



Opinion

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'Sejarah Negeri Selangor Dari Zaman Prasejarah Hingga Kemerdekaan'



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Opinion

Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia Cawangan Selangor written by Mohd. Supian Sabtu, Khazin Mohd. Tamrin, Abdullah Zakaria, Mardiana Nordin, Mohd. Yusof Ibrahim, Azhar Md. Aros, Zulkanain Abd. Rahman, Ramli Saadon, Abd. Sukor Yusof and Zainuddin Leman, the publication of this book is a timely effort because the contents of this historical book encompass the pre-historic period until the achievement of Malaysia's independence on August 31, 1957. Archaeological findings prove that the history and cultural heritage of Selangor has long existed. History and cultural heritage of Selangor can be detected as early as the Hoabinhian period, and continue to expand into Neolithic, Metalic age and protest history. The Selangor relationship with the Southeast Asian region in the context of trade is evidenced by the discovery of Dong son's bronze drums and bronze bells. As such, Jenderam Hilir has finally evolved into a multi-site multi-site center known in the region around the 5th century AD. The remains of this artifact have also proven the increase in technology and the mastery of the environment by the local community. In other words, there is already an early settlement and community life before the founding of the Sultanate of Selangor by King Lumu ibni Daeng Chelak in the 18th century who was Sultan Salehuddin. Sultan Salehuddin was proclaimed Sultan of Selangor by Sultan Mahmud Perak in 1766. During his reign, the state of Selangor based in Kuala Selangor flourished, Kuala Selangor became a business merchant visit. The development in Kuala Selangor is enlivened by the Dutch who founded in Melaka since 1641.

The Dutch who want to monopolize trade in the Straits of Malacca, especially the tin ore are challenged by the measures taken by the Selangor government to promote trade in Kuala Selangor. Sultan Salehuddin with the help of his son, Raja Muda Ibrahim encouraged tin entrepreneurs in Perak, Sungai Ujong and Rembau to sell tin ore in Kuala Selangor. This Selangor action is deemed by the Dutch to conform to agreements or contracts that have been entered into between the Netherlands and those

states. The relationship between Selangor and the Netherlands was sparking a war between both parties in 1782-1784. Selangor during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim, the son and successor of the Sultan Salehuddin launched an attack on the Dutch in Melaka with the help of Penghulu Rembau in 1782. In addition, Sultan Ibrahim received the assistance of the Johor forces under the leadership of Yamtuan Muda Johor Raja Haji in 1784 against the Dutch in Melaka. In this opposition movement, Yamtuan Muda Johor Raja Haji syahid in Teluk Ketapang, Melaka and he is known as Raja Haji Fisabilillah. The remains of Yamtuan Muda Johor Raja Haji were buried in Malacca before being transferred to Penyengat Island.

Selangor continued to grow especially in the fields of tin ore during the reign of Sultan Muhammad, the son and successor of the Sultan Ibrahim. Sultan Muhammad handed over Klang to King Abdullah, the brother of the Fridays of Riau or Bintan, after the death of his son, King Sulaiman. King Abdullah managed to open more tin mines and he was the founder of Kuala Lumpur. In the meantime, the Chinese also came to the mining of tin ore in Kuala Lumpur and Ampang. The development of this tin continued as Selangor was ruled by Sultan Abdul Samad, the successor to Sultan Muhammad. During the reign of Sultan Abdul Samad there were many interesting and colorful things in Selangor. During his reign, King Mahdi bin Raja Sulaiman demanded Klang. As a result, there was a protracted war between King Mahadi and King Abdullah, and his son, King Ismail. In addition, Sultan Abdul Samad empowered his son-in-law, Tunku Kudin's royal royalty managing the Selangor state administration. Sultan Abdul Samad's decision caused dissatisfaction among certain Selangor royalty. Sultan Abdul Samad also moved the Selangor administrative center from Kuala Selangor to Kuala Langat, namely in Temasya Town and Jugra. Meanwhile, during the reign of Sultan Abdul Samad there was also a major change in the history of the sultanate and the state of Selangor, the British intervened in Selangor.



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