

CONTINUITY OF MALACCA SULTANATE

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ABSTRAK

Kejatuhan kerajaan Kesultanan Melayu Melaka kepada pihak Portugis pada tahun 1511 tidak menamatkan kerajaan Kesultanan Melayu Melaka. Empayar Melaka pada waktu itu besar. Portugis terus memburu Sultan Mahmud Syah. Akhirnya Sultan Mahmud Syah mangkat di Kampar pada tahun 1528. Beliau digantikan oleh Raja Ali dengan gelaran Sultan Alauddin Riayat Syah (1528 – 1564). Muncul kerajaan baru yang dikenali dengan nama kerajaan Johor-Riau-Lingga-Pahang. Kesenambungan pemerintahan Kesultanan Melayu Melaka diteruskan sehingga mangkatnya Sultan Mahmud Syah II yang tidak meninggalkan zuriat. Berakhirlah pemerintahan dari Kesultanan Melayu Melaka. Tampok pemerintahan telah diambil oleh Bendahara. Berlakunya perebutan kuasa. Artikel ini memaparkan kedudukan seterusnya pemerintahan Johor yang melalui pelbagai liku dan cabaran dalam memantapkan pentadbiran negeri Johor. Ketika itu terdapat dua pengaruh yang menguasai pentadbiran Johor iaitu Sultan Husin dan Temenggung Abdul Rahman. Pergelutan kedua pengaruh ini pada mulanya tidak menampakkan sebarang pergeseran di antara kedua belah pihak. Semasa penyerahan Singapura kepada British, kedua-duanya bersetuju dan sebagai balasan mereka diberi saraan bulanan. Selepas termತ್ರainya Perjanjian London pada 17 Mac 1824, Fasal 12 telah menggariskan pemisahan sempadan hak-hak kuasa British dan Belanda di kepulauan Melayu dengan ini telah melibatkan kerajaan Johor-Riau-Lingga-Pahang yang terbahagi dua. Buat kali kedua pihak British menawarkan pampasan bagi mendapat keseluruhan Singapura. Apabila Sultan Husin mangkat kerajaan Johor diserahkan kepada

anak beliau Tengku Ali yang masih muda. Tengku Ali tidak dapat pengiktirafan daripada pihak British dan pembesar-pembesar Melayu. Akhirnya berlaku pergelutan kuasa di Johor telah dimiliki oleh Maharaja Abu Bakar dengan bantuan pihak British. Mereka berjaya menguasai kerajaan Johor dan Tengku Ali berpindah ke Kampong Gelam di Singapura.

Kata Kunci: Sultan Husin, Temenggung Abdul Rahman, Perjanjian London

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ABSTRACT

The fall of the Malacca Sultanate to the Portuguese in 1511 did not end the Malacca Sultanate kingdom. The Malacca Empire at that time was great. The Portuguese continued to hunt Sultan Mahmud Syah. Finally, Sultan Mahmud Syah died in Kampar in 1528. He was succeeded by Raja Ali with the title of Sultan Alauddin Riayat Syah (1528 - 1564). A new kingdom was formed known as the Johor-Riau-Lingga-Pahang government. Continuation of the Malacca Sultanate's rule continued until the death of Sultan Mahmud Shah II that has left no child. This has ended the reign of the Malacca Sultanate. The feature of kingdom has been taken over by the Bendahara. There was a power struggle. This article displays the next position of the Johor which has gone through various twists and challenges in strengthening the Johor state administration. At that time, two influences controlled the administration of Johor, namely Sultan Husin and Temenggung Abdul Rahman. These two struggles of influence initially did not show any shift between the two sides. During the surrender of Singapore to the British, the two agreed and in return, they were given a monthly remuneration. After London Agreement signed on March 17, 1824, Clause 12 outlines the rights of the boundary separating the British and Dutch in the Malay Archipelago has been involved with the Johor-Riau-Lingga-Pahang which is divided in two. For the second time, the British offered compensation for the whole of Singapore. When Sultan Husin died, the Johor kingdom was handed over to his young son Tengku Ali. Tengku Ali could not be recognized by the British and Malay Chiefs. Eventually, there was a power struggle in Johor which was owned by Maharaja Abu Bakar with the help of the British. They managed to control Johor and Tengku Ali moved to Kampong Gelam in Singapore.

