



My Region

Assignment 1

A. Choose the correct answer.

- The oldest Buddhist kingdom in Indonesia is _____ Kingdom.
 - Tarumanegara
 - Srivijaya
 - Kutai
 - Kediri
- Observe the following historical relics!
 - Kebon Kopi Inscription
 - Canggal Inscription
 - Prambanan Temple
 - Panataran TempleWhich of these relics are from the Mataram Kuno _____.
 - (1) and (3)
 - (1) and (4)
 - (2) and (3)
 - (2) and (4)
- The first king of the Majapahit Kingdom was _____.
 - Jayabaya
 - Kudungga
 - Anusapati
 - Raden Wijaya
- Mpu Prapanca wrote the book _____.
 - Buddhacarita
 - Arjunawiwaha
 - Negarakertagama
 - Sutasoma

5. The _____ Kingdom is located in West Java Province.
- a. Srivijaya
 - b. Tarumanegara
 - c. Mataram Kuno
 - d. Majapahit

6. Observe the inscription beside!

The correct statement regarding the inscription is _____.

- a. a relic of the Tarumanegara Kingdom
- b. written in Pallava script and Sanskrit language
- c. discovered in the Citarum River
- d. a relic of a Buddhist kingdom



Source: Meirisaufi2004/wikipedia.org/2007

7. The first Islamic kingdom in Java is _____.
- a. Demak Sultanate
 - b. Mataram Kuno
 - c. Banten Sultanate
 - d. Samudra Pasai Sultanate
8. The Ternate Kingdom reached its golden age under the leadership of _____.
- a. Sultan Hairun
 - b. Sultan Baabullah
 - c. Sultan Iskandar Muda
 - d. Sultan Hasanuddin
9. Which of the following ruler of Banten Sultanate is also recognised as a national hero?
- a. Sultan Hasanuddin
 - b. Sultan Agung
 - c. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa
 - d. Sultan Iskandar Muda

10. Observe the picture below!



The mosque in the image is a relic of the Aceh Sultanate, built by _____.

- a. Sultan Iskandar Muda
- b. Sultan Iskandar Thani
- c. Sultan Malik as-Saleh
- d. Sultan Malik az-Zahir

B. Complete the statements below using the answers provided.

Maluku

Mpu Tantular

Samudra Pasai

Ciaruteun

Buddhism

Sultan Malik as-saleh

Aceh

Gajah Mada

Raden Patah

Kutai

Sultan Nuku

Sultan Baabullah

1. The first Hindu kingdom in Indonesia was located at the upper course of the Mahakam River. The kingdom, which left behind the Yupa inscriptions, was the _____ Kingdom.
2. The golden age of the Tarumanegara Kingdom occurred during the reign of King Purnawarman. The footprint imprint symbolising King Purnawarman's authority over the Bogor region is recorded in the _____ Inscription.
3. The Majapahit Kingdom was located along the Brantas River, East Java. Its most famous prime minister was _____.

4. One of the legacies of the Majapahit Kingdom is the Sutasoma manuscript. This book, which promotes interfaith tolerance, was written by _____.
5. The temple shown in the image is the largest temple in Indonesia. It stands as a legacy of the Mataram Kuno, which followed _____.



Source: Eko Susanto/derikJemeng, 2022.

6. Besides the Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms, Indonesia's history and culture were shaped by Sultanate as well. The first Sultanate in Indonesia was _____, which was located in _____.
7. One of Indonesia's first Sultanate's relics is the tomb of _____.
8. One of the most renowned rulers of the Demak Sultanate was _____.
9. In the eastern part of Indonesia, there were also Sultanate, namely the Ternate-Tidore Kingdoms, which were located in _____.
10. The King of Ternate known as the "King of 27 Islands" was _____, and the famous King of Tidore was _____.

C. Fill in the table with informations from various sources!

1. Complete the following table of Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms!

	Kingdom	Founded (Year/ Century)	Collapsed (Year/ Century)	Famous King
a.	Kutai			
b.	Tarumanegara			
c.	Srivijaya			
d.	Mataram Kuno			
e.	Kediri			
f.	Singosari			
g.	Majapahit			

2. Complete the following table of Sultanates!

	Kingdom	Founder	Founded (Year/ Century)	Historical Relics
a.	Samudra Pasai			
b.	Aceh			
c.	Demak			
d.	Bariten			
e.	Ternate-Tidore			
f.	Gowa-Tallo			

D. Who am I?

1. I am the king who ruled the Kutai Kingdom. I ruled wisely, and my people lived in prosperity. I am _____.
2. I was a king who once led the Mataram Kuno, which followed Buddhism. During my reign, culture flourished. I am _____.
3. I am a famous king of the Kediri Kingdom, which was located in East Java. My kingdom followed Hinduism. I am _____.

