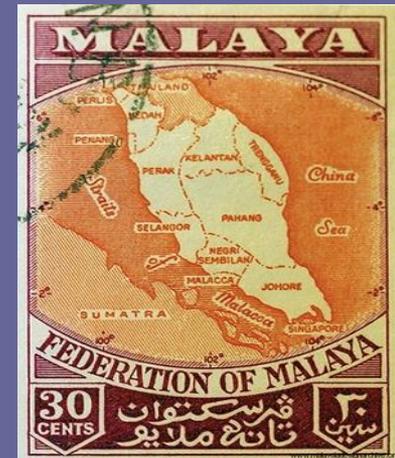
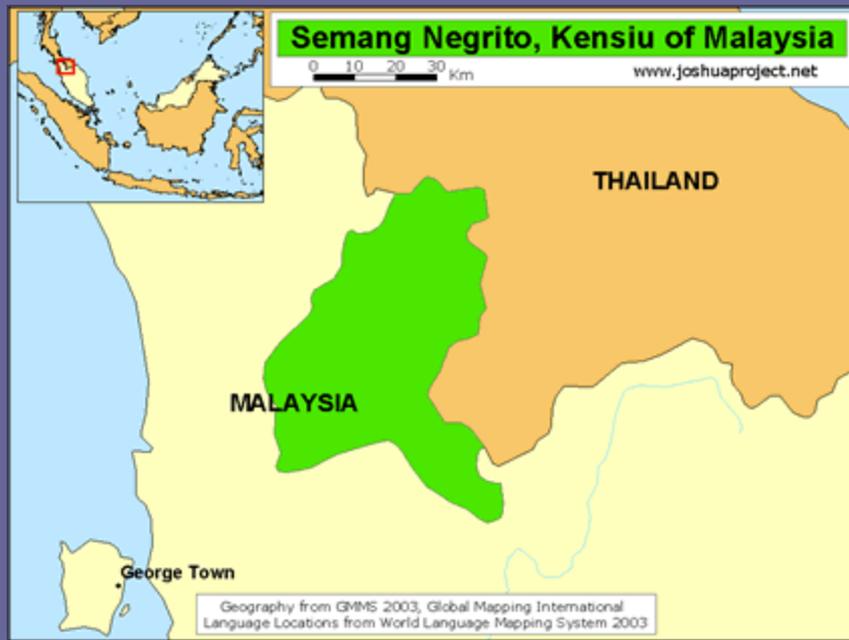
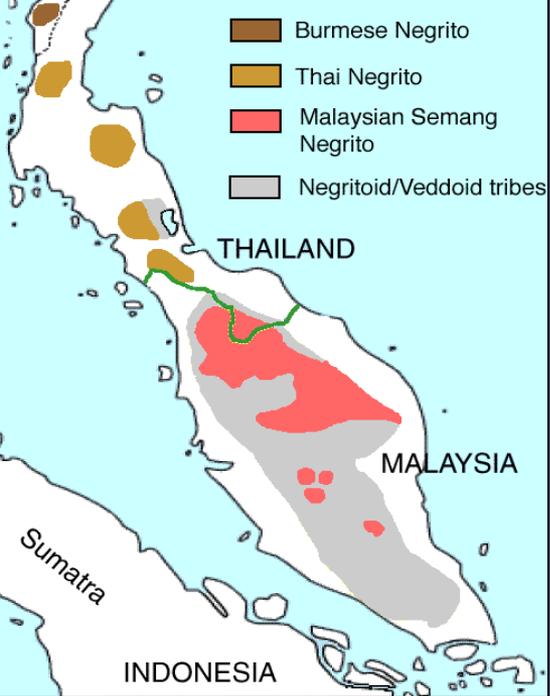


MALAY CIVILIZATION

THE EARLY MALAYS





KAWASAN PENEMPATAN ORANG ASLI

Negrito

Kensiu
Kintaq
Lanoh
Jahai
Mendriq
Bateq

NEGRITO



-  KEDAH
-  PERAK
-  KELANTAN
-  TERENGGANU
-  PAHANG



JABATAN KEMAJUAN ORANG ASLI (JAKOA)
KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WLIAYAH



Negrito-Bateq



SENOI



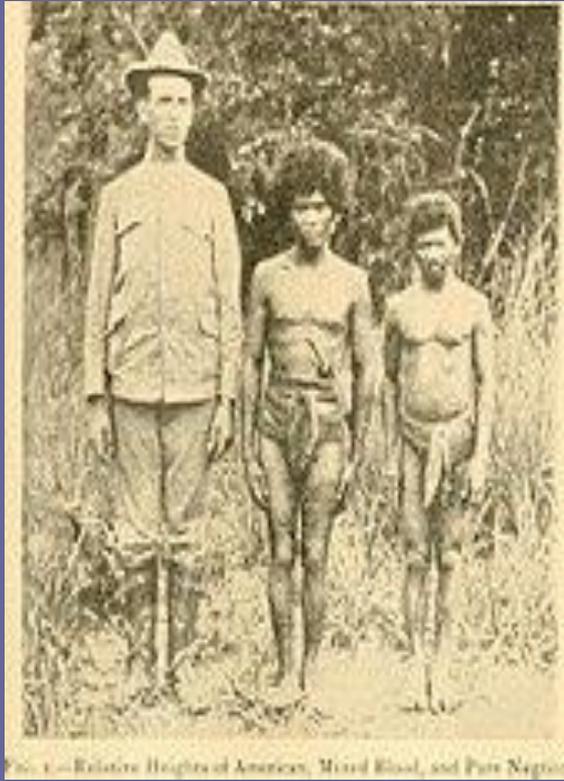


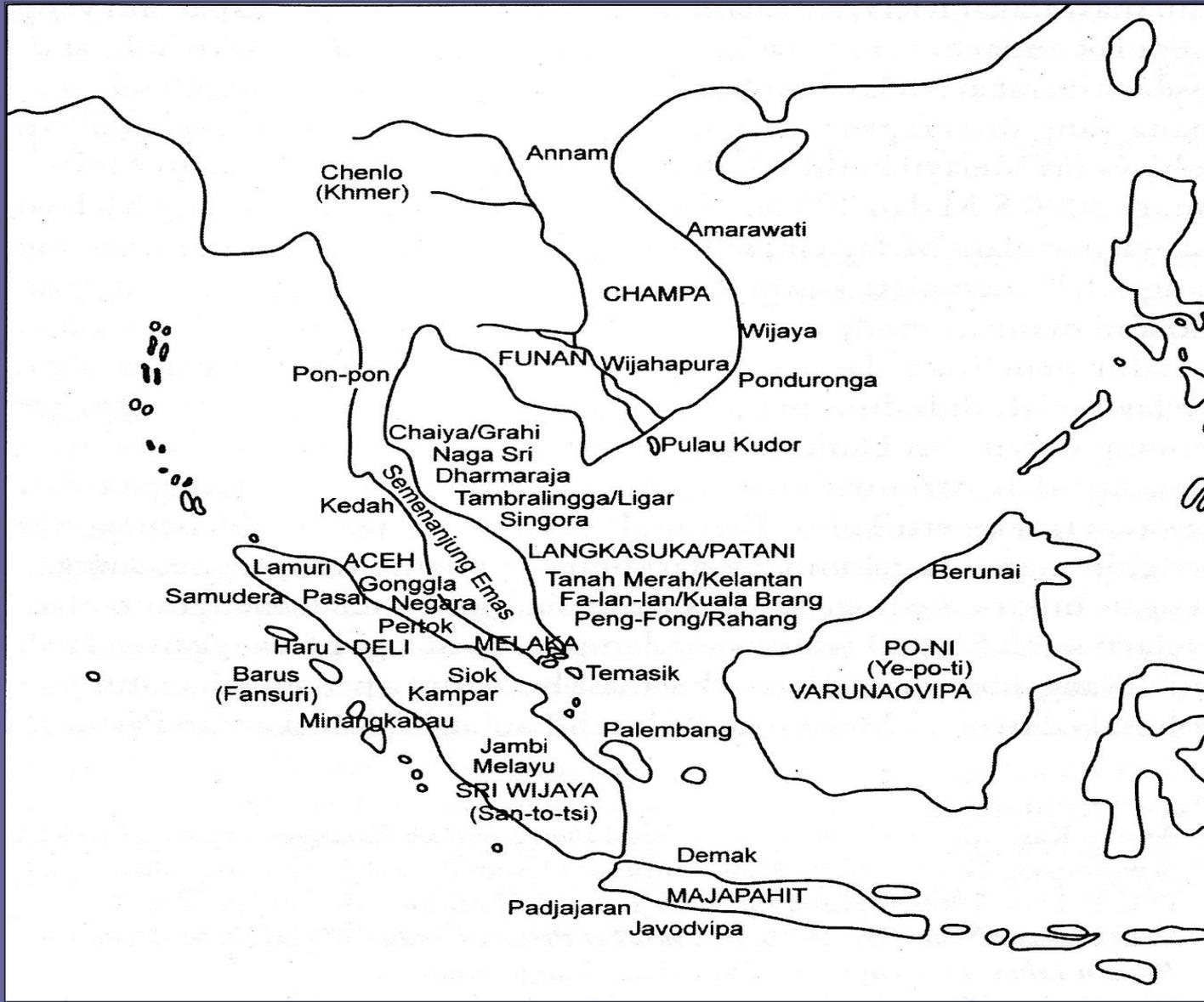
Fig. 1. Relative Heights of American, Mixed Blood, and Pure Negro



