

LOCAL CULTURE

Audio Visual Documentation of The Profile and Role Of Kalinyamat Queen As Historical Virtual Tourism Media at Faculty of Humanities Undip

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Abstract. Kalinyamat Queen was a female figure in the 16th century. She was the daughter of Sultan Trenggana, King of the Demak Kingdom. After the death of her husband, Sultan Hadirin, Ratu Kalinyamat became the ruler of Jepara around 1549. After the death of the ruler of Demak, Sunan Prawata, who was her biological brother, Kalinyamat Queen was the central figure in the kingdom of Demak. Demak figures such as Pamanahan, Hadiwijoyo, and Panjawi asked for advice regarding the existence of Demak after the death of Sultan Prawata. Kalinyamat Queen also looked after several of her nephews, including Prince Arya, who was the son of Hanasudin from Banten. Kalinyamat Queen was ruler of Jepara from 1549 to 1579. During her reign, she assisted Johor, Aceh, and Hitu in attacking the Portuguese in Malacca (1551, 1568, and 1571), and in Maluku (1564). Kalinyamat Queen's profile and actions will be documented through audio visuals as a virtual historical tourism media that can be accessed online.

1 Introduction

Kalinyamat Queen as a 16th century female figure played an important role in the embryo of Indonesian nationalism. As the ruler of Jepara, he had actually developed his territory enough to become a prosperous and rapidly developing area. However, this does not apply to Kalinyamat Queen. As Queen in Jepara in the period 1549 to 1579, Kalinyamat Queen did a lot from social, political, economic and religious aspects (Tim YDBL, 2022; Chusnul Hayati, dkk, 2007).

From a social aspect, internally he has built quite good relationships with his siblings and as a caregiver for his nephew. Externally, as a trading city, social relations are built with various traders, both interinsular and international. From an economic aspect, Jepara was an important trading city. With its strategic location, many traders carry out economic activities at Jepara port. In Jepara there was a trade product that is in great demand, namely rice. Rice is a leading commodity in local and interinsular markets. The price of rice in Jepara was relatively cheaper compared to the price of rice in other areas. From a political aspect, Jepara, through Ratu Kalinyamat, built a political coalition with Aceh, Johor and Hitu against the Portuguese in Malacca and Maluku. From a religious aspect, Ratu Kalinyamat contributed to the spread of Islam on the North Coast of Java, especially in Jepara. This marked the establishment of the Mantingan Mosque in 1559. The mosque was a symbol of the spread of Islam in Java and the archipelago (JJ Ras, 1987, YDBL, 2022; Chusnul Hayati, 2007; Hartojo & A. Budiman, 1982)

On this basis, there is a need for audio-visual documentation of the profile and activities of Ratu Kalimat. Through this documentation, the character of Kalinyamat Queen will be described in more detail. This documentation will become a virtual historical tourism medium that can be accessed on the Faculty of Cultural Sciences website. Therefore, in this article we will explain the profile and progress of Ratu Kalinyamat, as well as the chronological documentation process in various regions, both in Demak and Jepara, based on primary sources and secondary sources.

2 Methods

As historical research, the research will carry out Audio Visual documentation of the Profile and Role of Ratu Kalinyamat as a Historical Visual Tourism Media at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Diponegoro University using historical methods consisting of heuristics, criticism, interpretation and historiography. The aim is to produce historiography related to the profile and role of Kalinyamat Queen (Garraghan, 1946: 34; Gottschalk, 1986: 32; Herlina, 2008: 15). Source searches are carried out to find and find primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources

are carried out through archival studies as material for writing about an event based on the methods used by historians (Garraghan, 1957; Gottschalk, 1956; Herlina, 2008). The main primary source is based on travel records of the Portuguese when Kalinyamat Queen was in power. Secondary sources come from traditional historiography, both chronicles and fiber. Secondary sources are also obtained from various books and journals accessed offline and online. The primary and secondary sources that have been obtained are then criticized, interpreted and reconstructed to form a series of historical writings that are chronological, systematic and critical.

