



# History of Hokkien Language in Penang

*Sejarah Pertuturan Bahasa Hokkien di Pulau Pinang*

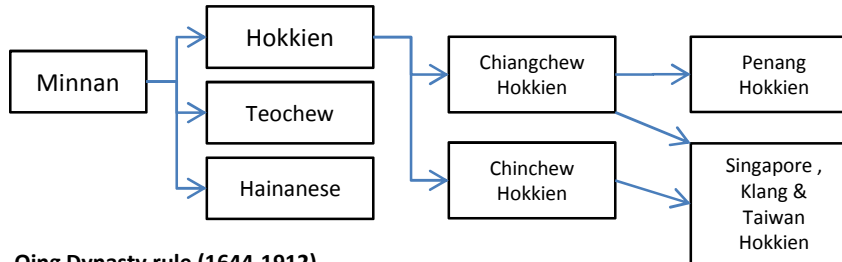
**Three Kingdom Period (ca. 220-280)**

Massive migration of northern Han Chinese into Fujian province. Native **Baiyue** speech supplanted with **Old Chinese**, which evolved to become **Quanzhou Speech (Chinchew Hokkien)**.

**AD 667 and AD 885**

Tang Dynasty emperors sent military to suppress rebellion in Fujian Province.  
AD 667 General Chen Zheng brought **Middle Chinese** phonology of northern China to Zhangzhou.  
AD 885 Warrior brothers Wang Chao and Wang Shenzi also brought **Middle Chinese** to Zhangzhou. This evolved to become **Zhangzhou Speech (Chiang-chew Hokkien)**

**9<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century evolution of the language**



**17<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries**

**Qing Dynasty rule (1644-1912)**

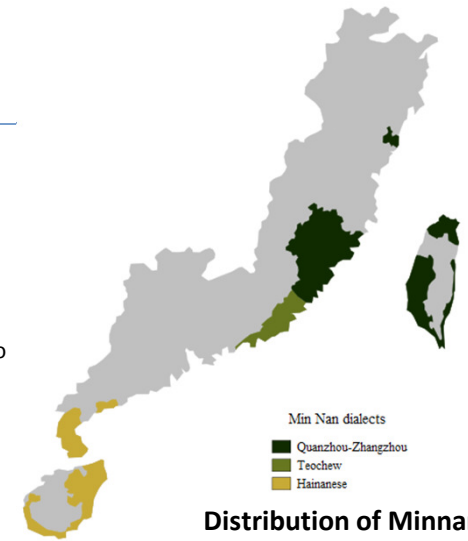
**Hokkien people “voted with their feet”, leave Fujian province in search of better life.** They settled along the coast of Peninsula Malaysia in Kedah, Terengganu, Phuket, Trang and Medan, Sumatra.

**1786**

**Francis Light established British trading on in Penang.** Chinese people cross over from Kedah and surroundings to start a life in Penang.

**19<sup>th</sup> century**

Immigration of Hokkien people, particularly from the port city of Amoy (Xiamen), which became a treaty port after the First Opium War (26 Aug 1841), settling in Singapore and later Klang. The Xiamen dialect of Hokkien supplanted the Chiangchew dialect of Hokkien southern Peninsula Malaysia. The Hokkiens of northern Malaysia continues speaking the dialect which arrived earlier.



**Distribution of Minnan Speech Groups**



**Zhangzhou Prefecture**



**Quanzhou Prefecture**

Xiamen

Source: Wikimedia Commons (cc-sa-3.0 unported)



