

Analysis of Guerrilla Warfare and Weaponry Resources in The Java War Led by Prince Diponegoro Against the Colonizers in 1825-1830

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Abstract— This qualitative research article critically examines Prince Diponegoro's use of guerrilla warfare tactics during the Java War of 1825-1830, contrasting them with the evolving weapon technologies employed by Javanese insurgents and Dutch colonial forces. The research method used is qualitative through literature study, by collecting data from various sources such as books, articles, and previous research results. Through an extensive analysis of historical records, military strategies, and cultural contexts, the study explores how Diponegoro's innovative strategies diverged from traditional European military doctrines. Operating primarily through small, decentralized units, Diponegoro's forces exploited their deep familiarity with Java's terrain to execute ambushes, disrupt supply lines, and evade direct engagements with the superior Dutch army. This investigation highlights the strategic efficacy of guerrilla warfare in asymmetric conflicts and its broader implications for anti-colonial resistance movements in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, the research delves into the adaptation and development of weaponry during the Java War, revealing a dynamic interaction between indigenous craftsmanship and imported European arms. Initially disadvantaged in terms of firearms and artillery, Diponegoro's forces progressively acquired and manufactured weapons such as muskets, swords, and traditional Javanese blades such as the kris. The rugged landscapes and dense jungles of Java provided tactical advantages, allowing indigenous combatants to nullify the technological superiority of the Dutch in specific tactical scenarios. By analyzing the symbiotic relationship between guerrilla tactics and weapon technologies during the Java War, this study provides nuanced insights into strategies of resistance against colonial powers and offers a deeper understanding of the complex interplay of military innovation and cultural resilience in Indonesian history.

Keywords—Resources; Weapons; Guerrilla Warfare; Diponegoro War; History of War.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Java War of 1825-1830, also known as the Diponegoro War, represents a significant episode in Indonesian history marked by Prince Diponegoro's fierce resistance against Dutch colonial rule on Java. This conflict unfolded against a backdrop of geopolitical tensions, economic exploitation, and cultural defiance (Sudardi & Istadiyantha, 2019). Prince Diponegoro, a charismatic leader, and heir to the Sultanate of Yogyakarta, garnered widespread support from local communities, religious figures, and dissident nobility in a unified effort to challenge Dutch authority. At the heart of Diponegoro's strategy lay the innovative use of guerrilla warfare tactics, which diverged from traditional European military doctrines and effectively utilized Java's diverse terrain (Eka Damayanti Hasibuan et al., 2024; Ittihadiyah, 2024).

During the Java War, guerrilla warfare represented a strategic departure from the conventional tactics employed by the Dutch. Diponegoro's forces, primarily comprising irregular infantry and local militias, operated in small, mobile units that capitalized on their intimate knowledge of the terrain and the backing of sympathetic villagers. This approach facilitated surprise attacks, disruption of Dutch supply lines, and evasion of larger Dutch forces seeking decisive engagements. Such tactics not only

prolonged the conflict but also imposed significant psychological and logistical hardships on the Dutch colonial administration, highlighting the adaptability and resilience of indigenous military strategies against a technologically superior opponent (Dluha, 2021; Hartono, 2021).

The evolution of weapons technology during the Java War marked a pivotal moment in regional military history. Initially equipped with superior firearms, artillery, and naval capabilities, Dutch forces held an advantage in conventional battles. However, Prince Diponegoro's forces progressively adapted by acquiring and locally producing weapons such as muskets, swords, spears, and traditional Javanese arms like kris blades. Additionally, the rugged terrain and dense jungles of Java provided ample cover for ambushes and defensive maneuvers, effectively neutralizing the Dutch technological superiority in many engagements. This juxtaposition of traditional and modern weapons underscores the dynamic nature of military innovation during the Java War, where indigenous strategies and resources played a crucial role in shaping the conflict's outcome (Ariwibowo, 2021).

