HISTORY NOTES

✓ Founding of Singapore
✓ European Exploration

Founding of Singapore

1. Need for a British port in the Malay Archipelago (Interest of the EIC)

China trade

- Britain’s English textiles and other British-made goods were **not popular** in China
- Britain had to buy 90% of Chinese tea in Spanish silver dollars which was **not profitable** for them

**HOWEVER-**
- Opium, at first used as a pain-killer, became an object for smoking for pleasure, and was very popular
- The government prohibited opium smoking as it was harmful, but the Chinese had become addicted by then
- Large quantities of opium were produced in the EIC territory of Bengal in India and the British traders sold mainly opium in exchange for Chinese tea, despite the ban
- **THUS THE BRITISH GAINED PROFIT FROM THE SALE OF OPIUM**

**ALSO-**

British trade in the Archipelago

- British goods **WERE** popular in the Malay Archipelago
- They traded British goods and opium for a wide variety of Straits produce from the Malay Archipelago
- **Straits produce was sold to China and Europe**
- **China goods were sold to Europe**
- British manufacturers and government earned large revenue in taxes imposed on the import of tea

Return of the Dutch to the East

GUESSWHAT
The British profited because they occupied Dutch territories in the East.

**WHY DID THEY HAVE THE DUTCH TERRITORIES?**

- Because of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, France conquered Holland.
- The King fled to England and signed the *Kew Letters*, allowing Britain to occupy Dutch territories in the East until the wars were over (:)

**WHY?**

- This would prevent the mean Frenchies from occupying the territories :D

**BUT THE NAPOLEAN WARS ENDED!!!):**

- The Dutch took back their territories and became stronger.

**Trading rules:**

- British ships couldn’t trade with any Dutch ports except Batavia where they were charged high fees for using the port and had to pay heavy taxes on goods which they bought or sold.
- Asian trading boats had to fly a Dutch flag and carry a permit, only allowing them to trade with Dutch ports.
- The Dutch used Malacca and Batavia to control the two main trading routes D:

**THE BRITISH ARE BEING LEFT OUT IN TRADE OF THE EAST :(**

The Dutch had many warships and a strong army to make sure their rules were followed.

**A BRITISH PORT IS NEEDED IN THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO TO BREAK THE TRADING MONOPOLY OF THE DUTCHIES.**

**The Dutchies objective:**

- To extend their trading monopoly and confine the British to Penang and Bencoolen.
- Were able to disrupt China trade.

**Ineffectiveness of Bencoolen and Penang**

- These were the only two ports Britain had, and both were two far away from the center of trade in the Archipelago.
2. Stamford Raffles—our founder

YES, THIS IS HOW PRO RAFFLES WAS.

- Born on board a ship in the West Indies with father as captain
- Age 15: worked as a clerk in the London Office of the EIC—hardworking, ambitious and capable
- Posted to Penang and promoted to an assistant secretary to the government
- Mastered the Malay Language and studied Malay history
- Led him to visit Malacca which was being destroyed by the British to prevent the Dutch from threatening British trade along the Straits of Malacca after taking back their territories in the East
- Malacca’s destruction stopped because of Raffle’s persuasion towards the Governor-General of India concerning the historical value of Malacca
- Age 30: Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Java when the British took over Dutch possession
- His term of office was his most successful years of his career
- Studied Java and Javanese, published his book, History of Java, on his way back to Britain
- Work was a success, became famous and well-liked by important people
- Established the London zoo
- Discovered the Rafflesia
- Knighted in 1817
 Returned to the East as Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen and was alarmed at the Dutch monopoly

YES, THIS IS HOW PATHETIC RAFFLES'S LIFE WAS.

