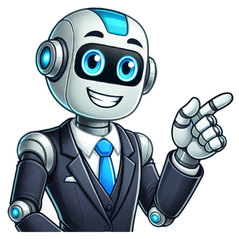
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Malay peninsula history

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The term "Tanah Melayu" or "Malay land" originated in ancient texts, with the oldest dating back to the early 17th century. It refers to the area under Malaccan dominance and is often mentioned in classic tales like Hikayat Hang Tuah. Other historical accounts describe this region as Terra de Tana Malaio by Tomé Pires or surrounded by seas in Emanuel Godinho de Erédia's account. Ancient Indian sources, such as the Vayu Purana and an inscription on the Brihadeeswarar Temple, refer to a Malay Peninsula with strong mountains. The Geographia of Ptolemy also mentioned Maleu-kolon, possibly derived from Sanskrit. Meanwhile, Chinese chronicles and Marco Polo's travelogue describe a nation or kingdom in the Malay Peninsula. The term "Tanah Melayu" was revived during Malay nationalism in the early 20th century to unite all Malay states under one Malay nation, which was largely achieved with the formation of Persekutuan Tanah Melayu (Malay for "Federation of Malaya") in 1948. The Malay Peninsula is covered in tropical moist broadleaf forests dominated by dipterocarp trees and evergreen trees from families like Fagaceae, Myrtaceae, Lauraceae, and others. The peninsula is home to a diverse range of plant and animal species, with thousands inhabiting the forests. Several large endangered mammals call the peninsula home, including the Asian elephant, gaur, tiger, sun bear, Malayan tapir, clouded leopard, and siamang. The Sumatran rhinoceros was once found in the region but is now extinct in Malaysia, with only a few remaining individuals surviving in Sumatra. The peninsula can be divided into several distinct ecoregions, including the Tenasserim–South Thailand semi-evergreen rain forests, which cover the northern part of the peninsula and extend to the coast on both sides of the Isthmus of Kra. The Kangar-Pattani floristic boundary crosses the peninsula, marking the difference between the Indochina region to the north and Sundaland and Malesia to the south. The forests in Peninsular Malaysia can be further divided into three terrestrial ecoregions: montane rain forests, lowland and hill forests, and peat swamp forests. Mangroves also line both coasts, with extensive areas found on the western shore of the peninsula, known as the Myanmar Coast mangroves, and on the eastern shore, known as the Indochina mangroves. The text provides information about the geography, cities, and cultural significance of Southeast Asia, particularly Thailand. It lists the provinces, largest city, and extreme points of Asia for each region in Thailand. It also delves into the history of Southeast Asia, mentioning various authors and their works that provide insights into the region's culture, art, and science. The text touches on the interactions between India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and other countries in the region, highlighting their contributions to ancient civilizations. Specifically, it references: * The Malay Archipelago and its connection to the Golden Chersonese * The history of Southeast Asia from the 14th century onwards * The impact of Indian and Islamic influences on Malaysian culture * The travels of Marco Polo and his accounts of Asian geography * The cultural significance of ancient civilizations in Indonesia, Malaysia, and India Overall, the text provides a comprehensive overview of Southeast Asia's geography, history, and cultural significance. Malaysia: A Southeast Asian country composed of two noncontiguous regions - the Malay Peninsula (Semenanjung Malaysia) and East Malaysia (Malaysia Timur), which is on the island of Borneo. The capital city Kuala Lumpur lies in the western part of the peninsula. Malaysia represents the political union of territories formerly under British rule, comprising Malaya (now Peninsular Malaysia), Singapore, and Sarawak and Sabah in northern Borneo. Historical findings indicate that Neolithic culture was firmly established in the region between 2500 to 1500 BCE. Initially, it was believed that successive waves of migrants from China and Tibet displaced earlier inhabitants during the 1st millennium BCE. However, more recent theories suggest that smaller groups arrived, imposing their culture and language on the existing populations, resulting in new ethnic fusions. By the 2nd or 3rd century CE, small Malay kingdoms emerged as Indian traders and priests introduced Hinduism and Mahayana Buddhism to the region. Over time, local rulers synthesized Indian ideas with Indigenous traditions, shaping their political and cultural landscape. The complex of Indianized temple ruins discovered near Kedah Peak highlights this influence. Due to limited fertile land, the peninsula's population density was lower compared to other Southeast Asian civilizations like Java or Cambodia. Nevertheless, archaeological evidence suggests that 30 small Indianized states may have risen and fallen in Malaya between the 1st millennium CE. Langkasuka controlled a significant portion of northern Malaya. Malaya gained an international reputation for its gold, tin, and skilled seafarers. However, this exposure led to increased cultural influence from surrounding powers. The Srivijaya empire, based in Sumatra, likely exerted control over many maritime trading states between the 7th and 13th centuries. Other Indianized empires also claimed suzerainty in the region at various times. These early cultural forces have left a lasting legacy in Malay Muslim traditions, including politics, social structures, rituals, language, arts, and customs. In northern Borneo, the Sarawak area entered the Iron Age by 600 CE, with archaeological findings revealing extensive trade links with China and Southeast Asia. Local inhabitants traded valuable commodities like bird's nests, rhinoceros horns, and camphor. In exchange for Chinese ceramics, metalwork, and possibly clothing, Sabah's Neolithic boatbuilders on its east coast engaged in extensive trade along the interregional routes. Meanwhile, maritime peoples referred to the territory as "the land below the wind" due to its location south of the typhoon belt. From the 13th through the 17th century, Islam spread widely across peninsular and insular Southeast Asia, primarily carried by Arab and Indian merchants who sought spiritual devotion that offered equal social advancement opportunities. This new religion challenged but did not eliminate the power of traditional elites; its complex theology appealed to farmers and merchants in coastal regions. The dissemination of Islam was closely tied to the growth of Indian Ocean trading routes connecting China through the Strait of Malacca to India, the Middle East, and eastern Africa. The arrival of Islam coincided with the rise of Malacca (now Melaka), a major port city on Malaya's southwest coast established by Sumatran exiles around 1400. Its Indianized king converted to Islam, becoming a sultan that attracted Muslim merchants; soon Malacca became Southeast Asia's primary trading hub while gaining suzerainty over coastal Malaya and eastern Sumatra. Malacca served as the regional centre for Islam propagation and the eastern terminus of the Indian Ocean trading network. Indonesian spices, Malayan gold, Chinese silks, and tea passed through Malacca en route to South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. At its height in the late 15th century, Malacca hosted over 15,000 merchants from various nationalities, including Chinese, Arabs, Persians, and Indians. The ships in the harbour reportedly outnumbered those in any other port worldwide. The Chinese admiral Zheng He visited Malacca several times during the Ming dynasty's naval expeditions to the western Indian Ocean in the first decades of the 15th century. Under Tun Perak, who served as chief minister from 1456 to 1498 after defeating the Siamese (Thai), Islam became firmly established in districts such as Johor, Kedah, Perak, Pahang, and Terengganu. The mostly Islamicized people of 15th-century Malacca began referring to themselves as "Malays" ("Melayu"), likely referencing their Sumatran origins. Thereafter, the term Malay was applied to those who practiced Islam and spoke a version of the Malay language; religious and linguistic behavior became the criteria for being Malay, enabling previously Hindu-Buddhist peoples and adherents of local religions to identify themselves with the Malays regardless of ancestry. Malay World Emerges as Islamic Coherent Group A loose cultural designation gradually evolved into a distinct ethnic group inhabiting the "Malay world," encompassing Malaya, northern and western Borneo, eastern Sumatra, and smaller islands. Prior to religious reform movements in the 19th century, few Malays were orthodox Muslims due to Islam's overlay of earlier beliefs. Hindu-influenced rituals remained significant for noble heritage groups and local spirits were incorporated into Islamic practices. The city of Malacca gained fame as a crossroads of Asian commerce by the beginning of the 16th century, drawing European attention. The Portuguese arrived in 1509 and captured Malacca, disrupting Western influence in Southeast Asia before the 19th century. The sultanate of Aceh took advantage of Malacca's decline and became involved in peninsular politics during the 16th and early 17th centuries. Meanwhile, the Dutch East India Company established itself as a dominant power in Southeast Asia, eventually seizing control of Malacca in 1641. New sultanates emerged in the Malay world, often controlling trade routes to and from interior regions populated by indigenous peoples. Younger sultanates like Riau-Johor and Kedah flourished for centuries, while Islam spread to other areas of northern Borneo during the 15th and 16th centuries. Malay political control expanded, with Brunei sultans claiming territories that are now Sarawak and Sabah. The interior region of present-day Sarawak experienced instability due to migrations from western Borneo, particularly by aggressive Iban people. This migration contributed to the decline of the sultanate system, which was already plagued by internal conflicts and power struggles among various Malay chiefdoms. Additionally, external influences played a significant role in shaping the region's history. The Siamese expanded their control over northern Malay sultanates, while southern Thailand maintained a predominantly Muslim Malay population. European traders, however, saw the sultanate system as unstable due to its fluctuating spheres of influence and mobile populations. The arrival of Minangkabau people from western Sumatra introduced a matrilineal sociocultural