

Conference Paper

Historical Value Matrix of the Relics of the Sriwijaya Musi River Objects as Source Local History Learning in Palembang

Kabib Sholeh*, Wardo, and Djono

Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

ORCIDKabib Sholeh: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9246-2610>Wardo: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-1320-5227>Djono: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6596-9504>**Abstract.**

Historical relics of the Musi River during the Sriwijaya period in Palembang are of various types and forms. Understanding their historical values is crucial for history learning. Ironically, many members of the public do not comprehend the historical value embedded in these objects. Therefore, it is necessary to compile a data matrix of historical objects and analyze their value. This process can serve as a source for learning local history in Palembang. The purpose of this research is to analyze and construct a matrix of values for the historical legacy objects from the Musi River during the Srivijaya period. This matrix serves as a source for learning local history in Palembang. The research employed a descriptive qualitative method, employing data collection techniques that include observation, documentation, in-depth interviews, and library study. Data analysis employed a narrative descriptive analysis. This study produced an organized matrix of relics from the Musi River during the Sriwijaya era, including ceramics, beads, statues, and porcelain. These historical artifacts bear marks of past life in political, economic, socio-cultural and religious fields. The historical values of objects from the Musi River during the Sriwijaya era is highly relevant to the study of Indonesian History during the Hindu-Buddhist period. It can be concluded that these historical marks can serve as source learning history local in Palembang.

Keywords: matrix, relic history, learningCorresponding Author: Kabib Sholeh; email: habibsholeh978@gmail.com**Published** 3 January 2024

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

© Kabib Sholeh et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICHELSS Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a large archipelagic country, since Indonesia used to have culture and history there is from pre-literate times until the time of independence[1]. Speak about history Of course will related with all something that has happen in Century past, history always fulfilled with the questions you want is known the information for some people, this happen Because history only can seen from relics nor proof authentic others already found or Already is known his legacy[2]. In matter This Palembang City, South Sumatra

OPEN ACCESS

Province distribution of remains history and culture are very rich with values history and values other contained in the object legacy history the .

Palembang since centuries then known with designation earth Sriwijaya. Palembang itself own journey very long history started from time Principality Sriwijaya, Palembang Kingdom, Palembang Sultanate, Colonial period Dutch East Indies, reign Japan until early independence until now. In journey long history the of course there is the Palembang area many important historical sites for known, for one is a heritage site history all along Palembang's Musi River. Various findings object legacy history well earned in a manner on purpose nor object the discovered by society with No on purpose.

Musi River describes Palembang's image as City River or water. Existence the Musi river cause the city of Palembang was divided into two parts namely Seberang Ilir and Seberang Ulu[3]. Musi River since formerly has become pulse pulse economy Palembang people and so on water transportation in Palembang[4]. As in the Sriwijaya era the Musi River was made as track bustling commerce, merchants from outside like Chinese, Indians and Arabs out enter in Palembang for interest political or the Sriwijaya era economy[5]. The big role of the Musi River in transportation and trade in ancient times, no amazed if Lots he found things legacy history throughout river or on base Musi river.

Findings legacy things history throughout the Musi river is asset valuable and is riches history and culture that has values necessary history and culture guarded and preserved as form identity localization that must be explored and carried out study more in Return. Things legacy the found No without intentional but sought by the group public around and there are also findings found objects in a manner No deliberately by society local.

Relics history have mark history still there is until moment this, based on type its form legacy history can grouped into 4 types that is buildings, objects, writings and literary works[6]. Things here like fossils, artifacts, statues and busts, that's all own their respective meanings and values important in it. In findings things history on the Musi River consists from several periods namely the Sriwijaya period, the Palembang Sultanate, the Colonial period and the period of independence. As for objects legacy history the found at the base river musu and also throughout edge the Musi river like ceramics, rings, money items, weapons, beads and objects legacy history other.

