



The Struggle of the Indonesian People

⇒ Assignment 1 ⇒

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. The first European nation to send people to Nusantara was Portugal. The first area occupied by the Portuguese was _____.
 - a. Ternate
 - b. Aceh
 - c. Malacca
 - d. Makassar
2. The Aceh's attack on the Portuguese in 1615 failed because the Portuguese ships' weaponry was far superior to that of traditional Acehese ships. The Acehese people's struggle at that time was led by _____.
 - a. Sultan Iskandar Muda
 - b. Sultan Muhammad Daud Syah
 - c. Teuku Umar
 - d. Teuku Nyak Arif
3. The success of the Dutch expedition also encouraged Dutch traders to come to Nusantara. On March 20, 1602, the Dutch established a trading company called _____.
 - a. East India Company
 - b. Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie
 - c. Companhia do Commercio da India
 - d. La Compagnie des Indes Orientales

4. The resistance of the Nusantara people against the Dutch occurred in many areas. One of the areas was in _____ led by Sultan Agung.
- a. Banten
 - b. Mataram
 - c. Makasar
 - d. Aceh
5. Spice commodities such as nutmeg, cloves, and pepper were the most sought after because of the high European demand. The largest producer of nutmeg in Nusantara during European colonization was _____.
- a. Aceh
 - b. Papua
 - c. Maluku
 - d. North Sulawesi
6. Indonesia has many female national heroes. One of them is Admiral Malahayati who came from _____.
- a. Aceh
 - b. Maluku
 - c. Manado
 - d. Sumedang
7. Raden Mas Haji Oemar Said Tjokroaminoto, better known as H.O.S. Tjokroaminoto, is one of Indonesia's national heroes. He became one of the founders of the national movement organization called _____.
- a. Indische Partij
 - b. Budi Utomo
 - c. Sarekat Islam
 - d. Perhimpunan Indonesia
8. The background to the people's resistance against the Portuguese because of their attempt to monopolize trade and conquer territory. The resistance of the Demak people against the Portuguese was led by _____.
- a. Pati Unus
 - b. Sultan Khairun
 - c. Sultan Baabullah
 - d. Sultan Hasanuddin

9. In addition to physical resistance, people's resistance against Japan was also carried out through organizations. The following are organizations formed during the Japanese occupation, except _____.
- Pusat Tenaga Rakyat (Putera)
 - Pembela Tanah Air (PETA)
 - Jawa Hokokai
 - Budi Utomo
10. The Japanese occupation of Indonesia was relatively short but it caused a great deal of misery to the Indonesian people. The people's resistance led by Haji Madriyas against the Japanese nation occurred in _____.
- Tasikmalaya
 - Indramayu
 - Blitar
 - Aceh

B. Use the answers provided to complete the following statements correctly.

Tidore	Banten	Makassar	Tasikmalaya
Sultan Hairun	PETA	colonies	forced cultivation
Acehnese	Malacca		

- The European nations who pioneered overseas exploration were the Portuguese and Spanish in the early 15th century. The Portuguese first arrived in Nusantara in the region of _____.
- Besides the Portuguese, another European nation whose people occupied Nusantara was Spain, who controlled trade in _____. This area is rich in spices, such as cloves and nutmeg.
- Starting in the early 15th century, European nations explored the oceans until they finally arrived in Indonesia with various goals. One of those goals was to establish _____.

- In addition to the Portuguese and Spanish, another European nationality that came to Nusantara was the Dutch. They first came to _____ in 1596.
- Europeans' colonization caused people's resistance in various regions of the archipelago. The figure in the picture led the resistance of the _____ people against Portuguese colonialism.
- The resistance of Nusantara people against the Dutch occurred in many regions. The people of _____ were led by Sultan Hasanuddin against Dutch colonialism.
- One of the Dutch colonialism policies that made the people miserable was _____. This policy required each village to set aside part of its land to be planted with export commodities, especially coffee and sugar cane.
- The Indonesian resistance against Japan was carried out by nationalist figures who used organizations formed by Japan as their medium to prepare for Indonesian independence. One of these organizations was _____.
- Armed resistance was the open resistance of the Indonesian people against colonialism in Indonesia. One of those open resistances was in _____ led by K.H. Zainal Mustofa.
- Portuguese colonization in Ternate caused resistance. One of the leading figures of the Ternate people's resistance against the Portuguese was _____.



