
Optimization Of The Jambi People's Struggle Museum As A Learning Resource For The History Of The Colonial Era National Movement

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Abstract

Regarding the formation of early settlements in the interior due to Because part big area beach east Sumatra (especially the central and southern parts) was not the land these migrants envisioned when they left their homelands. The natural conditions and physical environment of the region were not the same as the countries they left behind. Their homelands in Southeast Asia were inland, allowing them to develop an agrarian lifestyle (at least relying on hunting and gathering for their livelihoods). Furthermore, these inland regions of Southeast Asia also provided abundant, drinkable fresh water and a healthier physical environment.

Keywords: History of Jambi, Colonial Period

INTRODUCTION

In the highlands and mountains to the west, many ancient relics have been found in the form of cylindrical stones, obsidian artifacts in the form of flake tools such as knives, arrowheads, spearheads and nekara, which is a kind of sounding instrument that is usually used as a musical instrument. supporters ritual trust, symbol greatness leader in its people. Nekara, artifacts objects obsidian and cylindrical stones are elements of the Megalithic culture that developed in the archipelago (Saputra, Umi, & Widjaja, 2021). The cultural period is divided into two period namely Megalithic Old namely 2500-1500 year SM, and period Young Megalithic 1000 up to 100 the year before AD. The difference between Old Megalithic and Young Megalithic is in the form of the remains. culture and its supporting communities. The products of the Old Megalithic culture include menhirs, terraced pyramids, and static statues. The people who supported them were of the Proto-Malay race. Meanwhile, the remains of the Young Megalithic culture include stone coffins, dolmens, waruga, sarcophagi, and dynamic statues, with the supporting communities being of the Deutero-Malay race. Considering that rock cylindrical Which Lots found in area Kerinci and the surrounding area is classified as a menhir, so it can be It is said that the Jambi area was inhabited by humans between 2500 and 1500 years before Christ, and the people were of the Proto Malay race (Pratiwi, Hutabarat, Nabila, Hevinosa, & Mauli, 2024).

Notes history Which originate from China between year 222 until 464 M show that on range that time in area Jambi there is countries Which they Koying, Tupo, and Kandali were mentioned. The report described the physical characteristics of the people who inhabited the area and their daily activities. Based on these records, Jambi historians concluded that kingdoms, named after Chinese records, had formed in the Jambi region at that time, and had established trade relations with the outside world.

In the 7th century AD, a more important kingdom emerged in Jambi, the Malay

Kingdom. This kingdom established relations with China during the Tang Dynasty. During this time, the Malay port developed into one of the most important trading ports in the archipelago. However, this prosperity did not last long. Because on end century That Also Kingdom Malay annexed by Kingdom Sriwijaya Which more strong And centered in Palembang. Until century to 11 M, Kingdom Malay became a subordinate area of Sriwijaya. However, the Malay Port, located in Jambi, remains one of Sriwijaya's trading ports (Scholten, 2008: 42).

The Malay Kingdom returned to the surface after Srivijaya suffer defeat many times in His battle against the Cola Kingdom of South India resulted in Srivijaya becoming weak and no longer able to control its vast territory. Which covering all over Sumatra, Java West, Peninsula and Indochina. The Malays seized this opportunity to declare independence. Upon its second appearance, the Malay Kingdom was able to control a vast territory, encompassing central Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. The center of the Malay kingdom at that time was located in Dharmasraya, present-day West Sumatra . The glory of the Malay Kingdom lasted until the 13th century. The period after it places Malay as the Singhasari and Majapahit kingdoms, after the Malays experienced the Pamalayu expedition Which done by Kartanegara as king Singhasari in 1275.

Adityawarman, the grandson of a Malay king, reestablished Malay as an independent kingdom. Adityawarman, the son of a Malay princess married to a Majapahit royal official, returned to Sumatra and ruled the Malay kingdom. He moved the kingdom's center to Pagaruyung, West Sumatra, and ruled there as Maharajadiraja, with a vast territory encompassing all of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. The title Maharajadiraja is a title used by a king to signify his power. king the is not a king subordinate from another kingdom. Since the center of the Malay kingdom was located in Pagaruyung, which is the heart of Minangkabau culture, from then on the Malay kingdom became known as the Pagaruyung kingdom or the Minangkabau Kingdom (Sumatera, Simarmata, & Hutabarat, 2024).