Dunia Melayu (Malay World)-Polinesia



Major Section of the Malay World



Map of the Malay World





Semendaan Ulangan Penduduk Asli Benua Sunda membentuk Melayu Teras



MIGRASI MELUAS	TAHUN DAHULU (KYA means: Thousand Years ago)
AFRICA	150,000 - 160,000
KELUAR AFRICA	65,000 - 85,000
ASIA & ASIA TENGGARA	40,000 - 75,000
AUSTRALIA	35,000 - 60,000
AMERICA	15,000 - 25,000



- 1 - Sistem Sungai Siam (Siam River System).
- 2 - Sistem Sungai Utara (North River System).
- 3 - Sistem Sungai Timuran Sunda (The East Sunda River System).
- 4 - Sistem Sungai Selat Melaka (Mallaca Straits River System).

- Akhir Pleistosen Pelantar Benua Sunda
- Tanah Dataran Sekarang
- Sungai Pleistosen



Kerajaan Patani- sempadan selatan Thai Wilayah Melayu yang hilang





- Oldest archeological site in SEA. Was once a very important port in SEA about 2000 years ago.

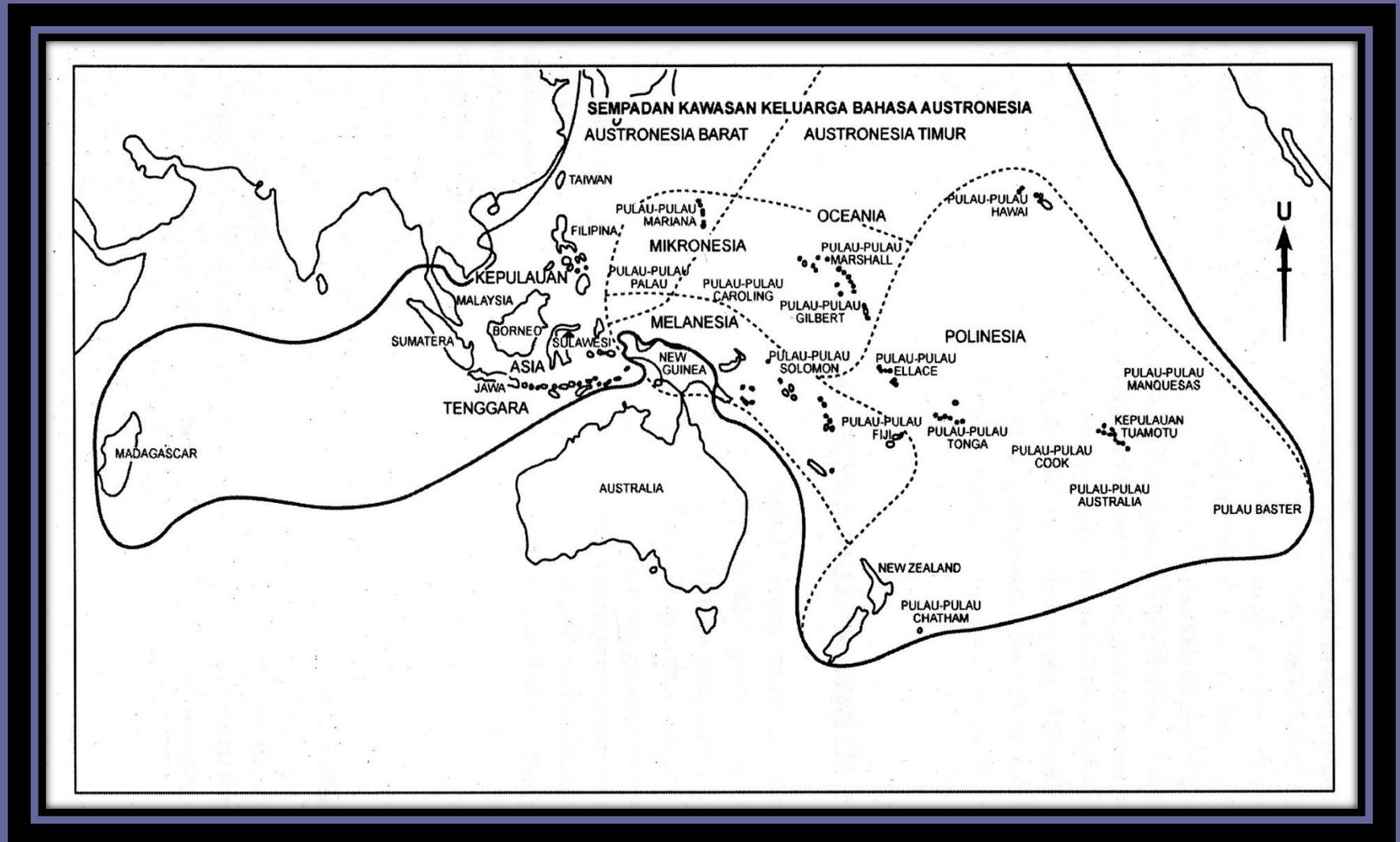
Who are the Malays?

