

Utilization of the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum (Place where the Prince was captured Diponegoro) as a source for Learning History

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana pemanfaatan Museum Eks Karesidenan Kedu yang menjadi tempat ditangkapnya Pangeran Diponegoro oleh Jenderal De Kock, menjadi sumber belajar sejarah lokal pada mata pelajaran sejarah di SMAN 4 Magelang. Metode Penelitian yang digunakan ialah kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Adapun teknik pengambilan data melalui observasi langsung di museum dan sekolah, wawancara mendalam dengan museolog dan guru sejarah, serta dokumentasi museum dan sekolah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: (1) Museum Eks Karesidenan Kedu menjadi tempat peristiwa bersejarah dimana Pangeran Diponegoro dikelabui dan ditangkap oleh Jenderal De Kock melalui sebuah perundingan, (2) Museum Eks Karesidenan Kedu menjadi bangunan cagar budaya yang dilindungi negara, (3) Guru Sejarah SMAN 4 Magelang telah memanfaatkan museum ini sebagai laboratorium belajar sejarah lokal, (4) Model Pembelajaran Museum Tour digunakan guru sejarah untuk memberikan pengalaman langsung kepada peserta didik belajar sejarah.

Kata kunci: museum, eks-karesidenan kedu, diponegoro, sumber belajar sejarah.

Abstract

This research aims to describe how the use of the former Kedu Residency Museum, where Prince Diponegoro was captured by General De Kock, became a source of learning local history in history subjects at SMAN 4 Magelang. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach. The data collection techniques include direct observation in museums and schools, in-depth interviews with museologists and history teachers, as well as museum and school documentation. The results of the research show: (1) the Former Kedu Residency Museum is the site of a historical event where Diponegoro was tricked and arrested by General De Kock through negotiations, (2) the Former Kedu Residency Museum is a cultural heritage building protected by the state, (3) History Teacher at SMAN 4 Magelang have used this museum as a local history learning laboratory, (4) The Museum Tour Learning Model is used by history teachers to provide students with direct experience learning local history.

Keywords: museum, kedu ex-residency, diponegoro, source of learning history.

INTRODUCTION

Museums are an informal educational institution, where people can gain values, attitudes, skills and learning experiences throughout their ages. Judging from the root of the word museum, namely mouseion, a word that comes from Latin, museum means a temple or place

intended for the nine goddesses of the Muses, children of the god Zeus whose task is to entertain. At that time, the ion mouse was also used as a gathering place for scholars, a place for research, lectures, libraries, and others (Murray, 1904; Moore, 1994; McLean, 1997).

In subsequent periods, especially the mid-19th century, changes occurred in museums driven by the need for more serious museum management. This also gave birth to museology (Magetsari, 2008). A shift in the focus of museums only occurred in the 1960s, when museums began to realize that they had a role in society. The focus of the museum's attention began to change, from initially being on collections (collection oriented) to the public (public oriented) (Asiarto, et al: 2012).

According to Magetsari (2011), this cannot be separated from changes in world conditions where former colonial countries have liberated themselves to become new sovereign countries, which has given birth to a new form of museum known as the modern museum. Modern museums were born as a result of society's need as new citizens for identity, in this case cultural identity. Thus, modern museums have changed their function to become cultural icons with a special mission to equip people with identity, to improve their welfare through cultural stability.

The museum is able to carry out this mission thanks to its authentic and permanent collection, so that it can be interpreted into narratives of the nation's culture and history, which are then presented as symbolic value. Thus, in contrast to traditional museums which only function to open their collections to

the public, modern museums give new meaning in building relationships with the public (Magetsari, 2011).

Based on Government Regulation No. 19 of 1995, a museum is defined as an institution for storing, caring for, safeguarding and utilizing material evidence of human culture as well as nature and the environment to support efforts to protect and preserve the nation's cultural wealth. Asiarto, et al (2012) explain that museums have three service functions, namely for educational purposes, research and enjoyment. Museums exist to enable people who visit museums to receive enjoyable education, which of course they do not get when they visit other entertainment venues, such as malls, cinemas and amusement parks.

For this reason, museums today are starting to develop the concept of edutainment, where visitors can get education as well as entertainment. Education and entertainment in this case emerge as a unique symbiotic relationship within the museum.

The Former Kedu Residency Museum is a museum open to the public. Many visitors come to this museum, such as researchers, educators (lecturers), history and culture observers, students, travelers, and the general public. Many visitors' goals for visiting the second ex-residence museum include researching, studying, or just looking at the beauty and history of this museum building.

The Kedu Ex-Residency Museum is open Monday-Friday, from 08.00 to 16.00 WIB. This museum is located on Jl Diponegoro No.1, Magelang City, Central Java. There are many various collections owned by this museum, such as tables and chairs where General Diponegoro had negotiations with General De Kock, original robes belonging to Diponegoro, bedsteads, mats, cups, jugs and other personal items belonging to Prince Diponegoro.

