

Explore The Struggle Of Francois Emile Van Der Linde And Darius Silitonga In Bukit Wungkal Against Dutch Military Aggression II Through Whisp

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to know and understand the integration of the Local History of the struggle of Francois Emile Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga in the Second Dutch Military Revolution. The research is a Historical Research Method to understand Local History, as well as an R&D Research Method to create a WHISP. In this study, Data Collection Techniques were carried out by Observation, Interview, Documentation and Literature. The Data Analysis technique uses source triangulation with the stages of Data Reduction, Data Presentation, Verification. The results of the study show that the local history components of the struggle of Francois Emile Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga in the Second Dutch Military Coup can be integrated in History Learning, namely Resistance Strategy and Technique, History of Toponymy of Silitonga Hill and Analysis of Struggle Locations. The values that can be exemplified from the struggle are the spirit in defending Indonesia's independence, love for the homeland and nation, willingness to make sacrifices for the nation, mutual respect and cooperation. The integration of Local History in History Learning can be done by paying attention to the material contained in the student learning syllabus, this integration can be done through creating a website using Wix by developing Web History in Spectra Perspective.

Keywords: Integration, History Learning, Local History.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays it is very important to understand the local history, one of which is Lampung, a province rich in cultural and historical heritage. Lampung has beautiful and extensive sea beach tourism, mountain nature, lakes, national parks, zoos, museums, archaeological sites, waterfalls, mountains, and many others, as well as various cultural arts in Lampung are quite diverse (Meiridho dkk, 2018., Putri dkk, 2024). The province is located in the southern part of the Indonesian island of Sumatra and is often known for its natural beauty. However, beyond its stunning scenery, the province has a fascinating history that reflects the long journeys and struggles of its people. The local history of Lampung reflects the complex dynamics of the development of this area throughout time. By tracing local history, we can learn how Lampung transformed from prehistoric to colonial times and its great role in the national and even international context. This local wisdom is reflected in the traditions, customs, arts, and norms that are upheld by the local community (These values have become an aspect of the daily life of the people of Lampung and have influenced their methods of life.

Figures such as Darius Silitonga played an important role in the history of Lampung's struggle against the Dutch. The events at Bukit Wungkal during the Second Dutch Military Aggression changed the momentum in the history of the command in Lampung. Understanding the historical role of figures like Darius Silitonga and Francois Emile Vanderlinde helps us understand the cells better from their struggles, and their values are fought for by the people of Lampung.

The ease of students to access all forms of information in the midst of a pandemic is a concern in itself, considering that in the current era of globalization, all forms of influence can affect the young generation in acting and behaving, therefore in the midst of the current globalization current, it is very necessary to filter and form the character of the younger generation so that cooperation between teachers and parents is needed in supervising the formation of children's character (Maryani dkk, 2025). Character cultivation in the younger generation in the current era can be done by utilizing Local History in the environment around the place of residence through integration with subjects provided by online schools such as History Subjects which are supported by the use of android. Local History is not always singular but has diverse dimensions and Local History

is the history of a place, a locality, whose boundaries are determined by the historical writer (Abdullah, 1985).

The use and integration of Local History in History Learning is very important, through this process, the learning experienced by the current young generation can become more meaningful. Quoted from Republika.co.id, Commissioner of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) Retno Listyarti (Republika, 2020) stated that History Learning tends to be boring for children because it is only memorization about what happened, where it happened, who are the historical figures, when it happened and where it happened. How from these historical events is rarely explored and explored through dialogue. He emphasized that History Learning is only limited to memorization, tends to be easily forgotten and the meaning of a historical event is not understood, besides that he also emphasized that the History Curriculum is also dominated by Javanese History and does not provide a place for the history of other regions. This is because most of the children of Papua, Aceh, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Sumatra learn Javanese history.

These problems should be able to make the thought to be able to integrate Local History in history learning, this is because there are so many values that can be exemplified from the history around the lives of the young generation such as the attitude of nationalism and love for the homeland as a fortress in the ongoing flow of globalization (Danugroho, 2024). Pringsewu Regency as one of the districts in Lampung Province has a fairly long history, starting from being one of the residences for the colonial community during the Dutch Colonial Era, to Post-Independence. The integration of Local History that can be used in History Learning is the struggle of Francois Emile Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga who fought against the Dutch Military Aggression II in Bukit Ungkal. Through the integration of Local History of the struggle, students can better understand nationalism and the meaning of love for the homeland which is an important element in becoming the future generation of the nation.