# History of the Hakka People in Penang

*Sejarah Kaum Hakka di Pulau Pinang*

Introducing the Hakkas	<b>Famous Hakkas: Chow Yuen Fatt, Lee Kuan Yew, Deng Xiaopeng, Sun Yat-sen, Soong Ching-ling, Chung Keng-Kwee, Cheong Fatt Tze.</b>
Origin	Northern China, with dominant presence during the Han Dynasty (202 BC-AD 220)
Tang Dynasty (10 <sup>th</sup> century)	Social upheaval forced a migration of Hakkas south.
Mongol Yuan Dynasty (11 <sup>th</sup> century)	Another wave of Hakkas migrated south after the Mongols defeated the Jin Dynasty.
Ming Dynasty (14 <sup>th</sup> century)	Mongols overthrown by the Ming emperors. Movement of the Hakkas unclear during this period.
17 <sup>th</sup> century	<p>The Manchu Qing Dynasty overthrew the Mings. Ming sympathizers sought refuge in southern provinces of Fujian and Guangdong and to the island of Taiwan.</p> <p>Qing Emperor Kangxi (1654-1722) evacuated the coastal provinces to weed out rebels. When threat is eliminated, Kangxi Emperor issued edict to repopulate coastal regions. Many of the newcomers are Hakka people.</p> <p>The local Hokkien and Cantonese people call themselves <b>Pun-teh</b> (original land, pribumi). The newcomers are called <b>Khek-lang</b> (guests, tetamu). Hostility towards the Hakka forced them to built inward-looking residences called <b>Tulou</b>.</p>
1850-1865	<b>Taiping Rebellion.</b> Civil war in southern China led by Hong Xiuquan, who practised his self-styled form of Christianity. 20 million civilians died. Many within the Taiping Heavenly Army were Hakkas and Cantonese. They captured landlords and executed them. Influx of Hokkien out of southern China. Later, the Taiping Heavenly Army was defeated by the Imperial Army backed by British arms companies (Willoughbe, Willoughbe & Ponsonby) . Influx of Hakka and Cantonese out of southern China.
Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Hakkas arrive in large numbers in Penang.</b> They discarded the self-styled Christianity, many became Catholics. Most of them joined the Hakka-dominated Hai San, which is allied to the Hokkien-dominated Tua Pek Kong Society.
1861, 65, 71 and 73	Friction with the Cantonese-dominated Ghee Hin Society led to four Larut Wars over control of tin mining in Malaya.
Turn of 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Entrepreneurial zeal makes Hakkas the richest Chinese in Penang, among them Chung Keng-Kwee, Chung Thye Pin, Cheong Fatt Tze and Leong Fee.



Photo: Gising (cc-3.0)

[www.unescoworldheritagesites.com](http://www.unescoworldheritagesites.com)

*Fujian Tulou, farm house of the Hakka people in Fujian province. 2008 UNESCO World Heritage Site.*

## Further Reading

Hokkien

Penang Hokkien

Taiping Rebellion

Hakka People



# History of the Kalinga Kingdom and Chola Dynasty

*Sejarah Pemerintahan Kalinga dan Dinasti Chola*

## Introduction

Kingdom in central-eastern India, founded by Kharavela, the warrior king of the Kalinga in ca. 265 BC.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Century BC – 10<sup>th</sup> Century AD

Kharavelan Empire of the Kalinga spread to encompass much of eastern India.

Kalinga established mighty maritime empire. Trade routes established with Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Borneo, Bali, Sumatra, Java, Maldives and the **Malay Archipelago**.

## 300 BC – 13<sup>th</sup> Century AD

Overlapping with the Kalinga kingdom is the **Chola dynasty**, which ruled from 300 BC to the 13<sup>th</sup> century AD.

## AD 110

Hindu-Buddhist kingdom established in the Bujang Valley.

## 9<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century AD

It established Hinduism in the Malay archipelago (ie. Candi Batu Pahat, Borobudur) and Angkor in Cambodia.

## Present-day

The term “Kalinga” (also Keling and Kling) to mean southern Indians. Another term for the south Indians are the Chulias from the Chola Dynasty. Indians in general are known as the **Kalinga people**, (**Orang Keling**) in memory of their association with one of the mightiest Indian empires. They are alternatively called the Chulias, as in **Chulia Street**.



