
The Indonesian National Revolution 1945 1950

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The Current Indonesian National Army's Role in the Republic of Indonesia
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*The Indonesian National
Revolution 1945 1950* **OMB No.**
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by

HEATH BRADY

Revolution in the City of Heroes Unwin
Hyman
The Indonesian Revolution (1945-1950)
was the occasion by which Indonesia
achieved political independence. But the
way in which this common twentieth
century event came about, in the general
violence and exaltation of a true
revolution, made it far more important
than that. Like the Mexican, Russian,
Chinese and Vietnamese revolutions, the
Indonesian Revolution has been the
central event in its country's whole

modern history. For this reason, any
addition to the small stock of good
English-language writings on the
Revolution, like Report from Banaran, is
doubly welcome, not only for what it can
tell us about the event itself but also for
what it can tell us about the Indonesian
condition in modern times. General
Simatupang - a Christian Batak with a
Dutch education who helped lead a
guerrilla war in the Javanese countryside,
a man who while still in his twenties was
simultaneously one of the principal
founders of the Indonesian army and one
of the key figures in four years of
diplomatic negotiations with the Dutch-is
well qualified by background and
experience for his subject. Two short

periods stand out in the history of the
Indonesian Revolution: its first great
explosion between August 1945 and
mid-1946, and its climax - which is the
main subject of Report from Banaran-
between December 1948 and July 1949.
The first set its stamp on the whole. The
sudden surrender of the Japanese on
August 15, 1945 created an immediate
vacuum of power which neither the British
(acting for the victorious Allies), nor the
Dutch, nor the Republic, hastily
proclaimed on August 17, could possibly
fill. Out of the void emerged the most
powerful single force of the ensuing
Revolution, a mass movement of pemuda
(youths) caught up in a fervent Indonesian
nationalism and committed to an

uncompromising perjuangan (struggle) for freedom. Absolute idealism led naturally to violence, first against Japanese posts and British occupying forces, then to a more general assault on social groups privileged under the old Netherlands Indies order: Chinese, Eurasians, Christian Ambonese, traditional elites, and village and clan leaders through most of Sumatra and Java. - John R. W. Smail

ORGANISING UNDER THE REVOLUTION

Equinox Publishing

Gangsters and Revolutionaries is the first in-depth study of one of the 'people's armies' which emerged from the chaos at the close of World War II in Indonesia to join the struggle for Indonesian independence in 1945. It traces the story of the People's Militia of Greater Jakarta from its origins as a loose network of petty criminals and labor bosses in the slums of urban Jakarta and the feudal estates of the surrounding countryside, to its destruction at the hands of the Indonesian army in the late 1940s. This book examines the social basis of the Indonesian revolution, especially the ways in which the

revolutionary forces made use of existing social structures in mobilizing a popular following. It also highlights the painful process by which the new Indonesian state discarded and suppressed groups which had been instrumental in its own rise to power. Archival records, contemporary newspapers and interviews with survivors have been used to shed new light on the early history of the Indonesian army, showing a tangled politics in which regular and irregular units, general staff officers and the Ministry of Defense vied for influence and struggled to formulate a strategy for guerrilla war. *Gangsters and Revolutionaries* introduces a host of unexpected but fascinating characters, from the cat-eating General Mustopo and the implacable Haji Darip to the gangster unit which saw service with the Dutch as Her Majesty's Irregular Troops. Robert Cribb is Senior Fellow in Indonesian History at the Australian National University. His research focuses on Indonesian national identity, mass violence, environmental politics and historical geography. He is the author of the *Historical Atlas of Indonesia* (2000).

Struggle for Independence Cambridge

University Press

Revolusi! is the book accompanying the Rijksmuseum exhibition, in which the Indonesian struggle for independence is followed through the eyes of the people who were there. 'Revolusi!' explores the history of the Indonesian struggle for independence between 1945 and 1949. Central to this are the fighters, artists, diplomats, politicians, journalists, men, women and children who experienced the revolution first hand. Dutch and Indonesian authors show how the ideal of a free Indonesia was fervently pursued; how it was fought over, how negotiations took place, how propaganda was carried out and how the revolution changed people's lives. In this way 'Revolusi!' presents a range of personal and collective experiences, told from multiple points of view: from Indonesian and Dutch perspectives as well as those of the groups and individuals in between, with an eye towards the international power arena. It is published in collaboration with the Rijksmuseum. The contemporary works of art, historical objects, propaganda posters, films, photographs and archival documents that accompany

these stories testify to a turbulent past. *American Visions of the Netherlands East Indies/Indonesia* The Indonesian National Revolution, 1945-1950