The integration of Local History can be supported with the help of supporting media such as smartphones, this can make learning more interesting and not boring. Smartphones are an alternative way of learning process for students and teachers with modern and very practical concepts. In the midst of the pandemic and the current globalization flow, we can easily learn using the E-Learning System that allows students to learn easily without direct interaction. As a medium to support the learning process, smartphones will be something needed to access various information will be faster. The author is interested in being able to conduct research on the integration of Local History in History Learning as an effort to revitalize nationalism in the era of globalization by utilizing advances in communication technology, so the author takes the title, namely the integration of Local History of the struggle of Francois Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga in Bukit Wungkal on the Dutch Military Aggression II in History Learning through the use of the website.

METHOD

The research method is a scientific way to be able to obtain valid data with the aim of being able to find, develop, and prove a certain knowledge so that it can be used to understand, solve, and anticipate problems. Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that the research method is the way that researchers conduct research in order to obtain valid results in accordance with supporting and relevant facts. This research uses a Qualitative Approach with a Research Method, namely the Historical Research Method on the History of the Struggle of Francois Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga. Historical Method is the Historical Research Method. The Historical Method is an attempt to systematically and objectively reconstruct the past by collecting, evaluating, verifying and synthesizing evidence to establish facts and obtain conclusions (Suryabrata, 1998). In line with this, the steps of historical research are as follows, namely: Heuristic, Verification, Interpretation, Histrography (U. Dp, 2022). The stages that have been passed in this study are:

1. Heuristic is the initial stage of Historical Research to find and collect sources and data. In this study, the author obtained data by conducting research visits to the Archives and Regional Library Office of Pringsewu Regency, Pekon Sukoharjo IV,

- the Children's House of Francois Emile Van Der Linde, and his tomb, besides that we also obtained data from various internet sources or through interviews with related sources.
2. Criticism is the stage where researchers carry out the process of criticism of the sources that have been obtained so that they will get validity and reliability of historical facts found from existing sources so as to obtain the validity of the source through internal and external criticism of the sources and research data.
 3. Interpretation, at this stage the researcher gives impressions and opinions on the findings that have been carried out in the criticism process based on the theory of an interpretation, so it can be said that when the researcher does this stage, the researcher has used and done and explained in order to be able to provide an overview of the historical events discussed.
 4. Historiography is the final stage in Historical Research, at this stage the author has obtained a deep picture and understanding, so armed with this, at this stage the researcher writes about historical events that can be understood.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Local History is a very large potential in the History Learning process, through the use of Local History learning becomes more meaningful, this is because the event in local history is a complexity of events that are in the student environment. Pringsewu as a district that has a long history that can be used in learning history. These historical events can be integrated into History Learning. The component of the local historical event is about the struggle of Francois Emile Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga, as for the comprehensive extermination of the:

3.1. Resistance Strategy and Techniques

The Dutch Military Aggression II that occurred on December 19, 1948 was a heroic event that the Indonesian nation had to face after independence (Mukti and Birsyada, 2024). The Second Dutch Military Aggression occurred because the Dutch still wanted to control Indonesia and reneged on the promise that had been agreed between the two parties in the Renville Agreement which was held on December 8, 1947 – January 17, 1948 (Rizal, 2021). The second aggression carried out by the Dutch really overwhelmed Indonesia to face it, the Dutch military made arrests of important Indonesian figures. The event of Dutch Military Aggression II rekindled the spirit of the Indonesian nation's sacrifice in defending the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. The struggle for the effort to defend independence was also carried out in Lampung, precisely in Pringsewu Regency, the resistance to the effort to defend it was led by Darius Silitonga. Darius Silitonga was one of the troops in Abdul Haq's army unit for the Pringsewu area (Wardoyo et al, 2008).