History of the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum Building itself was founded in 1810. Initially this building was used as the official residence of Lieutenant Governor General Hendrick De Kock. Then it changed its function to become the Kedu Residency office. In 1930, in one of the rooms in this museum, a very big historical event occurred, namely negotiations between Prince Diponegoro and Governor General De Kock. This event was the final part of the very famous Java War.

According to Juwono, et al (2018) in the book *Toponyms of Magelang City*, it is explained that the incident of Diponegoro's arrest on March 30 1830 at the Kedu Residency Office made Magelang's name famous. This incident strengthened Magelang as a defense city and protector of the Government area on the North Coast, especially preventing *wakayat* resistance centered in the Javanese kingdom

Magelang, as a historic city, has the remains of many colonial buildings, one of which is the Former Kedu Residency Museum. In studying history in secondary schools (SMA/SMK), museums can be used as real historical laboratories so that students can gain learning experience by visiting museums directly.

One of the high schools that uses the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum as a history laboratory is SMA Negeri 4 Magelang. The history teacher at this school often brings students to study directly at this museum. Based on an interview with a history teacher, Mrs. Fadillah, S.Pd (14 April 2024), it was said that she always brings students to the museum to learn directly. He explained that the learning model used was a combination of the museum tour model with project based learning.

With this historical learning model, students who are invited to the ex-Kedu Residency museum are expected to gain real experience, thereby awakening their imagination about the incident of Diponegoro's arrest in the past as if it were coming back to life. In other words, it brings back events that took place hundreds of years ago to the present.

Furthermore, in an interview with Mrs. Fadillah, S.Pd (14 April 2024), it was said that by using the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum as a source of history learning in class, it is hoped that students will better understand the local history around Magelang City. So that it fosters a sense of

love for the history of Magelang City, and this is part of historical awareness.

Based on the findings in the preliminary background above, the researcher took the research topic of the use of the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum (where Prince Diponegoro was captured) as a source of historical learning. This qualitative research describes how the second ex-residency museum was used by history teachers at SMA Negeri 4 Magelang as a source of history learning.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods with a naturalistic approach. According to Creswell (2018) qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands the meaning of a number of individuals or groups of people originating from social problems. In this research, the researcher wanted to photograph how the Former Kedu Residency Museum was used as a source of history learning for students at SMAN 2 Magelang.

Data collection techniques in this research were observation, interviews and documentation at SMAN 4 Magelang and the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum. The primary data source comes from direct interviews with the History Teacher of SMA Negeri 4 Magelang, namely Mrs. Fadilah, S.Pd and Museologist Mr. Sunaryo. Meanwhile, secondary sources come from books, journals, reports, educational documents (Syllabus, RPP/Teaching

Module, Teacher's Book and Student's Book), and photo documentation.

The data obtained above was then analyzed using Miles & Huberman's (1992) interactive data analysis which includes: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History and Collection of the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum

The Kedu Ex-Residency Museum is also known as the Diponegoro Service Museum. This museum is in the same complex as the Indonesian Financial Audit Agency (BPK) Museum. Located on Jalan Pangeran Diponegoro No.1, Magelang City, Central Java Province. This museum is open to the public and can be visited every Monday to Friday. 09.00 - 16.00 WIB.



Picture 1. Kedu Ex-Residency Museum
(Personal Documentation)

Quoting from the Indonesian Museum Association (accessed 29 April 2024) This museum has a collection consisting of objects left by Prince Diponegoro, including: tables and chairs left by his anger in the form of nail marks, robes

measuring 1.57 m high, 1.35 m wide made of shantung cloth, 7 cups containing 7 kinds of his favorite drinks, prayer halls, a Book of Takrib.

There are interesting things related to Diponegoro's objects, based on an interview with the museologist at the Kedu Ex-Residence Museum, Mr. Sunaryo (14 April 2024) who said that the 7 cups were used to make 7 different drinks. Diponegoro used them to entertain the ulama who came to the West End. to the eastern end which reached 200 people. Apart from that, there was a jug that Diponegoro carried when fighting that could drink for 100 troops.

Looking at historical events, on March 28 1830 negotiations were held between Lieutenant General De Kock and Prince Diponegoro. The negotiations took place at the location which is now the Former Kedu Residency Museum or Diponegoro Service Museum, specifically in a room that was used as a museum. This major event was the final major period of the Java War. Even the capture of Diponegoro was painted by Raden Saleh and Nicolaas Pinemaan in different versions.

Looking at the architecture of the building, according to Alamsyah (2018), the former Kedu Resident's official residence was designed in an Indic architectural style, namely a combination of empire style and local style. The local style can be seen from the pyramid-

shaped roof of the building. Apart from that, this building also has a tropical style with lots of large ventilation. This building also has terraces on the front and back, with very large front and back yards. Apart from that, according to Putri (2020), the second residential building faces west due to the Dutch people's love of seeing Mount Sumbing, Giyanti Hills and the Progo River as well as rice fields.

If visitors come directly to the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum, it looks beautiful and very well maintained. This museum building is indeed a Cultural Heritage Building which is well cared for and maintained.