After the death of Adityawarman, the Majapahit Kingdom looked at Malay or Minangkabau as part the area then attack Minangkabau on year 1409. Attack While this failed to defeat the Minangkabau, it did weaken the kingdom. The central kingdom subsequently struggled to control its vassal regions. The once vast territories gradually broke away. The Malacca Kingdom emerged on the peninsula, growing into a significant power in the archipelago. The Jambi region ruled by a Which named Tun Telanai, a pirate from Sarawak. After death Tun Telanai on end century 15, King Pagaruyung Ananggawarman sent his daughter, Princess Selaras Pinang Masak, to rule over Jambi. Thus began the Jambi Kingdom, which would rule Jambi for the next five centuries (Hutabarat, Masni, Zahar, Pratiwi, & Sembiring, 2024).

LITERATURE REVIEW

During the 16th and 17th centuries, the Jambi Kingdom played a significant role in the archipelago. Its abundant natural resources, including gold and pepper, combined with its strategic position along international trade routes, made Jambi one of the most important kingdoms in the archipelago. One kingdom Which rich And strong. But the situation it changed drastically into the 18th century. The kingdom's internal upheaval is the main cause of decline that. Besides it is a factor economy. Pepper or herbs and spices other as The kingdom's source of income was no longer a primary commodity in international trade. The opening of Teluk Bayur port on the west coast of Sumatra had a significant impact on Jambi's trade role, as many of the commodities traded in the western

part of Jambi were transported to West Sumatra. Another important factor was the direct presence of the Dutch in Jambi since 1833 has cause decrease role The kingdom's economic and political influence led to various popular resistance against the Dutch. The Dutch successfully suppressed all of this resistance, resulting in the Jambi region effectively becoming part of the Dutch East Indies administration from the early 20th century until the end of Dutch rule at the hands of Japan in 1942. Thus, like other regions in Indonesia, Jambi remained under Japanese rule until Indonesian independence in 1945 (Rosmiati, Nurmala Sari, Novia Sri Dwijayanti, 2021).

Entering period post independence history Jambi It was marked by various resistance against the arrival of the Dutch, who wanted to re-establish their power in Jambi. Simultaneously, the people of Jambi also fought to establish their own province. The people of Jambi were dissatisfied with their existence as part of Central Sumatra Province. Several considerations and reasons led Jambi to separate from Central Sumatra Province. This struggle achieved results with the formation of Jambi Province in 1957 (Usman Meng, 2006: 230).

The description above shows that the Jambi region has a long history, from prehistoric times to the contemporary period. However, to date, there has been no comprehensive historical writing that reveals the history of the Jambi region from the early period to the present. contemporary. So far, Jambi's history has been presented in bits and pieces according to the focus of the historian's attention. A number of books to date are worthy of consideration. made into as reference academic is Which written by Elsbeth Locher Scholten (2008). This book very well succeeds in revealing the existence of the Jambi Sultanate and its relationship with the Netherlands from 1830 to 1907. Another book written by Barbara Watson Andaya (2016) discusses the dynamics of the relationship between the Jambi Sultanate and the Palembang Sultanate. as well as connection both of them with Dutch And other kingdoms in the archipelago, especially Banten and Mataram. Furthermore, a dissertation written by Irmawati Sagala attempts to explain the Jambi Sultanate in the context of its relationship to Islamic teachings. A dissertation no less excellent is Which written by Jang Aisha Muttalib (1995) Which discussing the rebellion carried out by the people of Jambi after becoming part of Indies Dutch on beginning century 20. Furthermore is the one a book written by Lindayanti (2013) which reveals the history of Jambi from 1500 to 1942. This book is actually a combination of a number of pieces of history in the time period determined by the author (Saputra et al., 2021).

