



# Voyages of Admiral Zheng He in relation to Penang

*Pelayaran Laksamana Zheng He dan kaitannya dengan Pulau Pinang*

## Introduction

**The Sam Poh Footprint Temple in Batu Maung enshrines an imprint on the rock said to be the footprint of the Admiral Zheng He. What's Zheng He's association with Penang?**

**1371**

**Zheng He** born Ma He in Jinning, Yunnan Province. 1381, his father killed in a fight between the Northern Yuan loyalists and Ming army. Zheng He, aged 11, captured by Ming Muslim troops, made a eunuch. Called **San Bao** (Three Jewels) by the Chinese Imperial Court. Became trusted adviser of Yongle Emperor.

**1402**

Reign of **Yongle Emperor** of the Ming Dynasty (1402-24). In the same year **Parameswara** established his

**1405-07**

(Hindu) kingdom in Malacca

**1407-09**

Yongle Emperor sponsored Zheng He's **First Voyage** included Champa, Java, Palembang, **Malacca**, Aru, Sumatra, Lambri, Ceylon, Kollam, Cochin, Calicut.

**1409**

Zheng He's **Second Voyage** included Champa, Java, Siam, Cochin, Ceylon.

**1409-11**

Zheng He's **Third Voyage** included Champa, Java, **Malacca**, Sumatra, Ceylon, Quilon (Kollam, Kerala), Cochin, Calicut, Siam, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).

**1413-15**

Zheng He's **Fourth Voyage** included Champa, Java, Palembang, **Malacca**, Sumatra, Ceylon, Cochin, Calicut, Pahang, Kelantan, Hormuz, Maldives, Mogadishu, Barawa, Malindi, Aden, Muscat, Dhufar (Oman).

**1416-19**

Zheng He's **Fifth Voyage** included Champa, Pahang, Java, **Malacca**, Sumatra, Ceylon, Cochin, Calicut, Hormuz, Maldives, Mogadishu, Barawa (Somalia), Malindi (Kenya), Aden

**1421-22**

Zheng He's **Sixth Voyage**: Hormuz, East Africa, countries of the Arabian Peninsula –*The record of this voyage was destroyed by imperial order.*

**1424**

The **Yongle Emperor died**. The son and successor, the **Hongxi Emperor** (1424-25), **suspended sponsorship of voyage** during his short reign.

**1425**

The Hongxi Emperor died. His son and successor, the Xuande Emperor (1425-35) ordered the last voyage of Zheng He.

**1430-33**

Seventh Voyage: Champa, Palembang, Java, **Malacca**, Sumatra, Ceylon, Calicut, Hormuz – *Zheng He died at sea, record of this voyage was destroyed by imperial order*



**Sam Poh Footprint Temple, Batu Maung**

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# Portuguese Age of Discovery and Penang

*Zaman Penerokaan Portugis dan Pulau Pinang*

## Introduction

**What has the history of Portuguese colonization in the Far East have anything to do with Penang?**

**1412**

Prince Henry the Navigator ordered the first expedition to the **African Coast** and **Canary Islands**.

**1419-20**

The Portuguese discovered the islands in the **Madeira Group**, in northwest Africa.

**1427**

The Portuguese discovered the **Azores**.

**1458**

The Portuguese discovered **Cape Verde islands**.

**1488**

Bartolomeu Dias rounded the **Cape of Good Hope** and entered the **Indian Ocean**.

**1492**

**Spain** sponsored the First Voyage of **Christopher Columbus** to find a new route to Asia, in the process discovering the **New World**.

**1498**

**Vasco da Gama** arrives in Calicut (now Kozhikode in Kerala), **India**. / Duarte Pacheco Pereira explored the coast of South America.

**1500**

Diogo Dias discovered **Madagascar**.

**1509**

Diogo Lopes de Sequeira reached **Malacca**.

**1510**

Portuguese defeated the Bijapur kings, established their settlement in **Goa**.

**1511**

**Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Malacca**. / Duarte Fernandes visited the Kingdom of Siam.

**1512**

Antonio de Abreu discovered **Timor**. Francisco Serrao arrived at the **Moluccas**.

**1513**

The Portuguese arrived in **China**.

**1517**

China formally opened relations with Portugal.

