

Name:

Class:

Historical Recount Text

Read the text below to answer questions 1-10.

Reformation of Indonesia

For more than 30 years, Indonesia was governed by Suharto as the president after the era of President Soekarno. As the people started to feel injustice, several cracks emerged that shake politic condition. Political tensions in the capital city increased by the numerous riots occurred in several cities and violent ethnic clashes.



The government became unstable and struggled as monetary crisis hit Asia in the second half of 1997. Indonesia was one of the suffered most. Prices rose massively and many businesses went bankrupts. As the economy fall down, people got angry and protests occurred everywhere. The protests became bigger and riots started in many parts of Indonesia.

During the monetary crisis, Suharto could maintain his position as president when he was re-elected on March 1998. However, Suharto did not do anything that could help the economy. As the government seemed helpless in bringing the economy back, people demanded President Suharto to step down.

Demonstrations were held everywhere and it became the peak with Trisakti incident on 12 May 1998. Four students were shot out to death when demonstrating at Trisakti University at Jakarta and 9 students were killed at Semanggi. The incident leaded huge riots in Jakarta and various cities all over Indonesia. Finally, Suharto was pushed to step down and reformation era begun in Indonesia.

Multiple Choice

1. What happened after the Trisakti incident?

- A. Suharto managed to defuse the situation.
- B. Riots and demonstrations spread across the city.
- C. People supported Suharto more strongly.
- D. No significant reaction from the public.
- E. The economy started to improve after the incident

Complex Multiple Choice

2. Mention two negative impacts that the Asian financial crisis had on the Indonesian economy.

- A. Many companies went bankrupt due to economic difficulties.
- B. The Indonesian economy grew rapidly and created many jobs.
- C. The prices of goods and basic necessities rose drastically.
- D. Indonesian people experienced a significant increase in welfare.
- E. Major industrial sectors in Indonesia experienced a decline in performance.

Short Answer

3. How many students were killed in the Trisakti incident on May 12, 1998?

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Multiple Choice

4. What is the main idea of the text above?

- A. Suharto managed to maintain his power during the economic crisis.
- B. Protests and riots in Indonesia led Suharto to resign.
- C. Indonesia made a lot of progress under Suharto's rule.
- D. The Asian monetary crisis had a positive impact on the Indonesian economy.
- E. Trisakti University became a safe educational center during Suharto's rule.

Multiple Choice

5. Based on the text above, what was the main reason why Suharto had to step down as president?

- A. Growing public support for Suharto's government.
- B. Suharto's success in controlling the economy during the monetary crisis.
- C. Massive protests and violent incidents due to dissatisfaction with the government.
- D. Fair and honest elections that demanded a change in leadership.
- E. Increased economic growth that strengthened Suharto's opposition.

Check the True or False

6.

Statements	True	False
Suharto served as president of Indonesia for more than 30 years after Soekarno.		
In March 1998, Suharto was re-elected as president and immediately took steps to improve the economy.		
Four students were killed in the Trisakti incident when they were demonstrating in Jakarta.		

Join with Arrow

7.

Statement

- a. The events culminated on May 12, 1998.
- b. People's main demands to Suharto during the crisis.
- c. Reformation in Indonesia began.

Answer

- The Trisakti incident in Jakarta.
- Resigned as president.
- Many companies went bankrupt.
- Suharto resigned.

Multiple Choice

8. Based on the text above, analyze the factors that led to political instability in Indonesia during Suharto's reign. Choose the most relevant statement.

- A. Stable economic conditions but full of protests among the people
- B. The monetary crisis, social injustice, and the government's failure to deal with protests
- C. Strong support from the people and political parties for the government
- D. Absence of protest movements and rejection from the people
- E. Reforms were already underway before the monetary crisis occurred

Multiple Choice

9. Do you think Suharto's decision to stay in power during the Asian financial crisis was a wise one? In your opinion, which criticism is the most appropriate to respond to this question.

- A. The decision was wise because Suharto was able to maintain economic stability.
- B. The decision was unwise because the people needed a leader who could respond to the crisis quickly and effectively.

- C. The decision was wise because the popular protests were small in scope.
- D. The decision was wise because Suharto was re-elected by the people in March 1998.
- E. The decision was irrelevant to the situation as the economy remained stable.

Multiple Choice

10. Imagine you are a leader facing an economic crisis situation like the one Indonesia experienced in 1997-1998. Based on your understanding of the text, what steps should you take to prevent popular discontent and maintain political stability?

- A. Wait until the economy recovers on its own
- B. Increase security without making any changes to economic policy
- C. Establish open communication with the people and make emergency policies to stabilize the economy
- D. Extend the term of office to gain more time to deal with the crisis
- E. Ignoring public criticism and continuing existing economic policies