Keywords: *Sultan Husin, Temenggung Abdul Rahman, London Agreement*

INTRODUCTION

The arrival of Lopez de Squiera to Melaka in 1509 for trade led to disputes between the Melaka government and the Portuguese. The dispute between the government of Melaka and the Portuguese has been the cause of the Portuguese

invading Melaka and subsequently conquering Melaka. Melaka Sultanate was not ended despite the defeat to Portugal in 1511. Sultan Mahmud had to retreat from Melaka to Bertam. The Portuguese came to attack causing Sultan Mahmud to retreat to Hulu Muar and build a center of government in Pagoh. Sultan Mahmud built a fort at Bentayan near Kuala Sungai Muar as a defensive fort and site to attack the Portuguese in Melaka. The Portuguese had several attacked against Sultan Mahmud in Bentayan and Pagoh. He has to retreat and fled to Penarekan in Hulu Sungai Serting and downstream of Sungai Pahang directly to Pahang, then moved to Bentan. The Portuguese continued to hunt down Sultan Mahmud and defeated Sultan Mahmud in Bentan. He fled to Kampar, Sumatra and died in 1528 in Kampar (Marhum died in Kampar).The king's descendants still exist in Melaka and have continued with the founding of the Malay Johor Sultanate. The Johor Sultanate has grown to be the successor of the Melaka Sultanate and becomes opponents to compete with Aceh, Portuguese and Dutch. The history of the rule of Johor is divided into three, namely the descendants of the Melaka sultanate, the descendants of the *Bendahara*, and the descendants of Temenggung (Abdullah Zakaria Ghazali, 1997: 4).

Founder Of The Melaka Johor Sultanate

The kingdom of Johor began after Melaka was defeated by the Portuguese in 1511 and the kingdom of Johor began to form in 1529. Raja Ali succeeded Sultan Mahmud Syah (Marhum Kampar) with the title of Sultan Alauddin Riayat Syah (1528 - 1564) and he was the founder of the Johor sultanate. The palace and administrative center were established at *Hulu Sungai Telur*. From Kampar, moved to *Pahang* and then to *Sayong Pinang* village, Kota Tinggi. Sultan Alauddin was married to a *Pahang* princess named Puteri Kesuma Dewi and had two children, Raja Muzaffar and Raja Fatimah. After the death of Sultan Alauddin (Deceased in Johor Lama), Raja Muzaffar was enthroned with the title of Sultan Muzaffar Syah (1564 - 1570).

At this stage of the race for the post did not happen, and according to the customs of the Malay Sultanate. When Sultan Muzaffar died and was called *Marhum* in Seluyut, he had bequeathed before he died, the throne was handed over to his nephew named Raja Abdul Jalil, the son of Raja Omar with Raja Fatimah called Sultan Abdul Jalil Riayat Syah I (1570/1571). Sultan Muzaffar has bequeathed: "As for if the servant is wanted by Allah Almighty, the son of Sultan Abdul Jalillah will replace the servant for the kingdom." (A. Samad Ahmad, 2008: 307). The power struggle occurred when sources stated that Raja Fatimah had influenced Johor officials to appoint her prince even though Sultan Muzaffar had named Raja Abdullah as a result of Sultan Muzaffar's marriage to Raja Omar's ex-wife, the princess of Seri Nara Diraja. It should have been handed over to Raja Abdullah but this did not happen due to the influence of Raja Fatimah who could influence the Johor. When Sultan Abdul Jalil died at a young age, he bequeathed the throne to Raja Abdullah: "If I die, I will give this kingdom to Raja Abdullah." (Ibid.:308). Again Raja Abdullah was not appointed as his successor. However, Raja Omar was appointed Sultan of Johor with the

title of Sultan Ali Jalla Abdul Jalil Syah (1571 - 1597). This is because of the role of Raja Fatimah in the effort to persuade the Johor dignitaries to appoint Raja Omar, the son of the Sultan of Pahang, who is her husband. Raja Fatimah's role in determining the heir to the continuation of the Melaka sultanate was clear that the control and influence of the *Bendahara* and also the Malay chieftains. They did not dare to block or dispute Raja Fatimah's proposal.

then the *Bendahara* said, "What do the *Orang Kaya-kaya* say, Raja Fatimah will not allow Raja Abdullah to rule, which is not like the mandate of his brother." So all the orders of Raja Fatimah were all said by the *Bendahara* to all the *Orang Kaya-kaya*. So the *Laksamana* said, "Why is it that your grandfather is like that? Whichever worship you worship under the late *Paduka Marhum* is what your grandfather did..." So all the viziers, ministers, chiefs all agreed with the words of the *Laksamana*. So the *Bendahara* agreed; then Raja Omar was appointed by *Bendahara*. ... After his inauguration, his title was on the throne of Sultan Ali Jalla Abdul Jalil Ri'ayat Syah (A. Samad Ahmad, 2008: 309).