Former Kedu Residency Museum as a Source for Learning History

Based on an interview with Mrs. Fadillah, S.Pd (14 April 2024), she said that for the last 3 years she has always taken students to the Kedu Ex-Residency museum. He explained that the museum provides real learning experiences for students in reconstructing a story about a historical event. Apart from that, museums can also awaken students' imagination and historical awareness.

Referring to Collingwood's theory of historical imagination (Dray, 1999), reconstructing history begins with historical imagination to re-present the past based on real information and evidence from historical sources. In other words, historical thinking begins with

historical imagination, so that the past can be brought back, evidence and imagination are the tools.

A museum is a place where a person can reconstruct history through his imagination because it holds a collection of historical objects. Apart from being a place to store historical objects, the museum also displays and revives a period of historical background complete with its cultural, social and environmental background. A museum like this is called a Living Museum.

Apart from being a museum, the concept of a living museum itself displays a complete historical period with cultural, social and environmental background. It is also defined as a museum concept that involves the community to feel ownership and involves community activities with traditions that are still alive and supports conservation efforts and information about a region.

The Former Kedu Residency Museum is a living museum in Magelang City. This museum holds a collection of original historical objects that depict the background of the historical period where the negotiations and arrest of Prince Diponegoro actually took place in 1830. The objects used by Diponegoro at that time are still neatly stored in the room which is now open for use. museum that the public can visit.

The public can visit the Kedu ex-residence museum to study, research or

just have historical recreation. Apart from this, school students can visit this museum to study and research, because it can be used as a history laboratory. In this museum, students can search for material and create history projects because it is a source for learning history.

Referring to the opinion of Sadiman (2010), learning resources can be grouped into two parts, namely: 1) learning resources that are deliberately planned (learning resources by design), namely all sources that have been specifically developed as components of the instructional system to provide targeted learning facilities. and is formal; and 2) learning resources by utilization, namely learning resources that are not specifically designed for learning purposes but can be found, applied and utilized for learning purposes. Other sources can be obtained from facts that can be found in everyday life, but can be found, applied and used for learning purposes.

The Kedu Ex-Residency Museum itself is a learning resource because of its utilization (learning resources by utilization). Where students can learn by visiting the museum directly. This is what students at SMA Negeri 2 Magelang do. In history subjects, based on an interview with Mrs. Fadillah, S.Pd (14 April 2024) it was said that her students visited the museum to learn, and made assignments that had previously been given by the teacher. Outdoor class learning makes

students more enthusiastic than just learning in class.

The History Teacher also said that using museums optimally as a source for learning history helps students understand historical events more quickly than just reading or listening to lectures from teachers. This actually reinforces learning with a very effective museum tour.

Citing the opinion of Jarolimek and Parker in Sadiman (2010), students can make optimal use of museums after being given the opportunity to adapt the material being taught to the material on display. This can happen, because museums provide information about the past so that they can increase creativity, because creativity is freedom of expression (Michel, Suzzane, & Lina; 1994).

Based on observations and interviews, it appears that the history teacher at SMA Negeri 2 Magelang has made optimal use of the Former Kedu Residency Museum. History teachers are seen using outdoor based learning with a museum tour approach. Meanwhile, the learning model uses Project Based Learning with various assignments such as research papers, historical videos and other historical teaching aids.



Picture 2. Student Research Projects
(Personal Documentation)

Based on interviews with history teachers, teachers teach by taking students to the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum on the material elements "Historical Research" in class X and "Colonialization and Resistance of the Indonesian Nation" in class XI. These materials were chosen because they have relevance to the museum in Magelang City.

The history teacher at SMAN 2 Magelang uses outdoor learning with a museum tour approach. Husamah (2013) explains that outdoor learning makes learning activities more varied and less boring, students are more active in the learning process, learning resources are richer so that students do not get bored from sitting for hours in the classroom. Outdoor learning will also make students

more enthusiastic and active in participating in learning

Meanwhile, the learning model used is project based learning. The projects created are varied, such as research papers, historical videos, or other presentation media. Usually this task is given in groups.

In the learning carried out at the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum, students were asked to write research papers in groups regarding events at that place. Before going into the field, students are divided into groups by the teacher. The teacher also provides instructions for writing research papers.

Then the students carry out research and come directly to the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum. There, the observation students looked at the collection of Prince Diponegoro's relics and interviewed the tour guide at the museum. In this way, the Kedu Ex-Residency Museum becomes a source of history learning for high school students.

CONCLUSION

The Former Kedu Residency Museum is a cultural heritage building that has high historical value. This place is a historical place where General De Kock negotiated and captured General Diponegoro. As a museum, it is not only a place to store a collection of historical objects but can also be used as a source of historical learning.

The results of the research show that (1) the Former Kedu Residency Museum is the site of a historical event where Diponegoro was tricked and arrested by General De Kock through negotiations, (2) the Former Kedu Residency Museum is a cultural heritage building protected by the state, (3) History Teacher at SMAN 4 Magelang have used this museum as a laboratory for learning local history, (4) The Museum Tour Learning Model is used by history teachers to provide students with direct experience learning local history

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