

Melaka (Malacca) Kingdom

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How various belief systems and practices of Southeast Asia affected society over time

Social- Ceremonies mixed with Islamic and Malaccan culture became popular, many Malaccans accepted the Islamic lifestyle and incorporated many of the social ethics and roles in society.

Political- There were various leaders that controlled Malacca, all of them were sultans, in Arabic that means power, king, ruler, etc. Raja Kechil Besar reorganized the royal administration which helped organize their civilization and government. This system made it to where there could not be a dictator, instead multiple officials who made decisions together

Interactions- Malacca eventually turned into a major trading ground for traders all across Asia. The sultans appointed harbor captains who met every ship coming from places in Asia, they also provided guarded storehouses where goods could be stored until traders arrived, this promoted trading.

How various belief systems and practices of Southeast Asia affected society over time

Culture- Islam was the main religion being practiced in Malacca, promoting kindness and devotion to Allah, creating a more peaceful society. Malaccan people taxed traders and people who wanted to go through their civilization, helping them make more money.

Economic- The people of Malacca saw diversification in their economy from the discovery of two mining areas in the north part of the civilization. One leader built walls surrounding the city with guarded entrances, which made Malacca economically fortified.

Malacca Kingdom Development and Maintenance

Malacca was once a small fishing village. The influx of people and a new hierarchical system changed everyday order. Many people followed the examples of nobility and adopted Islam

The Malacca Kingdom had a well defined hierarchical system where Sultans ruled according to specific laws. Bendahara (Prime minister), Laksamana (Military general), Temenggung (Chief of police), Penghulu bendahari (treasure of state), and Shahbandars (Trade and port managers) were all lower officials some appointed or held by commoners.

Malacca grew into an international trading port essential for the golden age of Islam. One could find 80 different languages being spoken in Malacca.

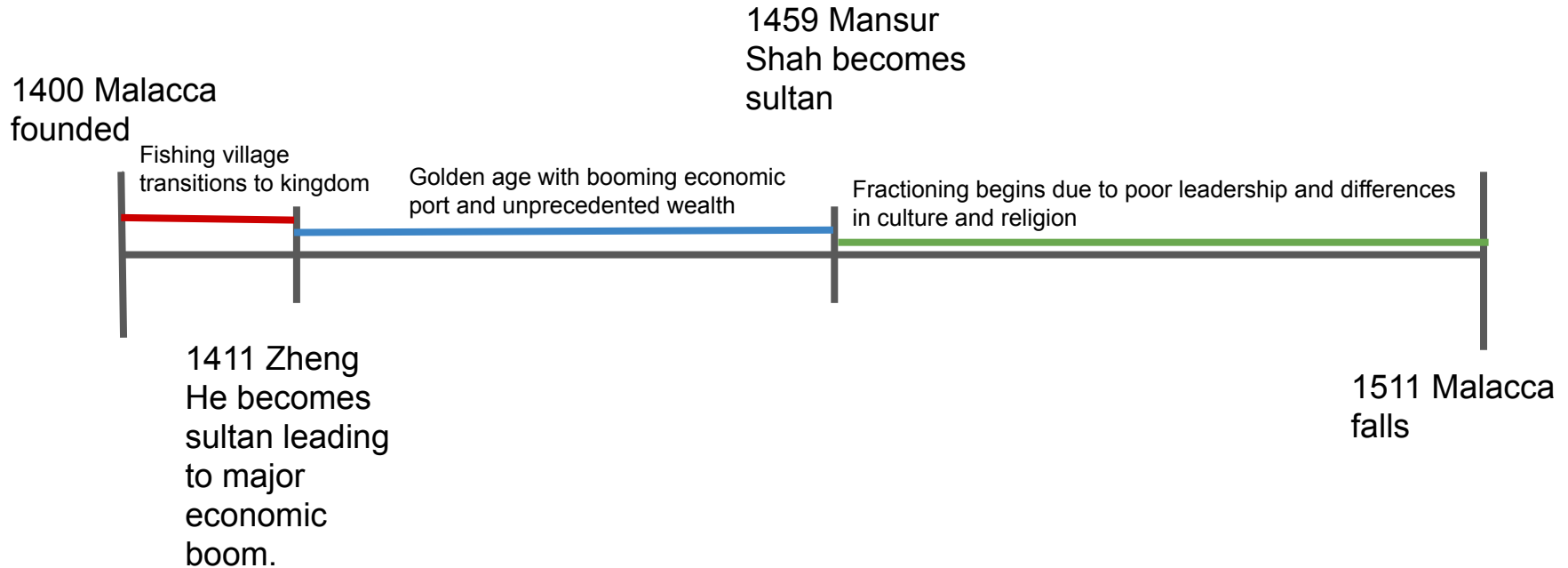
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Malacca Kingdom Development and Maintenance

The straight was a major vehicle for Islam. Spreading to merchants and the Malay archipelago.

Malacca produced tin and controlled the strait of Malacca generating revenue but was not self sufficient and relied on trade with Asian suppliers.

Continuity and Change









1486

Sultanate of Malacca

- Sultanate of Malacca
- Vassal States
- Occupation/Rebellion
- Capital Melaka

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