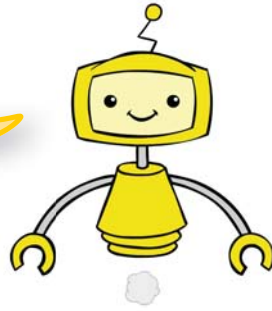


A monumental day out

The students in Anna and Peter's *Ilmu Pengtahuan Sosial* class are meeting at the National Monument, *Monas*, on Saturday morning for an excursion. Everyone is excited about exploring Central Jakarta, although it could prove a little tricky. Lucky they have Zak, their personal GPS assistant, to tell them whether to go north, south, east or west!



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 9
Learning Object 4: Where is it?

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 2

Module 3 Work Sheet 1: *Where are we now?*

Module 4 Work Sheet 3: *Where in the world am I?*

Stage 1

Module 7 Work Sheet 3: *Indicating location*

Module 10 Work Sheet 7: *My neighbourhood*



1 Locations on a map

In Module 9, Learning Object 4, *Where is it*, Peter marked some of his favourite places in and around Jakarta on a map and then described their location.

His sentences were:

- *Anak Krakatau terletak di sebelah barat Jakarta.*
- *Café Batavia teletak di sebelah utara Kebun Binatang Ragunan.*
- *Lubang Buaya terletak di sebelah timur Kebun Binatang Ragunan.*
- *Kebun Binatang Ragunan terletak di sebelah selatan Jakarta.*

Note:

Remember, in Module 4, Work Sheet 3, *Where in the world am I?*, you learnt that *terletak di sebelah* is used with the compass points to describe locations on a map.

2 National landmarks

Monumen Nasional, or *Monas*, is Jakarta's most prominent landmark and is located in the heart of Central Jakarta. This impressive obelisk stands 132 metres high and is topped with the 14-metre high bronze Flame of Independence, which is coated with 50 kilograms of gold foil. This distinctive structure, which is situated in Lapangan Merdeka, is also referred to by locals as *Tugu Monas*.

Set in a beautifully maintained square, complete with lawns and fountains, *Monas* is surrounded by other Jakarta landmarks.

To the immediate north-west of the square is the *Istana Negara* (National Palace), to the north is

the *Mahkamah Agung* (Supreme Court) and to the north-east is the impressive *Masjid Istiqlal* (Istiqlal Mosque), the second-largest mosque in the world.

On the western fringe of the square is the *Museum Nasional* (National Museum) and to the east of the square is Jakarta's main rail terminal, *Stasiun Gambir* (Gambir Station).

The area immediately surrounding the square also contains the headquarters of some of Indonesia's main institutions, including the national airline, *Garuda Indonesia*, and the central bank, *Bank Indonesia*.

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Monas is a significant national landmark. It was built during an era of nationalism and honours the heroism of Indonesians who battled to gain independence from the Dutch.

