


Role Lord Antasari in Struggle Indonesian Independence 1809-1862

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Antasari, Lord, Indonesian, Independence, Struggle	Lord Antasari No only considered as leader of the Banjar Tribe, he is also leaders of the Ngaju , Maanyan , Siang, Sihong , Kutai , Pasir , Murung , Bakumpai tribes and several ethnic group others who live in regional and inland areas or along the Barito River, both Muslim and Muslim Kaharingan . The research method used is the historical method. The historical method is the process of critically examining and analyzing past historical records and remains. Lord Antasari, born in 1797 or 1809, was the highest leader in the Sultanate of Banjar. He was crowned Panembahan Amiruddin Khalifatul Mukminin in 1862. He died due to lungs and smallpox in Central Kalimantan. The Banjar people's struggle ended in 1905, with Antasari falling in battle against Dutch troops. He was awarded the title of hero national and independence by the Republic of Indonesia in 1968.
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INTRODUCTION

Foreign nations come to Indonesia to carry out trade and establish cooperation in the economic sector, because in foreign countries spices are really needed to be processed into medicines which are very important in the health sector and become huge profits in the economic sector. Spices such as frankincense, camphor, camphor, resin, salt are not found in European countries, especially the Netherlands. While it is very much needed and has a high selling value, that is what makes Westerners come to Indonesia and look for areas that have abundant natural resources in spices, one of which is Kalimantan.

The destination area for Westerners (the Dutch) was Kalimantan because it had abundant natural resources, but not all areas of Kalimantan had the spices that the Dutch wanted which had high selling value abroad. After the Dutch explored the Kalimantan area, there was an area that had natural resources rich in spices that the Dutch wanted, namely the Kayu Tangi Banjar area, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province . The Kayu Tangi Banjar area, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province has a water area, namely the Barito River and land which holds natural wealth, especially spices such as frankincense, camphor, resin, which were targeted by the Dutch. On March 14, 1862, Prince Antasari was appointed as the highest government leader in the Banjar Sultanate (Sultan Banjar) with the title Panembahan Amiruddin Khalifatul Mukminin in the presence of the Dayak Chief

and the ruling Duke of the Dusun Atas, Kapuas and Ahayan areas, namely Tumenggung Suropati/ Tumenggung Yang Pati Raya Jaya.

Not many people know of the Banjar Sultanate, whose Sultan was named Pangeran Antasari, as one of the Independence Fighter Heroes, especially the younger generation. They don't realize how much suffering, sacrifice and struggle their ancestors experienced so that we can all enjoy it as we do today. The above makes the writer interested in studying it. The author wants to immortalize Prince Antasari's struggle into a scientific study so that the history of Ntasari as a National Freedom Fighter Hero will not be lost to the ages, so the author chooses the following title: Prince Antasari's Role in Fighting for Indonesian Independence in 1809-1862.

Prince Antasari's lineage

When he was young his name was **Gusti Inu Kartapati** . Prince Antasari's mother was Gusti Hadijah bint Sultan Sulaiman . Prince Antasari's father was Prince Masohut (Mas'ud) bin Pangeran Amir . Prince Amir was the son of Sultan Muhammad Aliuddin Aminullah who failed to ascend the throne in 1785. He was expelled by his own guardian, Prince Nata, who with Dutch support proclaimed himself Sultan Tahmidullah. Prince Antasari had 3 sons and 8 daughters. Prince Antasari had a younger sister named Ratu Antasari alias Ratu Sultan Abdul Rahman who married Sultan Muda Abdurrahman bin Sultan Adam but died first after giving birth to the future heir to the Banjar sultanate named Rakhmatillah, who also died when he was still a baby.