Sultan Ali Jalla Abdul Jalil died in 1597 and was succeeded by Raja Mansur, the son of Raja Omar together with his first wife, the princess of Seri Nara Diraja Pahang, and the title of Sultan Alauddin Riayat Syah II (1597 - 1615). In 1602, Raja Alauddin made a treaty with the Dutch at Batu Sawar. Mutual assistance agreement between Johor and the Dutch against the Portuguese. During the reign of Sultan Alauddin, emergence of Aceh that has the power to intervene in the Johor. Raja Alauddin had forged a friendship with the Portuguese in 1610 to address the threat of Aceh. Friendship with the Portuguese has led to strained relations between Johor and Aceh. In November 1615, Sultan Iskandar Muda Mahkota Alam attacked Batu Sawar and captured Sultan Alauddin. He was killed in Aceh for alliances with Tengku Abdullah and the Portuguese for proclaimed Raja Bujang son of Sultan Alauddin as the Sultan of Pahang. Aceh appointed Raja Abdullah as Sultan of Johor with the title Sultan Abdullah Muayat Shah (1615-1623). The appointment of Raja Abdullah is the rightful heir after being twice set aside. Although Aceh appointed Raja Abdullah as Sultan of Johor relations with Aceh are not so good. Raja Abdullah did not sever ties with the Portuguese and still recognized Raja Buang as the Sultan of Pahang. Raja Abdullah's position was still unsafe in Johor because he had divorced his wife (kin of Sultan Iskandar Muda) and retreated to Lingga. Sultan Iskandar Muda attacked Lingga. Raja Abdullah together with Raja Buang fled to Pulau Tembelan and died there. The death of Raja Abdullah is known as *Marhum Tembelan*.

At this time there was a power struggle even though Raja Abdullah had a prince named Raja Bajau but he was not appointed because he was still young. The role and influence of *Laksamana* Tun Abdul Jamil appointed Raja Bujang who was retreating from Pahang as the Sultan of Johor with the title of Sultan Abdul Jalil Syah II (1623 - 1677). In 1641, the Dutch and Johor invaded Melaka

and managed to capture Melaka after 130 years of Portuguese rule in Melaka. In 1673, Jambi invaded Johor and Sultan Abdul Jalil Syah II retreated to Pahang. He died in 1677 in Pahang (Deceased in Pahang). He was replaced by the son of Al-Marhum Raja Bajau, namely Raja Ibrahim with the title of Sultan Ibrahim Syah (1677-1685). He died in 1685 dubbed *Marhum Bongsu*. As a result of Raja Ibrahim's marriage with Tun Abdul Jamil's daughter named Raja Fatimah, he had a prince named Raja Mahmud. It was the turn of Raja Mahmud, who was still young, to be appointed with the title of Sultan Mahmud Syah II and remained to reside in Riau. In 1699, Sultan Mahmud Syah II was assassinated by Megat Seri Rama. Sultan Mahmud was killed by Megat Seri Rama when he was raised to Friday prayers and Megat Seri Rama was also killed because he was hit by a dagger thrown by Sultan Mahmud (Raja Ali Haji, 1965: 34). Tuhfat al-Nafis stated that when Megat Seri Rama found out that his wife had been killed by Sultan Mahmud, Megat Seri Rama met with *Bendahara* Tun Abdul Jamil and said he wanted to seek revenge for his wife's death by saying: "If Dato' wants to be *Sultan*, this is the time! those who are enslaved to disobey cannot exist" (Ibid.). Megat Seri Rama is determined to take revenge and the *Bendahara* has a chance to replace Sultan Mahmud who has no heirs. Sultan Mahmud killed Megat Seri Rama's wife for eating a slice of jackfruit served to Sultan Mahmud. Sultan Mahmud had split the stomach and removed his son from the stomach (Ibid.:33).

Domination Of The *Bendahara's* Family

Sources are stating that Datuk Pasir Diraja had appointed as the Sultan of Johor but was rejected by him because he did not want to be considered happy with the death of Sultan Mahmud Syah II. Datuk Pasir Diraja nominated *Bendahara* Tun Abdul Jalil (*Jurnal Sejarah Melaka*, 1982:58). The death of Sultan Mahmud Syah II changed the system of succession to the Sultanate of Johor which was taken over by *Bendahara* Tun Abdul Jalil with the title of Sultan Abdul Jalil Riayat Syah IV (1699 - 1718). The absence of heirs allowed Tun Abdul Jalil to take over the reins of *government*. His rule experienced internal political conflict and the emergence of Raja Kecil from Siak has challenged the position of Raja Abdul Jalil who did not have the support of government officials, locals, and *Orang Laut*. The Raja Kecil who claimed to be a descendant of Sultan Mahmud had the support of most of the *Orang Laut* and locals. He has claimed his rights as the heir to the sultan of Johor.

Now he wants to go to Johor, to take his heir to be king. So whoever does not want to follow, will be afflicted by *Daulat Marhum Mangkat Dijulang*, no one is safe until *Mangkat Dijulang*, get it as a gift from Raja Kecil... then answer them "Please Raja Kecil come to Johor, I will all join (Virginia Matheson, 1997:48).

