kangar Town, located at the confluence of the Perlis River, became a meeting place for traders.

State of Nine

- Base at Sungai Linggi.
- Rembau merchants dominated trading activities with foreign traders.

Activity
Economy
State
Malay



Sagor boats are made from perforated logs and are used to carry local trade products to the port of Lembah Bujang, Kedah.

(Source: Bujang Valley Archaeological Museum, Kedah)



Kuala Merbok Base.
(Source: *Kedah Dulu-Dulu*,
Kedah: Kedah Public Library
Corporation, 2003, p. 90)



2. Merchandise

The wealth of natural resources and the variety of merchandise attracted local traders and those from outside the Malay world. The need for these goods led to trade relations between governments.

Kedah

- Kedah traded rice, salt, resin, camphor and gold ore. While traders from Perak and Melaka brought merchandise such as charcoal, planks and dried fish. • Kedah was also a supplier of ivory and elephants for its entrepot trade.



Rice



Charcoal.



Tin ore.

Kelantan

- Kelantan traded gold and was visited by traders from within and outside the Malay Archipelago.

Perlis

- Perlis traded rice and tin ore with neighboring states and Siam.

State of Nine

- Negeri Sembilan traded tin ore, betel, agarwood and camphor with Johor and Melaka.

The governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis have established diplomatic and trade relations with other Malay states. These diplomatic relations have guaranteed the sovereignty of these governments to this day. Trade relations have contributed to the prosperity and development of the governments.

Activities

“Drama” (Dramatization)

As a group, carry out activities related to buying and selling the main merchandise of each government.



KMD activities

As a group, sketch the shape of currency and necessities in the past, present and future.

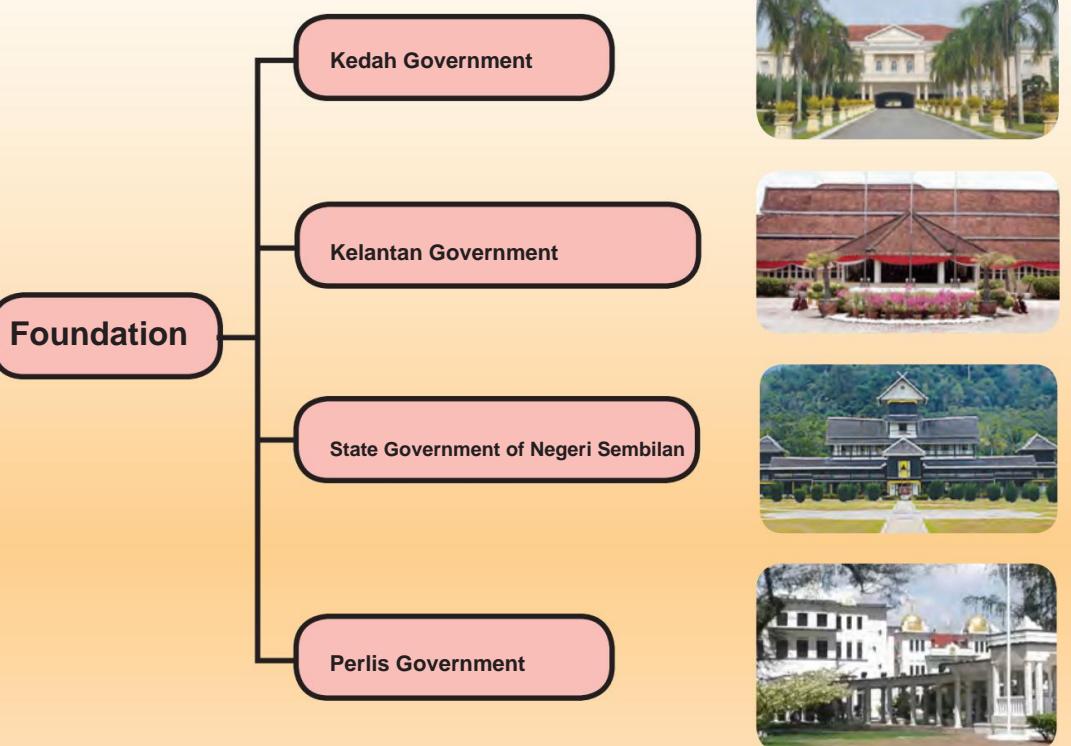
Things of the Past	Currency	Present Future
Necessities		



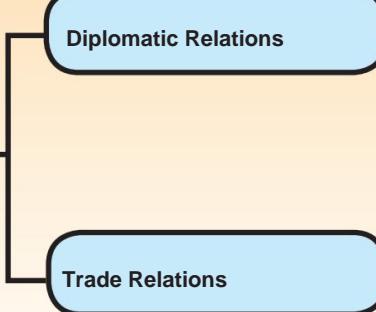


Scan Backball

The governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis



**Government Relations
Kedah, Kelantan,
Negeri Sembilan and
Perlis with Other
Malay States**



This chapter has discussed the continuation of the glory of the Malay Kingdom through the establishment of the Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis governments. The appointment of rulers has strengthened the local administrative system. These governments have tried to defend the continuity of their respective sovereignty from external threats through diplomatic and trade relations with other Malay states. The continuation of the glory of these governments can be seen from the aspects of their heritage and uniqueness which still remain to this day in the next chapter.



Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

1. • Sungai Ujong Law • Johol Law • Jelebu Law • Rembau Law

The above chief agreed to send a messenger to invite the ruler from Minangkabau. What is the value associated with the chief's agreement?

- A. Respect government regulations.
 - B. Responsible for the country.
 - C. Consensus in decision making.
 - D. Persistently defend regional borders.
2. Why are ports important to a Malay government?

- A. Territory expansion.
- B. Symbol of sovereignty.
- C. Ensuring safety.
- D. Increase prosperity.

3. Complete the table below with the following information:

Rule	Long Yunus	The Waiting Series	1773
Emperor's Court 1762		Kedah	King Melewar
Kelantan	Syed Hussin Jamalullail 1843		Pumpkin City
630 M	Mas River	State of Nine	Perlis

Government	Year	Founder	Administrative Location



Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

4. Answer the following questions based on the picture on the right.

- (a) What external force is associated with the picture?
- (b) Give your opinion on the government's actions regarding the picture.



5. Discuss the solution for the situation below.

Situation

A: Government X receives threats from other, more powerful powers.
What actions can be taken?

Situation

B: Government Y wants to prosper its country.
What is the best effort to make?

Situation C:

Government Z wants to establish its sovereign kingdom.
What are some of the forms of relationships that can be taken?

6. The wealth of natural resources and the variety of trade goods attracted the presence of traders.

Based on the statement above, answer the following questions:

- (a) State the agricultural products traded by the Malay government.
- (b) How can trade activities create relations between Malay states?
- (c) In your opinion, what are the criteria that must be in place to create a good trading port?





Historical Perspective and Reflection

Values, Patriotism and Respect

- Knowledge of the history of the Malay kingdom makes us appreciate the efforts made by previous rulers.
- Understanding the Malay government's external relations with other Malay states provides knowledge about the importance of maintaining good relations for the well-being of the country.
- The policy of being friendly with neighboring countries is very important in maintaining national sovereignty and being respected on the international stage.

Self and Family

Every family member plays a role in creating a harmonious family.

Country

Maintaining good relations with other countries can guarantee the sovereignty of our country.



Good relations with neighbouring countries through ASEAN have brought well-being and prosperity to our country.

CHAPTER

9

HERITAGE GOVERNMENT KEDAH, KELANTAN, NINE STATES AND PERLIS



Synopsis

The heritage aspects of the kingdoms of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis include the monarchy system, customs, legislation, literature and arts. The heritage aspects of Negeri Sembilan include the uniqueness of its customs and government.

The glorious legacy of the governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis remains to this day.



What will you learn?

1. Explain the heritage of the Kedah government, Kelantan and Perlis until now.
2. Describe the uniqueness of customs and the government of Negeri Sembilan.



Jahar Palace, Kelantan.
(Source: DBP Collection, 2017)



Replica of the Melewar Raja Palace, Negeri Sembilan.
(Source: DBP Collection, 2017)



What elements of citizenship and civic values do you find?

1. Explain the importance of appreciating the heritage of the Malay states.
2. Summarize the lessons learned from the survival of the Malay state.



Thinking Skills History you can find:

1. Understand the chronology of the heritage of the Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis governments which still exist today.
2. Exploring evidence of government heritage Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis which still remain to this day.
3. Making an interpretation of the unique customs and government of Negeri Sembilan.
4. Create an imagination of the unique artistic heritage of the kingdoms of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis as well as the customs and government of Negeri Sembilan.
5. Make rationalization of interests appreciate the heritage of the Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis governments as well as the uniqueness of their customs and the Negeri Sembilan government.

9.1 Heritage of the Governments of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis

Introduction

The continued existence of the kingdoms of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis until now is also accompanied by its glory in overcoming various challenges since its founding. The splendor and glory of this kingdom can be seen through its heritage in aspects of the monarchy system, customs, legislation, literature and art.

Monarchy System of Government

The introduction of the institution of monarchy by every government since its founding is a legacy that endures to this day. This legacy was further developed through the establishment of a constitutional monarchy when the country achieved independence.

1. Use of Government Titles

- The Kedah and Kelantan governments use the title Sultan.
- The Perlis government uses the title Raja.

2. How to Inaugurate a Government Replacement

- Appointment of the son of the Sultan or King as successor.
- From the descendants of the founding ruler.



How can we defend the legacy of the monarchy?