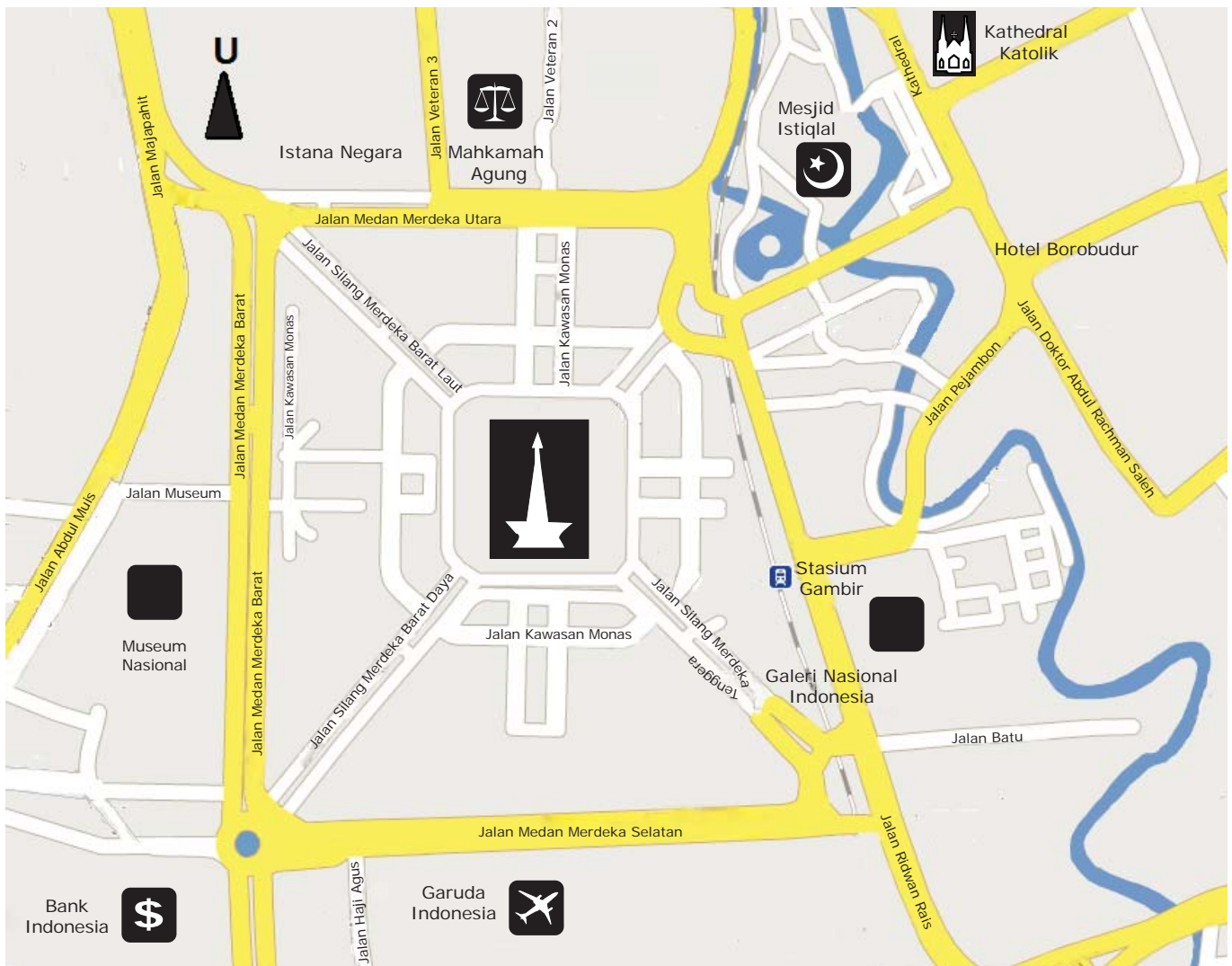
Construction commenced in 1961, but it took until 1975 to complete the project. Built on 80 hectares of land, *Monas* was officially opened to the public on 12 July 1975. It is now recognised around the world as a symbol of Jakarta. The base of the tower houses two museums commemorating the country's independence. The Freedom Hall displays important information about the struggle to achieve independence in Indonesia. The displays in the Hall of Contemplation focus

on the declaration of the country's independence and include numerous documents and recorded speeches.

On Sundays, *Lapangan Monas* is a bustling place, full of locals and tourists picnicking, walking, cycling, jogging or savouring the local food sold at the food stalls near the monument. There is an observation platform at the top of the monument, but visitors who want to take a look may have to queue for more than an hour. The only elevator can accommodate 11 people and the capacity of the viewing platform allows just 50 visitors at a time to enjoy the panoramic views of Jakarta.

Central Jakarta

3



Exercise 1

After his hot air ballooning adventure in Module 4, Work Sheet 3, *Where in the world am I?* Zak has learnt a lot about geography. He is determined to help the twins with their homework on *Monas* and other landmarks of Central Jakarta.

1.1 Look at the layout of Central Jakarta in Block 3.

Describe the location of the following Jakarta landmarks in relation to *Monumen Nasional (Monas)*. Write your answers in Indonesian.

1.1.1 *Istana Negara*

1.1.2 *Mahkamah Agung*

1.1.3 *Masjid Istiqlal*

1.1.4 *Katedral Katolik*

1.1.5 *Stasiun Gambir*

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1.1.6 *Galeri Nasional Indonesia*

1.1.7 *Kantor Pusat Garuda Indonesia*

1.1.8 *Kantor Pusat Bank Indonesia*

1.1.9 *Museum Nasional*

- 1.2 The students were evenly divided into four groups and given some research notes to guide them as they explored *Monas* and the surrounding landmarks.

It is almost time to meet back at the front entrance to *Monas*, and Zak has been asked by the teacher to use his built-in mobile phone to contact the four group leaders (Anna, Peter, Ardi and Nina) to find out where they are, and to ask them to gather at the front entrance.

Read the following dialogues.

In the space provided write down the location of each group, in full sentences, and in Indonesian.

For example, you can begin your sentences with:

Kelompok A berada di ... Group A is at ...

or

Lokasi Kelompok A di ... The location of Group A is ...