❖ His family died
❖ His collections of natural specimens and Malay manuscripts were burnt in the ship he was sailing on
❖ He was given little money and was not aptly acknowledged for his work
❖ Died on the eve of his 46th birthday

3. Search for a new port

❖ Lord Hastings, Government-General of India, supported Raffles's views that British trade with China had to be protected though hesitant because he was told by the British government not to antagonize the Dutch
❖ Hastings allowed Raffles to set up a British settlement at Rhio or Acheh, at the south of the Malay Peninsula
❖ Raffles set off with Major William Farquhar as his assistant and with the Penang government supplying him with stores and men for his mission
❖ Was ordered not to interfere with the Dutch, who were already there
❖ Arrived at Penang to learn that the Dutch had occupied Rhio (ohno) and were extending control from there
❖ DECIDED TO ACT QUICKLY LIKE ANY SANE PERSON WOULD DO
❖ Found the Carimon Islands unsuitable and decided on Singapore

4. Why Singapore was a good choice

SINGAPORE ATTRACTED TRADERS FROM CHINA AND ALL PARTS OF THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, ESPECIALLY THE BUGIS. BRITISH TRADERS FORMED THE EIC AND ENJOYED PROFITS MADE BY THE TRADE.
Singapore’s revenue was sufficient to pay for its administration and soon surpassed that of Penang.

SO WHY WERE WE SO AWESOME? (Other than the various development projects)

Geographical features
- At the southern entrance of the Straits of Melaka and in a commanding position to protect ships from India to China
- Was located on the trade route to China
- A convenient port-of-call for traders from Europe sailing through the Straits of Malacca, within easy reach of junks—became a popular meeting place for traders from the West and East
- Waited at Singapore for the monsoon winds to take them to China

Deep and sheltered harbour
- One of the safest harbours in the area, and would protect ships from stormy winds

Resources like drinking water and timber
- Reservoir was built to provide fresh water for settlers and ships calling at Singapore
- Could stop at Singapore for trade, supplies and information, and coaling stations for steamships travelling to China or the East Indies

Singapore as a free port
5. Traders did not have to pay import or export duties except for opium and liquor
6. Merchants and traders invested a lot of capital in Singapore and did not move from Singapore even when other free ports were established

Free trade in Singapore
- Singapore government did not enforce the British Navigation Laws which would require trade between British colonies and Britain to be carried out in British ships
- Did not strictly enforce the Anglo-American Conventions which did not allow American ships to trade at Singapore
- BUT trade in arms and ammunition were declared illegal (smuggling was carried out openly)

No Dutch on the Island
7. Treaty of 6th February
OH YOU RAFFLES, SO SNEAKY.

He brought Tengku Hussein back to Singapore to be recognized as the rightful Sultan, promised him protection and financial assistance and a treaty was signed between the Temenggong, the Sultan, and Raffles, establishing the British settlement on Singapore. Pfft.

- EIC was given permission to establish a settlement in the Southern part of Singapore
- EIC was to pay the Sultan and Temenggong regularly with money and protection and support
- In return, they were protected from enemy attacks and the Sultan and Temenggong agreed not to sign treaties with any other European or American power
- EIC was to administer and pay the cost of the port
- Sultan and Temenggong were entitled to half of any duties collected from native ships
- The British could establish a factory in Singapore
- Farquhar was made the first Resident of Singapore and Raffles left for Penang the next day. 😊

AND THEY ALL LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER :D

8. Farquhar's contributions
Farquhar increased the population of Singapore (majority was Chinese).

But what could he not do? 😢

- Farquhar was instructed by Raffles to allocate specific areas for government use, trade and for settlement of the different communities as town planning was essential for the continuous growth of Singapore becoming an important center in Southeast Asia.
  
  **BUT**

- Farquhar could not do this as the merchants and settlers had their own preferences so he let them set up buildings and settlements in areas that they thought were suitable. (and his police force sucked too, so he’s a stupid boy)

- And that made Raffles very, very sad.

9. Raffles’ contributions

Raffles persuaded Farquhar to retire and appointed John Crawford as Resident of Singapore.
10. Events leading to the Anglo-Dutch treaty

- The British returned Malacca two years late
- Raffles tried to bring more land in Sumatra under British rule
- Dutch claimed that Singapore was under their rule
- Colonel Bannerman did not want a rival port for Penang and was jealous of Raffles’ success
- British authorities were in a difficult position with the Dutch and wanted the Dutch as an ally because a strong enemy country could use the Netherlands as a base for attacking Britain

**YAY.** Turns out the Netherlands don’t want to fight either! So they decided to settle their quarrel peacefully in the East (Y)

And so they all hated Raffles boohoo 😞

**THE PAPER WAR**

- The British did not leave Singapore despite threats and protests and the new settlement became more and more prosperous
- Lord Hastings helped by sending troops to protect Singapore
Raffles made another treaty with the Temenggong and Sultan Hussien, paying them pensions in return for all the trade of Singapore.