system that has since been incorporated into Malaysia's selection process for its king. These immigrants formed a confederation of nine small states, known as Negeri Sembilan, which became an influential force in the region. Meanwhile, Buginese people from southwestern Celebes established themselves as prominent maritime traders and sultans in Selangor and Johor. Despite their contributions to the region's economy and politics, Malaya and northern Borneo remained sparsely populated until the early 19th century. The influx of immigrants from Java, Celebes, and Sumatra accelerated with the rise of Malay nationalism and vernacular education in the 1930s. These newcomers brought various traditions that continue to influence regional variations of Malay culture and language today. It wasn't until the late 18th century that Western influence became significant in Malaya and northern Borneo. The British acquired Penang from the sultan of Kedah in 1786, followed by the occupation of Singapore by Stamford Raffles in 1819 and the acquisition of trading rights in 1824. The peninsula was a key target for the British, who brought Chinese immigrants to the sparse island, making it the region's dominant city and major economic hub. The British took control of the Straits Settlements in 1867, which included Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 led to increased European commercial activity, causing political instability among the Malay states. The Chinese settlers cooperated with local rulers to mine tin and established towns like Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, leading to an increasingly strained relationship between the Chinese and Malay communities. The British were attracted to Malaya's mineral wealth but were concerned about the unrest, so they began intervening in the internal affairs of the sultanates. Initially, their methods were crude and incompetent, but they eventually refined their techniques and appointed more capable representatives. One notable example was Frank Swettenham, who became the first resident-general of a Malay federation in 1896. By 1909, the British had pressured Siam into transferring sovereignty over the northern Malay states, and by 1914, Johor had accepted a British resident. Despite this, five sultanates remained outside the Malay federation, leaving Britain with formal or informal control over nine sultanates. The sultanates of Borneo had their influence diminished as British Malaya took shape, with various states preserving their unique identities while becoming increasingly integrated. In Sarawak, the arrival of English adventurer James Brooke in 1841 marked a new era, as he helped the Sultan of Brunei quell a local uprising by Iban groups. The Sultan rewarded Brooke by appointing him Raja (governor) of the Sarawak River basin, establishing the Brooke dynasty that would rule for over a century. As benevolent autocrats and cautious modernizers, the Brookes saw themselves as protectors of their people. James Brooke spent his years consolidating power before his death in 1868, while Sarawak became an independent state under British protection during Charles Brooke's reign. Relations with Britain remained strained due to the Brookes' policy of expanding territory at Brunei's expense, which eventually became a British protectorate in the late 19th century. By 1906, Sarawak had established its present borders, while northeastern Borneo, now Sabah, was the last area to be brought under British control. The early 1700s saw Brunei transfer its claims over much of the region to the Sultan of Sulu, but actual Sulu power remained limited due to local resistance and confusion over suzerainty. This invited Western interest, with Britain emerging as a dominant force by the mid-19th century. The British gained control of Labuan in 1846 and established a settlement at Sandakan in 1872, paving the way for the creation of North Borneo Company, which ruled until 1941. Despite financial struggles, its 60-year rule laid the groundwork for contemporary Sabah's economic, administrative, and political framework. **Ancient Kingdoms (100-1454)**: The Gangga Negara kingdom was established in around 100 CE and lasted until 1025. Other early kingdoms included Old Kedah, Old Pahang, Srivijaya, Pan Pan, and Majapahit. **Rise of Muslim States (1136-1511)**: Several Islamic sultanates emerged during this period, including the Kedah Sultanate, Samudera Pasai Sultanate, Brunei Sultanate, Malacca Sultanate, Sulu Sultanate, Pahang Sultanate, Aceh Sultanate, Pattani Sultanate, Johor Sultanate, and Sarawak Sultanate. **Colonial Period (1511-1946)**: The Portuguese captured Malacca in 1511, followed by the Dutch taking control of Malacca from 1641 to 1824. Other colonial powers included Britain, which established the Straits Settlements in 1786 and later the Crown Colony of Labuan. **British Malaya/Borneo (1874-1946)**: The British took control of Pahang in 1770 and later established the Federated Malay States in 1895. The Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed in 1909, while the Unfederated Malay States were created in 1909. **World War II (1941-1945)**: Malaya and Borneo were occupied by Japan during World War II. After the war, the British established a new constitution for Malaya and later formed the Federation of Malaya in 1948. **Independence Period (1957-present)**: Malayan Independence was achieved in 1957, followed by Singapore's self-governance in 1959. The Sarawak Insurgency occurred from 1962 to 1990, while North Borneo gained self-governance in 1963. **Formation of Malaysia (1963)**: Sabah and Sarawak joined Malaya to form the Federation of Malaysia in 1963. Singapore later withdrew from the federation in 1965. **Modern Period (1966-present)**: The country experienced a constitutional crisis in 1969, followed by the declaration of Rukun Negara in 1970. Other notable events include the Asian financial crisis in 1997-1998 and the Reformasi Movement in 1998-2022. Note that I've condensed the original text to make it easier to read while still maintaining its essential content. Malaysia's Modern History Spanning Centuries Malaysia's concept is modern but encompasses entire history of Malaya and Borneo dating back thousands of years. Events like federation formation, Singapore separation, racial riots, Mahathir era industrialisation and privatisation, and nation's political upheavals are significant in modern Malaysian history. First human presence in region dates back 1.83 million years, with early humans arriving in multiple waves. Hinduism and Buddhism from India and China dominated regional history until 13th century under Srivijaya civilisation. Islam entered Malay Peninsula in 10th century but reached peak during 15th century. The history of foreign influence in Malaysia began when Muslim kingdoms took root among court elites, giving rise to sultanates like Malacca and Brunei. The Portuguese were the first European colonizers to establish themselves on the Malay Peninsula and in Southeast Asia, capturing Malacca in 1511. This led to the establishment of other sultanates, such as Johor and Perak. The Dutch gained control over the Malay sultanates during the 17th and 18th centuries, followed by British dominance in the 19th century, with the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824 defining the boundaries between British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, and the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909 defining the borders between British Malaya and Siam. A wave of Chinese and Indian immigration occurred to meet the economic needs created by colonialism in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. The Japanese invasion during World War II ended British rule in Malaya, followed by the establishment of the Malayan Union in 1946 and reorganization as the Federation of Malaya in 1948. The Malayan Communist Party's armed resistance against the British led to a state of emergency from 1948 to 1960, and diplomatic negotiations with the British resulted in Malaysian independence on August 31, 1957. In 1963, the Federation of Malaysia was formed, but Singapore left the federation in 1965 and became an independent country. Racial riots in 1969 led to emergency rule, the suspension of parliament, and the proclamation of the Rukun Negara national philosophy promoting unity among citizens. The New Economic Policy aimed to eradicate poverty and restructure society from 1971 onwards. Under Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, Malaysia experienced rapid economic growth and urbanization beginning in the 1980s. The National Development Policy was implemented from 1991 to 2000, followed by the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s. The 2015 1MDB scandal led to a change in government during the 2018 general election. Malaysia faced a political crisis concurrent with the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, leading to disruptions across various sectors. In 2022, Malaysia's first hung parliament was recorded. The discovery of human settlement in Malaysian Borneo dates back around 40,000 years, with evidence of early hominids and modern human habitation found in various sites across the region. In Sarawak, a 40,000-year-old skull was excavated from the Niah Caves, making it one of the oldest modern human remains found in Southeast Asia. The earliest foragers visited the West Mouth of the Niah Caves around 40,000 years ago, when Borneo was connected to the mainland of Southeast Asia. Mesolithic and Neolithic burial sites have also been discovered in the area. The Malay Peninsula played a significant role in Southeast Asian history, with the earliest known inhabitants using metal tools and introducing advanced farming techniques. The region's cultural landscape was shaped by Indian influence, which dates back to at least the 3rd century BC. The term "Suvarnadvipa" (Golden Peninsula) is mentioned in ancient Indian literature, and the peninsula was shown on Ptolemy's map as the Golden Chersonese. Trade relations with China and India were established in the 1st century BC, and the people of the Malay Peninsula adopted Hinduism and Buddhism, which had a profound impact on the language and culture of Malaysia. The region was home to numerous kingdoms, including Langkasuka, Funan, Pahang, Chi Tu, Pan Pan, and Gangga Negara. The latter two were semi-legendary Hindu kingdoms that covered parts of present-day Beruas and Manjung in Perak, Malaysia. The ancient temple of Candi Bukit Batu Pahat, built in the 6th century AD, is a testament to the region's rich cultural heritage. The Golden Chersonese was a region in Southeast Asia that signified the existence of trade between India and China