After the reconstruction of Ratu Kalinyamat has been completed, the next stage is to carry out an audio-visual documentation process based on available sources. Documentation was carried out in Demak and Jepara. Demak is the birthplace of Kalinyamat Queen and Jepara is the location where Kalinyamat Queen ruled. The results of this documentation become a virtual tour about Ratu Kalinyamat which will be displayed on the Faculty of Humanities website.

3 Discussion

Profile Kalinyamat Queen

Kalinyamat Queen was a descendant of the ruler of Demak. Ratu Kalinyamat, the third child of Sultan Trenggana, was the grandson of Raden Patah, the founder of the Demak Sultanate. According to Babad Tanah Jawi, Sultan Trenggana had several children including first, a daughter who married Prince Sampang, Prince Prawata, second, a daughter who married Prince Hadiri, third, a daughter who married Prince Cirebon, fourth, a daughter who married Jaka Tingkir, and five sons named Pangeran Timur (JJ Ras, 1987).

here are also other versions, namely according to the Babad Demak I and Babad Demak 2, Serat Kandhaning Ringgit Purwa, and according to the genealogy at the Mantingan Jepara Tomb. From various traditional sources, it can be explained that all of them refer to Kalinyamat Queen as the daughter of Sultan Trenggana, whether they are the first child or the second child or the third child. However, what is certain and beyond doubt is that these sources all say that Kalinyamat Queen was the daughter of Sultan Trenggana (Atmodarminto, 1955; JJ Ras, 1987; De Graaf, H.J. & T.H.G. Pigeaud, 1974)

The Role of Kalinyamat Queen

Kalinyamat Queen sent troops to Melaka and Maluku against the Portuguese 4 (four) times. The first was the struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Melaka in 1551. This struggle was invited by the Sultan of

Johor to expel the Portuguese in Malacca. Ratu Kalinyamat also formed an alliance with Perak, Pahang, and Beruas (Manuel Faria e Sousa, 1674: Tim YDBL, 2022; Suara Baru, 2023). In this attack the alliance led by Johor sent 200 ships. Meanwhile, Jepara sent 40 ships carrying 4,000 to 5,000 armed soldiers. The Jepara troops were led by a person who had the title of adipati (Couto, 1626-75; Tim YDBL, 2022; Suara Baru, 2022). In this attack the Jepara troops suffered defeat.

Second, the struggle against Portuguese colonialism in defending the Hitu nation in Maluku 1564-1565. At that time, the Tanah Hitu Sultanate was led by the Four Primes, one of whom was Perdana Jamilu. Perdana Jamilu has a child named Pati Tuban. At that time, Hitu became an important political entity in Maluku waters. The Hikayat Tanah Hitu by Imam Rijali informs about the relations between Java and Hitu. When Hitu wanted to expel the Portuguese, Jepara sent its fleet to help Hitu during the period 1564-1565 in an effort to fight the Portuguese in Hitu and Maluku (Tim YDBL, 2022; Graaf, 1974:129; Manusama, 1977:163-4).

Third, the struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Melaka in 1568 was carried out by Kalinyamat Queen in coalition with the ruler of Aceh. In 1538, the ruler of Aceh was Sultan Alauddin Al-Kahar. He replaced Sultan Salehuddin (1530–1538) who was considered less capable. Sultan Alauddin Al-Kahar ruled from 1538 to 1568. During his reign, Sultan Alauddin expanded his kingdom to the west and east of Sumatra. Diogo do Couto's chronicle describes that Sultan Alauddin launched an invasion to conquer Melaka in 1568. Aceh also depended on limited aid coming from Gujarat, Calicut, Demak, Camorim, and Masulipatnam. Aceh also sent its ambassador to ask Kalinyamat Queen for help (Couto, 1626-75; Tim YDBL, 2022).