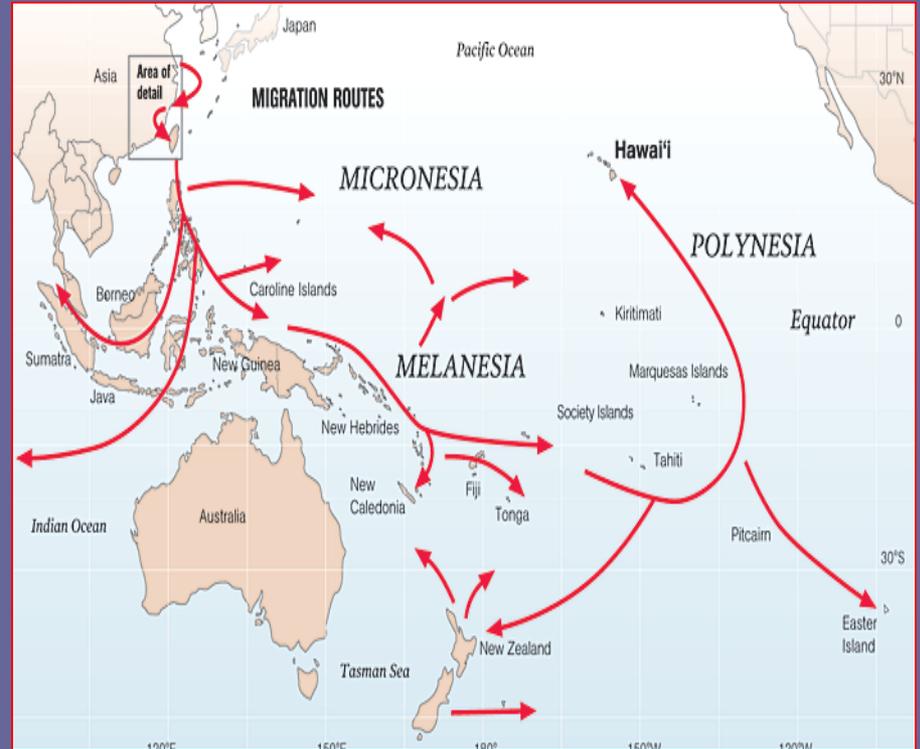
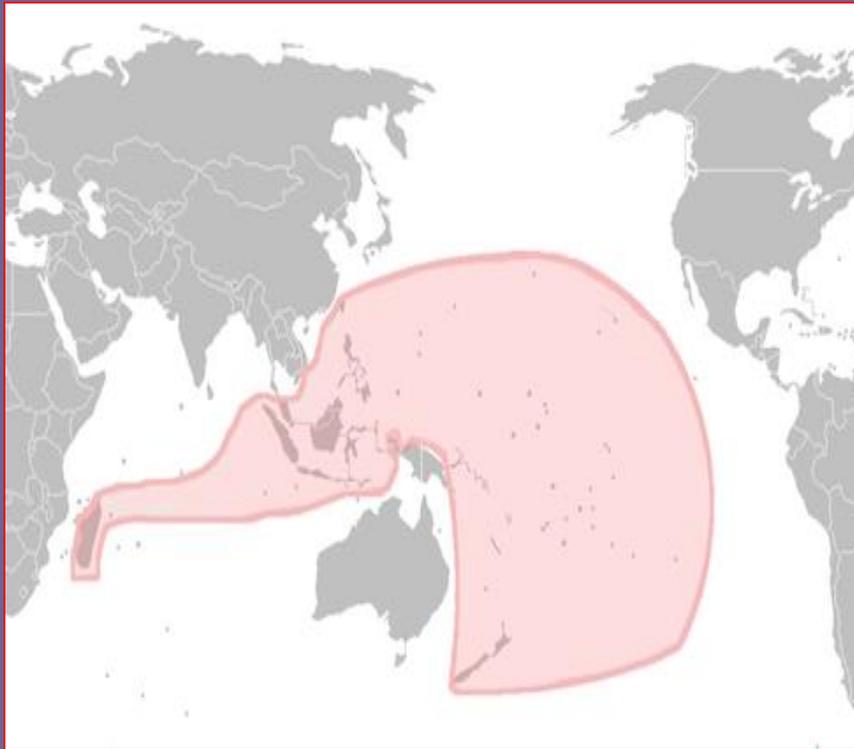
- “that Malays are always on the move, and transforming themselves often very elusively and wandering identity.the primacy of language has been the basis of further explorations into the boundaries of the Malay culture, a Malay nation, a Malay race, a Malay state, or a Malay identity. . . .”
(Timothy P. Bernard-Contesting Malayness : Malay identity across boundaries)

Stamford Raffles (1816): “I cannot but consider the Melayu Nation as one people, speaking one language, though spread over so wide a space, preserving their character and customs, in all the Maritime States lying between Sulu Seas and Southern Oceans”

- Walaupun kedudukan geografi pulau Afrika itu di Lautan Hindi, majoriti penduduknya didatangi daripada yang berkulit warna ciku iaitu daripada stok Melayu Polinesia dan bangsa yang gelap itu dari Malenesia. ..Melayu asli itu mengembara 5000 batu atau 8000 km dalam beberapa gelombang migrasi pelayaran untuk menjadi perintis utama menemui, menerokai dan menjajah Madagaskar..(Sejarah Tamadun Melayu, ms33)

Malay language Family-Polinesia (Austronesia)







- The course of Malaysian history has been determined by its **strategic position** at one of the world's major crossroads, its tropical climate, the **surrounding environment and the regime of the north-east and south-west monsoons.**

- Its position and other geographical circumstances made the country a natural meeting place for traders from the East and the West. The lush tropical forest and the abundance of life existing in it and in the surrounding water made Malaysia an easy place for the settlement and sustenance of small, self-supporting human communities. At the same time the **thick jungle** and **mountainous terrain** of the interior inhibited communication, while the absence of broad, flood-prone river valleys and deltas precluded the development of elaborate systems of water control such as those upon which the civilisations of Java and the Southeast Asian mainland came to be based. In contrast **Malaysia's development has come from the sea**. Its inhabitants quickly acquired a skill and reputation as **sailors and navigators**. Subsequent **trading contacts** have been responsible for the waves of outside influences which have modified their way of life.

