

# STUDY OF THE MAJAPAHIT KINGDOM OF THE PALACE

by Drs. M. Nur Rokhman, M.Pd.

## ABSTRACT

In the study of history, the material of the Majapahit kingdom was one of the main themes studied both in secondary schools and in universities. Abstraction of the material in learning to students, it needs efforts to concretize the facts so that it can make it easier to understand an event. Likewise with the history of government or Majapahit keratin, it is necessary to understand the layout and knowledge of keratin construction both through conceptual theoretical studies, and through comparative studies with other keratins in Indonesia. This study aims to find out how: 1) how the history of birth, development and decline of the Majapahit Kingdom, and 2) how the layout of the Majapahit Kingdom's palace is based on historical and archaeological studies.

This study uses critical historical research methods and historical analysis techniques that critically analyze each fact that is found so that the results of objective research. Historical research methodology has five stages, namely a). topic selection (theme or title of research raised), b). Heuristics (collecting both primary and secondary sources), c). Verification (source criticism in the form of external criticism about source credibility and internal criticism regarding source authenticity), d). Interpretation in the form of analysis and synthesis activities, e). Historiography in the form of presentation of historical writing. The target of the research is expected to be able to uncover and map the various problems that have been disclosed in advance, while the output is expected to obtain articles that are published in Scopus indexed international journals or seminarized in international seminar proceedings indexed by Scopus or Thomson Reuters.

The results showed that the Majapahit Kingdom was the last Hindu-Buddhist kingdom established and took place in Java. The Majapahit Kingdom was established in 1293 AD It was based after the departure of the tartar troops returned to the Mongol state, after they had invaded Daha. The city of Majapahit was searched for on the ground by Maclains Pont from 1924-1926. He managed to sketch Majapahit's "city" on the Trowulan Site. Majapahit fortress is depicted in the form of a network of roads and circumferential walls that form rectangular blocks. At a macro level, the shape of Majapahit City resembles the shape of a mandala temple with a rectangular shape and there are entry gates on all four sides, while the palace is located in the middle. In addition there are the residences of the soldiers and courtiers, central government officials, ministers, religious leaders, knights, paseban, Bubat field, pool ponds, bathing places, and others.

Kata Kunci: *layout, keratin, Majapahit kingdom.*