C. Complete the tables with the correct information.

1. Complete the below table of people's resistance during the pre-national awakening period.

Events	Leaders
a. Resistance against VOC in Batavia in 1628 – 1629.	
b. People's resistance in South Sulawesi (Gowa)	
c. Maluku people's resistance in 1817	
d. Padri War in West Sumatra 1821-1837	
e. Javanese resistance 1825-1830	

2. Complete the table with the correct leader's name and origin.

Hero	Name	Origin
a. 		
b. 		
c. 		
d. 		

e.



f.



3. Complete the table of National Movement Organizations below.

Organization	The Founder(s)
a. Budi Utomo	
b. Sarekat Dagang Islam	
c. Muhammadiyah	
d. Taman Siswa	

4. Write the differences between the Dutch and the Japanese colonialism.

Aspect	Dutch Colonialism	Japanese Colonialism
a. Occupation period		

b. Suppressive policy		
c. Resistance form		

D. Study the following timeline to answer the questions.

Timeline of Europeans Arrivals in Nusantara



The Portuguese arrival in Malacca led by Alfonso de Albuquerque

The Spanish arrival in Maluku led by Sebastian Del Cano

The Dutch arrival in Banten led by Cornelis de Houtman

1. European countries had explored the oceans for years until finally arriving in Nusantara.
 - a. The people of which countries set foot in Nusantara?
 - b. What were the goals of the European countries in their overseas exploration?
2.
 - a. The people of which nation were the first to set foot and colonize Nusantara?
 - b. Where was the first place the people of that nation set foot?
 - c. Why did the Indonesian people resist those Europeans?
3. After setting foot in Malacca, the Portuguese continued their exploration to Maluku. The Portuguese then occupied Ternate. In addition, Tidore was occupied by Spain. This caused a dispute between the Portuguese and Spanish as they fought over the territory.
 - a. The dispute between the Portuguese and Spanish was resolved by an agreement. What was that agreement called?
 - b. The agreement allowed Ternate and Tidore to be colonized by the Portuguese. This caused resistance from the people of Ternate and Tidore. Who were the figures who led the resistance of the people of Ternate and Tidore?
4. The people of one of the European countries finally set foot in Banten in 1596.
 - a. Which country was it?
 - b. What policies were implemented during the colonial period of that country that made the Indonesian people suffer?
5. Because of its natural wealth, Indonesia was colonized by various nations. This led to resistance led by many figures. These figures were designated

by the government as national heroes who had rendered great service to the nation in freeing it from colonization. What is meant by a national hero?

E. Answer the following HOTS questions.

Spices are Indonesia's wealth that are famous around the world. Spices are a commodity that was sought after by the European nations. They explored the oceans and arrived in Indonesia then colonized Indonesia. These spices included pepper, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, fennel, cardamom, and turmeric.

1. Maluku is known as the center of the spice commodities; it caused the Europeans to eventually set foot in the region. Spices were one of the reasons Europeans came to Nusantara. Why were spices sought by the European nations?
2. Spices are used in everyday life. Write down the benefits of spices for human life!
3. Apart from Maluku, several regions in Indonesia are also known as the world's best spice producers. Write down five spice-producing regions in Indonesia along with the types of spice that come from each region!