THE BIRDS OF THE MALAY PENINSULA

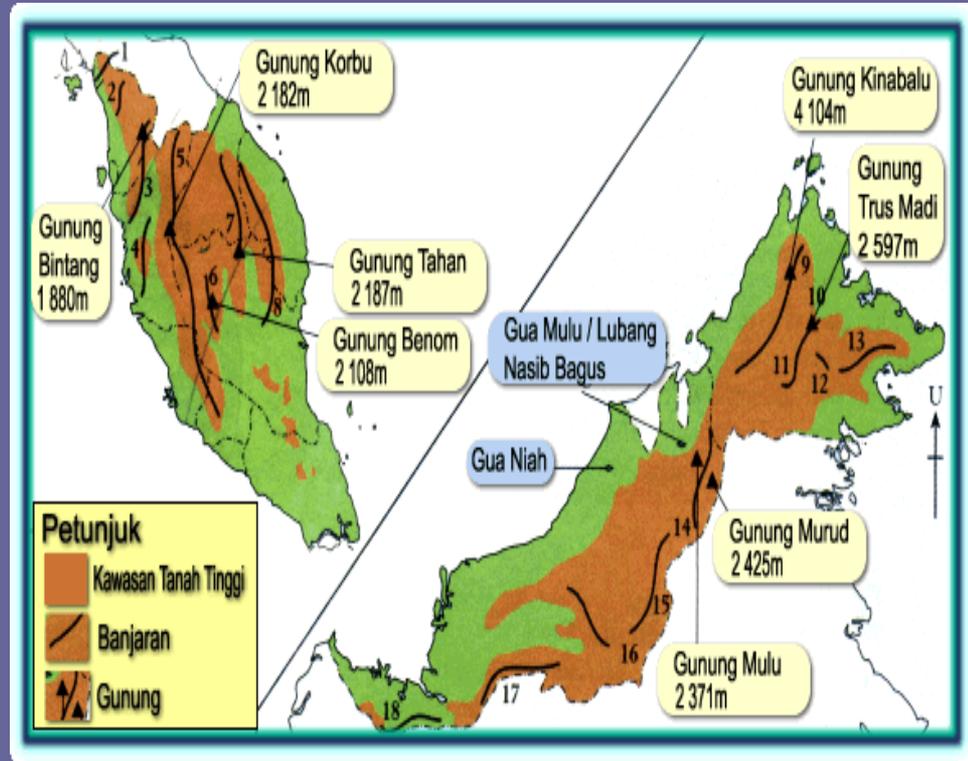
LORD MEDWAY AND DAVID R. WELLS



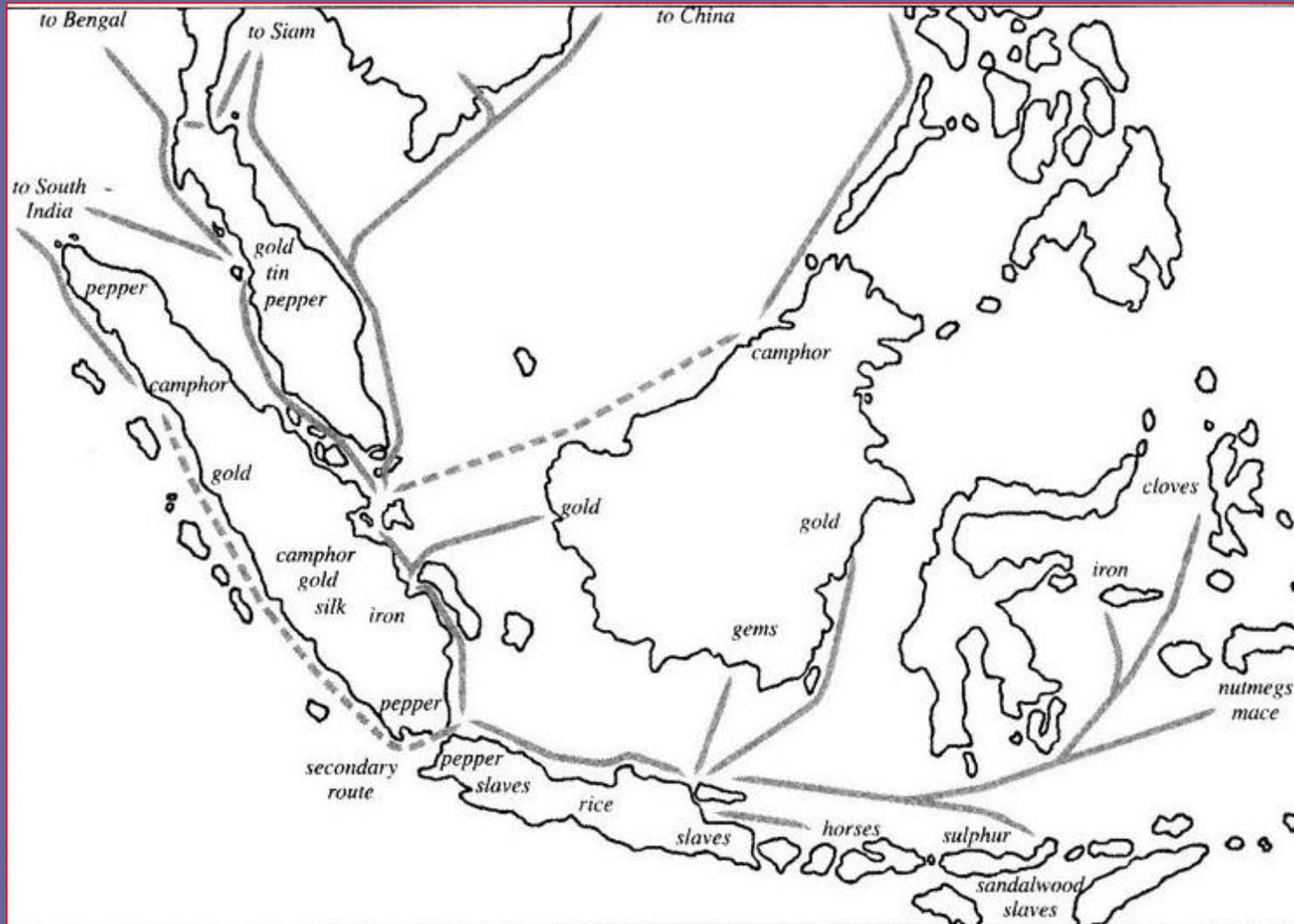
VOLUME V

CONCLUSION, AND SURVEY OF EVERY SPECIES



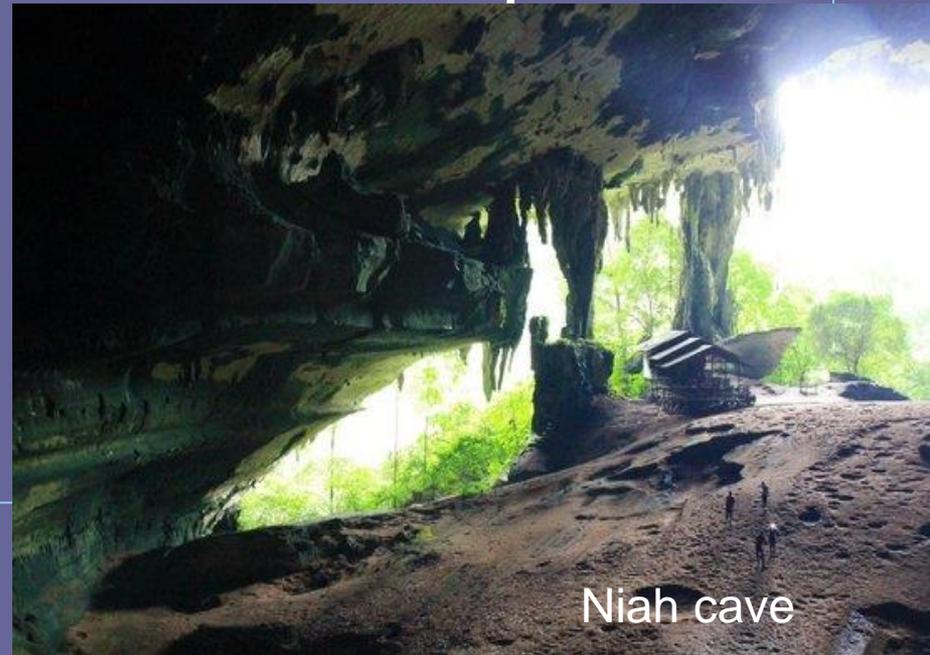


Commodities and trading routes



Early Settlement

- Nature's bounty no doubt accounts for the fact that Malaysia was one of the earliest homes of Man. Stone implements found at Lenggong in Perak and the remarkable finds in the Niah Cave of Sarawak provide evidence for this.



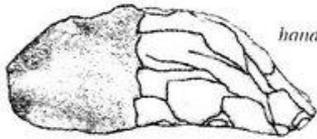
Niah cave

Gua Niah (Niah Cave)



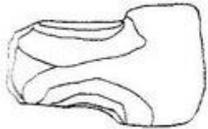
Royal Belum



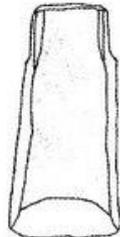


hand axe

Paleolithic



shouldered axe

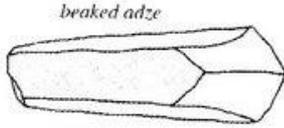


stepped adze

Neolithic

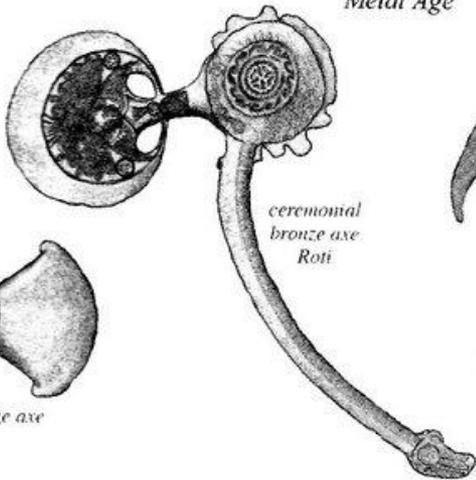


quadrangular adze

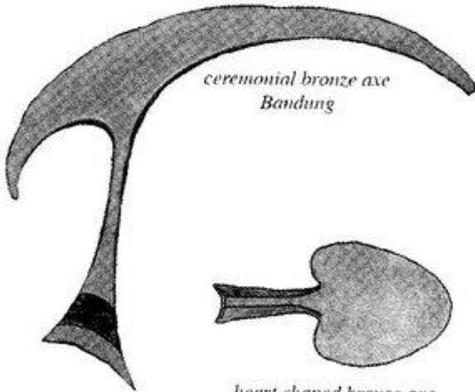


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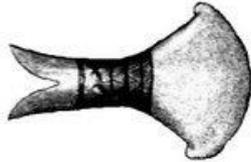
Metal Age