Moreover, the Java War serves as a poignant case study at the intersection of military strategy, cultural resistance, and colonial dynamics. Prince Diponegoro's leadership not only unified diverse factions but also catalyzed a broader resistance movement against Dutch colonialism in Indonesia (Afriani et al., 2022; Pangestu & Sumarno, 2024). Beyond its military dimensions, the conflict influenced political discourse, identity formation, and nationalist sentiments across Java and beyond. Studying the guerrilla tactics and weapons technology of the Java War provides valuable insights into the adaptive capabilities of indigenous forces confronting European colonial powers, revealing a nuanced narrative of resilience, innovation, and resistance in Indonesian history.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Research on the analysis of guerrilla war and weaponry resources during the period of Prince Diponegoro's guerrilla war between 1825 and 1830 will adopt a qualitative approach. The narrative/historical approach in social science research is used to aid understanding of a person's identity and worldview by referring to stories told or heard. It also involves the critical investigation of past events and produces accurate descriptions or narratives and interpretations of those events. Heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography are some of the techniques commonly used in this approach (Iskandar, 2019).

In a qualitative approach, the information used is sourced from secondary data obtained from various references such as books, data from websites, previous research results, and other relevant sources. The data collected through these steps will be analyzed in depth using a qualitative approach of the narrative/historical method type (Creswell, 2016). The analysis will focus on the history of Prince Diponegoro's guerrilla war in 1825 - 1830, especially in relation to the utilization of weaponry resources in the guerrilla war strategy. In the research process, it is important to maintain data validity by triangulating data, which is comparing and verifying information from different sources (Sugiono, 2015). Hopefully, this research method will provide a deeper understanding of the use of defense equipment technology and weapons resources in the guerrilla strategy of the Diponegoro War.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The examination of Prince Diponegoro's guerrilla tactics during the Java War of 1825-1830 reveals a strategic and adaptable approach that significantly influenced the conflict's trajectory. Diponegoro's forces utilized guerrilla tactics characterized by mobility, deception, and a deep understanding of Java's terrain. Operating in decentralized, small units, they executed surprise attacks, ambushed Dutch patrols, and disrupted supply lines, effectively exploiting Java's rugged landscape to their advantage (Tobroni & Amilia, 2020). This strategy inflicted casualties on Dutch forces and instilled a sense of insecurity and unpredictability, gradually eroding colonial authority in the region. Additionally, insights from ethnographic research highlight the pivotal role played by local communities in supporting guerrilla operations through providing shelter, supplies, and intelligence, which sustained Diponegoro's resistance against Dutch rule (Ittihadiyah, 2024).

1. Guerrilla War

The efficacy of Diponegoro's guerrilla warfare strategy lay in its capability to prolong the conflict and undermine Dutch attempts to achieve decisive victories. By avoiding direct confrontations and employing hit-and-run tactics, Diponegoro

maintained operational flexibility while conserving his forces. This approach frustrated Dutch efforts to assert conventional military dominance and underscored the resilience of indigenous resistance movements against colonial expansion. Furthermore, the study underscores the broader implications of Diponegoro's tactics on colonial military strategies and the socio-political landscape of Java. It underscores how guerrilla warfare functioned not only as a military tactic but also as a potent mode of resistance that mobilized local support and contested the legitimacy of Dutch colonial governance (Isnaeniah et al., 2024).

Indonesia or the Dutch East Indies at the time attracted worldwide attention due to its rich natural resources, strategic position as a trade route, and huge economic potential. Prior to achieving independence, Indonesia experienced strong and sustained colonization by the Netherlands, which sought to maintain its dominance in the region. Over the years, the Indonesian people suffered from injustice, oppression, and exploitation by the Dutch colonial government (Dari et al., 2022). This condition triggered a strong urge among the fighters to break free and achieve independence from the long-standing colonization. Driven by a burning desire to achieve independence, the fighters fought with determination and high spirits to end colonialism and establish an independent state.

