

**Chapter 1 : HISTORY OF BRUNEI by naj din on Prezi**

*In the British Protectorate of Brunei had reached the nadir of its fortunes. Reduced to two small strips of territory, bankrupt, and threatened with takeover by the Rajah of Sarawak (Sir Charles Brooke), Brunei received M. S. H. McArthur who was dispatched to make recommendations for Brunei's future administration.*

Before the Sultanate[ edit ] A stone tortoise with a stele in memory of Ma-na-jih-chia-na in Nanjing. Historians believe that there was a forerunner to the present day Brunei Sultanate. One possible predecessor state was called Vijayapura, which possibly existed in northwest Borneo in the 7th century. One predecessor state was called Po-ni pinyin: By the 14th century Po-ni also fell under the influence of the Javanese Majapahit Empire. The book of Nagarakretagama , canto 14, written by Prapanca in mentioned Berune as a vassal state of Majapahit. The Ming dynasty resumed communications with Po-ni in the s and the Po-ni ruler Ma-na-jih-chia-na visited the Ming capital Nanjing in and died there; his tomb was rediscovered in the 20th century, and is now a protected monument. Chinese settlement and the Kinabatangan[ edit ] Main articles: Kinabatangan and Kinabatangan River The greater part of the official historical record for early Brunei until the arrival of Pigafetta is based on legends and assumptions. The historical account “ lacking any real evidence ” has been constructed in such a way that around , Zhu Yuan Zhang sent representatives to Brunei via Indonesia, and Brunei paid tribute to the Ming Chinese. In these 30 years, the two main powers combined quickly. Ong Sum Ping and Pengiran Temenggong became regents. Bruneian history has seldom treated Hasan as the second Sultan. In , after the death of Sultan Majid Hasan, there existed a two-year power vacuum. Ahmad thus became the second Sultan in Bruneian official History. Sultan Ahmad was married to a sister of Ong Sum Ping. To further cement his influence on the new sultan, Ong Sum Ping advised the sultan that a visit to China, a regional Asian power at that time was good. Thus, the new sultan sent Ong Sum Ping and several court officials as representatives to China to assure the new Ming Dynasty of continued tributary relationship. Prior to his death, he had pleaded with Emperor Yong Le to grant several wishes among which 1 that Brunei continued to be a tributary kingdom, 2 Sungai Kinabatangan and the surrounding area, decades ago under the province of the Mongol Yuan dynasty of China, be re-annexed as Chinese territory, 3 that the highest mountain in the territory be named "Kinabalu" or "new China" or alternatively some say "Chinese Widow". In , Awang returned to Brunei under the escort of Chinese Imperial eunuchs, officials, and soldiers. Awang succeeded to the position of Ong Sum Ping in Brunei, and continued to exercise political power and influence upon the sultan. The Chinese still referred to him as Chung Ping “ General. In , he paid tribute to Emperor Yong Le. This daughter later inherited the throne and her consort became Sultan Sharif Ali so he was Sayyidina , who came from the Arabian Peninsula. Sultan Sharif Ali was a descendant of Muhammad. Bruneians today, still believe that Ong Sum Ping was an ancestor of the Brunei royalty. According to the record of the Silsilah Raja-raja Sulu, Ong Sum Ping arrived at Brunei with several Chinese soldiers on a commission to collect a certain precious Jewell, called Gomala, in North Borneo, assumed to be on the highest mountain and said to be guarded by a dragon. Ong Sum Ping and his men later landed on the eastern coast of North Borneo. The Chinese explorers knew from vast experience that to reach a high mountain they had to logically start from the big river mouth and move ever upwards to the source of the river. Ong Sum Ping set up a staging station on the Kinabatangan river and sent men upriver. Unfortunately, the source of the Kinabatangan river is not on Mount Kinabalu. It only managed to set up another staging station at the confluence of the Liwagu Kogibangan and Liwagu Kawananan. Under the Ming dynasty rule soldiers were prohibited from bringing along their wives and family on long overseas campaign. Arriving at the confluence of the two rivers, Liwagu Kogibangan left fork and Liwagu Kawananan right fork , a staging station was established for the final assault up the mountain summit to take the jewel purportedly guarded by a dragon. Exploratory scouts were sent up each fork of the river to ascertain the sources. Later this staging station became the permanent settlement now known as Nunuk Ragang the original home of the Kadazan-Dusun race. At the staging station the Chinese hung red colored pieces of fabric and red colored banner to indicate their presence to any followup parties. Red is an important symbolic color in Chinese culture, and even today