⇒ Assignment 2 ⇐

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Indonesia declared independence because of the encouragement of _____.
 - a. the revolutionary youth
 - b. Bung Karno and Bung Hatta
 - c. all Indonesian people
 - d. the Allied troops
2. The Proclamation has true meaning for all Indonesian people. One of the following is NOT such meanings, namely _____.
 - a. the culmination of the Indonesian people's struggle
 - b. the gateway to a just and prosperous nation
 - c. the end of the Indonesian people's struggle
 - d. the blessing of the Almighty God
3. The draft of the Proclamation text was written by Sayuti Melik. Then, a person proposed that Soekarno and Hatta sign the text. Who was that person?
 - a. Sukarni
 - b. Wikana
 - c. Muwardi
 - d. Moh. Yamin
4. After independence was proclaimed, the Red and White flag was raised and the Indonesia Raya song was played. Who created that national anthem?
 - a. W.R. Soepratman
 - b. Sudharnoto
 - c. Husein Mutahar
 - d. C. Simanjuntak

5. Recognition from other countries is one of the important aspects that makes Indonesia's independence legitimated internationally. The following are the first countries to recognize Indonesia's sovereignty, except _____.
- a. Egypt
 - b. India
 - c. Syria
 - d. England
6. The drafting of the Proclamation text was done at the house of a high-ranking Japanese naval officer, Admiral Maeda. The reason for choosing Admiral Maeda's house to draft the Proclamation text was _____.
- a. his house was spacious and big
 - b. it was free from surveillance by the Japanese army
 - c. it was not suspected by the Allies
 - d. Maeda had the rank of admiral
7. The Indonesian people welcomed the Proclamation of Independence with joy. The Proclamation of Indonesian independence contains _____.
- a. continuation of power and maintaining power
 - b. declaration of independence and transfer of power
 - c. declaration of independence and continuing power
 - d. declaration of independence and seeking power
8. Behind the drafting of the Proclamation text there were several figures who had important roles in the historical moment as follows, except _____.
- a. Achmad Soebardjo
 - b. Moh. Hatta
 - c. Soekarno
 - d. Wikana
9. Journalists played an important role during the Proclamation of Independence event. The reporter who captured the moment of the Proclamation was _____.
- a. Alex Mendoer
 - b. Jusuf Ronodipuro
 - c. B.M. Diah
 - d. Chaerul Saleh

10. One of the demands of the youth to Bung Karno and Bung Hatta was

_____.

- a. Indonesia's immediate independence
- b. PPKI to disband
- c. asking for help from the Japan
- d. asking for help from the Allies

B. Use the answers provided to complete the following statements correctly.

Cooperatives

Admiral Maeda

Achmad Soebardjo

Sutan Syahrir

Empat Serangkai

Soekarno - Hatta

PPKI

Karawang

Jakarta

BPUPK

1. The Rengasdengklok Incident occurred because the young and the older generations had different views on the timing of Indonesia's independence proclamation. Rengasdengklok is the name of a sub-district in the _____ Regency.
2. When the young and the older generations finally agreed about the proclamation timing, this marked the end of the Rengasdengklok Incident. The figure who succeeded in reconciling and bringing Soekarno and Hatta back to Jakarta was _____.
3. August 17, 1945 marked the independence of Indonesian from colonialism. The drafting of the Proclamation was carried out at the house of _____ on Jalan Imam Bonjol No. 1 Jakarta.
4. Japan surrendered to the Allies on August 14, 1945. A young figure who first heard the BBC radio broadcast about Japan's surrender to the Allies was _____.