Relics history all along Musi river of course own values history important For known and learned by society wide specifically for generation young like students, university students and the people of Palembang in general. Relics the history contained in the

Musi river provides information related development Palembang history, conditions thereby naturally until moment this public or student in understand and study history local Palembang or values history the Still less and yet many know or understand it. Whereas things legacy history this proof real activity full past life with incident progress and setbacks civilization in history of Palembang so Already it's time for generations young specifically student history for understand and know mark history locality the from things existing legacy.

In understand a mark object ancient or object history so Lots the method used in progress for make it easy start from arrangement, classification so that For can understood or analyzed with good and effective then one of them with make or compile matrix object legacy ancient Sriwijaya era. Matrix according to Amaliyah is a derived term from the math described form columns or lines[7]. Kindly term matrices have meaning of structured data in line shape and column, and data are mutually exclusive related One with other. Matrix too is bunch any information _ individual the elements defined based on two index, which is usually connoted row and column. Every element matrix can accessed in a manner direct if second index is known the index should be type that has order. On understanding matrix the so things legacy ancient that on the Musi river will be seen easy understood and analyzed with Good with arranged based on matrix to be made on research this .

In learning history specifically related material Indonesian history during the Hindu-Buddhist period Still experience various problem in enrich history locality. History teachers Still difficulty related material history of the Hindu-Buddhist period, at least teacher understanding caused material reading or source obtained still limited book text history to be book handle at the moment teach at school. Condition thereby related study things legacy history on the Musi River of course give new and available material become source learning interesting history for teachers and students.

See importance values object legacy ancient that is on the river Musi with method analyze through matrix then on study this will interesting and more effective with produce a draft theory from analysis a object legacy important history for public or for institution education for known. So with see problem already stated above become interesting and important writer for do study this more deep Again about "Matrix of Historical Values of the Relics of the Srivijaya Period of Musi River Objects as Source Learning Local History in Palembang".

2. Method

Form study this is study descriptive qualitative. Study qualitative that is producing research work scientific method that uses descriptive data in the form of written words or oral with people or behavior that can observed to the status of a group of people or human, one object, and a group culture[8]. Method descriptive can interpreted as procedure solving investigated problem with describe or describe circumstances subject or object research (person, institution, object, building and society) at the time now based on the facts that appear[9].

The strategy used is a case study, according to Yin, method study studies case is the right strategy for used in research using tree question study *how* or *why*, a little time you have researcher For control events studied, and focus his research is phenomenon contemporary, for track incident contemporary [9]. On method studies cases, researchers focus on design and implementation research. How in this study the focus is on identifying the findings of ancient objects from the Musi River of various types and eras, but in this case the focus is more on identifying ancient objects from the Sriwijaya period.

Data collection techniques are the most strategic move in research, because objective main from study is get data. Research data collection qualitative use method observation, interview, documentation and study library. During do research in the field, researchers make notes what data is obtained then write it down return with more words clear in accordance with the data obtained while in the field[10].

As for technique research data collection this first observation, got distinguished become participant observation (observation role and) non-participant observation, next from facet the instrumentation used, then observation can distinguished become observation structured and not structure[11]. On technique observation made on the findings object from Musi river. Second interview, is something conversation directed at a problem certain and is a questioning process answer oral where two or more face to face in a manner physical. Interview done For get data or information as much as possible and clear Possible to subject[12]. Interview used as technique data collection when researcher want to do studies introduction For find problems to be examined, and also when researcher want to know things in the respondents are more depth and number the respondent little[13]. On implementation interview done to experts or expert in field history or understanding archeology related object legacy Palembang's Musi River. Third documentation, is notes past events passed in the form of writing, pictures,

or monumental work of someone. Studies document is complementary from use method observation and interview. Research results will more can trusted If supported by documents.