The power ratio between the Netherlands and Indonesia (Dutch East Indies at the time) was a crucial factor in the resistance against the colonizers. Although the Dutch population was smaller than the Indonesian population, they had to operate in an unfamiliar environment, far from their homeland. Indonesia, on the other hand, was fighting in its own homeland, giving the Indonesian troops an advantage in morale, spirit, and fulfillment. Although it is often heard that Indonesia used pointed bamboo as a weapon in its struggle against the colonizers, the reality is that Indonesia involved various types of weapons, both those derived from national heroes, Javanese mystical traditions, and modern weapons. Advanced modern weapons have been used since the days of the Majapahit kingdom, such as the Cetbang small cannon-type weapon (Khoerozadi Faizal Iman et al., 2023). In addition, the Aceh kingdom also used modern weapons such as matchlock firearms, known as Istinggar in Malay or Satinggar. In Java, there were also modern weapons such as the cannon made by the Sultanate of Demak, Central Java, known as the Ki Amuk cannon. The war in Central Java involved various forces, including traditional defenses, in the face of the Dutch who were equipped with modern weaponry (Ariwibowo, 2021).

The weapons used against the Dutch forces still relied on traditional elements such as krises, swords, spears, steel hammerheads, patrem, candrasa (weapons of women troops), machetes, rifles, and firearms (Khoerozadi Faizal Iman et al., 2023). Rifles and firearms had been used in the war against the colonizers, both as booty from indigenous fighters. Meanwhile, the Dutch already used modern weapons such as pistols, rifles, cannons, and artillery, and implemented the Benteng Stelsel defense strategy (Ariwibowo, 2021). The difference was clear in the use of weapons between the two sides, with Indonesia relying on traditional weapons and booty, while the Netherlands had a more sophisticated arsenal. This represented a major challenge for Indonesia in the face of the more advanced Dutch forces. In the face of limited weaponry, Indonesia took the strategic decision to implement guerrilla warfare to fight the invaders. By utilizing favorable environments such as forests, mountains, and village areas that were difficult to reach by large forces, Indonesian guerrillas managed to launch effective surprise attacks, sabotage, and asymmetrical attacks. The limited mobility of Dutch mass vehicles only allowed them to be used on major roads and made them easy targets for guerrillas (Dari et al., 2022).

Table 1. Characteristics of Guerrilla Warfare

| Characteristic | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| Asymmetry | Guerrilla warfare entails a situation where one party, frequently the insurgents, has limited resources and capabilities in contrast to the opposing force, which may include a conventional army. |
| Small, decentralized units | Usually, guerrilla forces function in compact, agile units that can swiftly scatter and reassemble, presenting challenges for effective detection and targeting. |
| Knowledge of local terrain | Guerrillas use their deep knowledge of the local terrain to launch unexpected assaults, carry out ambushes, and avoid pursuit by |

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| | conventional forces. |
| Flexibility and adaptability | Guerrilla tactics prioritize flexibility in response to evolving situations, enabling forces to quickly adjust their strategies and tactics according to enemy actions. |
| Surprise and deception | Guerrillas depend on surprise and deception to target vulnerable enemy positions, disrupt supply lines, and weaken morale. |
| Mobilization of local support | Effective guerrilla campaigns frequently depend on assistance from supportive local communities, who provide shelter, provisions, intelligence, and aid in recruiting new combatants. |
| Hit-and-run tactics | Guerrilla forces participate in short, intense skirmishes or attacks and promptly withdraw to evade direct confrontation and reduce casualties. |
| Use of unconventional tactics | Guerrillas use unconventional tactics like sabotage, assassinations, propaganda, and non-traditional weapons to undermine and demoralize the enemy. |
| Long-term strategic patience | Guerrilla warfare is often prolonged, with the objective of gradually eroding the enemy's determination and available resources instead of pursuing immediate decisive engagements. |
| Political objectives | Guerrilla movements frequently pursue political objectives such as achieving independence, autonomy, regime change, or social revolution, which motivate their efforts in resisting the established authority. |