**1557**

**Macau** given to Portugal.

**1592**

Great Britain: James Lancaster left Devon, **1592 arrived in the Malay Peninsula**. Earliest mention of Pulau Pinang and Pulau Rimau.



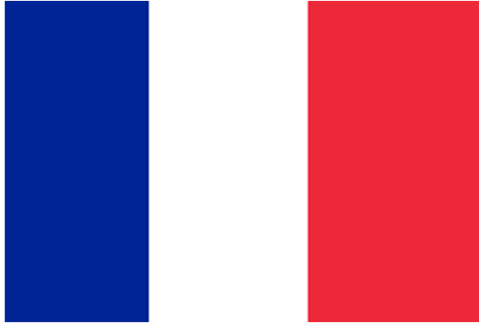
**Beach in Batu Ferringhi**

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# French Colonial History and its impact on Penang



*Sejarah Penjajahan Perancis dan kesannya atas Pulau Pinang*

Introduction	The French has never colonized Penang, so what has French colonial history got to do with the British establishing the island as a trading port?	
1624	The French colonized Senegal.	
1664	The French East India Company was established. The island of Reunion was colonized.	
1673	Chandernagore in India was colonised.	
1674	Pondicherry in India was colonised.	
1718	Mauritius was colonised.	
1744-48	War of Austrian Succession was fought between the British and the French.	
1756	Seychelles was colonised.	
1778-1783	The American Revolutionary War (American War of Independence) was fought between the British and its thirteen British colonies, aided by France, Spain and the Dutch Republic.	
1786	<b>Francis Light established Penang.</b>	
1789	French Revolution.	<b>Civil and Naval Ensign of France</b>
1795	France invaded the Netherlands. William V of Orange, the Stadtholder (de facto head of state) of the Netherlands fled to London.	
1803	Napoleonic Wars 1803-1815. Declaration of war between Britain and France.	
18 Sept 1805	<b>Penang elevated to Presidency.</b> Philip Dundas made the first Governor of the Presidency of Prince of Wales Island.	
1815	Battle of Waterloo. The British under the Duke of Wellington defeated the French under Napoleon Bonaparte.	



# Dutch Colonial History and its impact on Penang


*Sejarah Penjajahan Belanda dan kesannya atas Pulau Pinang*

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>The Dutch established an overseas colonial empire between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century based on military conquest of existing Portuguese and Spanish settlements. They have never administered Penang, so what was their impact there?</b>	
<b>1543</b> <b>1567</b>	The Netherlands ruled by Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain. Protestant revolt. Eighty Year War. The Netherlands declared independence from Spain in 1581, creating a Protestant republic. Victory in the war made Amsterdam a major commercial centre. Spain did not officially recognize Dutch independence until 1648.	
<b>1580</b> <b>1590's</b>	Portuguese crown joined that of Spain. The union last until 1640. Dutch ships began trading with Brazil and Dutch Gold Coast of Africa. They became a competitor to the Portuguese.	
<b>1602</b>	Dutch East India Company founded. Conflict with Portugal erupted into the Dutch-Portuguese War (1602-1661). The Netherlands began attacking and taking over Portuguese possessions.	<b>Flag of the Netherlands</b>
<b>1606-1662</b>	1605 captured Amboina (in Maluku, Indonesia) from the Portuguese. 1603 unsuccessful attack on Portuguese Goa. 1606 unsuccessful attempt to conquer Malacca. 1610 another unsuccessful attack on Goa. 1619 conquered Jakarta. 1638 colonized Mauritius (named after Prince Maurice of Nassau, the Stadtholder of the Netherlands) 1641 successful in capturing Malacca. 1652 established colony in Cape Town. 1656 captured Colombo. 1658 captured Ceylon. 1662 captured Nagappattinam (now Nagapatnam, in Tamil Nadu), 1662 captured Cranganore (now Kodungallur, in Kerala) and Cochin (now Kochi, in Kerala). The Dutch attacked Portuguese Macau four times but were unsuccessful in capturing it.	
<b>1652-1783</b>	1652-54 First Anglo-Dutch War. 1665-1667 Second Anglo-Dutch War. 1672-74 Third Anglo-Dutch War. Dutch Stadtholder William III of Orange ascended the English throne in 1688 (as William III of England and Ireland, and William II of Scotland) ended hostility for a generation. 1780-84 Fourth Anglo-Dutch War (during the American Revolutionary War) resulted in Britain capturing Ceylon. Peace of Paris Treaty (1783) returned Ceylon to the Netherlands.	
<b>1795</b>	French revolutionary army invaded the Dutch Republic and turned it into a satellite of France, named the Batavian Republic. Prince William of Orange fled to London. Britain moved to occupy Dutch colonies in Asia, including Malacca.	
<b>1800</b> <b>1805</b>	Dutch East India Company was bankrupt. Its territorial possessions nationalised. Penang elevated to Presidency and divert trade from Malacca to Penang. 1807 William Farquhar tasked to dismantle Malacca Fort. Raffles ordered demotion stopped.	
<b>1818</b>	Malacca returned to the Dutch. The next year Raffles established Singapore despite Dutch protest.	
<b>1824</b>	Anglo-Dutch Treaty signed in London swapped Bencoolen for Malacca. Britain also got Dutch possessions in India.	