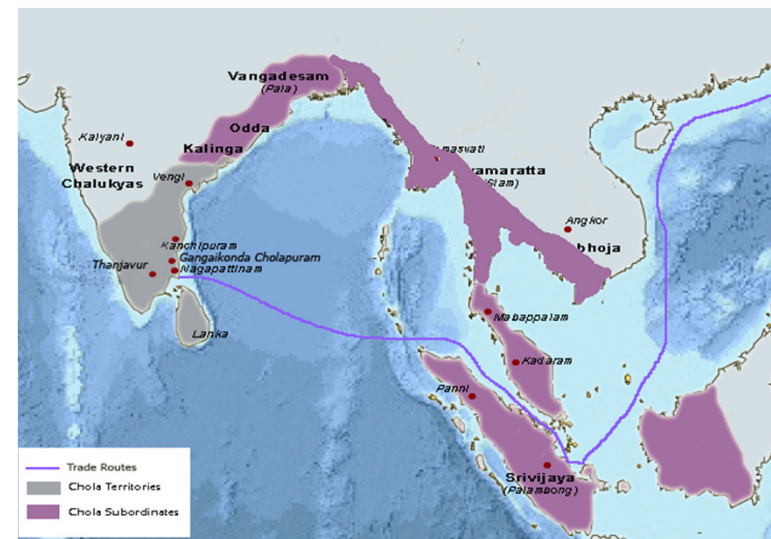
**Kalinga Kingdom (ca. 265 BC)**

Author: Deepak gupta, Electionworld  
Wikimedia Commons



**Kharavela Empire (ca. 193 BC-170 BC)**

Author: Deepak gupta, Electionworld  
Wikimedia Commons




**Chola Empire (ca. 1030 AD)**

Author: Maukie  
Wikimedia Commons



# History of Catholics in Penang

*Sejarah Penganut Katolik di Pulau Pinang*

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>The History of the Catholics and how they arrived in Penang after Francis Light established his trading port.</b>	
<b>1511</b>	Portuguese conquest of Malacca brought Catholic missionaries to the Sultanate. However their met with limited success in converting the locals.	
<b>1640-41</b>	Dutch seized Malacca. Catholicism outlawed, Portuguese possessions confiscated. Catholics fled Malacca.	
<b>1662</b>	Paris Foreign Mission Society ( <i>Missions étrangères de Paris</i> ) opened in Ayutthaya.	
<b>1767</b>	1767 Burmese destroyed Ayutthaya.	
<b>1768</b>	General Taksin reestablished new Thai capital at Thonburi. Crowned King Taksin (Borommraja IV). The new king allowed the Christians to settle. However he did issue an edict (in 1774) forbidding his subjects from becoming Christians or Muslims. But more conflict with Catholics arose, and King Taksin expelled the French Bishop and his two priests. Monsignor Le Bon returned to France. Father Coude and Father Garnault sailed to Pondicherry, India.	
<b>1781</b>	King Taksin executed. Reign of Chakri Dynasty began with Rama I. Catholics faced persecution and expulsion. They resettled in southern Thailand, on the isthmus of Kra, Phuket and Kedah. First Catholic community in Kuala Kedah comprising 80 individuals, mostly Eurasian of Portuguese – Burmese/Thai blood.	
<b>1782</b>	Father Garnault and Father Coude sailed from India to Kuala Kedah, where they were welcomed by Kedah. Fr. Garnault remained in Kuala Kedah while Fr. Coude became Vicar Apostolic of Siam, but died in 1785.	
<b>1786</b>	Fr Garnault followed Francis Light to take a look at Penang. In April he was appointed the new Vicar Apostolic of Siam in 1786. On 15 August he was back in Penang. The date is the Catholic feast day of the Assumption of Mary, and it influenced his choice of name for the church he founded, the <b>Church of the Assumption</b> .	