4. I was the first king of the Singosari Kingdom. I established the Singosari Kingdom after successfully leading a rebellion in Tumapel, which led to the fall of the Kediri Kingdom. I am _____.
5. I am a well-known king of the Majapahit Kingdom. Under my leadership, Majapahit reached its golden age. I am _____.

E. Fill in the following crossword puzzle!

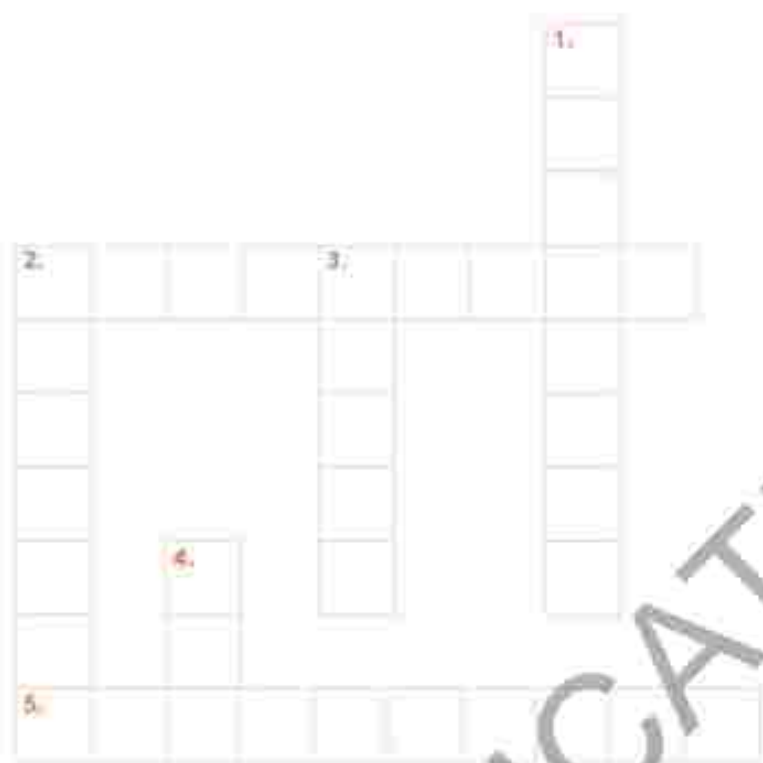
Across:

2. A temple in Central Java, a Buddhist heritage of the Mataram Kuno
5. The dynasty that ruled the Mataram Kuno with a Buddhist influence
6. The river where the centre of government of the Kutai Kingdom was located
8. The largest temple in East Java, a heritage of the Kediri Kingdom
9. The ruler of the Banten Sultanate who also succeeded in expelling the Portuguese from Sunda Kelapa

Down:

1. The first king of Kutai Kingdom
2. The river used for transportation and trade in Central and East Java during the reign of King Balitung (Mataram Kuno)
3. The city where the Ciaruteun and Kebon Kopi Inscriptions were discovered
4. One of the great Buddhist teachers in the Srivijaya Kingdom
7. A charter or document written on a hard and durable material

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A. Answer the following questions.

1. Srivijaya was a maritime kingdom with a strong economy during its time.
 - a. Explain two reasons why the economy of the Kingdom of Srivijaya grew so well.

- b. If you were a trader in the Kingdom of Srivijaya, what would you sell and why?

2. The Canggal Inscription talks about a kingdom in Java that started in the 8th century and moved to East Java in the 10th century.

- a. What is the name of the kingdom?

- b. What do you think happened to the people when the kingdom's capital was moved?

- c. If you were a king and had to move your capital, what would you consider about before doing it?

3. The Jabung Temple is a relic from a big kingdom in East Java that reached its peak during King Hayam Wuruk's time. During this time, a famous minister made an important oath.

a. What is the name of the kingdom?

b. Who was the minister who made the oath, and what was it called?

c. Do you think this oath is still important today? Explain.

4. Borobudur Temple is one of the biggest Buddhist temples in the world and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

a. During which king's reign and from which kingdom was Borobudur Temple built?

b. Name two other temples from the same kingdom!

c. If you were an archaeologist looking after Borobudur, what would you do to help protect it?