5. Mr _____ and Mr _____ are often called Dwitunggal. From the beginning of Indonesia's struggle they fought together and proclaimed Indonesia's independence together. They later became the first president and vice president of Indonesia.
6. On April 29, 1945, Japan inaugurated an agency chaired by Radjiman Wedyodiningrat. The agency was tasked with investigating and collecting materials needed to establish an independent state. This agency was _____.
7. To formulate the basis of the state, BPUPK formed a drafting committee consisting of 9 people called the Committee of Nine. On June 22, 1945, this committee issued the _____ Charter as the formulation basis of the state.
8. In the Rengasdengklok Incident, there was a difference of opinion between the youth and the older generation. The youth argued that the proclamation should be carried out immediately because there was a power vacuum in Indonesia at that time, while the older generation argued that independence should be carried out through a _____ meeting.
9. During the Japanese occupation, several organizations were formed, including the People's Power Center (Putera). The organization was founded by Bung Karno together with Bung Hatta, Ki Hajar Dewantara, and K.H. Mas Mansyur who is known as _____.
10. The figure on the picture is one of the Proclaimer figures of Indonesia. In addition to being known as a Proclaimer figure, he is also known as the Father of _____.



C. Complete the tables with the correct information.

1. Complete the table below showing people's resistance during pre-national awakening.

Events	Dates	Important Figures
a. The establishment of BPUPKI		
b. The establishment of the Committee of Nine		
c. The establishment of PPKI		
d. The Rengasdengklok Incident		
e. The drafting of the Independence Proclamation		

2. Put a check (✓) by the correct statements.

- The USA bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It led to Japan surrendering to Indonesia.
- In the first BPUPKI meeting there were three figures, namely Mr Supomo, Ir Soekarno, and Mr Moh Yamin, who proposed the foundations of Indonesia.
- A great nation is a nation that appreciates the services of its heroes. One way to appreciate heroes is to fulfill the goals of independence with development and learning and working hard.

3. Write some of the figures who had roles in the Rengasdengklok Incident.

The Youth	The Older Generation
a.	a.
b.	b.

c.	c.
d.	d.
e.	e.

4. Write the names of the following heroes during the Proclamation of the Republic of Indonesia along with their roles.

	Hero	Name	The Role
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			

5. Write the roles of the following figures in the Independence Proclamation.

Name	The Role
a. Mohammad Hatta	
b. Fatmawati	
c. Sukarni	
d. Latief Hendraningrat	
e. S.K. Trimurti	

D. Find ten hidden words in the following word puzzle. They have to do with the Proclamation of the Independence of Indonesia.

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

E. Answer the questions correctly.

Study the pictures to answer the questions.



- What event is shown in picture (a)?
 - Who is the figure in picture (a) declaring the Proclamation of Independence?
- Where does the event in picture (a) take place?
 - When did the event take place?
- The text declared in picture (a) was drafted at Admiral Maeda's house, Jalan Imam Bonjol No. 1 Jakarta. Write down the national figures who were directly involved in the drafting!
- How was the news about the event spread so that it could reach all of Indonesia?
- The event in picture (a) is then followed by the event in picture (b). Write down the figures involved in picture (b)!

F. Answer the following HOTS questions correctly.

The Red and White Flag that was first raised at the Proclamation of Independence on August 17, 1945 was sewn by Mrs. Fatmawati. The flag is also known as the Sacred Red and White Heirloom Flag. The flag is made of Japanese cotton measuring 276 x 200 cm. In addition to being raised on every Independence Day, the national flag is also raised during the commemoration of national holidays or other events.

1. The Red and White National Flag continued to be raised at the Independence Day ceremony at the Merdeka Palace until 1968 when it was replaced with a silk replica flag that continues to be used to this day. Where is the first national flag kept?
2. As a national symbol, the Red and White flag has special provisions that determine how to treat it. Explain the things that should not be done to the Red and White flag!
3. The Red and White flag has become part of our nation's life and is proof of the nation's struggle to achieve and maintain independence. How do you continue that spirit?