Darius' struggle was carried out in Bukit which at that time was called Bukit Wungkal. The hill became a defense place for the Indonesian army under the leadership of Captain Darius Silitonga. In fact, Silitonga Hill is the only area around Pringsewu that has been successfully defended from the reoccupation of Dutch troops. In the hilly area originally called Mount Wungkal, the struggle of Captain Darius Silitonga's troops, assisted by Francois Van der Linde who was a member of the Indische Partij and an expert in weapons, sided with and supported Indonesian independence. Captain Darius Silitonga's troops succeeded in repelling the fighter squad from the Netherlands.

Captain Silitonga with his troops and Francois Van der Linde, made a defensive strategy in an effort to repel the attack of the Dutch troops who were going to Pringsewu by hiding in the caves around the Silitonga Hill that was made. The defense that they carried out with the troops in this cave was the most effective defense possessed by the Silitonga troops, this cave was also useful for ambushing and spying on the movements of the Dutch soldiers. The choice of the battle location was on Silitonga Hill, because the hill had a strategic place and was also close to the river that flowed from the Way Sekampung River, Darius Silitonga had a defense around the river that made the Dutch troops afraid to cross. Captain Darius Silitonga also had an air defense strategy to repel the fighter aircraft belonging to the Dutch forces by making a 12.7 mm mini cannon with the help of Francois Emile Van Der Linde who was an expert and was the owner of Wungkal Hill at that time and made the Dutch troops' fighter aircraft suffer damage to the left wing and was forced

to land his plane at Beranti Airport. The existence of caves in the hill was for communication with other caves during the struggle, but now everything is covered by soil and bushes.

3.2. History of the Toponymy of Silitonga Hill

Silitonga Hill or formerly known as Wungkal Hill was the place of resistance of the Pringsewu people against the Dutch army in Military Aggression II which was commanded and led directly by Captain Darius Silitonga who collaborated with Francois Emile Van Der Linde, he was a Dutch national figure who was a member of the Indische Partij and an expert in making weapons, they managed to defend the hill and succeeded in repelling the Dutch Army. In fact, Silitonga Hill is the only area around Pringsewu that has been successfully defended from the reoccupation of Dutch troops. The toponymy naming of Silitonga Hill is a reflection of the residents. Revealed that toponymy is a phenomenon of language in a society that occurs from the local culture, language, history, and environment of each region (Kamonkarn A., Toponymy, 2008). Therefore, the language patterns of toponymy depend on the respective region. This is in line with Sudaryat who states that toponymy is also included in the naming of a place or can be said to be included in the naming theory (Humaidi et al, 2021). Naming is arbitrary and (general agreement), said to be arbitrary because it is created or decided based on the will of the community while it is said to be a general agreement because it is arranged based on the habits of the community.

Based on this understanding, it can be understood that the toponymy of a place is the result of culture, both historically and symbolically that exists in society (Halfian et al, 2022; Erliani et al, 2021). If you look at the history of Toponymy, at first the hill that became the location of the struggle was the Benrama of Wungkal Hill with the ownership status belonging to Van Der Linde, but due to the success of the cooperation of Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga in driving away the Dutch troops who were going to attack the city of Pringsewu, as a form of appreciation the people of Sukoharjo and Francois at that time agreed that the hill should be named Silitonga Hill. The concept of naming the toponymy of Silitonga Hill is a process of a concept that refers to the success of an influential figure. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the toponymy of naming Silitonga hill came from the deliberations of the Sukoharjo community at that time. The opinion states that the naming of the silitonga hill.

3.3. Analysis of the Location of the Struggle

The struggle and resistance of Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga was carried out in Bukit Wungkal, a proof found in Pekon Sukoharjo IV with many rubber and teak plants. When viewed from a geographical perspective, this hill has terrain that is quite difficult to access. The use of this hill as a place of struggle can be observed from the position and location of the hill. Wungkal Hill has changed its name to Silitonga Hill, as a form of appreciation for the success of Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga. If observed from the position, through this hill monitoring can be carried out in all directions, so that it allows their struggle and the troops to monitor the movements of the Dutch Troops, and can even find out at the main access road to Pringsewu.