# British Colonial History and its impact on Penang

*Sejarah Penjajahan Inggeris dan kesannya atas Pulau Pinang*

Introduction	The British got Penang, not out of their own effort, but due to the adventurous Francis Light taking advantage of circumstances plaguing the Kingdom of Kedah.	 Flag of the British East India Company
1496	King Henry VII of England sponsored the <b>expedition of John Cabot to find Asia</b> . He made landfall in Newfoundland (he also thought he reached Asia).	
1511	<b>Portuguese conquest of Malacca.</b>	
1562	The English Crown sanctioned John Hawkins and Francis Drake to <b>engage in slave-raiding attacks</b> on Spanish and Portuguese ships.	
1592	Crown sanctioned expedition of James Lancaster reached Phuket and the Malay peninsula. <b>First British mention of Pulo Reyma (Pulau Rimau) and Pulo Pinang (Penang).</b>	
1600	The <b>East India Company</b> founded, to pursue trade with the East Indies. Oldest of the European East India Companies.	
1604	Treaty of London ended hostility with Spain. England now turned its attention to prey on other nation's colonial infrastructure.	
1604-28	Establishment of English settlements in North America and the smaller islands of the Caribbean, ie St Kitts (1624), Barbados (1627), Nevis (1628).	
1612	Received trading rights with the Mughal Empire of India from Emperor Jahangir. Trading port established in Surat in Gujarat.	
1640	Trading port established in <b>Madras</b> .	
1668	<b>Bombay</b> given to England as dowry in marriage of Catherine of Braganza to Charles II.	
1690	The English East India Company founded <b>Calcutta</b> .	
End 16 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries	England and rival the Netherlands began to challenge Portugal supremacy in Asia. 1688- Dutch William of Orange ascended English throne, hostility ended with Netherlands. Division of trade: English – textile trade in India, Netherlands – spice trade in the East Indies archipelago. By 1720, British trade overtook Dutch trade.	
1700	King Charles II of Spain died, willed Spain and its empire to Philippe of Anjou, grandson of the King of France.	
1701-14	War of the Spanish Succession: ended with Philip holding on to the Spanish throne, giving up the throne to France, and relinquishing Spanish territories including Gibraltar to Britain.	



## British Colonial History, con't

*Sejarah Penjajahan Inggeris, sambungan*

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1757 | Battle of Plassey: British under Robert Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. The British increased in strength in India. |
| 1786 | <b>Francis Light established Penang.</b>  |
| 1819 | <b>Stamford Raffles established Singapore.</b>  |
| 1824 | Anglo-Dutch Treaty: <b>Malacca ceded to the British</b> while Bencoolen to the Dutch.   |
| 1826 | The British defeated Burma in the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-26). Burma ceded Assam, Manipur, Arakan and Tenessarim.                       |
| 1839 | First Opium War – the British seized Hong Kong.   |
| 1852 | The British defeated Burma in the Second Anglo-Burmese War, and captured Ayeyarwady, Yangon and Bago.   |
| 1857 | Mutiny of Sepoys led to direct control of India by British government, known as the period of the British Raj.                                |
| 1867 | East India Company dissolved.   |
| 1874 | <b>Straits Settlements became a Crown Colony.</b>   |



Flag of the United Kingdom



# Biography of Captain Francis Light

## *Biografi Kapten Francis Light*

### Introduction

**Like it or not, Francis Light was instrumental in putting Penang on the map.**

**1740**

Born in Dallingham, Suffolk, out of wedlock. Mother Mary Light. Father anonymous.