⇒ Assignment 3 ⇒

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. PPKI was Indonesia's highest state institution at the beginning of its governance. On August 18, 1945, PPKI held its first hearing which resulted in several decisions as follows, except _____.
 - a. ratifying and establishing the 1945 Constitution as the basic law of the state
 - b. electing and establishing Ir. Soekarno as president and Drs. Moh. Hatta as vice president
 - c. deciding that the work of the president and vice president was to be temporarily assisted by the Central Indonesian National Committee (KNIP)
 - d. dividing the territory of Indonesia into 8 provinces each led by a governor

2. Indonesian independence was proclaimed on August 17, 1945. Indonesia declared itself an independent and sovereign nation. However, the Netherlands did not recognize Indonesia's independence. They still considered the territory of Indonesia to be part of their country which they called the Dutch East Indies. This caused _____.
 - a. the emergence of a number of battles in various regions in Indonesia
 - b. Indonesia to welcome the arrival of the Dutch
 - c. Indonesia to still be a Dutch colony
 - d. Indonesia to still be colonized by Japan

3. After the independence of Indonesia was proclaimed, soon the Allied troops came to Indonesia to disarm the Japanese army. The arrival of the Allied troops was accompanied by Dutch troops who were members of _____.
- a. PETA
 - b. KNPI
 - c. NICA
 - d. BKR
4. On November 10, 1945, a battle took place in Surabaya. Therefore, the date is commemorated as _____.
- a. Heroes' Day
 - b. National Awakening Day
 - c. National Education Day
 - d. Pancasila Birthday
5. In October 1945, Allied and NICA troops arrived in Bandung and issued an ultimatum to the people of Bandung to surrender their weapons, triggering the anger of the people of Bandung. It culminated on March 24, 1946 when the city of Bandung emptied and was burned to the ground by the Bandung combatants. National figures who died during the incident were _____.
- a. Moh. Toha
 - b. Captain Markadi
 - c. A.H. Nasution
 - d. Lieutenant Colonel M. Sarbini
6. The diplomatic process was carried out by Indonesia to gain recognition of sovereignty, including through the Linggarjati Agreement on March 25, 1947 in Linggarjati, Kuningan (West Java). The Agreement includes the following, except _____.
- a. The Netherlands recognized Indonesia's territory including Java, Sumatra, and Madura

- b. The Netherlands had to leave Indonesia before January 1, 1949
- c. Indonesia and the Netherlands agreed to form a federal state with the name RIS
- d. The Netherlands agreed to the return of the RI government to Yogyakarta

7. Study the following map!



The map is the result of the _____.

- a. Linggarjati Agreement
- b. Roem-Royen Agreement
- c. Renville Agreement
- d. Round Table Conference

8. Military Aggression I was a Dutch military operation in Java and Sumatra carried out from July 21, 1947 to August 5, 1947. This military operation was an attempt by the Dutch to reclaim Indonesian territory through a military attack after the approval of the _____.

- a. Linggarjati Agreement
- b. Roem-Royen Agreement
- c. Renville Agreement
- d. Round Table Conference

9. The background of Military Aggression II was the implementation of the results of the Renville negotiations which had stalled. The military aggression started on December 19, 1948, which began with an attack on _____.
- a. Yogyakarta
 - b. Surabaya
 - c. Semarang
 - d. Jakarta
10. As a follow-up to the results of the Roem Royen negotiations, on August 23 to November 2, 1949, the Round Table Conference was held. The Indonesian government held the Round Table Conference negotiations with the aim of _____.
- a. unconditional surrender
 - b. taking a short break
 - c. obtaining compensation
 - d. recognition of sovereignty

B. Use the answers provided to complete the following statements correctly.

Linggarjati

Renville

Roem Royen

Soedirman

Den Haag

Bukit Tinggi

I Gusti Ngurah Rai

Bung Tomo

The Sea of Fire

Three Nations Commission

1. The peak of the battle in Surabaya against the Allies occurred on November 10, 1945. The figure who played a major role in igniting the spirit of the Surabaya youth in the battle was _____.
2. The Battle of Ambarawa broke out because the Allies armed prisoners of war. In this battle, one of the high-ranking officers of the People's

Security Army (TKR) was killed, namely Lieutenant Colonel Isdiman, so his leadership was replaced by Colonel _____.

