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TAWARIKH: Journal of Historical Studies will provide a peer-reviewed forum for the publication of thought-leadership articles, briefings, discussion, applied research, case and comparative studies, expert comment and analysis on the key issues surrounding the history education and historical studies in general and its various aspects. Analysis will be practical and rigorous in nature. The TAWARIKH journal, with print ISSN 2085-0980 and online ISSN 2685-2284, was firstly published on October 28, 2009, in the context to commemorate the Youth Pledge Day in Indonesia. Since issue of October 2009 to date, the TAWARIKH journal has been organized and published by Minda Masagi Press owned by ASPENSI (the Association of Indonesian Scholars of History Education) in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. This journal is published twice a year i.e. every October and April. For period 2012 to 2017, the TAWARIKH journal was accredited by Ditjendikti Kemdikbud RI (Directorate-General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia); and indexed also by SINTA Level 2 owned by Kemenristekdikti RI (Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia) in Jakarta. All articles in the TAWARIKH journal are available online also at: www.journals.mindamas.com/index.php/tawarikh

FOREWORD



History is a discipline that is environmentally friendly and open to all people. Anyone who has an interest in History, there is no reason to block it. Historical study, therefore, is not the monopoly of historians. Lay people and amateur historians can conduct historical studies, as long as the process and results of the study indeed provide a new perspective and are based on historical facts that are firm and academically accountable.

History is also a discipline that is often contested in the battlefield of discourse. Both for the media justification and to find the truth, historical studies are often used as a reference. The nation-state that wants to find its identity always refers to the journey of the nation-state in facing challenges and answers at the same time. A ruler who wishes to be well accepted by his followers, often uses the study of History as a means to trace the origins of the family and legitimize the authority of the power they have. Even, every Discipline of any Sciences – to show stability in the structure of its knowledge – will provide an introduction to the history of the development of that science.

History is basically the oldest scientific discipline and can explain various things; not only in politics but also in other fields that have links to human life in this world. Since humans are not yet familiar with writing, history is still manifested in what we refer to as “oral history”, where images of the past are told and passed down from generation to generation through oral traditions.

The articles in the journal TAWARIKH, October 2019 edition currently, study many things about History. There is a study of the history of beads in the past to the history of the General Election in the context of contemporary politics. There is also a study of the history of comparisons, specifically of Islamic preaching efforts between the Sukoto Caliphate in Nigeria, Africa, and the Sultanate of Melaka in the Malay World, Southeast Asia. Other historical studies are also interesting to put forward, with the following resume:

The first article, written by Wan Irama, Nina Herlina & Mumuh Muhsin Zakaria of UNPAD (Padjadjaran University) Bandung, Indonesia, pertaining “Beads in Banten Girang Site in an International Trade of Sunda Kingdom, X-XVI Century”. The Authors stated that historical and archaeological research in the past few decades has shown the presence of artifacts. The fact of the presence of beads and Chinese ceramics traced the transportation of the Cibanren River was to the constellation of the international trade routes of Sunda Kingdom in West Java, Indonesia. As the second international port of the Sunda Kingdom, in the port of Banten, there were trade contacts with various nations in the world, including people from West Asia.

The second article, written by Shuaibu Umar Gokaru & Ahmad Faisal bin Abdul Hamid, both Authors come from BSU (Bauchi State University) Gadau, Nigeria; and UM (University of Malaya), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, pertaining “The Movement of Uthman bin Foduye in the Sokoto Caliphate in Nigeria: An Examination of the Malacca Sultanate in Spreading Islam in the Malay World”. They stated that the role of Uthman bin Foduye’s movement in spreading Islam in the Sokoto Caliphate in Nigeria, and the role of the Malacca Sultanate in spreading Islam in the Malay World changed the Nigerian society first through peaceful and then through aggressive means in one hand; and, in other hand, Islam had been spread in the Malay World through the conquests of the Sultanate, which declared Islam as the official religion of every region under its control, as shown currently in modern Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and the minority Malay-Muslim populations of Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines.

The third article, written by Setia Gumilar of UIN (State Islamic University) Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia, entitled “The Islamic Scholars’ Movement in Garut, West Java, Indonesia, 1998-2007”. The Author said that The change that occurs in Garut Regency, West Java, Indonesia has positioned the Ulama (Islamic Scholars) to have a significant role in various aspects of lives, especially in religious affairs. In the New Order government era (1966-1998), the Ulama of Garut were positioned by the government to be in the right tract, namely religious aspect. However, along with the changing period, the Ulama in Garut have attempted to reposition their identity, which is not only limited to religious but also in political, law, and economic aspects.

The fourth article, written by Mohammad Imam Farisi of UT (Indonesia Open University), Jember, Indonesia, entitled “Social Media and the Emerging of People’s Participation into the Political and Democratic Process of Indonesia: The Case of Act for Regional Leaders Election”. The Author explained that although this study not elaborates a special relationship between social media and citizenship education, it may be enlarged circuit for people to express an “ethics political culture” than a “streets political culture”; and employed as a powerful platform for those to construct a citizenship culture and identity within the context of citizenship education.

The lastly, fifth article, written by Effendi Hasan & Nofriadi of UNSYIAH (Syiah Kuala University), Banda Aceh, Indonesia, pertaining “The Electability of a Female Legislative Candidate in the 2019 Simultaneous Local Election in Banda Aceh, Indonesia”. The Authors examined that the number of female candidates, who won the Election in Banda Aceh, was very low in 2014, and thus the number of female legislative members did not reach the representative number of 30 percent. The results were also expected to find out the factor causing lack of electability for female legislative candidates in 2014 and the estimated electability for female candidates in the 2019 Simultaneous Local Election in Banda Aceh, so that the 30-percent available seat for the female legislative members are filled in the Banda Aceh People’s Representative Council.

Happy reading articles in the TAWARIKH journal, hopefully there are benefits.

Bandung, West Java, Indonesia: October 30, 2019

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