

Singosari Kingdom



By: Desiree Parker and Natasha Potemkin

Gaining Power

- Ken Arok wanted to overthrow the king of Kadiri, Kertajaya
- 1254- A war broke out between Kertajaya and the brahman, respected people of the time
- The brahman joined Ken Arok and killed Kertajaya taking over Kadiri
- Ken Arok started a new dynasty call Sri Rajasa Sang Amurwabhumi

SPICE

S: There were social classes including the king, the brahman, and the poor.

P: There was a war that broke out between the two groups, each fighting for the political power. Once Ken Arok won the political battle he then expanded his country.

I: They expanded the kingdom building on the land which changed it.

C: The way that King Ken Arok got power shows us part of the Indonesian culture and how they would gain and lose power as kings.

E: They used the water around them to trade and expand their wealth.

Continuity and Change 1222-1292

Continuity: The religion, a mixture of Hinduism and Buddhism, stayed the same throughout the whole seventy years

Common Religion

1222

1292

Not United

United

**Not
United**

Change: Only for a few years King Kertanegara was able to unit eastern Java

A Map Of The Kingdom

This shows the capital, the land that they controlled and the area of the sea that they controlled



This also shows the naval routes and military expeditions

Core Beliefs of Singosari

- Singosari was mainly Hindu (Shaivism) and Buddhist (Mahayana).
- They mainly used Hindu architecture.
- Combined Shaivism and Mahayana as they had the same core beliefs.
- Mahayana Buddhism beliefs that salvation is accessible to all those willing.
- The beliefs united Java and made it so it could remain strong during the 70 years of its existence.

SPICE for Beliefs

Social: There is social hierarchy with the Mahayana Buddhism practiced in the Singosari kingdom. Monks are the most important.

Political: King Kertanegara was a very spiritual leader and was regarded as a Shiva-Buddha. People believed that he had destroyed the evil forces that tried to divide Java with the spirits inside him.

Cultural: The Singosari Kingdom was made up of a blend of Hinduism, Buddhism, and animism. The Shaivism Hindu beliefs and Mahayana Buddhism syncretized in the kingdom as they had similar concepts behind them.

SPICE for Beliefs

Interactions with the Environment: The temples created in the Singosari kingdoms donned natural motifs, such as the lotus flower. The beliefs of Shaivism also depicted being surrounded by animals when meditating.

Economy: In the Singosari kingdom, the religious figure and leader Kertanegara expanded the kingdom which allowed for more trade.

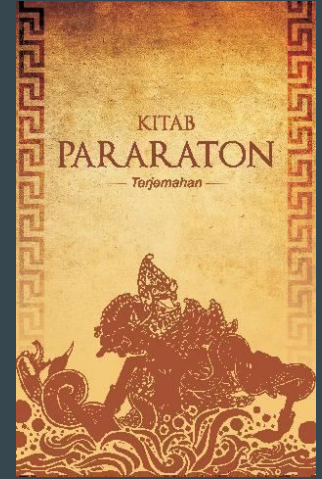
Art, Architecture, Literature



Guardian Statue in East Java



Singosari Temple in Malang
East Java



The Pararaton,
Book of Kings