



Doing Historical Research in Museum and Digital Museum

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Abstract: This article discusses the role of museums and digital museums as scientific research destinations in history. Not only physical visits to museums but the Covid-19 pandemic has also accelerated the transformation of scientific destinations through digital museums. This study aimed to identify the role and contribution of the museum and digital museum as a destination for historical researchers to carry out scientific research activities in the field of history by analyzing material culture as a historical source collected by the museum. The Rijksmuseum is an example of a digital museum provider that provides a huge collection of museums for historical research. This article used qualitative research methods with historical science approaches, especially historical research methods, archaeological approaches, and sociocultural approaches. The results indicate that there are opportunities for historical researchers to write history comprehensively, which are not only based on historical sources in oral and written form but can also be supplemented with historical information obtained from analysis of historical sources in the form of material culture which is a legacy from the past collected by the museum and digital museum. Thus, it appears that the museum which collects material culture has a significant role significant research destination in the field of history. As an impact of the existence of this material culture, historical researchers can obtain historical information from the analysis of that material culture to complement historical information obtained from the analysis of historical sources in other forms.

Keywords: museum, digital museum, material culture, history, historical sources.

Abstrak: Artikel ini membahas tentang peran museum sebagai tujuan penelitian ilmiah di bidang sejarah. Bukan hanya kunjungan fisik ke museum, pandemi *Covid-19*, mempercepat transformasi destinasi ilmiah sejarah melalui museum digital. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi peran dan kontribusi museum serta museum digital sebagai tujuan peneliti sejarah untuk melakukan kegiatan penelitian ilmiah di bidang sejarah dengan menganalisis budaya material sebagai sumber sejarah yang dikumpulkan oleh museum. Rijksmuseum merupakan contoh penyedia digital museum yang menyajikan banyak koleksi museum bagi penelitian sejarah. Artikel ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan ilmu sejarah, khususnya mengenai metode penelitian sejarah, pendekatan arkeologi, dan pendekatan sosiokultural. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat peluang bagi peneliti sejarah untuk menulis sejarah secara komprehensif, yang tidak hanya didasarkan pada sumber sejarah dalam bentuk lisan dan tulisan tetapi juga dapat dilengkapi dengan informasi sejarah yang diperoleh dari analisis sumber sejarah berupa kebudayaan material yang warisan dari masa lalu

yang dikumpulkan oleh museum. Dengan demikian, tampak bahwa museum yang mengkoleksi material memiliki peran yang signifikan sebagai tujuan penelitian di bidang sejarah. Sebagai dampak dari keberadaan kebudayaan material ini, peneliti sejarah dapat memperoleh informasi sejarah dari analisis budaya material tersebut untuk melengkapi informasi sejarah yang diperoleh dari analisis sumber sejarah dalam bentuk lain.

Kata Kunci: museum, museum digital, kebudayaan material, sejarah, sumber sejarah.

1. Introduction

A museum is an institution that has various functions. Among those various functions, there is a function of collecting objects which are relics from the past. Following the meaning of the "museum" word in linguistic aspects, it also exhibits the objects from the past collected by it.¹ This function is also the definition of the museum by the International Council of Museums (ICOM), as mentioned by Santi Salayanti.² Besides that function, there are other functions for the museum. The objects collected and exhibited in the museum can relate to history, art, and others; those objects are relics from the past.³ Because exhibited, that objects can certainly be seen by museum visitors. Thus, a visit to the museum, besides tourism activities, can also get historical information about things that happened in the past based on an analysis of the objects that were seen in the museum.

The objects that are material cultures from the past, including artefacts exhibited by the museum, have a very important function in historical research activities. In this matter, artefacts can be used as historical sources in the form of things.⁴ Historical sources, in the form of objects, come from the past. On the other hand, history has the object of study, namely events that have occurred in the past. Information related to events that occurred in the past can be obtained from historical sources in the form of material culture, which is a relic from the past, including artefacts. Thus, artefacts can be used as a primary source in writing history on topics related to those artefacts. In this thing, it appears that historical research cannot be separated from analysing historical sources, including sources in the form of material culture, including artefact objects.

Covid-19 has impacted museums, and in response to the pandemic condition, the International Council of Museums (ICOM), affiliated with UNESCO museums, has shifted most of its activities to promote museums.⁵ Before the pandemic, virtual museums were known and used by several modern museums. Werner Schweibenz from the University of Saarland mentions that there has been an evolution in archival

1. Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring," last modified 2016, accessed August 1, 2019, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/museum>.

2. Santi Salayanti, "Analisa Pola Budaya Sunda Primodial (Pola Tiga) Pada Tata Ruang Dan Benda Pajang Di Museum Negeri Jawa Barat Sri Baduga Bandung," *Jurnal Idealog, Jurnal Desain Interior & Desain Produk* 2, no. 1 (2017): 49.

3. Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring."

4. M. Dien Madjid and Johan Wahyudhi, *Ilmu Sejarah, Sebuah Pengantar* (Jakarta: Prenada Media Group, 2014), 219--220.

5. Leni Marpelina and Rahmat Fajar Asrofin, "Eksistensi Museum Virtual Masa Pandemi Covid- 19," *Jurnal Penelitian Sejarah dan Budaya*

museums over the last few decades. Virtual museums are designed solely to allow the public to visit museums without being limited by place and time. Yao Meng *et al.* mention that the Covid-19 pandemic impacted museums, as public gathering places for citizens have encountered unprecedented difficulties due to limitations to operating as usual for their traditional exhibitions and curations.⁶

Many articles have discussed topics related to museums. Some articles discuss topics related to museums from aspects of interior planning.⁷ Some articles discuss museum topics that are related to aspects of tourism.⁸ Another article related to museums has also been written by Tsabit Azinar Ahmad, discussing the aspects of using museums as learning media to improve students' understanding of prehistoric material.⁹ Other articles still discuss the museum's topic associated with other aspects. However, this article has differences from other articles. This article discusses the museum by linking objects which are material cultures, including artefact objects, which are collected by the museum, with historiographical studies that are part of the discussion of history. The core of the discussion in this article is the linkage of material cultural objects collected by museums and which can be used as historical sources, with a discussion regarding historical research methods so that historical researchers can produce historical writings from the results of their analysis and interpretation to these historical sources. This matter can be used to write topics related to the museum with that discussion core.