Assignment 2

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. The main religion in the Majapahit Kingdom was _____.
 - a. Buddhism
 - b. Islam
 - c. Hinduism
 - d. Christianity
2. Which inscription tells about King Purnawarman's kindness in building canals?
 - a. Canggal
 - b. Tugu
 - c. Kalasan
 - d. Yupa
3. Who was the famous king of the Aceh Sultanate?
 - a. Raden Patah
 - b. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa
 - c. Sultan Iskandar Muda
 - d. King Mulawarman
4. The Prambanan Temple was built during the time of which kingdom?
 - a. Mataram Kuno
 - b. Srivijaya
 - c. Kutai
 - d. Majapahit
5. Which kingdom was located in West Java?
 - a. Tarumanegara
 - b. Srivijaya
 - c. Demak
 - d. Majapahit

6. The famous weapon from the Aceh Sultanate is called _____.
- Kris
 - Rencong
 - Kerambit
 - Mandau
7. Which kingdom became powerful through the spice trade?
- Tarumanegara
 - Ternate
 - Majapahit
 - Demak
8. Which Hindu kingdom is considered the oldest in Indonesia?
- Majapahit
 - Kutai
 - Demak
 - Singasari
9. Sultan Baabullah brought which kingdom to its golden age?
- Aceh
 - Banten
 - Ternate
 - Tidore
10. What religion did the Sriwijaya Kingdom follow?
- Islam
 - Hinduism
 - Buddhism
 - Christianity

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the help box.

Wali Songo

Banten

Ciaruteun

Kutai

Trowulan

Raden Patah

1. The first sultan of the Demak Sultanate was _____.
2. The _____ Kingdom is known as the oldest Hindu kingdom in Indonesia.
3. The _____ inscription contains footprints of King Purnawarman.
4. The _____ Kingdom was located in West Java and once ruled by Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.
5. The capital of the Majapahit Kingdom was _____.
6. The spread of Islam in Java was helped by nine wise people known as the _____.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements.

1. The Prambanan Temple was built to honour Hindu gods.
2. Yupa inscriptions were written in Old Javanese.
3. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa fought against the Dutch VOC.
4. The Demak Sultanate was located in West Java.
5. Majapahit was one of the greatest Hindu kingdoms in Indonesia.
6. Yupa inscriptions were written in Old Javanese.
7. The Prambanan Temple was built to honour Hindu gods.
8. Sultan Iskandar Muda built the Borobudur Temple.
9. The Wali Songo were nine Islamic teachers in Java.
10. The capital city of Tarumanegara was Palembang.

D. Find and colour 10 words related to the Indonesian kingdom and write them down in the space provided.

M	V	S	S	B	S	Z	M	R	Y	D	E	M	A	K
W	T	C	M	A	J	A	P	A	H	I	T	D	M	W
A	A	S	F	I	U	H	E	H	K	E	A	T	B	Z
L	R	R	T	O	K	U	T	A	I	W	I	O	D	K
I	U	I	Y	Q	T	E	E	Z	P	P	G	P	R	F
S	M	W	B	M	E	R	G	S	P	I	C	F	Z	R
O	A	I	L	M	R	J	L	Q	M	G	Q	L	S	Z
N	N	J	N	H	N	P	W	E	V	A	Q	C	A	M
G	E	A	A	G	A	V	Y	G	B	J	P	B	X	
O	G	Y	M	A	T	A	R	A	M	T	I	E	Y	G
D	A	A	H	M	E	F	M	O	X	E	G	S	O	Y
H	R	K	L	K	L	V	C	W	S	A	H	N	R	N
I	A	J	O	B	B	A	N	T	E	N	G	X	F	E
L	W	N	J	I	Y	K	R	R	L	A	C	E	H	C
Z	J	V	E	N	C	I	D	C	V	N	I	X	Q	B

E. Answer these following questions

1. The picture below shows a famous temple built during the time of the Mataram Kuno.



Source: Eko Susanto/detik.com/2022

What makes this temple important in Indonesian history?

2. The Majapahit Kingdom was known for uniting many islands in the archipelago.
How do you think the people of Majapahit kept their kingdom strong and connected?
-

3. The Demak Sultanate was the first Islamic kingdom in Java.
What were some ways the Demak Sultanate helped spread Islam in Indonesia?
-

4. Ternate Sultanate became rich from the spice trade, especially cloves.
Why do you think spices were so valuable in the past?
-

5. The Srivijaya Kingdom was a centre for Buddhist learning.
How might having many monks and scholars benefit the kingdom?
-

Assignment 3

A. Choose the correct answer.

Look at the following pictures to answer 1–2.