This article contains an introduction to the history of Jambi from prehistoric times to the early period of the founding of the Jambi Kingdom. in the 17th century. This time span contains a description of human life in prehistoric times followed by the development of classical kingdoms from 3rd century to 14th century and the relationship between these kingdoms, until the formation of the Jambi Kingdom in the 15th century. The discussion also focuses on the early period of the Jambi Kingdom, by linking it with arrival religion Islam And its influence on the Kingdom Jambi. Explanation history In this specified time span, it is intended to draw the red thread of Jambi's history up to the 17th century. The 17th century time limit is used to differentiate Jambi's history in the following period (17th century to 20th century) in which Jambi's history has experienced structural political, economic and cultural dynamics and has had intense relations with western nations, especially the Netherlands (Sumatera et al., 2024).

The data used in this writing is primary data And secondary. Data primary obtained

from results observation at several historical sites sourced from the Jambi provincial history museum. Meanwhile, secondary data comes from various books and articles relevant to the topic of the writing. By applying *the approach history processual*, (Kartodirdjo, 1992 : 114-115) writing This explains the historical development of Jambi chronologically, including cause and effect as something complexity incident history within a specified time span (Rosmiati, Nurmala Sari, Novia Sri Dwijayanti, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used by the researchers in this study was library research. According to Bakhrudin All Habsy (2017), a library study is an effort to collect data and sources on a research topic. Furthermore, Zed Mestika (2014) defines a library study as a series of data collection activities, reading, and processing research materials without directly going into the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The name Jambi can be traced in ancient literature, namely in notes And news China. Matter That This indicates that the Jambi region has long had relations with China. The Chinese called the Jambi region Kien-pi or Chan-pei. It is estimated that Chinese records state that in the early 19th century AD there were four kingdoms in Jambi, namely the Koying kingdom (3rd century AD) and the Tang kingdom (4th century AD). M), Tupo (3rd century AD), Kantoli (5th century) And Zabag. Area interior Jambi Also found Karang Berahi Inscription, this inscription is in Old Malay written in Pallawa script, dated to the 7th century AD (Annisa Sepriani, 2015).

Jambi Also famous have complex enshrinement Hindu-Buddhist religion widest in Asia Southeast, with wide 3981 hectares, which known with Name Temple Muaro Jambi. Possibility The large temple is a relic of the Srivijaya and Malay kingdoms, which is estimated to date from (7th–12th century AD). Muara Jambi Temple is complex temple Which the biggest And Which most well maintained on Sumatra Island.

A. Origin Name Jambi

There are various versions explaining the origins of The origin of the name of the Jambi region. The first version links it to a king who founded the Jambi kingdom in the 15th century, Princess Selaras Pinang Masak. It is said that during her reign, the Jambi kingdom, which controlled the area around the Batanghari River, had ties with The Majapahit Kingdom. During this period, the royal language was influenced by Javanese, with the word for pinang (pinang) being called jambe. After the name of its queen, "Pinang Masak," the kingdom became known as the Malay Jambe Kingdom. Over time, the local people generally referred to it as "Jambi."

The second explanation is related to the atmosphere of the construction of the Jambi kingdom by the Kayo Hitam people. When Land Choose made into footprint development kingdom new, Areca nut trees grow abundantly along the Batanghari River, so the word "areca nut," which is similar to "jambe," was chosen by the Orang Kayo Hitam as the name of the kingdom. A third explanation refers to the historical book *"De Oudste Geschiedenis van de Archipel."* The book explains that the Jambi Malay Kingdom was a bustling trading port from the 7th to the 13th centuries. It was here that ships landed. ships from various nation, like: Portuguese, India, Egypt, China, Arabia, and other Europeans. In this regard, a legend written by Chaniago tells that before the Malay Kingdom fell under Hindu influence, A Malay princess named Putri Dewani sailed with her husband on an Egyptian merchant ship to Arabia, and did

not return (Pratiwi et al., 2024).