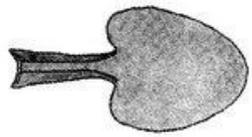
ceremonial bronze axe
Roti



ceremonial bronze axe
Bandung

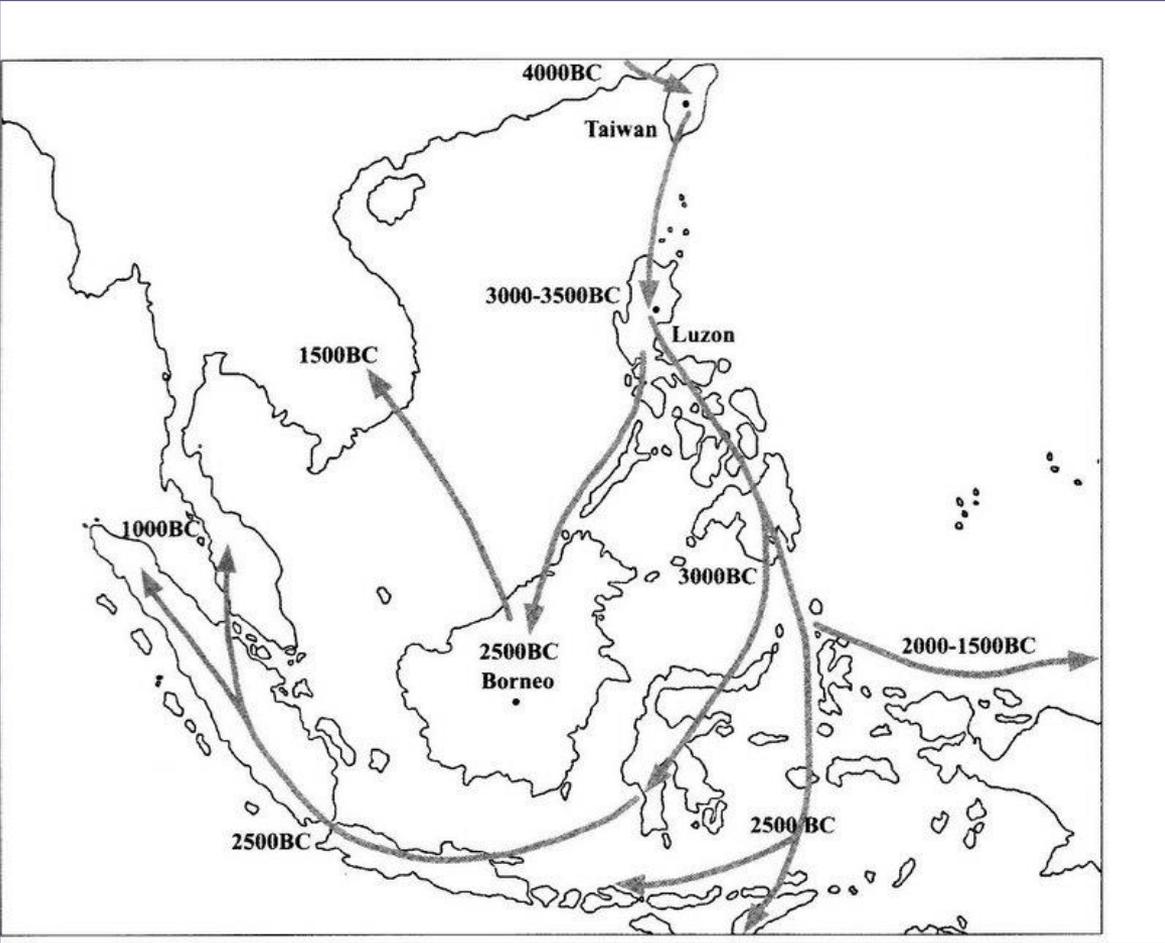


swallowtail bronze axe
Java



heart shaped bronze axe
Bali, Thailand

- The earliest of the present-day inhabitants of Malaysia are the orang asli of the Peninsula and people such as the Penan of Sarawak and the Rungus of Sabah, many of whom still pursue a **largely nomadic way of life**. Their presence in the country probably dates back to **over 5000 years**. These early settlers were probably the pioneers of the movement of peoples southwards from China and Tibet through Mainland Southeast Asia and the Malay Peninsula to the Indonesian Archipelago and beyond. The next arrivals to the country, the Malays, represented the second and third wave of this movement.





- The first Malay settlers (the **Proto-Malays**) had probably established themselves here by 1000 BC. This movements were followed by other waves of immigrants (the **Deutero- Malays**) over the next few centuries, who came equipped with more advanced farming techniques and new knowledge of metals. The Malay peoples also spread out into the islands of the archipelago, settling down into small self-contained communities which gave rise to the complex and variegated ethnic pattern of Malaysia and Indonesia today. The Malays of the Peninsula had their closest affinities with the Malays of Sumatra, and **for centuries the Straits of Melaka did not form a dividing line between two nations but served as a corridor linking different parts of the same family.**



- Together with the orang asli they make up the indigenous peoples of Malaysia today, and are classified as "sons of the soil" or Bumiputera. Despite the considerable differences between the various Bumiputera groups, they all share certain characteristics which are the hallmarks of the indigenous culture of Southeast Asia. These characteristics are rooted in an **agrarian-maritime economy** and reflected in a village society where leadership was largely through consensus and those attitudes were informed by a belief in an all-pervasive spiritual world.

- Although the culture of the Malays in particular came to be overlaid by Hinduism and then predated by Islam, elements of this basic culture still persist.



Ancient Malaysia: 35,000 BC - 100 BC

- Historians often speak of Malaysia's ancient past as something "shrouded in mystery," There is **not much archeological evidence or written records from ancient Malaysia.**
- The oldest known evidence of human habitation is a skull from the **Niah Caves** in Sarawak dating from 35,000 years before Christ. On the peninsula, stone age tools and implements from about 10,000 BC have been found, and some archeologists suggest that they were left there by the predecessors of the Negrito aborigines - one of the earliest groups to inhabit the peninsula.



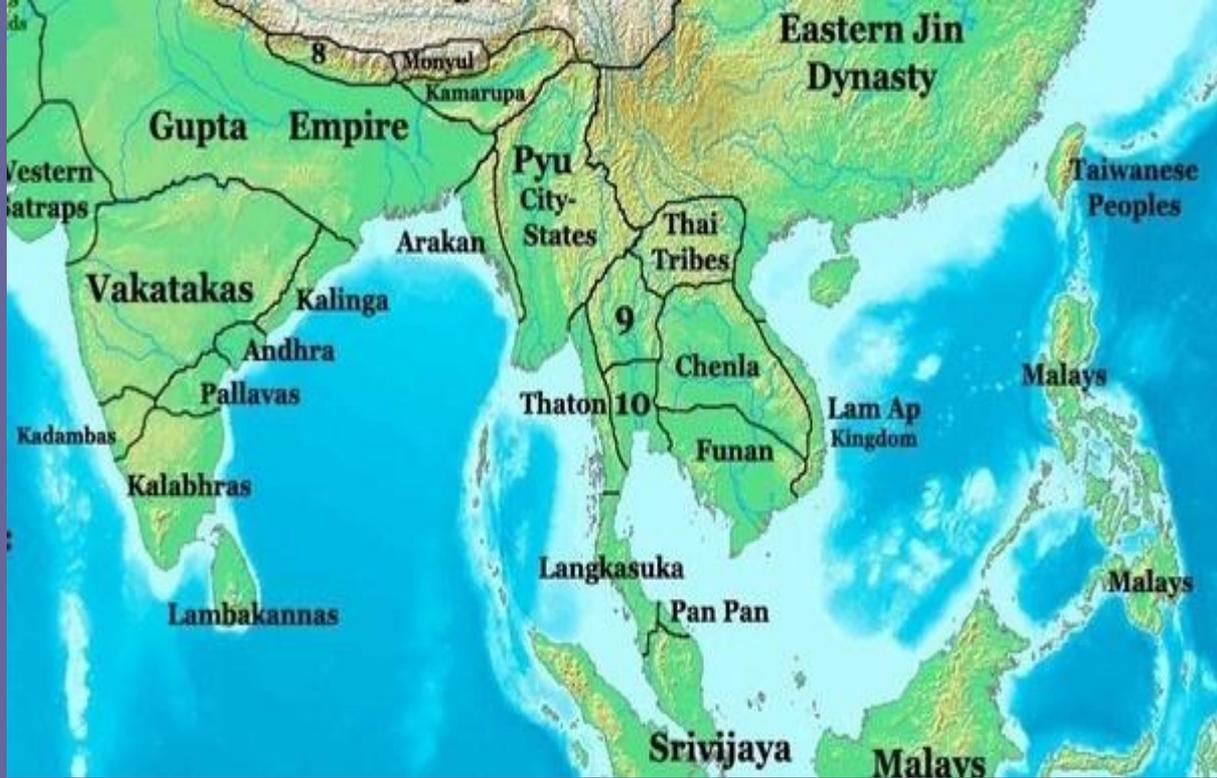
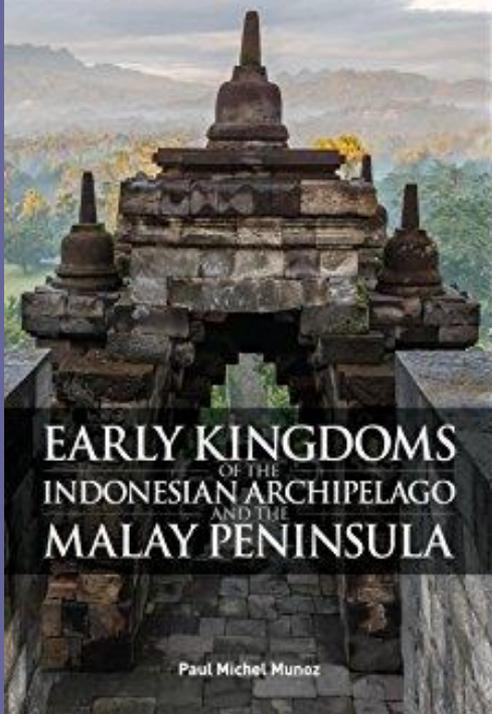


- We also know that about 2,500 years before Christ a much more technologically advanced group **migrated to the peninsula from China**. Called the Proto-Malays, they were **seafarers and farmers**, and their advances into the peninsula **forced the Negritos into the hills and jungles**. History's periodic waves of cultural evolution, however, soon created another group, the **Deutero-Malays**.