3. The city of Bandung was burned to the ground by Indonesian combatants on March 23, 1946 after the Indonesian side issued an order to evacuate the city. This incident is known as Bandung _____.
4. On November 29, 1946, a fierce battle took place between the Dutch and Indonesian soldiers in Bali known as the Puputan War. The important figure who died in the battle was _____.
5. One of the negotiations resulted in the recognition of the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia which only consisted of Sumatra, Java, and Madura. These negotiations were called _____.
6. Negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia on December 8, 1947 to January 17, 1948 were conducted on the deck of a United States warship anchored in Jakarta. The results of the negotiations are known as the _____ Agreement.
7. In the Renville Negotiations, the Indonesian delegation was led by Prime Minister Amir Syarifuddin, while the Dutch delegation was led by R. Abdul Kadir Wijoyoatmojo. The negotiations were mediated by _____.
8. During the Second Military Aggression, the President handed over the government of the country to Mr. Syafruddin Prawiranegara. At that time the Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PDRI) was formed in the _____.
9. The Second Military Aggression is also known as Operation Gagak. This military operation only ended when Indonesia and the Netherlands sat together to negotiate the _____ Agreement.

10. As a follow-up to the results of the Roem Royen negotiations, the Round Table Conference was held. This conference was held in _____.

C. Complete the tables with the correct information.

1. Describe the causes of the following battles.

Battle	Cause
a. Ambarawa Battle	
b. Bandung Sea of Fire	
c. Margarana War in Bali	

2. Complete the table with the dates and places of the negotiations.

Negotiation	Date	Place
a. Linggarjati		
b. Renville		
c. Roem Royen		
d. Round Table Conference		

3. Write the leading figures in the following incidents.

Incidents	Leading Figures
a. There was a figure who calmed the Indonesian people in a giant meeting at Ikada Field on September 19, 1945. If he had not created order, the situation would have become dangerous, namely, very likely a shootout between the youth and the Japanese army.	
b. This figure led the Indonesian delegation at the Round Table Conference in order to claim Indonesian sovereignty. At the suggestion of this figure, the sovereignty of the RIS was recognized by the Netherlands, which was marked by the end of the Second Dutch Military Aggression.	
c. A figure who had a strong fighting spirit. Even though he was sick, this figure continued to lead the struggle by being carried on a stretcher by his men.	