Genealogy of the Kings of Perlis

His Royal Highness the First King of Perlis,
His Highness Syed Hussin Jamalullail (1843–1873)

His Royal Highness the Second King of Perlis,
His Royal Highness Syed Ahmad Jamalullail (1873–1897)



His Majesty the King
Third Perlis,
Your Highness Syed
Safi Jamalullail
(1897–1904)



His Majesty the King
Fourth Perlis,
Your Highness Syed
Alwi Jamalullail
(1904–1943)



His Majesty the King
Fifth Perlis,
Your Highness Syed
Hamzah
Jamalullail
(1943–1945)



HRH the King of Perlis
Sixth, Your Majesty.
Syed Putra Jamalullail
(1945–2000)

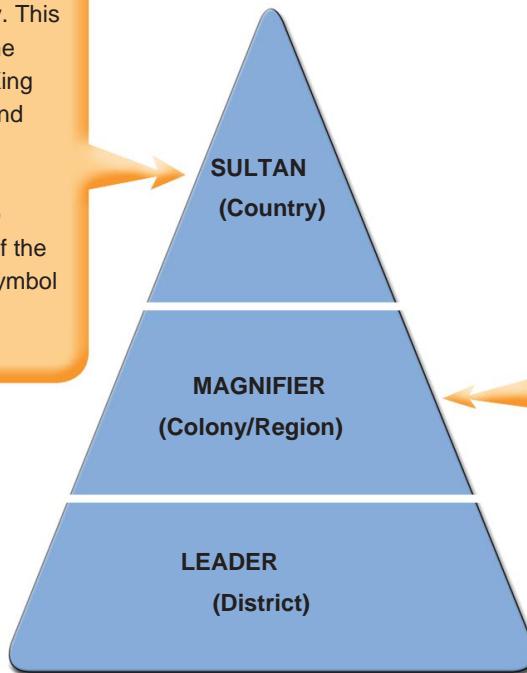


HRH the King of Perlis
Seventh, Tuanku Syed
Sirajuddin Jamalullail
(2000–present)

The monarchy system of government in a state since its founding has remained inherited to this day. The regional administration remains with modifications according to the needs of the current government system.

The Sultan or King is the highest hierarchy in the monarchy. This legacy is maintained by the position of the Sultan or King as the head of the state and has its privileges.

The Sultan or King is also responsible as the head of the Islamic religion and is a symbol of the unity of the people.



The chief was appointed as the administrative representative for the kingdom and was responsible for the colony or district. The legacy of this district-based administrative unit still exists today.

The chief is the ruler at the mukim level. The chieftain acts as an intermediary between the people and the government. This legacy of mukim-level administration still exists today with the existence of village heads who are responsible for administering smaller units.



Heritage
Sultanate
Malay



Digest the Mind

How can the chieftain help in the administration of each state?



Activities “Thinking Map” (Thinking Map)

1. As a group, collect information related to the privileges of the Sultan or King.
2. Present it in the form of a suitable mind map.

Customs and Traditions

The cultural fusion of the kingdoms of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis creates a common heritage of royal customs which covers aspects of birth, marriage, coronation, conferring of titles and funerals of rulers. Royal regalia are also inherited and used in every official ceremony.

The sovereign monarch's system of government is reflected in the legacy of royal coronation ceremonies. The coronation of the government aims to inform the people and to legitimize the sovereignty of the king.

1

Proclamation Ceremony

The ceremony to proclaim the successor of the Sultan or King is held before the ruler's body is buried.



The coronation ceremony of the King of Perlis.
(Source: Kota Kayang Museum, Kangar)

2

Coronation Ceremony

- The ceremony begins with the presentation of a copy of the Quran and royal regalia.
- The proclaimed Sultan or King reads the coronation letter and then kisses the keris of power.
- The Menteri Besar leads the call for "Daulat Tuanku".



Coronation
The Sultan of
Kedah in
1959

3 Awarding of Stars and Orders

The awarding of honorary degrees by the Sultan or King is also a legacy that remains to this day. This award is a symbol of the relationship between the ruler and the people.

Typically, this award is made in conjunction with the ruler's birthday celebration. Honorary degrees are awarded in recognition of the Sultan or King, royal family and people who have rendered meritorious service.



Kelantan Order of Merit Award
Ceremony by Sultan Muhammad V.

Medal of Honor



Honorable Relative
(DK)
Kelantan



The Order of His Royal
Highness Sultan Abdul Halim
Mu'azzam Shah (DHMS)



Perlis Crown Loyalty
Order (SMP)



Degree
Greatness
Kelantan



Activities

“Rainbow Group” tangi (Rainbow Groups) s)

1. Students are divided into three groups main.
2. Based on various sources, each group will search for information related to customs and traditions for the governments of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis.

Group 1:

Royal birth customs.

Group 2:

Royal wedding customs.

Group 3:

Government funeral customs.

3. After discussing, form a new group consisting of members from the three original groups.
4. Group members will state the results discussion from their original groups to the new group members in turns.



Activities

“Painting Follows Creativity” (Stretch to Sketch)



1. As a group, create a sketch creative based on built features both palaces above.
2. Present the features of the sketch the.

Legislation

The governments of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis have strengthened their administrative systems by implementing neat and orderly laws. This legal system aims to guarantee justice for the people, smoothen government administration and prosper the state. This legal system has been inherited to this day with several modifications and improvements.

Government Replacement

- The Sultan or King must be male, of royal lineage, Malay and Muslim.



The proclamation ceremony of the King of Kedah.
(Source: DBP Collection, 2016)

Law
Government Body
Kedah Darulaman

Body Law
Perlis Government

Law
Body Constitution
Kelantan Government

The Role of the Sultan or King

- The position of the Sultan or King as Head of State.
- Head of Islamic Religion.



The Constitutional Law of the Government of Kelantan.
(Source: DBP Collection, 2016)



Responsibility
King in
Maintaining Religion

Advisory Body of the Sultan or King

of the State Government. The Council are led by the Menteri Besar as the President who assists the Sultan or Raja in administering the state and the people.