Meanwhile, the fourth version refers to Chinese records. In the period from the 7th to the 11th centuries AD, various... Name even sometimes written in a way No consistent. The existing records of Chinese dynasties show that, according to Wolters, the Chinese were not particularly interested in changes in the center of power in the Southern countries as long as they did not disrupt their own interests. activity trading they. According to analysis Groeneveld (1876 AD), San-fo- ch'i in the Sung dynasty records was Chan-pei (Jambi), but according to Coedès, the name indicates Srivijaya, Which Also own Name other Shi-li-fo-shi and Svarnadvipa. Pelliot's opinion provides a possible explanation that since the Sung dynasty, the center of Srivijaya had moved to Chan-pei (Jambi) so that Jambi was known as Srivijaya. This idea explains the record of Chou Ch'ü-fei (1178 AD) which states that in 1079 M kingdom San-fo-ch'i send envoy Kingdom Chan-pei to China. If this line of thought is accepted, then it is possible that San-fo-ch'i was originally the name for Srivijaya, which was centered in Palembang, but was later also attached to Chan-pei (Jambi) due to the change in the center of government from the current Palembang area to the Jambi area (Suratno & Hutabarat, 2023).

Term Jambi There is also Which linking with The voyage of a Malay princess named Ratna Wali and her husband to Arabia, and from there they migrated to Ruhum Jani on an Arab merchant ship. Both events in the legend indicate a relationship between Arabs and Egyptians and the Malays. They had established close communication and interaction. This gave rise to the interpretation that the name Jambi comes from these expressions. person Arab or Egypt Which many times to this Malay port. The Arabs or Egyptians gave it the nickname to the Malay people at that time as "Jambi", written in Arabic script, which literally means 'side' or 'next door', figuratively meaning 'neighbor' or 'close friend'.

Once again, the term Jambi is associated with the Jambi region before it was discovered by the Black Kayo People, or before it was called Tanah Pilih. This area was called Kampung Jam, which was adjacent to Kampung Teladan, which is thought to be around the present-day Buluran Kenali area. It was from this word that the name "Jam" was derived. The last is according to the text of the Hikayat Negeri Jambi. There it is said that say Jambi originate from the order of a king named Tun Telanai, to dig a canal from the royal capital to the sea, and this task had to be completed within one hour. The word clock is what later became the origin of the word Jambi (Hutabarat, 2023).

Thus, there are seven explanations that attempt to explain the origin of the name Jambi. However, considering all the explanations above , the strongest and most plausible version is the fourth. This version is considered stronger because it is based on historical sources, namely Chinese records. These records provide a historical context. more clear And complete with time. Temporary another more based on on game words without supported by historical logic and strong historical evidence (detik.com, June 9, 2024)

B. Condition Geography Area Jambi

Area Jambi Which Now covering Province Jambi astronomically located at 0.45 to 2.45 South Latitude as well as 101.10 until 104.55 Longitude East. With Thus, Jambi is included in the wet tropical climate area with rainfall Rain Which Enough tall throughout year namely between 2000 – 3000 millimeters with temperature ranges between 23 to 33 degrees Celsius. In a way geographical bordering with Province West Sumatra to the west, with the South China Sea and Province Archipelago Riau. In adjacent North with province Riau, as well as with South Sumatra Province to the south. Jambi covers region as wide as

50,058 km and a water area of 3294.95 square kilometers. The provincial area This divided to in 9 regency namely Batanghari, Muaro Jambi, Bungo, Tebo, Merangin, Sarolangun, Cape West Jabung, East Tanjung Jabung, and Kerinci, as well as two cities, namely Jambi And River Full. Span nature can classified into two forms of plains, namely highlands and plains mountains Which located in adjacent west, as well as area coast And plains low in adjacent east. Area plains Tall and mountains cover parts of Bungo, Merangin, Sarolangun, and Kerinci. The highlands and mountains in Jambi are part of the Bukit Barisan mountain range, which stretches across the center of Sumatra from north to south. The Bukit Barisan separates a narrow lowland area to the west from a wider area to the east. The Bukit Barisan mountain range in Jambi is a series of mountains. mountain fiery active with height peak exceeding 2,000 meters above sea level. The western side of the mountains has a strongly undulating to hilly morphology, while the eastern side consists of a broad tertiary layer, hills, stretches of alluvial plains, with gentle, shallow coasts extending to the Strait of Malacca, the Bangka Strait, and the South China Sea. With these conditions, especially in part west no become something obstacles for humans in the past to inhabit it (Rangkuti et al., 2016: 14).