Paul Michael Taylor also writes an article, and the discussion is also related to the museum and the material culture that is the museum's collection.¹⁰ There is an understandable purpose in the article, namely the purpose of comparing the collections of Indonesian material culture and its collecting institutions in a hierarchical relationship that is reflected between collectors or collecting institutions, the people whose works are represented in the collection, and visitors who view or utilize the collection, in addition to other objectives, namely the purpose of assessing the identity conveyed by collecting and exhibiting the material culture collection, and the purpose of submitting a preliminary survey on public art and ethnography from Indonesia.¹¹ That article written by Taylor is different from this article, which relates the discussion to aspects of historical research methods that serve as guidelines for historical writers to produce historical writings resulting from their interpretation of material culture from the past, which the museum exhibits as a historical source.

This article can complement the study of museum-related topics that can be discussed from various aspects. In the aspects used in writing this article, as mentioned above, it appears that there is a connection between the material culture, which is a relic from the past and the science of history in writing things that happened in the past. There

6. Meng, Y., Chu, M.Y. and Chiu, D.K.W. (2022), "The impact of COVID-19 on museums in the digital era: Practices and challenges in Hong Kong", *Library Hi Tech*, (2022).

7. Anak Agung Ayu Wulandari, "Dasar-Dasar Perencanaan Interior Museum," *Humaniora* 5, no. 1 (2014): 246.

8. A.A Noor and W Karwina, "Persepsi Wisatawan Domestik Terhadap Kualitas Pelayanan Museum Geologi Bandung," 2012, 377, <https://jurnal.polban.ac.id/index.php/proceeding/article/view/270>.

9. Tsabit Azinar Ahmad, "Strategi Pemanfaatan Museum Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Pada Materi Zaman Prasejarah," *Paramita* 20, no. 1 (2010): 105.

10. Paul Michael Taylor, "Collecting Icons of Power and Identity: Transformation of Indonesian Material Culture in the Museum Context," *Cultural Dynamics* 7, no. 1 (1995): 101.

11. Paul Michael Taylor, "Collecting Icons of Power and Identity: Transformation of Indonesian Material Culture in the Museum Context," *Cultural Dynamics* 7, no. 1 (1995): 101.

are archaeological artefacts among the various objects, which are material cultures from the past. Thus, there is a link between the material culture from the past, including artefacts, and the need for historical researchers to base their analysis on historical sources in the activity of writing things that happened in the past, which are objects of historical study. On the other hand, digital museums can also provide context for historical events and artefacts, helping researchers to understand their significance better.

The artefact is a term in archaeology that mentions archaeological things originating from the past and is the core object in studying that science branch.¹² Artefacts have a very important role in supporting historical studies. In this matter, artefacts can serve as a means for historical researchers to obtain information about things that happened in the past. Thus, there is a close relationship between archaeology and history.

Following the explanation above, this article aims to know clearly and scientifically about the role and contribution of the museum and digital museum as a place that historical researchers can visit to carry out research activities in the field of history. That research was conducted by analyzing and interpreting material culture from the past exhibited by the museum, which can be used as a historical source in the form of objects. The results of the analysis and interpretation of these historical sources can be written in the form of historical writing, which is the final stage in the historical research method.¹³ Thus, the role of museums in scientific research in the field of history can be identified. The museum's existence strongly supports the development of science, including history. The objects exhibited at the museum have helped historical researchers to know information about things that happened in the community in the past. Therefore, the museum's existence, besides tourism destinations, can also be for scientific research, including research in the field of history following the museum function, according to The International Council of Museums (ICOM), as mentioned by Santi Salayanti.¹⁴ The COVID-19 Pandemic has physically limited museum visiting activities, demanding various preventive measures to survive. The International Council of Museums (ICOM), affiliated with UNESCO, immediately adopted a policy by recommending digital technology to publish and exhibit museum collections virtually and online.¹⁵

With the existing goals mentioned above, the writing of this article has an urgency in supplementing scientific information related to the role of museums in the development of science, including in the field of history. The objects that are material culture, which is exhibited in museums, can provide an overview of human life in the past. Therefore, those objects can be categorized as historical sources in history. The objects exhibited at the museum are diverse. Those objects are related to various

12 . Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring," last modified 2016, accessed August 1, 2019, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/artefak>; Jajat Burhanuddin, "Arkeologi Dan Kajian Islam Indonesia: Pengantar Editor," in *Menemukan Peradaban, Jejak Arkeologis Dan Historis Islam Indonesia* (Pamulang Timur: Logos Wacana Ilmu, 1998), ix.

13. Prof. Dr. Kuntowijoyo, *Pengantar Ilmu Sejarah* (Jogjakarta: Yayasan Bentang Budaya, 2001), 91.

14. Salayanti, "Analisa Pola Budaya Sunda Primodial (Pola Tiga) Pada Tata Ruang Dan Benda Pajang Di Museum Negeri Jawa Barat Sri Baduga Bandung," 50.

15. Leni Marpelina and Rahmat Fajar Asrofin, "Eksistensi Museum Virtual Masa Pandemi Covid- 19," *Jurnal Penelitian Sejarah dan Budaya* Vol. 8 No, 1 Mei 2022, (2022): 47.

aspects of human life in the past. Thus, historical topics written can also be related to various aspects of human life in the past. Historical information obtained based on analysis of the goods that function as historical sources can complement historical information obtained by historical researchers based on analysis of historical sources in its other form.