The Cabinet during the reign of Sultan Muhammad II (1836-1886) in Kelantan.
(Source: Ruslan Zainuddin, *History of Malaysia*, Shah Alam: Fajar Bakti Sdn. Bhd., 2003, p. 27)

Responsibilities of the Sultan or King

- Prohibition on the Sultan or King, Minister and Cabinet from handing over the state or power to another government.
- The Sultan or King has the right to choose the Menteri Besar.

People's Rights in Administration

- Citizens aged 21 years or over who reside within the state are eligible to become State Legislative Assembly Members according to the Federal Constitution.



Glossary

Sin: sinful act that violates the teachings of Islam.



Digest the Mind

What is the purpose of enacting a law?

Strengthening Islamic Law

- The Kedah government introduced a zakat enactment which was managed through the establishment of a committee in 1955.
- The Kelantan government introduced enactments and circulars relating to Islamic criminal law and Islamic dress in the lives of its people.
- *The Law of Vice in Kelantan* was written in the 19th century which prohibited bullfighting and menorah offerings.



Laws of Misdemeanors in Kelantan.
(Source: Malay Manuscript Centre, National Library of Malaysia)



System
Legislation in
the State
Malay

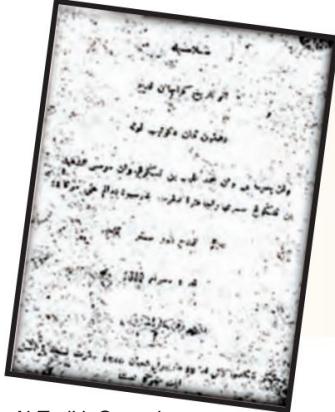


As a patriotic citizen, how do you live up to the third principle of the Rukun Negara?

Correspondence

The glory of the kingdoms of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis also left behind valuable literary works that still survive to this day. These literary works are still the main reference base in the existence of a government.

Historical Works



Al-Tarikh Genealogy

Kedah State

(Source: Mardiana Nordin Collection, 2017)

- *Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah* is a work by Muhammad Hassan bin Dato' Kerani Muhammad Arshad in 1927.
- Records the history of the Kedah palace and administration in Perlis.
- Narrates the founding and list of rulers, the opening of the capital, royal regalia, namely the nobat, and the conversion of the Kedah kingdom rulers to Islam.



Encouragement There is
Mahadynasty

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



Genealogy or Date

Kedah Government

(Source: Mardiana Nordin Collection, 2017)

- *The Genealogy or History of the Kedah Kingdom* written by Wan Yahya bin Wan Muhammad Taib in 1911.
- Chronologically records information about the rulers of the state of Kedah from 630 AD to 1911.
- Displays the economic development and administration of the Kedah government through the division of districts.



Discuss the importance of literary works in today's society.

- Sultan Maulana's poetry was produced during the reign of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Halim Shah II (1804 - 1845) relating to the story of the Kedah military war.
- Presented in the form of poetry.



Sultan Maulana's Poetry

(Source: Muhammad Yusoff Hashim, *Syair Sultan Maulana*, Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya Publishers, 1980, p. 27)



The Story of Seri Kelantan

(Source: Mardiana Nordin Collection, 2017)

- *Hikayat Seri Kelantan* is believed to have been written in 1914.
- Narrates the rule of the state of Kelantan from the time of Che Siti Wan Kembang, Princess Saadong and King Abdullah until 1900.



- *Moments of Kelantan History* was written by Sa'ad Shukri bin Haji Muda in 1971.
- Record the history of the founding of the Kelantan government and important events of each ruler.



Activities

"Pembentangan Kondiri" (Self Access Learning)

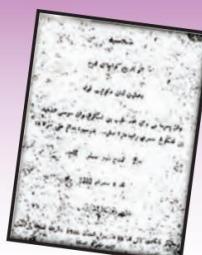
1. Based on various sources, find a synopsis of a historical work.
2. Present the findings.

Moments of Kelantan History
(Source: Sa'ad Shukri, *Detik2 Historia Kelantan*, Kota Bharu: PAP Publisher Kelantan, 1971)



Case Study

The literary works on the side are very valuable as references that need to be preserved and preserved at this time. Discuss.



History
Genealogy
Kedah State



Encouragement There is
Mahady dynasty



The Story of Seri Kelantan

Art

The establishment of the kingdoms of Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis also contributed to the artistic heritage. The artistic heritage that is the unique identity of each kingdom still remains to this day. Aspects of this heritage include carving, architecture, carpentry and jewelry, handicrafts, performing arts and martial arts.

1. Heritage of Carving Art

- Many are inherited in Kelantan and Kedah. • Animal motifs in the works have been replaced with nature motifs that are in line with Islamic practices.
- Remains as a decoration in palaces, houses and buildings such as mosques.



Carving
art inspired by nature.



Mosque pulpit.

2. Architectural Heritage

- In the form of palace buildings and carved decorations made from quality wood.
- The uniqueness of traditional Malay house construction is the inverted "V" shaped sails decorated with carvings of natural motifs. Many of the pillars are made from local forest products and are resilient to weather changes.