There are five mountains whose existence influences the lives of the people who live around them. The first is is Mount Kerinci, which has an altitude of 3,805 meters above sea level, is located on the border of Jambi and West Sumatra Provinces. Half of the mountain is included in the South Solok Regency, West Sumatra Province, while the other part is included in the Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province. Mount Kerinci is the highest mountain on the island of Sumatra, as well as the highest volcano in Indonesia. This mountain is a *stratovolcano* that is still active to this day. Second, Mount Mesurai (2,940 meters above sea level). Located in Merangin Regency and is part of the Kerinci Seblat National Park conservation forest area. This mountain has two volcanic lakes and a spring called the Batang Tembesi spring, which is a source of life for the surrounding community, such as public Valley Mesurai, Anchor, And River Calm.

Third, Mount Sumbing (2507 meters above sea level). At the peak of this mountain there is crater volcanic with crater lake as wide as 180 meters. Mountain This Also including area Park National Kerinci Seblat (TNKS) and is also a habitat various endemic animals of Sumatra, such as various types bird, primates reptiles and so on. This mountain is often a destination for mountain climbers and a tourist spot for For nature lovers, Mount Kuniyit (2,151 meters above sea level) is a *stratovolcano-fumarole volcano* . At the top there is a crater and plants green like plants beautiful. Mountain this is called mountain Turmeric Because color sulfur Which yellow with aroma sulfur like turmeric. This mountain have vegetation in the form of expanses of cinnamon forests and habitats of endemic animals such as long-tailed monkeys and tigers Sumatra. The last is Mount Tujuh (2735 meters above sea level). This volcanic caldera type is located in Kerinci Regency and has pitcher plant and *taxus sumaterana vegetation*. This mountain also has A lake Which called Mount Tujuh Lake produces enchanting natural beauty and has various mystical stories (detiksumbagsel) January 18, 2024) accessed November 4, 2024.

From series mountains in adjacent west flow Rivers flow into the lowlands in the east. Nine major rivers, some of which are quite well-known, include the Batang Asai, Batang Tabir, Batang Tebo, Batang Bungo, Batang Ule (Alai), Batang Siau, Batang Jujuhan, and Batang Tembesi. Which most important in among them is Batanghari. The latter is the largest and longest. All of the rivers mentioned above flow into the Batang Hari River. With a length of approximately 800 kilometers, the river originates on Mount Rasan in South Solok,

Sumatra. West, And culminates in Strait Idols Sea South China is this, is the longest river on the island of Sumatra (Rahim et al., 2023).

The areas where these rivers flow are called *lurah*. The term *lurah* appears to originate from the Minangkabau language. In Minangkabau terminology, the word for river is *batang*. If the river has a name, the word *batang* is added to it. However, if the river has a name, the word *batang* is used. The not There is his name Possible Because only in the form of a small river, then the small river will only be called a water source. This is not surprising because most of the population Jambi part upstream originate from immigrant Minangkabau (Scholten, 2008 : 45), And village heads river That become where most of the population of Jambi lives. Since there are nine rivers and their villages, when all the residential areas... combined into a unified political, economic and socio-cultural area, the area was named Jambi Sembilan Lurah.

Mature This province Jambi known with designation Earth Sepucuk Jambi, Nine Village Heads. The term "Pucuk Jambi" refers to the highlands in the western part. There are differing interpretations of what is meant by "Pucuk Jambi." The team writing the history book on Tebo Regency stated that "Pucuk Jambi" refers to the border area between Jambi and Minangkabau. Referring to Article 37 of the Jambi Charter and History Law issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture in 1991, it is stated that "Pucuk Jambi" refers to the area of Jambi next to the province of Jambi. upstream that is Island Umak Which called Also place durian ditakkuk rajo, sialang belantak besi, because that's where the peace agreement was made (Adhanhuri Mukti, 2008: 30).

Another understanding of the peak of Jambi is Kerinci. This is because Kerinci is a highland area with the highest elevation when measured above sea level compared to other areas in Jambi. In the early days of the Jambi kingdom, the Kerinci area was not part of the kingdom's territory. Jambi. Area Kerinci then enter region Jambi kingdom after being fought in 1526. Previously the Kerinci area Which led by for duke confess region They were part of the Pagaruyung kingdom. After Kerinci was defeated, a kind of government was formed. king subordinate kingdom Jambi Which led by a prince temenggung who resided at Ujung Tanjung Muaro Mesumai Bangko. His area of power was named Pucuk Jambi, which included Merangin and Kerinci (Gholif, 2008: 156-135).

