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**RESENSI BUKU GEGER SEPOY: SEJARAH KELAM PERSETERUAN INGGRIS
DAN KERATON YOGYAKARTA (1812-1815)**

**(BOOK REVIEW “GEGER SEPOY: A DARK HISTORY OF THE FEW ENGLISH
AND THE YOGYAKARTA PALACE (1812-1815)”)**

LILIK SUHARMAJI; YOGYAKARTA; 2020; 978-623-7537-58-8; 304 PAGES

INTRODUCTION

The book “Geger Sepoy: Sejarah Kelam Perseteruan Inggris dan Keraton Yogyakarta (1812-1815)” was written against the background of the lack of in-depth study of geger sepoy. Some book sources that tell the events of the commotion are not written systematically, specifically, and chronologically. The writing of this is expected to add insight and detailed historical sources, chronology, and sharp analysis of the history of Yogyakarta, especially the commotion incident.

The writing of this book is intended for the general public, especially for the millennial generation. This can refer to an effort to provide knowledge and lessons about the great history that has occurred in the "Keraton Ngayogyakarta" environment. In addition, this is can improve understanding for observers of the history of the land of Java and especially for observers of the history of the palaces in Java.

This book contains objective information, although the sources studied are subjective. This can be seen from the content and discussion in the book that deliberately presented the history of the establishment of the Yogyakarta Palace and the history of the perpetrators of the commotion, including Sultan Sepuh, Sunan Pakubuwono IV, Sultan Hamengku Buwono III, Pangeran Prangwedono, Pangeran Notokusumo, Chinese Chief Tan Jin. Sing, Daendels and Raffles. In addition, it also explains the history of places that were silent witnesses of commotion, such as Vrendeburg Fort, Baluwarti Fortress, North Square, and South Square.

This book has received attention to be reviewed because it has several supporting reasons, including 1) it has new sources of knowledge that support historical learning, 2) contains a systematic and structured discussion according to the chronology that occurs, 3) is objective in providing a discussion of the content, and 4) this also has received recommendations from several prominent figures in the Yogyakarta palace, including Drs. H.GBPH. Yudaningsrat, MM. who is the son of Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX and KRT. H. Jatningsrat, SH., is the public relations officer of the Yogyakarta Palace.

RESULTS

This book has more or less fulfilled the needs of the target audience. The target audience here is the general public, especially the millennial generation, as well as observers of the history of the land of Java. Target needs have been met through content and discussion using *Babad* references written since ancient times. *Babad* references used include *Babad Sapehi* by Pangeran Mangkudingsrat and *Babad Pakualaman*. The reader's satisfaction is supplemented by the description of essential terms in the footnotes that go deeper into the meaning of the term.

This book contains new information obtained through in-depth literature review studies. This differs from books with the same theme that was published beforehand. This special discussion is realized by providing sub-chapters with chronological and systematic discussions. Starting from the sub-chapters starting with Yogyakarta after the giyanti agreement, the French-Dutch Government in Java, the British Government in Java, the commotion, the impact of the commotion, and the end of the British rule. Each of these sub-chapters has specific discussion points. For example, the geger sepoy chapter has discussion points covering the Batavia meeting, a guarantee letter from Raffles, the British-Sepoy army moving, the Sultan Sepuh soldiers ready to fight, the outbreak of war, the operation of the Yogyakarta sultanate, and Sunan Surakarta dodged the accusation of conspiracy.

This book has a powerful influence on readers, especially observers of the history of Java. The book directs the reader's mind to feel every second of the events that occur before, during, and after the commotion. In addition, the discussion can be used as a basis for research for students and researchers to reveal and add information related to historical research in the Yogyakarta palace.

This book influences readers by providing information based on domestic and foreign sources. So that there are opinions that are mutually contradictory, as well as support opinions,

a conclusion can be drawn that supports the discussion. The language packaging that is straightforward, precise, and effective also attracts the attention of readers because such delivery will make it easier for readers to understand the content and subject matter of the book. In addition, the book also has received recommendations from relatives of the Yogyakarta palace.