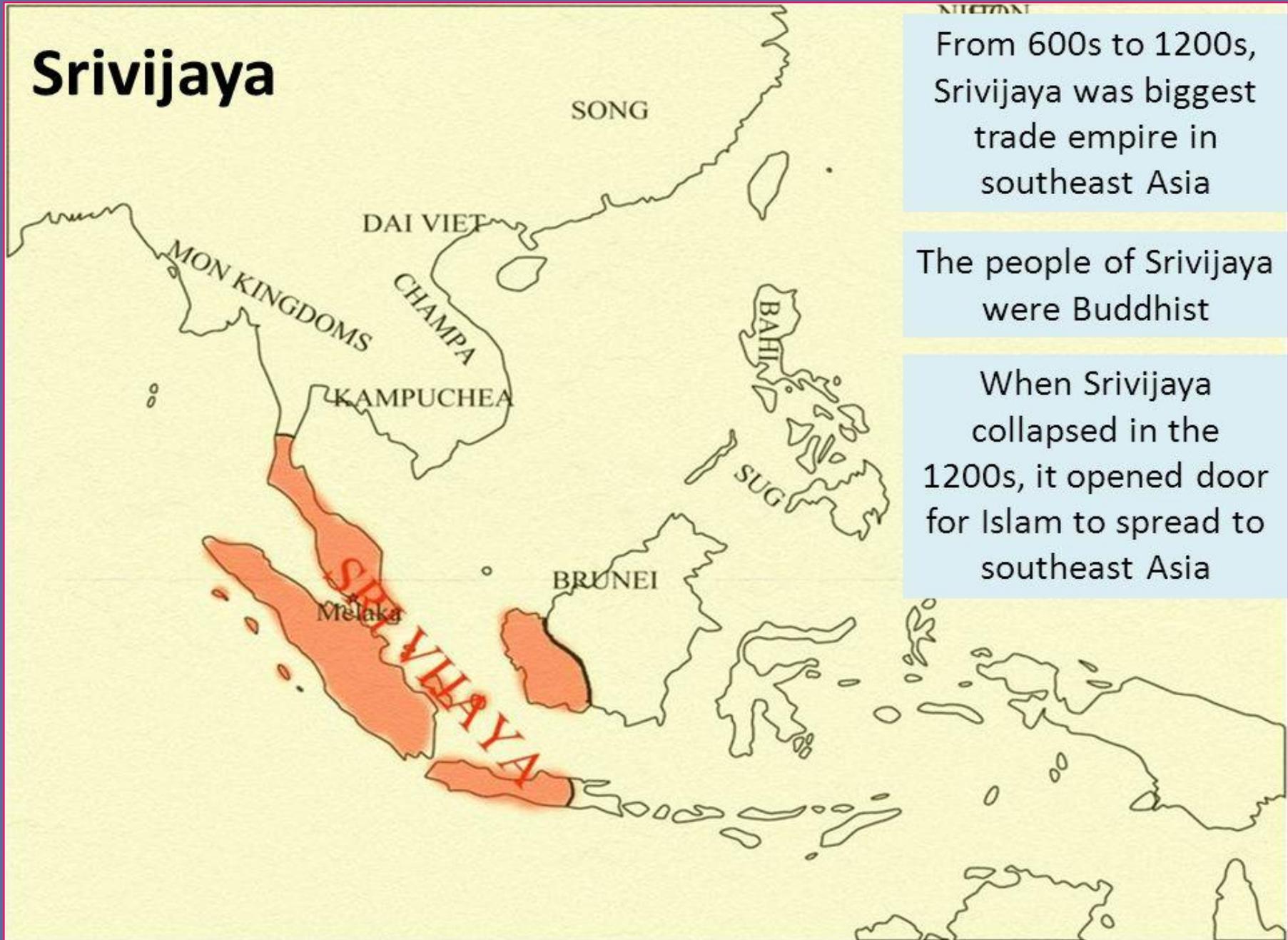
- **Deutero-Malays:** They were a combination of many peoples - Indians, Chinese, Siamese, Arabs, and Proto-Malays - and they had risen by mastering the **use of iron**. Combined with the peoples of Indonesia, the Deutero-Malays **formed the racial basis for the group which today we simply call the Malay.**

Hindu Kingdoms (100 BC - 1400 AD)

- Early writings from India speak of a place called **Savarnadvipa** -- the Land of Gold. This mystical, fantastically wealthy kingdom was said to lie in a far away and unknown land, and legend holds that it was on an odyssey in search of Savarnadvipa that the first Indians were lured to the Malay Peninsula. Blown across the Bay of Bengal by the reliable winds of the southwest monsoon, they arrived in Kedah sometime around 100 BC. Whether or not the civilization they encountered there was the one from the ancient chronicles will probably never be known, but it is certain that the sailors considered the trip lucrative. From that point on, and ever-growing stream of Indian traders arrived in search of **gold, aromatic wood, and spices.**



Srivijaya



From 600s to 1200s, Srivijaya was biggest trade empire in southeast Asia

The people of Srivijaya were Buddhist

When Srivijaya collapsed in the 1200s, it opened door for Islam to spread to southeast Asia



- Goods were not the only items exchanged in the peninsula's ports: the Indians also brought a **pervasive culture**. Hinduism and Buddhism swept through the land, bringing temples and Indian cultural traditions. Local kings, who sent emissaries to the subcontinent, were impressed by the efficiency of the Hindu courts, and soon began to refer to themselves as "**rajahs**." They integrated what they considered the best Indian governmental traditions with the existing structure, and historians typically refer to these kingdoms as "**Indianised kingdoms**." Today, the most visible example of the early Indian influence is in the Malay wedding ceremony, which is very similar that of the subcontinent.

SEJARAH MELAYU



The Influence of Hinduism
on Malay Culture

Lava.

Cusa.

HINDU-BUDDHIST INFLUENCES

- A new phase in the historical development of the inhabitants of Malaysia began around the first century BC with the establishment of regular trading contacts with the world beyond Southeast Asia, specifically China and the sub-continent of India. Although Chinese contacts started as early as, if not predating those of India, it was the **Hindu and Buddhist elements of Indian culture which made a major impact on the region**. Over a period of a thousand years these influences gradually made themselves- selves be felt, and have left their marks in the native language, literature and social custom.