Heir to the Banjar Kingdom

Prince Antasari is not only considered the leader of the Banjar tribe, he is also the leader of the Ngaju, Maanyan, Siang, Sihong, Kutai, Pasir, Murung, Bakumpai tribes and several other tribes who live in the region and interior or along the Barito River, both Muslim and Muslim. Kaharingan. After Sultan Hidayatullah was tricked by the Dutch by first taking Ratu Siti (Prince Hidayatullah's mother) hostage and then exiled him to Cianjur, the struggle of the Banjar people was also continued by Prince Antasari. As one of the dedicated leaders of the people and as the cousin of the heir to the Banjar sultanate. To strengthen his position as the leader of the struggle against the invaders in the northern Banjar region (Muara Teweh and surrounding areas), on March 14 1862, coinciding with the 13th of Ramadan 1278 Hijriah, he began with the call: "Live for Allah and Die for Allah"

All the people, Dayak commanders, warriors, ulama and Banjar nobles; unanimously appointed Prince Antasari as "Panembahan Amiruddin Khalifatul Mukminin", namely government leader, warlord and highest religious figure. There is no longer any reason for Prince Antasari to stop fighting, he must accept the position entrusted to him by Prince Hidayatullah and be determined to carry out his duties with a full sense of responsibility to Allah and the people.

METHODS

The research was carried out at the Graha Nusantara University Padangsidempuan library. The research method used is the historical method. The historical method is the process of critically examining and analyzing past historical records and remains (Gottschalk, 1975). With research based on this method, it is hoped that it can produce scientific writing with

an activity that is objective, systematic and logical. In writing a thesis, a historical approach is used . the description is descriptive analytical. The aim of this research is to reconstruct the past systematically and objectively by collecting, evaluating, verifying and synthesizing evidence to establish facts and obtain strong conclusions (Suryabrata, 1998). The steps in historical research according to Loius Gottschalk (1987:18) include heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History of Prince Antasari

Prince Antasari was born in Kayu Tangi, Banjar, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province, 1809 and died in Bayan Begok, North Barito Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, 11 October 1862 at the age of 53 years. He is an Indonesian National Hero. As a prince, he felt concerned about seeing the Banjar sultanate in chaos because Dutch interference in the sultanate was increasing. Popular movements emerged in the interior of Banjar. Prince Antasari was sent to investigate the people's movements which were currently in turmoil. When he was young his name was Gusti Inu Kartapati. Prince Antasari's father was Prince Masohut (Mas'ud) bin Pangeran Amir bin Sultan Muhammad Aminullah. His mother was Gusti Hadijah bint Sultan Sulaiman. Prince Antasari had a younger sister named Ratu Antasari / Ratu Sultan who married Sultan Muda Abdurrahman but died before giving birth to children. Prince Antasari is not only considered the leader of the Banjar tribe, he is also the leader of the Ngaju, Maanyan, Siang, Sihong, Kutai, Pasir, Murung, Bakumpai tribes and several other tribes who live in the area and interior or along the Barito River.

After Sultan Hidayatullah was tricked by the Dutch by first taking Ratu Siti (Prince Hidayatullah's mother) hostage and then exiled him to Cianjur, the struggle of the Banjar people was also continued by Prince Antasari. As one of the dedicated leaders of the people and as the cousin of the heir to the Banjar sultanate. To strengthen his position as the highest leader of the Muslim struggle in the northern part of Banjar (Muara Teweh and its surroundings), on March 14 1862, coinciding with 13 Ramadhan 1278 Hijriah, he began with the exclamation: " Live for Allah and Die for Allah!"

All the people, warriors, ulama and nobles of Banjar; unanimously appointed Prince Antasari as "Panembahan Amiruddin Khalifatul Mukminin", namely government leader, warlord and highest religious figure. There is no longer any reason for Prince Antasari to stop fighting, he must accept the position entrusted to him by Prince Hidayatullah and be determined to carry out his duties with a complete sense of responsibility to Allah and the people.

Resistance Against the Dutch

Before the Dutch entered the Banjar region, there were already many traditional kingdoms, especially in Kalimantan. The Dutch first entered the Bajar area via the Barito river and were finally able to control the entire region in Kalimantan. One of them was the Banjar Kingdom which at that time was in a state of peaceful peace. However, after the Dutch came to Kalimantan, the traditional kingdoms in this region had to submit to Dutch rule and took over trade in Banjar and Kalimantan.