This book proves that the commotion geger sepoy is a very long event, divided into several stages, including the initial stage, during and after the commotion geger sepoy. In the book shows evidence in the form of a feud between the British and the Yogyakarta palace, starting after several agreements that harmed the palace, such as the giyanti agreement and the ponorogo agreement. Apart from that, this also tells about evidence in the form of the scene of the commotion, which until now we can find, these places include Vrendeburg Fort, Baluwarti Fort, North Square, and South Square—coupled with several exile locations for the king of Java who was exiled for fighting against the Dutch colonialists, such as Penang and Ambon which were used as the exile places of Sultan Sepuh.

This evidence is very relevant and convincing with historical events that occurred. The evidence above is taken from the literature review research method that collects reading sources from inside and outside. External sources that are used as references are taken from books, among others: the book "Later Javanese Sources and Historiography" by H.J. de Graaf, "Overzicht in Overlag: Hervormingen van Justitie, Grondgebruik en Bestuur in de Vorstenlanden op Jawa 1880-1930" by C.Ch. Van den Haspel in 1985, and "The Chinese War and the Collapse of the Javanese State" by Willem Remmelink in 1994.

This book describes in detail the events of the uproar in chapter IV, pages 201-259. Chapter IV begins with a meeting in Batavia in 1812. This meeting was held by Lieutenant Governor Raffles, Yogyakarta Resident John Crawfurd, British Commander Sir Robert Rollo Gilepse, and Chinese Captain Tan Jin Sing with Prince Notokusumo and Pangeran Prangwedono (Mangkunegara II), who discussed planning attacks against the Yogyakarta palace under Sultan Hamengkubuwono II. Then the sub-chapter explains the important role of the guarantee letter from Raffles in the form of full support for attacking the Yogyakarta palace. With Raffles' signature in the letter of full support, the British-Sepoy army then moved with the best 1000 personnel to attack the Keraton and confronted the old sultan's soldiers who were ready to fight. Then explained the process of the war until the split in the body of the Yogyakarta palace, and this was the end of the commotion that occurred.

This book contains objective information and has a writing style and grammar style that is effective, efficient, simple everyday language, and adapted to the intended audience. Although there are Javanese terms in several words, such as geger, sepuh, and anom, this can still be understood clearly because footnotes are explaining these terms. Size of the book is very efficient to carry around because it is only 14 by 20.5 cm in size and contains 304 systematic pages. Then the cover design of this is very interesting with the added words of recommendations from the Yogyakarta palace figures.

The studies, facts, and ideas in this book are very relevant to the events that took place and to write the book. This is also a refinement of the books with the same theme but does not mention and explain the specific and detailed discussion. In addition, the book has also gone through research methods following historical research methods, namely topic selection, heuristics (source collection), verification (source criticism), interpretation, and historiography (writing).

This book contains clear information regarding the commotion geger sepoy. The commotion geger sepoy in this was drawn long before the incident occurred, starting from the giyanti agreement, disputes between the royal families to the arrival of British troops. Then this is arranged systematically based on arranged chronologies so that the reader will feel entered into these events. In addition, in reading the book, there is a deep feeling about Javanese land ownership for the natives until the arrival of the British, which destabilizes the old palace structure.

This book also contains weaknesses that are very detrimental to the reader as it is said that this is arranged based on books that have been compiled so that readers must read previous books which contain discussions about events that occurred in Java. To understand the commotion geger sepoy and terms in the Javanese royal structure.

This book has advantages and disadvantages that have been mentioned above, but to fulfill and improve this, there are some suggestions. These suggestions include suggestions on the content of the discussion and the themes raised. In the content section of the discussion, this should cover other events related to events of commotion among other palaces. It can also be given how the response of other palaces to the occurrence of this commotion. Furthermore, the suggestions for choosing a theme, it is better if the selection of the theme can be made more general, such as the Yogyakarta palace incident 1810-1820, this will satisfy the curiosity of readers to read and even review this book.

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AUTHOR BIODATA

Lilik Suharmaji was born in Jepara, June 4, 1972 to Sumariadi and Sukarni. Has an elementary education level in 1985, junior high school in 1988, high school in 1991 completed in Jepara. Subsequently, he continued as an undergraduate student at Sanata Dharma University in Yogyakarta, graduating in 1997, a Masters's student at the Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Yogyakarta University graduated in 2013 and is currently continuing his doctoral degree majoring in Islamic Cultural History at the Islamic University. Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Lilik has written books, among others, entitled Sejarah Indonesia Modern: dari Imperialisme Kuno sampai Pengakuan Kedaulatan RI (2018), Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, dan Keteladanan Sang Penjaga Gawang RI.