Data validity in study qualitative tested on the results of the data researchers, different with quantitative test instrument collection the data. Condition a valid data if no there is difference among those reported researcher with experience or what happened to the subject research. One technique test data validity is with data triangulation. Data triangulation, according to Norman K. Denkin is combination various method for researching phenomenon from perspective different[14]. According to Yin techniques triangulation divided become three kind. First, triangulation data source. Use source proof in a manner isolated This Possible is function from the way in which the source the 28 is capable understood. Researcher must give one the most appropriate source or the most mastered.

Second, triangulation development of basic data, ie with compare data results from 2 different methods for example with compare result data interview (ok structured nor free) with results observation, document, and/ or results survey. Triangulation third is triangulation investigator, carried out with compare data results from two or more investigator in one research[15].

Triangulation way final is triangulation theory. This technique is the most difficult because researcher must make an expert statement or thesis statement first first. Then statement the will compared to with relevant theory. If the goal the Already reached, then studies case will leads to problems methodological in determine validity construct with thereby can increase whole quality from existing cases[16].

Deep data analysis techniques study this use narrative descriptive qualitative. In study descriptive qualitative, data obtained from various source, with use technique collection of various data and carried out in a manner Keep going continuously until the data saturated, with continuing observation continuously the resulted high data variation once. Analysis study qualitative characteristic inductive, which every conclusion formed from all the information obtained from field. Process analysis this done together since beginning with the data collection process, with do diverse technique reflection for data deepening and strengthening. Every data obtained will always compared, each unit or the group for see the relationship in accordance with objective research. Besides that for strengthening and deepening of process data carried out always in form cycle, as business verification. Based on what was stated on can concluded that, data analysis is

the process of finding and compiling literally systematic data obtained from interview, notes field, and documentation with method organize data into category, describe into units, perform synthesis, compile into the patterns, choose which ones are important and which will be learn, and create conclusion so that easy self understood alone and others[17]. In technique data analysis used is analysis multidisciplinary covers economist, sociology, politicology, anthropology, religiosity and archeology. Data analysis with *multi discipline* so will get sharp interpretation so that synthesize results study based on data sources that have been obtained.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Deep musu river historical development of masa principality sriwijaya

To datuan Srivijaya is ruler - the coast, ie a ruler trade that reigns in the sea[18]. To datuan Srivijaya is great maritime rulers who have known in a manner broad. As for the evidence legacy Srivijaya there is in share findings like beads, statues, ceramics and inscriptions - inscription like Gutters Tuo, Inscription Kedukan Bukit, Inscription Batu Lake, Limestone City Inscription, Karang Berahi Inscription, and others. Inscription Kedukan Bukit explained about journey Dapunta Hyang who brought twenty thousand soldier for do journey holy (Sidhayatra) later establish a wanua, a small village that became the greatest maritime ruler of its time[19].

Srivijaya known with great maritime power, which thing said No free from the role of the Musi River in Palembang with its mouth in the Bangka Strait. As for roles the Musi River during the Sriwijaya era as track advanced shipping and trade. As track cruise Srivijaya with do political p expansion to regions in Palembang and outside Palembang, such as the Bangka, Lampung, Malay in Jambi, to business conquest island Java[20]. Srivijaya control cruise trading to China and western countries with strength mainly control area Strait Malacca – Indian Ocean. In carrying out its trade in order to remain a trading center, Sriwijaya has its own characteristics, namely carrying out local and national diplomacy. To control the Malacca Strait and secure its trade routes, Sriwijaya had a strong navy[21]. Even in this case Sriwijaya made the heads of the pirates as security which would later be given a tribute or portion determined by the king to them,

with this pattern Sriwijaya managed to secure his shipping and trade routes properly and get extraordinary profits so that economically Sriwijaya was able building a large and powerful maritime hegemony. Another policy used by Sriwijaya is by implementing sea politics where every passing ship is required to stop at its port which is known as “forced stockpiling of goods”. other provisions so that Sriwijaya’s shipping and trade were never empty.

