

The Genesis of Nationhood in the Malay Archipelago Before Western Arrival

History · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. What does the text suggest about the origins of the nation-state in the Malay Archipelago?

- A) It began with the arrival of Western powers.
- B) It emerged before the arrival of Western powers.
- C) It was solely influenced by Indian civilizations.
- D) It was a recent development in the last century.

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a prominent ancient Malay kingdom that demonstrated nation-state characteristics?

- A) Funan
- B) Champa
- C) Srivijaya
- D) Malacca Sultanate

3. According to the text, the formation of a nation-state is a process that takes a long time and passes through several stages based on a kingdom. What are the key components of a nation-state in the Malay Archipelago as described in the text?

- A) King, Parliament, Military, and Economy
- B) Raja, Undang-undang, Wilayah Pengaruh, and Rakyat
- C) Trade, Religion, Technology, and Agriculture
- D) Dynasty, Culture, Language, and Borders

4. What was the primary role of the Raja (King) in the ancient Malay kingdoms?

- A) To be a ceremonial figurehead.
- B) To serve as the main pillar of the kingdom and be obeyed by the people.
- C) To primarily focus on religious matters.
- D) To lead military expeditions without administrative duties.

5. How was the position of the Raja strengthened?

- A) By solely relying on popular votes.
- B) Through a system of administration assisted by officials (pembesar).
- C) By establishing extensive trade networks.
- D) By encouraging frequent rebellions.

6. In some ancient Malay kingdoms, the Raja was considered sacred and associated with deities. Which deity is mentioned in relation to the Raja of Champa?

- A) Brahma
- B) Vishnu
- C) Shiva
- D) Indra

7. What was the purpose of implementing Undang-undang (Laws) in the ancient Malay kingdoms?

- A) To limit the power of the Raja.
- B) To ensure the welfare and administration of the kingdom.
- C) To encourage dissent among the populace.
- D) To facilitate foreign trade agreements.

8. The text states that laws were applicable throughout the wilayah pengaruh (territory of influence). What does 'wilayah pengaruh' refer to?

- A) Areas outside the kingdom's control.
- B) The personal property of the Raja.
- C) Regions whose people accepted and acknowledged the rule of a particular Raja.
- D) Areas primarily used for religious ceremonies.

9. Which ancient kingdom is mentioned as having a vast wilayah pengaruh extending from the Mekong River to the Kra Isthmus?

- A) Srivijaya
- B) Majapahit
- C) Funan
- D) Angkor

10. What does the term 'Rakyat' refer to in the context of ancient Malay kingdoms?

- A) Foreign traders and visitors.
- B) The ruling elite only.
- C) The people within a territory who were loyal to the Raja and did not rebel.
- D) Slaves and laborers.

11. How did the people of the Srivijaya kingdom demonstrate their loyalty to their Raja?

- A) By participating in trade fairs.
- B) Through ceremonies of allegiance and drinking oath water.
- C) By building large temples.
- D) By migrating to other lands.

12. The Inskripsi Telaga Batu is mentioned in relation to which ancient kingdom?

- A) Funan
- B) Champa
- C) Srivijaya
- D) Majapahit

13. The text implies that the characteristics of nationhood in the Malay Archipelago were developed and inherited by subsequent kingdoms. This suggests a sense of continuity.

- A) True
- B) False

14. The development of nation-state characteristics in the Malay Archipelago differed from those in the West. This indicates a unique historical trajectory.

- A) True
- B) False

15. Which ancient kingdom is cited as an example for practicing the Kutara Manawa law?

- A) Funan
- B) Champa
- C) Srivijaya
- D) Majapahit

16. The concept of 'suci' (sacred) was associated with the Raja in some Malay kingdoms. This highlights the divine right of kings.

- A) True
- B) False

17. The text mentions that the formation of a nation-state took a long time and went through several stages. This implies a gradual evolutionary process.

- A) True
- B) False

18. The existence of a 'wilayah pengaruh' signifies the extent of a king's authority and recognition.

- A) True
- B) False

19. Loyalty of the 'rakyat' was a crucial element for the stability of the kingdom.

- A) True
- B) False

20. The text emphasizes the importance of laws in maintaining order and prosperity within a kingdom.

- A) True
- B) False