The guerrilla strategy implemented by Indonesian troops proved successful in creating confusion and reducing the enemy's (Dutch) focus on the guarded defenses. In addition, the guerrilla strategy also relied on natural conditions as weapons and protection that were difficult for Dutch troops to penetrate. Indonesian soldiers and fighters were scattered in every village, applying the tactic of circle defense (wehrkreise) (Isnaeniah et al., 2024; Wijaya et al., 2023). Remote villages became the center of resistance against the Dutch, while mountains and forests became the center of guerrilla activities (Nur Laeli Zahro, Subaryana, Mardikun, 2021). Indonesian guerrilla forces often launched attacks during bad weather, where heavy tropical rain hampered the movement of Dutch troops and made their efforts difficult. Guerrilla warfare strategies were carried out in accordance with areas that had natural advantages, such as dense forests, mountains, and swamps. These areas provided an advantage for troops to move in a hidden manner, difficult to detect, and complicating the movement of larger Dutch forces. As a result, the Dutch East Indies governors were forced to call for a ceasefire and attempt negotiations (Isnaeniah et al., 2024).

Table 2. Analysis of Guerrilla Warfare by Prince Diponegoro in the Java War 1825-1830

| Aspect | Analysis |
|---------------------------|---|
| Guerrilla Warfare Tactics | Ambushes involved effectively using surprise tactics to catch Dutch troops off guard in wooded areas and rural settlements. |
| | Hit-and-run attacks involve swiftly striking and then withdrawing to evade direct confrontations. |
| | Mobility was enhanced through leveraging local terrain knowledge for maneuverability and avoidance. |
| Leadership and Strategy | Prince Diponegoro strategically coordinated guerrilla groups throughout Java. |

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| | Decentralized command allowed local leaders to autonomously make tactical decisions. |
| Weaponry and Resources | Traditional weapons such as keris (dagger), spears, and bows were employed alongside firearms. |
| | Obtaining and keeping muskets and rifles posed difficulties in acquisition and maintenance. |
| | Resourcefulness involved adapting captured weapons for reuse and scavenging for ammunition. |
| Logistical Challenges | Dependence on concealed supply depots because of disrupted Dutch logistics. |
| | Communication was relayed through messengers to prevent interception. |
| Impact and Legacy | The extended duration of resistance placed significant strain on Dutch resources and morale. |
| | Symbolic resistance served as inspiration for subsequent nationalist movements in Indonesia. |

2. Weaponry Resource

The Diponegoro War (Java War) or De Java Oorlog in Dutch, was a large and comprehensive war that lasted for five years (1825-1830) in Java, Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) (Zuhdi et al., 2010). The war was fought between Dutch troops under the leadership of General De Kock and the indigenous Indonesians led by Prince Diponegoro. According to Dutch documents cited by historians, the war killed around 200,000 indigenous people, while the death toll on the Dutch side was 8,000. The Diponegoro War was one of the biggest battles that the Dutch ever experienced during their occupation of the archipelago. This war took place throughout Java, so it is also known as the Java War (Rheviany HS Putri, Panji Suwarno, Novky Asmoro, 2023; Rukmi & I Wayan Midhio, 2024)

The Java War, led by Prince Diponegoro, was a huge financial burden for the Dutch due to the length and breadth of the battle. The Netherlands needed huge expenses to defeat Prince Diponegoro and his troops. On the other hand, the war costs for Diponegoro's troops were initially financed by funds collected from Yogyakarta's princes and priyayi through donations of gold, jewels, money, and other valuables. In addition, Dutch convoys carrying war logistics were also targeted for attack, and the booty from these attacks was used to finance the initial battles. Many of Prince Diponegoro's followers who had gathered at Selarong Cave were prepared for battle, equipped with traditional weapons such as catapults, maces and spears made of sharpened bamboo. They came to Selarong between late July and early August to receive orders from Diponegoro, then went straight to the posts assigned to them (Sudardi & Istadiyantha, 2019; Wibowo, C., Sudiarso, A., & Prihantoro, 2023)

Prince Diponegoro's troops were equipped with firearms derived from Dutch booty, including guns and cannons. However, on the contrary, they also obtained supplies of gunpowder and ammunition from local manufacturers such as Samen around Bantul, Into - Into around Kali Progo, and Dekso, which was Pangeran Diponegoro's first center in Kulon Progo. These areas are known as centers of quality bullets and gunpowder, produced by village women. Not only that, skilled smiths from the Kota Gede arms industry center also contributed with their expertise in bullet and gunpowder making (Khoerzadi Faizal Iman et al., 2023).

