Singosari Kingdom

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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



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

A Map Of The Kingdom

This shows

the capital,

they

controlled

of the sea that they

controlled

Secure alliance with Champa Chalya Langkasuka, Ligor ASIA Tambfälingga Patalung the land that Kelantan Kedah • amuri SOUTH CHINA SEA Trengganu Samudra and the area · Pahano Bintan Pamalayu Expedition 1275-1293 Malayu Tanjung Pura Warunadwipa Dharmasraya* lambi Bangka Swarnadwipa Gurun Bakulapura INDIAN OCEAN Seram Palembang AVA SEA Kadal Legend Kambang Putih Bantay an BANDA SEA Secure spice Singhasari capital city Sunda Madura trade network lawadwipa Core realm of Singhasari Daha. Kadiril Singhasari vassal states Lumajang Ball Sea under Singhasari influence Pabali Kutaraja Singhasari-Expedition 1284 (former Turnapel) Singhasari naval envoys and expeditions 320 km Kertanegara's military expeditions (Pamalayu and Pabali)

This also shows the navel 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.

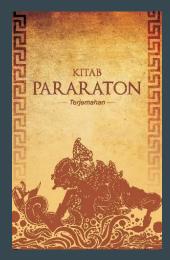
Art, Architecture, Literature



Guardian Statue in East Java



Singosari Temple in Malang East Java



The Pararaton, Book of Kings