In northern Sumatra, as in Malaya, colonial rule embraced an extravagant array of sultans, rajas, datuks and uleebalangs. In Malaya the traditional Malay elite served as a barrier to evolutionary change and survived the transition to independence, but in Sumatra a wave of violence and killing wiped out the traditional elite in 1945-46. Anthony Reid's *The Blood of the People*, now available in a new edition, explores the circumstances of Sumatra's sharp break with the past during what has been labelled its "social revolution." The events in northern Sumatra were among the most dramatic episodes of Indonesia's national revolution, and brought about more profound changes even than in Java, from where the revolution is normally viewed. Some ethnic groups saw the revolution as a popular, peasant-supported movement that liberated them from foreign rule. Others, though, felt victimised by a radical, levelling agenda imposed by outsiders. Java, with a relatively homogeneous population,

passed through the revolution without significant social change. The ethnic complexity of Sumatra, in contrast, meant that the revolution demanded and altogether new "Indonesian" identity to override the competing ethnic categories of the past.

The Indonesian Revolution and the Singapore connection, 1945-1949

Cambridge University Press
Professor Kahin's classic 1952 study, reprinted for a contemporary audience. An immediate, vibrant portrait of a nation in the age of revolution, featuring interviews with many of the chief players. With new illustrations and a new introduction by Benedict R. O'G. Anderson.

The Current Indonesian National Army's Role in the Republic of Indonesia Atlas Contact

Hario Kecik's diary is without peer in Indonesian literature as a portrait of talented and brave young revolutionaries during the first days of the Republic which followed a brutal Japanese occupation and finally led to the November 1945 Battle for Surabaya, the longest, bloodiest and most decisive warfare in the Republic's history. More than one hundred thousand young

men and women - the majority under twenty years of age - took up weapons against the modern British-Indian Army and arriving Dutch forces intending to re-establish Dutch colonial rule in the Indies. For Indonesian readers, no period of Indonesian history will better repay study than the events in Surabaya in the last months of 1945, when the August 17 Proclamation of Independence seemed had become almost a dead letter as the British and Japanese forces combined to put down Merdeka! movements in Bandung, Bogor, Cirebon and Semarang. Young readers, especially, will take courage and marvel at the bravery of school-aged boys taking up arms, while Indonesian readers in general will finally understand that while August 17 was the date of the Proclamation, independence was by no means guaranteed as city after city fell post-war to the British. Surabaya and Hario's Kecik's generation changed all that

Gangsters and Revolutionaries NUS Press
McMahon looks closely at one area where American diplomacy played an important role in the end of the European imperial order—Indonesia—placing America's later

policy in Indochina, in historical context.

Colonialism and Cold War Cornell University Press

Articles for Bread, cheese and boiled cassava originated from the Yayasan Proklamasi, Jalan Menteng 31, Jakarta.

Singapore and the Indonesian Revolution, 1945-50 Equinox Publishing

The years 1945-48 marked the peak of the Indonesian revolution, but they were also formative years for the state-labour relationship in modern Indonesia. Drawing on a wide range of historical sources, Jafar Suryomenggolo reconstructs labour's initial drive to form and orient unions during this critical period. The historical narrative captures early unions' nationalist spirit and efforts to defend members' socio-economic interests, and shows the steps taken by the labour movement to maintain its independence and build institutional capacity within the new Indonesian state. Organising under the Revolution challenges the prevailing assumptions that see labour movements as political arms of the post-colonial state. The author's conclusions provide a comparative lens for the study of labour movements in Southeast Asia, and

developing countries in general.

REPORT FROM BANARAN

Amsterdam University Press

Using Southeast Asia as an example, this book tests theory about the relation between modernity, nationalism, and ethnic identity. The author develops his own typology to better fit the formation of political identities such as the Indonesian, Malay, Chinese, Acehnese, Batak and Kadazan.

INDONESIA'S ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

Praeger

A revealing reassessment of the American government's position towards Indonesia's struggle for independence.

Imperial Alchemy Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia

Research material associated with the manuscript "Bread, cheese and boiled cassava: Indonesian women in the National Revolution, 1945-1949"

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE Equinox Publishing

With remarkable scope and in scrupulous detail, Professor Anderson analyzes the Indonesian revolution of 1945. Against the

background of Javanese culture and the Japanese occupation, he explores the origins of the revolutionary youth groups, the military, and the political parties to challenge conventional interpretations of revolutionary movements in Asia. The author emphasizes that the critical role in the outbreak was played not by the dissatisfied intellectuals or by an oppressed working class but by the youth of Indonesia. Perhaps most important are the insights he offers into the conflict between strategies for seeking national revolution and those for attaining social change. By giving first priority to gaining recognition of Indonesian sovereignty from the outside world, he argues, the revolutionary leadership had to adopt conservative domestic policies that greatly reduced the possibility of far-reaching social reform. This in-depth study of the independence crisis in Indonesia, brought back to life by Equinox Publishing as the first title in its Classic Indonesia series, also illuminates the revolutionary process in other nations, where wars for independence have been fought but significant social and economic progress has not yet been achieved. ABOUT THE

AUTHOR Benedict Anderson is one of the world's leading authorities on South East Asian nationalism and particularly on Indonesia. He is Professor of International Studies and Director of the Modern Indonesia Project at Cornell University, New York. His other works include *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism* and *The Spectre of Comparisons: Nationalism, Southeast Asia, and the World*.