In line with the above, the differences between traditional kingdoms in Kalimantan, including the Banjar kingdom, and the colonial nation (Read: Dutch) caused conflicts to be inevitable. Like the Lanting Kotamara incident, a type of Panzer floating on the Barito River in the battle with the Celebes Ship near Kanamit Island, North Barito, the Banjar War broke out when Prince Antasari with 300 of his soldiers attacked the Dutch coal mine in Pengaron on April 25 1859. Subsequently, war after war was commanded by Prince Antasari throughout the Banjar Kingdom. With the help of his commanders and loyal followers, Prince Antasari attacked Dutch posts in Martapura, Hulu Sungai, Riam Kanan, Tanah Laut, Tabalong, along the Barito river to Puruk.

When he was young his name was Gusti Inu Kartapati. Prince Antasari's father was Prince Masohut (Mas'ud) bin Pangeran Amir bin Sultan Muhammad Aminullah. His mother was Gusti Hadijah bint Sultan Sulaiman. Prince Antasari had a younger sister named Ratu Antasari/Queen Sultan who married Sultan Muda Abdurrahman but died before giving birth to children. Prince Antasari is not only considered the leader of the Banjar tribe, he is also the leader of the Ngaju, Maanyan, Siang, Sihong, Kutai, Pasir, Murung, Bakumpai tribes and several other tribes who live in the area and interior or along the Barito River.

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Prince Antasari has been awarded the title of national and independence hero by the government of the Republic of Indonesia based on Decree No. 60/TK/1968 on March 23 1968 in Jakarta. Apart from that, the name of Pangeran Antasari was immortalized in Korem 101/Antasari and the nickname for South Kalimantan Province is Bumi Antasari, all street names in various cities in Indonesia.

Causes of the Banjar War

The Banjarmasin Sultanate or Banjar Sultanate, has a wide area of power. The Sultanate covered the area that we now know as South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. Sultan of Banjarmasin, is Prince Antasari's great-grandfather. The crown prince and heir to the throne of the Sultan of Banjarmasin is Prince Amir, Prince Antasari's grandfather. The Sultan of Banjarmasin died when Prince Amir was still very young. Prince Amir is still too young to succeed his late father as sultan. Because of this, Prince Nata, Prince Amir's uncle, was appointed as Prince Amir's guardian. As guardian, Prince Nata holds the reins of government while educating and waiting for Prince Amir to grow up. He had to hand over the throne of the sultanate to Prince Amir after Prince Amir came of age. However, it turns out that Prince Nata is a person who is greedy and crazy about power. He did not want to hand over the throne to Prince Amir, the legitimate crown prince of the Banjar sultanate.

This refusal caused disputes within the Banjar sultanate palace. The Dutch, who at that time had already planted their colonialism nails in almost all corners of our world,

intervened. Disputes within palace circles were something that the Dutch had always been waiting for. In fact, if there was no dispute, the Dutch deliberately incited chaos. The chaos within the palace was a good opportunity for the Dutch to implement their famous politics of divide et impera.

The Dutch deliberately sided with Prince Nata, because Prince Nata was greedy. Greedy people are friends of the Dutch, because they are very easy to exploit and pit against each other. Prince Amir was forced to act. He still took up arms. This attitude is not driven by greed, but rather by defending rights. Defending rights and truth is everyone's moral obligation. As a result, civil war broke out. The Dutch, who supported Prince Nata, immediately mobilized assistance in the form of soldiers and weapons. With strong support from the Dutch, Prince Nata won the civil war. Prince Amir was captured and exiled to Sailan Island which is now called Sri Lanka. So the chaos in the Banjarmasin Sultanate or Banjar Kingdom in fighting over the throne was the cause of the Banjar war.

The outbreak of the Banjar War

Early in the morning towards the end of April 1859, Pangeran Antasari gave the war command. Some of his troops attacked the Pengaron fort. As expected, the fort was not easy to take. The attack of the Banjarmasin fighters was greeted by a hail of gunfire from the fort. Casualties on the fighters' side fell. However, there were also many soldiers defending the fort. As had been previously predicted, the fort was not easy to take. The attack of the Banjarmasin fighters was greeted by a hail of gunfire from the fort. Casualties on the fighters' side fell. However, many of the soldiers defending the fort were also killed by the fighters. The battle lasted fiercely all day.