**Church of the Assumption, Farquhar St.**  
Author: Timothy Tye



## Section 2

---

# History of the Development of George Town (18<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century)

*Sejarah Perkembangan George Town*  
(dari Kurun ke-18 ke Pertengahan Kurun ke-20)





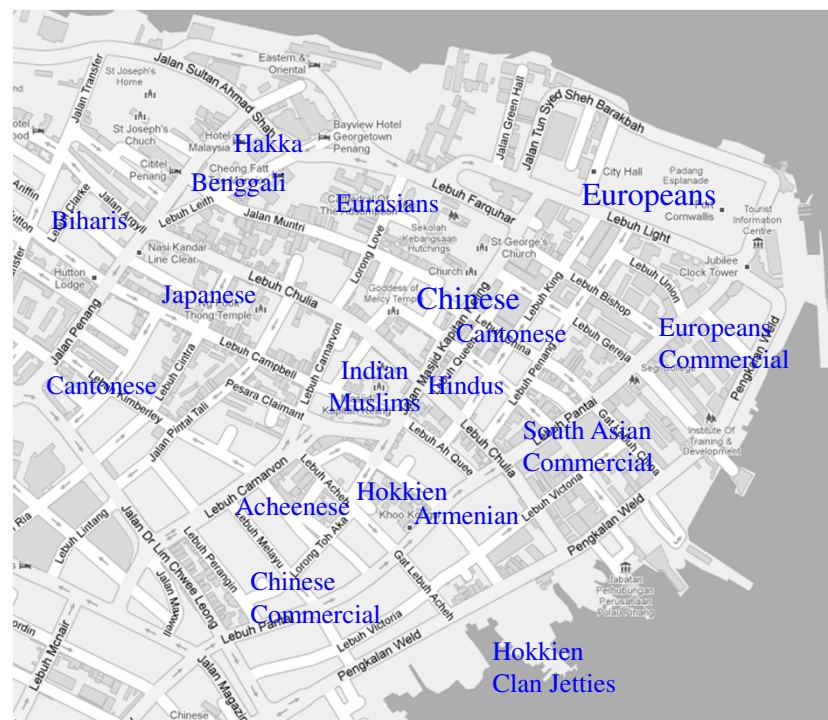
# Ethnic Enclaves of George Town (1786-1900)

*Perkampungan kaum di George Town (1786-1900)*

## Outer City



## Inner City





**Popham Map, 1798**  
Oldest existing map of George Town





# Snapshots of the Expansion of George Town

*Imbasan Perkembangan George Town*



## Extend of George Town

ca. 1794

### Note:

Outside the boundaries of George Town, pockets of settlements were already developing such as the Kuala Awal area (developing into Kelawei), the Eurasian Village (becoming Pulau Tikus).

Some, such as Batu Uban and Tanjong Tokong even pre-dates George Town, created by fisherfolks who crossed from mainland Kedah (inc. the yet to be named Province Wellesley) and from as far as away as Sumatra.

Among the Chinese, Hokkien was the lingua franca, brought to the island from mainland Kedah, where it was already spoken by generations of early settlers.





# Snapshots of the Expansion of George Town

*Imbasan Perkembangan George Town*



## Extend of George Town

ca. 1850

### Note:

By the 1850's, George Town was growing outwards. While the Europeans and Eurasians occupied the choicest properties at the tip of the town, the Indians were opening up land for their own villages at the fringes of town. Places such as Kampong Malabar were settled mostly by Indians, who also occupied land in present-day Transfer Road, Sri Bahari Road, and the whole stretch of Chulia Street. Along the coast, the Indians built steps into the water. These steps were known as the ghauts. The ghauts are located at the end of the roads, for example Chulia Street Ghaut.