BREAD, CHEESE AND BOILED CASSAVA

NUS Press

This book explores a phase in the history of both Indonesia and Singapore that is little known. It is a narrative analysis of how the dynamics of the Indonesian revolution (1945-1949) overflowed into Singapore. In turn, Singapore was a base for the Indonesian nationalists, the British, the Dutch, and Chinese traders, with each group exploiting prevailing circumstances for their own interests. Indeed, the author argues that the success of Indonesia's struggle against the Dutch was due in no small measure to the opportunities available in Singapore to advance

Indonesia's strategic aims. The Singapore connection during these years was a vital link.

PROBLEMS OF THE INDONESIAN REVOLUTION

Hawthorn, Vic. : Longman

The Indonesian National Revolution, 1945-1950 Hawthorn, Vic. : Longman
The Indonesian Revolution and the Singapore connection, 1945-1949 BRILL
Revolution in Surakarta 1945-50 Routledge

Although in recent years there have been an increasing number of studies of the Indonesian Communist Party and of the Indonesian revolution (1945-49), there has been relatively little attention paid specifically to the role of the party in the revolutionary period and its relationship during that period with the Soviet Union. Furthermore, virtually no studies have been made of the perceptions of the Soviet Union of the character of the Indonesian revolution and the level of sophistication and understanding which its Indonesian specialists brought to the study of Indonesian affairs of this period. We believe that with this Interim Report Ruth

McVey has made an important beginning in overcoming our ignorance of this most important subject. Her study makes a significant contribution both to our understanding of Indonesian Communism and of Soviet relations with Asian Communist parties in the critical period after World War II. From 1954 to 1956, Miss McVey undertook intensive research on Soviet materials available in the United States and Western Europe and on Dutch Communist and Indonesian Communist publications available in the Netherlands and at Cornell. This study, first published in 1957, is based on her analysis of these documents and covers the period 1945-1950. About the Author Ruth McVey received her M.A. in 1954 from the Harvard Soviet Area Program. Subsequently under the auspices of the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project she carried on research for fifteen months in the Netherlands and England, and it was following this that she wrote this Interim Report. After further graduate work at Cornell, McVey was awarded a Ford Foundation fellowship for additional research in the Netherlands and Indonesia. She received her Ph.D. from Cornell

University in 1961.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF INDONESIA: 1945-1946

BRILL

This is the first work to systematically examine the British occupation of Indonesia after the Second World War. The occupation by British-Indian forces between 1945 and 1946 bridged the gap between the surrender of Japan and the resumption of Dutch rule, and this book is a reappraisal of the conduct on the ground of that British Occupation. Contrary to previous studies, this book demonstrates that occupation was neither exclusively pro-Dutch nor pro-Indonesian; nor was it the orderly affair portrayed in the official histories. Richard McMillan draws upon a wide range of sources previously unavailable to scholars - such as recently declassified government papers and papers in private archives; he has also carried out revealing interviews with key players. Presenting a wealth of new information, this highly original and well-

written book, will appeal to scholars of European Imperialism, the Second World War, military history and the history of South and Southeast Asia. It will also be relevant to a wide range of undergraduate courses in History.

Bread, Cheese and Boiled Cassava

Cambridge University Press

Chapters of an edited manuscript written by women about their experiences of the revolution with handwritten notations, proofreading marks. Main manuscript doc is 118 pages. Anton Lucas and Robert Cribb wrote an introduction 'Experiences of Evacuation' (18 pages). The original Indonesian manuscript is held in the Yayasan Proklamasi (Jakarta).

Equinox Publishing

The history of the Indonesian Revolution has been dominated by depictions of grassroots fighters and elite politicians who thought of it as a nationalistic or class-based war. In this major new study, Kevin W. Fogg rethinks the Indonesian Revolution (1945-49) as an Islamic struggle, in which pious Muslims, who

made up almost half the population, fought and organized in religious ways. Muslims fighting on the ground were convinced by their leaders' proclamations that they were fighting for a holy cause. In the political sphere, however, national leaders failed to write Islam into Indonesia's founding documents - but did create revolutionary precedents that continue to impact the country to this day. This study of a war of decolonization in the world's most populous Muslim country points to the ways in which Islam has functioned as a revolutionary ideology in the modern era.

REVOLUSI!

NUS Press

The decolonization of Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim country, was seen by up to half of the population as a religious struggle. Utilizing a combination of oral history and archival research, Kevin W. Fogg presents a new understanding of the Indonesian revolution and of Islam as a revolutionary ideology.

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