Traditional Malay house.



The uniqueness of the traditional Kelantan house screen.

3. Heritage of Craftsmanship and Jewelry

- Gold and silver jewelry craftsmanship has highlighted the creativity of the local community. • Traditional weapon craftsmanship such as the keris is growing rapidly, especially in Kelantan.



The art of goldsmithing and keris.



Glossary

Motif: something that is used as a pattern in carvings, paintings, etc.



Propose measures to preserve and conserve the country's artistic heritage.

4. Heritage of Handicrafts

- Related to the creativity of community handicrafts such as weaving mats and baskets rattan.
- Kelantan is famous for its manufacturing heritage wau and batik.



Batik art.



Making wau.

5. Performing Arts Heritage

- It is unique in every kingdom. • Awang Batil is a public servant in Perlis.
- Wayang kulit has been elevated as a national heritage under the intangible heritage category.
- Mek Mulung is a traditional theater of the state of Kedah that has remained until now.



Shadow Puppets.

6. Heritage of Silat Arts

- It is the art or skill of fighting by using dexterity to attack and defend oneself.
- Now, as a special performance at an event and becoming a popular event competed at the international level.

The legacy of the monarchy, customs, laws, literature and arts still survive to this day with some modifications. This artistic heritage is an attraction for the country's tourism industry.

The glory and splendor of the Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis governments in various aspects is a heritage that we need to cherish.



Try to Make

Wayang Kulit Statue

Tools needed:

1. Puppet puppet characters.
2. Hard paper.
3. Knife or scissors.
4. Glue, adhesive tape and thread.
5. People are fed up.



1. Stick the character puppets on hard paper and scissors.



3. Attach the satay sticks to the back of the statue.



2. Pierce and tie the cut part of the hand.



4. Results Assignment - Wayang Kulit Puppet.



9.2

Uniqueness of Customs and Government State of Nine

Introduction

The Malay community has brought migrants from Minangkabau to settle in the Rembau, Sungai Ujong and Johol areas in Negeri Sembilan and Naning. This community has brought with it traditional practices and original customs, namely Adat Perpatih.

Although today Adat Perpatih has undergone changes, it still retains its unique heritage. This unique aspect is related to the matriarchal lineage, execution of punishments, marriage, kedim ceremonies and women inheriting property.

Jurai Maternal Lineage

- Women are considered Ibu Soko, that is, mothers who give birth to members of the community.
- Every child is a member of their mother's tribe.
- Members of a tribe are considered blood relatives because they come from the same female ancestor on the mother's side.

Uniqueness Customs Perpatih

Did you know?

The Perpatih custom practiced by most Malays in Negeri Sembilan and Naning, Melaka is currently based on the Minangkabau custom brought by Dato' Perpatih Nan Sebatang.

The practice of this custom has been adapted to the customs of the local people. The rules adopted are intended to protect the interests of individuals and the community.



Digest the Mind

Why does Adat Perpatih encourage marriage outside the tribe?

Execution of sentence

- It is restorative in nature by providing consideration for the offender towards goodness.
- Prioritize the feelings and interests of the offender.
- If a minor offense occurs, it can be resolved with mutual forgiveness or a light fine.



Glossary

Teromba: customary words in the form of prose and poetry that contain rules, laws, advice, genealogies in which there are truly customary customs, customary practices, customary practices and customary practices to be used as a basis.

Wedding

- Marriage between tribes is discouraged because it is considered a large family and siblings. • Encourage marriage outside the tribe to create brotherly relations between tribes.
- A man who marries will become a member of his wife's tribe and is called "orang semenda" (people coming). • Women who marry within the same tribe will lose the right to inherit an inheritance, while men will lose the right to hold positions in the custom. However, if you want to restore your rights, you must carry out the custom of restoring the inheritance.



Wedding ceremony.

Kedim Ceremony

- Accepting people from other tribes or outsiders to become members of the tribe. • The person will swear an oath of loyalty and brotherhood with the tribe member who will be accompanied and given a ceremony.

*"Blood is shed,
prayers are held,
oaths are taken, the
Quran is upheld."*

(Source: Nordin Selat, *Perpatih Customary Social System*, Kuala Lumpur: Utusan Publications & Distributors Sdn. Bhd., 1982, p. 131)

Women Inherit Heritage

- Women will inherit property including land and houses so that women are not neglected. • Inherited from mother to daughter.



KPS

Rationalize the uniqueness of the Perpatih Customary heritage.



Activities

"Thinking Map Kiran" (Thinking Map)

1. As a group, surf the Internet and collect some of the phrases or numbers in Adat Perpatih and interpret their meaning.
2. Compare the Perpatih Custom with the Temenggung Custom.
3. Study findings presented in a map appropriate thinking.

Glossary

Tribe: members of a community classified according to their ancestors, i.e. their maternal lineage. There are 12 tribes in Negeri Sembilan, namely Biduanda, Batu Hampar, Paya Kumbuh, Mungkal, Tiga Nenek, Semelenggang, Selemak, Batu Belang, Tanah Datar, Anak Aceh, Anak Melaka and Tiga Batu.