The use of Wungkal Hill / Silitonga Hill, if based on access that is quite difficult, coupled with the existence of Heavy and Long and Wide Rivers in the Hill valley, namely the Sekampung River and a fairly wide swamp, on this basis, the hill became the center of monitoring and struggle for them and their troops. With the existence of the river, the Dutch troops had difficulty getting to the river crossing, so before the Dutch troops reached the area, the Silitongan and Van Der Linde troops were able to resist first through the hills. As a form of sign, now on the Hill, there are 2 twin Banyan Trees symbolizing Van Der Linde and Darius.

3.4. Exemplary Values of Struggle

The development and advancement of information and communication technology causes ease of access to information and services, but on the other hand it is also accompanied by negative influences and impacts on the existence of noble values that have existed for a long time and developed in social life (Hakim and Yulia. 2024). For example,

various kinds of phenomena that in the past were considered taboo, are now considered common and can become a *trend* among society, for example westernized style, or cases of juvenile delinquency, consuming illegal drugs, even easily accessing negative information. This shows that values that are in accordance with the personality of the Indonesian nation are beginning to be threatened.

The noble values that exist in Indonesian society are values that are closely related to quality based on valuable morals (Setiawati, 2024). In essence, value is a character, personality or quality that is attached to one object (Budiyono, 2007). In the current era of globalization, the noble values of the nation are very important, therefore it is necessary to filter and strengthen the character of the younger generation. As a first step that can be taken is to emulate the values of the struggle of our predecessors as well as the values of struggle in the struggle of Van Der Linde and Darius in facing the military aggression of the Second Dutch in Pringsewu. Meanwhile, struggle is all efforts taken to obtain results that are in accordance with the goals, which are taken by facing various difficulties and those taken with mental or physical abilities. The struggle is not only in the context of an effort to achieve full independence, but also includes the efforts made to maintain this independence. Francois Emile Van der Linde and Darius Silitonga are Lampung figures who played a fairly important role in the Pringsewu regency area. According to Emilie, the daughter of Francois Emile Van der Linde, she stated that her father took part in expelling the Dutch troops in Wungkal Hill. Francois was a Dutch citizen who helped the Indonesian military forces to defend the Pringsewu area in Dutch military aggression. The spirit of Francois Emile Van der Linde's nationalism is very high because Indonesians alone are not necessarily willing to help fight for the Indonesian homeland.

The role of Francois Emile Van der Linde was to make bullet ammunition that was used against the Dutch military in the Second Military Aggression. Francois is also a very accurate shooting expert, his son revealed that Francois can shoot birds while relaxing on the wooden chair in front of the house and it is accurate. Francois had three wives and he was willing to leave his wife in the Netherlands and chose to stay in Indonesia to defend Pringsewu Regency, he was indeed Dutch but he was a very influential figure in the field of armaments in the face of military aggression II in Bukit Wungkal. This is where the form of Francois's fighting values and nationalism towards the Indonesian nation is seen. The struggle at Bukit Wungkal was not done by Francois himself, but here, he collaborated with Darius Silitonga. The value of this cooperation was shown by their success and their troops in expelling the Dutch from Pringsewu and winning victory at the hands of the Dutch. Thanks to their cooperation and success, finally Evidence Wungkal which became the location of their struggle as a form of appreciation agreed to name the Evidence with the name of Bukit Silitonga which is now precisely located in Pekon Sukoharjo IV, Pringsewu Regency.

3.5. Integration of Local History in Website-Based History Learning.

Integration is the process of unifying different elements into a single unit. National History is a product of the integration of Local History in Indonesian territory and has a fairly wide range of location and regional complexity, and has a great impact on the entire Indonesian community, for example the Indonesian Independence Proclamation Event. This event became a great history of the Indonesian nation to be able to declare itself as a country that has been independent from all forms of colonialism. However, the journey did not go smoothly, the Indonesian nation had to face the Dutch Military Aggression II which threatened the integrity and independence of the Republic of Indonesia, because of this event various struggles emerged in defending Indonesian Independence in each region, including in Pringsewu Regency which ultimately formed the story and heroic story of the Local History of the Struggle of Francois Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga in Wungkal Hill.