C. Population

Based on 2023 BPS data, Jambi's population was 3.679 million. Grouped by ethnicity, the population consists of the Jambi Malays, the Kubu people, often referred to as the Suku Anak Dalam, and immigrant groups consisting of the Javanese, Bugis, Banjarese, Palembangese, and Minangkabau people who migrated to the Jambi region more recently. The Minangkabau ethnic group needs to be differentiated because the Minangkabau migration occurred in waves over a period of time. Enough long namely since century 15. For them Which Those who arrived since the kingdom era or before independence have been considered part of the Jambi Malay ethnic group. Some of them belong to the Bangsa Duabelas category, affiliated with the Sultan of Jambi, while others are ordinary people living in areas known as *Tanah nan berjenang* (Lindayanty 2013: 21). The same applies to Arab and Indian immigrants. Arabs, in particular, are considered part of the indigenous population due to the intensity of their social relationships with the local population. Some even married princesses and became part of the royal family. Additionally, there are ethnic Chinese, many of whom arrived during the colonial era, and Batak, many of whom arrived during the independence era (Saputra et al., 2024).

Ethnic group Malay consists of from Nation XII, Ethnic group Inner, Person Penghulu, Moving Tribes, and Tungkal Residents. The XII people are called royal people, because they are descendants of the original Jambi royal family. They are a tribe VII Koto-IX Koto (descendants of Sunan Pulau Johor), Petajen, (descendants of the Orang Kayo Kedataran), Marosebo (descendants of Sunan Kembang Sari), Jebus or Rajasari (descendants of the Orang Kayo Pingai) Air Hitam (descendants of the Orang Kayo Gemuk), Awin, Penagen, Miji, and Penokawan Tengah (descendants of the sons and daughters of Sunan Muara Pijuan), and Mestong, Kebalen, and Pelayung (descendants of Panembahan Bawah Sawo who was the grandson of the Orang Kayo Hitam). These twelve tribes occupied the areas of VII Koto, Betung Bedaro, Marosebo, Jebus and the present city of Jambi, Air Hitam, Muaro Tebo, Muaro Tembesi, Mestong, Muaro Jambi, And city Jambi Now. These occupied areas were called *tanah nan berajo*. During the kingdom era, each of them had rights and obligations towards the kingdom.

According to historian Lindayanti, the Batin and Penghulu people are immigrants from Minangkabau. J. Tideman states that the Batin people are older immigrants who blended with the native population of Jambi. They settled in the Batang Tembesi and Batang Asai river basins. The Batin population is divided into parent and child groups. The parent group represents the original settlers, while the child group represents those who arrived later. (Tideman, 1990 : 74-75). In distinction The kingdom's territory, the areas occupied by the Batin tribe, is called *Tanah nan bejenang*.

In the bureaucratic system of the Batin tribal kingdom, it has a position as Jenang. porridge is something position whose position is as an intermediary between the sultan and the people within his territory. Thus, the jenang serves as the sultan's representative for that region. There are several explanations regarding the appointment of a jenang. Some say that the jenang is appointed through direct appointment by the sultan. However, There is explanation other that a porridge appointed through elections by the hamlet heads in their area. However, some say that a jenang is appointed through hereditary means. But what if we look at from system *customs land Nan bejenang* Which influenced by In Minangkabau's democratic customs, based on deliberation and consensus, it can be assumed that a jenang (a traditional Javanese (Adriani et al., 2023).

The gold miners are generally from the Penghulu tribe who also come from Minangkabau, and many come to Jambi on century 17 after group Inner arranged. In Upon their arrival, they met with the head of Batin, the parent of the place where they settled. After being accepted, they were free to work on clearing rice fields and fields, and especially gold mining, in accordance with the purpose of their arrival. In return, they were obliged to pay an annual tribute. deliver one buffalo And one hundred A bushel of rice. Another obligation is that they must comply with local laws, including participating in war if a war involving the local Batin occurs.