3.1.2. Musi river and relics of ancient sriwijaya era

The Musi River is river that has role important at the time it began since the Sriwijaya era. As busy river and bustling by traffic tares trading in the past, making In the Musi River, many historical relics were found either at the bottom of the river or on the banks of the river. This can seen from many things legacy history found, a lot variety like ceramics, coins, goods money, swords, and others. For get object the needed effort diving, which is done by people around the Musi River from various circles age, even No rarely still kids. They dive with simple tool that is use compressor and hose oxygen, with into an20-30m. According to divers, at the bottom river circumstances dark with distance he looked depending on the clarity of the water or the turbidity of the water. Diver technique moment look for things This is with direct hose vacuum cleaner to various direction so that the soil and sand are contained things it goes up to ship, even No seldom they fingering part base and dredge sand it. Hunted divers object ancient and treasure treasure This start activity from Morning until evening.

3.1.3. Matrix historical relics on the musu river in the kedatuan period srivijaya

In part this researcher will decipher matrix mark history from things legacy of the Datuan period Sriwijaya in Palembang which is reviewed from perspective field science. As for the matrix relics of historical objects from the past Srivijaya among them as following:

TABLE 1: Matrix Historical Relics on the Musi River during the Sriwijaya Palembang era.


No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
1	Ceramics China (bowl, jug etc)	<p>Relics object findings in the Musi river in the form of shaped ceramics form bowl, jug or goods ceramics other give description narrative history past conditions in the Musi or Palembang rivers during the Sriwijaya period. Circumstances political Srivijaya overseas especially with dynasty Tang period China had connection political very interesting abroad that is form connection cooperation trade and relations political in secure track cruise trade at that time. On the aspect connection trading srivijaya with China Already intertwined with well, stuff commodity trading from China is one of them is ceramics, dynasty ceramics T'ang Lots found in the Musi Palembang river, of course impact from activity trade using track the Musi river as very important line so that findings objects found in the Musi river as depiction life society at that time.</p>	 <p>(Source Photo private , 2022)</p>

TABLE 1: (Continued).

No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
2	Chinese coins from material copper	Sriwijaya trade has happen in a manner done intensely good with betweenIsland or abroad like China. Findings coin made of china copper in the Masi river shows activity srivijaya trade has happen been a long time, for one connection trading between srivijaya with China. Trading ancient srivijaya with China, India and Arab one as access transportation in trading thethat is Musi river. Trading Already use coin as tool swap transaction in activity trade.	 <p>(Source Photo private , 2022)</p>

TABLE 1: (Continued).


No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
3	Goods Money from material tin	<p>Findings the Musi River in the form of goods made of money tin with form diverse like form horn buffalo form letter E, shape letter C, shape rectangle four and form other. Finding money the describe activity economy through trade on the river muse done by traders like from China with Srivijaya or with local traders themselves. Interestingly finding money the made of from tin or lead, in those days Already showing exists smelting copper or tin made in various form, function and use based on need at that time. Making goods luxurious with material tin or copper Already started and enabled as materials, media or intended tool in accordance interest or as prestige in the social, cultural and political life of the Srivijaya period.</p>	 <p>(Source Photo private , 2022)</p>

TABLE 1: (Continued).

No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
4	Beads from material land clay or glass plastic mix.	<p>Findings Sriwijaya period beads made from land clay or glass mixture plastic material with various shapes and forms pattern striking color so that visible attractive and luxurious when used as jewelry at that time. Beads the findings at the bottom of the Musi show social and cultural activities the people of the Sriwijaya era who did not Can free from Musi river is good as road transportation go out entry community at the center Srivijaya so No amazed when goods jewelery worn at that time fall or wasted results from activity public or politics on the Musi river. Material the beads are made from material mixture glass and plastic already known widespread during the Srivijaya period, because Srivijaya Alone own place or local manufacturer in produce beads the namely on the Kambang site Unglin in the old hill area of Palembang.</p>	

(Source Photo private , 2022)

TABLE 1: (Continued).