2. Methods

Determination of the right method to achieve the goals mentioned above is needed. The method used must meet the author's efforts in achieving these goals. For the author, the method is a way to achieve the goals that have been determined so that the analysis and reasoning used in writing this article are systematic and based on the right and logical method. Thus, the method used must be on the topics discussed. The method must have the potential to strengthen scientific reasoning and analysis in achieving the writing objectives in this article.

The core discussion in this article is the role and contribution of the museum and digital museum as a destination for historical researchers in carrying out research activities to obtain information about things that happened in the past based on an analysis of objects that constitute material culture, including artefact objects, which the museum exhibits. Digital museum for historical research allows users to access and explore historical artefacts, documents, and other primary sources in a digital format. The Rijksmuseum is the main research area as an example of a digital museum that provides many digital collections for historical research. This discussion is carried out by linking the objects which constitute the material culture exhibited by the museum with the needs of historical researchers to obtain information about various things that happened among the people in the past. These objects, including artefacts, can be analyzed to obtain a picture of human life in the past. On the other hand, historical researchers desire to write about historical events that occurred in the past in various aspects of human life. Thus, the core discussion in this article includes studies relating to archaeology, cultural history, and the history relating to the study of historiography.

Based on the description of the discussion above, the right method to be used in writing this article is a qualitative research method with a historical science approach, especially the historical science section that discusses historical research methods. In addition, other relevant approaches in analyzing this topic are the archaeological and sociocultural approaches. In this article, archaeological and sociocultural approaches can help historical science approaches so that this article can be discussed from various dimensions but still from a historical perspective. In the science of history, historical studies can indeed get help from other fields of science.¹⁶ Among the various sciences that can assist the study of history are archaeology and sociology, so in the perspective of historical science, archaeology and sociology can be referred to as historical assistive science.¹⁷ The branch of science that can be used to assist the study of history can be said as historical assistive science.¹⁸

16. Tsabit Azinar Ahmad, "Pembelajaran Sejarah Berwawasan Lingkungan," *Indonesian Journal of Conservation* 2, no. 1 (2013): 75.

17. Madjid and Wahyudhi, *Ilmu Sejarah, Sebuah Pengantar*, 112 and 201.

18. Sartono Kartodirdjo, *Pemikiran Dan Perkembangan Historiografi Indonesia, Suatu Alternatif* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, 1982), xiii--xiv; Madjid and Wahyudhi, *Ilmu Sejarah, Sebuah Pengantar*, 109.

Archaeology is used as an approach in writing this article because, among the various museums, there is a museum that has a collection of archaeological objects called artefacts. Following the meaning of "artefact," many artefacts were produced from excavation activities.¹⁹ Because the museum collection objects are archaeological objects, in getting historical information based on an analysis of these objects, historical researchers use an archaeological approach. From the explanation of Uka Tjandrasmita, as mentioned by Wuri Handoko and Muhammad Al Mujabuddawat), it is known that archaeology is a science that has great attention in studies related to artefacts.²⁰

Sociocultural can also be used as an approach to writing the topic of this article. The phenomenon that can be observed present time shows the existence of various kinds of museums. In this matter, museum types have shown the existence of developments. Besides, there is a museum with a collection of artefact objects, as mentioned above. Other types of museums also have object collections that refer to material culture born from human creativity. The objects which are born from human creativity are called culture. Therefore, those objects are included in the category of material culture. Objects have contributed to describing human culture's conditions and civilization in the past.

Human civilization develops due to several factors. Among those factors, there are factors of social interaction in the environment of society. Another factor is the existence of the needs in his life and the desire to express the power of his creativity. Besides these three factors, there are still other factors. Because of those factors, humans have created various forms of his civilization. In this case, civilization can be interpreted as the result of human creations that are subtle and beautiful so that civilization becomes part of the culture.²¹

The topics discussed in this article are related to the field of history. Objects which are material culture and exhibited by museums, in the perspective of historical science, can function as historical sources in the form of objects. Historical sources in this form are part of several forms of historical sources that history researchers in historical writing can use.²² Thus, historical researchers can analyze those historical sources to find out historical information about things that happened in the past. Therefore, in writing this article, in addition to the archaeological and sociocultural approaches, the historical science approach is also used.

Various approaches can be used in historical research. Nevertheless, the approach used must follow the topics discussed. In the study of historical science, historical events that occurred in the past can be discussed with various approaches.²³ Thus, historical events can be discussed comprehensively from various dimensions. Although several historical auxiliary sciences can be used as an approach in historical research, the discussion of research results must remain from a historical perspective. The stages in historical research must be carried out sequentially by historical

19. Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring."

20. Wuri Handoko and Muhammad Al Mujabuddawat, "Situs Kampung Tua Kao: Identitas Asal Usul Dan Jejak Peradaban Islam Di Wilayah Pedalaman Halmahera Utara," *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan* 2, no. 2 (2017): 152.

21. Koentjaraningrat, *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi* (Jakarta: Aksara Baru, 1980), 196.

22. Suhardi Marli, "Sejarah Dan Pendidikan Sejarah," *Jurnal Cakrawala Kependidikan* 9, no. 2 (2020), <http://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jckrw/article/view/152>.

23. Sartono Kartodirdjo, *Pendekatan Ilmu Sosial Dalam Metodologi Sejarah* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1992), 66.

researchers, up to the final stage, the historiographic stage, namely the stage of writing the results of his research based on an analysis of various historical sources related to the research topic.²⁴

3. Result and Discussion

The results obtained from the research with the title mentioned above is the phenomenon in the present time that the development of museums is increasing. This phenomenon certainly has an impact on increasing its role in the development of science, including in the field of history. Historical researchers have a great opportunity to research things that happened in the past in various aspects of human life by analyzing the material culture collected and exhibited by museums. The material culture exhibited in that museum is the product of human civilization in various aspects of its life in the past. Historical researchers can analyze historical sources in the form of objects which are material cultures. Thus, historical researchers not only use historical sources in oral form but also can use historical sources in the material culture form so that the historical sources used by them are complete.