In addition to the tribes mentioned above, there are also the Tungkal people who inhabit the Tungkal Ulu area and several hamlets in Tungkal Ilir. The original inhabitants of the Tungkal area are also immigrants from Minangkabau. They come from Pariaman and Padangpanjang. Another ethnic group is the descendants of Johor who initially came to Tungkal accidentally because their ship was hit by a storm. The Johor people were envoys of the Sultan of Johor who intended to go to Riau and Indragiri. After they returned and reported to the Sultan about their stranded location, the Sultan then ordered Datuk Bendahara Laksamana and his entourage to come to Tungkal to meet with the Minangkabau immigrants, who then accepted protection of the Sultan of Johor. After that

the sultan of Johor appointed Datuk Bandar Laut who served as the Sultan's representative in the Tungkal area.

Another indigenous group is the Tribe Kubu, or called Also Ethnic group Child In. Region stay they spread across the interior of the Batanghari, Sarolangun, Bungo, Tebo areas And Merangin. Ethnic group This Now can differentiated on two parts. The first is the Wild Camp, namely those whose lives are still nomadic in the forest. The second is those who have settled and resided but are separated from ordinary society and still civilized low. Their livelihood consists of collecting forest products and selling them to people outside the forest through barter trade . known in a way Certain about origin they, but various stories say that they came from soldiers Sriwijaya which lost the war oppose Majapahit attack and then retreated into the forest (Nasruddi, 1987: 27), but there are also those who say that they is former soldiers of the Ancient Malay kingdom who did not want to submit to Sriwijaya (Lindayanty, 2013: 24-25).

People Bugis come to Jambi start century 17, due to defeat Macassar from the VOC. Because No Wanting to submit, they moved to the western islands of the Indonesian archipelago to the Malay Peninsula. In area Jambi they Lots settled on the east coast, namely the area which now includes West Tanjung Jabung and East Tanjung Jabung Districts (Hutabarat, Wiryotinoyo, Masni, & Handayani, 2022).

Similar to the Bugis people, the Banjar people came to Jambi because of the civil war between the nobles of the Banjar kingdom, as well as other migrant groups who lost the war. against the Dutch. The Banjarese migration took place in waves between 1780 and 1905. In Jambi, they settled in the eastern coastal areas, namely the Tanjung Jabung area. East and West (Lindayanty, 2013 : 30-32).

Meanwhile, ethnic Chinese have been in Jambi since ancient times. Kingdom. Time That they is for trader pepper and in between they There is Which lifted king as Shah Port. But no clear whether their stay continues No disconnected. Arrival person Chinese more many during the Dutch colonial period. During this period, many of them became traders and rubber bosses, but many of them also Which become a farmer work on land in around city Jambi.

CONCLUSION

From the results of this study it is concluded that: Historical studies generally state that our ancestors nation In Indonesia , they migrated through the sea and large rivers, spreading into various regions of the Indonesian archipelago. In Sumatra, they are believed to have arrived via the South China Sea and then entered the waters off Sumatra's east coast, particularly the Straits of Malacca and Karimata. They then entered various estuaries of Sumatran rivers and followed them upstream. Generally, these rivers... big Sumatra source in interior adjacent The river flows west and empties into the east coast. Although the population moved from coastal areas or downstream in the east, the oldest settlements on Sumatra are found inland. These settlements are caves located near the river. Of course, there are many natural caves that may have once been inhabited. However, so far new five location Which Already confirmed for scientists (archaeologists) as the oldest human settlement areas, the five locations are in the upper Batang Mahat (Batang Kampar) area, and the Balubuih area in Lima Puluh Kota, the upper Ogan river area (a tributary of the Musi) and in the area Sukumun hamlet (Ogan Komering Ulu, Sumatra South).For area flow river Batanghari is area upstream of Batang Sangir, South

Solok, West Sumatra. Inside these caves, traces of their lives were found in the form of remains of various tools they once used. In one cave, over 3,000 objects were found. Similar findings were also found in the upper reaches of the Ogan River. In several natural caves in Lima Puluh Kota Regency, archaeological finds can easily be found. If the cave floor is pried open with a small knife (a piece of bamboo) or even dug slightly, various remains will be found.

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