No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
5	Ring with made from gold	<p>Jewellery form ring the gold found in the Musi river is diverse type shapes and motifs on rings showing progress making already ring proceed in maker showing progress technology rulers and people of the Srivijaya period. diversity shapes and motifs as well material in making ring from gold and copper indicate socio- economic life existing society develop proceed specifically in field Srivijaya era economy. Of course findings ring with material gold and eyes made of rings of rock crystal that has pattern striking and attractive colors so that depiction jewelery worn the society of the Srivijaya period was very luxurious and extravagant normal. In social status Itself also shows usage jewelery so shows the social status of the community that developed at that time.</p>	 <p>(Source Photo : Detik.News , 2021)</p>

TABLE 1: (Continued).

No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
6	Jug or teapot made from land clay	Meet jug or teapot For made of water containers land Clay is found in the Musi river as well as in the nearby area with island yesterday or in other regions. Findings jug either size small nor big and shape teapot is findings in a manner typology is the era of the Srivijaya period or during the Tang and Sung dynasties of China. Bowls, teapots and other utensils found in the Musi river confirmed this to public that trade during the Srivijaya period Already held with abroad ie China. Goods like bowls and others are goods commodity traded by China to Srivijaya, goods it also has diverse function and its uses specifically for need House ladder public everyday for Sriwijaya.	 <p>(Source Photo private , 2022)</p>

TABLE 1: (Continued).

No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
7	Slabs copper written	<p>Findings slab inscribed copper (yet is known content his writings) on the Musi river indicated the Sriwijaya period. Slabs written the normal used past as a message medium for individual or group to someone or group other society. Musi River as track transportation activity ancient society that became the center of activity public Good political, economic and social culture so activity write wrote during the Sriwijaya period Already known with good and be something positive culture . But culture write wrote at that time Still known by people or group certain such as nobles, scholars, religious leaders and others but for public small or commoner activity convey message through write write Still seldom even Not yet there, because culture write write Still develop for circles group certain.</p>	 <p>(Source Photo private , 2022)</p>

TABLE 1: (Continued).


No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
8	Jug small and chubby from land clay	Findings form jugs and barrels made from from land clay is equipment used by the people of the Sriwijaya period. As for functions equipment the as tool need daily like place drinking water container, clean water storage and so on. Ingredients like This Lots found at the base sugai Musi of course as proof exists activity public whether maritime in nature or goods the as goods commodity trading from China or from place other.	 <p>(Source Photo private , 2022)</p>

TABLE 1: (Continued).


No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
9	Mortar perforated small from stone	<p>Findings form mortar small with diameter 20-30 cm, from stone materials and parts lower mortar the perforated with size 5-7 cm. findings mortar like This normal used as tool pounder nuts or pounder material concoction drugs already known ancient times especially during the Sriwijaya period. Findings it also delivers description progress technology from facet equipment society used in everyday but in social life already showing progress in culture and others.</p>	 <p>(Source Photo private , 2022)</p>

TABLE 1: (Continued).

No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
10	jar small made from land white	Findings form jar small or receptacle small with size about 2 -3 cm with form part body convex like barrel and section neck or lips jar This rather elongated with own hole 1 cm. jar small This made from land clay colored white with function and use at that time as receptacle or place poison in form liquid or powder. Life Srivijayan society already know compounding drug even making poison from ingredients natural or animal, then proof findings This Of course give description public	




(Source Photo private , 2022)

TABLE 1: (Continued).