Orang Semenda:

- A married man will live in his wife's house and become a member of his wife's tribe. • Responsible for working on his wife's inheritance land, must behave well and protect the name of his wife's tribe. • Plays an important role in the family such as handling marriage proposals.

Number: proverbs that produce words that become either rules, laws or advice that can be used

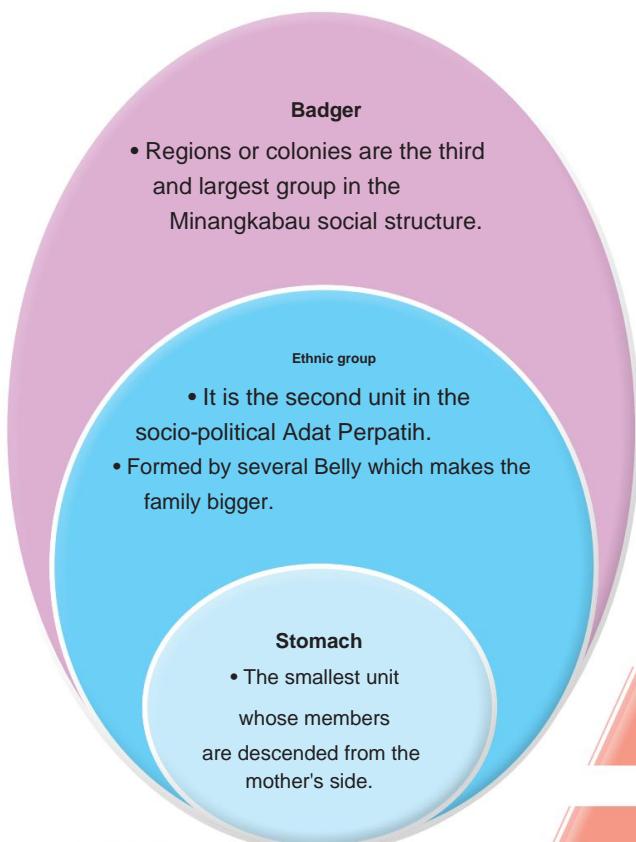
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The Uniqueness of Government in Negeri Sembilan

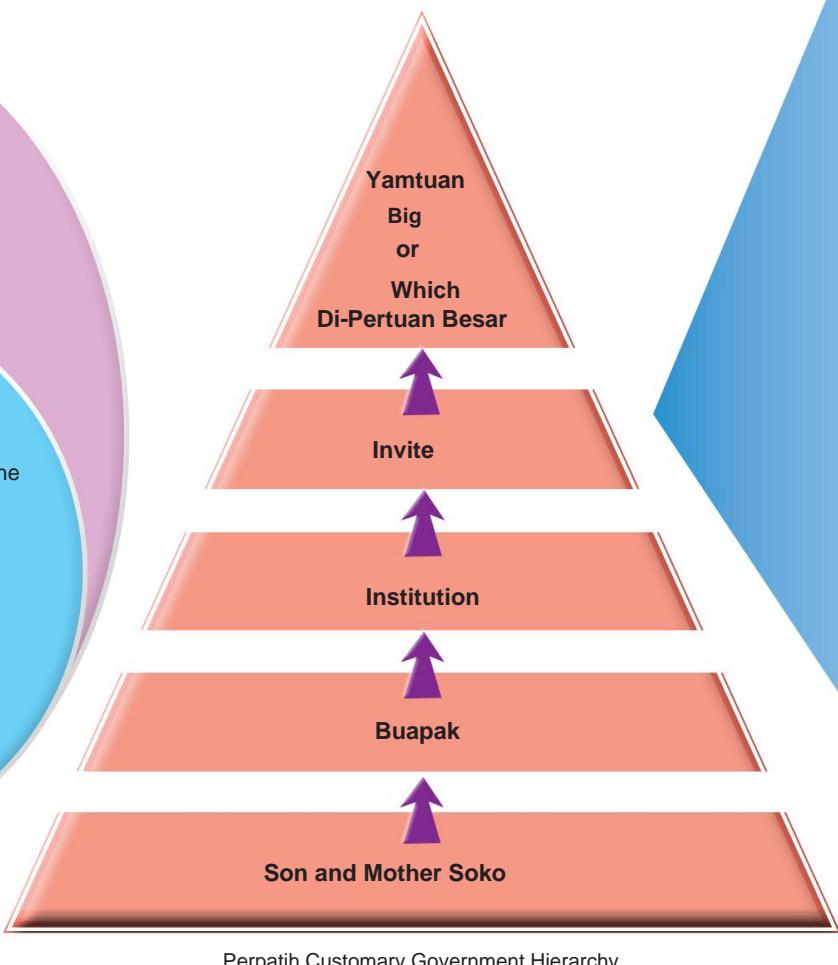
The customary administration system in Negeri Sembilan which uses the Adat Perpatih system is a unique customary administration practice. There are three main groups in the community in Negeri Sembilan, namely the Perut, Suku and Luak who have the power to appoint customary incumbents or leaders.

Appointment of Leaders

- Leaders in Adat Perpatih are customary leaders such as Ibu Soko, Buapak, Lembaga, Undang and Yamtuan Besar or Yang di-Pertuan Besar.
- Customary holders at all levels are selected through consensus.



Government System in
Negeri Sembilan



Did you know?

