Name: _____ **Class:** _____ **Date:** _____

HISTORICAL EVENTS

When you read any topics in history, you should divide the topic into **three main parts**:

1. Events leading to the main event – What happened **before the main event**?
2. The main event – What was **the main event**?
3. Aftermath – What happened **after the main event**?

Example:

Topic: **Murder of Pengiran Muda Hashim in 1846 and Territorial Loss**

What happened **before the main event**? • In 1845, Pengiran Muda Hashim returned to Brunei. • James Brooke and the British naval forces forcibly re-installed him as the Bendahara. • Pengiran Muda Hashim was also going to be the next Sultan. • This upset the nobilities including the son of Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II (Pg Temenggong Pg Anak Hashim). • Pg Temenggong Pg Anak Hashim plotted to kill Pg Muda Hashim. • Pg Muda Hashim was seen as James Brooke's ally and there were growing resentment and hostility towards him.	*Events leading to the main event*
What was **the main event**? • Pengiran Muda Hashim and his family were massacred in February, 1846.	*Description of main event*
What happened **after the main event**? • James Brooke was enraged (angry) when he heard about the murder of Pg Muda Hashim. • He enlisted Thomas Cochrane, a British Read-Admiral to attack Brunei. • The British warships arrived in Brunei in early July 1846. • The locals fled the town. • The British gunships successfully destroy Brunei's defence. • Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II had no choice but to flee to Limau Manis for protection. • In August 1846, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II returned to the palace where he was pressured (forced) to sign an agreement on 2 August 1846. • Under the 2 August 1846, James Brooke was recognized as the Rajah of Sarawak (ruler of Sarawak).	*The aftermath*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise:
Read the topic British North Borneo Company (BNBC) on page 51-52. Divide the topic into three main parts as shown in the example.

Topic: British North Borneo Company (BNBC)

What happened **before the main event**?	***Events leading to the main event***
What was **the main event**?	***Description of main event***
What happened **after the main event**?	***The aftermath***

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOPIC: BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY (BNBC)

The events leading to the main event	• Charles Lee Moses' land concession was bought by WJ Torrey in 1861. • Torrey formed the American Trading Company of Borneo before heading to Brunei to renegotiate the lease with the Sultan. • However, Torrey failed to achieve success in North Borneo. • In January 1875, Torrey sold his right to Baron von Overbeck, the Austrian Consul-General, who partnered with Alfred Dent, a British businessman. • In 1877, a new agreement was signed between Overbeck and Sultan Abdul Momin and Brunei ceded its territory from Gaya Bay to Sibuku River with an annual payment of $12,000 to the Sultan. • In January 1878, Overbeck signed another agreement with Sultan of Sulu who claimed that Pandasan to Sibuku were Sulu territories. The Sultan of Sulu ceded these territories to Overbeck for an annual payment of $5,000. • In 1879, Overbeck had to withdraw from his partnership with Alfred Dent because he had no support from the Austrian Government. • When Dent and his associates requested the British Government to support their enterprise in North Borneo, the British Government granted them a royal charter in 1881. The royal charter was a way to expand the British power (indirect rule) over Borneo and to protect the British interests in the region.
The main event	• With the royal charter, Dent formed the British North Borneo Company (BNBC) in 1881. • The BNBC had full support from the British government. • The support from the British government allowed the BNBC to rule over the territories it leased. • It also allowed the BNBC to negotiate any concessions from Brunei Pengirans.
The aftermath	• Both the Spanish and the Dutch objected to British control over North Borneo. • Spain's reason was that several territories of North Borneo belonged to the Sulu kingdom which was under the Spanish rule since 1878. • In 1885 the British and the Spanish reached an agreement whereby the Spanish accepted the presence of the British in North Borneo and in return the British recognized (accepted) the Spanish's rule over Sulu. • The Dutch also reached an agreement with Britain in 1912 with the signing of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1912). This treaty defined the British and the Dutch areas of control in Borneo. • The grant of the royal charter resulted in the removal of the expansion ban imposed on Sarawak in 1868. • In the end, The BNBC and the Brookes both tried to take the remaining Brunei territories.

LIVEWORKSHEETS