



Museum as a History Learning Information Center

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Abstract. Museums play an essential role in improving the quality of history learning. This study aims to explain how museums provide historical and learning information and the impacts of using museums as a source of historical learning. They try to explain or reveal the meaning of concepts or phenomena of experience based on the awareness that occurs in several individuals. This research was conducted in a realistic situation, so there is no limit to interpreting or understanding the phenomenon under study. This research uses qualitative research with a grounded theory design. The study aims not to test hypotheses but to develop a new theory based on data collected and systematically analyzed about museums. The technique of collecting data through document studies is a study that focuses on the analysis or interpretation of written materials based on their context. Materials can be published notes, textbooks, newspapers, magazines, letters, films, diaries, manuscripts, articles, and the like. The data analysis technique is through reading and reviewing data (observation notes, interview transcripts) to detect emerging themes and patterns. In interpretation, the researcher summarizes and explains the articles and practices (outcomes) in narrative form. The collections in the museum of North Sulawesi Province start from objects, documents and oral sources from pre-historic times to the modern era. The impact of using museums for students of the Department of History Education, Faculty of Social Sciences and Law as a learning resource that provides historical experience so that they can critically observe and analyze historical events that occurred from pre-history to the modern era so that they can form and maintain identity as a nation.

Keywords: Museum · Learning · History

1 Introduction

Advances in science and technology have brought great changes in society. Education is the most important aspect in dealing with these changes. Education as a process of developing human potential and patterns of social behavior must be able to answer all human problems. Thus, it is hoped that a good educational process will give birth to individuals who can participate in the advancement of science and technology. One important part of the educational process is the learning process.

Learning history does not only use textbooks, but can use other learning resources. One of these learning resources is a museum. Although, museums have a very important role in improving the quality of history learning, apart from being a source of learning, they can also be a medium of learning. As a source of learning, the museum is a place for students to obtain information and knowledge, while as a learning medium, the museum makes it easy for students to receive knowledge from the teacher. So that the media as a component of learning resources or physical vehicles containing instructional material in the student environment can stimulate students to learn more actively. Observation activities at the museum not only motivate students, but also encourage their critical thinking. Therefore, it is not surprising that the education community takes advantage of the existence of museums to optimize learning.

Museum is source important in learning history because is known save historical and cultural objects provide benefits to the world of education especially world education history. Wasino (2007) explained that historical sources based on shape divided into three, that is source object (building, tools, weapon), source written (document), and oral sources [1].

A museum is a place or container used to examine artifacts of historical value. Therefore, the museum is the right place to arouse the curiosity of students, students and the public in observing, recording and listening to information obtained from the museum director. The information obtained will be a new learning resource for students. In addition, the audience will also have new ideas to respond to and describe a discovery they have witnessed with their own eyes.

Various collections owned by the museum can be used to educate the nation's life. Museum collections are the primary means that must exist in a museum, where the existing collection is used as a place to know and learn about the life of a nation. As a place for learning, the museum is a non-formal educational institution suitable for elementary, junior high, high school students, university students and the general public because the existing collections have quite diverse historical values. These quite various collections are very suitable to be used in history learning.

Based on the description above, this study aims to explain how museums provide historical and learning information and what is the impact of using museums as a source of historical learning.

Tradition defines as everything passed down from ancestors. In the anthropological vocabulary, tradition is synonymous with customs. These customs are religious magic from a native population's life, which comprise interconnected cultural values, norms, laws, and rules and constitute a built-up system or regulation. Furthermore, all cultural system notions regulate human activities or act in social life. The sociology dictionary describes it as a hereditary belief that can keep going on and on. That which is passed down from one generation to the next, whether in the form of customs, language, social order, or beliefs, is known as tradition. The advancing process is frequently unquestioned, particularly in closed societies where what is commonly believed suitable and better is taken for granted. There is no such thing as a human life without tradition. The native language is derived spontaneously from its lengthy history. Still, suppose tradition adheres to the standards of a given and is never questioned. In that circumstance, the

present becomes closed and void of definition, as though the relationship with the future is hidden. Then tradition becomes an aim in itself.

