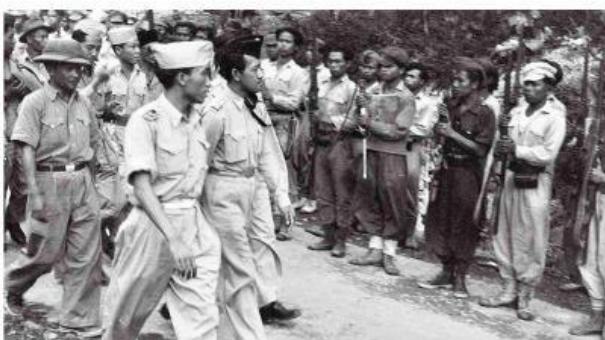


SERANGAN UMUM 1 MARET



Serangan Umum 1 Maret 1949 was a crucial military action during the Indonesian National Revolution, demonstrating to the world that the Republic of Indonesia still existed despite Dutch occupation. The event took place in Yogyakarta, which at that time served as the capital of the Republic before it was seized by Dutch forces in December 1948.

The idea for the attack began forming in early 1949. After the Dutch launched *Agresi Militer II*, Indonesian leaders such as Jenderal Sudirman, who continued to lead guerrilla warfare despite severe illness, instructed regional commanders to intensify resistance. Meanwhile, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX, the governor of Yogyakarta, held covert discussions with Indonesian military leaders to coordinate a major counterattack. Their objective was clear: to show that the Indonesian Army was still active and capable of taking control.

On 1 March 1949, at dawn, the operation was carried out under the field command of Letkol Suharto, who at the time served as the commander of Wehrkreise III. Thousands of Indonesian troops and local militia entered Yogyakarta from multiple directions. Using the element of surprise, they successfully seized key points in the city—such as the Tugu area, Kotabaru, and the central post office. Communication lines used by the Dutch were disrupted, and Indonesian soldiers raised the national spirit by briefly reclaiming the capital.

For approximately six hours, Indonesian forces controlled Yogyakarta. At around noon, the Dutch launched a strong counterattack, forcing the Indonesian troops to withdraw strategically to the surrounding countryside. Although the operation was not intended for long-term occupation, it achieved its main political and military goals.

News of the successful attack spread internationally. It strengthened Indonesia's bargaining position in diplomatic negotiations, proving that Dutch claims of "complete control" were false. Figures such as Jenderal Sudirman, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX, Letkol Suharto, Kolonel Bambang Sugeng, and other military units played significant roles in the planning and execution of this operation.

In conclusion, Serangan Umum 1 Maret stands as a powerful example of Indonesia's resilience. Its carefully planned chronology and the courage of its leaders contributed to the eventual recognition of Indonesian sovereignty later in 1949.

Read the text and explain your point of view using this table.

No.	Question	Explanation
1.	Explain the situation of the event.	
2.	Explain the characters involved in the event.	
3.	Explain the moral lesson that you can learn from the event.	