- The Penghulu is the Head of the Luak or District for Inas, Terachi, Jempol, Ulu Muar and Gunung Pasir.
- Ibu Soko is known by several names. For example, in Luak Johol as Ibu Waris; in Luak Tampin as Ibu Telapak; and in Minangkabau as Bundo Kanduang.



Discuss the importance of consensus practices in appointment of leaders.

1. The Yamtuan Besar or Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan

- The Yang di-Pertuan Besar is elected by the Four Laws. • Acts as the head of state. • Becomes a symbol of unity and federation.



The custom of proclaiming Tuanku Muhriz ibni Almarhum Tuanku Munawir as the 11th Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan.

2. Law

- Undang is the Chief of Luak appointed by the Board. • The Four Undangs are Undang Sungai Ujong, Undang Jelebu, Undang Johol and Invite Rembau.
- The Four Councils will convene to select a worthy person from the descendants of Yamtuan Radin to become the Yamtuan Besar or Yang di-Pertuan Besar.

3. Institutions

- The Board is the Head of the Tribe and is appointed by the Buapak. • Role of the Board: - Electing the Law and the Chief.
- Maintaining peace and security.
- Resolving conflicts between Tribes.
- Managing the distribution of estates.

4. Buapak

- The subordinates in the Perut will appoint a leader called Buapak. • Buapak becomes the reference leader for aspects related to customs and law.

5. Ibu Soko

- Know, understand and memorize the customs and origins of family groups represented by him.
- Directly involved in the selection and appointment of Buapak in the group that represented by him.
- Without Ibu Soko, all levels of appointment of customary leaders in Negeri Sembilan cannot be implemented.

The appointment of leaders by consensus by the chiefs who hold the titles of Ibu Soko, Buapak, Lembaga and Undang is a democratic practice. The maintenance of the Perpatih custom among the community in Negeri Sembilan to this day is an appreciation of this customary heritage.

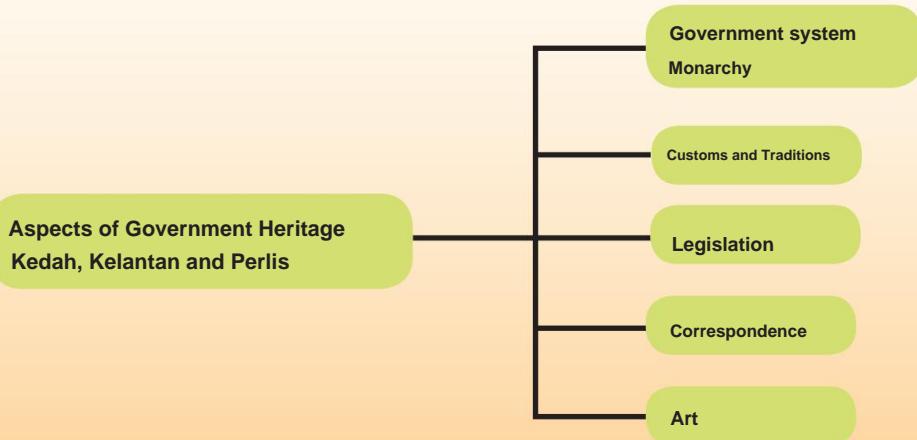


How are democratic principles practiced in Adat Perpatih?





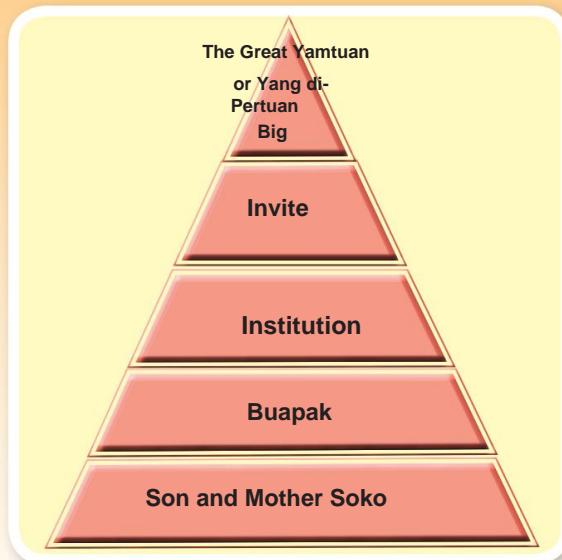
Heritage of the Governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan and Perlis



The Uniqueness of the Customs and Government of Negeri Sembilan

The Uniqueness of Perpatih Tradition

- Jurai Maternal Lineage
- Execution of Sentences
- Wedding
- My Upacara Cat
- Women Inherit Heritage



The Adat Perpatih administrative hierarchy is through consensus appointments from lower levels.

The glorious legacy of the Malay Kingdom through the governments of Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, as well as the unique customs and governance of Negeri Sembilan remain to this day. Awareness of the preservation and conservation of this heritage is our shared responsibility. The same is true of the unique heritage in Sarawak and Sabah which will be discussed in the next chapter.



Understanding and Critical Thinking *Kritis*

1. Why is the ceremony of conferring orders by the Sultan or King still carried on to this day?

- A. Sharing the state's well-being.
- B. Sovereignize the monarchy.
- C. Provisions in state law.
- D. Symbol of the relationship between the government and the people.