From the phenomenon described above, it appears that the development of the museum strongly supports the development of the topic of historical writing. The development of the museum has been marked with several indicators. Among those indicators, there are indicators that there are currently various museums that collect different types of material culture. Those objects, the material culture collected by the museum, are the result of human civilization in the past in various aspects of his life. Thus, each museum has great attention to collecting and exhibiting museum collection objects in certain aspects following the mission of each museum. Thus, the types of museums become varied. This can be used as an indicator that the museum type has experienced rapid development. With this development, museums can increasingly contribute to supporting the development of science, including in the field of history.

The development of museum-type that collect and exhibit objects categorized as material culture greatly impacts historical researchers' needs to obtain information about things that have happened in the past in various aspects of human life. The development of museum-type marked with the types of objects collected by each museum has allowed historical researchers to conduct historical research by making the museum a place to get historical information by analyzing objects of the museum collection following the research topic. The types of objects collected and exhibited by museums have varied. This condition can help historical researchers conduct various research on various topics. Thus, the museum has a very large role and contribution to developing history-related science.

Museums greatly contribute to the development of sciences, such as archaeology, history, and others. This development occurred through research activities, making the museum a scientific research destination. Thus, in addition to being a tourism destination, the museum can also be used as a visiting destination to obtain scientific information in research activities following the museum function, according to The

24. Alfian Firmanto, "Historiografi Islam Cirebon (Kajian Manuskrip Sejarah Islam Cirebon)," *Jurnal Lektur Keagamaan* 13, no. 1 (2015): 34.

International Council of Museums, as mentioned by Santi Salayanti.²⁵ Thus, museums that exhibit objects which are material cultures from the past, including artefacts, can be visited by researchers in historical research activities to obtain scientific information related to those material cultures. Thus, the museum closely relates to scientific studies in history. The existence of museums helps historical researchers obtain historical information. Historical events happened in the past through the activity of analysis of the objects collected by the museum, a material culture that is a relic from the past. Digital museum for historical research allows users to access and explore historical artefacts, documents, and other primary sources in a digital format. These resources include photographs, letters, diaries, maps, audio recordings, video footage, and text-based documents such as newspapers and government reports. The digital museum may also feature interactive exhibits, educational resources, and other tools to help users learn about and engage with the historical materials.

Rijksmuseum is a museum that has many collections that can be accessed digitally. Not only physical visits for historical research, but the Rijksmuseum also provides various collections of historical sources. In order to have full access, past activists can register first with conditions using a confirmed e-mail. In conducting a digital search on the Rijksmuseum website, researchers must first search for appropriate terms or keywords using Dutch terms. Dutch is used because the metadata, archives and collections at the Rijksmuseum use Dutch as a main language.

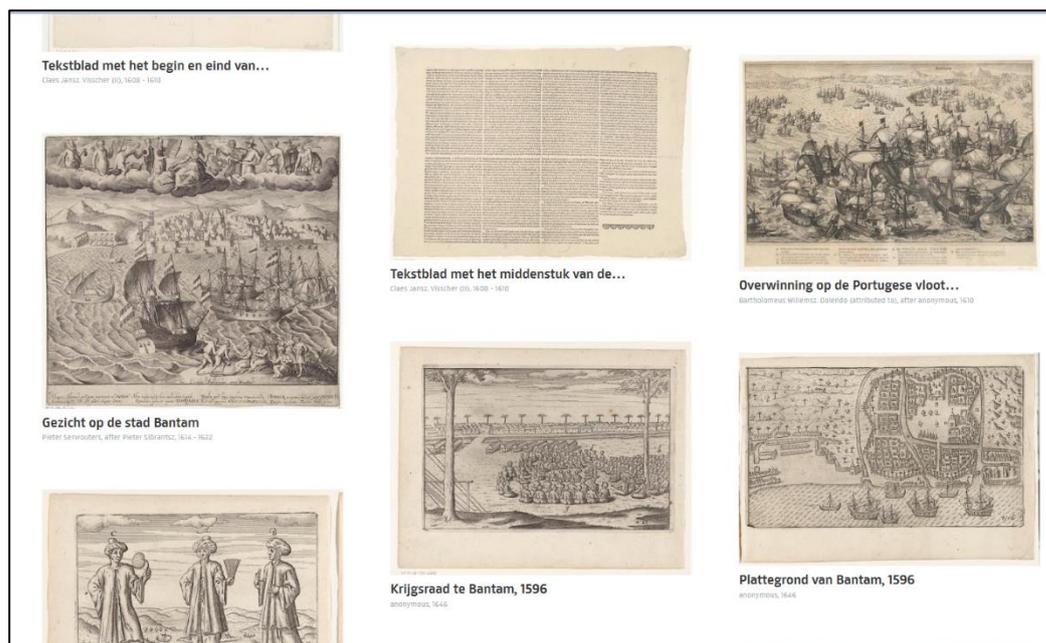


Figure 1. Search results for 'Bantam' on the content search feature in the digital collection of the Rijksmuseum

For the history of Indonesia, for example, if researchers are looking for historical sources related to Banten, they can use the term 'Bantam' to conduct a more effective search. For example, if a researcher uses the word 'Bantam,' then a search will show up a total of 28 collection results, but if you search with the term 'Bantam,' then 94

25. Salayanti, "Analisa Pola Budaya Sunda Primordial (Pola Tiga) Pada Tata Ruang Dan Benda Pajang Di Museum Negeri Jawa Barat Sri Baduga Bandung," 50.

collection results will appear that can be accessed. However, this does not mean that all the results are 'definitely' directly related to the historical sources. Academics and historians must conduct detailed searches and studies to ensure that the historical sources are appropriate. The research on Banten history through the digital collection of the Rijksmuseum presents various collections that historical researchers can access. The digital collections obtained are the oldest, from the late 16th and early 17th centuries. From figure 1, researchers can use a sketch of the Banten landscape from the perspective of the Banten Strait, where Dutch ships are preparing to anchor in the bustling Banten harbour and reach international networks. In the figure, the researcher can also see the meeting of people near market conditions in Banten, which was bustling with visitors both from the archipelago and from the international world who presented various kinds of commodities and, on the other hand, recorded various other activities in Banten at the end of the 16th century. Figure 2 shows the mosque of Bantam in 1843-1845 in the digital collection of Rijksmuseum.