4. Explain the cause of Dutch Military Aggressions I and II.

Event	Cause
a. Dutch Military Aggression I	
b. Dutch Military Aggression II	

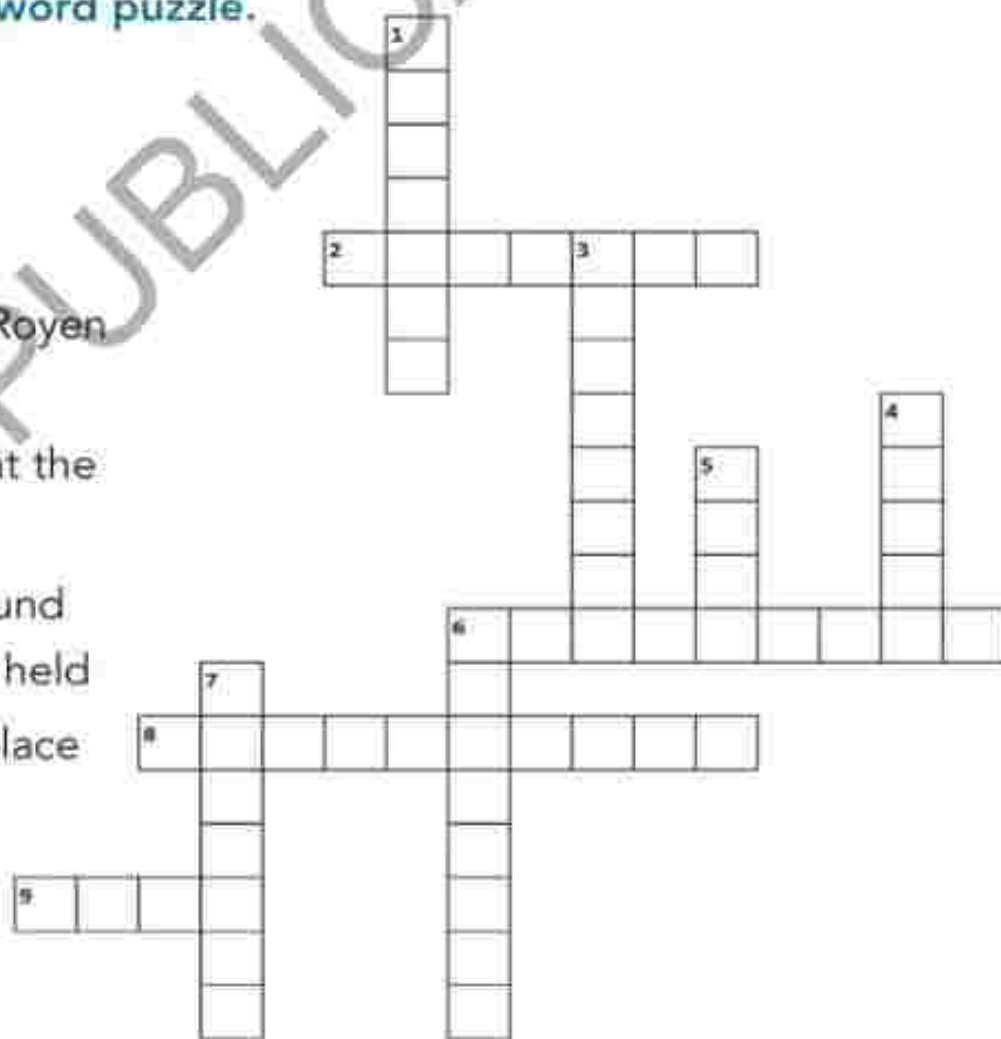
5. Write the main results of the following negotiation.

Negotiations	Main Results
a. Linggarjati	
b. Renville	
c. Roem Royen	
d. Round Table Conference	

D. Finish the following crossword puzzle.

Across

2. The city where Roem Royen agreement made
6. Led Indonesian army at the Battle of Ambarawa
8. Country where the Round Table Conference was held
9. Margarana War took place



Down

1. Allied general who were killed in Surabaya
3. It resulted in the establishment of Federal Republic of Indonesia
4. Led Indonesia delegation in Round Table Conference
5. The Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia
6. The city commemorated every year as Heroes' Day
7. Member of Three Nations Commission

E. Answer the following questions.

Study the pictures to answer questions number 1 – 5.



1. After the Proclamation of Independence, the Indonesian people's struggle continued to gain recognition of their national sovereignty. The pictures above show the armed struggle on November 10, 1945 in Surabaya. What triggered the event?
2. Why is November 10 commemorated as Heroes' Day? Explain!
3. In addition to the November 10, 1945 event, several other areas in Indonesia also fought to defend the nation's sovereignty. Write down the three other events!

4. We must appreciate the services of our fighters. As a student, how do you appreciate their heroic fights?
5. What heroic attitudes should you emulate from the fighters?

Read the following text to answer questions number 6 – 8.

Although Indonesia had proclaimed independence, our nation had to continue in various ways to defend our independence. Resistance by the Indonesian nation was carried out through armed struggle and diplomatic struggle. Diplomatic struggle was carried out through negotiations led by some of the nation's leaders.

6. Which country was still trying to control Indonesia despite Indonesia's Independence Proclamation? Why did that country not want to recognize Indonesia's independence and still wanted to control Indonesia?
7. How did that country try to regain control of Indonesia?
8. Mention some negotiations as diplomatic struggle after Independence Proclamation.