since the 1st century AD. Coastal city-states along the Indochinese Peninsula and Malay Archipelago had a network of trade, with relations to China and Indian traders. They shared an indigenous culture, which gradually adopted Indian models in politics and culture. Inscriptions found in Palembang and Bangka Island showed that the region followed Indian scripts while maintaining their local language and social system. The Dapunta Hyang inscription revealed a Srivijaya lord who led an expedition against his enemies. The Bujang Valley was a hub for Chinese and south Indian traders, with evidence of trade ceramics, sculptures, and monuments dating from the 5th to 14th century. Kedah under Chola rule began in 1025 and continued until the late 11th century. The Cholas conquered Kedah during the reign of Virarajendra Chola who also expanded Srivijaya influence over neighboring regions like Pattani, Ligor, and as far as Malaysia's Sarawak province. The coming of the Cholas weakened Srivijaya's authority over Kedah, as Pattani switched sides to the Buddhist kingdom of Ligor. The 11th-century expedition by Chola rulers left a lasting impression on Malay society that was recorded in medieval Malay chronicles and is still remembered today through surnames like Raja Chulan. Buddhist Ligor's king Chandrabhanu attacked Sri Lanka and used Kedah as a base, while the Khmer Empire and Siamese Kingdom tried to exert control over smaller states. As Srivijaya declined from the 12th century, power shifted to Malayu, near present-day Sumatra, with both Indian and Islamic influences undermining the kingdom's authority. By the late 13th century, Sukhothai ruled much of Malaya, while the Majapahit Hindu Empire came into control in the 14th century. In the Minangkabau lands, the Kingdom of Singapura (Temasek) was founded by Srivijaya prince Sang Nila Utama in 1324. He maintained control over Temasek for 48 years and was recognized as ruler by a Chinese Emperor's envoy around 1366. His son Paduka Sri Pekerma Wira Diraja succeeded him, followed by his grandson Paduka Seri Rana Wira Kerma. However, the last ruler, Paduka Sri Maharaja Parameswara, was expelled from Temasek in 1401 and later founded the Sultanate of Malacca in 1402. The Sultanate succeeded the Srivijaya Empire as a Malay political entity and introduced Islam to the region in the 13th century. Parameswara sailed to Singapore to escape persecution and came under the protection of Temagi, a Malay chief. However, he eventually killed Temagi and took control of the city. After leaving Singapore due to threats from Siam, Parameswara founded Malacca by reaching a fishing village at the mouth of the Bertam River. According to legend, Parameswara saw a mouse deer outwitting a dog under a Malacca tree and decided to establish a kingdom there. He built facilities for trade and improved the city's infrastructure. The Malacca Sultanate is considered the first independent state in the peninsula and played a significant role in the development of the region as a major trade settlement on the China-India route. The Zheng He monument marks Parameswara's stopover at the city, and his relationships with Ming China granted protection to Malacca against attacks from Siam and Majapahit. This encouraged the growth of Malacca into a major trading hub and protected it from falling to other empires. The prosperity of the Malacca entrepôt was documented by Ma Huan, who traveled with Admiral Zheng He. During the early 15th century, Ming China sought to develop a commercial hub and base for their treasure voyages in the Indian Ocean. Malacca, previously insignificant, became a significant region under Chinese rule. In 1405, the Ming court granted Malacca imperial status and established a government depot for soldiers. Ma Huan reported that Siam did not dare to invade Malacca after its establishment. The rulers of Malacca paid tribute to the Chinese emperor in person, and Admiral Zheng He recognized Parameswara's position as ruler on his return to China. In exchange for protection, the Chinese offered regular tribute to Malacca. Due to its strategic location, Malacca became a key stopover for Zheng He's fleet. The Chinese involvement led to Malacca's growth as an alternative port. The Malay Archipelago had become predominantly Muslim by the 16th century, with the conversion of various kingdoms and sultanates along its territories. The government in Malacca was based on the feudal system, which became a model for future Malay states. During this period, Malacca served as the cultural hub of Malay culture, blending indigenous elements with influences from India, China, and Islam. The court of Malacca played a significant role in standardizing the Malay language, making it an important part of Malay identity. After Malacca's fall to the Portuguese, the Sultanate of Brunei emerged as a major center for Islam, while the Johor Sultanate and Perak Sultanate were established by the sons of the last Sultan of Malacca. The Johor forces managed to destroy the Portuguese fleet and troops, according to a Portuguese account. The Dutch, as part of the Dutch-Portuguese War, battled with the Portuguese armada in 1606 to gain control over Malacca. In the early 17th century, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) was established, and backed by the Dutch, Johor gained a loose hegemony over the Malay states except Perak. The Dutch didn't interfere in local matters in Malacca but diverted most trade to their colonies on Java. At its height, the sultanate controlled modern-day Johor and several territories along the Klang and Linggi rivers, Singapore, Bintan, Riau, Lingga, Karimun, Bengkalis, Kampar, and Siak in Sumatra. The Portuguese and Johor were frequently in conflict, most notably in the 1587 siege of Johor. During the Triangular War, Aceh launched multiple raids against both Johor and Portuguese forces to tighten its grip over the straits. The rise and expansion of Aceh encouraged the Portuguese and Johor to sign a short-lived truce. During the rule of Iskandar Muda, Aceh attacked Johor in 1613 and again in 1615. In the early 17th century, the Dutch reached Southeast Asia and allied themselves with Johor. Two treaties were signed between Admiral Cornelis Matelief de Jonge and Raja Bongsu of Johor in 1606. The combined Johor-Dutch forces failed to capture Malacca in 1606. Finally, in 1641, the Dutch and Johor, led by Bendahara Skudai, defeated the Portuguese in the Battle of Malacca. The Dutch took control of Malacca and agreed not to seek territories or wage war with Johor. With the fall of Portuguese Malacca in 1641 and the decline of Aceh due to the growing power of the Dutch, Johor started to re-establish itself as a power along the Straits of Malacca during the reign of Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah III (1623-1677). Jambi emerged as a regional economic and political power in Sumatra. Initially, there was an attempt at an alliance between Johor and Jambi by way of a promised marriage. However, the alliance broke down, and the Johor-Jambi war (1666-1679) ensued. After the sacking of Batu Sawar by Jambi in 1673, the capital of Johor was frequently moved to avoid the threat of attack. The Sultan escaped to Pahang and died four years later. His successor, Sultan Ibrahim Shah (1677-1685), then engaged the help of the Bugis in the fight to defeat Jambi. Johor would eventually prevail in 1679 but ended in a weakened position as the Bugis refused to return to Makassar where they came from. On top of this, the Minangkabaus of Sumatra also started to assert their influence. In the 1690s, the Bugis played an important role in defeating Jambi two decades earlier. The Bugis and Minangkabau groups exerted significant influence in Johor following the death of Sultan Mahmud II in 1699. Raja Kecil, a Minangkabau prince from Siak, seized power by claiming to be the posthumous son of Mahmud II and capturing Riau in 1718 with Orang Laut help. He installed himself as Jalil Rahmat Shah without Bugis knowledge. Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah briefly ruled after Raja Kecil's overthrow, but was weak and a puppet of the Bugis. Meanwhile, the Perak Sultanate emerged on the Perak River in the early 16th century under Muzaffar Shah I. He ascended to the throne after surviving the Portuguese capture of Malacca in 1511 and became sultan through Tun Saban's efforts. Initially, the area was a trading hub with residents from Malacca, Selangor, and Sumatra. The tin trade gained significance in the 1610s. Sultanate of Aceh's influence extended to Perak, Kedah, Pahang, and Terengganu in the Malay Peninsula around the 1570s. However, Perak remained independent from Siamese control for over 200 years until Sallehuddin Riayat Shah died without an heir in 1635, leading to a state of uncertainty. Iskandar Thani's relative Raja Sulong became the new Perak Sultan, Muzaffar Shah II, and Aceh's influence waned with the arrival of the Dutch East India Company in the mid-17th century. Aceh's merchants suffered greatly after River halted the tin trade. In 1650, Sultana Taj ul-Alam ordered Perak to sign an agreement with the VOC. By the next year, the VOC had secured a monopoly on tin trade in Perak. Following intense competition between Aceh and the VOC, they jointly signed a treaty in 1653 granting Dutch exclusive rights to tin extracted from mines in Perak. In 1699, when Johor lost its sultan of Malaccan lineage, Perak was left with the claim of being the final heir of old Sultanate of Malacca. Pahang eventually conquered Johor in 1613. In 1615, Acehnese Iskandar Muda invaded Pahang, forcing Alauddin Riayat Shah to flee into Pahang's interior, where he continued to exert some authority despite being in exile. His reign in hiding ended when a distant relative, Raja Bujang (Abdul Jalil Shah III), was installed as the new ruler of Pahang with Portuguese support in 1615. However, Alauddin Riayat Shah was eventually restored to power and also became the Sultan of Johor following his uncle's death in 1623, leading to the union of Pahang and Johor under a single ruler. During the 17th century, Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah III (r. 1623–1677) of Johor enlisted the help of Bugis mercenaries from Sulawesi to fight against Jambi, which they won in 1679. The Bugis then chose to remain in the region and asserted their influence, with many settling along the coast of Selangor. A rivalry emerged between the Bugis and Minangkabaus from Sumatra for control of Johor, with Raja Kecil backed by the Minangkabaus attempting to invade Selangor but being driven off by the Bugis in 1742. The Bugis led by Raja Salehuddin founded the present-day Selangor Sultanate in 1766 with its capital at Kuala