Figure 2. Mosque of Bantam in 1843-1845 in the digital collection of the Rijksmuseum

For criticism of historical methods and to validate the originality of historical sources, Rijksmuseum provides metadata for the collections. For example, figure 2 has the complete data from the image entitled *Gezicht op een temp bij Bantam / Javaansche Paste Naby Bantam* made by Paulus Lauters, Charles William Meredith van de Velde, and Frans Buffa en Zonen, which was made around 1843-1845. It was also explained that the object is located in Banten (Bantam). It is included in the category of places of worship outside of Christianity (temple, shrine ~ non-Christian religions), which was acquired in 1994 and the type of copyright that has been given to the public with the public domain category so that researchers may copy, modify, distribute and display the work, even for commercial purposes, all without asking permission.

The museum is an institution committed to collecting and exhibiting objects that result from human culture and civilization in the past in material form. Humans have

intellectuals. With intellectual power, humans can create various things in material and immaterial forms. Everything that is the result of human creation can be called culture. This fits the definition of culture.²⁶ Besides the term culture, there is the term civilization. With intellectual power, humans create their civilization. This term is used to refer to the result of human creations that are subtle and beautiful.²⁷ This is also by Badri Yatim's explanation of the definition of civilization, as mentioned by Inrevolzon.²⁸ Thus, it appears that civilization, as is culture, is also the work of humans.

As a term the word "culture" has received attention from experts to define it. Among them, there is Koentjaraningrat.²⁹ Another expert who defined the term "culture" is Taylor, as mentioned by Isniati.³⁰ In addition to Koentjaraningrat and Taylor, R. Soekmono has also defined the term "culture," as mentioned by Hendrawanto Ch and Indri Susilowati.³¹ The meaning of the word "culture" can also be known from the linguistic aspect. From this aspect, the word "culture" is interpreted as the work of humans.³²

Humans have created culture. Various kinds of cultures are the result of human creation. The cultural diversity he created is related to various aspects of his life.³³ Humans, with their intellectual power, have the power of creativity to realize culture. The explanation that culture is anything that is the work of humans is in line with the cultural definition of experts, as mentioned by Mustopa), Isniati), Hendrawanto Ch and Indri Susilowati.³⁴

Besides the term "culture," there is "civilization." As is the term "culture," the term "civilization" has also got the attention of experts to define it. Among the experts who have defined it, there is Koentjaraningrat.³⁵ Other experts have also defined the term "civilization," namely Badri Yatim, as mentioned by Inrevolzon.³⁶ As a term the word "civilization" refers to the work of subtle and beautiful human beings following the definition of civilization according to Koentjaraningrat.³⁷ Like culture, civilization is also the product of human creation. Because civilization is only related to subtle and beautiful human creations, civilization can certainly be called a part of the culture.³⁸

26. Rina Devianty, "Bahasa Sebagai Cermin Kebudayaan," *Jurnal Tarbiyah* 24, no. 2 (2017): 231.

27. Koentjaraningrat, *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi*, 196.

28. Inrevolzon, "Kebudayaan Dan Peradaban," *Tamaddun: Jurnal Kebudayaan dan Sastra Islam* 13, no. 2 (2013), <http://jurnal.radenfatah.ac.id/index.php/tamaddun/article/view/152/137>.

29. Koentjaraningrat, *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi*, 193.

30. Isniati, "Kesehatan Modern Dengan Nuansa Budaya," *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 7, no. 1 (2012): 40.

31. Hendrawanto Ch and Indri Susilowati, "Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Sintaksis Arab 2 (Nahwu 2) Dengan Pendekatan Kontekstual Budaya Lokal Berbasis Wisata Nusantara Pada Perguruan Tinggi," *Almakrifah* 15, no. 2 (2018): 207.

32. Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring," last modified 2016, accessed August 8, 2019, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/kebudayaan>.

33. Laode Monto Bauto, "Perspektif Agama Dan Kebudayaan Dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat Indonesia (Suatu Tinjauan Sosiologi Agama)," *JPIS, Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial* 23, no. 2 (2014): 17.

34. Mustopa, "Kebudayaan Dalam Islam: Mencari Makna Dan Hakekat Kebudayaan Islam," *Tamaddun* 5, no. 2 (2017): 23; Isniati, "Kesehatan Modern Dengan Nuansa Budaya," 40; Hendrawanto Ch and Susilowati, "Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Sintaksis Arab 2 (Nahwu 2) Dengan Pendekatan Kontekstual Budaya Lokal Berbasis Wisata Nusantara Pada Perguruan Tinggi," 207.

35. Koentjaraningrat, *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi*, 196.

36. Inrevolzon, "Kebudayaan Dan Peradaban."

37. Koentjaraningrat, *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi*, 196.

38. Maryamah, "Tradisi Ilmiah Dalam Peradaban Islam Melayu," *Tadrib* 2, no. 2 (2016): 3.

From the discussion on the definition of civilization, it appears that civilization arises from the existence of human creativity, which is supported by his intellectual power. Civilization was born to meet human needs in their lives. Humans, with the power of their intellect and creativity, always try to create various things needed. On the other hand, humans want to progress in producing creation so that their civilization can experience development. Thus, the various things he created have an element of progress following the meaning of the word "civilization" word.³⁹ Civilization cannot be separated from humans because humans are the creators of civilization.