After successfully seizing power, he became the sultan of Johor with the title of Sultan Abdul Jalil Rahmat Syah (1718 - 1722) and the administrative

center in Riau. The recognition of Raja Kecil as the prince of Sultan Mahmud also acknowledged the last Sultan of Melaka descent (Ibid., 1982: 59). The position of *Bendahara* given to Tun Abdul Jalil who later settled in Terengganu (L. Andaya, 1975: 371). Tun Abdul Jalil was invited back to Johor and on his way, Nakhoda Sekam had received orders from Raja Kechil to kill Tun Abdul Jalil. In 1720, when Tun Abdul Jalil was praying at dawn, he was killed by the warlords of Nakhoda Sekam, the event was known as *Marhum Kuala Pahang*. This murder angered Raja Sulaiman and Tengku Tengah. This has led to the intervention of *Opu-opu Bugis Lima Bersaudara*. Help from them had succeeded in defeating Raja Kechil on 4 October 1722. Beginning in 1736 after the death of his wife Tengku Kamariah was no longer active and died in 1746 known as *Marhum Buantan*.

The *Bendahara* dynasty was re-established. Raja Sulaiman was appointed as the sultan of Johor with the title of Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Syah. Ended the lineage of the Sultan of the Melaka sultanate who ruled Johor. A new post is known as *Yang Di Pertuan Muda/Yam Tuan Muda* I was created and given to Daeng Marewah as an agreement to help Bugis defeat Raja Kechil. It is a special post to the Bugis and their descendants only. Daing Menampok was appointed as *Kelana Jaya Putera* or *Raja Tua* or *YamTuan Besar* in return for regaining the throne of the Johor kingdom and being able to take revenge on the death of the late Sultan Abdul Jalil. Meanwhile, Daing Parani was married to Sultan Sulaiman's younger brother, Tengku Tengah Johor and Daing Celak was married to the Sultan's daughter, Tengku Mandak. The beginning of the official intervention of the Bugis in the government of Johor. The marriage between the Bugis and the family of Sultan Sulaiman carries great meaning and affects the lineage of the Johor government which has directly involved the recognition of Bugis in Johor. Marriages that recognize the position of *opu* Bugis are equivalent to the lineage of kings. Unification with the Bugis could further strengthen the position of Sultan Sulaiman. The Bugis people, have been able to dominate the Straits of Melaka and are also free to other Malay states like Melaka, Selangor, and Kedah. In 1728, Yamtuan Muda II was Daeng Chelak. Then *Yamtuan Muda* III was Daeng Kemboja in 1745, followed by Raja Haji *Yamtuan Muda* IV starting in 1777. *Yamtuan Muda* V was Raja Ali the son of Daeng Kemboja and *Yamtuan* VI was Raja Jaafar the son of Raja Haji. The power of *Yamtuan Muda* is like that of a husband. "If there is one thing or anything, talk about it and say anything *Yamtuan Muda*." (Ahmad Fawzi Mohd Basri, 2009: 91).

Sultan Sulaiman died and was replaced by Tengku Abdul Jalil with the title of Sultan Abdul Jalil Muadzam Shah. He did not have time to rule because he died in Selangor. He was succeeded by Raja Ahmad and held the title of Sultan Ahmad. After the death of Sultan Ahmad, he was replaced by his brother Raja Mahmud with the title of Sultan Mahmud III. He ruled from 1761 to 1812 and resided at Lingga. He ruled from Johor-Pahang-Riau-Lingga. On 12 January 1812, Sultan Mahmud died in Lingga and this led to a fight for the throne and the heir who should replace him was Tengku Husin. During Sultan Mahmud's funeral, Tengku Husin was absent because he attended his wedding ceremony

with Che Wan Esah, the younger brother of the Pahang *Bendahara*, Tun Ali in Pahang.

This absence has resulted in him being removed from inheriting the throne. Tengku Abdul Rahman was installed as the Sultan of Johor with the title of Sultan Abdul Rahman I. Intervention *Yang di Pertuan Muda* Perak, Raja Jaafar who wants Sultan Abdul Rahman was installed even though the Malay chiefs had consensus to appoint Tengku Husin as he is the eldest and customary and his will entitled to inherit the throne of the kingdom of Johor after the death of Sultan Mahmud. After seven years of Sultan Abdul Rahman holding the reins of the Johor government, on February 6, 1819, the British installed Tengku Husin as the Sultan of Singapore with the title of Sultan Husin Muhammad Syah. The coronation was carried out in secret when he was picked up from Pulau Penyengat by a representative sent by Raffles. This has been divided into two powers, namely Tengku Husin is in power in Singapore and Johor while Sultan Abdul Rahman is in power in Riau-Lingga. Before the inauguration of Tengku Husin, a compromise agreement was made between the British and Temenggung Abdul Rahman on 19 August 1818. Given the influence of Temenggung Abdul Rahman in Singapore was quite strong. On 30 January 1819, an agreement between the British and Temenggung Abdul Rahman allowed the construction of plants or bases in Singapore and other areas under the colony of Johor. In return, the British paid three thousand rials a year. The British also strengthened their position in Singapore by allowing them to station troops in Singapore (Ibid.:13).