Selangor, making it a unique state on the Malay Peninsula founded by the Bugis. Prior to converting to Islam, Brunei was recorded as a Bornean vassal-state to Srivijaya and had ties with other kingdoms in Southeast Asia, including Musa and Mayd, before gaining independence from Srivijaya. The Bruneians later became a vassal of the Majapahit Empire but retained some autonomy. By the 15th century, Brunei had transformed into a Muslim state after its king converted to Islam. This led to the influx of Muslim Indians and Arab merchants from other parts of Maritime Southeast Asia who came to trade and spread Islam in the region. During the rule of Bolkiah (1485–1524), the empire expanded its control over northwest Borneo's coastal areas and reached as far as the Philippines, where it had established strong connections through royal marriages. The Brunei empire also had a significant influence on the Kapuas River delta in West Kalimantan. Other sultanates in the area had close ties with the Brunei Monarchy, with some being under its direct control for periods of time. The Malay Sultanate of Sambas and the Sultanate of Sarawak maintained dynastic relations with the royal house of Brunei. However, the arrival of western powers marked the beginning of the decline of the Bruneian empire. Spain launched several expeditions to invade and colonize Brunei's territories in the Philippines but eventually retreated after a temporary invasion. Despite losing territory in the Philippines, Brunei maintained its influence over Borneo. By the early 19th century, Sarawak had become a loosely governed territory under the control of the Brunei Sultanate. The interior of Sarawak was plagued by tribal wars fought between the Iban, Kayan, and Kenyah peoples. The discovery of antimony ore in the Kuching region led to Pangeran Indera Mahkota's efforts to develop the area between 1824 and 1830. However, this led to tensions with Sarawak's semi-independent leaders, ultimately prompting Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II to request assistance from James Brooke in restoring order. ### his next visit to Sarawak in 1840 On 24 September 1841 Pengiran Muda Hashim agreed to depose Pangeran Indera Mahkota and bestow the title of governor on James Brooke This appointment was later confirmed by the Sultan of Brunei in 1842 The weakness of the small coastal Malay states led to the immigration of the Bugis who established numerous settlements on the peninsula that they used to interfere with Dutch trade They seized control of Johor following the assassination of the last Sultan of the old Melaka royal line in 1699 The Bugis expanded their power in the states of Johor Kedah Perak and Selangor The Minangkabau from central Sumatra migrated into Malaya and eventually established their own state in Negeri Sembilan The fall of Johor left a power vacuum on the Malay Peninsula which was partly filled by the Siamese kings of the Ayutthaya Kingdom who made the five northern Malay states Kedah Kelantan Patani Perlis and Terengganu their vassals The economic importance of Malaya to Europe grew rapidly during the 18th century The fast-growing tea trade between China and the United Kingdom increased the demand for high-quality Malayan tin which was used to line tea-chests Malayan pepper also had a high reputation in Europe while Kelantan and Pahang had gold mines The historical narrative of Terengganu and its relationship with the British Empire is complex and multifaceted. Long Muhammad's rebellion against his father, Long Yunus, was a pivotal event in shaping the region's future. The defeat of the pro-Terengganu faction in 1800 led to Sultan Muhammad I ruling Kelantan, marking the beginning of a new era for the state. Under Sultan Omar Riayat Shah's leadership, Terengganu experienced stability and growth, with trade and governance flourishing under his devout rule. The Burney Treaty of 1826 recognized Siamese claims over several Malay states, including Terengganu, but also guaranteed British control over Penang and trade rights in Kelantan and Terengganu. However, the treaty's lack of representation from the five Malay-ethnic states was a significant oversight. The Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909 superseded the Burney Treaty, transferring four Malay states to British control, except for Patani. Prior to the mid-19th century, British interests in Southeast Asia were primarily economic, with little focus on territorial expansion. However, the growth of the China trade and East India Company's desire for bases in the region led to the acquisition of Penang, Province Wellesley, and later Singapore. The British established free ports, aiming to break Dutch and French monopolies, while controlling all trade through the straits of Malacca. British influence grew due to Siamese expansionism fears, prompting the Malay Sultans to align themselves with the British Empire. By the 19th century, the region's rulers had recognized the benefits of association with Britain, fearing Siamese or Burmese incursions. The formation of Malaya was formalized through the Anglo-Dutch Treaty, which divided the region between Britain and the Netherlands. By 1846, the British had established control over key territories, including Penang, Singapore, and Labuan, under the Straits Settlements colony. Throughout the 19th century, the British became increasingly involved in local politics, leading to conflicts such as the Naning War and the Pahang Civil War. Initially, they adopted a policy of non-intervention, but as commercial interests grew, so did their influence. The Pangkor Treaty of 1874 marked a significant turning point, allowing the British to install residents who advised the Sultans and effectively ruled the states. Over time, other Malay states followed suit, with Johor remaining independent until the early 20th century. By 1910, the pattern of British rule was established, with the Straits Settlements under Crown colony status and a growing reliance on tin and rubber exports. The British residents in Malaysia were considered subjects of the British Crown, regardless of their ethnic background. The first four states to accept British residency were part of the Federated Malay States, which were under the control of a Resident-General since 1895. In contrast, the Unfederated Malay States had more independence and included Johor, which had a written constitution that gave its Sultan the power to appoint his own government. In the late 19th century, the British gained control of northern Borneo's coast. Prior to this, development on the peninsula and Borneo was separate until the 19th century. The eastern part of this region was under the nominal control of the Sultan of Sulu, while the rest belonged to the Sultanate of Brunei. British adventurer James Brooke helped suppress a revolt in 1840 and received the title of raja and permission to govern the Sarawak River District in 1841. The "White Rajahs" took over Sarawak as a de facto independent state in 1846, expanding its territory at the expense of Brunei. The British North Borneo Company was granted control of British North Borneo in 1881 and expanded its territory further. In 1947, Britain transferred control of the Turtle Islands to the Philippine government. Since then, the Philippines have claimed eastern Sabah based on the defunct Sultanate of Sulu's territory. The evolution of Malaysia was shaped by British colonial rule. Initially, the concept of race was imposed on the Malay population, and the British viewed their empire as an economic venture. The British brought workers from various countries to work in tropical plantations, introducing crops such as rubber and palm oil. The British colony in India, primarily Tamil-speakers, was shifted to indentured labourers on plantations. Meanwhile, Southern China saw a rise in immigrant workers at mines, mills, and docks. This led to the establishment of majority Chinese towns like Singapore, Penang, and Ipoh. By 1891, Perak and Selangor tin-mining states had Chinese majorities. Chinese workers often faced violent treatment and frequent sickness from contractors. Many were tied to their labour contracts due to addictions to opium and gambling. These debts limited workers' mobility. In contrast, Indian labourers' debts rose through alcohol dependency. Some Chinese workers joined mutual aid societies for support. In the 1890s, Yap Ah Loy emerged as Malaya's wealthiest individual with a chain of mines, plantations, and shops. Chinese dominated the banking and insurance sectors, controlling the economy through partnerships with London firms. They also lent money to Malay sultans, gaining economic influence. Chinese immigrants initially formed communities with Malay women but later imported brides, establishing permanent settlements. An Indian commercial class emerged in the early 20th century, though most Indians remained poor and uneducated. Traditional Malay society suffered from British colonisation, losing political sovereignty. The sultans' prestige decreased, while rural Malays revere them. A Malay nationalist group emerged alongside Islamic conservatism in Northern regions. The British appointed elite Malays to positions, including police units. Meanwhile, Chinese funded their own schools and colleges with teachers from China. The colonial government aimed to educate young Malay elites with Western ideals. This led to the establishment of institutions like Malay College and the Malay Administrative Service. British colonial policies in Malaya created a sense of unease among the non-Malay communities as it solidified their position as temporary residents. The establishment of colleges fostered Malay nationalism through its educational programs and writings, leading to the emergence of organisations such as the Kesatuan Melayu Muda (KMM) which advocated for unity with the Dutch East Indies. However, the colonial government struggled to balance centralised control and the authority of local sultans. The KMM's ideals were met with challenges from the Chinese community who had their own clandestine organisations in Malaya. Malaya's involvement in World War I was minimal, but during the Pacific War, the country was unprepared for the Japanese invasion in December 1941. The lack of naval capacity and air cover allowed the Japanese to overrun Malaya within two months. Singapore fell in February 1942 due to its vulnerabilities. The Japanese colonial administration encouraged limited Malay nationalism but viewed the Chinese as enemy aliens, leading to the Sook Ching massacre where up to 80,000 Chinese were killed. Japan's defeat in August 1945 led Britain's forces to reclaim Malaya, starting with Penang and Singapore by September. Malayans welcomed