No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
11	Drinking Water Jug	<p>Jug Tarakota found at the bottom of the Musi River, objects This Still in condition Good moment found. As for form jug resemble pitcher of water, section funnel For drink it something is in shape round and some are oval with end taper, funnel drink made such shape with description That is woman 's chest. Found jug the manifold Milk Jug. Until at that time moment drink from jug likened drink from a woman's chest. In part neck jug elongated and contained mouth in part top, from many were found variation part neck jug own different lengths, some are long and some are made short, and on the part his mouth also hasformdifferent, but many found is a round model with A little addition accent like wave or basin. Jug the made of from land clay with the combustion process. During the Sriwijaya Kingdom Jug This used as drinking water place .</p>	

(Source Photo private , 2022)

TABLE 1: (Continued).

No	Item Name	Analysis of Heritage History Ancient thing	Pictures/Photos of goods
12	Arak bottle	<p>Arak bottle or Bottle Alcohol This is relics from the Sriwijaya Kingdom that were used as place wine storage. This thing own unique shape because part underneath more small compared to on it. In part on there is hole small in the middle that works as mouth bottle, according source person before closed hole bottle is cork. Bottle length sized not enough more than 17 cm. the object made of from burnt ground, and found at the bottom of the Musi River.</p>	  <p>Source Photo private , 2022)</p>
13	Bronze mirror	<p>Mirror of time Sriwijaya. this thing found in Saungai Musi with depth not enough more 20 meters by divers. Mirror shaped round like slab, with addition accent curved height curl around the edges, moment found object This own circle little bit textured in the middle like picture. Different with mirror now that is made from glass, mirror the made of from bronze. Although in Photo No seen like mirror, however Actually mirror bronze This can reflect picture like mirror glass now. Because things This made of from bronze so can reflect picture although results reflected shadow no as clear as now.</p>	 <p>Source Photo private , 2022)</p>

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1. Ancient objects in the Musi river in the Sriwijaya period as source history learning

Ancient relics in the Musi river have been studied before, such as the results of research conducted by Rohmah, which describes the Musi Palembang river as a silent witness in the history of the development of Palembang city from classical to modern times. In the Musi river, it was explained that there were ancient relics that were found by the community either intentionally or accidentally by the community. On research this sadly still characteristic common and yet specific related things legacy the ancient one on the Musi River, well that something that describes when or types other things.

In other research, such as that conducted by Farida (2019), describes the activities of the Musi river community during the Palembang Sultanate which were bustling with trade shipping lanes at that time[22]. Of course the life of the people, especially those living on the banks of the Musi river, has a culture and traditions that are unique to the riverside community. In Sholeh's research (2022), it is also related to the civilization of the Musi Palembang river, explaining how the social, cultural, economic, political life of the Palembang people, especially those living on the banks of the Musi river (Ulu and Ilir), besides that, also explains how the Musi river has relics of ancient objects from the Sriwijaya, Sultanate and Colonial periods, but this book has not explained in detail the ancient relics in the Musi river regarding the analysis of these objects and other things.

From the matrix of historical relics found in the Musi river, as described above, it shows historical data in the form of relics from the Srivijaya period. The objects found in the Musi river are of various shapes and types so that based on these findings each object has important historical values related to the life of the events of the Srivijaya period, especially regarding where the object was found. Whether found at the bottom of the river or on the banks of the river, all of these data serve as guide data as well as data that provide descriptive information on the social, cultural, economic, political and religious life of the people at that time.

Objects found in the Musi river such as ceramics, bowls, barrels, jugs, inscribed copper/tin plates, beads, and other items provide a picture of past community life in various aspects of the field. Apart from that, the historical value of the found objects has various values which can be described as follows: first, historical value in the

political field, meaning that foreign policy relations during the Sriwijaya period had been established and well established between Sriwijaya and the Chinese dynasty, as evidenced by Chinese ceramics, coins with Chinese characters and so on. This political value cannot be separated from foreign political relations which have been built on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two parties. Sriwijaya at that time had a rich trading commodity and a variety of goods so that China as a trader really needed goods from Sriwijaya, and vice versa. With this foreign policy relationship, the relationship between the two becomes intense and the basis for mutually beneficial cooperation between the two.