Various things that are the result of human creation can be in the form of material or non-material. Therefore, the type of culture resulting from its creation can be in the form of "material culture" and "non-material culture."⁴⁰ The substance of "material culture" and "non-material culture" differs. The term "material culture" refers to human creations in the form of things, such as means of transportation and others, while the term "non-material culture" refers to human creations in the non-objects form, such as tradition and other.⁴¹ Like culture, the results of human creation called civilization can also be material and non-material.

Human civilization has experienced rapid development. In this matter, the development of human civilization occurs along with the development of creativity and intellect. Social interactions that occur in the environment of society also influence the development of human civilization. The development of science which occurs through various research activities, influences the development of human civilization. Various forms of civilization that humans have created can be used as a benchmark for the development and progress of civilization. In addition, various forms of civilization produced by humans in the past can also be used to find out the picture of the development and progress of civilization in the past. Various forms of human material civilization in the past can be called material culture. From a variety of material cultures of relics from the past, we can write a history of the development of human civilization. Therefore, human material culture in the past has an important function in studying history regarding the development of civilization because material culture can be used as a historical source.

Material culture from the past, which has an important meaning, especially for developing science in the present, needs to be collected and maintained in an institution. In this case, institutions that collect, maintain, and exhibit material culture from the past are commonly referred to as museums. Thus, the museum has an important role in the development of science. Museum has various functions that are very important. Among its various functions, there is a function as a destination for research activities.⁴² In addition to that function, the museum also has a function as a tourism destination.

Nevertheless, tourism activities to the museum can be used to discover science-related things. Aside from their function as a destination for research and tourism

39 . Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring," last modified 2016, accessed August 8, 2019, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/peradaban>.

40. Drs. H. Abu Ahmadi, *Ilmu Sosial Dasar* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 1997), 51; Anang Sugeng Cahyono, "Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat Di Indonesia," *Publiciana* 9, no. 1 (2016): 146.

41. Ahmadi, *Ilmu Sosial Dasar*, 51.

42. Faisal Nufus, Hendro Trilistyo, and Bambang Supriyadi, "Museum Kebudayaan Di Cirebon," *IMAJI* 1, no. 3 (2012): 390; Salayanti, "Analisa Pola Budaya Sunda Primodial (Pola Tiga) Pada Tata Ruang Dan Benda Pajang Di Museum Negeri Jawa Barat Sri Baduga Bandung," 50.

activities, museum institutions still have other important functions. The development of various human material cultures in various aspects of life greatly influences the development of museum institutions. Thus, there is a very tight relationship between museums and material culture, relics from the past. Some institutions serve as a place to gather material culture. On the other hand, material culture objects are collected, maintained, and exhibited in museums.

The emergence of various types of museums with different specifications has marked the development of the museum. From the side of the types of museum collections and branches of science, art, and technology for material culture which are collected and exhibited in museums, as is the classification of museums mentioned by Tsabit Azinar Ahmad, which uses Sulaiman's writing as a reference, some museums are general and specialized.⁴³ The classification of museum types, based on the types of museum collections or collections of material culture types, into general museums and specialized museums, has also been mentioned by Ida Bagus Kade Subhiksu and I Gusti Bagus Rai Utama in their book and by Faisal Nufus, Hendro Trilisty, Bambang Supriyadi in their article.⁴⁴

According to the term used for each museum in the classification based on the type of collection, the material culture collected by the general museum has coverage branches of art, science, and technology, which are more than a specialized museum. The State Museum of North Sumatra Province is an example of a general museum.⁴⁵ Unlike the general museum, the material culture of specialized museums only has specific scope because it only covers one branch of art, science, and technology. An example is the Wayang Museum, Textile Museum, and others.⁴⁶ Therefore, the term "general museum" is defined as an institution that collects and exhibits material culture that includes various branches of art, science, and technology. In contrast, the term "specialized museum" is an institution that collects and exhibits material culture only limited to one branch of art, science, and technology.⁴⁷

General museums and specialized museums certainly contribute to strengthening the development of science, including in history, through research activities. Because the material culture exhibited covers various aspects, the general museum can act as a place of research in certain aspects and other relevant aspects. Unlike the general museum, the specialized museum has a role as a place of research on only one particular aspect of human life in the past. Because of this, specialized museums have to be diverse according to the material culture they are concerned about.

The material culture that the museum has successfully collected is very diverse. Among the various material cultures, there are material cultures related to aspects of trade that occurred in human life in the past, such as material culture in the form of

43. Ahmad, "Strategi Pemanfaatan Museum Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Pada Materi Zaman Prasejarah," 109.

44. Dr. Drs. Ida Bagus Kade Subhiksu, M.M. and Dr. I Gusti Bagus Rai Utama, S.E., M.M.A., M.A., *Daya Tarik Wisata Museum Sejarah Dan Perkembangannya Di Ubud Bali* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2018), 45; Nufus, Trilisty, and Supriyadi, "Museum Kebudayaan Di Cirebon," 390.

45. "Museum Negeri Provinsi Sumatera Utara, Medan," *Museumindonesia*, accessed August 18, 2019, https://www.museumindonesia.com/museum/33/1/Museum_Negeri_Provinsi_Sumatera_Utara_Medan.

46. Djulianto Susantio, "Melihat Koleksi Mata Uang Langka Di Museum Negeri Bengkulu," *Kompasiana*, last modified 2017, accessed August 18, 2019, <https://www.kompasiana.com/djuliantosusantio/5a1dfc8434aec06c4266f142/melihat-koleksi-uang-langka-di-museum-negeri-bengkulu>.