Source: Adel Newman/shutterstock.com//2019



Source: Andrie Schreiber/www.walidhistory.id//2018



Source: DanDir/flicia.com//2019



Source: Disbudporapar Kab. Mojokerto/mojokertokab.go.id//2019

1. The heritage of the Majapahit Kingdom is shown by number _____.
 - a. (1)
 - b. (2)
 - c. (3)
 - d. (4)
2. The heritage of the kingdom located on the island of Sumatra is _____.
 - a. (1)
 - b. (2)
 - c. (3)
 - d. (4)

Read the following text to answer questions 3–5!

Majapahit

The Majapahit Kingdom was one of the greatest Hindu kingdoms in Indonesia. It was based in East Java and became powerful in the 13th and 14th centuries. The kingdom was known for its strong army and wise leaders, like Gajah Mada, who wanted to unite all of the islands in the archipelago

3. Why might Gajah Mada have wanted to unite the islands?
- To make travelling more difficult
 - To become a famous artist
 - To make the kingdom stronger
 - To build a new temple
4. Which of the following best describes the Majapahit Kingdom?
- A small, weak kingdom
 - A Buddhist kingdom in Sumatra
 - A powerful Hindu kingdom in East Java
 - An Islamic kingdom in Kalimantan
5. What could be a reason the Majapahit Kingdom stayed strong for many years?
- It had no leaders
 - It had a strong army and good leadership
 - It avoided trading with others
 - It was located in West Java
6. What was Gajah Mada's famous promise called?
- Sumpah Setia
 - Sumpah Palapa
 - Sumpah Indonesia
 - Sumpah Raja

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements about Majapahit Kingdom

1. The Majapahit Kingdom was located in Trowulan, East Java.
2. The Majapahit Kingdom was founded by Raden Wijaya.
3. The golden age of the Majapahit Kingdom was under the leadership of Gajah Mada.
4. Gajah Mada was famous for the Sumpah Palapa, in which he vowed to unite the Nusantara under Majapahit rule.
5. During the reign of Hayam Wuruk, the Majapahit Kingdom successfully unified the Nusantara.
6. The Majapahit Kingdom became a centre for the spread of Buddhism in Southeast Asia.
7. Indonesia's national motto, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, was taken from the Negarakertagama manuscript.
8. The Negarakertagama manuscript was written by Mpu Prapanca.
9. The Sutasoma manuscript was written by Mpu Tantular.
10. Brahu Temple is a relic of the Majapahit Kingdom located in Trowulan, East Java.

D. Islamic kingdoms have influenced people's lives today. Match the heritage with the correct kingdom.

1. Fort Rotterdam

a. Ternate

2. Cakra Donya

b. Tidore

3. Fort Indra Patra

c. Gowa-Tallo

4. Tomb of Sunan Kalijaga

d. Samudra Pasai

5. Fort Speelwijk

e. Aceh

6. Tomb of Sultan Baabullah

f. Demak

7. Tidore Sultanate Palace

g. Banten

E. Answer the following questions.

Read the text below to answer questions 1–3!

Demak

The Demak Sultanate was the first Islamic kingdom in Java. It began in the 15th century in Central Java. The Sultanate grew strong through trade and religion. The rulers worked with Islamic scholars to spread teachings in a peaceful way. One famous building is the Great Mosque of Demak, which became a symbol of faith and unity.

1. Why do you think peaceful ways were used to spread religion in the Demak Sultanate?

2. What can a great building like a mosque tell us about a Sultanate's values?

3. If you were a leader in Demak, how would you encourage people from different islands to live together peacefully?

4. Why might trade be important for a Sultanate like Demak?

5. What do you think made Demak different from Hindu or Buddhist kingdoms before it?

Read the text below to answer questions 6 and 7!

Acculturation

Hinduism and Buddhism have been present in Indonesia for a long time. Their arrival led to acculturation with Indonesia's original culture. This acculturation happened as the two cultures mixed without eliminating Indonesia's native traditions. The blending of Hindu-Buddhist culture with Indonesian culture has influenced many aspects of Indonesian society. The picture beside shows the Menara Kudus Mosque in Central Java, which represents an example of cultural acculturation between Islam and Hinduism.



Source: PL09Puyono/wikipedia.org/2013

6. What is acculturation?

7. Write three examples of how Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms have influenced Indonesian society!