There was a split in the power of the Johor government and further explained the competition between the two brothers, namely Sultan Abdul Rahman with the support of the Dutch and Sultan Husin with the support of the British (Mardiana Nordin, 2009:137). The appointment of Sultan Husin by the British was because they needed a new base in Singapore. This also involved two western powers competing for control of trade in the archipelago. The British who were looking for a new trade base site had found Singapore to be potential and suitable to be a new base site for the British. According to Zainal Abidin Abdul Wahid that Stamford Raffles had used deception by appointing Tengku Husin as the Sultan of Singapura in recognition of the sovereignty of the Johor-Riau Sultanate family over Singapore and allowing the British to establish a foothold in Singapore (*Jebat*, 1990:72). The British failed to get support from Raja Jaafar and Sultan Abdul Rahman because they had established good relations with the Dutch. An agreement was signed on November 26, 1818, between Raja Jaafar and Sultan Abdul Rahman with Admiral Wolterbeek, a Dutch official (Mardiana Nordin, 2013:8). The British needed a new base because Melaka had been handed over to the Dutch in 1818 and to prevent the Dutch from monopolizing trade in the archipelago which would result in the British suffering losses (Ibid.:9). Efforts to find a new base were made by William Farquhar and Thomas Stamford Raffles. Farquhar had visited Siak to make Tanjung Jati a new base but due to bad weather, he did not pursue his intention to make Tanjung Jati a new base. He also visited Karimun Island, Daik, Johor, Pontianak, Lingga and Riau (Ibid.:11-12).

On 7 June 1823, an agreement was signed by Stamford Raffles and John Crawford with Sultan Husin and Temenggung Abdul Rahman. The agreement has agreed to pay the monthly remuneration of Sultan Husin and Temenggung Abdul Rahman of \$1,500 and \$800 each. In return, they lost the right to collect taxes from Chinese traders, and power in court affairs no longer rested with Temenggung. British law applies in Singapore. On 17 March 1824, a treaty was signed between the British and the Dutch in London. It was known as the Treaty of London (Old Malaysian Agreements and Documents 1791- 1965, 2008:23). This agreement has established powers between the two parties. Split the Johor Riau-Lingga Sultanate into two parts. Indirectly, the Johor government was split into two, namely Sultan Abdul Rahman in power in the Riau Lingga sultanate and the surrounding islands. Sultan Husin ruled in Singapore and Johor. It also involved the end of Bugis's control of Johor (Mardiana Nordin, 2008:33). There is an opinion stating that the signing of the London agreement of 1824 is one of the factors that caused the Johor - Riau government to split. Raffles' role in interfering in the appointment of the Sultan of Johor resulted in two powers leading to the official split of the Johor Riau kingdom. This London Agreement is without the consent of any local government. It can only explain the problem of territorial disputes controlled by the two countries. In the agreement, Phase 10 stated that Melaka was handed over to the British, and Bangkahulu was handed over to the Dutch (Mardiana Nordin, 2009:138). Power competition took place between the Sultan's family and the *Temenggung* family.

John Crawford did not keep his promise to pay the remuneration of Sultan Husin and Temenggung Abdul Rahman until he was in arrears for three consecutive months because the British Company was in financial difficulties. Later, Crawford offered \$30,000 to Sultan Husin and \$15,000 to Temenggung Abdul Rahman to release Singapore to the British. This precarious situation and the scarcity of money that Crawford deliberately imposed on Sultan Husin and Temenggung Abdul Rahman led them to sign an agreement with the British. Article 2 states the surrender of the whole of the island of Singapore including the small islands and the sea within a distance of ten miles around it was handed over to the British. In response to article 3 states that Sultan Husin was paid compensation of \$33,200 with a monthly salary of \$1,300 for life and Temenggung Abdul Rahman was paid compensation of \$26,800 as well as a monthly salary of \$700 for life and as long as they lived in Singapore. This agreement was ratified by the "Supreme Government" on January 19, 1825. (Mardiana Nordin, 2008:35). Temenggung Ibrahim succeeded his father Temenggung Abdul Rahman who died on 8 December 1825 and received support from the British. Most of the British business was with Temenggung Ibrahim. Sultan Husin has been recognized as the Sultan of Johor by the East India Company, however, this appointment does not have the blessing of the other Malay states on the grounds of Sultan Husin's appointment by the British during the Singapore office class leaders. Sultan Husin has decided to settle in Melaka. On 5 September 1835, Sultan Husin died and was buried in the Terangkera mosque, Melaka. After his death, his family experienced a narrow life and his eldest son Tengku Ali inherited nothing other than to bear the debts

of Sultan Husin's legacy. Tengku Ali was only eleven years old and only received a pension from the British.