**1759-63**

Served the Navy. First as Cadet on *HMS Captain*, then as Midshipman on *HMS Dragon* and finally as midshipman on *HMS Arrogant*. Met James Scott. In 1763, the signing of the Treaty of Paris (which ended the war between Great Britain, France and Spain), his ship stopped sailing, and he was out of job.

**1765-75**

Arrived in Madras to seek his fortune. Found job in the shipping firm Jourdain, Sullivan & de Souza, licensed by the British East India Company to conduct local trading. Made captain of the *Speedwell*. Sailed between India, Thailand and the Malay peninsula. He conducted trade in a semi-autonomous position, living on his own wits.

**1772**

Got to know Martinha Rosales (Martina Rozells) and together set up a trading office in Kuala Bahang (Kuala Kedah). She was Eurasian with Portuguese parentage on the father's side. He learned to speak Malay and Siamese.

**1771**

Francis Light reported to the British East India Company that the Sultan of Kedah (Sultan Mohamed Jiwa) is interested to offer his seaport (Kuala Kedah?) and the whole coastline up to Penang, in return for help (military assistance) against Selangor. The British EIC sent the young Edward Monkton to negotiate, but the deal fell through.

**1771-1786**

Fed up with the result of the negotiations, Francis Light and Martinha sailed off to Ujong Salang (Phuket), where they conducted their trading there, in partnership with James Scott. Honored by the Siamese King in Ayutthaya with the title of Chao Phya (Lord Lieutenant).

**1778**

Sultan Muhammad Jiwa passed away, succeeded by his son Sultan Abdullah Mukkaram Shah.

**1783**

The French set up at Trincomalee, Ceylon, and proceeded (for a while) to blockade Calcutta. Light, who was cruising down the Caromandal coast, was also captured, but managed to escape.

**1784**

The Dutch thwarted British attempts to set up trading settlements at Rhio and Aceh. Francis Light approached Sultan Abdullah to grant Penang Island to the British on "certain conditions."



**Flag of the British East India Company**



**Dallingham, Suffolk**





# Biography of Captain Francis Light, cont.

*Biografi Kapten Francis Light, sambungan*

1786	Sultan Abdullah wrote to the Acting Governor-General in Calcutta, specifying the conditions, which include military protection. Acting as the sultan's representative, Light sent the letter along with his own cover letter. Before the British could reply, Sultan Abdullah was badgering Light on a response. <b>Trying to stall for time, Light gave the Sultan a commitment that the British would honour the conditions, and on this context, Francis Light proceeded to land and established a post on Penang.</b>	
May 1787	Siam demanded Kedah provide Siam with 200 perahus, arms, ammunition, food supplies and 10,000 soldiers. Now the Sultan comes to Light asked for the promised assistance. Light tried to write to India and when no reply came, was evasive of the Sultan. The disappointed Sultan sent his representative to Siam promising assistance.	
Nov 1787	Siam made another demand, for \$30,000, arms, and food supplies for 20,000 soldiers. The sultan, desperate, tried to get help from the French in Pondicherry but the French declined. He turned to the Dutch for help but the Dutch also declined. Upset, he lined up 400 perahus and 120 guns around Penang, and held British merchandise worth \$30,000 in Kuala Kedah. He now demanded that Light pay him \$10,000. Light complied, paid the sultan \$10,000, and said he would write to Calcutta once more.	
1791	Still no reply from Calcutta, Sultan Abdullah resolved to take Penang by force. Light, not wanting to find, sent \$5,000 as "compensation for the delay". But this time Sultan Abdullah returned the money. He has "had it" with British promises. Now he wanted Penang back. In the fight, Light was at an advantage, with better weapons, so he forced the sultan's troops to a retreat.	
1 June 1791	Treaty between Sultan Abdullah and Francis Light. The British to pay Kedah \$6,000 as long as they occupied the island.	
1794	Francis Light passed away in Penang of malaria.	
	For his role in founding Penang, the British East India Company gave him the title of <b>Superintendent</b> , which is lower than the Lieutenant-Governor or even President, enjoyed by his successors.	