The event of Dutch Aggression II has ignited the spirit of nationalism of the Indonesian nation. According to stated that the Second Dutch Military Aggression was a Dutch military aggression that occurred on December 19, 1948 by attacking Maguwo and occupying Yogyakarta, the Dutch intended to destroy and eliminate the Republic of Indonesia. The struggle for the effort to defend Indonesia from the aggression in Pringsewu Regency has become a local history that many people do not know, that in Pringsewu

Regency there is the struggle of Francois Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga in Bukit Wungka, looking at that reality, the researcher integrates the Local History in History Learning through the use of websites to help teachers or parents in online learning efforts like today.

The integration can be carried out by teachers or educators by paying attention to the syllabus of Indonesian History Learning Class XI, precisely in the Basic Competency (K.D), namely 3.10 concerning Analyzing the strategy and form of struggle of the Indonesian nation in an effort to defend independence from the threat of the Allies and the Dutch, with this the concept of Local History such as the Struggle of Van Der Linde and Darius can be inserted into the learning process, especially in the material. Learning by relating the realities that exist in the student environment can make it more meaningful. As a solution to online learning as it is today, the use of the integration can provide an example for students to emulate the values of struggle and character in an effort to defend Indonesia's independence from the colonial neighbors, so that it can strengthen the character and sense of nationalism of the younger generation in the era of globalization like today (Firmansyah, 2024).

Integration with Local History that has been conveyed above, can be done by using the use of the website (Wiratama, 2023), namely *Wix* to be able to create a website containing local history content or materials, especially those in Pringsewu Regency, such as Perjuangan Van Der Linde and Darius, and with this work can provide inspiration for the younger generation in contributing to the progress of the nation. *Wix* is a desktop website that lets you create learning media or similar on Android or iOS without the help of programming code (Chotimah et al, 2024). *Wix's* use of this local history integration can produce websites with HTML5 and exe formats that can be used on various devices such as Computers, Laptops, Tablets, *Smartphones*.

The use of *Wix* can not only be used as a learning medium, but it can also be used to create a simple website. The creation of the website with *Wix* can be started by determining the content idea which in this case is Local History, in *Wix* the researcher fills in the material which is divided into 3 main segments, namely Material, Information, and quiz. Website creation through *Wix* can also contain images, videos, and even other interesting animations, so that learning in the midst of a pandemic can later be an interesting and meaningful learning, because the materials are explored from the reality in the student environment.

The result of this web development will be *Whisp* which is an acronym for *Web History in Spectra Perspective*. The design of the "WHISP" will require several features and elements that will help convey the local historical information of Pringsewu Regency well. "WHISP" requires an attractive homepage display interface design, The home page should display an overview of the website and attract visitors to explore further. This could be an image of a historical landscape from Pringsewu County or an image of a prominent local historical figure. The design has easy-to-understand and accessible navigation, so users can easily find the information they are looking for. This can be a clear main menu and well-organized categories. Some of the Key Features displayed are:

1. Profiles of Historical Figures, such as Francois Emile Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga, should have a profile page that includes information about their lives, their contributions to local history, and their impact on society.
2. Historical Chronology which allows this feature to be able to display the chronology of significant historical events in Pringsewu Regency, including the Dutch Military Aggression II and other events. Users can explore these events chronologically and in-depth.
3. The Image and Video Gallery, will be a gallery that includes images and videos about local history, including photographs of historical figures and important locations, will add a visual dimension and bring history back to life for visitors. This section also features games that allow visitors to experience interactive and educational games.
4. Articles and stories that can contain in-depth articles about the struggles of historical figures and important events in Pringsewu Regency. These articles can include analysis, narratives, and expert opinions on local history.

The "WHISP" design is made responsive, so users can easily access the website from a variety of devices, including smartphones and tablets. The website is designed to ensure optimal speed and performance, so that users do not have any difficulty accessing or navigating the content. With a design like this, "WHISP" can be a valuable source of information about the local history of Pringsewu Regency, providing an immersive experience.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analyzed and discussed, it can be concluded that the exemplary values of the struggle of Francois Emile Van Der Linde and Darius Silitonga in the Second Dutch Military Aggression, such as the spirit of defending independence, resistance strategies and techniques, and the history of the toponymy of Silitonga Hill, can be incorporated into history learning through a Wix-based website. Adapting the material in the curriculum can allow for the integration of this local history. This will make learning more contextual, meaningful, and strengthen students' national identity.

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