whenever the Chinese set up a new project such as land development, they never neglect to set up a red coloured altar and offer sacrifice. The offspring of the soldiers, porters and local natives women became the ancestors of the Kadazan-Dusun race. This explain the reason behind the many similarities in language between the natives of Taiwan and the Kadazan-Dusun language. The ethnic Tagahas , warlike and aggressive claim they are the descendants of soldiers. Additionally, the local native women were themselves descendants of previous waves of migrations of Austronesian people from mainland China and Taiwan to Sahul , and also during the Mongol Empire Yuan dynasty under Kublai Khan, in , during which Sulu and Northern Borneo became a province under the Mongol Empire. Meanwhile, the settlement at Nunuk Ragang had already been well established and thriving. The new Raja, having converted to Islam was no longer interested in Jewell and dragon, but more concerned with court affairs having been appointed an important adviser to the Brunei Sultanate. Trading in the abundant resources at Kinabatangan became his most primary concern and the men at Nunuk Ragang was abandoned and left to fend for themselves. Bruneian royal houses adopted the maternal succession system; it is known for certain that his maternal granddaughter became the Queen of Sultan Sharif Ali. However, it is believed that the year might be in , not in the Yuan Dynasty, but in the 8th year of Emperor Hong Wu. The later history of Po-ni, or Borneo, remains somewhat obscure. By the middle of the 15th century, Po-ni had entered into a close relationship with the Muslim kingdom of Malacca. This era also saw the origin of the ruling dynasty, which continues to this day. He had children with a number of aboriginal maidens, and one of these children converted to Islam and became the first sultan. However, the state continued to be multicultural. The second sultan was either Chinese or married a Chinese woman. The third sultan was said to be part Arab, who is seen in South and Southeast Asia as the descendents of Muhammad. This was accelerated with the conquest of Malacca by Portugal in Brunei benefited from the scattering of Muslim merchants and traders who were forced to use other ports. These merchants probably also helped to speed the conversion of the general population to Islam. The sultanate was a thalassocracy , a realm based on controlling trade rather than land. Situated in a strategic location between China and the trading networks of southeast Asia, the state served as an entrepot and collected tolls on water traffic. The society was hierarchical, with the sultan serving as the despot. His powers were limited, however, by a council of princes of royal blood. The sultan also visited Java and Malacca. Antonio Pigafetta , a navigator on the trip, described an amazing city. The Europeans rode to visit the sultan on top of "elephants, caparisoned in silk-cloth". The inhabitants of the palace "had their loins covered with gold-embroidered cloth and silk, wore poniards with golden hilts, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, and had many rings on their fingers". The visitors were served meals on porcelain dishes. Pigafetta described a city of 25, families living in wooden houses built on stilts to raise them above the water, today known as Kampong Ayer. At high tide, women would ride in boats selling merchandise. This prosperous era continued through the reign of the ninth sultan, Hassan, who is credited with developing an elaborate Royal Court structure, elements of which remain today. Relations with Spain were far more hostile. From on, Spanish and Brunei forces engaged in a number of naval skirmishes, and in the Spanish succeeded in capturing Manila from the Brunei aristocracy that had been established there. Brunei raised several large fleets with the intention of recapturing the city, but the campaigns, for various reasons, never launched. The Spaniards withdrew after suffering heavy losses due to a cholera or dysentery outbreak. However, Brunei failed to regain a foothold in Luzon , with the island firmly in Spanish hands. The long-term effects of regional changes could not be avoided. After Sultan Hassan, Brunei entered a period of decline, due to internal battles over royal succession as well as the rising influences of European colonial powers in the region, that, among other things, disrupted traditional trading patterns, destroying the economic base of Brunei and many other Southeast Asian sultanates. In , the British adventurer James Brooke arrived in Borneo and helped the Sultan put down this rebellion. As a reward, he became governor and later "White Rajah" of Sarawak and gradually expanded the territory under his control. Brooke never gained control of Brunei, though he did attempt to. He asked the British to check whether or not it would be acceptable for him to claim Brunei as his own; however, they came back with bad newsâ€”although Brunei was poorly governed, it had a definite sense of national identity and could therefore not be absorbed by Brooke. In , he signed the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with the British and in , he signed a similar treaty with the United States,

which, after a series of events, resulted in the first consul of the US, Charles Lee Moses, burning down his consulate. Over the years, the Sultans of Brunei ceded further stretches of territory to Sarawak; in , stretches to the east of the capital were leased later ceded to the British North Borneo Chartered Company North Borneo. Eventually, due to these seizures of territory, which was accepted by the sultan for annual lease payments, the British occupied the vast majority of the coast of Brunei. The Sultan only stopped handing over territory when Sarawak asked for Limbang , which the Sultan refused. In , the British started a residency in Brunei. This was averted from greater British control from a friendly report by Malcolm Stewart Hannibal McArthur , who prevented the nation from being colonized completely, in the Report on Brunei in This residency, with the Sultan having control over internal policies, continued until During this residency, oil was discovered, in , by Shell. This is what has changed the country from its former, impoverished, state, to a much wealthier one. Prior to Independence[ edit ] After the British departed, the Sultan of Brunei wished to join Malaysia in a federation, but decided not to in the end due to the issue of oil profits and massive popular opinion against the move. This failed due to poor organisation and their leader, A. Azahari , not even being in the country during the coup. Because of those reasons, Brunei became an independent nation from Britain and decided to stay so to this day. Independence[ edit ] On 14 November , Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah left for London to discuss matters regarding the amendments to the constitution. A new agreement was signed on 23 November with the British representative being Anthony Royle. Under this agreement, the following terms were agreed upon: Brunei was granted full internal self-government The UK would still be responsible for external affairs and defence. Brunei and the UK agreed to share the responsibility for security and defence. This agreement also caused Gurkha units to be deployed in Brunei, where they remain up to this day.

### Chapter 2 : History of Brunei - Wikipedia

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### Chapter 3 : Report On Brunei In : M. S. H. McArthur :

*His report on his visit to Belait and Tutong Rivers was dated 14th July and his report on Brunei was dated 5th December When the reports arrived in London in early in , it was greeted with unanimous approbation and considered as the best report ever written and very useful.*

### Chapter 4 : McArthur's Report - Make or Break for Brunei

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### Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Brunei

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