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1.2.1 Zak calling Group A

Zak: Anna, kelompokmu berada di mana?
Anna: Lokasi kami di sebelah barat laut Monas.
Zak: Semua kelompok harus segera berkumpul di Monas.
Anna: Baiklah. Sebentar lagi kami akan tiba di sana.



Current Location of Group A: _____

1.2.2 Zak calling Group B

Zak: Peter, di mana lokasi kelompokmu sekarang?
Peter: Kami berada di sebelah timur laut Monas.
Zak: Semua kelompok disuruh segera kembali ke Monas.
Peter: Baiklah. Kami akan berangkat ke sana sekarang.



Current Location of Group B: _____

1.2.3 Zak calling Group C

Zak: Ardi, rombonganmu ada di mana saat ini?
Ardi: Kami ada di sebelah barat Monas. Mengapa?
Zak: Guru minta agar semua kelompok cepat berkumpul di Monas.
Ardi: Iya deh! Sebentar lagi kami ke sana.



Current location of Group C: _____

1.2.4 Zak calling Group D

Zak: Hai, Nina. Di mana lokasi rombonganmu sekarang?
Nina: Kami berada di sebelah tenggara Monas. Ada apa?
Zak: Guru menyuruh semua rombongan untuk berkumpul lagi di Monas.
Nina: Baiklah. Kami segera ke sana.



Current location of Group D: _____

Exercise 2

Read the following text about the National Monument.

Monumen Nasional

Monumen Nasional populer disingkat dengan Monas atau Tugu Monas, adalah monumen setinggi 132 meter yang didirikan untuk memperingati perjuangan rakyat Indonesia untuk merebut kemerdekaan dari pemerintahan kolonial Belanda. Pembangunan monumen ini dimulai pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1961 di bawah perintah Presiden Sukarno. Monumen dibuka untuk umum pada tanggal 12 Juli 1975. Tugu ini dimahkotai Api Kemerdekaan yang tingginya 14 meter dan dilapisi 50 kilogram lembaran emas. Monumen Nasional terletak di tengah Lapangan Medan Merdeka, Jakarta Pusat dan dibuka setiap hari mulai pukul 08.00 hingga 15.00. Pada hari Senin minggu terakhir setiap bulan monumen ditutup untuk umum.

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Pembangunan monumen terdiri atas tiga tahap. Tahap pertama, periode 1961 hingga 1965, dimulai secara resmi pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1961 oleh Presiden Sukarno secara seremonial menancapkan pasak beton pertama. Pembangunan tahap kedua pada periode 1966 hingga 1968 sempat tertunda akibat adanya kekurangan dana dan terjadinya Gerakan 30 September 1965 (G30S/ PKI). Tahap akhir berlangsung dari tahun 1969 hingga 1976. Monumen diresmikan dan dibuka untuk umum pada tanggal 12 Juli 1975 oleh Presiden Republik Indonesia waktu itu, Soeharto. Lokasi pembangunan monumen ini dikenal dengan nama Medan Merdeka. Di sekeliling tugu terdapat taman, dua buah kolam dan beberapa lapangan terbuka tempat berolahraga. Pada hari-hari libur Medan Merdeka dipenuhi pengunjung yang berekreasi menikmati pemandangan Tugu Monas dan melakukan berbagai aktivitas di taman.

Di sekitar Jakarta, seperti juga di beberapa kota Indonesia lainnya, ada beberapa patung yang menunjukkan adegan patriotik atau nasionalistik dari perjuangan kemerdekaan Indonesia. Termasuk di antaranya Patung Pangeran Diponegoro, seorang pangeran Jawa yang berperang melawan Belanda, yang juga terletak di Lapangan Monas; dan patung-patung lainnya seperti Patung Pembebasan Irian Barat yang menggambarkan seorang muda dari Irian Barat yang melepaskan diri dari belenggu penindasan kolonial Belanda. Patung-patung seperti ini terletak di sepanjang jalur-jalur paling sibuk di Jakarta dan Indonesia.

Using information from the text, answer the questions on the following pages in **English**.

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2.1 By what other names is the National Monument known?

2.2 Who commissioned the construction of the National Monument?

2.3 Describe the construction phases of the monument.

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

2.5 Did construction of the monument go according to schedule? Explain your answer.

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- 2.6** Along with the National Monument, Jakarta (and every other city in Indonesia) has a number of statues commemorating national heroes and depicting other patriotic scenes.

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

- 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?