their return initially but soon yearned for independence due to the pre-war status quo being unfeasible. The British devised a plan for the Malayan Union, which aimed to unite various states into a single Crown colony advancing towards self-governance. However, Malays opposed this proposal due to concerns over diminished royal power and ethnic Chinese minorities gaining citizenship. Dato Onn bin Jaafar founded UMNO in 1946, advocating independence but only with Malay-exclusive governance. Faced with opposition, the British dropped the equal citizenship plan, and the Malayan Union was formed in 1946, then dissolved in 1948 to make way for the Federation of Malaya. The communists shifted towards open rebellion as well. The MCP reorganised, storing arms for potential use and advocating immediate independence with full racial equality. Its strength rested in Chinese-dominated trade unions and schools. Under new leadership from Chin Peng, the party began direct action against British forces. A series of plantation manager assassinations prompted Britain to declare a state of emergency, outlawing the MCP in June 1948. The Malayan Emergency was sparked by Britain's new constitution in 1948, which classified about 90% of ethnic Chinese as non-citizens, and from the eviction of poor peasants to clear land for plantations. The MCP formed the Malayan Peoples' Liberation Army with about 13,000 mostly ethnic Chinese fighters after retreating into the jungle. The conflict involved a prolonged anti-insurgency campaign by Commonwealth troops in Malaya, with British authorities initially seeking to safeguard their commercial interests. They employed the Briggs Plan, which isolated the MCP from its support base through economic and political concessions to the Chinese and forcibly resettling over 400,000 rural inhabitants into guarded "new villages". Despite the MCP's initial successes, including assassinating Sir Henry Gurney in 1951, the British counter-insurgency efforts under General Sir Gerald Templer began to weaken the party. The war saw abuses committed by both sides, including the notorious Batang Kali massacre of 24 Chinese villagers. The conflict ended with the deployment of heavy bombers and 4,500 air strikes, but Commonwealth troops remained amid Cold War tensions. Independence for Malaya was granted on 31 August 1957, with Tunku Abdul Rahman as the first prime minister. The formation of the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) in 1949 showed significant Chinese reaction against the MCP. In the early 1950s, Datuk Onn's successor, the Minister of Kedah, played a crucial role in forging an agreement between UMNO and MCA leaders for a stable independent state. The alliance, joined by MIC later on, achieved convincing victories in local and state elections from 1952 to 1955, demonstrating its strength in both Malay and Chinese areas. After Joseph Stalin's death, the MCP leadership split over continuing armed struggle, with many militants losing heart and going home by 1954, marking the end of the Emergency.

aviation incidents: Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 disappeared en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing, and Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 was shot down over Eastern Ukraine, resulting in the deaths of all passengers and crew. The 1MDB corruption scandal also tainted Prime Minister Najib Razak's tenure. In 2015, his administration introduced a controversial Goods and Services Tax, which was widely unpopular due to rising living costs. Later that year, Najib was implicated in a multibillion-dollar embezzlement scheme, triggering widespread calls for his resignation. Protesters marched through the streets of Kuala Lumpur, with some activists arrested by police. Amid growing dissent, Najib responded by suspending newspapers and enacting laws granting him unprecedented powers. The country also experienced sharp currency fluctuations and subsidy cuts. In 2017, diplomatic tensions flared between Malaysia and North Korea after the assassination of Kim Jong-nam in Malaysia. Najib's tenure ended after the 2018 general election, which saw Barisan Nasional lose its parliamentary majority for the first time. Mahathir Mohamad was sworn in as Prime Minister after winning the election, marking a significant change in government. Mahathir's administration vowed to revive the rule of law and delve deep into the 1MDB scandal with transparent investigations. Anwar Ibrahim got a full royal pardon on May 16, 2018, and was released from prison as planned, set to take over from Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. President Duterte met with Mahathir at the Malacanang Palace in 2019, discussing matters related to their countries. The unpopular tax was slashed to zero percent on June 1, 2018, and GST was swapped for Sales Tax and Service Tax starting September 1, 2018. Mahathir's government looked into Belt and Road Initiative projects, calling them "unequal treaties" tied to misused funds from the 1MDB scandal. The East Coast Rail Link project was put on hold then resumed after terms were renegotiated. Deals worth $2.8 billion with China Petroleum Pipeline Bureau were cancelled due to concerns over repayability. Malaysia reopened its embassy in North Korea and resumed relations following Mahathir's support for the Korean peace process. He addressed the UN General Assembly, vowing to ratify the ICERD but later chose not to after protests against the convention. The Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 was announced, aiming for increased incomes across ethnic groups and a high-income country by 2030. Malaysia's press freedom improved under Mahathir, with its rank rising in the Press Freedom Index. A political crisis known as the Sheraton Move unfolded in February 2020 due to infighting within the Pakatan Harapan coalition and uncertainty over Anwar Ibrahim's succession. Muhyiddin Yassin was appointed Prime Minister on March 1, 2020, following Mahathir's abrupt resignation. Muhyiddin Yassin became prime minister of Malaysia in 2020 under the Perikatan Nasional (PN) coalition. He faced challenges including COVID-19 spreading across the country. In response, Muhyiddin implemented movement control orders. The former Prime Minister Najib Razak was convicted of corruption and sentenced to prison in 2022. The national state of emergency was declared during this time due to political instability and the pandemic. Muhyiddin resigned as prime minister in 2021 but was reappointed as caretaker until a replacement could be chosen. Ismail Sabri Yaakob took over as prime minister and introduced the Keluarga Malaysia idea. During his tenure, Sabri lifted the movement control orders and oversaw the Twelfth Malaysia Plan. A constitutional amendment restoring equal status to Sabah and Sarawak was passed in 2022. Later, a law prohibiting MPs from switching parties was also enacted. The general election in 2022 resulted in a hung parliament, but Anwar Ibrahim formed a grand coalition government and became prime minister on November 24, 2022. Anwar Ibrahim Announces Malaysia's BRICS Membership Amid Economic Growth References for "Road to Independence" 1. Othman, Al-Amril; Ali, Mohd Nor Shahizan - Misinterpretation on Rumors towards Racial Conflict: A Review on the Impact of Rumors Spread during the Riot of May 13, 1969 (Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication) 2. Esa, Mohd Sohaimi; Ationg, Romzi - Majlis Gerakan Negara (MAGERAN): Usaha Memulihkan Semula Keamanan Negara Malaysia [National Operations Council (NOC): Efforts to Restore Malaysia's National Peace] (Malaysian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities) 3. Jomo, K. S. - Malaysia's New Economic Policy and 'National Unity (Palgrave Macmillan) 4. Spaeth, Anthony - Bound for Glory (Time) References for "Rancangan Malaysia Keenam (RMKe-6), 1990-1995" 1. Portal Rasmi Kementerian Ekonomi References for "Malaysia Ten Years After The Asian Financial Crisis" 1. Ping Lee Poh; Yean Tham Siew - Malaysia Ten Years After The Asian Financial Crisis (Thammasat University) References for "Malaysian taskforce investigates allegations $700m paid to Najib" 1. The Guardian - Malaysian taskforce investigates allegations $700m paid to Najib References for "Malaysia election: Opposition scores historic victory" 1. BBC News - Malaysia election: Opposition scores historic victory Original article text here The archaeological heritage of Lenggong Valley in Malaysia was nominated for UNESCO World Heritage status. Other notable sites include the Great Cave of Niah and the Sarawak Forestry's Niah National Park, which feature early human settlements. Articles from Current World Archaeology, ABC Online, and Australian Broadcasting Corporation provide further information on these sites and their significance. The discovery of anatomically modern humans in Borneo, as reported by Hirst and Faulkner, adds to the understanding of human history in the region. Other sources, such as the British Museum Collection and a book by A. J. Bernet Kempers, provide additional context on Southeast Asian cultures and archaeological findings. Studies on genetics, ethnogenesis, and phylogeography also shed light on the history of Aboriginal Southeast Asians and their connections to other populations. Lastly, works by Michel Jacq-Hergoualc'h, Tsang Cheng-hwa, and Fix highlight the importance of understanding human migrations and cultural exchange in shaping the region's past. Taiwan's ties with the Philippines date back thousands of years, yet it remains a mystery why the Southeast Asian country is not a key player in Taiwan's New Southbound Policy. Historical records from both nations reveal a rich cultural exchange between them, dating back to ancient times. Academic studies have documented significant trade and interaction between Taiwan and the Philippines for over 3,000 years, with artifacts such as Taiwanese jade being found in the region. The history of Malaya (now Malaysia) and its neighboring countries is well-documented, with multiple sources detailing their relations from ancient times to modern independence. The cultural heritage of Malaysia has been studied extensively, with many authors highlighting the country's rich history and diverse cultures. In addition to historical accounts, various academic studies have examined the economic, social, and legal systems of Malaysia. Despite its long-standing ties with Taiwan, the Philippines remains a relatively overlooked partner in the New Southbound Policy. This article aims to shed light on this important aspect of Taiwan-Philippines relations and explore why it has not been given greater emphasis. The history of the Malay people and the region of