ISLAM AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF MALACCA

1400AD - 1511AD

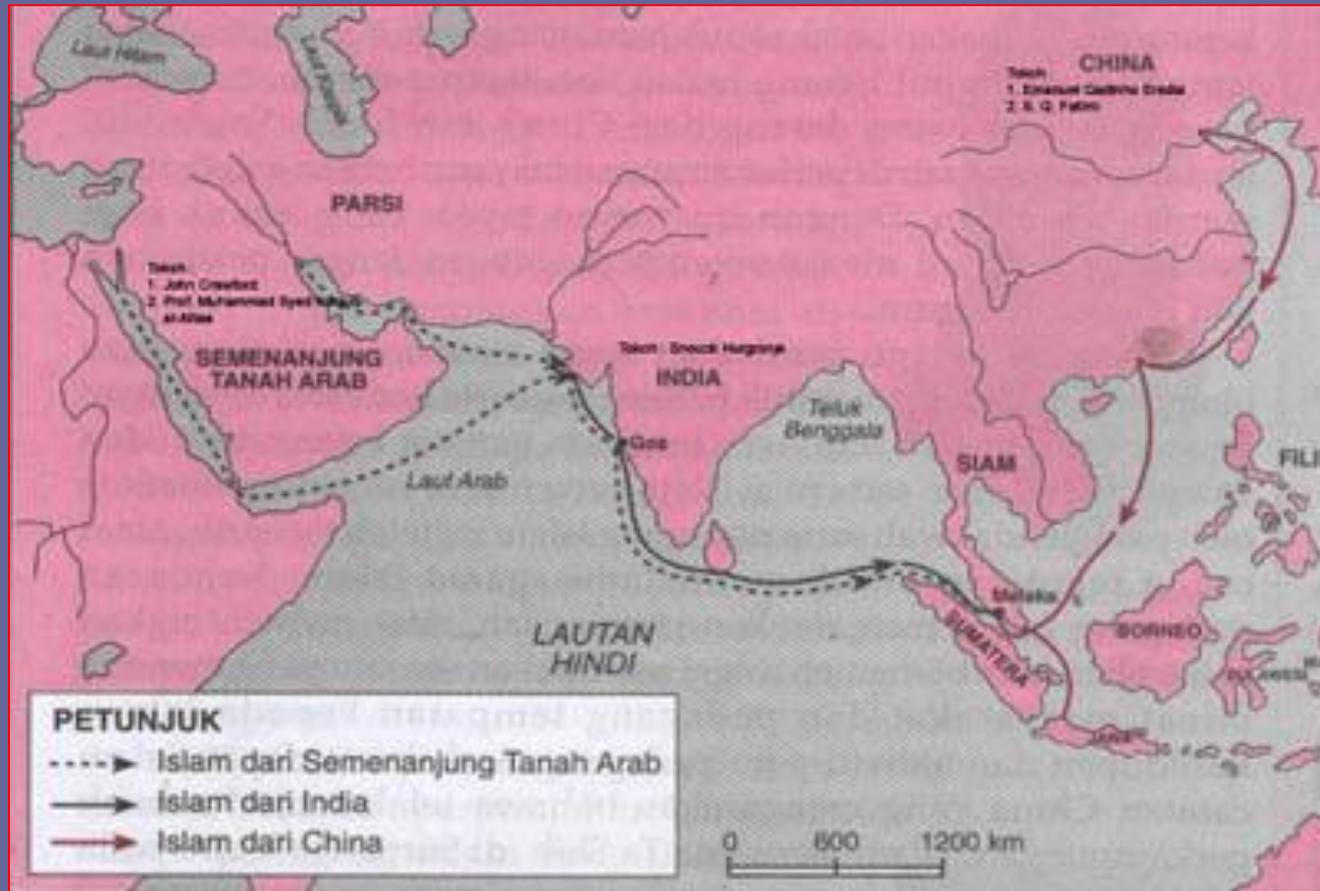
- **Until the 15th century, the Hindu kingdoms of peninsular Malaysia were largely overshadowed by neighboring kingdoms in Cambodia and Indonesia. The strongest of these kingdoms was called Srivijaya, and the records of Chinese, Indian, and Arab traders laud it as the best trading port in the region. It was the first great maritime kingdom in the Malay archipelago, and other ports quickly emulated its success. At some time around the 13th century, as other entrepots emerged, Srivijaya's influence declined. The lack of a strong central power, coupled with the ever-present nuisance of pirates, amplified the need for secure, well-equipped port in the region. Fate would make this port the city of Malacca.**



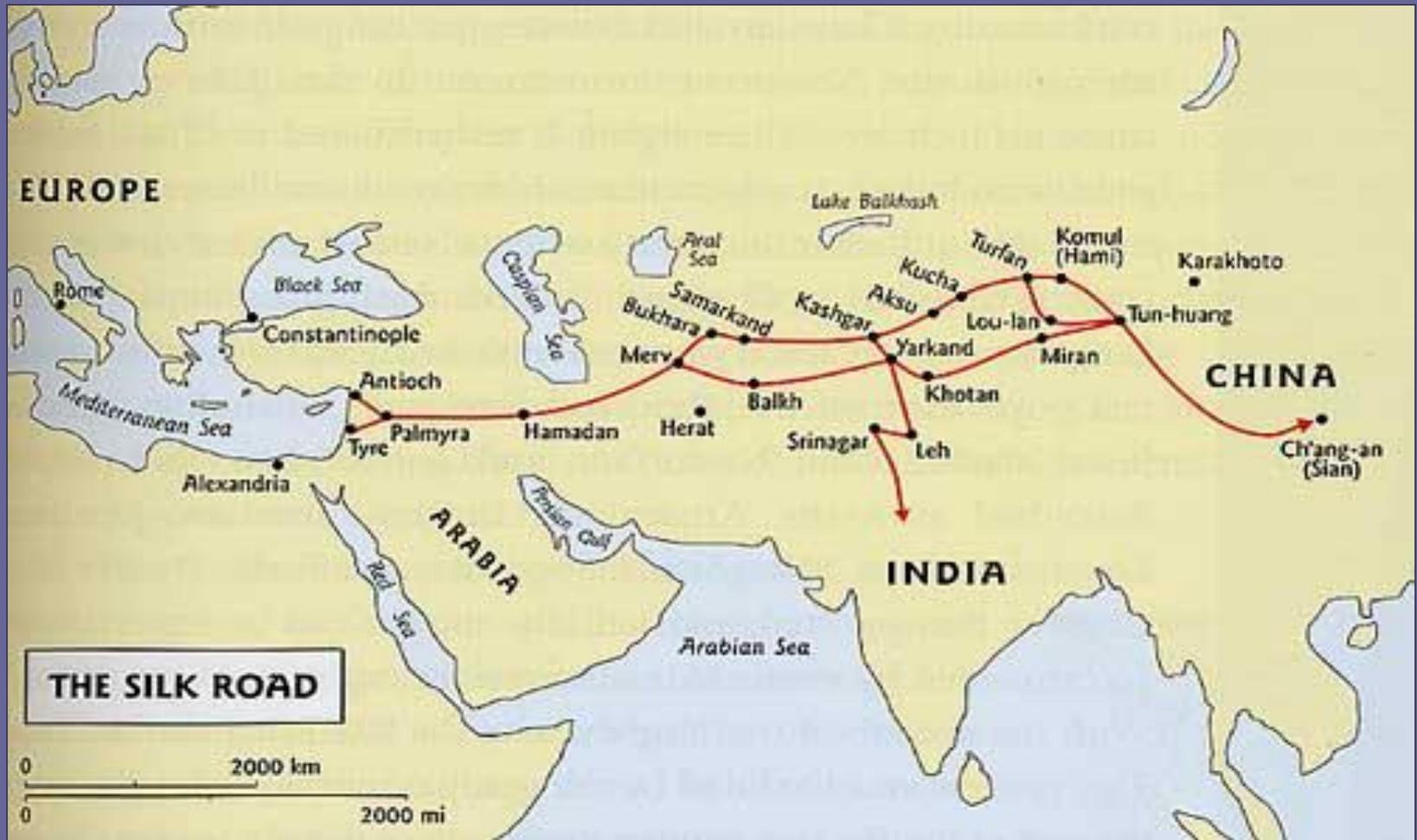
building containing the tomb of an Islamic preacher. Java's oldest mosque was built on pre-Islamic temple grounds.

in the 13th century, however, substantial numbers of Muslims from central Asia and further west arrived in the country, either voluntarily or forcibly settled there by the Mongol rulers. Such Islamic communities

