

A monumental day out

Answers

LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 9

Learning Object 4: Where is it?

Exercise 1

1.1 Describe the location of the following Jakarta landmarks in relation to *Monumen Nasional (Monas)*.

Answers:

1.1.1 Istana Negara

Istana Negara terletak di sebelah barat laut Monas.

1.1.2 Mahkamah Agung

Mahkamah Agung terletak di sebelah utara Monas.

1.1.3 Masjid Istiqlal

Masjid Istiqlal terletak di sebelah timur laut Monas.

1.1.4 Kathedral Katolik

Katedral Katolik terletak di sebelah timur laut Monas.

1.1.5 Stasiun Gambir

Stasiun Gambir terletak di sebelah timur Monas.

1.1.7 Galeri Nasional Indonesia

Galeri Nasional Indonesia terletak di sebelah tenggara Monas.

1.1.8 Kantor Pusat Garuda Indonesia

Kantor Pusat Garuda Indonesia terletak di sebelah selatan Monas.

1.1.8 Kantor Pusat Bank Indonesia

Kantor Pusat Bank Indonesia terletak di sebelah barat daya Monas.

1.1.9 Museum Nasional

Museum Nasional terletak di sebelah barat Monas.

1.2 Write down the location of each group, in full sentences and in Indonesian.

Answers:

1.2.1 Group A:

Kelompok A berada di Istana Negara.

or

Lokasi Kelompok A di Istana Negara.

1.2.2 Group B:

Kelompok B berada di Masjid Istiqlal.

or

Lokasi Kelompok B di Masjid Istiqlal.

1.2.3 Group C:

Kelompok C berada di Museum Nasional.

or

Lokasi Kelompok C di Museum Nasional.

1.2.4 Group D:

Kelompok D berada di Galeri Nasional Indonesia.

or

Lokasi kelompok D di Galeri Nasional Indonesia.

Exercise 2

Sample answers:

2.1 By what other names is the National Monument known?

The National Monument is also commonly known as *Monas* and *Tugu Monas*.

2.2 Who commissioned the construction of the National Monument?

The construction of the National Monument was commissioned by President Sukarno, the first President of the Republic of Indonesia.

2.3 Describe the construction phases of the monument.

The National Monument was built over three phases of construction:

- Phase 1: 1961–1965
- Phase 2: 1966–1968
- Phase 3: 1969–1975.

2.4 What is the significance of the official commencement date of construction?

The significance of the official commencement date of construction is that it occurred on Independence Day (17 August).

2.5 Did construction of the monument go according to schedule?

During the second phase, construction work on the project was delayed due to a lack of funds, and the failed *coup d'état* by the 30 September Movement (*G30S/PKI*). The *coup* resulted in restrictions being placed on the Indonesian Communist Party (*PKI*) and a period of political instability and social turmoil.

2.6 What purpose is served by these statues and what does it demonstrate about the attitudes and values of Indonesians?

The purpose of the patriotic statues constructed along Jakarta's main thoroughfares and squares is to remind the population of the struggle for Independence from the Dutch colonial government. It also reminds Indonesian citizens to respect the efforts of their national heroes and figureheads.

Indonesians value the struggle their country went through to gain independence. So the statues serve as a public reminder and reinforce their positive attitudes to the event's importance and the heroism of those involved. Most young Indonesian school children are able to recall the names and identities of all their national heroes.

2.7 How is patriotism exhibited in Australia? For example, are there any patriotic or commemorative places in the town or city where you live, such as statues, friezes, war memorials, and so on?

If so, what purpose do they serve and where are they located?

What do these reveal about Australians and the ideals they consider to be important?

Almost every population centre in Australia has a war memorial, around which citizens gather on 25 April to commemorate Anzac Day. The city of Brisbane is no exception. There, people gather around the Shrine of Remembrance at Anzac Square. Unlike the roadside statues situated around Jakarta, this is a solemn place of contemplation. Australia did not have a violent struggle for independence, like the one Indonesia went through to gain its freedom from the Dutch, but we do have statues commemorating the efforts of individual heroes or soldiers, such as the Australian War Memorial and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Canberra.

Australia also has memorials to historical events, such as the Eureka Stockade Memorial in Victoria; and cultural identities, such as the Dog on the Tuckerbox, near Gundagai in New South Wales, inspired by the poem *Bullocky Bill*, which celebrated the life of a mythical drover's dog.