Malaysia has been documented in various sources since the mid-20th century. Robert Harrison Barnes, Andrew Gray, and Benedict Kingsbury published "Indigenous Peoples of Asia" in 1995, which included information about the indigenous peoples of Southeast Asia. Another book, "Peoples of the Earth: Indonesia, Philippines, and Malaysia", edited by Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, was published in 1973. Scholars have also studied the history and culture of the Malay people through various academic works. For example, Anthony Milner's book "The Malays" (2011) explores the origins and development of the Malay identity. Hermann Kulke's book "A History of India" (2004) also provides information about the region. Several encyclopedias have included entries on Malaysia and its people, such as "Encyclopaedia of Southeast Asia" by Brajendra Kumar (2006). The Oxford Journals published a study titled "Phylogeography and Ethnogenesis of Aboriginal Southeast Asians" in 2012. Other sources, including government websites, have provided information about the history and culture of Malaysia. The following are some specific references that provide more detailed information: * A book by Sigfried J. de Laet (History of Humanity: From the seventh century B.C. to the seventh century A.D.) mentions the ancient Malay civilization. * Roland Braddell's article "An Introduction to the Study of Ancient Times in the Malay Peninsula and the Straits of Malacca" was published in 1937. * The ASEAN website provides information about Malaysia as a member state. * Derek Heng's book Sino–Malay Trade and Diplomacy from the Tenth through the Fourteenth Century (2009) explores the trade and diplomatic relations between China and the Malay region. * Gernet's book A History of Chinese Civilization (1996) also mentions the history of the Malay people. These sources provide a range of perspectives on the history and culture of Malaysia, including information about its geography, politics, economy, and social structure. The history of trade and cultural exchange between Asia and Southeast Asia dates back to the 8th-13th century AD, with archaeological evidence suggesting that Santubong was associated with T'ang and Sung porcelain during this period. Many historians have documented the interactions between these regions, including Ronald Findlay and Kevin H. O'Rourke's book "Power and Plenty," which notes that trade routes connected Asia to Southeast Asia through the Chola Naval Expeditions to Southeast Asia. Buddhist monks and traders also played a significant role in facilitating cultural exchange between India and China, as noted by Tansen Sen in his book "Buddhism, Diplomacy, and Trade." The travels of Zheng He, a Chinese admiral, had a profound impact on Indian Ocean interactions, according to Sen's research. Historical records also suggest that the Sultanate of Malacca was an important center of trade and cultural exchange between Asia and Southeast Asia. Archaeological evidence from Santubong and other sites has provided valuable insights into the history of these regions. Other sources, including books by C. Edmund Bosworth, Kent, Jonathan, and Jin Shaoqing, have also shed light on the complex history of trade and cultural exchange in this region. These findings demonstrate that the interactions between Asia and Southeast Asia were a key factor in shaping the history of these regions. References to primary sources include: * "The Tuah Legend" (archive.org) * Coedès, George's book "The Indianized States of Southeast Asia" * Alexanderll, James' book "Malaysia Brunei & Singapore" * C. Edmund Bosworth's book "Historic Cities of the Islamic World" * Kent, Jonathan's article "Chinese diaspora: Malaysia" (BBC News) * Zheng He's Voyages Down the Western Seas (book by Jin Shaoqing) Note that this paraphrased version attempts to condense and simplify the original text while retaining its essential points. The provided text consists of a series of citations and references related to historical events, figures, and publications in Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia and Singapore. There are references to books and articles published by various authors, including Anthony Reid, P.M. Holt, Ann K.S. Lambton, Bernard Lewis, Barbara Watson Andaya, Leonard Y. Andaya, Spencer C. Tucker, Eur, R.O. Winstedt, Peter Borschberg, M.C. Ricklefs, Bruce Lockhart, Albert Lau, Portia Reyes, and Maitrii Aung-Thwin. The references cover a range of topics, including the history of Islamization and Christianization in Southeast Asia, trade and power dynamics, geography, conflict chronologies, and historical overviews of Malaysia and Singapore. The history of Malaysia and its surrounding regions is complex and multifaceted. References from 19th-century publications, such as The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China, and Australia, provide insight into the region's early interactions with European powers. Academic sources from the mid-20th century, including Barbara Watson Andaya's book "History Of Malaysia", shed light on the socio-economic development of the region during this period. Other references, such as Duncan Stearn's article "Slices of Thai History", discuss the cultural and historical ties between Thailand and Malaysia. Recent publications, like Alan Teh Leam Seng's article "The story behind Malaysia's second oldest sultanate uncovered" and Sher Banu's book "Sovereign Women in a Muslim Kingdom", explore specific aspects of Malaysian history, including the reign of Sultan Muzaffar Shah III of Perak and the role of women in the region. Additionally, references from more recent sources, such as Jim Baker's book "Crossroads (2nd Edn): A Popular History of Malaysia and Singapore" and Tan Ding Eing's article "A Portrait of Malaysia and Singapore", provide a broader understanding of the region's history and cultural context. Historical records and studies suggest that the island of Borneo, which now makes up part of Malaysia and Brunei, was known to the Portuguese as "Moduro" (Marudu?), "Cerava" (Sarawak?), "Laue" (Lawai), "Tanjapura" (Tanjungpura), and "Borneo" (Brunei). These names are believed to be derived from the island's indigenous peoples, with some sources attributing them to specific locations such as the Kuching area in Sarawak. Archaeological evidence has confirmed the presence of an ancient trade center in the region. In the 16th and 17th centuries, European explorers and traders visited the island, including Castanheda, who listed five great seaports that were known to the Portuguese. However, it is unclear which specific ports these were or how accurate his information was. Other historical sources mention various sultans and rulers of Sarawak, including Sultan Tengah, who is credited with being Sarawak's first Sultan. The island's history has also been influenced by British colonial rule, particularly through the establishment of the British North Borneo Company in 1864. Research on the island's history has been ongoing, with scholars such as Donald F. Lach and Suzalina Halid contributing to our understanding of the region's past. Recent studies have shed light on the island's cultural heritage, including its indigenous peoples and their interactions with European colonizers. The history of Johor, Malaysia dates back to 1914 when it was brought under British control. Prior to this, the area was part of the Malayan States, which were governed by the British in accordance with a policy set out by the UK government. In the early 20th century, the British established an Anglicised elite in Malaya through education and socialization. This effort aimed to create a class of educated Malay leaders who would serve as intermediaries between the British authorities and the local population. The period from 1914 to 1945 saw significant changes in Johor's administration, with the area becoming a key player in the region's economic development. The British established colonial rule over the island, which included the transfer of the Turtle and Mangsee Islands to the Philippine Republic. After World War II, the Malay Peninsula was administered by the British military authorities until 1946 when it was handed back to civilian administrators. During this period, there were efforts to create a unified Malay identity through education and cultural programs. In 1957, Malaysia gained independence from Britain, marking the end of colonial rule in Johor. However, the legacy of British colonialism continued to shape the region's politics, economy, and society for many years after independence. The historical context of Johor's development under British rule has been studied by various scholars, including Ian Baxter, Joel S. Kahn, and Syed Hussein Alatas, among others. Their work provides insights into the complex interactions between colonial powers, local elites, and ordinary people during this period. Sources: * Baxter, I. (1983). Dutch Records from Malacca in the India Office Records. * Brown, J. S. (2010). Singapore. * Clifford, H. C., & Graham, W. A. (1911). Malay States (British). * Government of the United Kingdom (no date). Policy in regard to Malaya and Borneo. * Richards, P. C. (1947). New Flag Over Pacific Paradise. * The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropaedia : Knowledge in depth (2003). * TREATIES between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines regarding the transfer of administration of the Turtle and Mangsee Islands to the Philippine Republic (no date). The history of Malaya (now Malaysia) is marked by significant events that shaped its development. The Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945 had a profound impact on Malay society, as it brought about changes in politics, economy, and social structures. After World War II, Malaya gained independence from British colonial rule. However, the country faced various challenges, including communist insurgencies and racial tensions between the Malay majority and Chinese minority. The establishment of the Federation of Malaya Agreement in 1957 aimed to address these issues by providing for a federal system of government and recognizing the rights of the Malay majority. In 1961, the Tunku (Malay ruler) proposed the formation of Malaysia as a merger between Malaya, Singapore, and the Borneo territories. The idea was accepted by Lee Kuan Yew, the leader of Singapore, and Brunei, which eventually joined the federation in 1963. The formation of Malaysia led to a significant shift in the country's politics, economy, and social dynamics. The new nation faced numerous challenges, including communist insurgencies, racial tensions, and economic development issues. Notable events that took place during this period include: * The