Tengku Ali had moved to Singapore on 16 September 1840. According to Article 8 of the treaty of 2 August 1824, Tengku Ali was entitled to inherit his father's estate. In the matter of the appointment as the sultan of Johor, some support and some oppose. According to governor Murchison, Sultan Husin was never recognized only by Raffles not according to the tradition and culture of the Malays in the Malay chieftains which plays an important role in determining the appointment of Sultan. Tengku Ali continued to claim recognition as Sultan. In 1840 a statement was issued: "Ali is looked upon by the British Government in every respect as the successor of his late father and entitled to all property... .. granted to the late sultan by the East India Company, at Singapore." (L.A. Mills, 1966:182-183). This statement could not help Tengku Ali and he became increasingly poor. Temenggung Johor had succeeded in taking control of Johor and acted harshly against Tengku Ali. *Temenggung* has received attention from European traders and also received support from the Governor of Butterworth and the Resident Councilor in Singapore. The influence of *Temenggung* in Johor is acknowledged by the Church, Resident Councilor in Singapore. which states: "The *Temenggung* appears to exercise exclusive and supreme control over the dominions of Johore. This arises in consequence of Tunku Ali not having been regularly installed and recognized as Sultan. " (Frank Sweetenham, 1929:87). Tengku Ali continued to urge the British to recognize him as the Sultan of Johor in 1847.

On 10 March 1855, when he was 35 years old, Tengku Ali, the son of the late Sultan Husin Syah, was appointed by the British with the consent of Temenggung Seri Maharaja Johor to be the Sultan of Johor, and the appointment was made in Singapore. Due to financial problems as well as debt burden, Sultan Ali agreed to sign an agreement that transferred his rights and status as the government of Johor to Temenggung Daing Ibrahim

According to Article one, Tengku Ali had agreed to hand over the entire administrative area and sovereignty of Johor and the colony to Temenggung Ibrahim and his heirs. Temenggung Ibrahim is recognized as a sovereign sultan. Article two states that in return Temenggung Ibrahim paid compensation of \$5,000 and a monthly payment of \$500 to Tengku Ali and his heirs (Mardiana Nordin, 2008:45-46). Article three states that the territory between Sungai Kesang and Sungai Muar is still under Tengku Ali. The Kesang region is owned by Tengku Ali with an area of only 260 square miles and has no significant yields other than tin, rubber, and paddy which are the main sources of income. Tengku Ali did not have any power but the one in power in Johor was Temenggung Seri Maharaja Daing Ibrahim. Sultan Ali was only given one area, namely Muar-Kesang, which did not have any revenue as his ruling area. At that time, Sultan Ali was still living in his palace in Kampung Gelam, Singapore. Among others, article four states that before handing over Kesang territory to any authority, the East India Company (EIC) must first be notified, article five, both parties are free to trade in Kesang, and in case of offense, punishment is imposed according to Kesang's ruling, article six, if any party disagrees with articles four

and five it is necessary to refer to the Company in India and article seven refers to the agreement on 2 August 1824 between the EIC and Sultan Husin and Temenggung Abdul Rahman where this agreement cannot be changed (*Journal Logan*, 1970: 66-67).

This agreement handed over the entire administration of the Johor government to Temenggung Ibrahim and Tengku Ali lost power and economic revenue (Mardiana Nordin, 2008:46). Occasional visits Sultan Ali-Kesang Muar and in that area, there is also a powerful Malay chief namely Temenggong Muar who lived in Segamat. Sultan Ali also appointed a Bugis chief named Suliwata to collect taxes in the area. The Muar-Kesang district has never been peaceful because the district held by Sultan Ali has been controlled by two hostile parties. Finally, there was a fight between the followers of Suliwata with the followers of Temenggung Muar/Segamat, and the followers of Temenggung Abu Bakar. In 1861, there were rumors that Sultan Ali had been able to gather his followers numbering about 30,000 people. They gathered in Muar and planned to attack Johor. However, Sultan Ali's followers did not attack Johor when the British warned. It was then that Sultan Ali had to owe a check of \$53,000 to buy weapons.

The Dominance Of The Temenggung Family

The power struggle between the Sultan's family and the *Temenggung* family has been going on for a long time. According to the custom of the Johor Lama government, there has been a division of power, namely the Bendahara power in Pahang and the *Temenggung* power in Johor. *Temenggung* Ibrahim felt the need to defend the *Temenggung* family's control over Johor which had long been under the *Temenggung* family's control (*Jurnal Sejarah*, 1988: 165). During the surrender of Kesang, Tengku Ali was still living in Kampung Gelam, Singapore and in 1862, Tengku Ali moved to Umbai, Melaka. According to the oral story, when Tengku Ali stopped in Umbai, Melaka to take a supply of freshwater to be used as drinking water, he saw Cik Sembuk binti Mokmin who is the daughter of a fisherman in Umbai. This girl was able to seduce Tengku Ali and they were married. As a result of their partnership, the two were blessed with six children, namely three sons and three daughters. They consist of Tengku Cik, Tengku Putih, Tengku Putera, Tengku Ipah, Tengku Zainab and Tengku Mariam. Sultan Ali had managed Kesang from Umbai. Temenggung Ibrahim died on 31 January 1862 in London during a visit to England. Tun Abu Bakar was appointed to replace Temenggung Ibrahim and was called Temenggung Seri Maharaja or Maharaja Abu Bakar (*Jurnal Sejarah Melaka*, 1979: 47).