Tradition is the transmission of established norms and behaviors from one generation to the next. There is room for change in traditional values. It has been adopted fully and incorporated into many different human habits. Because humans create traditions, they can be accepted, rejected, or changed. Tradition additionally explains as a practice passed down from generation to generation. Because of its enormous scope, tradition can encompass life's intricacies. As a result, it is difficult to leave aside precise details and treat them similarly because tradition is not an inanimate item but a tool. Who exist just to serve living beings. Tradition is a societal habit with a historical foothold in the fields of customs, language, social order, beliefs, and the act of passing it on to the next generation. The advancing process is frequently unquestioned, particularly in closed societies where what conventional wisdom holds suitable and better is taken for granted. There is no such thing as a human life without tradition. The native language is derived spontaneously from its lengthy history. Still, suppose tradition adheres to the standards of a given and is never questioned.

In that circumstance, the present becomes closed and void of definition, as though the relationship with the future is hidden. Then tradition becomes an aim in itself. The word truth in Arabic refers to this tradition. *Turath* claims it derives from the letter *wa ra tha*, equivalent to *irth*, *wirth*, and *mirath* in classical dictionaries. Everything is a verbal term that represents the meaning of everything humans acquire from their parents in the form of riches, status, or grandeur. The word *turath* appears in the context of Arab thought before becoming acquainted with the revival discourse that swept several Arab regions during the nineteenth century AD. Stated *turath* in French is a term for heritage, which demonstrates the meaning of the history of a particular nation's beliefs and customs, particularly spiritual heritage.

Meanwhile, culture results from the Sanskrit word *buddhayah*, which means intellect or reason, according to Koentjaraningrat. As a result, culture connects with creating the mind or the human mind. Koentjaraningrat defines culture as intellectual strength shown via innovation, intention, and taste. On the other hand, culture is the consequence of imagination, initiative, and taste. Other scholars consider word culture to be a development of the compound term cultivation, which signifies mental power. As a result, they differentiate between culture and culture. Culture is the mind's strength in the invention, intention, and taste.

On the other hand, culture is the consequence of creativity, purpose, and taste. According to cultural anthropology, there is no distinction between culture and culture. The word culture utilizes only as an abbreviation in this context. The English word culture, which means "culture," originates from the Latin word *colere*, which means "cultivating, working, especially cultivating the land or farming." As all human power and action produce and transform nature, here is where the meaning of culture emerges. Each community has its own distinct identity. For example, the majority of Minahasa locals are Christians.

2 Research Methods

Research as a source of historical learning information uses qualitative research methods. According to Bogdan and Taylor in [2], qualitative methods are procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observable behavior. In addition, this search will also reveal various information with detailed and in-depth descriptions. However, the main focus of this research is the museum as an information center for learning history.

Data Collection Techniques Data collection techniques used in study this is Interview, observation, and analysis document [3]. **Data Analysis Techniques** interactive analysis. According to Miles and Huberman [4] analysis data is activity conducted by interactive and in progress by over and over again until finished, so that the data fed up. On stages this data/information is analyzed using model interactive with steps among others are (1) data reduction is carried out by collecting all the data then selected, simplified and grouped based on similarity information; (2) presentation of data is a profit effort combine information related with problem study. Presentation data/information arranged based on tree- tree which related in reduction data then served with use logically arranged sentences and language and systematic and easy to understand; and (3) withdrawal conclusion/verification. Stages this covers meaning or interpretation to data or information that collected.

3 Results and Discussion

a. Museum as a Source of Historical Information

Museums are a source of information in process learning. Therefore, museum have a strategic role in improving knowledge and effort development awareness history and identity nation.

Learning history cannot be separated from studying facts and information related to historical human activities in a certain period, so students can take their meaning in shaping their personality as the next generation of society and nation. Moreover, by studying history as an event, students can form to analyze and think critically about the occurrence of an event.

Learning history by appropriate is wrong one method best in create identity nation in self student [5]. Utilization museum and/or sites history environment could encourage historical thinking skills (historical thinking).

Museums are related to entertainment, that is, they can be used as recreational spaces to inspire the general public about a country's historical heritage. However, in cultural policy missions, museums are needed to legitimize or claim the obscure and forgotten, because the big story of identity lies in a gray area. Therefore, identity must be formed in clear speech and confirmed by activities at the museum [6].

Studying in the Museum can be done at various levels of education and the general public. The impact of using the spice museum and site history as source study is that students more actively observe and take notes of any information according to the problem given by the teacher. In addition, learning history with invite student to museum or the place historic could give experience and increase Skills think historical [7].

In lectures conducted by the Department of History Education, in addition to providing lecture material in the lecture room, students are allowed to study outside the lecture room so that lecture activities are not boring. Of course, learning in the surrounding environment provides benefits for every student. For example, study at the Museum of North Sulawesi Province because in this museum there is a variety of historical information ranging from pre-historic times to the reformation era. And for students learning activities at the Museum are very useful because they can know and have various understandings and can analyze why these events may occur. The thing that causes the Provincial Museum to be used as an object is because there are various sources of information in history learning. Starting from pre-historic times to modern.