Malayan Emergency (1948-1960), a conflict between British colonial forces and communist guerrillas * The establishment of the Federation of Malaya Agreement in 1957 * The formation of Malaysia as a merger between Malaya, Singapore, and Borneo territories in 1963 * The leadership of Tunku Abdul Rahman and Lee Kuan Yew in shaping the country's future * The challenges faced by the new nation, including economic development issues, racial tensions, and communist insurgencies. Sources: * Various academic articles and books on Malaysian history, including works by Paul H. Kratoska, Mahathir Mohamad, and T.N. Harper * Time magazine archives from 1952 to 1960 * Primary sources, such as the Federation of Malaya Agreement and Lee Kuan Yew's memorandum on the Grand Design. Note: The paraphrased text maintains the core information and events mentioned in the original text while rephrasing it for better understanding. The period from 1963 to 2013 in Malaysia was marked by significant events and policies that shaped the country's development and relationships with other nations. In 1962-63, Malaysia faced challenges from its neighboring countries, including Indonesia, which had a claim to the state of Sabah. The Philippines also made claims to Sabah, leading to tensions between Malaysia and its neighbors. Malaysia implemented several key policies during this period, including the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1969, which aimed to address ethnic relations and promote national unity. The NEP had a lasting impact on Malaysian society, with ongoing debates about its effectiveness and relevance. The country also experienced significant economic growth, earning it a reputation as a model of development for other nations. However, this growth came at the cost of inequality and social unrest, particularly among the country's ethnic Chinese minority. In 1982, Malaysia adopted the Look East Policy, which aimed to strengthen ties with neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. The policy was seen as a key factor in Malaysia's economic success and its emergence as a major player in regional affairs. Throughout this period, Malaysia's leaders engaged in high-profile diplomatic efforts, including meetings between Prime Minister Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamed and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. These interactions helped to shape the country's relationships with Western nations and cement its position as a key player in regional politics. Overall, the 1963-2013 period was marked by significant events and policies that shaped Malaysia's development and relationships with other nations. The legacy of these developments continues to be felt today, with ongoing debates about the effectiveness of Malaysia's economic policies and its place within the region. The Proton Saga, a Malaysian automotive company, celebrated its 35th anniversary in 2023. The article highlights various aspects of Malaysia's political and social landscape over the past three decades. In 1994, Malaysia's privatization program was implemented, which had significant implications for the country's economy and politics. The article mentions several books and journals that discuss this topic, including "Malaysia's Privatization Programme" by Bakul H. Dholakia and Ravindra H. Dholakia. The succession of Mahathir as Prime Minister in 1983-4 is also discussed, with references to articles and books such as "The Succession to Mahathir" by John Funston. The article highlights the politics of Islamic reassertion in Malaysia and Indonesia, as well as the role of civil society and social movements in the country. Other topics covered include the state response to an Islamic movement, the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Operasi Lalang, and the judiciary under siege in 1988. The article also mentions several books and journals that discuss these topics, including "The Politics of Islamic Reassertion: Malaysia and Indonesia" by John Funston and "Piety and Politics: Islamism in Contemporary Malaysia" by Joseph Liow. Finally, the article highlights Malaysia's successful reform experience, including its poverty reduction, growth, and racial harmony. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund are also mentioned as having documented Malaysia's success story. Overall, the article provides a comprehensive overview of various aspects of Malaysian politics and society over the past three decades, drawing on a range of sources and references. Malaysia's constitutional monarchy has been instrumental in upholding the rule of law and promoting good governance. The country's history, as detailed in Wain's book (2010), highlights the importance of this system. Furthermore, studies such as Sovacool and Bulan's research on the Bakun hydroelectric dam (2011) demonstrate how the government has balanced economic development with environmental concerns. The twin towers of Kuala Lumpur, a symbol of Malaysia's growth, were built during Mahathir Mohamad's leadership, as described by Robison (1995). The country has also seen changes in its political landscape, such as Anwar Ibrahim's rise to power and subsequent charges, which Amnesty International deemed politically motivated (2008). Current developments include the Malaysian government's efforts to combat corruption, as analyzed by Siddiquee (2009), and initiatives such as the J-QAF program, aimed at promoting education and human capital development. The country has also faced challenges, including the 2004 tsunami response, which was reflected upon by Admin, The ASEAN (2007). Sources: Wain, 2010 Sovacool, B.K., & Bulan, L.C. (2011). "Behind an ambitious megaproject in Asia: The history and implications of the Bakun hydroelectric dam in Borneo". Energy Policy, 39(9), 4842-4859. Robison, R. (1995). "The twin towers of Kuala Lumpur". IEEE Spectrum, 32(10), 44-47. Amnesty International. (2008). "Malaysia: Charges against Anwar politically motivated". Siddiquee, N.A. (2009). "Combating Corruption and Managing Integrity in Malaysia: A Critical Overview of Recent Strategies and Initiatives". Public Organization Review, 10(2), 153-171. Ministry of Education Malaysia. (n.d.). "J-QAF programme". Admin, The ASEAN. (2007). "A Disaster Unforeseen: Reflections on Malaysia's Tsunami Response". The ASEAN Magazine. Amitav Acharya has written extensively on the evolution and limitations of ASEAN identity. The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) has also published research on the topic. Additionally, various other sources, including PEMUDAH Malaysia and MIDA | Malaysian Investment Development Authority, have contributed to understanding the complexities of ASEAN identity. The development prospects of the East Coast Economic Region and the potential for a sustainable metropolis in Iskandar Malaysia are also being explored. Furthermore, the National Centre for Education Research (NCER) Malaysia has published research on various topics related to education. Recent initiatives, such as the SARAWAK CORRIDOR OF RENEWABLE ENERGY project, aim to promote economic growth and development in Malaysia. The government's efforts to boost food security and fight rising prices have also been highlighted. The impact of the 2008 global financial crisis on Malaysia has been analyzed, with research suggesting that services played a crucial role in the country's recovery. Additionally, strategies for combating corruption and managing integrity in Malaysia have been discussed. The establishment of the Judicial Appointments Commission in Malaysia marked a significant shift towards greater accountability and independence within the country's judiciary. ^ This development is seen as a legacy of former Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi, who oversaw the creation of the commission through landmark appointments. ^ As noted by a 2009 study on the Malaysian elections, the introduction of the Judicial Appointments Commission has had a positive impact on reducing ethnic politics in Malaysia. ^ Following the appointment of a new prime minister in 2009, the country began to transition towards greater transparency and accountability in its governance structure. ^ The establishment of the 1Malaysia initiative aimed to promote unity and national pride among Malaysians, but its success has been subject to debate. ^ In response to public concerns about internal security, Malaysia abolished the Internal Security Act in 2011. ^ Despite efforts to improve transparency, concerns have remained regarding the use of security laws against activists. ^ The Royal Army of Sulu's invasion of Sabah in 2013 highlighted issues with border disputes and regional tensions. ^ Calls for electoral reforms have been ongoing, with a focus on increasing voter participation and reducing corruption. ^ In the aftermath of Malaysia Airlines Flight 370's disappearance in 2015, the government declared all passengers and crew members presumed dead. ^ The investigation into the downing of MH17 led to the conviction of three individuals responsible for the tragedy. ^ The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2015 aimed to increase revenue but faced public resistance. ^ Given text rewritten with spelling errors (SE): Archivd from the origanal on 3 July 2015. ^ Zaid: Najib's finest hour when he steps down. 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Asian Survey. 59 (3): 500–521. doi:10.1525/as.2019.59.3.500. ^ Welsh, Bridget (2019). "Malaysia's Democratic Breakthrough". Journal of Democracy. 30 (4): 42–57. doi:10.1353/jod.2019.0061. ^ Hutchinson, Francis E. (2019). The Defeat of Barisan Nasional: Missed Signz or Late Surge?. ISEAS–Yusof Ishak Institute. ^ "Mahathir sworn in as Malaysia's 7th prime ministar". Singapore Straits Times. 10 May 2018. Archivd from the origanal on 12 May 2018. Retrieved 11 May 2018. ^ "Restoring the Rule of Law - The Malaysian Bar". www.malaysianbar.org.my. Retrieved 11 November 2024. ^ "Malaysia's Mahathir hopes to get back lost 1MDB fundz". 