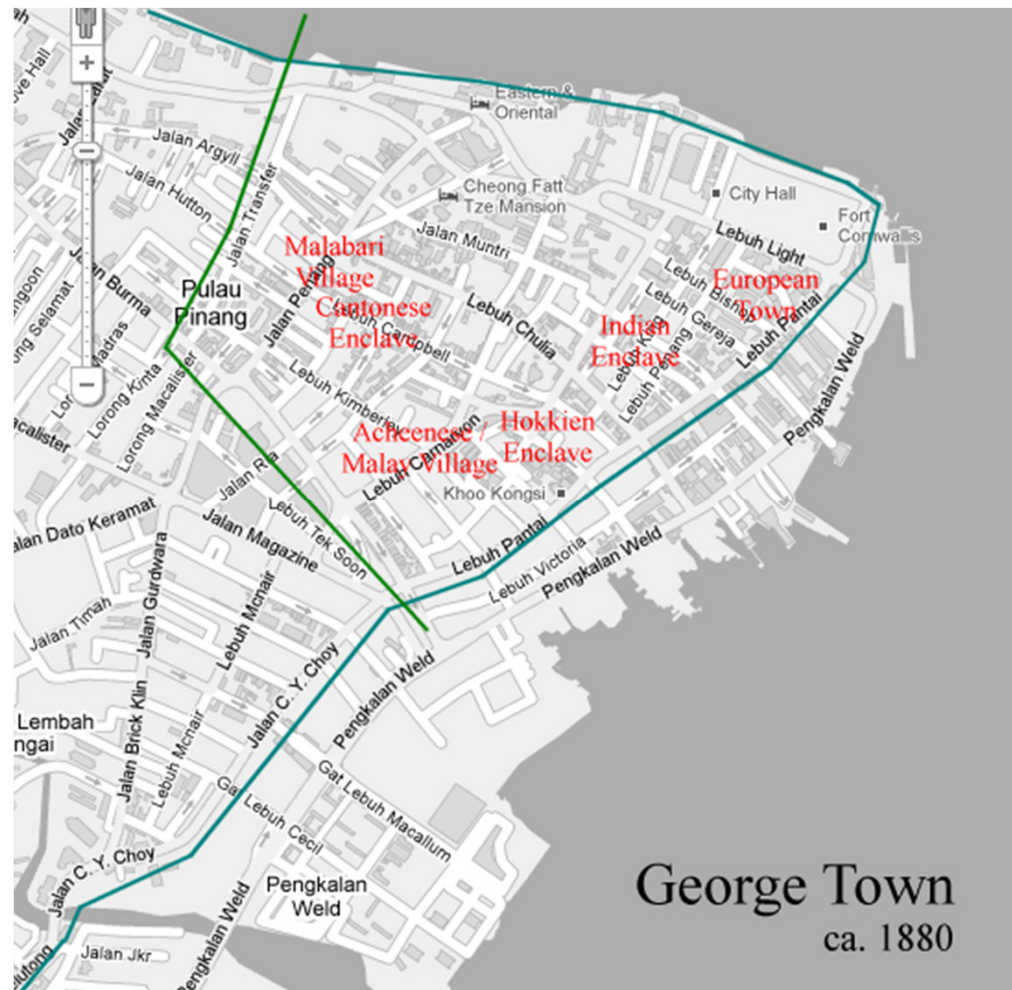
The main roads going out of George Town are already in place, among them Burmah Road, though yet unpaved.

Canals were a popular form of transportation, with one along Prangin Road, another now replaced by Transfer Road, another along in the Muntri Street/Chulia Street area.



# Snapshots of the Expansion of George Town

*Imbasan Perkembangan George Town*



## Extend of George Town

ca. 1880

### Note:

After decades of existence, George Town was finally experiencing a property boom, brought along with new-found prosperity from tin, the mining of which is in full swing in Kinta.

The Town expanded outwards, and former South Indian villages were being replaced by properties owned by the newcomer Cantonese and Hakkas, displaced from their homeland by, among others, the Taiping Rebellion.

The built-up area of George Town in the 1880's mirrors the boundaries of the George Town World Heritage Site Buffer Zone.

Transfer Road marked the limits of town. It was created to replace the canal, and named to commemorate the transfer of authority from India to London.