47. Subhiksu, M.M. and Utama, S.E., M.M.A., M.A., *Daya Tarik Wisata Museum Sejarah Dan Perkembangannya Di Ubud Bali*, 45.

currencies, trade commodities and others.⁴⁸ In addition to material culture related to trade aspects, there is also material culture related to industrial aspects, such as material culture in the form of industrial equipment, industrial products, and others. The material culture in this form can be seen, for example, in museums with collections of fabrics that are industrial production in the field of textiles, tools for weaving cloth, and others.⁴⁹ Aside from aspects of trade and industry, there are still a variety of material cultures in other aspects, which both general and specialized museums have collected.

Museums that collect material culture related to aspects of the trade can be used as a place of research to obtain information about the history of human civilization relating to that aspect by analyzing the material culture it collects. Thus, the material culture collected by the museum can function as a historical source. Through material culture related to aspects of trade, humans today can get historical information regarding human civilization relating to that aspect in the past. The information about human civilization in the past obtained from analysis of material culture can be written from a historical perspective to produce writings related to trade history.

The museum, which collects material culture related to industrial aspects, also has a very important role in research activities in history. Research can be done by analyzing the material culture collected by the museum. Through research activities, humans can obtain information about things that happened in the past in that aspect. The study results can be written from a historical perspective to produce historical writing related to industrial aspects. Research activities use the museum as a destination for research, following the function of the construction of the museum, which among various functions, there is a function as a place of research.⁵⁰

Trade and industry are activities in the economic field. Therefore, by writing historical topics related to aspects of trade or industry, economic history writing can result. Economic activity that occurred in the past can be analyzed from a historical perspective to produce historical writing. Thus, there is a type of economic history among various historical writings.⁵¹ In addition to trade and industry, there are also company activities in economic activities. Various things that happened in the past which related to company activities and placed humans as the perpetrator of those activities can also be analyzed and written from a historical perspective. Thus, there is also a type of company history among various historical writings.⁵² Human activities related to companies are part of economic activities. Therefore, company history can be categorized as part of economic history. In addition to the economic sectors mentioned above, there are still various other economic sectors. Thus, the historical topics analyzed and written from a historical perspective can be related to those various economic sectors.

To create opportunities for historical researchers to be able to make museums research destinations to write about historical topics, museums have the function of exhibiting museum collections so that visitors can see them. For example, this function can be seen at the Textile Museum in Jakarta, where there is the function of exhibiting textile

48. "Museum Negeri Provinsi Sumatera Utara, Medan."

49. "Museum Tekstil Jakarta," accessed August 19, 2019, <https://www.museumjakarta.com/museum-tekstil-jakarta/>.

50. Nufus, Trilisty, and Supriyadi, "Museum Kebudayaan Di Cirebon," 390.

51. Douglas C North, "Sejarah Ekonomi," in *Ilmu Sejarah Dan Historiografi, Arah Dan Perspektif* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, 1985), 171.

52. Ralph W Hidy, "Sejarah Perusahaan," in *Ilmu Sejarah Dan Historiografi, Arah Dan Perspektif* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, 1985), 186.

products from various regions in Indonesia.⁵³ Historical researchers can analyze and interpret the material culture to describe the history of civilization on matters related to textiles. The function of displaying museum collections can also be seen at the Transportation Museum in Jakarta, which displays various types of transportation equipment.⁵⁴ With various types of transportation equipment collected, the museum aims to convey information related to the history of the development of transportation equipment technology.⁵⁵ Thus, that museum can act as a visiting destination for historical researchers who need information on matters related to the history of the development of transportation equipment technology.⁵⁶

Museums can be classified into several types. Among the various types of museums are archaeological museums, historical museums, and others.⁵⁷ Archaeological and historical museums also have a very important role in opening up opportunities for researchers to conduct research by analyzing the material culture collected by the museum. Research activities can be carried out to develop science, including in the field of history. Thus, archaeological museums and historical museums are not only able to function as a destination for tourism activities but also as a destination for scientific research activities for the development of science in the field of history.

Archaeology is a branch of science that has a close relationship with history. This branch of science, following the term "archaeology," according to Grahame Clark, as mentioned by Uka Tjandrasmita, greatly studies ancient objects from the past.⁵⁸ Those objects can be called material culture from the past. It is in line with the meaning of "archaeology" in the language aspect.⁵⁹ Ancient objects, material cultures, are archaeological objects that can be analyzed to write about past cultural history and human civilization. In archaeological studies, those objects are called artefacts.⁶⁰

In historiographical studies, history is written based on the results of the analysis of the source. There are several historical sources. Among those sources is a historical source of material culture: relics from the past. Material culture can be analyzed to obtain information regarding the culture and civilization of humans in the past. The analysis results of that material culture can be written as historical writings.⁶¹

The archaeological museum that collects artefacts as material culture from the past has an important role as a destination for historical research activities. With that important role, the archaeology museum has contributed to the development of science, including history. The archaeological museum not only has an attraction for tourists to visit but also has an attraction for researchers to carry out research activities in the museum, including research activities in the field of history.

53. "Museum Tekstil," accessed June 19, 2022, <http://encyclopedia.jakarta-tourism.go.id/post/Museum-Tekstil?lang=id>.

54. "Museum Transportasi," *TMI*, accessed June 19, 2022, <https://tamanmini.com/museum/museum-transportasi>.

55. "Museum Transportasi," *AMI*, accessed June 19, 2022, <https://asosiasimuseumindonesia.org/anggota/157-museum-transportasi.html>.

56. "Museum Transportasi," *AMI*, accessed June 19, 2022, <https://asosiasimuseumindonesia.org/anggota/157-museum-transportasi.html>.

57. Wulandari, "Dasar-Dasar Perencanaan Interior Museum," 247.

58. Uka Tjandrasmita, *Arkeologi Islam Nusantara* (Jakarta: KPG (Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia), 2009), 1 and 200.

59. Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring," last modified 2016, accessed August 21, 2019, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/arkeologi>.

60. Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring"; Tjandrasmita, *Arkeologi Islam Nusantara*, 200.

61. Madjid and Wahyudhi, *Ilmu Sejarah, Sebuah Pengantar*, 219--220.

Besides the archaeology museum, there is also a history museum. As the name suggests, this museum has a collection related to historical events that occurred in the past. It follows the meaning of "history" in the language aspect.⁶² This thing also follows the definition of "history" as a term in the study of history, as the historical definition mentioned by M. Dien Madjid and Johan Wahyudhi.⁶³ The past can be written based on an analysis of historical facts based on a source of history. The material culture originating from the perpetrator of a historical event, collected by historical museums, and possessing authenticity and credibility, can be categorized as primary sources in historical writing regarding topics related to that material culture.⁶⁴

Museum has undergone development. The type of material culture collected is the general and specialized museums.⁶⁵ The general and specialized museums have an important function in the development of science. Material culture from the past collected by general museums and specialized museums can be analyzed to get information regarding human civilization in the past. The general and specialized museums can be distinguished based on the range of material culture types collected and exhibited. In this matter, the collection of material culture in the general museum includes several branches of science, while material culture in the specialized museum includes only one branch of science.⁶⁶ Various indicators have marked the development of the museum. Among those various indicators, there are indicators that the material culture exhibited in various museums is increasingly diverse. There is a material culture that is related to the branch of economics. In this branch of science, a museum collects material culture in the object's form of production resulting from industrial activities in the past. Those objects are material cultures and can be used as a historical source. That historical source can be researched and analyzed. The analysis results toward that historical source then can be written in the form of industrial history. Historical writing in this form can be categorized as part of economic history. In addition to the industrial aspects, there are trade aspects. There is a material culture in this aspect, which comes from the past, which museums, such as material culture in the form of currency, trade commodities, and others, have collected.⁶⁷ Thus, in the development of historical writing, there is writing in the form of economic history.⁶⁸

In addition to the museum, which has the objects collection related to economics and science, there is also the museum which has the objects collection related to archaeology. The archaeological museum has a collection of ancient material cultures that are included in the category of archaeological things. Material culture is an artefact that comes from the past. The material culture collected, cared for, and exhibited by archaeological museums can be used as a source of history but must meet the criteria specified in historical research methods. That is, it must be a primary

62 . Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring," last modified 2016, accessed August 21, 2019, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/sejarah>.

63. Madjid and Wahyudhi, *Ilmu Sejarah, Sebuah Pengantar*, 8.

64. Susi Afreliyanti, "Mengungkap Sejarah Dan Motif Batik Semarang Serta Pengaruh Terhadap Masyarakat Kampung Batik Tahun 1970—1998," *Journal of Indonesian History* 3, no. 2 (2015): 55; Madjid and Wahyudhi, *Ilmu Sejarah, Sebuah Pengantar*, 83--84.

65. Nufus, Trilistyo, and Supriyadi, "Museum Kebudayaan Di Cirebon," 390.

66. Subhiksu, M.M. and Utama, S.E., M.M.A., M.A., *Daya Tarik Wisata Museum Sejarah Dan Perkembangannya Di Ubud Bali*, 45.

67. "Museum Negeri Provinsi Sumatera Utara, Medan."

68. North, "Sejarah Ekonomi," 171.

source with authenticity and credibility.⁶⁹ The material culture collected by the archaeological museum, which has fulfilled the criteria specified in the historical research method, can be analyzed in historical research activities. The analysis results of that material culture can then be written as historical writing. Thus, it can be known that the archaeological museum has made a major contribution to developing science, including history. That contribution appears in the museum's ability to collect material culture, which is archaeological objects and can be used as a historical source in the form of material culture. In this matter, it appears that archaeology can be used as an auxiliary science of history.⁷⁰ As is the archaeology museum, the history museum can also be used as a destination for research activities in history.

4. Conclusion

The article concludes that the museum has contributed to the development of science, including history. This contribution can be seen in the museum's ability to function as a destination for scientific research activities. This role is certainly part of the various functions possessed by the museum.⁷¹ Research can be categorized as part of various ways that can be used to develop science. The museum collected, cared for, and exhibited the material culture that originated from the past. Material culture can function as a source of history, but it must follow the criteria specified in the method of historical research. Among the various criteria related to the historical source, there is a criterion that historical sources analyzed fall into the category of primary sources that have authenticity and credibility. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, museums made corresponding emergency attempts to accelerate digital resource and service platform constructions. The main advantages of digital museums over 'physical museums' is that they are accessible to a much wider audience, can be easily searched and accessed, and are constantly updated. They also have a lower environmental impact and can be cost-effective to operate. Many digital museums also provide opportunities for users to contribute to the collection and share their research. For historical research, these online digital museums can be a valuable resource for historians, students, and other researchers. They can provide access to primary sources that may not be available in physical libraries or archives and allow for extensive research. Digital museums can also provide context for historical events and artefacts, helping researchers better understand their significance with easier access. The material culture collected by that museum can also be analyzed as a historical source but must also meet the criteria specified in the historical research method. Among the various criteria in the method of historical research relating to historical sources, there is a criterion that material culture used as a historical source is a primary source with authenticity and credibility.⁷² Thus, historical and digital museums, like archaeological museums, can be used as a destination for research activities in history. Another type of museum, if it has a collection of material culture from the past, meets the criteria as a source of history. Following the provisions in historical methods can be used as a destination for historical research activities.

69. Kuntowijoyo, *Pengantar Ilmu Sejarah*, 101--102.

70. Madjid and Wahyudhi, *Ilmu Sejarah, Sebuah Pengantar*, 112.

71. Nufus, Trilisty, and Supriyadi, "Museum Kebudayaan Di Cirebon," 390.

72. Kuntowijoyo, *Pengantar Ilmu Sejarah*, 101--102.

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