The coming of Islam



Old Silk Route/Road



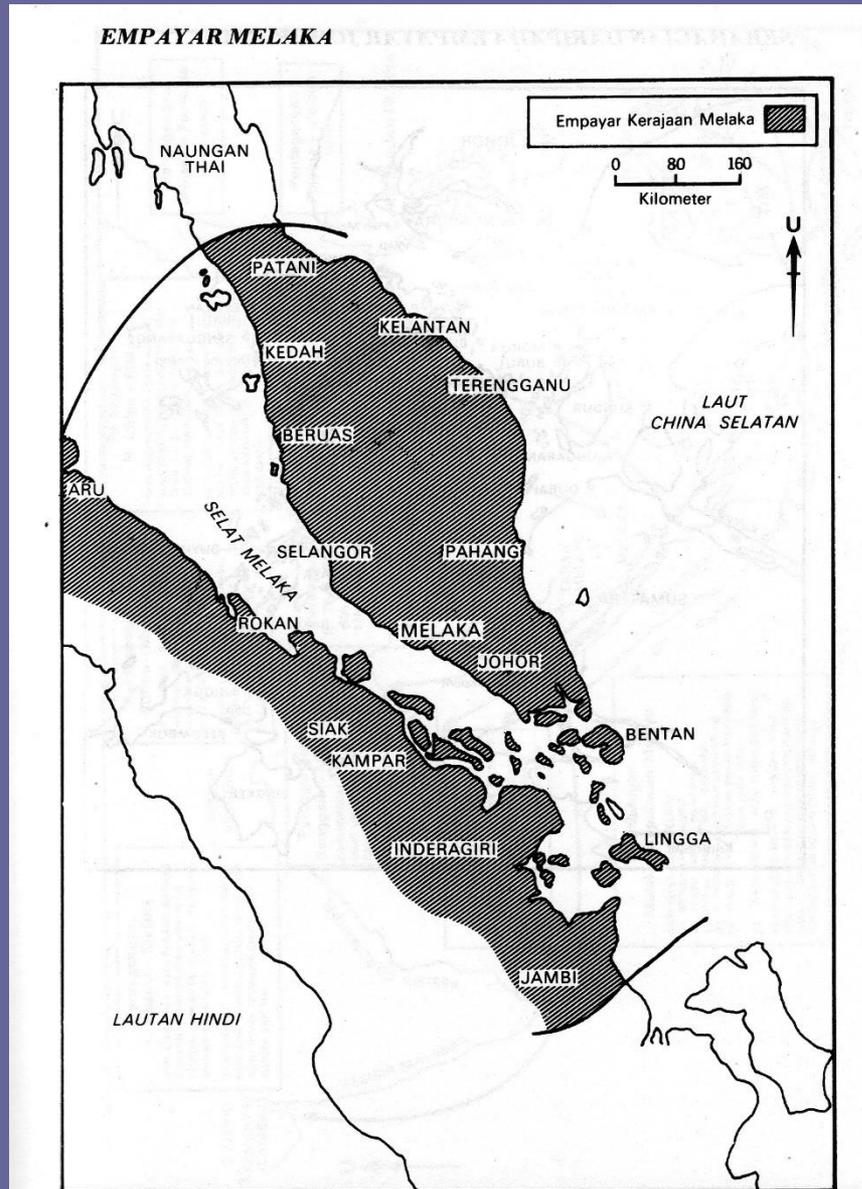
Muslim traders in Melaka

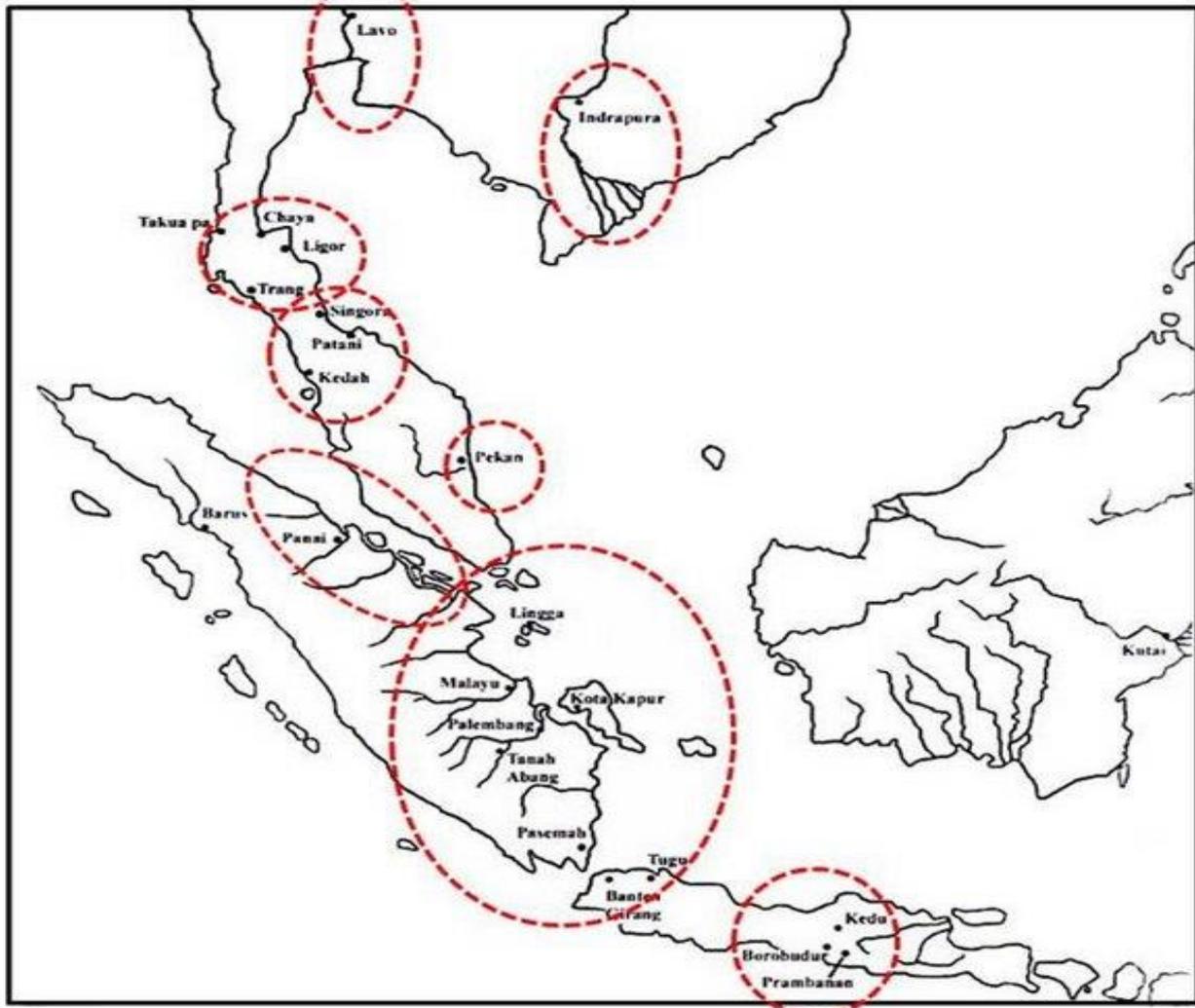


ISLAMISATION & THE MELAKA SULTANATE

- The Hindu-Buddhist period of Malaysian history ended with the penetration of Islam into the area. Brought primarily by Indian and Arab traders, there is evidence of the presence of the new religion in the region as early as the thirteenth century. After 1400, Islam became a major influence with the conversion of the Malay-Hindu rulers of Melaka. From Melaka, Islam spread to other parts of the Malay Peninsula and to the Malay states in Sumatra and along the trade routes throughout the Indonesian archipelago. Once established as the religion of the Malays, Islam profoundly affected Malay society and the Malay way of life

Empire of Malacca





- The Malay kingdom of Melaka which dominated both sides of the Straits of Melaka for a **hundred years** marked the **classical age of Malay culture** . Most of the Malay States of the Peninsula today can trace their genesis back to the Melaka sultanate.

- According to the Malay Annals, **Malacca was founded in 1400 by a fleeing Palembang prince named Parameswara.** Its rise from a village of royal refugees to a wealthy kingdom was swift. Perfectly located for trade, within 50 years it was the **most influential port in Southeast Asia.** At any one time, ships from a dozen kingdoms great and small could be seen in the harbor. With these traders came **Islam.**



- With the success and power it enjoyed, Malacca came to control the entire west coast of the Malay peninsula, the kingdom of Pahang, and much of Sumatra. At the height of its power, however, fate would ruin the city as quickly as it built it up. In **1511, the Portugese** arrived, beginning a colonial legacy that would last well into the 20th century.

EUROPEAN PENETRATION AND COLONIALISM

- Both the Melaka and Brunei empires were shattered by the coming of the Europeans into the region. Melaka fell to a sudden Portuguese assault in 1511. The power of Brunei was crippled in its infancy by the establishment of the Spaniards in the Philippines and by the rise of Dutch power in Java. Johor tried to take the place of Melaka but was restricted not only by the Europeans, but also by the activities of local rivals such as the Achinese, Minangkabau and the Bugis. As a result, the present-day States of the Peninsula gradually emerged as sovereign units in their own right.

Terima kasih

SELAMAT BELAJAR