2. What is the role of law in the governance of a government?

- A. Guaranteeing justice.
- B. Become a symbol of unity.
- C. Avoiding external threats.
- D. Maintain the position of the speaker.

3. Complete the table below with the correct information.

Use of Government Titles

Government	Government Event
Kedah	
Perlis	
Kelantan	
State of Nine	

4.

- *Sultan Maulana's poetry* was produced during the reign of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Halim Shah II (1804-1845) relating to the story of the Kedah military war.
- Presented in the form of poetry.

Based on the information in the literature above, answer the following questions:

(a) State the special features of the work.

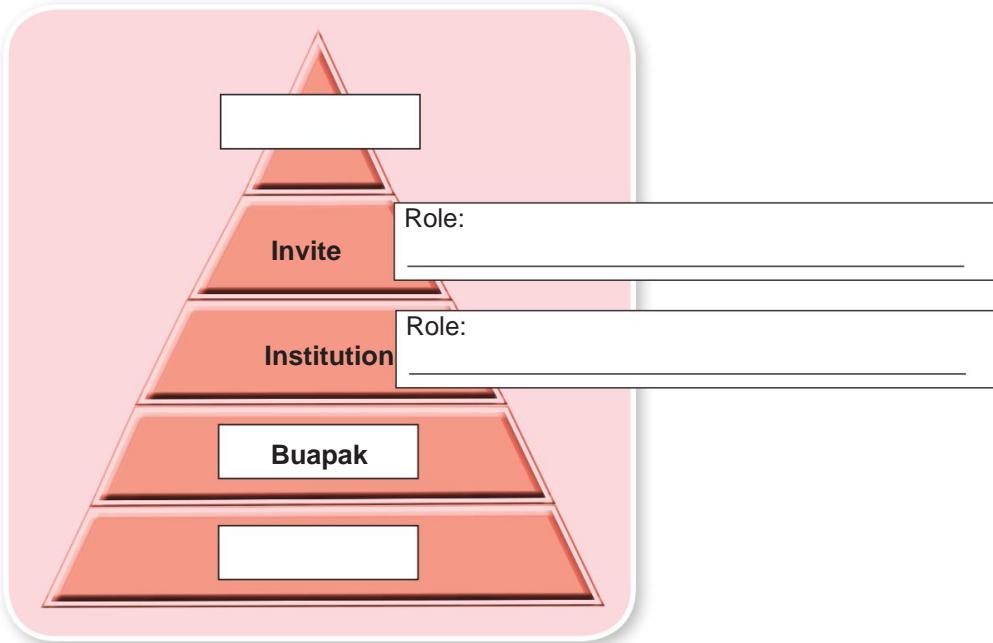
(b) Suggest steps to preserve and preserve this work. (c) Produce a verse of poetry related to the outstanding achievements of your school.



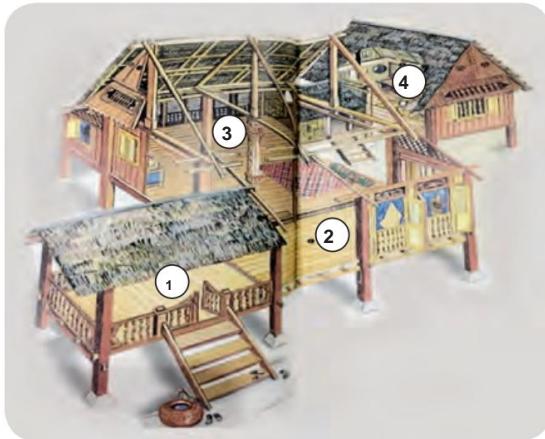


Understanding and Critical Thinking Kritis

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct information.



6.



Indications 1.

- Porch 2.
- Porch
- 3. Mother's house
- 4. Kitchen house

Based on the illustration of traditional house architecture above, answer the following questions: (a) What is unique about the architecture? (b)

Compare the space of a traditional house with a house today. (c)

If you were given the opportunity to build a house, sketch the shape and architecture that you would enjoy.



7. (a) Explain the origin of Adat Perpatih in Negeri Sembilan.

(b) What is the special position of women in Adat Perpatih? (c) Give

your interpretation of the proverb "Life is conceived in custom, death is conceived in the land".





Historical Perspective and Reflection

Values, Patriotism and Respect

- Knowledge about the unique heritage and customs of the Malay states makes us aware of the importance of appreciating this uniqueness.
- The unique aspects of heritage and customs educate us to always defend the cultural diversity of our nation.
- We need to be creative and innovative in preserving our heritage and customs to continue the glory of our beloved country.

Self and Family

Recognizing the importance of maintaining pure values and heritage in an effort to form a harmonious family institution.

Country

Understanding the heritage and customs of a nation can foster a spirit of unity towards the creation of a superior national civilization.



The elephant procession at the return ceremony of His Majesty the 14th Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the late Tuanku Abdul Halim Mu'azzam Shah and the Queen Mother, Tuanku Hajah Haminah, to the state of Kedah at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport, which illustrates the glorious heritage and uniqueness of the Malay Kingdom.

(Source: National Heritage Department Collection, 2016)