The Dutch couldn’t prove Singapore was theirs and the British recognized the importance of Singapore in their China trade.

Neither the Netherlands nor Singapore wanted war so they ended their rivalry by signing the Anglo-Dutch treaty.

### Anglo-Dutch treaty

**British**

- Agreed not to establish any settlement or make any treaty in any island south of Singapore
- Singapore and the Malay Peninsula under British influence

**Dutch**

- Gave up their factories in India
- Paid the British a hundred thousand dollars to settle debts
- Agreed not to establish any settlement or make any treaty in the Malay Peninsula or any island north of Singapore
- Kept the monopoly of spice trade in the Moluccas
- Islands of the Archipelago under Dutch influence

Oh joy.
Agreements

If any country gave up any trading bases, the other would occupy it

No officials should establish any new settlement in the Far East without permission from their governments in Europe

Ships were allowed to call at ports belonging to the other

Taxes and charges should be fair

Both countries were to trade freely with equal trading rights

No limitations or placement of heavy custom duties

Neither country could prevent the other from trading with native ports

Both agreed to help each other put an end to piracy

Friendship was strengthened

Bencoolen was exchanged for Malacca—both were useless

Bencoolen—was not a suitable trading base

Malacca—had lost its commercial and strategic importance with a silting harbour and was a collecting centre of local produce for Penang and Singapore

Results of the Anglo-Dutch treaty

British made another treaty with the Temenggong and Sultan Hussein and Crawfurd obtained the whole island for the company in return for pensions to the Temenggong and Sultan who agreed not to make any treaty with foreign power without permission of the British

Some argument over whether Labuan was within Dutch or British territory (Was within British influence)

British had three settlements along the west coast and could protect their trade between China and India without Dutch interference

Dutch had a wide area to spread their influence and to increase their trade

Dutch continued to put heavy taxes on British ships in attempt to ruin British trade in the East Indies (GOD SERIOUSLY CAN'T THEY JUST GIVE UP ALREADY.)

AND SO. ... YEAH,

The end (: plonk <3

Ahh shit, nooo T_T
European Exploration

1. Peaceful and hostile contact

- **Peaceful contact**
  - Political alliances
  - Trade links for economic gain and exotic goods, and new markets for their goods
  - To spread religious belief

- **Hostile contact**
  - Wars (mostly over land)
  - To gain control over more land, making them stronger and less likely to be attacked by others, with more farm land to grow food and people to work

2. Advances in Knowledge and Technology

- Italian scholar translated a cartography book from Greek to Latin, and European mapmakers drew more accurate maps
  - Discoveries by explorers gave mapmakers new information to work with (e.g. the earth is spherical)
  - Better maps make navigation easier for explorers
  - Longitude and latitude created

- Improved ship designs- caravels were small, fast and easy to maneuver
  - Shallow bottoms make it easier for explorers to travel along shallow coastlines
  - Powerful cannons—security and safety
  - Stern rudder
  - More space for cargo and food supplies
  - Triangular sails were positioned to take advantage of the wind whichever way it blew

- Compasses improved
- Astrolabes created
  - Helped to find distance north or south from the equator

- Improved weapons
109’10 Plonk Notes - History

- Fired cannons at targets near the shore from their ships and had an advantage over natives

3. Impact of Explorations

- More goods entered Europe
- Trade routes and newly discovered lands
- New centers of commerce developed in the port cities of the Netherlands and England
- Growth of capitalism
- Used the profit to finance more voyages, to start trading companies or to invest the money to get a share of profits
- Market Economy (items’ prices were determined by status of market)
- Labour was given a money value and people were hired or worked in the cotton industry
- Mercantilism - Colonies supplied raw materials to be turned into finished goods sold to the other countries and to their own colonies
- Colonists forbidden to trade with other nations to protect trade with their colonies