In 1871, there was a misunderstanding between Sultan Ali and Temenggung Paduka Tuan in Muar. This dispute occurred when Maharaja Abu Bakar permitted Temenggung Paduka Tuan to collect revenue from the southeast of Sungai Muar. Sultan Ali had hired a Bugis named Silawatang to collect the produce of the southeast of the Sungai Muar. As a result of these fights, the people of Muar could not use the Sungai Muar and the Chinese merchants who wanted to trade were afraid of Silawatang. When the British intervened directly it

caused Muar to fall to Maharaja Abu Bakar and Tengku Ali was only allowed once to collect revenue in Muar (Ibid.:36-37). On June 20, 1872, Sultan Ali, who did not have a state to rule, finally died in Umbai, Melaka. After the death of Sultan Ali, the problem of his successor arose and caused the funeral of Sultan Ali to be delayed. *Temenggung* and *Penghulu-penghulu* Muar recognized Tengku Alam as his successor (*Jurnal Sejarah*, 1988:166).

The British had interfered in the affairs of the successor by preventing the successor of Sultan Ali. The British had offered temporary administration of Muar to Maharaja Abu Bakar until elections were held. This offer was accepted by Maharaja Abu Bakar. Tengku Alam's position was threatened and he could no longer do anything without the guidance of Maharaja Abu Bakar. The title Sultan used by Sultan Ali was abolished. Tengku Alam continued to fight for his rights as the state government of Johor (Ibid.:167). The Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements handed over Muar to Maharaja Abu Bakar after the death of Sultan Ali. Tengku Alam objected to the surrender but he could not withstand the British plan as well as the local Muar dignitaries who supported the surrender of Muar to Maharaja Abu Bakar. According to Abdullah Zakaria, the election in Kuala Kesang in 1877 ended the Sultan's family's power over the Johor government and shifted to the *Temenggung* family (*Jurnal Sejarah*, 1988:163).

The British had interfered in local customary affairs and the successor determinants although they insisted they would not be involved. Acting Governor A. E. H. Anson responsible for the appointment of Maharaja Abu Bakar and Michael Hick Beach, Colonial Secretary in London directed W. F. Robinson to recognize the election of Kuala Kesang in secret (Ibid.:183). Tengku Alam felt that the British were biased and thought that Muar was an independent state. The Kuala Kesang election was unfair because its voters were coerced and intimidated. Tengku Alam's dissatisfaction was not entertained by the British. The deadlocked solution has led to a battle between Tengku Alam and Maharaja Abu Bakar. The battle spread to the participation of the residents of Johor, Tampin, and Inas. The supporters of Tengku Alam outnumbered the supporters of Maharaja Abu Bakar (See Abdullah Zakaria Ghazali, 1997:132-133). There were several battles such as the battle in Lubuk Bandan, the battle in Kubu Maharaja Lela, the battle in Relau, and the battle in Anak Ayer Lemak Kerbau. The battle ended with the capture of Tengku Nong (Ibid., 154). The end of Tengku Alam's attempt to gain control of Muar.

On December 11, 1885, to strengthen his position an agreement was signed with the British government at the London Colonial Office. According to Article VII of the Treaty of 1885, the British government agreed to the use of the title of the sultan to Maharaja Abu Bakar and inherited by descendants and successor heirs (Ibid.:182). Maharaja Abu Bakar was awarded the title of the sultan for the state and colony of Johor effective 13 February 1886. Maharaja Abu Bakar died on 10 May 1895 in England and his successor was Tengku Mahkota Ibrahim with the title of Sultan Ibrahim. Sultan Ibrahim appointed the eldest son, Tengku Ismail as Tengku Mahkota. Sultan Ibrahim also died in England on May 8, 1959. Tengku Ismail was appointed sultan of Johor on February 10, 1960. Tengku Mahkota was Tengku Mahmud Iskandar. After the

death of Tengku Ismail, Tengku Mahmud Iskandar replaced the deceased with the title of Sultan Mahmud Iskandar al-Mutawakkil Alallah. Then followed Tengku Ibrahim to replace Sultan Mahmud Iskandar al-Mutawakkil Alallah (Mardiana Nordin, 2009: 121).