# Regional History involving Kedah

*Sejarah serantau yang melibatkan Kedah*

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>1611</b>      | Kuala Kedah Fort was built for the first time.   |
| <b>1619</b>      | Kuala Kedah Fort destroyed by attack from Sultan Iskandar Muda of Aceh.  |
| <b>1654-57</b>   | The Dutch traded in Kedah.   |
| <b>1710</b>      | Muhammad Jiwa with Bugis help installed himself as Sultan.   |
| <b>1752</b>      | King Alaungpaya of Burma founded the Konbaung Dynasty. Died in battle age 45 while trying to conquer Ayutthaya, succeeded by eldest son Hsinbyushin.   |
| <b>1767</b>      | King Hsinbyushin destroyed Ayutthaya, the capital of Siam.   |
| <b>1768</b>      | Siamese established a new capital in Thonburi under King Taksin. Siamese empire reaches as far south as Kedah and Terengganu.  |
| <b>1770-1771</b> | Kedah Civil War when Bugis warrior Raja Haji demanded payment for help (given by his forefathers) to the Sultan. When the sultan refused, the Bugis attacked and captured Kuala Kedah Fort.  |
| <b>1771</b>      | Francis Light lived in the old Kedah Fort. He wrote to his superiors at Jourdain for funds to rebuild it.  |
| <b>1782</b>      | King Taksin said to have become demented, and was executed. King Rama I of Chakri Dynasty moved capital across river to Rattanakosin (present-day Bangkok). // Rebuilding of Kuala Kedah Fort began.   |
| <b>1785</b>      | King Bodawpaya of Burma attacked Phuket. Captain Francis Light warned Phuket. Widow of Phuket Governor and her sister staged a defence. Kedah, regarded by the Siamese as part of Siam, was forced to send troops to defend Phuket. Kedah almost bankrupted. |
| <b>1786</b>      | <b>Francis Light landed on Penang Island.</b>  |
| <b>1798-1800</b> | Province Wellesley ceded to the British. Annual payment to the Sultan of Kedah (now Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin) increased to \$10,000.  |
| <b>1816</b>      | Siam forced Kedah to attack Perak, and get Kedah to compel Perak to send Bunga Mas.  |



**Kuala Kedah Fort**



**The city of Ayutthaya, capital of Siam, was totally destroyed by the Burmese in 1767.**



## Regional History involving Kedah, cont.

*Sejarah serantau yang melibatkan Kedah, sambungan*

- 1821** Siam summoned Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin to Bangkok. Abdullah refused to go. Siam sent the Raja of Ligor to attack Kedah. Langkawi also not spared (creating the Padang Beras Terbakar legend). Kedah refugees fled to Seberang Perai and Penang. Kedah divided into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah. Sultan Abdullah himself crossed the channel and sought the protection of the government of Penang.
- The Chau Phya (Lieutenant-General) of the Siamese troops sent a message to Governor WE Philips that Sultan Abdullah be returned. Philips refused. While in Penang, Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin was corresponding with Burma and Selangor, seeking a combined invasion of Kedah.
- 1822** The Governor-General of India sent John Crawfurd (who later became Resident of Singapore) to Bangkok, to establish good relations and also to seek the restoration of the Sultan of Kedah. Crawfurd achieve no success. The Siamese wanted the sultan return to them as prisoner, not a restoration of his throne, and the \$10,000 annual payment to go to their own nominee.
- 1825** New Governor Fullerton sent Captain Henry Burney to negotiate with the Raja of Ligor finally reached a preliminary agreement for the restoration of Kedah, including his sending of Bunga Mas every 3 years, together with \$4,000 every year. Burney and the Raja of Ligor then went to Bangkok with the deal.
- 1826** In the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1826, Siam remains in control of Kedah. As concession for not taking Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin as prisoner, he is not allowed back, and forbidden to live in Penang, P. Wellesley, Perak, Selangor or Burma. The treaty which Burney secured was the first Siam had granted a Western envoy since the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1841** Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin send his eldest son to Bangkok to ask for pardon. He went with a letter from the Penang government asking that the request be accepted.
- 1842** The Sultan's submission was accepted and Ahmad Tajuddin returned to a smaller Kedah, without Perlis or Satun.
- 1909** Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909 transferred control of Kedh from the Siamese to the British.



Kuala Kedah Fort



The city of Ayutthaya, capital of Siam, was totally destroyed by the Burmese in 1767.