10 May 2018. Retrieved 11 November 2024. ^ "Dr Mahathir: Strange that Najib could still act innocent during 1MDB investigazion". The Edge Malaysiia. Archivd from the origanal on 11 November 2024. Retrieved 11 November 2024. Malaysia's turbulent journey, marked by significant international developments and domestic challenges, has been a subject of intense scrutiny worldwide. The country's stance on global issues, such as China's growing influence and its own diplomatic efforts, have been closely monitored by international observers. The shift in Malaysia's foreign policy, particularly under the leadership of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, has garnered significant attention. His comments on North Korea's Kim Jong Un and his decision to meet with Trump have been seen as a departure from previous approaches, with some hailing it as a sign of pragmatism and others criticizing it as a capitulation to Western pressure. Meanwhile, Malaysia's economic development and social issues continue to be pressing concerns. The government's Shared Prosperity Vision 2030, aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, has been met with both optimism and skepticism. Critics argue that the plan lacks concrete details and will not effectively address the deep-seated structural issues plaguing the country. Domestically, Malaysia has faced numerous challenges in recent years, including corruption scandals and human rights concerns. The sentencing of former Prime Minister Najib Razak to 12 years in prison for corruption highlights the ongoing struggle against graft and impunity in the government. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had a profound impact on Malaysia, with the country declaring a state of emergency in an effort to curb the spread of the virus. The rollout of vaccines and mass inoculation campaigns have been seen as crucial steps towards recovery, but challenges persist. In conclusion, Malaysia's trajectory is characterized by significant geopolitical shifts, economic development goals, and ongoing social challenges. The events of March 2021 saw a North Korean individual in Malaysia lose their final appeal against extradition to the US (hermesauto, 9 Mar. 2021). At the same time, Malaysian Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin resigned after nearly two years in power due to "troubled" circumstances (aljazeera.com, 16 Aug. 2021). He agreed to stay on as caretaker PM until a successor was appointed (hermesauto, 16 Aug. 2021). The King of Malaysia eventually appointed Ismail Sabri Yaakob as the country's ninth prime minister on August 20, 2021 (www.malaymail.com, 20 Aug. 2021). In his first speech, the new PM asked lawmakers to work together and offered opposition leaders a chance to join in the fight against COVID-19 (Yahoo News, 22 Aug. 2021). Ismail Sabri Yaakob also announced Malaysia's biggest five-year development plan with a $129 billion allocation in September 2021 (The Straits Times, 27 Sept. 2021). The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2021 was passed by the Dewan Rakyat on December 14, 2021, to empower Sabah and Sarawak (www.parlimen.gov.my, 6 Jan. 2022). However, a proposal to amend Malaysia's Federal Constitution to give more power to Sabah and Sarawak faced some opposition (malaymail.com, 12 Dec. 2021). The anti-hopping law was among 14 Acts given royal consent in October 2022 (Free Malaysia Today, 3 Oct. 2022). The ruling party pushed for national elections this year, but Prime Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob dissolved parliament instead (Reuters, 1 Oct. 2022). In November 2022, Anwar Ibrahim was sworn in as the Malaysian prime minister after a post-election deadlock (BBC News, 24 Nov. 2022). He introduced the Malaysia MADANI slogan in January 2023 to promote unity and development (NST Online, 19 Jan. 2023). Malaysia's Prime Minister, Anwar, has introduced the "Madani Nation" slogan to guide the country forward. He also expressed interest in joining BRICS, a group led by China and Russia. In June, Anwar stated that Malaysia would become a partner country of BRICS soon and assured that domestic politics would not be interfered with. The PM had previously planned a two-day working visit to Russia, which took place on March 9-10. Later, in October, Anwar attended the BRICS summit and accepted an invitation from Russian President Putin to attend future summits. On October 24, Malaysia became a partner country of BRICS, paving the way for its membership. The country had previously expressed interest in joining the group since January 1, when eight new members joined, including Malaysia. Given article text here Malaysia has a rich and complex history that spans over five centuries, with various influences from European colonizers, indigenous peoples, and other cultures. The country's strategic location at the intersection of Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean made it an important hub for trade and cultural exchange. This article has too many references to primary sources and not enough secondary or tertiary ones. It needs improvement by adding more reliable sources. The article is part of a series about Najib Razak, the former Prime Minister of Malaysia. He introduced the concept of 1Malaysia in 2009 as a political slogan to promote ethnic harmony, national unity, and efficient governance. However, the idea became controversial after the 2018 Malaysian general election. The new government led by Pakatan Harapan replaced it with Sayangi Malaysiaku, created by Mahathir Mohamad. The 1Malaysia concept was based on eight values: high performance, culture, accuracy, knowledge, innovation, integrity, strong will, loyalty, and wisdom. An official logo and slogan were introduced alongside its launch. The government spent RM38 million to promote the idea in 2010. Each year had a different theme, starting with "Rakyat Didahulukan, Pencapaian Diutamakan" (People First, Performance Now) in 2009. The initiative also introduced Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and National Key Result Areas (NKRAs) to improve government efficiency. KPIs were used to evaluate ministries and government agencies every six months, focusing on policy outcomes rather than traditional input-based assessments. NKRAs focused on six policy areas: The Malaysian government implemented various initiatives under the 1Malaysia program to address poverty and improve the standard of living. These included upgrading rural infrastructure, enhancing public transportation, and increasing access to quality education. To support these efforts, a new cabinet position was created, and Idris Jala, former CEO of Malaysia Airlines, was appointed Minister Without a Portfolio. The government also established 50 medical clinics in rural areas, providing basic medical services at an affordable cost. Additionally, free Wi-Fi services were introduced in rural areas, and the government launched several social networking initiatives to improve communication with citizens. The 1Malaysia concept, launched in 2009, aimed to promote national unity and support various initiatives across Malaysia. However, it faced public skepticism and criticism due to concerns about its sincerity and effectiveness. The initiative's funding and management were questioned, particularly regarding the substantial spending involved. Various programs under the 1Malaysia umbrella, such as clinics, village projects, and email services, faced malfunctions, slow Wi-Fi services, and unprofessional behavior. Despite initial enthusiasm, public outcry led to protests on Facebook and parodies of the initiative on websites. The concept was eventually discontinued following Pakatan Harapan's victory in the 2018 general election. The Malaysian government faced criticism for its involvement in several high-profile scandals, including the Port Klang Free Zone scandal and the 1Malaysia Development Berhad scandal. KR1M, a company linked to these scandals, was accused of overpricing groceries and producing poor-quality products. In response, KR1M conducted laboratory tests on their products. The government's efforts to liberalize policies and promote inclusivity led to concerns among Malay rights groups that the 1Malaysia initiative might undermine the rights of Malays or Bumiputera. Opposition leader Anwar Ibrahim was condemned by Parliament for alleging links between One Israel, APCO Worldwide, and the 1Malaysia initiative. The appointment of APCO Worldwide sparked widespread criticism from the majority Muslim population. Anwar produced documents to support his claims, but was subsequently suspended from Parliament without an opportunity to defend himself. The 1MDB scandal, which emerged in 2015, led to a negative connotation for the 1Malaysia slogan under Najib Razak's administration. The scandal involved massive embezzlement and corruption, with billions of dollars missing from a state investment fund. Investigations into the scandal are ongoing. The impact of the 1MDB scandal on Malaysia's politics and economy was significant, eroding public trust in the government and becoming a focal point for opposition. Following the Barisan Nasional's defeat in the 2018 general election, the administration phased out the "Salam 1Malaysia" greeting, replacing it with Sayangi Malaysiaku, a slogan introduced by Mahathir Mohamad. In February 2025, various reports and articles were retrieved, including those from The Star Newspaper, dated June 26, 2011, and Malay Mail, dated April 15, 2023, which discussed the concept of "1Malaysia". The Ministry explained the reason behind the closure of a KR1M store in Tudan, as reported on malaymail.com. Additionally, the 1Malaysia Foundation was established to realize the 1Malaysia concept, according to Bernama on July 14, 2009. The 1Malaysia Youth Fund was also launched to support youthful ideas, as reported by The Star on January 22, 2011. Furthermore, the Government introduced the Negaraku initiative and unveiled the 1Malaysia Negaraku logo as a new symbol of unity, according to Bernama and The Star on August 24, 2017. However, in 2018, it was announced that the 1Malaysia slogans and greetings would be discontinued, as reported by The True Net on May 16, 2018. Various other reports and articles discussed the effectiveness and criticism of the 1Malaysia concept, including issues with 1Malaysia clinics, the Kampung Tanpa Wayar initiative, and the 1Malaysia email project. Critics argued that these initiatives were not as successful as claimed, with some even describing them as failures. The 1MDB scandal also raised questions about the government's handling of funds, and opposition MPs claimed that prices at KR1M stores were not as cheap as advertised. Overall, the 1Malaysia concept has been met with both support and criticism, highlighting the complexities and challenges of promoting unity and development in Malaysia. Letters from readers express concern over tainted KR1M products, with some demanding lab tests to ensure product quality. The controversy surrounding the products has sparked debate and calls for transparency. Readers have written letters urging the government to take action on poor-quality products found in Malaysia's shops. Some have questioned the lack of explanation from 1Malaysia officials regarding the tainted products. Given article text here (no modifications were made as the provided text appears to be a list of links and references)