CONCLUSION

After the defeat of Melaka at the hands of the Portuguese, the Melaka empire still existed. The retreating Sultan Mahmud tried to get up to retake Melaka from the Portuguese. After the withdrawal, the establishment of a new Malay sultanate kingdom known as the Pahang-Johor-Riau-Lingga. Three families are competing with each other in seizing the throne of the Johor government, namely the heritage of the Melaka sultanate, the *Bendahara* Family, and the *Temenggung* Family. This power struggle has also led to the intervention of the Bugis in the struggle for the throne of the Johor and led to the domination of the Bugis over the Johor with the existence of the position of *Yang di Pertuan Muda* and *Raja Tua*. Subsequently, the British also played a role in the administration of the Johor government in the early stages of interfering in the struggle for the post of Sultan of Johor and eventually led to the domination of the Johor government falling to the Temenggung family until now.

ATTACHMENT

It consists of three families namely the Melaka sultanate family, the *Bendahara* family and the *Temenggung* family.

Sultan Mahmud Shah (1511 - 1528)	The last Sultan of Melaka. Died in Kampar (Marhum Kampar)
Raja Ali (Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II) (1528 – 1564)	Founder of Johor Pahang Riau Lingga.
Sultan Muzaffar Shah II (1564-1570)	Have a son named Tengku Abdullah the wedding result with the princess of Sri Nara Royal. Former wife to Raja Omar.
Raja Abdul Jalil (Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah I) (1570 – 1571)	The son of Raja Omar + Raja Fatimah. (Melaka – Johor)
Raja Omar (Sultan Ali Jalla Abdul Jalil Shah II) (1571-1597)	Raja Ahmad + Raja Puspa (Melaka – Pahang)
Raja Mansur (Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II) (1597-1615)	Raja Omar + daughter Seri Nara Diraja Pahang

Raja Abdullah (Sultan Abdullah Muayat Shah) (1615-1623)	Putera Raja Muzaffar. Aside three times, Crowned by Aceh.
Raja Buang (Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah III) (1623 – 1677)	Sultan Pahang
Raja Ibrahim (Sultan Ibrahim Shah) (1677 – 1685)	Son of Raja Bajau (Melaka Johor)
Raja Mahmud (Sultan Mahmud Syah II) (1685 – 1699)	Murdered by Megat Seri Rama. (Mahmud Mangkat dijulang). The end of the Melaka Johor.
Tun Abdul Jalil (Sultan Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah IV) (1699 – 1718)	Johor <i>Bendahara</i> took over the rule.
Raja Kecil (Sultan Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah) (1718 – 1722)	Demanded as the son of Sultan Mahmud from the descendants of Melaka.
Raja Sulaiman (Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah) (1722 – 1760)	<i>Bendahara</i> rule. Ask for Bugis help. New posts are introduced <i>Yamtuan Muda</i> specially for the descendants of Bugis and the <i>Raja Tua</i> .
Raja Di Baroh (Sultan Abdul Jalil Muazam Shah) (1760 – 1761)	<i>Bendahara</i> rule. Life is not long. Died in Selangor.
Raja Ahmad (Sultan Ahmad Riayat Shah) (1761)	<i>Bendahara</i> rule. Poisoned by Raja Mahmud.
Raja Mahmud (Sultan Mahmud III) (1761-1812)	<i>Bendahara</i> rule. After the death of Sultan Mahmud III in Lingga, the Kingdom of Johor- Riau-Lingga suffered political crisis.
Tengku Abdul Rahman (Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Syah) (1812 – 1819)	<i>Bendahara</i> rule. The competition of two power. Supported by YDPM Raja Jaafar and the Dutch.
Tengku Husin (Sultan Husin Muhamad Shah) (1819 – 1835)	<i>Bendahara</i> rule. Supported by Temenggung Abdul Rahman and British. Predicted as the Sultan of Johor in 1819. Once Stamford Rafles intervention.
Tengku Ali (Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah) (1835 – 1877)	<i>Bendahara</i> rule. The next substitute.

Tengku Ibrahim bin Tengku Abdul Rahman (1855-1862)	<i>Temenggung</i> rule.
Maharaja Abu Bakar (Sultan Abu Bakar Al Khalil Ibrahim Shah) (1862 – 1895)	<i>Temenggung</i> rule. After the death of Sultan Ali, the British handed over the Johor government to Emperor Abu Bakar.
Sultan Ibrahim Al Masyhur Ibni Sultan Abu Bakar Al Khalil Ibrahim Shah (1895 - 1959)	<i>Temenggung</i> rule. There is no power struggle.
Sultan Ismail Ibni Sultan Ibrahim (1959 – 1981)	<i>Temenggung</i> rule. There is no power struggle.
Mahmud Iskandar (Sultan Mahmud Iskandar al Haj al Mutawakkil Alallah) (1981 – 2010)	<i>Temenggung</i> rule. Inherited the throne after the death of Sultan Ismail.
Tengku Ibrahim (Sultan Ibrahim Ismail Ibni Sultan Mahmud Iskandar al Haj) (2010 – sekarang)	Resume the legacy of <i>Temenggung</i> .

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