Fourth, Kalinyamat Queen's struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Melaka in 1574. Manuel Faria e Sousa explained that Kalinyamat Queen's troops at that time were led by General Quiadaman or Admiral Kyai Demang. The admiral led 15,000 troops with 80 large ships and more than 220 boats complete with ammunition (Faria e Sousa, 1674; Tim YDBL, 2022). Manuel Faria e Sousa's statement was also supported by Jorge de Lemos. Lemos said that Kalinyamat Queen sent 300 boats including 70-80 junks with 15,000 soldiers under the command of Admiral Kyai Demang. The Jepara fleet landed in Malacca 5 October 1574 (Lemos, 1585; Tim YDBL, 2022). The Kalinyamat attack carried out in 1574 also failed.

Documentation Process and Results

The documentation process was carried out in two places, namely in Demak and in Jepara. Documentation in Demak was carried out first around the location suspected to be the palace of the Demak Kingdom, secondly, around the mosque and the grave of the king of Demak. Documentation at the location suspected of being the Demak palace is a sign that Ratu Kalinyamat is in Demak because he is the son of Sultan Trenggana. Documentation in Demak mosques and tombs shows that in the family tree, Kalinyamat Queen comes from a noble lineage who played an important role in the spread of Islam in Java, especially on the North Coast.

The documentation process in Jepara was carried out in several locations that had a correlation with the work and struggle of Ratu Kalinyamat. First at the location suspected to be the Kalinyamat Palace. This palace is located around Kriyan Village, Kalinyamatan District. The palace was the place where Kalinyamat Queen reigned when she was ruler of Jepara from 1549 to 1579. Second, at the Mantingan mosque. The mosque, which was built in 1559, is seen as Kalinyamat Queen's contribution to the spread of Islam in Jepara. On the walls of the mosque there was also Jepara carvings. The existence of the carvings marks the contribution of Ratu Kalinyamat together with Sungging Badar Duwur in introducing and developing carving crafts in Jepara. Third, the tomb complex of Sultan Hadirin and Kalinyamat Queen's grave in Mantinga. Kalinyamat Queen's husband, Sultan Hadirin, who died in 1549, was then buried in the tomb complex. In the tomb there is also a Sungging Badar Duwung meal. Fourth, documentation was carried out at a location suspected to be the Jepara port. Jepara Port drives export and import activities internationally and internationally, was a place for trade and shipping activities, a residential place for traders, a place for ships to dock, and a place for sending war fleets to Malacca and Hitu. Fifth, Documentation was carried out at the fort which is now known as the VOC Fortress. This fort is thought to be the embryo of Kalinyamat Queen's bull which was used as a defense against Arya Penangsang. Sixth, documentation at the location thought to be the symbol of Ratu Kalinyamat's topo wudo, namely Donorojo Hill. In this place, Kalinyamat Queen also received guests from her relatives from the Kingdom of Demak.

From documenting the places where Kalinyamat Queen played an important role in Jepara, results will be obtained. The results of this documentation are in the form of visual documentation regarding the profile and achievements of Kalinyamat Queen which will be used as virtual tourism media on the Undip Faculty of Humanities website.

4 Conclusion

Kalinyamat Queen deserves to be a figure featured in a historical virtual tour. This is because Kalinyamat Queen is a woman who has an important role in the embryo of Indonesian nationalism. Her work can be proven through primary sources in the form of Portuguese notes written during the reign of Kalinyamat Queen. Three times, through her coalition with Johor and Aceh, Ratu Kalinyamat attacked the Portuguese in Malacca. Portugal for the Indonesian people is a colonial country in the archipelago. The presence of the Portuguese could disrupt the regional and economic stability of the archipelago.

Internally, Ratu Kalinyamat also has an important role in the development of Jepara and Demak. In the hands of Kalinyamat Queen, Jepara port developed rapidly and became an international port visited by local, long-distance and international traders. Its economic progress can also be seen in the development of carving crafts which can now be felt by the community.

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