4. Portuguese and Spanish explorers

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prince Henry (The Navigator)</td>
<td>Started a navigation school with very accurate maps and designed caravels and sent out an expedition. His scholars suspected a route that went west across the Atlantic Ocean, but it was risky and no one dared to try it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartolomeu Dias</td>
<td>Got caught in a storm and when he sailed back north to reach land, <strong>he realized he rounded the tip of Africa</strong>. But his ship was dying and there was lack of food, so he had to return to Portugal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasco Da Gama</td>
<td><strong>Hahaha they sailed around Africa to India &lt;3</strong> He broke the Arab and Venetian monopoly of Asian trade by finding the first direct ocean route to India and brought back lots of cheaply bought spices to sell in Europe which repaid the costs of his voyage and the loss of men and ships</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**God**

Desire to spread Christianity

*Portuguese*: When the Arab merchants in India resisted Portuguese efforts to win over trading privileges, they burnt Arab ships, ransacked Muslim cities and tortured prisoners as they saw the competition for control of spice trade as a Christian crusade.

*Albuquerque*: Appointed as governor of their trading posts.

Built a Portuguese trading empire, helped to control the Indian Ocean and Straits of Malacca, hoping to prevent other Europeans from gaining a foothold in the East Indies. Built the first Christian Church in Malaya.

Built a strong fortress to protect Malacca from attack and restored peace before restoring trade.

Minted a new coinage and treated traders well, encouraging traders from neighbouring states.

**Gold**

Spices were needed to preserve meat of animals killed in winter and to improve taste of food-- main motive was to find new trading routes

*Vasco da Gama*: found a route to India, breaking the hold that Muslims and Indian had on trade such that they could not they could not close the trade routes as they wished and goods would not be passed through so many hands (thus available at higher prices). Cargo of cinnamon and pepper paid for his voyage several times over though he lost two out of four ships.

**Glory**

People were excited by the opportunity for new knowledge and prestige, and fame and glory

*Ferdinand Magellan*: Believed he could sail west to the Indies if he found a strait or channel through South America, which he located at the southern tip of South America. (Now called the Strait of Magellan)

*Hernando Cortez* and *Francisco Pizarro* were inspired to explore the Astecs and Incas; 'glory' also ties in with 'gold' as nations would want to claim the new lands' riches for themselves (Spain benefits)

**DECLINE OF THE PORTUGUESE**
Ships were forced to stop at Malacca and traders, especially Muslims, were taxed heavily, and foreigners later had to pay bribes. Trade decreased.

**HAHAHAH THEY SUCK... SORRY.**

**COMPETITION WITH THE DUTCH (OH GOD, THEM AGAIN?!):**

- **THE DUTCH ARE AWESOME THIS TIME ROUND.** They had better ships and improved weapons and better trained men, whereas the Portuguese were still at the same suckish level, only interested in wealth, and were not trained administrators or soldiers.
- **GO DUTCHIES!** The Dutch formed the Dutch East India Company to finance trading expeditions, attacking Portuguese ships and trading stations **HAH, IN YOUR FACE, PORTUGAL.**
- The Dutch replaced the Portuguese, and the English and French set up small trading posts along the southern coasts of India, since the Dutch power was so strong.
- They won trading privileges in these areas because the Mogul Empire was weak and they made some alliance with a Hindu prince against their Muslim rulers.
- **HAHAHA THE PORTUGUESE REBEL.** The Netherlands became very prosperous but this depended greatly on the Portuguese voyages to the East and the subsequent distribution done by the Dutch.
- **SO PORTUGAL DECIDES TO THROW A TANTRUM.** They close Lisbon to Dutch ships because the Spain guy becomes Portuguese king 😊
- **THE DUTCH ARE ANGRY NOW.** The Dutch have ‘cargo-carrying’ experience, so they go to the east, using the large profits they obtained and were also supported by the government. Ooh, they’re going to get the goods themselves.

| Cornelius de Houtman | Reached Bantam, successful voyage. Many companies were formed and further expeditions were sent to the East Indies, by a route bypassing the Portuguese bases in India and the Malay Peninsula. **HAHAHA THE DUTCH PWNNS YOU. (I don’t really know who I’m supporting now)** |

**THE ANGLO-DUTCH RIVALRY FOR THE SPICE TRADE (DAMN)**

**SAY HELLO TO THE ENGLISH.** Aww, the suckers only have a small capital and weren’t supported by their government, so they couldn’t send large
expeditions to the east. They could not afford to build forts and maintain power. So they traded peacefully, earning profits. **MORE THAN THE DUTCH DID.** And they extended their trade. Angry Dutchies now.