Generally, however, the keris was the main weapon used in battles against Dutch troops. Mounted on the end of a bamboo pole, the keris could serve as a spear to knock Dutch cavalry soldiers off their horses before they had time to reload their guns. Apart from being a weapon, krises were also used by the community for farming activities. The farmers could easily ambush the Dutch troops by using their krises. This made it difficult for the Dutch to detect the role switch from farmer to

soldier. After the ambush, the crises were then stored back in the bamboo and the farmers rejoined the rest of the village community, maintaining their identity as ordinary farmers without arousing suspicion (Ariwibowo, 2021; Sudardi & Istadiyantha, 2020)

Table 3. Comparison of Armaments Resources between the Dutch Forces and Prince Diponegoro in the Java War 1825-1830

| Weaponry Resource | Dutch Forces | Javanese Forces (led by Prince Diponegoro) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Small Arms | Flintlock muskets | Traditional Javanese matchlock muskets |
| | Pistols | Captured Dutch muskets |
| | Rifles (some breech-loading) | Spears |
| | Bayonets | Kris (traditional dagger) |
| Artillery | Cannons | Limited artillery (captured or homemade) |
| | Howitzers | Cannon (few captured) |
| | Mortars | |
| Edged Weapons | Sabers | Klewangs (traditional swords) |
| | Cutlasses | Spears and pikes |
| Armor and Protection | Metal helmets | Limited armor |
| | Body armor (some) | |
| Logistical Support | Ammunition | Limited ammunition production |
| | Gunpowder | Rely on captured supplies |
| | Logistics (supply lines) | Guerrilla tactics |
| Naval Support | Naval artillery | No significant naval support |
| | Coastal raids | |
| Strategic Resources | Fortifications | Utilization of terrain |
| | Siege tactics | Defensive fortifications |
| Alliances and Support | Indigenous auxiliaries | Local tribal alliances |
| | Allied European powers (if any) | |

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the examination of Prince Diponegoro's guerrilla warfare tactics and the strategic deployment of weaponry during the Java War of 1825-1830 reveals significant insights into military strategy and resistance against colonial rule. In this research, a discussion of weapons resources in the guerrilla war led by Pangeran Diponegoro in 1825-1830 has been carried out, it can be concluded that the guerrilla warfare strategy used by Indonesia is a form of asymmetrical warfare. This strategy is used against superior forces, in this case Dutch troops who have superior weapons. Diponegoro effectively employed guerrilla tactics characterized by mobility, surprise attacks, and exploitation of local geography to effectively challenge Dutch forces. Operating in decentralized, small units, his forces inflicted substantial losses on the Dutch, disrupted supply lines, and sustained a

prolonged campaign that undermined colonial authority in Java. This approach not only showcased Diponegoro's strategic prowess but also underscored the adaptability and resilience of indigenous military methods in response to superior European military capabilities. Furthermore, the strategic management of weaponry resources by Diponegoro's forces demonstrated a pragmatic response to Dutch military dominance. Despite initial disadvantages in firearms and artillery, Diponegoro's forces adapted by acquiring and manufacturing locally sourced weapons such as muskets, swords, and traditional Javanese blades. This resourcefulness enabled them to bridge the technological gap with the Dutch and bolster their effectiveness in guerrilla warfare scenarios. The comprehensive analysis of these tactics and resource management strategies offers valuable insights into the dynamics of anti-colonial resistance in Southeast Asia, highlighting the critical roles of indigenous knowledge, community support networks, and strategic flexibility in confronting and challenging colonial hegemony.

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