Beeckman was surprised by the courage of the Banjarmasin fighters. He ordered his men to defend the fort desperately. The rain of bullets fired by the Dutch soldiers meant that the fighters could no longer advance any closer, but on the other hand, Beeckman's troops were also unable to repel the fighters. The troops tasked with blocking enemy reinforcements did their job well. In various sectors of the battle, enemy reinforcements were ambushed and destroyed. The Dutch, who previously believed that they could easily control Banjarmasin, were shocked.

End of Prince Antasari's Struggle

These diplomatic contacts took quite a long time. He used this long time to organize his strength and organize tactics to defeat the Montallat fortress. Apart from that, to break up the counterattack from the Dutch. Prince Antasari built forts. He also stockpiled supplies and gunpowder. Meanwhile, some of his troops were ordered to continue their march. With attacks on Dutch patrols and posts, the Dutch's attention would be divided. Thus, the Dutch did not know Prince Antasari's main goal.

If everything went according to plan, it is very likely that the Montallat fortress would be destroyed. However, God had other plans for Prince Antasari. While Prince Antasari was busy with all the preparations to attack the center of Dutch power, the great warrior was infected with a smallpox epidemic that hit his defense area. Attempts to treat Prince Antasari at his base in Bentek Bayan Begok failed. Prince Antasari died on October 11, 1862.

Prince Antasari's Struggle as an Independence Fighter Hero.

Even though he was facing death, his determination to expel the invaders did not waver. Before he died, he still managed to leave messages to his commanders and his sons, Gusti Muhammad Said and Gusti Muhammad Seman, who always accompanied him on the battlefield. Their head, Prince Antasari, advised them to continue the struggle. The struggle could only be stopped if the Dutch had left, or stopped because death had come to take them. Gusti Muhammad Said and Gusti Muhammad Seman as well as the commanders carried out the message of the Banjar warriors. The resistance of the Banjar people continued for decades later.

Prince Antasari's struggle only had one definite goal, namely to liberate the motherland from colonialism. He fought with all sincerity and faith. His determination, courage and sincerity to make sacrifices for independence are worthy of emulation by future generations. That's why the government of the Republic of Indonesia gave the title of National Hero to the nation's best son who came from the land of Banjar. Prince Antasari has been awarded the title of national and independence hero by the government of the Republic of Indonesia based on Decree No. 60/TK/1968 on March 23 1968 in Jakarta. Apart from that, the name of Pangeran Antasari was immortalized in Korem 101/Antasari and the nickname for South Kalimantan Province is Bumi Antasari, all street names in various cities in Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS

Prince Antasari was born in Kayu Tangi, Banjar, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province, 1797 or 1809 and died in Bayan Begok, North Barito Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, 11 October 1862 at the age of 53 years. On March 14 1862, Prince Antasari was crowned as the highest government leader in the Banjar Sultanate (Sultan Banjar) with the title Panembahan Amiruddin Khalifatul Mukminin in front of the Dayak tribal chiefs and the ruling adipati (governor) of the Dusun Atas, Kapuas and Kahayan regions, namely Tumenggung Surapati/Tumenggung Yang Pati Jaya Raja. Prince Antasari died of lung disease and smallpox inland on the Barito River, Central Kalimantan. The skeleton was moved to Banjarmasin and reburied in the Banjar War Cemetery, North Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin. The Banjar people's struggle ended in 1905, after Gusti Muhammad Seman, the last leader of Prince Antasari's fighting forces died in battle against Dutch troops. The Dutch never expected that Prince Antasari could sacrifice the fighting spirit of Banjar sons and daughters for so long. Prince Antasari has been awarded the title of national and independence hero by the government of the Republic of Indonesia based on Decree No. 60/TK/1968 on March 23 1968 in Jakarta.

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