| Jan Pieterszoon Coen | Appointed Dutch Governor General of the East Indies Responsible for establishing a Dutch empire, wanted a trade monopoly in the East for the Dutch, determined chase everyone far far away **Sneaky boy.** He made Jakarta the most important trading center in South-east Asia, and extended Dutch control from there. **HAHAHA O B S T R U C T I N G B R I T I S H T R A D E N O W.** |

**So the British are going to focus their trade in India now ^^^**

**DECLINE OF THE STRAITS OF MALACCA**

Oh my, poor Portuguese :/

- Could sail from Batavia (Jakarta’s new name) to any part of the East Indies
- Safe from Portuguese ships and taxes
- Could attack Portuguese shipping
- Nearer to center of East Indies
- Collecting center for spice trade
- Forced all ships to call at Batavia, earn revenue from taxes and customs duties

**DUTCH EUROPEAN POWER IN THE EAST**

| Anthony van Dieman | Dutch Governor General—attacked and captured Malacca with the help of Johor (attacked by land while the Dutch attacked by sea) **EVIL DUTCHIES ENDED PORTUGUESE INFLUENCE IN THE EAST** |

Catholics were killed and Catholic churches were taken down, since Spain was a Catholic country and was a rival country.

**First Protestant church in Malaya was built.**

**Did not attempt to spread their religion.**

--OH this is actually where all the crap with the ineffectiveness of Bencoolen and Penang happened, which you should know by now ( : --

| Francis Light (Kay, he got Penang, but I | • Exchanged the island of Penang in return for protection with the Sultan of Kedah • Could avoid being involved in wars on the mainland • Was a good harbour for warships and merchant ships |
think we all know Penang ended up suckish in the end right? ;D)

- Suitable port-of-call on the China trade route, could be converted into the trading center
- British could extend their control from there and check Dutch control
- Convinced the Governor-General to set up a trading base, was made the Superintendent of Penang
- Penang was made a free port and an important distribution center
- Traded at Penang rather than Dutch ports; less tax

<table>
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<th>Christopher Columbus</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Columbus helped the King and Queen to spread Christianity and have a share in the spice trade of Asia after they conquered the last Muslim stronghold on Granada</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Landed in San Salvador after many hard times, and thought he landed in India =.=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Brought back samples of gold and some natives</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Eventually claimed two Caribbean islands for Spain without realizing he hadn’t reached the East Indies</td>
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<td>• Destructed proud and prosperous Indian civilisations</td>
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**TREATY OF Tordesillas**

Drew a line of Demarcation that went around the globe

- Newly discovered lands on the west given to Spain (claimed the Archipelago, though Philippines should have gone to the Portuguese because they sucked and there was inaccurate knowledge of where the demarcation line was)
- Portugal received the right to colonize and trade with any lands east of the line (India, China, East Indies)

<table>
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<th>Pedro Cabral</th>
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<td>Blown off course during a storm and landed in Brazil (South America) which he claimed for Portugal</td>
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- Under Spain: **Most of South America, Archipelago**
- Under Portugal: **African countries**

Shaped cultural and historical development

European abuse and exploitation

New lands and riches for the Europeans

**CONQUEST**

- Exchange of people, plants, animals, ideas, and technology
- **COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE**

Techniques of weaving, farming, and the potter’s wheel

India ➔ Europe ➔ Asia

Spices, Gems, silk
Europeans brought in diseases, killing the natives
Natives infected conquerors with a sexually transferred disease
Asian goods were finer than European goods, but were interested in gold and silver
Goods from the East thus became more available to people in Europe, and Spanish coins made from American gold and silver were accepted all over the world
Europeans learnt more about features of the earth, people and diversity on it, and the Pacific islands

SLAVE TRADE

Highly profitable between Africa and America

- African slaves were kidnapped and brought to colonies in the West Indies and English colonies in North America
- African slaves were exported to America to solve a manpower shortage
- **Justification:** African slaves were pagans and expected to work better in tropical plantations rather than African homelands
- Slaves were depended on for large plantations, and were treated as their slave-owners pleased, usually pushed to their physical limits as they were expendable
- Slavery ended in the Western Hemisphere