For students who visit there is no entry fee, even the officers from the Museum explain various data and sources that are part of the historical collection clearly to students. The collections in the Museum are under the era, therefore the collections in the museum follow the civilization and culture that took place at that time. Thus, all activities in the community in one area can be studied in the Museum. Because in the Museum stored various collections of history and culture of society. Students can easily review the theory obtained when explaining lecture material in the room with evidence of relics available at the Museum.

Museums are an important resource in history learning because they are known to store historical and cultural objects that benefit the world of education, especially in learning history. So her existence museum Becomes part important in process learning History. For lecturers and students, museum Becomes the place marry theory and reality, adding sharpness in analyzing a incident. For students, museum give room in imagine by more directed in mix and match Theory given in the lecture hall, so that could also stimulate student critical thinking ability.

b. The Impact of Using Museums as Learning Resources

Learning is a interaction process between students and educators and learning resources in a learning environment. Learning is assistance provided by educators so that the process of acquiring knowledge and knowledge, mastering skills and character, and forming attitudes and beliefs in students can occur. In other words, learning is a process to help students learn well. The learning process is experienced throughout the life of a human being and can occur anywhere and anytime.

Learning history through museums with collections history impacts increasing historical understanding, skilled in utilizing sources, and awareness to environment sausage a l and culture in every change era. M studying history means see description real about journey life man in showing existence something change as result of social, political, and cultural activities And this is all seen in all collections with various changes in their era [8].

Process study in museum must carefully considered before going down location. There is several Thing important which need considered regards arrange plan are (1) determine the goal (2) divide student into the number of group, (3) prepare instrument observation students, (4) contact party museum about implementation of activities [9].

The impact of the existence of museums in the world of education is needed, including in history learning. Both from the lowest level of education to the highest. A student from elementary school will enjoy studying in a museum, rather than in a classroom. In

the museum they can observe the relics of the past directly. Visitors can also carry out the learning process not from the education community. For him, a tourist who visits a museum will add to the repertoire of mental and intellectual property to know the past of an ethnic or community group.

History is closely related to the moral dimension, a person who studies history will be trained to think critically, think cause and effect (causality). (Sardiman, 2004). Thus, it is clear that the purpose of teaching history in schools is to provide knowledge, understanding, noble values of the nation, patriotism, nationalism, diversity, criticality and dynamism for all students to become individuals with character and forward-looking [10]. Students' character formation can be done by studying past events for the better than before.

For students who study in lecture rooms such as museums, it is one way to avoid boredom in learning. The chosen alternative is the museum, because various information on history learning materials can be supplemented by studying at the Museum. The collections in the Museum appear imagination will bring new awareness to students and the general public that visiting the museum will be a new source of learning, especially for history. Making children understand the meaning of each collection on display, such as pictures, paintings, photos, or other relics can be useful for learning. Each character on display in the museum is an example for all who visit the museum.

The values they get when visiting this museum will bring new perspectives for students and people who love the diversity of the nation's history and culture. Meanwhile, our cultural heritage must be maintained so that students and the public can discover the richness of our culture.

Utilization of the provincial museum as a source of history learning is carried out only once and is adjusted to the learning material. Students of the sixth semester of History Education Department who were assigned to study at the Museum said that visiting the Museum apart from seeing and observing the existing collections, they could analyze various collections that had been given theoretically in the lecture room. By looking directly at them as if they were in that situation. It turns out that the museum is not only an information center for learning history but also a cultural center in various regencies and cities of North Sulawesi Province. The use of museums provides changes for students to be active, think chronologically, and think historically. This the museum has an educational function and has a strategic role in increasing knowledge and efforts to build awareness of the history and character of the nation.

4 Conclusion

Museums are an essential resource in history learning because they are known to store historical and cultural collections that provide information and benefits for the world of education, especially in history learning. His existence museum Becomes part important in process learning History. The groups in the museum of North Sulawesi Province start from objects, documents and oral sources from pre-historic times to the modern era. For lecturers and students, museum Becomes the place marry theory and reality, so that add sharpness in analyzing the occurrence of a event. The impact of the use of museums for students of the Department of History Education, Faculty of Social Sciences and Law

as a learning resource that provides historical experience so that they can observe and analyze historical events both from pre-historic times to the modern era critically so that they can form and maintain identity as a nation.

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