Second, the historical value contained in the findings of these objects is a socio-cultural value. The life of the people of the Sriwijaya period used tools and furniture to meet their daily needs, they were familiar with the culture and technology of goods from within and from outside, as evidenced by the items used such as pottery, ceramic bowls from China, various and beautiful beads and other goods with the goods that are used and used, the cultural life of society is no longer a conservative society in its time but a modern society that knows cultures from outside. In the social life of the community, it is also illustrated how there is already a social stratification which is evident from the tools they use, for example, there are ceramics originating from the Chinese dynasty which were not used as household utensils but as gifts or decoration materials sent from China. So such goods are certainly not ordered by people who have a low social status, but certainly the social status of the people is a nobleman or a family of local rulers or a respectable family.

Third, the historical value of the discovery of subsequent objects is economic value. The economic development of the Sriwijaya period can certainly be explained based on these findings that the economy grew during the Sriwijaya period very well and even the economy certainly had a maritime character by prioritizing inter-local trade and international trade. This trade relationship can be seen in how commodity goods from China dominate the finds in the Musi River such as Chinese ceramics, porcelain and copper goods, copper coins written in Chinese and other findings. This evidence clearly illustrates that trade between Sriwijaya and China, India and Arabia was already going well.

The historical value contained in the matrix legacy history of the Sriwijaya period on the Palembang Musi River of course material this can become source learning Interesting school history. Moreover again material legacy things history specifically related to the Sriwijaya period still not enough related to inside data material learning

Indonesian history at school[23]. Added Again understanding of the teacher who is still limited in understand material history Sriwijaya in Palembang because during this is the inner teacher learning process activities teach to student only hold on to the book text history at school so that understanding limited . With exists results study related values history legacy object the Musi River during the Sriwijaya era so become something new in understanding of teachers and students in learn material Indonesian history during the Hindu- Buddhist period in schools.

The relevance with syllabus related material objects from the Sriwijaya period so can be seen in the existing syllabus in competence basic (KD) 3.6. "Analyze development life society, government, and culture during the Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms in Indonesia as well show example still evidence applies to life contemporary Indonesian society"[24]. On the Basic Competencies written on the syllabus sangta relevant related material legacy object Srivijaya which is on the Musi River. With thereby values history as already described above can become as source learning history at school specifically learning Hindu- Buddhist history.

4. Conclusion

The Musi River is a silent witness in the course of a long history in Palembang, South Sumatra, especially in the history of the Sriwijaya sovereignty in Palembang. Findings or relics of historical objects on the Musi river are of various shapes and types, especially relics from the Srivijaya period found at the bottom of the river or on the banks of the river, which have provided clues or descriptions of the social life of the people at that time. With various findings object relics from the Sriwijaya era so in study this can collect in arrangement matrix legacy object history on the Musi River. On relics object history the after done analysis historical in review various approach field science so can is known values history in field political, economic, Socio-cultural and in field other. Kindly whole can concluded Palembang's Musi river provides clear picture how magnitude hegemony srivijaya in the Maritime world so consequence from past activity lots legacy history at the base river the. And what's more interesting Again values history of things the Musi river can made as source learning history local in Palembang.

Acknowledgements

Study this is research conducted with various support from various party, with thereby writer say Lots Thank You to institutions, communities, organizations and individuals who have help finish study this. Writer say Lots accept love to Palembang PGRI University which has already give support Good in a manner material and non- material in finish study this, so study this can resolved with ok. To all party that doesn't can writer mention everyone, author convey accept love hopefully study this beneficial for readers and parties other.

