

ABSTRAK

PARTISIPASI RAKYAT MOYUDAN

DALAM MENGHADAPI AGRESI MILITER BELANDA II

PERIODE 1948 – 1949

Skripsi ini mempunyai tujuan untuk membahas tiga permasalahan. Pertama, keadaan Moyudan menjelang Agresi Militer Belanda II. Kedua, terjadinya Agresi Militer Belanda II di Sleman. Ketiga, perlawanan rakyat Moyudan dalam menghadapi Agresi Militer Belanda II periode 1948 – 1949.

Judul skripsi ini secara implisit telah menunjukkan bahwa skripsi ini termasuk katagori penulisan sejarah lokal, yang dikaitkan dengan dimensi ruang dan waktu. Maka dari itu penelitian penulisan skripsi ini menggunakan dua sumber, yaitu sumber primer dan sekunder. Sumber primer diperoleh dari wawancara dengan pelaku sejarah secara langsung, sedangkan sumber sekunder diperoleh dari sumber tertulis yang relevan.

Agresi Militer Belanda II dilakukan untuk menghancurkan dan menduduki Ibukota Republik Indonesia di Yogyakarta. Untuk itu Belanda berusaha menduduki daerah-daerah yang merupakan wilayah negara Republik Indonesia terutama di sekitar kota Yogyakarta. Belanda juga mengincar wilayah Moyudan sebab wilayah ini dijadikan daerah pertahanan lokal, daerah pengungsian lokal, daerah suplai dan daerah penyusunan taktik perang gerilya. Sedangkan bentuk perlawanan langsung bertujuan mengacaukan pertahanan musuh dan melemahkan mental lawan. Hal ini sebagai bukti adanya kesatuan Tentara Nasional Indonesia dengan rakyat, sehingga terbentuk kekuatan yang sulit untuk dipatahkan musuh.

Perlawanan rakyat dan Tentara Nasional Indonesia melahirkan keberhasilan, yaitu pengakuan kedaulatan dari Belanda. Perlawanan di tingkat daerah memberikan sumbangan yang cukup besar dalam perjuangan tingkat nasional. Sehingga secara umum perlawanan Tentara Nasional Indonesia dan rakyat menghasilkan pengakuan kedaulatan Republik Indonesia oleh Belanda.

**ABSTRACTS**

**THE PARTICIPATION OF THE CITIZEN OF MOYUDAN  
AGAINST THE SECOND DUTCH ARMED AGGRESSION  
IN 1948 – 1949**

This thesis discussed three problems. The first problem was the situation of Moyudan just the Second Dutch Armed Aggression. The second problem was The Second Dutch Armed Aggression in Sleman. The third was that there is a fight from The Citizen of Moyudan against the Second Dutch Armed Aggression in 1948 – 1949.

The title of this thesis implicitly showed that this thesis was categorized into written local history, which include two dimension i.e. dimension time and space. The thesis was conducted by using two sources, that is primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources was conducted by interviewing the agent or (does) of the history itself and the secondary source was conducted by exploring the relevance written sources.

The Second Dutch Armed Aggression was done to destroy and to take over the Capital of Indonesia in Yogyakarta. Therefore, Dutch tried to take over the territories around Yogyakarta, which is part of Republic of Indonesia territory. Dutch also wanted to take over Moyudan territory because Moyudan territory was used as local defense, refugee camp, ration supply, and arrangement of guerrilla war strategy. The citizen of Moyudan attacked Dutch only to disrupt the Dutch's defense and weaken the mental of Dutch Soldier. And this used as a prove that Tentara Nasional Indonesia and the citizen were united. Tentara Nasional Indonesia and citizen were forming marvelous power that was difficult to be defeated by The Dutch.

Finally, the fight of Tentara Nasional Indonesia and citizens against Dutch Aggression succeeded, that was the acknowledgment of sovereignty from The Dutch. In other words, The Dutch admitted Indonesia as independent country. The fight against Dutch Aggression in local territory gave a big contribution towards the fight against Dutch Aggression in the national level. Therefore, the acknowledgment of Republic of Indonesia sovereignty generally was the result of the fight of Tentara Nasional Indonesia and citizens against the Second Dutch Armed Aggression.