References

- [1] Sholeh K, Nindiati DS. Eksistensi Jembatan Ampera Terhadap Perkembangan Sosial, Budaya, Dan Ekonomi Masyarakat Ulu Palembang Tahun 1950-2010. *HISTORIA Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Sejarah*. 2018;6(2):273.
- [2] Nandana P, Iqbal M, Pratama HF. Development of Waterfront City as Destination Product in the Musi River Area, Palembang City. *Proceedings of the Palembang Tourism Forum 2021 (PTF 2021)* 2021;200:164–9.
- [3] Husnul H. *The Ecological Context of Musi Riverside City in the Locality Perspective of Building Materials* 2014.
- [4] Farida, I., Rochmiatun, E. & K. The Role of the Musi River in the Development of Islamic Civilization in Palembang: From the Sultanate Period to the Dutch East Indies. *IUSPI (Journal of the History of Islamic Civilization)* 2019;1.
- [5] Subadyo T. Optimasi potensi artefak budaya pada koridor sungai musu untuk pengembangan wisata sejarah di kota palembang. *Journal of Architecture and Wetland Environmental Studies*. 2012;1:1–6.
- [6] Amaliyah S. Connection Applying the Matrix Strategy Memory With Enhancement Ability cognitive In Participant Islamic Cultural History Learning educate Class V Mi Nu Miftahul Ulum Loram Kulon Jati Kudus. 2017.
- [7] Khoiri. *Qualitative Research Stages*. Yogyakarta: Balai Pustaka; 2017.
- [8] Warsita B. *Learning Platform Technology and Applications*. Jakarta: Renika Cipta; 2008.
- [9] Yin R. *Case Study Research Design and Methods (4th ed. vo)*. Sage Publications; 2009.
- [10] Anggito A. *Qualitative Research Methodology*. Sukabumi: CV Trail; 2018.

- [11] Bungin B. *Qualitative Research in Communications, Economics, Public Policy, and Other Social Sciences*. Jakarta: Kencana; 2007.
- [12] Gunawan. *Qualitative Research Methods*. Malang: UM Press Kudus; 2013.
- [13] Sholeh K, et al. *History and Civilization of the Musi River Palembang*. Lakeisha Publishers; 2022.
- [14] Yin R. *The Case Study Crisis: Some Answers*. *Administrative Science Quarterly* (26 Mar ed.); 1981.
- [15] Yin KJ, Hamblin M, Chen YE. Angiogenesis-regulating microRNAs and ischemic stroke. *Curr Vasc Pharmacol*. 2015;13(3):352–65.
- [16] Mudjia R. *Triangulation in Study Qualitative*. Retrieved June, 5 2020;5.
- [17] Sugiyono. *Educational Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Approaches*. Bandung: Alfabeta; 2015.
- [18] Coedes, George and L-CD. *Sriwijaya : history, religion & language of an early Malay polity*. Kuala Lumpur: Malaysian Branch Royal Asiatic Society; 1992.
- [19] Manguin PY. "From Funan to Sriwijaya: Cultural continuity and discontinuities in the Early Historical maritime states of Southeast Asia." 25 years research center cooperation Archeology and the Ecole française d'Extrême -Orient: Dimensions seminar papers culture in. *Dimensions Seminar Papers Culture in Build Unity the Nations of Southeast Asia, Palembang*. 2001 Jul;16-18:2002.
- [20] Guan KC. "The maritime silk road: history of an idea." Nalanda- Sriwijaya Center Working Paper 2016.
- [21] Rohmah, L., Sholeh, K., & Wandiyono W. *Analysis Findings of Historical Heritage Objects in the Musi River as Source History Learning*. *Historia: Journal History Educators and Researchers* 2021.
- [22] Farida. *The Musi River as a Defense for the Sultanate of Palembang*. *Journal of Tuah*. 2020;5:54–66.
- [23] Khoirotun, A., Fianto, AY, & Riqqoh AK. *Planning for a Sangiran museum pop-up book as a learning medium about historical heritage*. *Journal of Art Nouveau* 2014;2.
- [24] Hamalik O. *Curriculum and Learning*. Jakarta: Earth Script; 2010.